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Before the Committee on Appropriations

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District of Columbia Appropriations

92d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Fiscal Year 1972

Part 2—Pages 767 through 1745

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND OTHER ACTIVITIES CHARGEABLE IN WHOLE OR IN PART AGAINST THE REVENUES OF SAID DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1972, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1971

U.S. SENATE.
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 9:40 a.m., in room 1224, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel K. Inouye (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Inouye.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

LORTON COLLEGE PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. Will the subcommittee please come to order.

Before proceeding with the Department of Highways and Traffic, may I call upon Mr. Watt to step forward, please.

Mr. Watt, there are many frustrations in dealing with budget and I am aware of some of your problems and I hope you are aware of some of mine. From reading the committee files, however, I cannot help but get the feeling that at times the District is playing a game of musical chairs with this committee. For example, I refer to such matters as reprograming; the prosecution of tax evaders; the twice weekly trash pickups—I am certain you recall that moneys were raised for that purpose, and, as of this moment, we are still not having twice weekly trash pickups; the construction of sewer placement facilities at Blue Plains, which was supposed to commence within 90 days after the appropriation of the moneys, which you have put back to September, and this is now 1971, April; and the less than enthusiastic handling of the problem at Junior Village.

NEED FOR ACTION

Three days ago, we discussed the need for action, for the city to fund Federal City College's summer program for prison inmates at Lorton. And if you recall, Mr. Watt, you promised at that time to look into the matter and do what you could about it. And yet, in this morning's paper I see the news about a meeting which was held yesterday, at which time Mr. Hardy of the Department of Corrections, confirmed to a group interested in the prison learning program, that it would be shut down this summer.

(The newspaper article appears on p. 1732 in appendix.)

I am certain you realize that I look upon these hearings as serious business, and I hate to play games. Unless you have a better suggestion, I believe that we can both agree that the braid and stripes on

police uniforms is a matter of relatively low priority, unless you wish to convince me otherwise. Inasmuch as over $200,000 in current funds have been found for this purpose, I wish to most respectfully propose at this time that the entire amount be reprogramed to the Department of Corrections to be used for this summer program, and that this be done before the end of this day.

I hope you look into this matter and advise me this afternoon.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, I certainly will do that. As I assured the committee at the time of the consideration of the Corrections Department budget, we were, and are, considering the steps that are available to us for the continuation of the Federal City College Lorton program. If it is your desire that we undertake this reprograming action, as apparently it is, we will proceed along that course. I would say, Mr. Chairman, that I would either seek to respond off the cuff, at this time, on the other items you have mentioned, or if you would prefer, I will submit to this committee comments on each of these items—reprograming, prosectution of tax evasion, trash pickups, Blue Plains, and Junior Village.

SENATOR INOUYE. I would appreciate that because as the record stands today, and when you consider this year's record and take into consideration last year's record, it does not appear too well for the city.

Mr. WATT. In that case, I think the record should be clarified, and I will submit appropriate material to do that.

Senator INOUYE. I would appreciate that, sir. Thank you very much.

(There follows a response to the chairman's question as provided by Mr. Comer Coppie. This statement also appears on page 840).

FCC LORTON PROJECT

This morning you asked for the Deputy Mayor to return at 1:30 with a statement of clarification with regard to the funding for the Federal City College, Corrections Department College project. I am prepared at this time to speak for the Deputy Mayor, who has other appointments this afternoon, and will not be here for this hearing.

I think by way of a parenthetical comment, Mr. Chairman, we very much regret the publicity of the last several days, because our commitment is no less than yours to the continuation of the college project. We do recognize that it is a project that is helping the rehabilitation of prisoners in the correctional institutions.

Mr. Chairman, a question was raised earlier today relative to the lack of funding for the Corrections Department prison college project for this summer. In our fiscal year 1972 planning we had required the several operating departments to look closely at grant programs expiring this year (fiscal year 1971) and identify priority programs for continuance within available resources. We are confident that the additional funds needed to keep the project going at the present level this summer—$24,000—can be made from available resources within the Department of Corrections. This can be accomplished through adjustments in current operations, such as deferring appointments and other expenditures.

We also, of course, have the opportunity for reviewing the total public safety appropriations for fiscal year 1971 relative to possible savings or reprogramings to meet these needs.

You may be reassured that funds will be provided so that the project may be continued through the summer months. I have instructed the Corrections Department to prepare immediately and file for consideration by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board an application for LEAA grant funds which will finance the continuation of this project in September and throughout the 1971–72 academic year.

(The information furnished by Mr. Watt follows:)

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Inasmuch as there was not time today for the Committee to receive my further statement in response to the items which you raised in your opening statement on Thursday morning, I have had the statement prepared for the record and it is submitted attached.

STATEMENT OF GRAHAM W. WATT

APRIL 2, 1971

Mr. Chairman:

On Thursday morning, April 1, 1971, you raised a number of points in your opening statement which seemed critical of certain actions by the District of Columbia government. I would like to make this response for the record in order to clarify for you our position on these matters.

First, with respect to reprogramming of appropriated funds, I say again with all the certainty that a decentralized system can afford that the District of Columbia government is implementing the reprogramming requirements set by the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations in its 1970 and 1971 Reports on the District's Appropriations Act. We are on record as pledging our conformance with these requirements.

At the same time I fully support the earlier statement by Mr. Coppie that the Mayor and the operating departments must have sufficient flexibility to meet emergency and unforseeable situations as they arise. It is not possible to achieve a viable budget process or a responsive city government without limited latitude to move from a tightly constructed budget plan developed six to eighteen months in advance of need when necessitated by new or emergency conditions. This can be achieved within the Committee's reprogramming requirements and the District of Columbia is meeting these requirements. At the request of the Committee, we are now preparing a report to detail the funds as authorized and as expended for FY 1970 by budget limitation classifications and the reprogramming actions taken during the year. This report will be submitted as soon as it is available.

The second issue noted relates to the prosecution of tax violations.

In the FY 1970 Appropriations Act, enacted late in December 1970, ten auditor positions and $50,250 were approved for the Department of Finance and Revenue.

In the Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriation Act, the Department received considerable new staff and funds to strengthen its tax evasion, Federal match discovery and tax assistance programs. The District's request for these funds was approved largely through the support of the Senate. We greatly appreciate your Committee's recognition of our need to overcome what was an increasingly serious problem of case backlogs in tax compliance and enforcement which hampered the fair and full collection of tax monies.

It must be realized, however, that the approval of these positions in both fiscal years was on a four months funding basis thereby delaying the date when persons could be hired and begin work. In addition, income tax auditors and sales tax auditors are not readily available and time for recruitment and training is required. Nonetheless, the ten auditor positions authorized in December 1970 are now filled and the auditors are at work. We are estimating some increased revenue in the current fiscal year but the full effect cannot be measured until the fiscal year beginning this July. The positions approved for Fiscal Year 1971 were also funded for four months or from the first of March. These positions are being filled now as rapidly as possible. (Our latest report indicates that 23 of these positions are vacant.) I am confident the increased revenues upon which we justified our request will be realized.

Another matter about which you expressed concern Mr. Chairman, was delay in the implementation of the District's combined refuse collection service. I want to report that the twice-weekly service was begun in the various areas as follows:

Model Cities (War on Rats) ..... July 1, 1969
Area VI ..6..... February 9, 1970
Area IV ..4..... November 11, 1970
Area I ..1..... January 4, 1971
Area III .3..... January 25, 1971
Area V ..5..... February 22, 1971
Area II ..2..... March 29, 1971

The service to Area II, which is west of Rock Creek Park, began as scheduled last Monday although the area is not completely covered at this time. The problems associated with the service in its initial implementation stages have been resolved by adjustments in routes and clarification of those provisions of our contract with the union concerning loads to be collected each day.

With respect to Junior Village, the Mayor is committed to development of a comprehensive program of child care which avoids to the fullest institutionalization of children.

The City Council has recommended several goals in this area as a part of its FY 1972 budget review. In his response to the City Council, Mayor Washington fully explained his position on this issue and approved additional funding for community based care programs with top priority for babies and children under six. The caution he expressed in that response was related to the Council's two year time frame, not the goals of the recommendation. This cautiousness is justified and realistic due to uncertainties at this time regarding potential funding levels and the extent of Federal grant assistance available for the program.

The Mayor's comments on the Council's recommendations are a broad-ranging presentation of the issues involved in child care and therefore I quote from his response:

"It should not be assumed that replacing institutional care for dependent children with community-based foster home care will ipso facto solve the

myriad child welfare problems that exist at Junior Village. While it can certainly be said that a good foster home is a demonstrably more appropriate environment for child development than a good institution, it cannot also be said that a foster home will render quality child care services simply because it is a foster home. Child care alternatives should focus less on brick and mortar and more on program content of the alternatives for service delivery. An indepth examination of the quantity and quality of community-based resources is necessary to determine the proper time frame for the proposed phase-out of Junior Village."

"It should also be noted that Junior Village is only one aspect of the child welfare problem that pervades our city. Junior Village deals only with neglected children. All too often, children have departed from that institution only to later enter institutions for delinquents. Institutions for delinquent children appear to some degree to only reinforce and exacerbate anti-social behavior. It seems entirely appropriate to mount an offensive against the broad problems of child welfare, rather than to focus singularly on one trouble spot, Junior Village, in what appears to be a network of child care problems.

"A comprehensive or systematic approach to child care problems is suggested. Specifically, a two front attack on institutionalization should be directed -- for delinquent as well as dependent children. We should vigorously seek to place in the community all children who would otherwise require institutionalization. On the other hand, predelinquency programs, such as Action for Children in Trouble (ACT) and Psychiatric Action for Children in Trouble (PACT) should be vastly augmented and expanded to stem the flow of children from the community to institutions. Various social services should be upgraded and given a stronger financial commitment to insure the stability of the family unit. Subsequent budgets should reflect a significant shift of resources from large institutions to youth group homes, a half-way house

and other community-based facilities as well as greater focus on provision of direct services to the family.

"It is this kind of total concept that should prevail in addressing the myriad problems of child welfare. Less institutionalization of children is a desirable end and a beginning can be made. At the same time, Junior Village is simply a small part of a larger picture, and we will undertake efforts more comprehensive in scope as well."

I also want to offer some clarification of the delay the District has experienced in letting contracts for the Blue Plains Water Pollution Control Plant since the appropriation in July 1970 of $15.6 million. Some history will put this matter into perspective:

-- The total investment in the present plant at Blue Plains is $29 million.

-- The estimated requirement to expand Blue Plains from 240 MGD to 309 MGD and provide for advanced treatment is $359 million.

-- Of the total 309 MGD capacity, the District requirement is for 135 MGD, 43.6% of the total capacity.

-- The Federal Water Quality Administration will participate in funding 55% of the cost in FY 1971 and 50% in subsequent years, for a total contribution grant of $184.8 million.

-- The total local share of the expansion cost is $174.5 million.

Approximately a year ago, we were denied the federal agency approvals required to implement our plan to expand plant capacity to over 400 MGD. This necessitated both some redesign of the Blue Plains treatment facility -- and a major revision of the regional plan involving greater decentralized treatment capacity -- new conditions, new plans, new commitments, new agreements, -- all concluded finally last January. During this period, we have also greatly accelerated construction schedules to achieve compliance

with the aim of the Secretary of Interior to complete the Blue Plains project in 1974 -- two years sooner than earlier time schedules -- despite initial delays.

The magnitude of the project cost meant that full assurance of maximum Federal grant assistance was necessary and that the District would not be required to initially finance the total local share of $174.5 million even assuming the full Federal grant. Previously, the District had financed the total cost of the Plant's improvements and has recovered its investment from other users through rental charges or subsequent lump sum contributions.

A "memorandum of understanding" on capacity allocations was approved on October 11, 1970 by the using jurisdictions and the Potomac Enforcement Conferees. Pursuant to this "memorandum of understanding", the funding commitments of local jurisdictions had to be secured and this was accomplished on January 7, 1971. The project was advertised on January 15, the bids opened on March 19 and an award made on March 30. Thus, work will now proceed on expansion of the Plant's primary treatment capacity.

I believe this review of events makes it clear that the delay in awarding the contract was related to the many and diverse agreements which were being concluded so as to assure the best possible arrangement for the District of Columbia and the other using jurisdictions.

The project could have been bid earlier. In fact, it was ready to be advertised by October 28, 1970. However, this would have precluded the resolution of important funding issues.

I believe this information will help to clarify some of the issues you raised on Thursday, Mr. Chairman. Each of these matters is complex and we have sought and will continue to seek resolution of the problems involved in a manner which is both expeditious and effective in achieving our basic goals in each area.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, your reference to our "playing games with the Committee" concerns me greatly. You would expect, I'm sure, a denial and I do deny the allegation which the record may show to have been either expressed or implied. Since my appointment in January 1970 it has been my aim to establish the basis for a more effective relationship between the Government of the District of Columbia and the Congress, most particularly the members and staffs of the Appropriations Subcommittees and the District Committees. There appears to be, however, an inherent disparity which seems to make impossible the full closing of the gap which exists. In every municipal setting, the public administrator has always the responsibility to anticipate needs, develop resources, and respond to the constantly changing demands which are placed upon his organization to serve the citizens of the community. This broad responsibility focused upon responsive performance or production, may sometimes seem to be at odds with those who also perform a very valid and necessary, but different, function: audit and review.

During the past several years the Government of the District of Columbia, with the encouragement of Congress, has sought to develop a budget system which provides responsible administrative officials with the necessary flexibility -- within known limitations -- to carry out their responsibilities, making the most effective use of the resources available to them in service to the growing, changing and sometimes unexpected needs of a viable population.

In a budgetary system which is restrictive, such as the now generally discredited line item appropriation with object veto, provision must be made for fast action on amendments. The Congress does not function in an adequately rapid manner on routine appropriation amendments. Without either administrative responsibility or legislative responsiveness to changing

needs, the system constrains and defeats the public service obligation of the municipality (while serving well the objectives of audit and control). The city finds itself unable to respond in timely fashion because the system cannot be responsive. Urban citizens will no longer accept this as an excuse for failure to meet their emerging needs.

Mr. Chairman, we seek to play only one game: that is to serve the citizens of this city to the best of our ability while observing asiduously whatever rules are established for the game. I am sure you would agree that those rules must be reasonable and capable of compliance. It is my sincere hope that during your service as Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, we can work together on the development of improved rules by which the game is to be played.

SALARY OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICIALS

Mr. WATT. I believe Mr. Jordan has a question to ask.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Watt, perhaps you have it or perhaps Mr. Coppie has it. On the initial day of the hearings, there was some comment that two District of Columbia employees received in excess of $40,000 in fiscal 1970 pay. It was stated that the two individuals were probably Mayor Washington and Federal City College's President Randolph.

Several days ago, Dr. Randolph advised the committee that he received less than that amount, and I now understand that perhaps the Mayor also received less than that amount. I wonder if either of you could clarify the matter for the record, if, in fact, there were two individuals who received in excess of $40,000. If so, who they were and what were the terms of the payment.

Mr. WATT. I believe Mr. Coppie has that information.

Mr. JORDAN. Thank you.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman and Mr. Jordan, I can clarify the record for the calendar year 1970. Our records indicate that there was one individual in the District of Columbia government who actually made more than $40,000 during the 1970 calendar year. That individual was Hubert Pair who during the year served as the Acting Corporation Counsel and at the time of his retirement from the District government to assume a judgeship, received his lump sum payment for accrued annual leave. And that amount, coupled with the regular pay as Corporation Counsel, and his pay as a judge, during the calendar year 1970, resulted in a total payment of $42,646.16.

There was no other individual in the District government during the calendar year 1970 who received a salary in excess of $40,000.

SALARY AS CORPORATION COUNSEL AND AS JUDGE

Mr. JORDAN. Do your records reflect the annual rate of pay Mr. Pair received as Corporation Counsel, and the annual rate of pay he received as judge?

Mr. COPPIE. As the Acting Corporation Counsel, he was paid at the rate of a GS–17, general grade salary; and as a judge, I do not have that salary, but I will provide it for the record.

(The information follows:)

APRIL 7, 1971.

HUBERT PAIR

Salary at the time of termination as Acting Corporation Counsel: $34,810 (GS–17–05).

Lump sum payment made for 480 hours annual leave: $8,570.88.

Salary as judge (flat rate): $38,250.

AUDIT OF PAY RECORDS

Mr. JORDAN. Neither of those amounts are in excess of $40,000. The reason for the payment over $40,000 is accrued annual leave?

Mr. COPPIE. It was the combination of the three items of regular salary from the Corporation Counsel position, the lump sum payment for accrued annual leave at the time of retirement, and then his actual pay as a judge during the period of October 18, 1970 through December 12, 1970.

Mr. JORDAN. Does your information at hand reflect the total amount of accrued annual leave, and the number of days accrued annual leave?

Mr. COPPIE. No, just the lump sum payment which was $8,570.88.

Mr. JORDAN. The information furnished to the committee prior to the hearings by Mr. Back's office indicated W–2 forms were issued to two individuals, reporting in excess of $40,000 pay from the District of Columbia government. If I understand you correctly, that information is not correct? There was only one individual that was paid in excess of $40,000. That was Mr. Pair, under the circumstances that you have just stated.

Mr. COPPIE. That is correct, Mr. Jordan. I think at the time you requested the information from Mr. Back, he indicated that it was raw information taken directly from the computer without audit. The subsequent detailed audit that was done by his office indicated there was an error from the computer, and that there was only one individual receiving in excess of $40,000.

Mr. JORDAN. Inasmuch as Mr. Back has not directly advised the committee of any error in the figure, may we now conclude the remainder of the information submitted on that schedule was correct or are there other errors?

Mr. COPPIE. I think you can assume the remaining information is correct.

Mr. JORDAN. Thank you very much.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Coppie and Mr. Watt.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

STATEMENT OF T. F. AIRIS, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

R. D. WALLACE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
LEONARD A. DeGAST, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND PROGRAMING
G. M. BOYNTON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
J. E. HARTLEY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR TRAFFIC ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS

BUDGET REQUEST INCREASE

Senator INOUYE. The subcommittee will now proceed with the agenda. The first department will be the Department of Highways and Traffic. I would like to call upon Mr. T. F. Airis, Director of the Department of Highways and Traffic.

I note that your budget request for fiscal year 1972 is $17,179,900, an increase of 5.3 percent over the amount appropriated for 1971.

We are very happy to have you with us, sir.

Mr. AIRIS. Senator, I am very happy to be here, thank you.

Senator INOUYE. So if you wish to proceed, please do so.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir. I first would like to introduce the two gentlemen who are sitting with me. On my left, is Mr. Richard Wallace, who is my Deputy in the Department of Highways and Traffic. On my right is Mr. George Boynton, who is the head of our Office of Business Administration.

Now, to proceed, I do have an opening statement, and in line with your practice and to conserve time, it probably would be best to just summarize it. Since a good deal of it is concerned with capital outlay and I understand now we are not taking up capital outlay, I will probably skip portions of it.

Senator INOUYE. We will take up the capital budget after the congressional Easter recess, which should be about the 19th.

STREET MAINTENANCE

Mr. AIRIS. Then, sir, I will just proceed with a word on "Street and bridge construction and maintenance." As you are no doubt aware, the condition of our streets this year is probably the poorest since the hard winter in the early 1960's. We have in this capital outlay budget quite a sizable amount of money to try to repair the damages that have occurred in the past year.

Then I would like to go into the freeway program, which is always of interest, and is an essential part of the balanced transportation system for the District.

Senator INOUYE. Before proceeding, just as a matter of information on the repair of the highways you are proposing, is this going to be first-aid type or permanent type repairing?

Mr. AIRIS. This is a combination. The first aid, of course, has been taking place throughout the winter. Every year, in this particular latitude, we get a lot of freeze-thaw cycles, and if there is a weakness that is inherent in the pavement, of course, it begins to show up in the wintertime. At that time, the weather is such that permanent repairs cannot be made without great cost, so we put in a temporary pothole filling, a type of tooth-filling operation that repairs the pavement temporarily. Recurring freeze-thaw cycles destroy some of this, and it is in the better weather later in the year when the permanent repairs, such as heater and cover, are made. And so the answer to your question is, I think, both.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

FREEWAY PROGRAM

Mr. AIRIS. All right. I would like Mr. Leonard DeGast to stand up to the chart. Mr. DeGast is the head of our Office of Planning and Programing, Senator. I would just like to give you a quick rundown on the freeway portion of the balanced transportation system, where we stand at the present time.

With the aid of a display map, Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring your committee up to date on the status of the freeway portion of the District's balanced transportation program.

The chart shows the freeway program for the entire metropolitan area. Solid red denotes the sections completed and in use outside the District. These are the entire I–495 beltway; I–95, from the south, which has been in use for years although it is now being widened to three lanes in each direction with two reversible flow lanes to the new Potomac River Bridge, now under construction; I–66, completed to the beltway, although there are a couple of sections further west that are missing between the beltway and I–81; the Dulles Airport access road is completed to a point just within the beltway; I–70S is completed to the beltway, and the interchange I–95 and the beltway on the north is completed.

Incidentally, the section of I–95 between Washington Beltway and the Baltimore Beltway is going into use within the next few months and it is destined, Senator, to become one of the large development areas, similar to what has happened in the Rockville I–70S section.

The dashed black symbol denotes sections under construction. This includes I–95 between the Baltimore Beltway and D.C. Beltway, which is nearly completed and which will open for use later this year. The dashed red denotes a section still in the design stage; namely, I–66, needed for a satisfactory connection between Dulles Airport and the central city. The solid blue symbol denotes elements that are still in the study stages. These are I–66 between the beltway and Rosslyn, including connection with the Dulles access road, and the I–70S and I–95 sections between the District line and the beltway in Maryland.

DISTRICT SECTIONS COMPLETED

In the District, using the same symbols, we have 10.6 miles of the total 29.5-mile Interstate System (as defined by the 1968 Federal-Aid Highway Act) completed and in use; namely, the Roosevelt Bridge (I–66) and a section of the Potomac River Freeway (I–66) including its connecting E Street Expressway; the 14th Street bridges (I–95) except the new bridge; the Southwest Freeway (I–95) including its northbound 12th Street Expressway and the soon to be opened southbound 9th Street Expressway; the Southeast Freeway (I–695) to the completed 11th Street bridges over the Anacostia River, and the Anacostia Freeway (I–295).

All of these elements are in heavy usage. In the third quarter of last year, for instance, they carried:

Roosevelt Bridge—48,000 A.D.T.
14th Street Bridge—144,000 A.D.T.
Southwest Freeway—88,000 A.D.T.
Anacostia Freeway—63,000 A.D.T.

For some of these elements, this traffic would be on the city street systems if it were not for the freeway system, principally in the Southwest, where we have closed a number of streets. The city, under RLA has done a lot of redevelopment work. It has actually taken these vehicles that would be using the city streets, off the city streets.

There are 2.6 more miles under construction; namely, the Center Leg (I–95) to New York Avenue—incidentally, sir, this is the leg you see under construction right out here in front of the Nation's Capitol. It is already covered over and it is indiscernible now to a large extent from the Capitol area, as it is underground—although the Department has yet to finalize the air-right development details with the Redevelopment Land Agency between H and K Streets; the remainder is scheduled for opening in late 1972. The Southeast Freeway, (I–695), between the 11th Street Bridges and Barney Circle, is under construction and will be completed in November 1972. The Three Sisters Bridge, (I–266), is shown as being under construction although the District Court issued a restraining order last August until the District complies with certain conditions.

Just yesterday, sir, we sent in our design engineering hearing report to the Federal Highway Administration, asking for approval of the design in an attempt to get the bridge back under construction again. That, of course, is an essential link between center city and the Dulles Airport and I–66 to the west.

Technically, the Potomac River Freeway along the Georgetown waterfront (I–266), and the East Leg of the Inner Loop up to Bladensburg Road (I–295), are in the design stage, but work is slower pending further development and no construction work has started.

The remainder of the system, that is, the North Leg of the Inner Loop, the Northeast-North Central I–70S and I–95 connections, and the extreme upper end of the East Leg require additional study as called for in the 1970 Federal-Aid Highway Act. At this point, I should mention that the Major Thoroughfare Plan recommended by the D.C. Council in February 1970, is shown on the overlay in orange.

You will note the main differences, sir, are in the north central area. The Thoroughfare Plan that was recommended by the Council was to have I–95 go out over a New York Avenue alinement and make

some type of a connection with the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and then via the beltway, to I–95 to the north, eliminating the North Central Freeway. This is the discrepancy that the 1970 Federal Aid Act hopes to resolve.

The Thoroughfare Plan contemplates a 24½-mile system versus the 29 miles that you see on the first map that I showed. The cost is about the same for the two.

The Congress has not indicated its intention with regard to the south leg of the inner loop freeway. That is the connection between the Potomac River freeway and the southwest freeway to the east.

That is about the situation in a nutshell on this element of the balanced transportation system.

Senator INOUYE. Would you like to proceed, sir.

FREEWAY-METRO CONTROVERSY

Mr. AIRIS. I thought perhaps, unless you have some questions, which you would like to ask right now——

Senator INOUYE. Fine. When I was appointed chairman of the subcommittee about 8 weeks ago, the first call I received from my new constituency referred to the Metro. And I must confess, that at that time I had no idea what the Metro was.

I realize that you are not directly involved in the Metro but in the realities of the future of the Metro, your role becomes increasingly important. I would hope that you would enlighten us as to what is involved in the so-called struggle that includes the Three Sisters Bridge, the highway builders, and the Metro.

Mr. AIRIS. Well, Senator, that is quite a large order, but I will undertake it. If you will give me a few minutes, I would just like to talk a little on the background here.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Mr. AIRIS. Let us go back to what has been happening in the metropolitan area, Senator, over the past few decades, and look at it in order to grasp the picture of balanced transportation, what has been planned, and what we are trying to do in the city. I would like to show some of the background.

You have before you a chart showing what has been happening population-wise in this area. It starts in 1940, with a population of about 967,000. Now, we get down to 1970. Up until this year we used to carry that figure at an estimated 2.9 million. Well, you can see we missed it a little bit. The actual population was 2.8 million in the 1970 census.

In going into the future, all of the planning agencies that are active in the area agree on these forecasts; a population in 1980 of about 3.7 million; in 1990, 4.5 million. This is the population increase for the entire metropolitan area. Not just the District, now, the entire metropolitan area. The District population has actually gone down a little bit.

Now, it is that 1990 figure on which that all of the planning has been based. There has been a great amount of planning in this area, more than any other area in the entire United States that I know of. We have spent in planning over the years well over $20 million. Probably a great deal more than that, if you count some of the subsidiary planning that has been done outside of the main planning. But that is all money that has been spent in trying to plan a balanced

transportation system for this area. It is that figure of 4.5 million population in 1990 that it is based on.

About a year or two ago a consultant for the Council of Governments came up with a figure of 6.8 to 6.9 million population in the year 2000. Now, you can just look at that and see that there is quite a disparity between the 1990 figure and the year 2000 figure. But, nevertheless, it will be somewhere in that ballpark that we are shooting for here in the way of transportation that is needed for this metropolitan area.

The increase in population and the planning policies of retaining the large amount of the Federal Government within the District, and keeping the downtown in a viable condition, that is, keeping the business going and increasing the tax base, has created an attraction to other private interests. As a result, we have had here in the District in the last couple of decades a construction program in the downtown area now that has aggregated something just under 300 new buildings. New traffic generators. And these, I think, are evident to you as you move about the city.

Development of City Generates Traffic

I could name them here, but I think it would be superfluous. The huge development down in Southwest, the Foggy Bottom area, and the new Watergate, the new Hilton Hotel, on Connecticut Avenue, and L and M and N Streets development, all new buildings, are all traffic generators.

As a result, we have experienced a 3 to 7 percent increase in traffic over the last few decades. That is an increase per year in the traffic load.

Now, what we are doing about that is the subject of the next chart. We sometimes talk about this with different citizen groups. I did brief Senator Percy just the other day on this precise subject, although it was only about 15 minutes. It is impossible to get into some complicated subject as this and do it thoroughly in so short a time.

But this is the program that we have used here and it is generally the program that is used in most localities, in a balanced transportation form, in order to combat these traffic increases in the metropolitan area.

On this chart you will notice there is an item for subway construction. This, under the present technology, is one of the basic improvements that can be made in dense urban areas where there are dense lines of movement from the center city to certain outlying areas, that can handle commuter-type movements.

In the District they have had planned for many years a subway system, and I, personally, have testified for the need of this and was instrumental to some extent in getting it going.

Now, then, starting at the top of the chart, there are a large number of regulatory and administrative activities that we are constantly working with on the city streets, in order to keep traffic going and keeping the city healthy from a transportation standpoint. I know you have travelled enough to know that in certain other countries in the world, there are places where they do not have good transportation systems and the standard of living consequently drops.

Parking changes, one-way streets, reversible flow streets, turn restrictions, extensive pavement markings: We probably have more pavement markings in the city than most other large cities. We use a sheet asphalt-type pavement for quietness and it lends itself toward extensive use of pavement markings.

Traffic signal system betterment: We have approximately 1,100 traffic signalized intersections in the city, all of which are controlled from a central control point. They are all synchronized, with three formal computer programs; one program for going to work in the morning; one midday system, and one for going home in the evening.

We are constantly working with the neighborhoods on the problem of the proper location and use of these traffic signals.

Senator INOUYE. Who has the ultimate authority on controlling the signal system, turning it on or off? Your office or the Police Department?

Mr. AIRIS. Mr. Hartley and Mr. Perkins, those two gentlemen, sir of my Department.

Senator INOUYE. So your Department has the authority to turn off the signal lights?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I bring this up because on the afternoon traffic, the return-home traffic, quite often a police officer is regulating at the intersection and the lights are on at the same time. I have seen several accidents and near misses because you will see green and the police will say, stop, and the driver has great difficulty deciding, especially, if it is at a distance, which signal to follow, the police or the light.

Mr. AIRIS. This is an important problem, sir, and Mr. Hartley could talk at some length on it. But it is one we are trying to resolve and have tried to resolve. The police officer is there for one principal purpose and, that is, to see that the intersection is not blocked. When he overrides the lights, either the lights are wrong and we should correct them, or he is wrong. There should be only a very minimal amount of this overriding of the lights.

If we do our job properly—and in this area we have very good relations between Mr. Hartley of this department and Chief Osterman of the police—so that there is a minimum amount of this, and if you have observed cases where there are near misses, something is wrong. We will have to correct this.

Senator INOUYE. Right along Pennsylvania Avenue, sir.

Please proceed.

BUS OPERATIONS

Mr. AIRIS. All right. One of the other things we have done is encourage the bus usage here in the city. As you know, throughout the country mass transit usage has progressively gone down. Here for quite awhile we were getting a 2 percent increase, but due to happenings of the past 2 years, bus traffic has dropped off here. Now we are back at it. We are working with Mr. George Avery and the WMATC, and others, and we hope to try to boost bus riding. We have done a number of things. We created a new bus terminal down in Southwest. The latest thing we have been working on is the exclusive usage of the reversible flow lane in the I–95—that is the Shirley Highway corridor—wherein express buses use them exclusively and bring people right into the center city. Next Monday, actually, we open the treat-

ment all the way up to a point about a thousand feet north of the 14th street Bridge that is still under construction.

This development has shown, so far, several thousand people increase in patronage of this particular busline. Hopefully, it will show a great deal more.

All of this, of course, means that so many vehicles are removed at the rate of 1.4 people per car. That number of vehicles are removed from the city streets and it has a great deal of benefit in aiding traffic just from a passive standpoint.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any position on the present controversy involving bus subsidies. Mr. Avery, at a hearing several days ago, indicated if the $2.5 million subsidy was not granted, it would mean D.C. Transit would have to raise their bus rates about a nickel.

Mr. AIRIS. Sir, I believe that is outside my jurisdiction. It would be a little presumptuous to interject myself into it. But I would like to say that because you see those words "encouragement of bus usage," this Department, and I personally, am committed to doing everything I can to encourage bus usage.

Now, if a subsidy is what is needed to do it—and I am not a judge of that—then I think it ought to be looked at pretty carefully.

We have the case here, Senator, where about 35 percent of the total traffic is commuter traffic. It is that portion of the A.D.T. that is most susceptible to being placed on some kind of mass transit, and I think to the city as a whole, it would be much to their benefit to do everything they can. But, at the same time, I do not think we will ever blackjack the American citizen into telling him exactly what he is going to do.

I think it is incumbent on us—we are only a part of it—but it is incumbent on all of us who are working on this problem to make this mass transit usage so speedy, so convenient, so luxurious, so good, that people who do not have to utilize a private vehicle of some kind, that is their own personal vehicle, that they will willingly go to mass transit.

Now, maybe subsidy is a part of this. I hope I answered your question as to where we stand on it.

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir. Please proceed.

MEANS TO RELIEVE TRAFFIC CONGESTION

Mr. AIRIS. Now, a further thing that has been done in this area—and we are not the prime movers on it—is staggered working hours. It has been extensively followed, particularly most recently in the Southwest, where they have done extensive amount of staggering the work hours. It makes the traffic engineers' load much easier.

Now, then, there is one other thing that is not shown on there and it is probably because we have not got enough guts to show it, and, that is, there should be some kind of parking authority here that will control parking to a reasonable extent. If we cannot control the amount of parking reasonably, such as with a Parking Authority, then probably it may be better left in the hands of the private entrepreneur, the way it is now, and price will control. But it is an essential element of this program.

Looking at the lower portion of the chart, which covers actual construction, we had a number of intersection channelizations. As you go around the city, I am sure you have seen them, where we

have built in better safety at different intersections, in order to speed traffic and improve the operation of the traffic signal program.

Arterial street widenings over the past years: I am sure you were here, Senator, when we widened New York Avenue. I have a feeling it is one of the real good examples of a commercial approach to a city, such as happens in many large cities. I think this one here, New York Avenue, is probably as good an example of an approach through a business area that any large city has.

Rhode Island Avenue, New Hampshire Avenue, Virginia Avenue, and in Southwest, where we have had a number of street widenings and cut out a lot of streets, and M Street, Southeast, are major examples of street widening projects that have bettered the traffic conditions from a physical standpoint.

Streetcar track removals: Except for a small percentage, of course, the tracks have entirely disappeared from the street surfaces here in the District of Columbia.

Freeway construction: I talked about that in my opening statement. It is an essential ingredient in the movement of people and goods that complement the subway. You need them both. The main, principal, single reason for a reasonable amount of freeway traffic is to get the through-type movements off from the residential and semiresidential streets. In other words, get the traffic out of the front doorstep where people live, do away with the conflict between pedestrians and vehicles, do away with this constant argument that our traffic people get—what are you trying to do, kill Johnny off? Johnny has to go to school here, he has to cross the street here. You run heavy traffic on our semiresidential streets. You ought to do something about it.

We get a lot of those complaints. One of the ways to do it is go through this whole 14-point program that I showed you and with the proper percentages of each point, get away from running a lot of that traffic on residential streets. One of the first things we did was to establish one-way streets. You can take a neighborhood street and run an awful lot of traffic on it, if you want to do so. Likewise, reversible flow streets.

One of the prime examples of reversible flow streets that we have here is 13th Street. You may be familiar within your travels on Reno Road. We have a lot of problems on the Reno Road situation between pedestrians, school kids, and traffic. It is not proper. That type movement ought to, within a large degree, be handled on freeways, where there is no conflict. The freeway is depressed, and the other streets run over it. This is for urban-type construction.

Now, of course, we get down to the subway construction, and it is the last one in our entire program.

SUBWAY AND FREEWAY RELATIONSHIP

This is the answer to your question about the conflict between subways and freeways. There is no conflict between subways and freeways. Both Gen. Jackson Graham and I have testified on this point. I have testified to this at numerous hearings. The two need to go together. They complement each other; they do not conflict. They do not compete with each other, only to a very limited degree because they are serving different purposes. As good as the subway is, as good

as the bus transportation is, it will not haul one crate of oranges, not one. It will not make one service call where the man has to carry the beer or carry tools, or doctors' kits. Those trips are made in rubber-tired vehicles, those and the host of other things that you cannot take care of on mass transportation. That is, if we are going to keep our civilization at its present level, and the well-being of our citizens at the present level.

Now, how good have we been? We have an isochronal chart here which indicates how good we have done in the last decade.

TRAFFIC FLOW PROGRESS

This is what is called a set of isochronal curves, Senator. Actually, it is very simple, but it looks complicated. On the arterial streets, fanning out from central city, periodically, maybe several times a year, we send a traffic team out. They report back by radio on how far they are at the end of 5 minutes, how far they are at 10 minutes, 15 minutes, etc. Then those are connected like a series of conduits, and the conduits are compared with those of a decade ago. Now, if the latest one shows that he is able to go further than he was a decade ago, that is the proof of the pudding.

I will let Mr. Hartley talk about it in more detail on some of the individual streets, if you are interested.

Mr. HARTLEY. Senator, I will sum it up very quickly and say the solid line is our most recent study undertaken in 1970, and the dashed line is the 10-year-ago line. In other words, if you see a dashed yellow line it means a motorist leaving 14th and F 10 years ago reached this point after 15 minutes. A solid yellow line indicates the point reached after 15 minutes during our 1970 survey.

Mr. AIRIS. Explain the 16th Street corridor.

Mr. HARTLEY. On 16th Street, a motorist is about a half-mile further now than he was 10 years ago. On Rhode Island or New Hampshire Avenues, you can see that at the end of 25 minutes, he is a mile further now than he was 10 years ago. So you may want to keep in mind that the solid line is the present traveltimes and the distance reached 10 years ago is the dashed line.

Let's look at the 25-minute line—the dashed blue line. You see, generally, that on all radial streets originating in the downtown area, motorists at the end of 25 minutes are further away from 14th and F, now, than they were 10 years ago.

You will notice the deficiency here in the South Capital Street corridor. Ten years ago traffic was getting across the river, and now they are still on this side of the Anacostia River. But I think it does demonstrate that through the application of various traffic engineering principles, traffic signal work, street widenings and things of that nature, we can hold the line.

Mr. Airis, I hope I have explained it to the Senator. Generally, we are holding the line and showing some improvement. The Rhode Island corridor, in particular, where we did some widening, has improved. For example, it is possible to maintain traffic capacity despite the fact that motorists may be delayed slightly in going down Pennsylvania Avenue. However, our studies indicate they will be farther 15 minutes after leaving the Capitol now, than they have been 10 years ago, due to the facilities that have been constructed

during the past 10 years, and due to the greater application of traffic engineering techniques.

SPECIAL BUS LANES

Senator INOUYE. I believe you have a prime project involving special lanes for buses on Shirley Highway. How is that coming along?

Mr. AIRIS. Mr. Hartley is the expert on it. We will open it up Monday. It is one that I did mention here a few minutes earlier. It is in partial use now. It has resulted in quite a sizable number of increased passengers.

Mr. HARTLEY. We have a demonstration project underway now. And, because of the unique construction of the Shirley Highway, it was possible for the State of Virginia, in cooperation with the Department of Transportation, to construct up the middle of Shirley Highway a special lane to be used as a temporary roadway in an effort to demonstrate that improved mass transit could indeed attract more riders to the bus system.

The Shirley Highway construction is now underway through these construction areas, and Monday morning, April 5, we will open our partially completed 14th Street bridge. There is much work to be done out there, Senator, but we have been able to expand, and there will be a lane across the 14th Street bridge, up to the termination of where 14th Street meets the Department of Agriculture. In other words, buses will come nonstop now from, say, Shirlington Circle to the Department of Agriculture, where they will make their first stop to discharge passengers.

We believe definitely we must increase the usage of mass transit. We have developed a system along the interior city along 14th Street, wherein we are going to inaugurate bus priority lanes. These lanes will permit only right turning private passenger vehicles or buses, as they make their way up to Farragut Square, the main terminal for the Virginia commuter.

Our studies indicate that a large percentage of the motorists on 14th Street, through the Mall adjacent to the Washington Monument, are Virginia motorists. We are taking a lane ordinarily used for passenger vehicles, and will give buses priority in that lane. We are hoping that the increase in services and the decreases in traveltime will attract some of these Virginia motorists who are coming up 14th Street to an improved bus service.

Thirty new buses will go into service, made available through a Department of Transportation grant. They will be within service in 30 days. Another 30 come in in January, and next summer another 30. So, 90 new buses are being directed toward this activity and we are cooperating fully with the Council of Governments and with the Virginia State Highway Department in this whole operation. As Mr. Airis pointed out, I firmly believe we must do something more to make bus transportation more attractive and more useful to help relieve some of the burden that we currently face during each rush hour.

Mr. AIRIS. Senator, did we get across on that? I would like to add the project is under the sponsorship of the Council of Governments

and the U.S. Department of Transportation since it involves several entities, and that all have cooperated. There has been a several-thousand increase in patronage. It does attack the commuter problem.

We already have in New York City, at the end of the Lincoln Tunnel, a model of what can be done wherein at that location one lane—one lane, mind you—used both by buses and private vehicles, handles up to 28,000 people per rush hour. That is a tremendous number of people. And the people who have been working on the project here—not just ourselves, although we have supported it very strongly—hope we will have here an operation that will be of worldwide significance.

Thank you, Mr. Hartley.

All right, sir. The results of our 14-point program that I went over with you show up in this. This is the proof of the pudding. These isochronal curves. If we are doing our job, we will hold the line or even make it a little better. This is the proof of the pudding.

Back to my opening statement, Senator. I do not know whether you are interested in the street lighting program. If you are, Mr. Hartley, who also handles street lighting, has one of the new street lights here. I will put it on for you if you are at all interested.

STREET LIGHTING PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. No. I have been traveling around the city at night. I am well aware of your high-intensity vapor lights in the downtown and high-crime areas.

Do you receive any complaints from those who find it difficult to sleep because of the light?

Mr. AIRIS. I have to be frank on this. Again, I will let Mr. Hartley talk, but we try to keep the high-intensity lighting in areas where it is for business purposes, like downtown, or in areas where there has been a large amount of crime.

Now, those are the two applications we are trying to restrict it to, and in so doing I think we have had about 95 percent acceptance.

Mr. HARTLEY. 99.9 percent. Actually, only one letter of complaint. Three thousand street lights have been installed thus far in the program and we have received only one letter indicating a problem. Of course, this is very encouraging to us, and it indicates the real need that exists in certain high-crime areas for street lighting.

Four years ago our letters were running 10 a week, stating "Could you put a shade on the light because we are having difficulty in sleeping."

Right now we are averaging 40 letters a week, not counting telephone calls, requesting the installation of sodium vapor lighting.

We are doing this in cooperation primarily with Chief Wilson. He is defining the higher crime areas for us.

The program has been exceptionally well received. As I said, only one complaint in the past 6 months. We do not know what will happen this summer when the windows go up. But we are getting letters of compliment every week.

Mr. AIRIS. This is the way it is in answer to your question.
Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

IMPROVEMENT IN CRIME RATE

Mr. AIRIS. All right. Incidentally, sir, the day before yesterday, the financial pages of the Post carried a note to the effect that last fall, last November, actually, sales in the downtown area as reported by the Department of Commerce had jumped 6 percent. Just over what, I cannot remember, but I think it was the prior year.

But all of those that I have talked to, in Downtown Progress, Board of Trade, et cetera, seemed to feel that the lighting in the downtown areas has been one of the significant parts of this betterment of the situation. Of course, there are other things, too, police activity, the F Street Mall activity, and a number of other things.

Mr. HARTLEY. Mr. Airis, if I may just mention these figures on crime. Our studies of the Metropolitan Police Department statistics for the first 2 months of 1970—January and February of 1970 versus January and February of 1971—indicate nighttime crime reductions in the four areas that were lit experimentally. Robbery has decreased 32 percent, auto theft 45 percent, burglary 27 percent, and vandalism 33 percent. The total number of nighttime crimes in these four lighted areas has decreased 34 percent on the average.

We are not attributing all of that to the street lighting program. It has been a joint effort on many points. But it does appear that in the areas we have selected the installation of street lighting has had an effect on crime.

Mr. AIRIS. Senator, as you can gather, Mr. Hartley is rather enthusiastic about this program. We are not experts in crime statistics, and while they were quoted by Mr. Hartley, the real source should be the Police Department, sir.

Now, if you wish to proceed here, I do have a word on communications. We handle all of the communications for the District government with the exception of the police and fire systems. We have recently formed a new section in the Department to further consolidate this activity.

On automotive maintenance, I believe what I have said there stands on its own feet. I know you are well acquainted with the automotive situation here. I will be available for questions, but I will not dwell on that.

And that, sir, finishes up my opening statement.

CHAUFFEUR SERVICES

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Airis. When one considers that your request exceeds $17 million, the questions I am about to ask may appear penny pinching and picayunish. But this subcommittee has tried in its nitpicking manner to see if we cannot save a few dollars for the city.

The closing paragraphs of your statement refer to your department's program in providing chauffeur-driven car service to District of Columbia agencies. I am certain you are aware that this subcommittee is not the first to raise the question of chauffeur's pay. In fact, I note that you are requesting that the limitation for overtime pay, which was set in the last District of Columbia appropriation, be taken away.

At the present time I wish to advise you that I am inclined to support the limitation which was placed in the 1971 Appropriations Act.

Could you advise this subcommittee—I realize you cannot do it this morning—a full explanation of this matter of chauffeur-driven car service, including your projected 1971 costs for servicing each of the individuals for whom you furnish transportation?

For example, I would like to know what it is costing your Department to furnish a chauffeur-driven vehicle for the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, the Chairman of the District of Columbia City Council and other pool services.

Mr. AIRIS. All right, sir. We will be glad to do that.

(The information follows:)

COST OF CHAUFFEUR SERVICE PROVIDED FOR OTHER D. C. AGENCIES

1. Pool Service - Four sedans available on call to officials of any D. C. department or agency during normal working hours.
   Estimated yearly costs:
   Regular pay $28,200
   No overtime

2. Shuttle Bus Service - One station wagon providing mail distribution service between D. C. government offices on a scheduled basis during normal working hours. D. C. employees may ride on any of the scheduled trips subject to availability of space.
   Estimated yearly costs;
   Regular pay $6,800
   No overtime

3. Chauffeur service provided for vehicles assigned to individual officials:

A. Mayor - Commissioner

	7/1/70 through 3/6/71	Estimated total for 1971
Regular pay	$ 8,954.48	$ 14,000.00
Premium pay	7,651.56	10,500.00
	$16,606.04	$ 24,500.00

B. Deputy Mayor - Commissioner

	7/1/70 through 3/6/71	Estimated total for 1971
Regular pay	$ 7,920.08	$ 13,000.00
Premium pay	3,742.93	5,700.00
	$11,663.01	$ 18,700.00

C. Chairman of the City Council

	7/1/70 through 3/6/71	Estimated total for 1971
Regular pay	$ 8,006.96	$13,000.00
Premium pay	4,699.48	6,800.00
	$12,706.44	$19,800.00

D. Vice-Chairman of the City Council

	.7/1/70 through 3/6/71	Estimated total for 1971
Regular pay	$ 6,145.04	$11,100.00
Premium pay	4,780.31	8,100.00
	$10,925.35	$19,200.00

In each of the above cases, when the regularly assigned driver reaches the maximum overtime limitation, relief drivers are provided by Department of Highways and Traffic on a reimbursable basis.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MOTOR POOL

I would like to say that generally, since this is one of our responsibilities, in operating a central motor pool the most important factor is reliability of service, when it is needed it is there, when you need to go you get the service; that the time of our important officials is not wasted.

I have run lots of motor pools, set them up, used them, run them, and this is, in my mind, one of the paramount things you try to do. If your cost is slightly higher, your overall efficiency in furnishing this reliable service to your principal officials overcomes any inefficiency that you might get through a particular method of furnishing this particular service.

That is my overriding thought on it, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I may be wrong, but if I recall, we have 493 motor vehicles for passenger purposes in the city, and about two chauffeurs assigned, either through pool or individual service. We have made a study of the other cities and we find that in most cities of comparable size, the mayor would be the only one who would have a chauffeur and a car. In fact, in many cities they have this inefficient practice where the mayor drives himself, like the U.S. Senate where most Senators have the inefficient practice of driving themselves.

I am well aware in this city of Washington the chauffeur-driven vehicle has become a status symbol, especially if you have a telephone and a lamp in the back; because it appears that every Army officer who leaves the Pentagon, whether he is a captain or a general, has a driver. And the White House is loaded with telephone lamp-type limousines. So I can understand why the city wants to get into the act.

But somebody is paying for this act, sir. And if it is going to save a few dollars, I would like to advise you that this committee is drafting necessary language to just do away with most of the chauffeured positions.

I consider my position to be as important as most of the positions held by officials in this city, and I have to go through the inconvenience of finding a parking space. I suppose my time is valuable, but in my forays around the city, I have been driving myself.

These are times when it is difficult to find money, and I find that this year's budget will face a very critical moment of truth, because I kind of suspect that this Congress will not approve of the reciprocal income tax. And when that happens, I may have the unhappy chore of sharpening the knife. I have to do that, sir.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Mr. AIRIS. Well, I would not have any argument about the basic philosophy. Our job is to furnish adequate service.

Senator INOUYE. Information available to us, indicates that in fiscal year 1970 Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Sobolewski, employees of your department, traveled to London, England, and Cologne, Germany, at a cost of about $1,600. Can you advise this committee as to the purpose of these trips and the actual cost, the total cost?

Furthermore, I would like to know what benefits accrued to the people of the District as a result of these trips.

Mr. AIRIS. All right, sir. I do not know whether I have the actual costs right here, but we may have it.

Senator INOUYE. If you do not have it available, we would like to receive it.

Mr. AIRIS. I will ask Mr. Boynton to take a reading on it while I speak to this point. This particular group that went over to Germany and to England were sent for the precise purpose of looking at a number bridges which had been built, of the structural type that has been proposed for the Three Sisters Bridge.

Now since there has been some controversy between engineers as to the exact status of its stability, structuralwise, I personally directed these employees, along with a member from the Department of Transportation and our consultant, to go over and look at these facilities to be absolutely certain of our stand on this particular bridge here at this critical location, which is the Three Sisters site.

That was the precise purpose for it. We will have the figures here, I think, in a minute, as to its exact cost. And since it is so important that we get a proper type bridge at this location, and since it has such far-reaching significance in this country—it may well set a trend for other bridges of this particular type—I thought it would be proper to expend this money and be sure we were absolutely certain, and get all of the good we could out of the work they had done overseas.

As you understand, sir, in our profession we try to keep abreast of what is happening in the rest of the world.

Senator INOUYE. I believe it is well that this record was made, because if some member of the committee should question this item, I will just refer him to the appropriate pages, sir.

Mr. AIRIS. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. There was another trip taken during the same fiscal year, to Addis Ababa, Ethopia, by the Director.

Mr. AIRIS. Yes; I made that trip to Addis Ababa. I was asked to give a paper for the International Road Federation. That was the purpose of the particular trip.

I might point out, sir, that those two trips that you have mentioned, are the only ones that I know of that were taken outside of the country here in a long, long time.

Mr. BOYNTON. Mr. Chairman, I have the actual cost on those two trips, if you would like to have it.

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOYNTON. On the trip for Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Sobelewski to England and Germany, the actual cost of the trip was $1,145.40.

On Mr. Airis' trip to Ethopia, the actual cost was $948.05.

Senator INOUYE. One final question before I turn it over to my staff counsel here. I have received about a half dozen calls from men and women who have to travel in wheelchairs. They have requested that provisions be made on curbings so that they can go on and up roadways. What are your views on that, sir?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, sir, this is a serious problem. Other cities have struggled with it and with varying treatments.

On F Street, when we built the F Street Mall, we did put in wheelchair driveways. There have been some other things done around the city in order to accommodate wheelchairs. The amount of such traffic, of course, is extremely small, and to get into a wholesale

program of accommodating wheelchairs all over the city would be a rather large program. But I think it is something that is important.

I think it is something we must continually look at and work with. And I am sure on future projects, that as we go through our work we will put in more of these facilities, particularly if they are in the locality where wheelchair traffic is encountered to any large extent.

That is about my feeling on the matter at the present time. I look at what other cities do, and as I go around talking to engineers in other cities, I try to find out what they are doing with this problem.

It is an important problem.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mr. Jordan.

VEHICLE POOL SERVICE

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Airis, how many pool vehicles do you operate for the officials of the District of Columbia, other than highway officials?

Mr. BOYNTON. We have four pool car vehicles available to any District agency that requires transportation.

Mr. JORDAN. And specially assigned vehicles, how many?

Mr. BOYNTON. For specially assigned vehicles for other agencies, the only ones we have under our jurisdiction are the ones for the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Council. Four.

Mr. AIRIS. We also run a shuttle bus, too, Mr. Jordan, which takes care of other departments.

Mr. JORDAN. The 1971 budget which we are presently operating, it was my recollection there was a request for $78,000 or approximately that amount for this item; is that substantially correct?

Mr. BOYNTON. For passenger vehicles?

Mr. JORDAN. Yes, sir; chauffeurs' pay.

Mr. BOYNTON. Chauffeurs'pay; I would have to refer back to our 1971 budget.

Mr. AIRIS. Sir, was this the 1971 budget?

Mr. JORDAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. AIRIS. Not in this budget.

Mr. JORDAN. The year in which we are presently operating.

Mr. BOYNTON. The 1971 budget.

Mr. JORDAN. It is further my recollection that that amount, as passed by the Congress, was restricted by $10,000 or $12,000, to approximately $64,000.

Mr. BOYNTON. Yes. It was reduced by Congress.

Mr. JORDAN. My question relates to whether or not your projections for the present fiscal year indicate you will be able to operate these vehicles and pay these chauffeurs within the amount appropriated.

Mr. BOYNTON. No, sir; we cannot.

Mr. JORDAN. Have you exceeded that amount?

Mr. BOYNTON. Yes.

Mr. JORDAN. Have you reprogramed the money into that account?

Mr. BOYNTON. No, sir. We are operating this service on the basis of reimbursement for additional cost from the Office of the Mayor and the Office of the City Council. They are reimbursing us for these excess costs.

Mr. JORDAN. Has the committee been advised of this action?
Mr. BOYNTON. I could not answer that, Mr. Jordan.

REPROGRAMING CHAUFFEUR COSTS

Mr. JORDAN. I recall no such advice. I would like to read to you from section 3 of the reprograming requirement of the committee, as established by former Chairman Byrd and restated in the 1970 and 1971 Senate reports:

> Funding or staffing of any project for which funds have been denied or restricted in a regular or supplemental appropriation for the year in which the action is proposed.

And that is one of the items in which the committee requested advice. So there has been by this means of not reprograming, but reimbursement as you described it, there have been additional funds allocated for this purpose and the committee has not been advised.
Mr. AIRIS. I do not think we can say whether it has or not. I know it was not from us.
Mr. JORDAN. Yes, sir. Mr. Coppie, did we receive any such advice from your office?
Mr. COPPIE. I am not aware of anything specific.
Mr. JORDAN. I am not aware of any that was received, either.
Mr. COPPIE. We feel we are, I might say, operating the chauffeur overtime responsibilities for the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor and the chairman of the city council within the intent of the restriction on chauffeur overtime for the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, and chairman, city council.
Mr. JORDAN. I have no reference to the legislation itself. I have reference to the advice concerning reprograming that we have discussed a number of times in these hearings. Do you feel you complied with the reprograming requirement?
Mr. COPPIE. What I said was I think we were operating within the intent of the congressional objective.
Mr. JORDAN. Yes, sir; and my question is: Do you feel you have complied with the reprograming requirement of the committee, of the request of the committee?
Mr. COPPIE. I would want to make a careful analysis of that language. I think technically, perhaps, in your judgment we are not in compliance. In my judgment we are.
Mr. JORDAN. In my judgment you were not. I would appreciate it if the record could reflect your own judgment and statement concerning the matter.
(The information follows:)

Appropriation for Chauffeur Personal Services—Compliance with Reprogramming Requirement

The amount appropriated for personnel compensation for chauffeurs of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Chairman of the City Council was $38,150 for Fiscal Year 1971. Expenditures on this account (including overtime pay) through March 6, 1971, total $28,150. Expenditures for the entire Fiscal Year are projected not to exceed $38,150.

Limitation of overtime pay to chauffeurs to 25 percent of basic pay required the District to use alternate drivers, i.e., in addition to the regular chauffeurs to service the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Chairman and Vice Chairman, City Council. Most of the alternate drivers used were paid from the Highway Fund; however, the costs of the alternate drivers were determined to be the direct expense of and chargeable to the office using the driver(s). Thus, the arrangement being used to properly effect the charge is for each of the two offices benefiting from the services to reimburse the Highway Fund for costs it incurs. Reimbursement charges to date have been $13,986 to the Mayor's Office and $9,765 to the City Council's Office.

The District Government interprets the foregoing as being within the realm of its authority and within the reprogramming requirements set forth in Section 3.

(The information follows:)

58-979 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 3

Department of Highways and Traffic

Chauffeur Overtime Pay Status Report as of March 6, 1971

Chauffeur	Basic Pay	Overtime Pay	Percentage of Basic Pay
Mayor - Commissioner			
Aulin Johnson	$7,681.00	$1,784.89	23%
Calvin Hawkins	7,681.00	1,865.80	24
Leon Gilbert*	8,117.00	1,908.59	24
Ronald Ward*	8,117.00	1,614.65	20
William Mallory	7,051.00	477.63	7
		$7,651.56	
Deputy Mayor - Commissioner			
Charlie Mance	$7,681.00	$1,711.94	22
George Myers*	8,117.00	956.57	12
Alexander Jones	7,007.00	317.91	5
Leadford Owens*	8,117.00	740.81	9
Nathaniel Clarke**	8,554.00	15.70	.02
		$3,742.93	
Chairman, City Council			
Montrose Waters	$7,681.00	$1,719.12	22
Harry Lancaster	7,681.00	1,663.66	22
Joseph Brown	7,329.00	799.52	11
Franklin Haskins	7,247.00	517.38	7
		$4,699.68	
Vice Chairman, City Council			
Jerome Hackney	$7,566.00	$1,878.67	25
William Skipwith*	8,117.00	379.44	5
Marion Croom**	8,554.00	951.10	11
Bernard Jackson	7,504.00	793.98	11
Edward Brooks	7,681.00	447.63	6
Leroy Parker	7,681.00	318.05	4
Issac Reed*	8,117.00	11.44	.01
		$4,780.31	
		$20,874.48	

Note: The grade range of chauffeurs (motor vehicle operators) is from WB-5 to WB-6. The WB-7 (*) and WB-8 (**) are also truck drivers or equipment operators who substitute as chauffeurs.

RESULT OF REPROGRAMING

Mr. AIRIS. We will assist in any way we can, Mr. Jordan. But we were not in on any detailed discussions last year.

Mr. BOYNTON. Sir, of course, this would not involve a reprograming of our appropriations. No reprograming was done within our appropriation.

Senator INOUYE. This committee is not attempting to be critical of your operations. We realize the requests come from elsewhere, and you are just trying to be accommodating.

Mr. AIRIS. We try to do our duty, sir. I just do not like to be accommodating if it is improper. And quite frequently I have gotten into arguments with other groups on what is proper and legal.

But on this one, I am a little ignorant.

Senator INOUYE. We will try to draft language which we hope will be clear to all p ersons concerned.

GRANT MONEYS

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Airis, in your budget presentation, in addition to the $17,179,000 which you are requesting, you say you anticipate $490,000 in Federal grants and $10,049,700 in other grants or reimbursements.

So the total resources available to you will be $27,719,000.

I also note under the grants and reimbursements this will pay the salaries of 814 people, in addition to the 833 people contained in your budget.

I think it will help if you can tell us, in just a sentence or two, what the breakout is on these other grants and reimbursements and then supply the detail for the record.

Mr. AIRIS. Thank you, sir. I will do that. I would like to ask Mr. Boynton to respond to that particular question, if it is satisfactory, Mr. Clark. I can talk to it, but I prefer it to come directly from Mr. Boynton.

Mr. BOYNTON. Mr. Clark, of the $10,049,000 which is shown under other grants or reimbursements, $9,558,000 of that would be reimbursement from our capital outlay appropriation. The 814 positions you see shown in the same column are positions which work strictly on our capital outlay construction program.

When they work on a project, their salaries are charged to the project, which is the source of funding for their salaries. That is why those positions are shown in that column.

If they are working on a Federal aid project, we receive Federal funds, either 50 percent or 90 percent, depending on whether it is on ABC or interstate projects. Those 814 positions are all tied directly to the capital outlay program.

Mr. CLARK. And almost all of the $10 million is tied to that, in the sense it is reimbursable back into your operating budget?

Mr. BOYNTON. Right.

Mr. CLARK. That is from your capital outlay budget?

Mr. BOYNTON. That is right.

Mr. CLARK. If you can, just in a little more detail spell it out, it would be most helpful for the committee.

Mr. BOYNTON. One other word of clarification. All of the payrolls are initially paid out of operating expense appropriations. Then the salaries of employees who work on the capital outlay projects are reimbursed to the operating account.

(The information follows:)

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADED "1972 OTHER GRANTS OR REIMBURSEMENTS" ON THE ALLOTMENT SUMMARY FOR OPERATING EXPENSES

The total amount of $10,049,700 for Other Grants or Reimbursements is further broken down as follows:

Reimbursements from capital outlay	$9, 558, 700
Force account reimbursements from other agencies	466, 000
Private grants for beautification	25, 000
Total	10, 049, 700

The 814 positions shown in this column are financed from Capital Outlay projects, and represent employees working both directly and indirectly on Capital Outlay projects. Salaries for these positions are paid initially from the Operating Expense appropriation, which is then reimbursed from Capital Outlay.

INVITATION TO VISIT GARAGES OR MOTOR POOL

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. We appreciate your assistance this morning and look forward to your participation when we take up the capital budget, sir.

Mr. AIRIS. Thank you, sir. It has been a pleasure to be here.

I would just like to extend the opportunity to you or any of your associates to visit our garages or motor pool. We think they are very good. And any of our activities and construction sites. We work probably in 20 to 30 places throughout the city every day, and probably have just under a thousand cuts in our streets open every day, and we are shuttling around like a bunch of bees trying to take care of that. Any time, any place, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Department of Motor Vehicles

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH P. MURPHY, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:
WILLIAM J. QUINN, EXECUTIVE OFFICER
OSCAR MAYS, FISCAL MANAGEMENT OFFICER

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Inouye. We will next receive testimony from Mr. Joseph P. Murphy, Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles. The amount requested for fiscal year 1972 is $3,851,400, which is 22.4 percent more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1971.

Welcome to the committee, sir.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. Murphy. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. On my right is Mr. William J. Quinn, Executive Officer for the Department of Motor Vehicles, and on my left is Mr. Oscar Mays, who is Fiscal Management Officer for the Department.

PREPARED STATEMENT

I have already submitted a formal opening statement which I understand will be made a part of the record.

I would like to add a few remarks at this time concerning a specific request.

(The statement follows:)

The Department of Motor Vehicles administers those motor vehicle laws, regulations and programs (including related traffic safety education, public support, and emergency motor vehicle transportation activities) of the District of Columbia which establish, define and implement the Department's fundamental mission of safeguarding lives and property within the District. This is accomplished through conduct of operations and services that affect, control or influence every person within the District of Columbia - resident and transient - and result in the collection of substantial and progressively increasing District revenue, e.g., $9,019,000 in F.Y. 1961 to an estimated $20,100,000 in F.Y. 1971.

A wide variety of important functions are performed by this Department: regulatory authority (through issuance of vehicle titles, registrations and license tags) is exercised over approximately 270,000 District-registered vehicles and their owners, as well as over vehicle dealers; similar authority (through examination, issuance and renewal, and suspension, revocation and restoration of a variety of licenses and permits) is exercised over approximately 400,000 District-licensed drivers and driving instructors, and approximately 13,000 public vehicle owners and operators as well as approximately 11,000 public vehicles; provisions of the Owner's Financial Responsibility Act and the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act (including suspension and restoration of vehicle registrations and driver's permits) are administered where motor vehicle accidents in the District of Columbia are concerned; driver safety clinics and city-wide traffic safety education and public support programs are conducted; Federally-financed and other research and development programs and projects in the fields of highway safety and vehicle-related air pollution control are carried on; general planning and coordination of those District of Columbia highway safety projects funded under provision of the Highway Safety Act of 1966 is a responsibility of the Department, as is planning and direction of an organization to effectively utilize District transportation resources in a national or local emergency.

Conduct of these programs and services required an annual appropriation to the Department in F.Y. 1971 of $3,276,800, Federal contract and grant funds of over $835,000, a personnel complement of approximately 300 regular, temporary and

WAE employees, and 4 major and 5 secondary permanent facilities and 2 temporary field offices.

The Department of Motor Vehicles not only is an important public service agency (it handles well over a million individual public transactions each year) but, through most of its programs and processes, is an important contributor to highway safety in the District. These two elements were the bases for studies of existing and foreseeable conditions and needs, and for preliminary program planning for F.Y. 1972, and resulted in focussing initial departmental budget concern on achievement of two broad objectives in related areas: (1) control of added workload and problems generated by increasing regulatory, policy and procedural requirements and growing public demand for services and products; and (2) advancement of highway safety through continuing progressive compliance with requirements of the Highway Safety Act of 1966. Our planning evaluations made it apparent that successful accomplishment of both these objectives in F.Y. 1972 was dependent on resources necessary to:

1. Improve the Department's automated data processing capability
2. Determine needs and establish more effective methods and procedures
3. Increase the personnel complement
4. Secure additional space and/or facilities

Final decision on the Department's F.Y. 1972 budget program, however, necessarily had to keep in mind the financial plight of the District. This constraint, the fact that certain of the requirements to achieve the first objective also would be useful in achievement of the second goal, and the possibility of Federal grant financing of certain highway-safety-related projects that, in turn, would help achieve the first objective, resulted in the Department limiting its requests for increases in F.Y. 1972 to a minimum. Specifically: $191,200 to meet continuing mandatory pay-cost requirements; $340,000 to pay rental equipment costs and secure the contractual services necessary to complete the establishment of an operational real-time data processing system that will serve all departmental operations and public services; and $43,400 to make permanent 4 currently temporary positions necessary to continue operations of the recently organized Office of Public Vehicle Services - established to carry out functions assigned the Department by the D. C. Commissioner in F.Y. 1970.

The most immediate and pressing problem (objective) faced by the Department is the growing administrative, technical and clerical workload in all programs and activities. A few basic workload figures reflect this increase:

Workload Unit	F.Y. 1965 (Actual)	F.Y. 1970 (Actual)	F.Y. 1971 (Est.)	F.Y. 1972 (Est.)
Total Permit Examinations Given	272,800	343,900	350,000	355,000
Total Permits Issued	174,400	188,100	210,000	217,000
Permits Suspended or Revoked	12,100	24,000	25,000	30,000
Vehicle Titles Issued	101,400	101,500	103,000	104,500
Gross Vehicle Registrations	281,100	301,100	304,000	307,000
Vehicle Safety Inspections	357,500	360,200	392,000	399,000
Accident Reports Reviewed	48,600	85,500	95,000	105,000
Safety Respon. Cases Processed	32,600	49,200	55,000	60,000
Public Vehicle (PSC) Licenses Issued	1/	10,600	11,000	11,200
Pub. Veh. Operator's Licenses Issued	1/	12,500	13,000	13,500

1/ Function then in another agency

This workload condition results from, or is aggravated by a variety of forces and factors: new and revised District regulations; new and revised District programs and policies; new and revised departmental operational requirements; growing public demand for services and products; changes in technology, and in public needs and attitudes; delays, errors and omissions resultant from methods and procedures that have failed to keep pace with the changing needs of departmental programs; limited personnel and difficulties in recruiting and holding competent people; etc.

Solution of a problem as far-reaching as this could not be expected in one fiscal year without, at best, large expenditures for positions, space, equipment, and related services which would not be reasonable in view of the District's financial situation. The decision to reduce departmental requests for increases to the three specific areas described earlier (pay, data processing, and public vehicle operations) was reinforced by the Department's belief that more concentrated attention to in-house development of better organized and more effective methods and procedures, as well as to the possibility of securing some small increase in operating space from existing District Government resources, could go a long way toward solution of this problem without immediate need for a large number of addi-

tional positions, equipment, and budget-funded space - particularly when this management attention was coupled with the advantages of the faster, more useful and flexible data processing system requested here. In this regard, the Department already has undertaken in-house management action to reduce its workload, improve its services to the public, and contain operating costs in several areas. For example, within the past 10 months:

1. Personnel in the Department's Office of Public Vehicle Services have been cross-trained and the workload redistributed to allow the establishment of a new Hacker's License examination schedule that has increased the number of weekly examination periods available to applicants from two to three and reduced the applicant's waiting period for examination by approximately two weeks. This action, in addition to rearrangement of existing physical facilities, has made it possible to examine 30 additional applicants a week.

2. The D.C. Council, on July 7, 1970, approved a recommendation of the D.C. Traffic Coordinating Committee that all persons who wish to drive a school bus in the District be required to pass a special qualification test; related regulations were made effective later that month. Subsequently, the Department developed special test materials, procedures and facilities and began conducting these examinations - without additional personnel or other additional cost to the District.

3. The Department has cooperated with the D.C. Health Services Administration's Drug Addiction Treatment Center in a special driver licensing program to test three distinct rehabilitative approaches (complete withdrawal from drugs; psychiatric consultation; and Methadone substitution) and evaluate the effectiveness of these approaches as they relate to safe driving. This project is being conducted with no additional departmental personnel or other resources.

4. Plans have been developed for the reorganization of a special departmental records information service that now is conducted on a 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week basis. The service will be operated during regular business hours only, and employees now assigned to

evening and night shifts and weekend duty will be reassigned to increase the staff available to provide total information services during the new shorter hours. As a result, the capability for daily response to information requests from the public and other agencies will be substantially improved as will the unit's records maintenance and update functions. Implementation of the reorganization is scheduled for the fourth quarter of F.Y. 1971 - without increase in personnel or other costs.

Achievement of the second stated major objective of this Department for F.Y. 1972 - advancement of highway safety through progressive compliance with the Highway Safety Act of 1966 - is a matter of degree. This Opening Statement will not go into detail concerning budget programming to achieve this objective since the requested data processing system already discussed in relation to our general workload objective also will enable the Department to move forward in this area. It should be pointed out here that the programs and processes of the Department directly related to the objectives of the Highway Safety Act of 1966 already are in substantial conformance with the various Standards of that Act. However, there are a few serious exceptions - e.g., lack of a "rapid response" data system, of a classified driver license program, of a program for periodic reexamination of licensed drivers, of a capability for broad research in the traffic accident field, and of an "Implied Consent" Law for the District of Columbia. Full compliance with all Standards will be another far-reaching and expensive process requiring much additional personnel, equipment, space, etc. - resources that are beyond the present reasonable capability of the District to provide. A significant measure of progressive compliance, however, is planned for F.Y. 1972, if the requests presented here today are approved. For example: establishment of the fully operational real-time EDP system requested not only will be a substantial assist in achievement of the departmental workload objective but will enable the

Department to comply with Standard 310 (Traffic Records) and with the rapid response requirements of other Standards of the Act (301 Inspection; 302 Registration; and 305 Driver Licensing) and enable the Department to conduct long-needed research projects and analytical studies based on data related to highway safety factors. A greater measure of compliance in F.Y. 1972 is possible, if Federal financing of planned highway safety projects materializes.

In summation, approval of the limited budget presented here today will enable the Department to hold to the present level of operations and services in all areas and achieve a significant portion of its current objectives. At the same time, the resources requested will support the Department's continuing efforts to resolve its problems and achieve its cited objectives more fully through replanning and/or rescheduling of operations and services, management improvement actions, redirection of resources, and utilization of available Federal financing, wherever possible.

1972 INCREASES

Mr. MURPHY. The total amount we are asking for in fiscal 1972 is $574,600 for three specific needs; $191,200 is to cover required employee pay costs, as well as the costs of related employee benefits; $340,000 is to complete the establishment of a real-time computer system which has been in the development stage for a number of years. This is the year we will be finally going to a real-time system as distinguished from a batch processing system. I will say more about this in a moment; $43,400 is to make permanent four temporary positions, which are new in the department as a result of additional functions—which I will discuss in a moment—transferred to us by Mayor Washington, by his order dated December 24, 1969.

I will not comment here on the pay increase requirements because they are mandatory items.

Senator INOUYE. Tell us how the four temporaries were funded.

Mr. MURPHY. The duties performed by these four persons were formerly handled by members of the police department. The so-called hack office, at that time in the police department, handled many of the duties related to the operators of public vehicles for hire, such operators and their permits, and was manned by a combination of uniformed police officers and nonuniformed civil service personnel; other public vehicle-related duties were handled in other District agencies.

It was the desire of the Mayor to take out of three different District agencies certain duties with respect to these public vehicle operators and owners, and consolidate them in one operation in one department, so that, for example, a person applying for a license to operate a public vehicle would not have to go to three different locations in various parts of the city, but could make, in effect, a one-stop application and receive not only his operator's permit to drive the vehicle, but also his Public Service Commission vehicle license.

When the functions were transferred to our Department, there were only six (nonuniformed) positions transferred with them; two from the Public Service Commission and four civilian positions from the Police Department. The functions and workload involved had required 10 people; however, the four uniformed police officer positions were not transferred to us.

What we did was set up four temporary positions in the Department, on a reimbursable basis, that are now being paid by the Metropolitan Police Department.

In effect, these four temporary nonuniformed civil service employees are taking the place of the four uniformed police officers which were retained by the police department.

Senator INOUYE. We will check with the police department to see how they are now utilizing the four police officers who are no longer with you.

DEPARTMENT SERVICES

Mr. MURPHY. If I may, I would like to pass up, for the benefit of the committee, a number of photographs that describe pretty graphically the sort of service that the Department provides to the city.

Essentially, the Department of Motor Vehicles is a State function, with the exception of the Public Vehicle Services Office that I just described, which performs functions generally always done by a city government.

These photographs illustrate the variety and size of public service demands that face our department.

For example, photographs 1 and 2 give you an idea of the business we do during our annual vehicle reregistration operation, which I hoped had ended yesterday, but which I noted this morning is still continuing as busily as it was yesterday, although the District's tags expired last night.

Senator INOUYE. Is photo No. 1 the location where you lost $19,840?

(See article on p. 1733 in appendix.)

Mr. MURPHY. No, that is a photograph of our main office. The office which was robbed of $19,840 yesterday is in a building approximately a half a block away, called the May Building. It is on C Street. It is only used during this period of reregistration.

Senator INOUYE. I am just curious, now. How would you make up that amount? Are you insured?

Mr. MURPHY. I have no idea, Senator, how we would make up the amount. It is not covered any way by insurance.

Senator INOUYE. I suppose the books will have to balance. Are you going to add to your appropriation request?

Mr. MURPHY. Senator, I believe the matter is under the jurisdiction of the District's Office of Finance and I cannot answer the question.

Senator INOUYE. I am just curious, that is all.

Mr. MURPHY. Photos 3 and 4 show certain teleprocessing equipment that we are now using and similar equipment that will be needed to complete the real time data processing system that I have just described.

The purpose of these photographs is not only to illustrate the nature and extent of the Department's workload, but also to show the people who would be benefited by the development of such a system.

Actually, the system will enable us to establish a rapid, accurate and complete service to the public and all other agencies that require services from the Department.

Just to give you an example, yesterday I received a request from the Insurance Department for not too significant a product, but one which could never be developed without the benefit of a real time system.

There is a question of possible discrimination among insurance companies in cancellation of policies in geographic areas of the city. I received a request to furnish the Department of Insurance a list of all vehicle registrations by zip code number in the city. This could never have been done in the absence of a system like the one we are proposing here—a system that provides rapid retrieval of data by use of special EDP equipment and programs.

We will have the capability for immediate input, updating and retrieving of operating records. We will be able to give one-stop services rather than have people standing in line while we look up lists in boxes and on 3 by 5 cards—which is the type of manual system we are now operating under.

We will be able to do it instantly at terminals like those in the pictures which have been furnished you.

But I think most important of all is the fact that the Federal Department of Transportation has issued certain standards, specifically standards known as standards 305 and 310, which require all departments of motor vehicles in the country to develop just this kind of

EDP system, so that they can interface with the national driver registration system in the Federal department, and also carry on and support many other types of highway safety plans and projects under the Highway Safety Act of 1966.

Other than these few preliminary remarks, Mr. Chairman, I will be happy to answer any particular questions, if I can.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to have your thoughts on the advisability of putting a legal limit as to the number of taxicabs which may operate in the city.

TAXI CAB LICENSING

Mr. MURPHY. I have had the question asked and I understand right now—Senator, the argument against setting a limit is that you would not have available at peak hours the kinds of people who enter the market only during those peak hours. These are people who have other jobs, who finish their normal duties at 4:00, 4:30 in the afternoon, and then are able to go into the market and drive taxicabs to the possible detriment, of course, of those people who are full-time hackers. But nonetheless, the city is supplied with probably the best taxi service of any city in the United States, of its size, simply because we do have unlimited numbers of people coming and going without restriction.

Personally, from that standpoint only, I would not be in favor of limiting cabs.

Senator INOUYE. What are your thoughts on the meters?

Mr. MURPHY. Here, again, from the consumer standpoint, I would oppose meters. From the standpoint of the taxi operator, of course, it would be very much in his favor. Because, economically, I think taxicab operators in the District of Columbia probably do earn less for the same amount of effort than their counterparts in other cities who use meters.

Senator INOUYE. Plus the fact we have, I believe, a disproportionately larger share of part-time moonlighting cab drivers than any other city.

Mr. MURPHY. I am sure we have more than any place, because the system permits it. We are without limitation. Anybody can drive at any hour. They can pick the two best hours of the day, drive two hours, and then go home. We know this goes on because we have any number of government employees who drive cabs at night.

Senator INOUYE. Do you think this is a good practice.?

Mr. MURPHY. From the standpoint of the full-time hacker, it is not a good practice. Economically, it makes his position somewhat vulnerable.

DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. Just one last question. How effective is your driver education program?

Mr. MURPHY. Senator, there is no way of measuring the effectiveness of a program, in the sense—

Senator INOUYE. How many students participate?

Mr. MURPHY. —except to cite statistics that may not even be relevant.

For example, this time last year we had 37 fatalities, of which 21 were pedestrians.

Senator INOUYE. Let's put it this way: How many students are participating in your driver education program?

Mr. MURPHY. You are talking about the school system, itself?

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MURPHY. We do not have those figures with us, but we can supply them for you, Senator.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. I appreciate your participation this morning and we will do our best to look on your budget request favorably.

(The information follows:)

Information supplied by appropriate officials of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia - which operates the District's Driver Education Program in the school system indicates:

1. All high schools and vocational high schools offer a driver education elective, which includes both classroom and behind the wheel training. Equipment for simulated driving is currently supporting these courses in four high schools. Approximately 68% of all high school students take advantage of this course before leaving high school. For example, in F.Y. 1970, there were 5,450 eligible students in the system; 3,890, or 71%, completed the course. Twenty-seven full-time driver education teachers are supported from the Operating Budget of the D.C. Public Schools for this program. One additional teacher is supported by a Federal Grant from the Department of Transportation which is scheduled to terminate June 30, 1971. Efforts are being made to obtain grant funds to continue this position.

2. One full-time teacher provides driver education for physically handicapped students in a simulated equipped program at the Sharpe Health School. This salary has been funded under the Special Federal Grant noted above. It is included in their F.Y. 1972 Budget as a part of the mandatory increase approved by the District Government, employing funds available from the increase in Learner Permit fees.

3. A Saturday program in Driver Education provides training for approximately 384 students annually, including students in private and parochial school. A summer program provides training annually for approximately 432 students. These programs are supported by funds in their Regular Budget as a transfer from the Learner Permit fees in the District of Columbia.

4. Adult Driver Education is provided in seven adult education centers, providing training for approximately 175 individuals annually. These are funded from their Regular Budget Adult Education Fund.

5. The overall Safety and Driver Education Program of the D.C. Public Schools is coordinated by a Supervising Director. He has one assistant whose salary has been carried under the Federal Grant Funds noted above, and who is to be picked up in their F.Y. 1972 Budget.

Motor Vehicle Parking Agency

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM B. HAMPTON, ACTING DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY RAYMOND A. BOUCHER, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Inouye. We will next hear from the Motor Vehicle Parking Agency. Mr. William B. Hampton is the Acting Director. The budget request for fiscal year 1972 is $327,200, an increase of 13.8 percent over last year.

Mr. Hampton. I would like to introduce Mr. Boucher, my administrative assistant.

Mr. Chairman, in order to conserve time, I believe that you have my opening statement.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator Inouye. Without objection, your statement will be placed in the record, sir.

Mr. Hampton. Thank you.

(The statement follows:)

58-979 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 4

The Motor Vehicle Parking Agency is responsible under the provisions of P. L. 454, as amended, for conducting economic studies and engineering surveys to determine the nature and dimension of the parking problem in the Central Business District and other sections of the city. The basic data obtained is used to justify recommendations to both governmental and private interests for the provision of adequate parking facilities along with authorizing legislation needed to implement present and long range programs for an off-street parking system built in coordination with the progressive development of the master transportation plan for the Washington Metropolitan Area. Also included is a program to construct additional fringe parking lots designed and located so as to intercept work trips to the inner city and encourage the use of mass transit which would materially reduce traffic congestion in the Central Business District and promote the economic progress of this valuable downtown core as a major source of municipal revenue.

The Agency's fringe parking program provides 2, 211 spaces in six lots located on the outskirts of the Central Business District which were used by over 400,000 cars during F. Y. 1970. This operation is vital in that it prevents all-day workers from adding to the congestion on the already over-burdened street and highway system in the downtown area where parking is in very short supply. It also serves to open up parking capacity for shoppers, tourists and other businessmen whose tax dollars contribute materially to the economic welfare and progress of the entire city. If they cannot find convenient and adequate parking in the commercial heart of the city, many of these potential customers will be attracted to the suburbs, where parking is both free and plentiful in shopping centers that compete directly with the District's retail establishments.

The Agency also designs and leases to the highest bidder three off-street parking facilities with a combined capacity of 512 spaces. Parking rates as approved by the Commissioner are stipulated in the lease. Rental receipts from these and other District property used for parking, estimated at $190,000 for F. Y. 1971, are paid into the Parking Account of the Highway Fund. Approximately $90,000 of the Agency's 1972 budget is used for the maintenance of 7,000 meters which will bring in approximately $680,000 into the Parking Account of the Highway Fund during F. Y. 1971.

The additional funds requested are for mandatory items.

1972 INCREASES

Mr. HAMPTON. The only increases we are asking are the required increases due to the different classified pay raises.

Senator INOUYE. Shall I procede with my questions?

Mr. HAMPTON. Yes; please.

Senator INOUYE. According to the hearings of the 1971 budget, your agency has arranged for six fringe parking lots and has leased an additional three lots to concessionnaires. Are these nine lots now operational?

Mr. HAMPTON. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Are you planning any additional parking lots?

Mr. HAMPTON. Not at this time.

Senator INOUYE. Are any of your agency personnel associated with operating any fringe parking lots?

Mr. HAMPTON. Our agency furnishes guards at six fringe parking lots. They are there to prevent pilferage and to see that the automobiles are not tampered with during the day. They do not park any automobiles. They are there only for security reasons.

Senator INOUYE. Who has jurisdiction over the maintenance of your city's approximately 7,000 parking meters?

Mr. HAMPTON. The Department of Highways maintain them on a reimbursable basis.

Senator INOUYE. Then none of your personnel would be involved in the maintenance of it?

Mr. HAMPTON. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I believe the last year's budget hearings indicate that your agency was responsible for economic studies and engineering surveys concerning parking problems. Have you undertaken any projects during that fiscal year?

Mr. HAMPTON. We have made several studies, including an employee census made during the summer, to determine the number of daytime employees in the downtown area bounded by Second Street, 23d Street, Constitution Avenue, and Massachusetts Avenue NW.

We have also included in the survey, the area from Constitution Avenue south to the Freeway, to incorporate the new Federal and private office buildings in the Southwest area; we keep a record of the new construction in the central business district to establish the potential parking demand. We conduct a parking space inventory, both on-street and off-street, on a continuing basis, and a parking turnover study in the downtown area during the summer.

PARKING LOT ACQUISITION

Senator INOUYE. In view of the provisions of the District code, which generally prohibits the acquisition of property for parking lots, do you feel that your agency should be merged with the Department of Highways and Traffic?

Mr. HAMPTON. I understand there is a feasibility study underway which may incorporate the Agency into a Department of Transportation for the District.

Senator INOUYE. Do you think this would make sense?

Mr. HAMPTON. Of course, I think it would be better if we could get introduced and passed a parking authority bill like those that have been introduced in Congress in the past. As Mr. Airis referred to earlier in his statement, if we could get a good strong parking authority, we would have the capability to attack some of these problems.

Senator INOUYE. I have received about three letters suggesting that we provide underground parking, under the Mall. Similar to the type of parking found in, say, San Francisco, where you can maintain the gardens park on the top and parking underground. Have you ever considered using the Mall as a huge parking area?

Mr. HAMPTON. That has been considered on a number of occasions. I think it would be a good location.

It is some distance from the Government office buildings on either side of the Mall. Should a large garage be built there, it would be desirable to have underground connections going either way, so that people would not have to come out on the surface and travel too far to reach their destinations.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir. You have been most helpful.

Mr. HAMPTON. Thank you, sir.

Sanitary Engineering

Department of Sanitary Engineering

STATEMENT OF NORMAN E. JACKSON, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

PAUL V. FREESE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
RONALD SENDAK, CHIEF OF OFFICE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
JAMES C. ROBERTSON, CHIEF, BUREAU OF ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION
ROBERT R. PERRY, CHIEF, SANITATION DIVISION
EDWARD R. LINGENFELTER, CHIEF, BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING BRANCH

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Inouye. Our next department is the Department of Sanitary Engineering. The 1972 budget request for this Department is $36,535,800, an increase of 13.9 percent over the amount appropriated in the last fiscal year. I believe we have Mr. Norman E. Jackson, Director of the Department, to testify on his request.

Please proceed.

Mr. Jackson. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. Chairman, I have with me Mr. Paul Freese, Deputy Director of the Department on my left.

On my immediate right, Mr. Lingenfelter, our budget officer.

On my far right, Mr. Robert Perry, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Sanitation Services.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman, in the interest of time, if I may, I will summarize the statement which I believe you already have.

Senator Inouye. Your full statement will be made a part of the record, sir.

(The statement follows:)

Department of Sanitary Engineering

Office of the Director

Congressional Hearing on Fiscal Year 1972 Budget—Opening Statement*

Mr. Chairman:

The major objectives of the Department of Sanitary Engineering are to:

a. Assure that the District has an ample and continuous supply of safe potable water.
b. Operate and maintain an adequate sewer system and provide for the treatment of sewer-borne waste from a major portion of the Metropolitan Area.
c. Have a solid waste management program that will protect the public health and assure an attractive, livable urban area.

To carry out these major objectives the Department requires a Fiscal 1972 Budget of $115,200,800—$36,535,800 for operating purposes and $78,665,000 for capital improvements. The operating budget is increased $2,289,000 over 1971 and the capital improvements budget is $56,218,000 greater than 1971.

This Department was required to absorb more than $600 thousand of mandatory pay and employee benefits costs in Fiscal Year 1971 and in addition suffered a base reduction of $686.6 thousand and 93 positions in the Street Sweeping Program. Absorption requirements imposed to date in Fiscal Year 1972 amount to more than $500.0 thousand in mandatory pay increases and benefits costs and obligatory costs associated with improvement of working conditions. The rising costs of supplies and materials, utilities, and equipment have had to be absorbed with no offsetting increases in budget base levels. It appears, at this time, that savings to offset these absorption requirements can only be effected through reduction of staffing costs by delays in filling vacancies, economies which can be effected through cost reductions as a result of management improvements, and a reduction of services extended to the Public. For example, the Leaf Collection Service provided the Public in the Fall of 1970 was inadequate and far below prior year standards. This service is done on weekends on an overtime basis. Funds were not available in Fiscal Year 1971 to do the kind of job which should be done. It appears that 1972 will see no improvement in this situation.

Policy Issues

An engineering study of the Water Supply for the District of Columbia and adjacent areas was made in November, 1968. This study analyzed deficiencies and recommendations were made to upgrade and strengthen the system to meet the demands for water through the year 2010.

To transport storm water and sanitary sewage flows for treatment existing sewerage systems must not only be constantly modernized but new systems must be developed and put into effect.

In the treatment of sewage flows the Water Quality Act of 1965 required that water quality standards for the Potomac be established and an implementation plan to meet those standards be developed. The Potomac River Washington Metropolitan Area Enforcement Conference in April, 1969, resulted in a recommendation that advanced waste treatment facilities be constructed in addition to primary and secondary treatment facilities already planned. Nearly complete removal of the percentage of suspended solids, BOD and nutrients at design flow of 309 MGD is the goal. The completion date for these plant improvements is December, 1974, provided adequate Federal assistance is made available.

In the Solid Waste Management area the District of Columbia has some challenging problems. 700,000 tons of refuse must be collected and disposed of each year. Citizen's expect efficient pickup and disposal systems. To cope with the problems the Department has developed a long range program with two top priorities.

a. An effective and efficient collection and disposal program, and
b. The protection of the environment.

Program Data

Water Distribution

The effort of furnishing safe potable water is a joint responsibility of this Department and the Army Corps of Engineers. The Department of Sanitary Engineering maintain all components of the water distribution system.

*Norman E. Jackson, P. E. Director of Sanitary Engineering.

The estimated operating costs for this program for Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972 are $5.45 million and $5.62 million, respectively, an increase of $170 thousand in Fiscal Year 1972. This increase is to provide for mandatory items only, i.e., pay increases, within grade advancements and pay in excess of the 52 week base.

The programs capital costs for Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972 are $.8 million and $7.3 million respectively ,an increase of $6.5 million. The budget provides for beginning construction of the Crosstown Watermain which when completed, will be the backbone of the water distribution system for the City, ($4.555 million) ; replacement of the Reno Water Pumping Station with a new remote controlled automatic pumping station, ($1.5 million) ; service watermain extensions, ($975 thousand) ; miscellaneous projects to be done in advance of paving ($220 thousand) ; and the installation of automatic logging data equipment at Bryant Street Pumping Station, ($120 thousand).

Collection and Disposal of Liquid Wastes

The sewage system is composed of three elements :

a. Sanitary and storm sewers

b. Pumping stations required to transport storm water, sanitary and combined sewage, and

c. Sewage treatment and disposal.

Sanitary and Storm Sewers

Operating costs are estimated at $2.76 million for Fiscal Year 1971 and $2.84 million for Fiscal Year 1972, an increase of $80 thousand for Fiscal Year 1972. The increase provides for mandatory requirements only.

Capital costs are estimated at $5.40 million for Fiscal Year 1971 and $12.94 million for Fiscal Year 1972, an increase of $7.54 million in Fiscal Year 1972.

The Fiscal Year 1972 capital budget contains the following :

(a) A segment of the Capitol Hill Relief Sewer which when completed will provide adequate drainage for large areas of the City east of the Capitol ($7 million).

(b) Completion of the Georgetown West Relief Sewer ($755 thousand).

(c) Continued sewer separation ($2.5 million).

(d) Various sewer projects to be done in advance of Highway paving to effect construction economies ($2.17 million).

(e) Service sewer extensions at various locations to service new streets and provide miscellaneous system improvements ($510 thousand).

Pumping Stations

Operating costs are estimated at $1.72 million for Fiscal Year 1971 and $1.76 million for Fiscal Year 1972, an increase of $40 thousand. The increase is due to mandatory items only.

Capital costs are estimated at $80 thousand for Fiscal Year 1971 and $300 thousand for Fiscal Year 1972, an increase of $220 thousand. The Fiscal Year 1972 capital budget provides for replacement and modernization of electrical and mechanical equipment at various pumping stations ($300 thousand).

Sewage Treatment and Disposal

The estimated operating costs are $5.17 million for Fiscal Year 1971 and $5.31 million for Fiscal Year 1972, an increase of $140 thousand. The increase provides for mandatory requirements only.

The estimated capital costs are $15.6 million for Fiscal Year 1971 and $58.0 million for Fiscal Year 1972, an increase of $42.4 million and cover the District's and Potomac Interceptor's shares of cost for the expansion and upgrading of the Water Pollution Control Plant to meet established water quality standards, $47.8 million and $10.2 million respectively).

Solid Waste Management

The solid waste management program is composed of Street Cleaning, Solid Waste Collection, and Solid Waste Disposal.

Street Cleaning

The estimated operating costs are $5.61 million for Fiscal Year 1971 and $5.80 million for Fiscal Year 1972, an increase of $190 thousand. The increase is for mandatory requirements only.

Solid Waste Collection

The estimated operating costs are $6.03 million for Fiscal Year 1971 and $6.23 million for Fiscal Year 1972, an increase of $200 thousand. The increase is for mandatory requirements only.

Solid Waste Disposal

The estimated operating costs are $5.26 million for Fiscal Year 1971 and $6.58 million for Fiscal Year 1972, an increase of $1.32 million.

In addition to increases to provide for mandatory requirements this budget provides for four months staffing of Incinerator No. 5, expected to be completed by March, 1972, and two months staffing of the baling facility.

Funds are also being requested for the rental of approximately 175 acres of land at Cherry Hill, Virginia, for a sanitary landfill.

The estimated capital costs are $100 thousand for Fiscal Year 1971 and $160 thousand for Fiscal Year 1972, an increase of $60 thousand. The Fiscal Year 1972 budget provides for the rehabilitation of various Sanitation structures.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

Sanitary Engineering has made significant advances in management improvements throughout the Department, for example: twice a week combined collection of refuse is scheduled for the entire city by April 1, 1971; new catch basin cleaning methods will permit each catch basin to be cleaned at least twice annually by 1972, thereby reducing flooding due to trash and silt accumulations; the use of bitumized fibre meter boxes instead of terra cotta has resulted in the virtual elimination of breakage and made storing and handling easier; a change from manual to semi-automatic boiler operations has permitted Water Plant facilities to run at higher efficiencies with fewer employees. These are only a few of the many positive results we have achieved through continuous management review and analysis. In spite of budgetary limitations we are trying constantly to upgrade the quality of service provided to the Citizens of the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OBJECTIVES

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The major objectives of the Department of Sanitary Engineering are to:

a. Assure that the District has an ample and continuous supply of safe potable water.

b. Operate and maintain an adequate sewer system and provide for the treatment of sewer-borne waste from a major portion of the metropolitan area.

c. Have a solid waste management program that will protect the public health and assure an attractive, livable urban area.

To carry out these major objectives the Department requires a fiscal 1972 budget of $115,200,800—$36,525,800 for operating purposes and $78,665,000 for capital improvements.

I understand, Mr. Chairman, we will not touch on capital improvements, but I thought I would mention that in the overall picture of the budget.

Senator INOUYE. We will be returning about the 19th or 20th of April for this.

INCREASES FOR 1972

Mr. JACKSON. The operating budget is increased $2,289,000 over 1971 and the capital improvements budget is $56,218,000 greater than 1971.

Returning to the operating increases, Mr. Chairman, roughly half of these are for mandatory increases and very briefly, the remaining half of that would be covered by staffing requirements for Incinerator No. 5, for $677,500. This would be for 4 months of the fiscal year. Two months staffing of the baling facility, $240,000. A rental fee of approximately $85,000 for 175 acres of land at Cherry Hill, Va., for sanitary land fill.

Mr. Chairman, that constitutes the increase in the operating budget and I believe with that my opening statement can be concluded. We will attempt to answer any questions you may have.

Senator INOUYE. What are your difficulties at Blue Plains?

Mr. JACKSON. What are the difficulties at Blue Plains?

Senator INOUYE. I brought this matter up earlier this morning, if you recall.

Mr. JACKSON. I am sorry, I must have come in a little later than that.

Senator INOUYE. As I recall, assurances were made the Blue Plains project would be started about September of last year. And if I am not mistaken, it is still floundering around.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, a great deal of our delays have been due, of course, to the requirements of getting general agreement throughout the metropolitan area as to the degree of treatment we would provide, and also financial agreement.

We achieved these last October with a memorandum of understanding and we will proceed with a project for the entire metropolitan area totaling some $360 million.

I would like to point out that we did award a contract this week for the primary settling tanks, the initial portion of this construction.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Jackson, approximately last May there was a meeting held in the Capitol at the request of Senator Proxmire. Present were representatives of your office, myself, Mr. Egge, then of the subcommittee staff, and I believe a representative of the Office of Budget and Management.

At that time the question was asked if you had the funding how soon could you proceed to begin construction of your modern sewage treatment facilities, at Blue Plains. The answer was, as I recall it, and this was in reference to the first building to be constructed, approximately $14.5 million, that if we had the funds we could let a contract within 90 days.

Acting on that information, this subcommittee made those funds available, went outside the ordinary capital outlay funding arrangements in order to secure and put them into the bill. The Senate passed it, the conference approved it, the Congress enacted the bill, acting on this information that the contract could have been let within 90 days.

The contract was, of course, not let within 90 days and has only recently been let or is due to be let, did you say?

Mr. JACKSON. That is correct.

BLUE PLAINS CONTRACT AWARD

Mr. JORDAN. Is my understanding of the outcome of our meeting last May incorrect? Was the information not given to the committee that the first phase of the project could be undertaken within 90 days, if the contract could be let? Is that information incorrect?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Jordan, we have, as you know, been ready to go on construction for some time. It took a great deal of working with various jurisdictions in the area and with the Federal Government. We have had several conferences and the general delays have been to get agreement as to which way we are going for the enlarged project.

From this standpoint, then, while we were ready to go as we promised you the $15.6 million, was appropriated in general funds and

we have been trying to get our sewage work funds and the jurisdictions committed financially for initial construction. Because of the various delays in working with these jurisdictions and the Federal Government construction is just getting started.

Mr. JORDAN. Was the information on which the committee acted incorrect?

Mr. JACKSON. I would say the information on which the committee acted was not incorrect.

Mr. JORDAN. The committee did have the information that you could let a project—it was within your capability to let a project within 90 days?

Mr JACKSON. We had the ability to let the contract.

Mr. JORDAN. But because of these unforeseen developments it was not possible?

Mr. JACKSON. For the reasons I have just described to you, we have been unable to move forward.

However, as you know, the last Congress did give us additional borrowing authority and we hope to get additional funds backed up by borrowing authority to move on the next contract, and hope we will get the entire project funded.

COMBINED REFUSE COLLECTION

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, if you will permit me, and because your earlier statement made reference to it, and because Mr. Jackson is here, could we take up the question of biweekly trash collections?

In the committee's report for 1970, issued in December of 1969, the following information appeared:

> In order to bring about the long-sought and highly desirable goal of twice weekly sanitation pickup throughout the city, the committee has allowed sufficient funds to purchase all of the compactor trucks needed by the Department of Sanitary Engineering to institute this service.
>
> This improved equipment would eliminate the gross inefficiency of handling trash, garbage, and ash by separate crews and can, therefore, be accomplished without the need of additional manpower.

At the time this language was included there had been a meeting again in the Capitol. I believe that you, yourself, were present at that time, and the committee found these funds, restored them to the bill, passed them in the Senate, the conference committee included the funds for the total number of trucks necessary to institute biweekly trash collections. This was done with the understanding that there was a capability of acquiring the vehicles by July of 1970.

Now, the chairman made reference to the fact we have checked with you periodically every several months and sometimes every several weeks as to when this would be possible. It was not possible because of unforeseen difficulties by the time in which you originally anticipated.

The chairman made reference to the fact that we did not now have biweekly trash pickup throughout the city. This relates to the whole problem of sanitation, disposal of solid waste, rats. All relate to this question of how often you can get solid waste off the street.

Can you advise the chairman as to the status of biweekly trash pickup at the present time?

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Jordan. Yes; I can.

Mr. Chairman, we just this week moved into the last area for combined collection and when completed we will have combined collection twice weekly collection in all areas of the city.

And this, Mr. Jordan, you recall is a direct result of our getting the compactor trucks to provide that service.

Mr. JORDAN. Again, approximately a year behind schedule. But because of the problems which you have outlined?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir. Could we shade that 3 months?

Mr. JORDAN. Nine months.

Mr. JACKSON. This is March. Yes, sir. We had unforeseen difficulties and we are behind schedule. We have, however, proceeded in good faith with the committee.

Mr. JORDAN. One of your unforeseen difficulties was the inability or unwillingness to commit the funds provided by the Congress for some several months after they were available. Is that correct?

The bill was passed in December, and as I recall it was late February or early March before the order went out for the additional trucks.

Mr. JACKSON. I believe we went into ordering very quickly, Mr. Jordan. We did have some delays in delivery. We had some delays in designing routes. There were many delays, there is no question about that.

Mr. JORDAN. Perhaps you would be good enough to put those dates in the record in order that it could reflect the correct dates. Would you?

Mr. JACKSON. The dates—let me be sure of the ones you want.

Mr. JORDAN. The date which the original vehicles provided by the committee were ordered.

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

The Senate approved the combined collection of trash and garbage by compactor trucks in the Fiscal Year 1970 budget. The Department of Sanitary Engineering received authorization from the D. C. Budget Officer to proceed with the purchase of these trucks on January 14, 1970. The Department had requested procurement of forty-five (45) trucks on September 4, 1969. An invitation for bids by the D. C. Procurement Office was dated October 16, 1969 and bids were received November 14, 1969. The contract was awarded to the successful bidder on January 14, 1970. An invitation for bids for an additional seventeen (17) trucks was dated January 16, 1970 and an award to the low bidder was made on March 4, 1970.

SANITATION WORKLOADS

Mr. JORDAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Since assuming this responsibility, my office has been daily deluged with anonymous calls, and this is one way I learned something about the city. Granted these calls are not reliable because they are anonymous, but I find that in many cases there is a lot of truth in back of the charges made by these callers.

In the last 2 weeks I have received five calls from men who claim to be your employees, who have given us the same story. I believe your trash team is required to make three full loads?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, our current union agreement calls for 12 loads per week. This, of course, averages out and represents 4 days' work.

Senator INOUYE. Three a day?

Mr. JACKSON. It would average out three.

But our load is much heavier on the first days of the week. And in our negotiations with the union—and there was subsequently misunderstanding of this—we fully expected to have up to four on the first heavy days of the week. It would taper off, of course, on the final day of the week. This would have been an overall average of

about three loads. We are getting something presently now in the neighborhood of three and a half.

I believe we are covering all of our routes.

Senator INOUYE. The charge does not relate just to the matter of three loads a day, but these five calls have indicated that when these trucks go to the incinerator they do not throw out all of the refuse, they keep half a load and return to their routes, pick up the other half, go over to the incinerator, drop off half a load.

Five men have charged that most of your drivers are not making three full loads a day.

Do you have any comment to make? Do you understand what I am saying?

Mr. JACKSON. I understand what you are saying.

Senator INOUYE. They pick up a full load but unload half, go back on the route, fill up the rest, return to the incinerator and unload half.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I understand what you are saying. I do not have information such as you have. I will have to ask Mr. Robert Perry, Acting Chief of the Bureau, if he has some comment on it.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, we are aware of this. This is only one of several devices that are being used, or we suspect are being used, in order to circumvent the 12 loads. We are aware of this.

Another is to put material in the truck, so that the truck appears to have a full load, but actually it does not.

Senator INOUYE. What are you doing about this?

Mr. PERRY. We are monitoring, we are checking each of these routes. The foremen are responsible to see that this does not happen. We are checking the weights of the trucks. They are being checked when they leave the incinerator.

Also, the easiest and the best way to check what you have just mentioned is to check how much material they are able to pick up or how far they are able to go on their route the second time they go out.

If they are only able to cover three or four blocks, obviously they did not have an empty truck when they went out.

Senator INOUYE. Have you found anyone violating your regulations?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. What have you done with these people?

Mr. PERRY. We are taking action against these people.

Senator INOUYE. Has anyone been fired?

Mr. PERRY. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Then how do you punish these people? We are getting shortchanged here. You are asking for additional personnel to man these trucks so that we can pick up the rubbish and now you have confirmed that you are aware of this practice of half a load. And yet no one has been punished?

Mr. PERRY. We are taking the normal disciplinary action against them.

Senator INOUYE. What sort of disciplinary action has been taken?

Mr. PERRY. This would be, first of all, a warning, and then suspensions.

Senator INOUYE. Has anyone been suspended?

Mr. PERRY. I am not certain. I will have to check.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to receive that information, sir.

(The information follows:)

Specific disciplinary action and other action taken by the Department to insure accurate records from collection crews who are required to collect up to twelve (12) truck loads by the Union-Management contract.

a. On Tuesday, March 16, 1971 compactor truck S. E. - 719 dumped at the Fort Totten Incinerator at 12:30 P.M. One (1) hour later this same truck dumped at the Mount Olivet Incinerator with a recorded weight of 9800 pounds. We believe that it is physically impossible for a crew to collect 9800 pounds in one (1) hour. In this particular case it was determined that an improper weight had been recorded by the employee operating the scales. Other activities of the employee caused the department to question his ability to perform in his position and he was requested to submit to a physical examination. This was done during the week of March 29, 1971. The Department has just received the results of that examination and no further action has yet been taken.

b. On February 22, 1971 three employees were charged three (3) hours absent without leave (AWOL) for failing to collect four (4) truck loads of refuse.

c. On March 8, 1971 an employee was charged three (3) hours absent without leave (AWOL) for refusing to collect the required number of loads.

d. During the month of February a determined effort was undertaken by the supervisors in the Waste Collection Division to check the weights of all trucks under their control. If the load on the trucks was light the crew was checked more closely the next day. If the load continued to run light the truck was checked by the repair shop. This action appears to have corrected the problem of partial loads.

e. To correct the problem of not completely dumping at the Incinerators,

employees at the incinerators and route foremen periodically check the trucks as they leave. The time required to fill a truck, as in case (a) above, is also checked.

The best control over these various activities is a check on whether the crew has completed the daily route. If the crew completes their route each day there is no advantage for them to try to cheat on the number of loads. At this date it is a rare occasion when a crew cannot complete the route because it has met the load limit. We now dispatch eighty (80) trucks each day and an incompleted route caused by the limitation on the number of loads occurs less than once each week.

VACANCIES

Senator INOUYE. I notice in the report submitted on December 31, 1970, on the matter of vacancies, that of 3,314 authorized positions, you have 385 vacant. Of that number, 385, how many represent the frozen positions?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I will ask Mr. Lingenfelter if he can get that information for me. Would you care to proceed and we come back to this question?

Senator INOUYE. I would like to know how many have been vacant for 6 months or more. We do not need it right now.

Mr. JACKSON. We will have to get it for the record.

INCINERATOR NO. 5

Senator INOUYE. According to the press, one of the major controversies involving your office would be the matter of the huge Anacostia River incinerator. What are your thoughts on that, sir?

(See article on p. —— in Appendix.)

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, incinerator No. 5 is a very necessary element in our entire program of solid waste handling. The incinerator was approved by Congress, money was appropriated, and the usual approvals from the Mayor through the Council to Congress were given us.

We proceeded to build the incinerator, and we expect it to be completed within about 1 year.

So, Mr. Chairman, my comments will have to be brief at this time. It is an incinerator that was designed to meet, as a matter of fact, better by 50 percent, the regulations in effect at the time the incinerator was designed. It was designed to have and does have the most modern pollution control equipment available. We are proceeding with it in accordance with the appropriations that we have.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have enough money to complete the job?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman. We have enough money to complete the job. And it will, as I say, do better by 50 percent than the regulations under which it was designed.

It will be an excellent structure. It will do the job, Mr. Chairman. We have modern equipment in it, we have a laboratory, we coordinated the design.

As a matter of fact, it was predesigned with the Office of Solid Waste. We got Federal grants to look at all of the parameters of design. We completed all of the necessary studies and from a technical sense, Mr. Chairman, we have proceeded on that basis and we have an excellent incinerator going up.

Now, we are, if one reads the papers, obviously in the realm of some political aspect of that. But other than that I would not care to comment, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. I believe the city council has disagreed with the mayor on the matter of the personnel to man this facility. If moneys are not forthcoming to pay for personnel to man this facility, it would mean in actuality this incinerator will not operate; is that not correct?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, of course, we will have to have personnel to operate the incinerator. There is no question about this.

At this moment we are hoping that the official action which I believe has not been taken on that particular point yet, will not support the reduction of those funds for the incinerator.

Senator INOUYE. If the personnel is not approved, is there any alternative use for this facility, or are we going to have a huge building memorial there?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, with our needs, such as they are, to simply take care of the increasing and very heavy solid waste load in this city, I find it very difficult to think of just a memorial there to something that we were unable to accomplish, when we need it so terribly bad. If we cannot get the resources to do it, Mr. Chairman, we must come back to Congress, I suppose, for emergency funds to handle the job in the best way we possibly can, either by contract with rail or surface transportation.

Senator INOUYE. I am just providing you the opportunity to build up your case so that we may be able to proceed with it.

Eventually, I presume, the Congress will be called upon to make some decision.

Mr. JACKSON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. Of course, I do not believe it was Congress intent when they gave us the money to build the incinerator, that it would be Congress' intent not to operate it.

It is pretty obvious, Mr. Chairman, that there is not any other use for an incinerator that was designed to burn trash and take care of the trash load, other than to use it for that purpose.

And to spend the sum of money that this is costing, up to $19 million, for a purpose other than incineration is, in my own personal view, unthinkable.

But, Mr. Chairman, this is part of our total program. You probably have seen that we are trying to build a baling station as well, to handle the solid waste not disposed of in Incinerator No. 5. We believe it is a good plan, a good technical plan. It gives us some facility, some surety of handling the problem, provided we proceed with all of the necessities, including operation of Incinerator No. 5.

It will take care of the problem in the city.

POLLUTION OF POTOMAC RIVER

Senator INOUYE. I have been advised one of your responsibilities would be to periodically check the level of pollution in the Potomac, take water samples. How often do you do this, sir?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, we taken them biweekly in off-season. By "off-season" I mean other than the summer when the hot weather combined with the waste effluents and the higher temperature of the water lowers the contents of the river.

I have been corrected. We have them weekly. And then we extend the length of the run of the sampling trip during the summer months.

Senator INOUYE. How long?

Mr. JACKSON. About 20 to 25 miles downstream. At the present time I believe we go down to Holling Point, which is perhaps some 20 miles.

Senator INOUYE. You do it once a week, now?

Mr. JACKSON. Once a week.

Senator INOUYE. My question is, For this type of work do you need a 30-foot twin-engine houseboat equipped with a galley and enclosed cabin, costing $21,500?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr Chairman, I think this represents an outlay less than we would have made had we gone out on specifications for the particular need we would require in such a boat. As we looked about, we could buy what was on the market cheaper than to design a boat.

I would ask Mr. Perry, who was instrumental in drawing up specifications for what we needed, if he would have some comment on it.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, my answer to your question would be, "Yes, we do." We could have gotten a boat that might not have looked so elaborate, but this would have had to have been a boat that would have been specially made for our purposes. The boat that we got was on the market, was available, without having a specially built or specially constructed boat.

Senator INOUYE. What sort of special construction do you need?

Mr. PERRY. Well, we need a refrigerator to maintain the samples, load of samples. There are analyses which are done on the boat during transit. I believe the trip, the long trip, is 45 miles down the river.

Senator INOUYE. How often do you take this?

Mr. PERRY. This is weekly. Every other week in the summertime, and then a short trip is taken every week.

TESTING EFFLUENTS

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, if I might simply add to this: Taking samples to reflect effluents in the river, and our effluents constitute about 80-percent sewage treatment in the area, is a method by which we can measure the efficiency of our operation.

It is a natural extension of our operating procedure. We have established this over a period of some 30 years. That data is extremely valuable, certainly has been, as we go into the advance waste treatment and design of waste treatment process itself.

I think by that, Mr. Chairman, it is a necessary extension.

Senator INOUYE. I do not question the value of this program to check on the effluents in the Potomac River. I think it is absolutely necessary. I would be afraid to fall in the Potomac for fear I might just die of pollution.

But my question was for a once-a-week operation, was it necessary to purchase a $21,500, 30-foot twin-engine enclosed cabin houseboat.

My second question is—but before I ask my second question, may I preface this: One of the calls which I received anonymously from your Department suggested we check on this houseboat. This is how we first learned of the houseboat. We looked back in the records and there is not a single mention of a request for a boat.

My question is: Is it a good practice to notify the Congress or should you continue at the present manner where the only way we would find out about houseboats would be from anonymous calls?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, obviously the answer would be that we asked the Congress for any appropriations that we spend money for.

Mr. Chairman, we have been doing this for some years. We had a small boat. It was not a houseboat, it was not adequate for the job, but for a number of years we have been doing this. It has been an operation that we considered necessary for the operation of the plant. Taking samples, and this has simply been, in our view, a

replacement item, as we move along. I believe at one time we got some Federal money as part of our water pollution control program to share——

Senator INOUYE. Please do not get me wrong. I agree with you as to the value of the program. My question was whether your Department should advise the Congress whenever you make a purchase of this sort. Because unless we have missed a page in the proceedings, there is no mention of a houseboat. But somewhere you must have found the funds.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I mentioned a moment ago, replacement. This would have come in base funds. It was justified at one time, I am sure, Mr. Chairman. It would have been included in the base funds for which we could replace this piece of equipment and that would be in the pollution control base equipment funds.

In that sense we do not consider that it was a specially justifiable item. I cannot disagree with you. We should keep you advised on this. Certainly we will keep that in mind. Let me assure you, Mr. Chairman, we will continually try to keep our budget in line and make our requests for approval of this committee and Congress.

Senator INOUYE. We would appreciate it if in the future you would advise the committee and the House committee of purchases of this sort. The cost was $19,000? I believe you got a trade-in credit for $2,500?

Mr. JACKSON. That is right.

Mr. Chairman, if I may return to a previous question you raised. You asked for our vacancy position report. We have submitted this and we will see that it gets to the committee.

And if I may return to incinerator No. 5 for just a moment, if I have not made it clear at this point, this is just a vital part, Mr. Chairman, of our disposal program. It is completely necessary and vital to the operation of solid waste collection disposal of this city.

Senator INOUYE. I have just one more question, sir. Do you provide motor vehicles and drivers to other agencies in the city government?

Mr. JACKSON. No, sir; not to my knowledge. I know of no vehicles that we provide for other agencies than ourselves.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, sir.

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you very much for the opportunity.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, if I could just speak to the point of the houseboat for a moment, in light of your earlier question.

Senator INOUYE. Go ahead.

BUDGETING PRACTICES

Mr. COPPIE. It is by way of clarification. I think perhaps it could be concluded from your statement or your observation concerning the purchase the Department made, that we are moving in the area of more strict line item control by the committee as it relates to purchases, perhaps of this kind or other kinds. I think this would be a sharp deviation from our commitment in the District Government which has been supported by this committee to move toward comprehensive program budgeting. I would hate to think that we were now reversing ourselves and moving back to where we would have to justify every single purchase of equipment in the District of Columbia operating budget.

I would like to make that point, because I think perhaps it can be concluded that your request is going to undermine our commitment to develop a program budget in the District of Columbia.

Senator INOUYE. I am certain, with all of the experts you have, it should not be too difficult for you to advise this committee as to a $19,000 purchase of a houseboat. I do not consider this in the same category as the purchase of a $200 typewriter. There is a great difference there.

The committee is seriously considering reverting back to the old method of line item consideration. I realize it takes a long time, but this is my first attempt at the budget and I must tell you very honestly that it has been an eye-opener for me. I did not realize that cities were run in this manner. I must tell you, on the whole, it is run rather efficiently and I commend the city for this.

Most of the workers are very dedicated, but I am trying my best to assist you in getting rid of the deadwood and the unnecessary equipment; because I am convinced that you can provide the people of this city adequate service without some of the equipment that we have at the present time, and without some of the personnel.

The time will come, as you know, Mr. Coppie, when you may have to confer with us as to where we are going to do our cutting. The moment of truth is approaching. I just do not want to be responsible for cutting away projects or facilities or personnel that would be essential to providing the services for this city.

And if that request requires this committee to make item-by-item check, that is the way we will do it.

Thank you very much.

Washington Aqueduct

STATEMENT OF JOHN E. KESTER, DEPUTY CHIEF

ACCOMPANIED BY:
DAN M. WATT, CHIEF
MISS MARGARET PRESCOTT, BUDGET OFFICER

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Inouye. Our next agency is the Washington Aqueduct. We will receive testimony from Mr. Dan Watt, Chief of the Washington Aqueduct. The request for 1972 is $5,082,100, an increase of 12.9 percent over the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1971.

Mr. Watt, welcome to the committee, sir. You may proceed with your statement.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. Kester. Mr. Chairman, I am Mr. Kester, the Deputy Chief. Mr. Dan Watt is on my left, and Miss Prescott, the budget officer, is on my right.

This is on-the-job training. Mr. Watt is retiring at the end of May and he is giving me this opportunity to testify at this time.

Senator Inouye. Wonderful, sir. We will try to provide you with the experiences.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. Kester. Thank you, sir. You have our opening statement. I will just briefly summarize it.

(The statement follows:)

PART I - PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Washington Aqueduct Division, an element of the U. S. Army Engineer District, Baltimore, performs the water supply functions of the District of Columbia water system. The Washington Aqueduct is under the control and superintendence of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army. The mission of the Washington Aqueduct is the provision and purification of an adequate supply of potable water for the District of Columbia, and by authorization of Congress may permit sale of water to Arlington County, Falls Church and other competent State and local authority in the Washington metropolitan area. We estimate that 75,800 million gallons of water will be supplied to the citizens in FY 1972 which is a 2.7% increase from FY 1971.

The Operating and Capital cost for FY 1971 and 1972 are as follows:

	FY 1971	FY 1972	Increase
	(Dollars in Thousands)		
Operating Cost	$4,803.7	$5,082.1	$278.4
Capital Cost	.....	2,295.0	2,295.0

Current level of funding:

Our FY 1971 Allotment was	$4,355.6
First Supplemental, FY 1971	145.0
Government-wide Pay Increases	180.6
Second Supplemental (proposed) FY 1971	132.5
Decrease for non-recurring	- 10.0
1971 Adjusted Base	$4,803.7
Increase	278.4
FY 1972 Estimate	$5,082.1

Uncertainties which may effect the total agency program in FY 1972 are as follows:

a. A major uncertainty is that a drought could occur which would lessen the available water supply from the Potomac river to a point at which we would not be able to meet our objective of supplying water to the District of Columbia and Virginia communities in the amounts they would like.

b. Two minor uncertainties which could effect our effectiveness are listed below:

1. There are no operating funds in the FY 1972 budget for the emergency pumping station which was authorized and funded in the First Supplemental FY 1971 budget. Usually low flows in the river do not occur before July or August of any year. However, it is not impossible that a low flow might be as early as

May or June of a year. If such a low flow should occur before the end of June 1972 there are no funds to operate the emergency pumping from the estuary of the Potomac river.

2. The escalation in the price of materials and supplies to operate the Washington Aqueduct Division is another uncertainty with which we find ourselves annually postponing needed preventative maintenance and performing more and more repairs on a breakdown basis.

PART II - POLICY AND EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY HIGHLIGHTS

It has been, and will continue to be, the policy of the Washington Aqueduct Division of the Corps of Engineers to supply water to the District of Columbia and the Virginia communities which in quality exceeds Public Health standards in any amount they want and at any time that they want it. There is no change in activity and we do not recommend any change in quality of water.

We are requesting an increase in the amount of $278,400. in the operating budget for FY 1972 over FY 1971. The increase covers items as indicated below:

Annualization of WB and GS pay increases	$48,600.
Within-grade advancements	33,000.
Pay above 52-week base	24,000.
Travel and transportation of persons	1,000.
Electricity	70,000.
Overhead	14,800.
Automatic Data Processing	5,000.
Chemicals	60,000.
Other supplies and materials	12,000.
Equipment	10,000.
Total.....	$278,400.

Salaries, electricity and chemical constitute 92% of the operating cost for the production of water. Salaries and pay raises are mandatory. The quality of the raw water in the river and frequency of heavy rains largely determine the expenditure for chemicals required to produce quality water. The expenditure for electricity is determined by the quantity of water used by the citizens. It is unthinkable to restrict the use of water because of insufficient funds to pump the water into the system.

We are requesting Capital Outlay funds in FY 1972 in the amount of $2,295,000. This includes $1,410,000 for completing and equipping our shops and storehouses project. This project was authorized in FY 1964 and we have received $1,490,000 to date of the $2,900,000 which we estimate will be the total cost of the project. The balance of the funds of $885,000 in the FY 1972 Capital Outlay budget is the first increment of a project for water treatment plant extension and improvements at McMillan and Dalecarlia.

FUNCTIONS OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

Mr. KESTER. The Washington Aqueduct Division, an element of the U.S. Army Engineer District, Baltimore, performs the water supply functions of the District of Columbia water system.

The Washington Aqueduct is under the control and superintendence of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army. The mission of the Washington Aqueduct is the provision and purification of an adequate supply of potable water for the District of Columbia, and by authorization of Congress may permit sale of water to Arlington County, Falls Church, and other competent State and local authority in the Washington metropolitan area.

We estimate that 75,800 million gallons of water will be supplied to the citizens in fiscal year 1972, which is a 2.7-percent increase from fiscal year 1971.

We are open for questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. I realize that your agency is not equipped—I do not think any agency is equipped—to make projections on droughts and water conditions, but I note that in your formal statement you speak of uncertainties. Do you foresee any problems this coming year because of the lack of funds?

Mr. KESTER. This coming year, because of the lack of funds?

Senator INOUYE. I believe you wanted more operating money for the emergency pumping station.

Mr. KESTER. That, Mr. Chairman, is just a probability that if the pumping station is completed before the end of fiscal year 1972, that we will need money to operate it. But I have been told by the hydrologist, that we are in a wet season, and the probability of a drought this coming year is smaller.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I do not believe the hydrologist. And when the drought comes, this city needs the water.

What we wanted to point out to the committee is that this budget has no funds to operate this emergency station, which the Congress has appropriated the money for us to build. If we have a drought in June 1972, we do not have operating funds. And June, it is too late for us to come back to Congress to request additional funds. We just want to alert Congress that we do not have funds to operate this emergency pumping station.

We cannot in May and June take the funds out of the normal appropriation to operate an emergency. It is an uncertainty.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have problems that the surrounding areas have found themselves in, in restricting the use of water?

Mr. KESTER. We are faced with that problem and will be more so in the future. In the 1966 drought, the agreement in the metropolitan area with the Metropolitan Council of Governments was that when the remaining flow over Little Falls Dam was below 100 million gallons a day, they would ask jurisdictions for voluntary water restriction. This is the only time I know of that restrictions have been asked. These were purely voluntary. The mandatory restrictions will be considered when the flow reduces to 50 million gallons a day or less, going over the dam.

Senator INOUYE. As far as my file is concerned, we have not received a single letter or single anonymous call, so your operation must be OK.

Mr. KESTER. I thank our employee union, too. We have a good relationship.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mr. KESTER. We would like to invite the chairman or any of the members to come out and tour our plant facility.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND INTEREST

STATEMENT OF COMER S. COPPIE, BUDGET OFFICER

ACCOMPANIED BY MAX CHAIKIN, FINANCIAL PLANNER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator INOUYE. Our final witness this morning is Mr. Comer Coppie, who will speak on behalf of the request for repayment of loans and interest.

The amount requested for 1972 is $23,573,700, an increase of 51.5 percent over the amount appropriated for 1971.

Mr. Coppie.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATE

Mr. COPPIE. I would like to first introduce Mr. Max Chaikin, our financial planner.

Senator INOUYE. Welcome sir.

Mr. COPPIE. I would like to read a brief statement which speaks to our request for repayment of loans and interest.

Mr. Chairman, the amount requested in the fiscal year 1972 budget for the repayment of principal and interest for loans which have been authorized and consummated for construction purposes in the District of Columbia Government is $23,573,700. This amount includes appropriations for loan repayments in each of the District's funds.

I shall now briefly explain the makeup of this total repayment amount.

MAKE UP OF REQUEST

An amount of $15,654,359 is needed for repayment of principal and interest in the general fund. Of that amount $15,012,152 is needed for repayment against the construction loans in the general fund of which $2,402,068 is repayment of principal and $12,610,084 is interest.

This repayment amount is based upon a total outstanding balance of $199,800,000 as of June 30, 1970. The balance of $642,207 is needed to repay interest and principal on amounts due the U.S. Treasury for advances made to the Armory Board in fiscal year 1971 to meet unfunded interest payments on the RFK Stadium bonds.

Within this amount $631,600 is for repayment of principal and $10,607 is for interest.

For the highway construction loan we have borrowed through June 30, 1970, $84,050,000. We are requesting a total repayment of $5,466,185 of which $1,575,099 is for repayment of principal and $3,891,086 for interest.

For the water construction loan we have borrowed $29,300,000 through fiscal year 1970 and will require a payment of $1,747,911.

Of that amount $707,230 is for repayment of principal and $1,040,681 is for interest.

For sanitary sewage works construction loan we have borrowed through fiscal year 1970, $15,975,000 and will require a payment of $647,896. Of that amount $219,482 is for principal repayment and $428,414 is for interest.

For the metropolitan area sanitary sewage works construction loan we have borrowed $24,700,000 through fiscal year 1970, and will require a payment of $57,285. Of this amount $4,585 is for repayment of principal and $52,700 is for interest.

I would point out that the payment of interest and principal on loans in the last two funds is to be made from charges to other jurisdictions for use of sewer services. Interest and principal repayments may be deferred whenever the Secretary of the Treasury finds that the income received from charges is inadequate to cover these and other expenses. Accordingly, we are at this time deferring the repayment of $1,823,065 in the sanitary sewage works fund and $4,498,519 in the metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund since it has been determined that the income is inadequate to cover these amounts.

Mr. Chairman, we are also requesting a fiscal year 1972 appropriation for $1,192,200 for repayment of funds that have been advanced by the Federal Government for projects within the District of Columbia.

There is no interest charges for these advances. These advances were made under various public laws to provide funding for such facilities as court buildings, Children's Hospital, Providence Hospital, Casualty Hospital, Washington Hospital Center, St. Elizabeths Hospital, and various similar type projects.

The complete detail on these advances and the computation of our repayment amounts is provided for in our justifications.

I am now prepared, Mr. Chairman, to answer any additional questions that you or the committee might have regarding these items.

CITY CREDIT RATING

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Coppie, what is the credit rating of the city of Washington?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, currently our capital program is financed through Treasury borrowings. We qualify for the going Treasury interest rate, which is currently set at 6¼ percent. That is the amount we pay for all borrowings.

We do have under consideration and we presented this as part of our legislative program for 1971, a plan which would allow the District of Columbia to fund its capital outlay program in the regular open bond market.

That program is in legislative process and will be considered by the District Committees.

In light of the fact we have never gone to the open market to borrow, we have no experience to guide us in terms of what our credit rating would be.

Senator INOUYE. I ask this question—I am well aware that you have to go through the Treasury—but I ask this question because yesterday I met with officials of one of our counties in Hawaii, who just returned from New York, and from selling bonds at 5¼ percent.

Over the years it will mean a great difference, a lot of millions of dollars when you compare 5¼ to 6¼.

Will you be able to project for this committee—not right now, because you may need some assistance—for the next decade, the annual requirement for principal and interest? And in doing this, take into consideration the projects which you have recommended, or you anticipate recommending. What the subcommittee wishes to have in its file is some picture of what the debt service cost will be like, say 5 years from now.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I can speak to your question now in somewhat specific terms. We have in about a final form, a multiyear capital program for the District of Columbia. This will be a 6-year projected capital program of need for the District of Columbia government. That program is estimated to cost about $1 billion.

And the debt service on a billion dollar capital program in the District of Columbia government, based on an average interest rate that we feel we would be qualifying for during the period this program would be funded, would be in the neighborhood of $83 million per year.

So that we are at $23 million now, we are moving into a period where our debt service will become a major requirement of the District of Columbia budget.

I would point out, however, and I am sure you will appreciate, there is going to be a direct correlation between the physical development of the city, the ability of the city to deliver services, and the overall attractiveness of the city, for people to live in and to visit.

So that we feel the benefits that a substantial capital program will lend itself to far offset the amount that the program will actually cost.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. COPPIE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. We have now completed in the regular budget order the operating expenses of the District of Columbia. However, we passed over the Corporation Counsel's Office for reasons which I described at an earlier time, and the public schools at the city's request. The committee will now stand in recess until 1:30 this afternoon, at which time we will begin our hearings on the budget for the public school system of the city of Washington.

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., Thursday, April 1, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m.)

(Afternoon Session, 2 O'Clock Thursday, April 1, 1971)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Education

Public Schools

STATEMENT OF DR. HUGH J. SCOTT, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

BENJAMIN J. HENLEY, VICE SUPERINTENDENT
NORMAN W. NIKENS, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT
ARTHUR G. HAWKINS, DEPUTY BUDGET DIRECTOR
GRANVILLE W. WOODSON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FOR BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
PAUL E. CAWEIN, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT
LESLIE E. JONES, ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT FOR PERSONNEL SERVICES

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Inouye. The subcommittee will please come to order.

We will now consider the most important item in the budget of the District of Columbia. We are glad to have with us this afternoon Dr. Hugh Scott, superintendent of schools. I have been advised that Mrs. Anita F. Allen, the president of the Board of Education, will be in later.

The 1972 request for public schools is $144,011,100, an increase of 4.6 percent over the amount appropriated last year.

Dr. Scott, before you proceed, I have been advised that Mr. Coppie wishes to make a statement at this time.

Mr. Coppie?

Mr. Coppie. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

FCC LORTON PROJECT

This morning you asked for the Deputy Mayor to return at 1:30 with a statement of clarification with regard to the funding for the Federal City College, Corrections Department College project. I am prepared at this time to speak for the Deputy Mayor, who has other appointments this afternoon, and will not be here for this hearing.

I think by way of a parenthetical comment, Mr. Chairman, we very much regret the publicity of the last several days, because our commitment is no less than yours to the continuation of the college project. We do recognize that it is a project that is helping the rehabilitation of prisoners in the correctional institutions.

Mr. Chairman, a question was raised earlier today relative to the lack of funding for the Corrections Department prison college project for this summer. In our fiscal year 1972 planning we had required the several operating departments to look closely at grant programs expiring this year (fiscal year 1971) and identify priority programs for continuance within available resources. We are confident that the additional funds needed to keep the project going at the

present level this summer—$24,000—can be made from available resources within the Department of Corrections. This can be accomplished through adjustments in current operations, such as deferring appointments and other expenditures.

We also, of course, have the opportunity for reviewing the total public safety appropriation for fiscal year 1971 relative to possible savings or reprogramings to meet these needs.

You may be reassured that funds will be provided so that the project may be continued through the summer months. I have instructed the Corrections Department to prepare immediately and file for consideration by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board an application for LEAA grant funds which will finance the continuation of this project in September and throughout the 1971–72 academic year.

Senator INOUYE. Let me convey to Mr. Watt my gratitude for his prompt and expeditious response to our request this morning. I appreciate it very much, sir.

Mr. COPPIE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, the floor is yours, sir.

Dr. SCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SCHOOL BUDGET, 1972

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to speak to you regarding the fiscal year 1972 budget request of the public schools of the District of Columbia. While some of the preliminary work on this budget was carried on prior to my arrival, I have had the opportunity to participate significantly with the Board of Education in its final formulation.

These are crucial times for education in the District of Columbia. Continuing low achievement scores, student unrest, and critical public statements have led to a poor public image and low morale among staff and students alike. The fact that most of the problems of education in the District are common to all big cities in the United States does not resolve the matter nor excuse me from our responsibility. I believe we must move quickly to establish a new sense of confidence and trust throughout the community, a renewed pattern of commitment and enthusiasm among our staff, and the sincere spirit of pride and confidence in our students which will spur them on to the many challenges which lay before them. As the Superintendent of Schools in the District of Columbia, I am committed to identifying and strengthening the many excellent programs which the school system already has, to redesigning those which are weak, and to opening up a pattern of administration and instruction which will enable the competent and committed staff of the school system to provide the highest level of instruction and learning for children.

We have already begun this process of examination of our goals and priorities. The original budget document approved by the Board of Education was written in greater detail than usual in an effort to set forth our educational objectives. It described the pattern of education which we believe would establish the high levels of academic and applied learning which are required if our students are to take their rightful places as productive citizens of this community and this Nation.

The results of my personal examination of the school system were highlighted in my 120-day report in which I set forth the strengths and weaknesses of the school system and my plans for action. I am currently preparing a reorganization plan which will establish a more efficient operational structure. Further, through careful personnel recruitment and assignment, I shall seek to place creative administrative and instructional leaders at all levels of the school system. All activities will be focused upon the development and implementation of effective patterns of individualized instruction in the classroom and the efficient provision of professional and material support services where they are needed and when they are needed.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS WE FACE

Before going into the details of the budget request, let me review with you the kinds of educational problems we face in the District of Columbia. Chart A displays a few indexes of the educational needs of our students.

(Chart A follows:)

CHART A

THE PROBLEM

50% of schools qualify for Title I, E.S.E.A.
16% of students come from severe poverty areas
95% of students are Black
11.4% of senior school students dropout annually
43,000 free lunches are served daily to needy students
79 assaults were reported in schools in FY 1970

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

Dr. SCOTT. Although the regulations of the U.S. Office of Education require that we focus title I, ESEA, funds in 28 of our 197 schools, 50 percent of our schools are actually eligible for title I aid, which, as you know, is allocated on a formula heavily influenced by economic need. Furthermore, 10 percent of our elementary schools draw students from attendance areas of extreme poverty where the median family income is less than $4,000 per year. Both of these statistics point up the economically deprived environment of our students.

Presently, 95 percent of the 145,000 students in the school system are black, and it seems likely that the 1970 census will show that not only are middle-income whites leaving the system, but middle-income blacks are leaving, too.

One of the best indexes of the scope of the problems facing us is our dropout rate. At the senior high school level, students are dropping out at an average rate of 11.4 percent, each year. In some high schools the figures are as high as 19 percent. This means that approximately 35 percent of our students drop out of school before graduating.

Another significant fact is that we serve approximately 43,000 free lunches daily to needy children in the schools. One out of every three of our students could be hungry in school if the system did not provide this assistance.

Finally, security is a problem for our schools as it is for the city as a whole. Last year we had 79 assaults on teachers and students in our system.

We may say in general then that the public schools are not only being challenged to meet the traditional educational needs of our students, but also to provide services that have been previously associated with parents or other agencies. We are providing lunches and breakfasts. We are coordinating medical and dental checkups for the students, and we are providing clothing and eyeglasses. All this is being done in addition to the primary focus of the schools—the educational achievement of the students.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, may I stop you for some questions?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes, sir.

DROPOUT RATES

Senator INOUYE. While my questions are fresh in my mind. On the matter of dropouts, how does your rate compare with the surrounding areas, say, Montgomery County?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I am trying to look to see if we have it compared to Montgomery County.

Senator INOUYE. While you are looking for that, would you be able to tell us as to how many of that 35 percent are dropping out of the school system to transfer to private schools?

Dr. SCOTT. I have some figures here dealing with pupils discharged to other than District of Columbia public schools—nonpublic schools in the District of Columbia. This is school year 1969–70.

At the elementary level we had 317 students who went to nonpublic schools within the District; 2,395 students who went to schools in Maryland; 514 went to schools in Virginia; 1,395 went to elementary schools in other States or foreign countries.

In junior high, 85 percent went to nonpublic schools in the District; 41 went to nonpublic schools in Maryland.

At the senior high level, 32 vocational, for a total of 447 students for the school year 1969–70.

Looking at the totals for all levels, for schools in Maryland, we came up with 3,140; for Virginia, it would be 695; and elsewhere would be 2,014; for a total of 6,296 students who either upon leaving the District of Columbia schools went to one or more places, either in the District or other schools.

Senator INOUYE. Would these students be considered dropouts?

Dr. SCOTT. No; they would not. I think dropout students you cannot locate. Or there is some clear evidence they are not in school attendance.

Dr. CAWEIN. The way in which we tabulate our data separates and classifies students from dropouts. Students classified as discharges include the list that Dr. Scott read. So the 35 percent and the 11.5 percent annual figure which produces the 35 percent, does not include students who are discharged to attend private schools, or schools in the suburbs. They are students who leave school altogether.

Senator INOUYE. You have no comparative figure to give us?

Dr. SCOTT. We have no comparative figures for this area. My experience in Detroit would indicate the District of Columbia school system with a figure of about 35 percent is slightly below that of Detroit, which is hitting somewhere around 40 percent who tend to drop out from high school.

Senator INOUYE. Could you furnish these for this committee—because I would like to see how it compares—the low-income, predominantly black versus high income, predominantly white in Montgomery County.

Dr. SCOTT. All right.

(The information follows:)

ANNUAL DROPOUT RATE FOR GRADES 7-12 IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND NEIGHBORING SCHOOL SYSTEMS
1969-70

Washington, D.C.	5.7%*
Arlington, County, Va.	3.0%*
Alexandria, Va.	2.0%*
Fairfax County, Va.	2.0%*
Montgomery County, Md.	1.8%*
Prince George's County, Md.	2.8%*

*The figures shown are for the 7th through 12th grades inclusive. It is necessary to indicate the figures for both junior and senior high school students because all of the neighboring school systems calculate their dropout rates on this basis. The District's rate for senior high school only (grades 10, 11 and 12) is approximately 11.4%. It is assumed that the rates for the other jurisdictions for this category would be correspondingly higher in view of the fact that the mandatory attendance age of sixteen years is normally reached at the 10th grade level and it is the student of sixteen years or older who is most likely to become a dropout inasmuch as there is no legal requirement that he remain in school. Statistics for 10th, 11th and 12th grades were not available from the other jurisdictions.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Division of Budget And Executive Management

1 April, 1971

58-979 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 6

PER PUPIL EXPENDITURE

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Dr. SCOTT. Much attention has focused in the District and in other cities on per pupil expenditures as if the expenditure of $800 or $1,500 per student when viewed in isolation could tell you anything about the needs of the child or the adequacy of the educational services being provided. Chart B compares our expenditures with those of other big cities.

(Chart B follows:)

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES

Cities	1965	1970	1971
District of Columbia	$ 514	$1,117	$1,138
CITY SYSTEMS			
Atlanta	383 a/	707 b/	802 b/
Baltimore	410	751	793
Boston	511	754	1,100
Cleveland	434	767 b/	784 b/
Milwaukee	447	747	870
St. Louis	425	682 b/	825 a/
San Francisco	608	1,163 a/	1,215 a/
SURROUNDING METRO AREA			
Arlington	626	1,098	1,201
Fairfax	439	744	827
Montgomery	574	926	1,017
Prince George's	410	758	825

a/ Based on A. D. A.

b/ Does not include Federal Grants

CHART B

LEVEL OF RESOURCES PROVIDED

Dr. SCOTT. We have done some careful analyses of these figures, and while they contain many discrepancies in the exact data employed, they do provide a generally accurate comparative picture. You will notice that our figure is relatively high; however, with the problems which I have outlined for you, this figure is not high enough.

Chart C shows the level of resources now being provided to the children in our schools.

(Chart C follows:)

HIGHLIGHTS OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES

	FY 1971 (138.7 million)	FY 1972 (144.0 million)
Professionals per 1000 students	58.35	55.03
Pupil:Teacher Ratios		
Elementary Classrooms	25:1	28:1
Secondary Teachers	24:1	28:1
Counselors		
Elementary Level	699:1	660:1
Secondary Level	399:1	394:1
Instructional Materials		
Elementary Level	$ 25.21	$ 25.21
Secondary Level	$ 27.66	$ 22.66
Per-Pupil Expenditure		
Regular Budget	$ 947	$ 982
Regular & Federal	$1,117	$1,138

CHART C

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Dr. SCOTT. The per pupil expenditure figure is again cited, but what is more important on this chart is what these funds bring in terms of educational services for our students. I will just highlight some major items, but first let me point out that the level of support in most categories will decline in fiscal year 1972, under the $144 million budget which is before you today. I will speak further regarding this declining level of educational services later in my statement.

The budget provides the overall services of slightly more than 55 professionals per thousand students. This includes teachers, counselors, administrators, and other professionals. As you see, it is an area of service scheduled to decline in the coming year. More specifically, in the area of teachers, our current level of funding provides an average pupil-teacher ratio 25:1 at the elementary and 24:1 at the secondary levels. These ratios must be raised significantly at both levels under our limited fiscal year 1972 budget.

Counselors at the elementary level are at 699:1 ratio, and at the secondary level at 399:1. These ratios remain roughly the same in fiscal year 1972, and as pointed out in the budget document, are considerably below the nationally recommended norms of 250:1.

The per pupil expenditure for instructional materials include: textbooks, educational supplies, library books and funds for equipment repair and replacement. We will have no increase in fiscal year 1972 despite inflationary increases averaging over 10 percent.

PUPIL-STAFF RATIOS

Senator INOUYE. May I stop you for a few questions at this point. In the financial and statistical report of the government of the District of Columbia, pupil-staff ratios for District of Columbia schools are given as 25.9 to 1, for elementary grades in 1970, which is down some, 30 to 1 in 1965 and 1966. And the junior academic classes is down 23 to 1, from 26 to 1 in 1965. And 15 to 1 in shop classes.

In the senior high schools, it is listed as 17 to 1 in academic courses, down from 26 to 1 in 1965, and 13 to 1 in shop and home economic classes.

Now, the vocational schools have a 20 to 1 ratio in academic classes and 14 to 1 ratio in shop classes.

Now, you have just indicated to us that the overall ratio is 25 to 1 in elementary schools and also 24 to 1 in secondary schools. I believe the New York Times recently listed pupil-teacher ratios in the District of Columbia as being 20 to 1.

How do you rationalize all of these different statistics?

(See article on p. 1736 in Appendix.)

Dr. SCOTT. I do not know where the New York Times got its statistics.

Senator INOUYE. I believe they got them from the U.S. Office of Education. It is a huge article here, comparing several cities on the basis of pupil-teacher ratio.

What I would like to know is what is the range of class sizes in the elementary level and the secondary level?

Dr. SCOTT. We are locating those figures.

METHOD OF CALCULATING RATIOS

Dr. CAWEIN. Mr. Chairman, if you would like, while they are looking for that, I will explain to you how we calculate these ratios, if you are interested in that.

The ratio depends on what figures you use and how you use them, obviously.

Senator INOUYE. You use the figures.

Dr. CAWEIN. In calculating pupil-teacher ratios at the elementary level, we have classified teachers for this budget in two categories. There are classroom teachers, who carry a regular group of students and support teachers, such as art and music teachers, reading specialists, and other teachers who come into classes and work with a group of students, or a total class on a part-time support basis.

In calculating our teacher-pupil ratio at the elementary level, we have counted only classroom teachers. I might add that, as a part of our union contract, the elementary teachers receive their free time during the time that their class is covered by support teachers. This, therefore, means a teacher works the major portion of the day, but has a period for preparation of class materials and so on.

Senator INOUYE. If that class is 25 pupils, how would you rate the ratio where you have a full-time teacher and a support teacher?

Dr. CAWEIN. You count only the classroom teachers in calculating the ratio.

Senator INOUYE. So it is 25 to 1?

Dr. CAWEIN. That is correct, based upon the number of classroom teachers, since the support teachers are part-time, and only support the classroom teacher in the overall pattern of the use of time.

At the junior and senior high school level, all teachers in a sense are subject specialists, since the students move around. But all teachers receive one period out of the six periods in each day as a period to prepare their lessons. In calculating pupil: teacher ratios we have counted the total number of teachers at the secondary level, but we have reduced them by one-sixth, since in terms of service to students directly, only five-sixth of the total number of teachers are involved immediately in dealing with students at any one time.

This adjusted ratio then at the secondary level involves the calculation of five-sixth of the total number of teachers at the secondary level, divided into the total number of students, which this year, based upon our enrollment, produces a ratio of 24 to 1.

In the vocational schools, the ratios are slightly different because we have both academic teachers and vocational teachers. Our ratio in the vacational schools is not shown here. As I recall, the ratio of academic teachers in the vocational high school is very low [16:1]. Later on we will speak to this in terms of reductions in academic teachers in the vocational schools. The vocational shop teacher ratio is 14.5 to 1, which is normal in the vocational high schools.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, I am inquiring into this ratio because every Member of Congress lives in some school district and usually he is aware of pupil-teacher ratios. There is a tendency, conscious or otherwise, of Members of Congress to compare their ratios with yours, and the attitude might be, "If it is good enough for me, it should be good enough for the people of the District."

Therefore, it will be well for you, because I will be called upon to explain this budget, to prepare for us in lay language something that all of us can understand as to what this ratio business is all about. Because if you are going to have the three different set of statistics for one set of schools, it is not going to help at all.

(The information follows:)

PUPIL:TEACHER RATIOS AND AVERAGE CLASS SIZE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1972 BUDGET

The technique for calculating pupil-teacher ratios in the Fiscal Year 1972 Budget was adopted because it provides a figure which is synonymous with average class size. These statistics are frequently confused. By adopting a technique which produces the same figure, the confusion is avoided.

At the elementary level: the pupil-teacher ratio is based upon the number of classroom teachers. In general all children in grades 1-6 are assigned to specific classrooms for a full day. The number of classrooms is the same as the number of classroom teachers. The Pupil-Classroom Teacher Ratio is obtained by dividing the number of classroom teachers into the number of pupils. The Average Class Size is obtained by dividing the number of classrooms into the number of pupils. Since the number of classroom teachers and the number of classrooms is virtually the same, the ratios are synonymous. For FY 1971, this ratio is 25:1. For FY 1972, under the $144.0 million budget, the ratio will increase to 28:1. These are nationally accepted techniques.

Some national figures, however, include the total number of teachers at the elementary level in calculating ratios, including support teachers who do not have regular classrooms, such as art teachers, music teachers, reading specialists and physical education teachers. Usually every class of elementary students spend one class period each day with a support teacher who usually comes into the classroom. The regular classroom teacher is freed to prepare lessons, mark papers, follow up on absent students or meet with parents during this period. The Pupil-Total Teacher Ratio for FY 1971 is 20:1. For FY 1972, under the $144.0 million budget, the ratio will increase to 22:1.

At the Secondary Level: The pupil-teacher ratio is based upon the total number of teachers in the junior and senior high schools, since all students rotate among teachers' classrooms for each special subject. However, all teachers have one free period each day, out of a total of six periods, to prepare lessons and carry on the out-of-class responsibilities described above. The number of teachers teaching at any one of the six periods is, therefore five-sixths of the total number of teachers. The Adjusted Pupil-Teacher Ratio, therefore, is calculated by dividing five-sixths of the total number of teachers into the total number of students.

The average class size in any period will be similarly based upon five-sixths of the total number of teachers. Some classes will be smaller than others, such as shop classes and specialized mathematics and foreign language classes. Some classes will be larger, such as physical education and music. Class size in specific instances will vary because of scheduling to meet the variety of interests and needs of individual students. The average class size, in any class, will be the same as the Adjusted Pupil-Teacher Ratio.

Employing the Adjusted Pupil-Teacher Ratio at the junior and senior high school, the ratio for Fiscal Year 1971 is 24:1. For FY 1972 under the $144.0 million budget, the ratio will increase to 26:1.

Many national statistics include a Pupil-Teacher ratio which is not adjusted. The total number of teachers is divided into the total number of students. Employing this technique, the Unadjusted Pupil-Teacher Ratio for FY 1971 at the junior and senior high level is 20:1. In FY 1972, under the $144.0 million budget, the ratio will increase to 21.5:1. These ratios bear no relation to class size, however, and, therefore, are confusing.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO (CONTINUED)

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, pupil-teacher ratio—and I think it all depends on what individuals who are collecting statistics look at in terms of the ratio—as Dr. Cawein has indicated, in the District of Columbia, which is also true in the Detroit public schools, we look at only those people who are assigned to a specific teacher for the base instruction and do not count in the supportive services.

To give some assistance to a response to your colleagues, and also to make it clear for the record, in looking at pupil-teacher ratios, one must keep in mind the fact that you certainly improve or reduce the difficulties that a teacher will encounter by reducing the pupil-teacher ratio. But without significant improvement in terms of the instructional process itself, these reductions are not readily apparent in some cases.

INDIVIDUALIZATION OF INSTRUCTION

Also, one should keep in mind if there is any commitment to the concept of individualization of instruction, which is pretty consistent across this country in all States and territories, as a necessity in public school education, you take a child where he is and provide an educational experience prescribed for his needs, establish some long-range goals and program along that path; and if that were to be carried to its ultimate, we could, quite frankly, based on the needs of some students, justify pupil-teacher ratios of 1 to 1.

Also, we could go beyond that and look to special education. There are some that advocate the principle that those same individual legislators across this Nation who design laws and regulations, whereby those young people who are classified as in need of special educational services because of physical handicaps or mental handicaps should receive a far greater reduction in pupil-teacher ratio in order to compensate more effectively for their innate limitations.

We are now having people advocate that this should also be the way we should look at our distribution of pupil-teacher ratios in large urban communities, where lie the host of society's negative reinforcement and the conditions of the society which manifest themselves as we attempt to provide an educational process to compensate for what goes on in the external environment.

I think it is clearly understood that the behavior of the child in the school is a consequence as much of what goes on outside of the school, as what goes on in the school; that the educational process is not solely a school function in the sense we can separate it quite clearly—i.e., this is what the school must do and this is what the society or the home or child must do.

So, therefore, pupil-teacher ratios reflect only, I think, a school system's capacity to try to get to a point where we can manage instruction.

We recognize that when we are now asking our teachers to become not only experts in the area of technical skills in terms of instruction but also to do some direct work in the area of diagnosing psychological and social problems of students, and providing all of these other additional things which are essential to a delivery system for their expertise. One can build a very strong case in the District of Columbia, and especially in certain communities within this District, for reducing that ratio by 12 times the amount it is now, to where we can handle a situation in which individual students need far more. Because society and, in some cases, the home and the society, does not provide the kind of reinforcements which we know as we analyze education, seem to play a far more critical role in the quality of education the individual receives than necessarily the quality of instruction as it stands now.

Senator INOUYE. I fully agree with you, sir. It still comes down to the realities of legislation, where legislators tend to compare their home situation with the situation in the District. And if anything, they do not want the District to be superior to their home State.

Dr. SCOTT. That is somewhat regretful.

I do have some comparison figures here.

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

COMPARATIVE RATIOS

Dr. SCOTT. In terms of the District of Columbia, at the elementary level, 25 is the average. Baltimore has 32.5; Atlanta has 26; Cleveland has 30.4; St. Louis has 31; San Francisco has 25.7. Arlington County has 24.7; Alexandria has 22 to 24; Fairfax County has 29; Falls Church has 24; Montgomery County has 26.3; Prince Georges County has 29.8.

In the secondary schools, where we have an average of 24.0, Atlanta, Ga., has an average of 22; Baltimore 28.9 in its junior high, 29.8 in senior high school; Cleveland in junior high you find 30.0 and 27 in the senior high school. And it goes on, St. Louis 22.3; San Francisco 25; Arlington County 19.0; Alexandria 21 to 22; Fairfax County 22.5; Falls Church 25; Montgomery County 21; Prince Georges County 26.3.

Those are some comparisons of the immediate areas around here, as well as other large cities, which have similar populations.

DEFINITION OF PUPIL

Senator INOUYE. In deciding on the numbers, how do you define a pupil? By that, I mean how long does he have to be in class to be considered a pupil?

Dr. SCOTT. That would be the time when the School System formally takes a count.

Senator INOUYE. I ask this question because I have had calls from several teachers in the System here, suggesting to me that they are required to maintain on their roles students who are actually not in class. They had been absent for 3 or 4 months, but are still maintained in order to qualify for certain programs. Is that a valid charge?

Dr. SCOTT. I would doubt that it is valid in terms of a wholesale practice in the School System. I would hope that is not the case. I

will certainly check into that. I doubt very seriously that that is the case.

But in October, we take an official count and most school systems take a count at one time of the year. Many school systems across this country depend on expenditures of funds based on such counts.

Senator INOUYE. At the time of the count, if I were a child and I had been absent for 3 months, would I still be included in the count?

Dr. SCOTT. Our procedure in the School System is whenever an individual child is absent more than 2 days, the Attendance Department is to conduct an investigation to determine why. I would gather that in case an individual student is absent 3 months, the Attendance Department would have had an investigation and if the child is ill, I would assume he would still be carried as a member of that class. If he has departed from the environment from which he registered, he should be listed as a discharge or a dropout.

Senator INOUYE. What if he attends one or two periods instead of five?

Dr. SCOTT. It would make no difference, if the attendance record is kept. Each teacher is supposed to submit an attendance record each day.

Senator INOUYE. I asked for the range of class sizes, the pupil-teacher ratio average. I want to know how bad we are in some areas.

Dr. SCOTT. Right. Starting at prekindergarten, under the number of pupils in class under 21, we have 158 teachers. One teacher in a classroom has between 20 to 55 students. That basically constitutes our preschool program. We have 159 teachers who are in classrooms of 30 and under. And the vast majority, with the exception of one, are in classrooms of under 21.

Moving up to kindergarten. We have 158 teachers assigned to classrooms of under 21 students. In the range of 21 to 25, we have 150 teachers. For 26 to 30, there are 96 teachers. So, for a total of 30 and under, we have 404 teachers.

Moving on, we have 39 teachers assigned to classrooms in the kindergarten which have 31 to 35 students. We have eight teachers assigned to classrooms that have 36 to 40 students. So of the total of the 451 teachers, we have 47 teachers who have students who number more than 30 in terms of the kindergarten program.

Senator INOUYE. Are these large classes spread throughout the city or are they found in one area, such as the Anacostia area?

Dr. SCOTT. I would think the Anacostia area would have the most.

Senator INOUYE. Where the need is greatest, we find the worst ratios.

Dr. SCOTT. That is the space problem.

Then moving to grades 1 through 6. We have 161 teachers assigned to classrooms with under 21 students. From 21 to 25 students, we have 1,164 teachers. For 26 to 30 students, we have 1,220 teachers. So a total of 2,545 teachers are assigned to classrooms with 30 and under. Moving above that, in the 31-to-35 range in the class, we have 349 teachers assigned. In some of these we have two teachers assigned to give assistance. In the range of 36 to 40 students in one classroom, we have 24 teachers in classrooms of this sort. Above 40, we have no classrooms.

We do not have today the figures for secondary, but we do have a range. The range varies from 10 to 40 students and it depends on the subjects. Subjects like foreign language and music and so forth tend to have much smaller ratios than the subjects like English and social studies, where you have a much larger group required to take those courses because they are basics. Although the teacher-pupil ratio is higher in those instances, on the overall the secondary ratio is quite favorable.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

1972 INCREASES

Dr. SCOTT. I would like now to speak more specifically concerning the fiscal year 1972 budget request before you. The $5.3 million increase in overall budget funds, represented by the $144 million level proposed in fiscal year 1972, is less than half of the increases usually classified as mandatory, which include salary increases, staff for new facilities, and the pattern of inflationary cost increases which are plaguing educational systems around the country. It is clear that until inflation cools down, school districts that fail to increase spending will face cutbacks.

The limited level of funding reflected in this budget unfortunately requires this type of program cutback. For the first time in several years, the most significant changes in this budget document are redirection actions. Chart D deals with this redirection activity.

(Chart D follows:)

MAJOR REDIRECTIONS ACTIONS FY-1972

FROM----------	TO
Teachers	Educational Objectives
Teacher Aides	Academic Achievement
Supervision and Administration	Special Education
Summer Enrichment	Career Development
Urban Teacher Corps	Support Services
	Salary Increases

CHART D

PROGRAM REDUCTIONS

Dr. SCOTT. Faced with the pattern of funding which provides inadequate resources for the continuation of all existing programs, and insufficient resources to meet the needs of new and improved services, we reviewed activities supported in the base budget for necessary redirection funds. Reductions have been made throughout the school system. Inevitably, however, reductions have had to be made in the area of personnel costs, which absorb some 88 percent of our total budget.

In line with the projected decline in elementary student population, it was appropriate to reduce the level of classroom teachers. With the limitations of this budget, however, we have been forced to reduce further the number of teachers at both the elementary and secondary levels, in order to provide resources for upgrading the quality of the overall educational effort through the academic achievement project, and to provide more adequately for handicapped children through an expanded special education program.

We have, furthermore, been forced to abolish over one-half of our current teaching aide positions. For the most part, we are retaining only those teacher aides currently delegated to our secondary schools as community aides to assist in maintaining a minimum level of security and control for students and personnel.

Following the policy whereby regular academic programs take highest priority, we have found it necessary to virtually eliminate summer enrichment activities, although it has been possible to continue the funding for regular summer school academic programs.

Funds designated for the Urban Teachers Corps, which provided a program for preservice recruitment and training of teachers, are being redirected to in-service training and staff development in line with the declining need for the recruitment of new teachers and the tremendous in-service training required to upgrade the quality of educational programs provided in our schools.

It should be noted that a major portion of the funds made available by redirection actions is absorbed by salary increases approved by the Congress last year. It is pertinent at this point to note that while salary increases place a severe burden on the overall budget of the school system, we are committed to a pattern of competitive salaries which will enable us to insure the recruitment and retention of high-quality teaching personnel. Noting the current pattern of increases in teachers' salaries throughout the country, as well as the surrounding suburbs, the school administration and the Board of Education are already talking with our teachers regarding appropriate salary increases to maintain a competitive level of payment and to accommodate the continuing pattern of inflationary cost which is quickly eliminating the gains made in the most recent salary increase.

The majority of the funds made available by redirection action, however, will go to support the educational objectives which the Board of Education and the school administration have established as priorities for fiscal year 1972. The academic achievement project, special education, career development program, and support services. I would like to speak briefly about each of these four objectives. Chart E deals with this redirection activity.

(Chart E follows:)

58-079 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 7

OBJECTIVE ONE - RAISING THE LEVEL OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Enrichment of the Curriculum

Strenthening the Skill of Presentation

Raising the Level of Expectations

Providing Support Services

CHART E

COMPARATIVE SALARIES

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, before going on with these objectives, will you advise the committee as to the teacher salary schedule, and how they compare with the surrounding areas.

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, the District of Columbia pays its teachers at the bachelor's degree level the minimum amount of $7,800. Atlanta, Ga., pays $7,000; Baltimore, $7,500; Boston, $7,600; Cleveland, $7,000; Milwaukee, $7,700; St. Louis, $7,200; San Francisco, $7,520.

At the master's level, the District of Columbia pays $8,580; Atlanta pays $7,840; Baltimore, $8,000; Boston, $8,200; Cleveland, $7,500; Milwaukee, $8,018; St. Louis, $7,802; San Francisco, $8,570.

These are the entry level steps for the master's degree holders.

Senator INOUYE. How long do they usually stay at this entry level?

Dr. SCOTT. This would be 1 year.

Senator INOUYE. What would be the next level from $7,800 in the case of Washington?

Dr. SCOTT. About $400 is the increment.

Senator INOUYE. What will be the average teacher's salary in Washington?

Dr. SCOTT. The budget people inform me that it is around $12,000.

Senator INOUYE. To reach the level of $12,000, how many years would one have to be in the system?

Dr. SCOTT. It is 13 steps for maximum salary, about eight steps for $12,000.

Senator INOUYE. Thirteen years.

Dr. SCOTT. Unless one enters beyond the entry level. The longevity would be 15.

Senator INOUYE. How much are the educational aides being paid?

Dr. SCOTT. They are in the area of classification of GS–2 through GS–4. GS–2 is $4,800 and GS–4 is $6,202. There is a range from $4,000 to $6,000.

Senator INOUYE. According to the U.S. Office of Education, for the school year 1969–70, the average classroom teacher in Washington was being paid $10,660. Are you telling me in 1 year this average has gone up to $12,000?

Dr. SCOTT. I will let the budget people say how they determine the average.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Chairman, the budget figure Dr. Scott mentioned includes a provision for benefits as well as substitute pay and a step increase for fiscal year 1972. We conducted a study in January 1971, and found that the average teacher's salary had increased substantially over the past few years. It was about $11,000 at that time, but based upon recent pay increases including the new salary schedule for the B.A. plus 15 hours, the average cost projected for 1972 will average $12,164.

ADDITIONAL $2 MILLION INCREASE

Senator INOUYE. It appears the mayor of the city and the city council are involved in a disagreement over an item of about $2 million. I would like to know what is covered in that $2 million package.

Dr. SCOTT. If the school system received the additional $2 million, what would we do with it?

(The information follows:)

D. C. Public Schools

PRIORITY LISTING OF PROGRAM ELEMENTS TO BE FUNDED WITH ADDITIONAL $2.1 MILLION DOLLARS *

PROGRAM	POSITIONS	AMOUNT	CITY COUNCIL COMMENTS
Summer School (Regular Program)	...	$ 370.6 /1	Sec. G.
Summer Enrichment Program	...	264.0 / 1	Sec. G.
Reading Specialist (Elementary)	15	182.5 / 2	II B
Math Specialist (Elementary)	15	182.5 / 2	II B
Mentally Retarded Teachers (Special Education)	5	60.8 / 2	II-D 1
CSLD Teachers (Special Education)	5	60.8 / 2	II-D 1
Crisis Resource Teachers (Special Education)	10	121.6 / 2	II-D 1
Teacher Aide (Special Education)	2	14.4/ 2	II-D 1
Classroom Teachers - Elementary	18	219.0	
Classroom Teachers - Secondary	18	219.0	
Classroom Teachers (Career Development)	2	24.3	
Clasroom Teachers - Coop (Career Develop.)	10	60.8	
D.C. Youth Orchestra	...	24.1 / 1	II C
Art & Vocal Music Teachers (Elementary)	20	243.3	
Webster School Social Workers	2	24.3	
Reading Specialist (Elementary)	2 1/3	29.1	
Total		$2,101.1	

* This listing represents the next level of funding as approved by the Board of Education if additional funds were available.

1/Consistent with recommendations of City Council.

2/Partially meets recommendations of City Council.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING DIRECTED TO PERSONNEL

Senator INOUYE. There was an item that was vetoed.

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, in the preparation of the budget, we did it with the hope we would receive additional funding beyond what the Mayor had established for the school system, based on our needs. And in terms of receiving money beyond that, we had a programmatic approach as to how we would return certain services which were lost.

We can go down various steps there. In terms of the grades 1 through 6, we would add 18 teachers if we received $2 million. We would also add 15 reading specialists; 15 math specialists; 10 art teachers; 10 vocal music teachers; 18 classroom teachers in the secondary schools. We could also have two social workers; five teachers in special education for a total of about 20 additional teachers in special education.

This is basically how we would spend it in terms of personnel.

Senator INOUYE. So the $2 million covered personnel primarily?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes; our priority, Mr. Chairman, with the return of additional money, would be to put it in personnel, where there would be most direct services to the classroom.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT PROJECT

Dr. SCOTT. The academic achievement project, which is one of our objectives for fiscal year 1972, is currently in progress. Never before in the history of public education in the District of Columbia have school personnel been gathered together in such a concerted effort to establish major modifications in the conduct of school affairs. Mobilization teams have been established in all elementary and junior high schools for the improvement of teaching and learning in the areas of reading and mathematics. Parents, college students, and high school students are being recruited to tutor individual students. From the office of the superintendent to the individual teachers in the schools and throughout the community, a new and positive enthusiasm regarding learning is being established. The board of education has provided a firm policy drive to their efforts and rightly so.

There is no more serious problem facing American education than the continuing lag of achievement in reading, oral and written communications, and mathematics which plagues our major city school systems, including the District of Columbia. We are following four major areas of attack on this problem.

First, we are moving to strengthen and enrich the curriculum. Although no additional funds are requested in this budget, we are selecting new types of learning materials, including many which have already been approved in pilot areas within District schools, to improve the pattern of instruction and meet the individual needs of our students.

Second, we are strengthening the skill of presentation. We have established mobilization teams in reading and mathematics in each of our elementary and junior-senior high schools to expand the opportunity for our teachers at the school level to work together to improve their classroom instruction and to provide a mechanism for introducing into schools new and improved methods of teaching. We have assigned our reading specialists to full-time involvement in individual schools.

This budget includes an increased number of reading specialists to provide full-time support in all of the schools. Similarly, we are expanding the number of mathematics resource teachers to provide assistance to these elementary classroom teachers who have had little specialized training in the teaching of mathematics.

Third, we are working to stimulate expectations of high achievement, which research has indicated plays such an important part in achievement. Much of this emphasis upon expectations is associated with the enriched curriculum and the staff improvement activities noted above, but it also includes the introduction of the tutorial assistance of older students, parents, and college students. A total new resource of volunteer assistance in improving learning is being established and focused upon the learning needs of our students.

Finally, we have been coordinating the total pattern of District support services, both governmental and voluntary, to insure that all of our children receive the necessary medical attention and clothing which are physical essentials for academic achievement.

VACANCIES

Senator INOUYE. Before proceeding, I would like to return again to the $2 million reduction in your request. I note in the vacancy report of December 31, 1970, that out of the authorized strength of 11,070, there were 190 vacancies in your school system. What is the present vacancy figure?

Mr. HAWKINS. We will correct that figure that you just indicated, Mr. Chairman. Our vacancy experience was 443 positions as of the last count we made.

Senator INOUYE. Would it not have been possible for you to use the moneys brought about by the vacancies to pay for the teachers which you listed in the $2 million package?

Dr. SCOTT. This would require, in some cases, that some of these vacancies be filled. When I came aboard in October, the Board had engaged in a freezing of positions.

Senator INOUYE. Of the 443, how many were frozen?

Mr. HAWKINS. 175.

I would like to correct my earlier figure of 443. As of February 28, Mr. Chairman, the vacancy number was 333.

Dr. SCOTT. Also, one of my concerns as a superintendent new to a school system is to make a determination about the best utilization of the personnel we now have; and in terms of new personnel, in filling vacancies to make sure that the role presently embraced in that established position is one that meets the needs of our new commitment which was given by the Board in July of 1970; to focus our resources on both personnel and the elimination of the massive retardation of many students.

Also some of the delay in filling some of the positions is related to the task of trying to find, especially in the upper level positions, the best possible person for that position.

Senator INOUYE. Do you expect to fill all of the vacant positions?

Dr. SCOTT. I expect to fill all of the upper echelon vacancies. I have to get a reading as to the various positions included in these vacancies.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Chairman we were required in order to meet our budget limitations in fiscal year 1971, to freeze the filling of certain positions. This was due to the fact that we had to absorb 15 percent of the salary increases and other mandatory adjustments of which you are aware.

At the time we prepared the 1972 budget, we provided for a vacancy adjustment of 221 positions. There is a problem now in filling some positions that may be dropped at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Dr. SCOTT. Objective Two-Expanding Special Education:

(Chart F follows)

OBJECTIVE TWO - EXPANDING SPECIAL EDUCATION

Crippled and Health Impaired

Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Blind and Partially Sighted

Children with Severe Learning Disabilities

Mentally Retarded

Emotionally Disturbed and Socially Maladjusted

Tuition Grants

CHART F

EXPANDING SPECIAL EDUCATION

Dr. SCOTT. As both a State and a local school district, the public schools of the District of Columbia carry a unique responsibility to provide services for children with physical handicaps and learning disabilities, which are classified under the heading of "Special Education." These include children who are crippled or suffer from other health impairments, those who are deaf or seriously hard of hearing, the blind and partially sighted, those with specific learning disabilities, the mentally retarded, those with emotional and social maladjustments, and many children with multiple handicaps including several of these disabilities. The failure of public education nationally to adequately serve these children has been a matter at the Federal level for the last several years. Within the District, it is clear that all too few resources have been assigned to meet these needs.

This budget provides some significant expansion in services in this area. Within the constraints of our limited budget resources, the primary focus has been upon meeting the needs of those children with the most severe handicaps in full-time classes. I will speak more specifically of each of the categories and the expanded services provided in our discussion of Special Education later on in this hearing.

(Chart G follows:)

OBJECTIVE THREE - EXPANDING CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Planning of Career Development Centers

Expanding Career Development Programs

Job Placement

Elementary and Junior High Activities

Staff Training

CHART G

EXPANDING CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

With the increasing technological specialization of work in our society, it has become essential that the public schools play an expanded part in the career development of all of their students. We are currently working to refine and implement a plan for career development in the public schools of the District of Columbia. At the high school level, this plan calls for transforming our present vocational high schools, which serve some 2,500 high school students in a limited number of vocational areas, into part-time Career Development Centers which will ultimately provide career development services on a part-time basis at the high school level to all of our high school students as well as out-of-school youth and adults. Recognizing the need for careful planning of facilities and equipment for this high school level, we requested in our 1971 capital budget preliminary survey funds. Those funds are enabling us to move ahead with the planning activities. It is our expectation that we will be prepared by late fall to designate the capital budget needs for the first step in this conversion process. It is our intention to review our total capital budget program at that time with the District government and the Congress in order to meet these priority needs.

In the interim, we are expanding career development programs for students in cooperation with local business and other training institutions. In cooperation with the District Manpower Office, full-time job placement counselors have been placed in our high schools. Under a special Federal grant, elementary and junior high school career development curriculum materials and methods are being developed with the assistance of local universities. A special staff training program for personnel in the area of career development education has been established in cooperation with the Washington Technical Institute as a part of this overall change. This objective will be discussed in more detail as we look at the specific activities later in this hearing.

(Chart H follows:)

OBJECTIVE FOUR - STRENGTHENING SUPPORT SERVICES

Operation and Maintenance

Logistical Services

Food Services

City-Wide Administration

CHART H

STRENGTHENING SUPPORT SERVICES

Dr. SCOTT. While concern for our education program focuses attention upon instructional activities, it is certainly clear that the support services play an essential role in assuring the quality of educational programs. The physical comfort and security of students and staff, the physical appearance of the school building, the transportation of special education students, the scheduled delivery of materials, the repair and maintenance of equipment, the serving of wholesome and palatable food, and the provision of effective personnel services play an important part in insuring the effectiveness of all our instructional programs.

As we have expanded the instructional spectrum of the school system, there has not been a corresponding increase in support services. Therefore, we are attempting to address ourselves to this problem in the fiscal year 1972 budget.

There are increases in operation and maintenance personnel, and also funds to cover the rapidly expanded cost of utilities. We will discuss these in some detail as we proceed through the budget activities.

Attached is an analysis of the seven levels of priority, which details the relationship between the fiscal year 1971 budget, the proposed fiscal year 1972 budget of $144 million, and the Board approved fiscal year 1972 budget of $155 million.

(The analysis follows:)

ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL SEVEN LEVELS OF FUNDING

(Dollar amounts in thousands of dollars)

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

		1971 Budget	Change	1972 Budget	Potential Program Additions 2	3	4	5	6	7	2-7	155.0 Million Budget
A. Classroom Teachers												
*Early Childhood	no.	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
*Kindergarten	no.	232	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Grades 1-6	no.	3,086	-462	2,624	18	39	32	...	...	...	89	2,713
	ratio	(24.1)		(28.1)								(27.1)
B. Professional Support												
Reading Specialists	no.	135	15	150	15	7	...	...	...	...	22	172
Math. Specialists	no.	28	15	43	15	15	12	18	17	...	73	120
Art	no.	120	-45	75	10	20	15	...	...	...	45	120
Vocal Music	no.	120	-45	75	10	20	15	...	...	...	45	120
*Librarians	no.	109	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
*Counselors	no.	128	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
*Language Arts	no.	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
*Physical Education	no.	120	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Foreign Language	no.	64	-14	50	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	64
*Science	no.	112	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Bi-Lingual	no.	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
C. Para-Professional Support												
*Teachers Aides (PK)	no.	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Teachers Aides (K-6)	no.	155	-155	...	...	...	...	20	90	45	155	155

*No change in these areas is involved. They are included for comparative purposes only.

Attachment B

ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL SEVEN LEVELS OF FUNDING
(Dollar amounts in thousands of dollars)

		1971 Budget	Change	1972 Budget	Potential Program Additions 2	3	4	5	6	7	2-7	155.0 Million Budget
02 SECONDARY EDUCATION												
Classroom Teachers	no.	2,550	-105	2,445	18	39	41	...	...	...	98	2,543
School Without Walls	no.	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Overall ratio		(24.1)		(26.1)								(25.1)
Teacher Aides	no.	96	-16	80	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	96
Stay II		...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	20
Webster		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Social Workers	no.	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	6
03 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE												
Custodial Training	no.	37	19	56	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	76
Building operation and main. of existing buildings a/	$	2,296	1,641	3,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,937
Repair improvements and programmed maintenance	$	4,997	463	5,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,460
Drivers	no.	68	26	94	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	97
Repair and main. of fur. and equipment staff	no.	18	6	24	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	26
04 FOOD SERVICES												
Regular positions	no.	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Part-time Staff	no.	(782)	(44)	(826)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(826)

a/ Does not include staff.

Attachment B

ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL SEVEL LEVELS OF FUNDING
(Dollar amounts in thousands of dollars)

05 SPECIAL EDUCATION		1971 Budget	Changes	1972 Budget	Potential Program Additions 2	3	4	5	6	7	2-7	155.0 Million Budget
A. Classroom and Support teachers												
Crippled and other health impaired	no.	63	8 2/	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
*Deaf and hard of hearing	no.	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Blind and partly sighted	no.	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
CSLD 1/	no.	19	10	29	5	5	1	...	...	...	11	40
Mentally retarded	no.	152	30	182	5	5	5	2	...	...	17	199
Crisis resources	no.	9	...	9	10	10	10	10	11	...	51	60
Other emotional disability and social maladjusted	no.	57	...	57	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	76
B. Professional Support	no.	7	7 3/	14	...	...	...	12	...	...	14	26
C. Tuition Program	$	1,205	95	1,300	...	...	...	200	...	...	200	1,500
06 CAREER DEVELOPMENT												
A. Classroom Teachers												
Academic	no.	88	- 18	70	2	2	2	...	...	...	6	76
Vocational Teacher	no.	142	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Cooperative education	no.	...	10	10	10	5	...	...	...	...	15	25
07 ADULT AND CONTINUED EDUCATION												
Adult Education and Demonstration Center	no.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	43	...	43	46
Community Schools: Staff (local mgt.)	no.	6	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	11
Teachers and social work	$	83	...	83	...	...	69	...	...	...	69	152
Summer Programs Regular	$	337	35	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371
Summer enrichment	$	675	-593	82	182	...	...	411	...	...	593	675

Attachment B

ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL SEVEN LEVELS OF FUNDING
(Dollar amounts in thousands of dollars)

		1971 Budget	Change	1972 Budget	Potential Program Additions 2	3	4	5	6	7	2-7	155.0 Million Budget
08 CITY-WIDE INSTRUCTION												
Extra duty pay	$	420	-210	210	...	...	...	...	...	210	210	420
Urban Teachers Corps	$	624	-624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Staff Development	$	405	628	1,033	...	...	...	235	...	...	235	1,268
Testing (Academic Achievements	$	71	300	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371
09 CITY-WIDE ADMINISTRATION												
Staff	no.	202	25	227	...	...	...	...	10	5	15	242
10 BOARD OF EDUCATION												
Staff	no.	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	13

1/ CSLD - Children with specific learning disabilities.
2/ Support for Area Mental Health Centers.
3/ Mamie D. Lee School.

Office of Budget and Executive Management
March 10, 1971

Attachment B

Senator INOUYE. May we stop at this point, sir.

Dr. Scott, the heterogenuous grouping of students called for in your academic achievement project has been a subject of much controversy. In fact, there are some who claim that this project has produced classes where the range of ability is so great that teachers cannot teach effectively. A recent newspaper article stated that a fourth grade class contained six nonreaders, as well as two children who read above the sixth grade level.

Now, in all of this controversy, it is my feeling that the District school system has ignored a rather fundamental problem, and that is the lack of a uniform achievement standard and the absence of a realistic and honest student promotion policy.

Keeping this in mind, I have a few questions. How is it that the schools have promoted some children to the fourth or even higher grades, when these same children have not even learned how to read?

Dr. SCOTT. I cannot speak in depth about the history of this practice, but it is one that is consistent across the Nation in many school systems, which is sometimes called social promotion.

I have spoken to the staff repeatedly about my concern and I also share their concern about the word we use called standards. We are moving to correct this by establishing standards.

We do have at the elementary level minimum floors in math and in reading, and we are attempting now to establish, perhaps, what I would hope someday will be the best policy governing the placement, promotion, and grading of students of any school system in the country.

Senator INOUYE. What is your student advancement or promotion policy?

Dr. SCOTT. The promotion policy as it now stands, according to the contract between the Teachers Union and the Board of Education, provides that the individual classroom teacher makes the determination about promotion.

Senator INOUYE. So it is possible to promote a fourth grader to the fifth grade, even if he does not read at all?

Dr. SCOTT. I would say yes.

Senator INOUYE. Do you think this is a good practice?

Dr. SCOTT. I would strongly say no.

Senator INOUYE. Why do you permit this policy, sir?

Dr. SCOTT. I do not permit the policy of promoting an individual child who cannot read into another grade level. I do adhere to the contractual agreement reached between the Board of Education and the Teachers Union, which provides that teachers make the critical judgment about promotions.

I have not had brought to my attention, as the Superintendent, a situation whereby a child was promoted where he could not read.

Senator INOUYE. The Washington Star article cited specific examples.

Dr. SCOTT. Well, Mr. Chairman, again I just have to say that it is very difficult for me to respond to the past. I can only project what I as Superintendent will try to advocate in the future. There is certainly my commitment to establish standards whereby the mini-

mum floors are used as some measure to determine whether or not an individual student moves on.

Also, I have indicated, not just recently, that I will begin to carry this effort up into the secondary schools as well, so that an "A" at Wilson and "A" at Dunbar and an "A" at Roosevelt represent the same "A" in basic subject areas, so we can convince the citizens in the District that when a child or student receives an "A", that is exactly what it is, and it is not reflected as some other singular interpretation as to what constitues promotion.

Hopefully, we will embrace this in concert with the agreements reached with the Board. As you know, we are negotiating a new contract and certainly without revealing all of the features at this time, it would be certainly one of my commitments as Superintendent to make sure standards are clear and there is a promotional policy that does not move a child on.

There is also, Mr. Chairman, the concern that I have as a Superintendent, recognizing that our delivery system is not as effective in terms of eradicating retardation, that we face a significant problem of what to do in terms of providing instructional services for those who do not meet the standards, in terms of not passing them on. There is an old philosophy that many advocate, "If you can't help the child, there is no sense of retaining the individual." Hence, more of the same will not be sufficient to correct the condition that created it. This means that as we examine our educational program we will have to embrace it and we are working on this now.

The task force on this system, with consultants attached to it, is engaged in this whole process of coming up with a promotional policy to recommend to the Board.

INTELLIGENCE LEVELS

Senator INOUYE. Using the psychological measuring standards, are morons permitted to become students in your system?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Are imbeciles permitted to be students in your system?

Dr. SCOTT. If the definition is embraced in the IQ, as I was taught in school, that ranges somewhere between 25, 30, to 50, then we do have such persons enrolled in the District of Columbia schools.

Senator INOUYE. Thirty to fifty?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes. These are what we call trainable retarded.

Mr. Chairman, the distinct difference here in the District that I have encountered, is that in my former State of Michigan, the State itself, once these young people are identified definitely as falling into that IQ station, took up the cost of their education and in some cases institutionalized them if the parents so desired.

Here in the District, the base budget has to absorb this educational need. Therefore, we are encountering a State function as well as a local school district function. Frankly, we are not financed for the capacity to respond to that. I would almost advocate a separate kind of budget allocation to handle the State needs. In other words, the District is a State and local school system at the same time, but there is no separation as much.

I think quite frankly this is why special education and vocational education have suffered, by having their unique needs having to be

met in the same budget as the regular educational program, with no separation. We separate capital outlay, but we do not separate a very important aid and that is young people whose physical or mental handicaps are such they should not be embraced in regular budget or considered along with normal children in terms of having the innate capacities of functioning effectively in our society.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, the charge is that very few families who have the wherewithal will permit their children to remain in the school system. As soon as they make enough money their children go to private schools. In fact, it has been said that there are parents who wait for the next pay raise, so as soon as they make enough, they take their kids and off they go somewhere else.

Keeping this in mind, where people have charged your school system as being a bad one and also bearing in mind there is a tendency for legislators to examine per capita cost—and when one does that, you must agree that Washington stands pretty high—I would want you to keep these things in mind and respond to a general question that I have. Why is it necessary for the taxpayers of the city of Washington to spend more than other cities to provide this system of education, and why is it after spending that much money you are still not able to provide education which would be comparable to other major cities?

I am certain you have the answers to all of them.

I will have to leave you now. There is a lack of a quorum and soon thereafter, we will have a vote. I intended to continue these hearings until 3:30, because I have a meeting at that time. But since I might not be back until about 3:20, I would wish to recess at this point and request that when you return tomorrow morning at 9:30, you share with us openly your philosophy on education.

For example, it might be well to hear your views on equal education, or equity in education. Because even I, although I am not an educator, am convinced that it would cost much more to teach a student in the District of Columbia than it would be to teach one in Westchester County, N.Y. The differences are obvious here. The child in Washington, D.C., is brought up with certain built-in disadvantages. I would like to have you put those things on the record. Yours is a huge budget and if cuts are going to be made, I do not want the cuts to be made here.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

The burden is upon you to provide me with all of the ammunition possible. So with that in mind, I would like to stand at recess until 9:30 tomorrow.

(Whereupon, at 2:40 p.m., Thursday, April 1, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 9:30 a.m., Friday, April 2.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1971

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 9:40 a.m., in room 1224, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel K. Inouye (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Inouye.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

EDUCATION

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

STATEMENT OF DR. HUGH J. SCOTT, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

ACCOMPANIED BY MEMBERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

PROVIDING QUALITY EDUCATION

Senator INOUYE. This morning we will resume our consideration of the budget request from the public school system.

Once again, may I welcome the Superintendent, Dr. Scott. Please proceed, sir.

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, yesterday before recessing the hearing on the fiscal year 1972 budget request for the public schools of the District of Columbia, you indicated your desire to hear my views regarding those factors which create the unique educational needs presently existent in the District of Columbia in order to justify funding requirements greater than those in many other areas of the country. In addition, you requested my definition of equity versus equal educational opportunity as well as a summarization of my educational philosphy in general.

It is my belief that the administration of the public schools of the District of Columbia should be based on a set of theoretical and operational principles and social values which give full awareness to the purposes of education in a highly technological and scientific democracy, and that those principles should focus on the specific and general needs of the students and community served in this particular educational setting. Therefore, I shall attempt to set forth for you today those educational, social, and psychological beliefs on which policies and programs should be based in order to provide quality education in the Nation's Capital.

Quality education requires more than the full development of each individual learner's potential. Quality education in a democratic society demands that the educational process formally dedicate itself to helping individuals and groups within this society to live constructively together. The schools cannot stress the attainment of skills without demonstrating equal concern over the individual's capacity to work and play with other members of society, regardless of socioeconomic status, race, or religion. In this society where men in large numbers are tragically existing as functional illiterates and where men are geographically near but socially distant, the term "quality education" has far-reaching meaning. Students must be prepared today to function effectively in a world that is plagued with historic as well as contemporary ills. Quality education must carry with it an operational recognition of the fact that the trouble with the world is still man.

Quality education is a label ascribed legitimately only to the output of those educational institutions whose policies and practices contribute significantly to the intellectual and psychological preparation of individuals for effective participation in this society. The scope of opportunities provided by such educational institutions should be bounded only by the respective potential of each individual. Quality education, as it relates to black Americans, is a designation that should be reserved exclusively to the efforts of those educational institutions which give major assistance to blacks in the fulfillment of the urgent need to alter elements of the social structure in order to produce equal opportunity for all.

Education is the chief means through which an individual may improve himself and his socioeconomic status. Parents look to the school as the place where the formal educational process is to occur. They expect the school to effectively mold the attitudes and behavior of their children and to expand the scope of their knowledge and their rational capacities. Upon the completion of certain courses of study, parents expect their children will be capable of entering the world of work and participating fully in society.

FACTORS AFFECTING LEARNING PROCESS

No child acquires social drives and moral values—his basic culture—solely from his books or his teachers. The behavior of the child in school is the consequence not only of what happens in the school but also what happens outside the school. Housing, family life, employment opportunities, community organization, mobility, and many other aspects of life directly affect the learning process. To say this is not to present excuses for any indefensible policies or operational procedures in the schools which may hinder directly the provision of quality education, but rather to emphasize strongly that the community and the schools must comprehend and confront those external factors in the formal educational process which are impeding the ability of the schools to provide quality education. The educational partnership between school and community is most effective when each eliminates those factors within its respective control which serve to deny any individual or group of students a reasonable opportunity to attain a quality education.

INNATE POTENTIALITIES

A normal child is defined as an individual who is born with the appropriate distribution of those critical innate potentialities essential for effective participation in a highly technological and scientific society. It is my firm conviction that nature has not plagued America's blacks and her poor whites by denying them their full allotment of such innate potentialities. Thus, no group in America finds itself lacking in innate capacities solely on the basis of race, color, or socioeconomic status.

The possession of such innate intellectual potentialities in appropriate amounts is certainly a fundamental prerequisite upon which to base a foundation for adequate participation in society, but an essential concomitant factor must include a definition of normalcy as it relates to growth and development. This factor is the amount of stimulation received to promote growth and development.

The maturation of an individual's intellectual potentialities is strongly influenced by the effect of those variables in his social, political, and economic environment which serves as depressants. This is not to say that the existence of a host of depressive factors in a child's external environment is insurmountable, but it does necessitate that school personnel must identify, understand and confront such factors if they are to be eliminated and/or rectified. The vast majority of America's black and poor white children are normal in terms of innate potentialities, but they have been forced by society into abnormal external environments. Thus, a child placed in such an abnormal environment is not a disadvantaged child on the basis of his innate intellectual capacities, but is forced by societal conditions to have his growth and development processes activated in a disadvantaged environment.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

From the beginning, public education was focused on a concept of equal education opportunity which included a free education up to a certain level with all children, regardless of background, attending the same school and studying the same curriculum. (The obvious exception to this was the Negro in the South, who initially was provided no educational opportunity and later was required to attend separate schools.) The obligation of the school was to provide an opportunity for each child to obtain an education, and it was the obligation of the child or the family to take advantage of that opportunity. Thus, the responsibility for learning rested with the child rather than the school which was responsible solely for providing the access to education.

Although the curriculum was later diversified in anticipation of the varying occupations that students would enter, the focus of equal educational opportunity remained essentially the same—the responsibility for utilizing educational opportunity belonged to the child and the family.

This focus of equal educational opportunity began to shift with the ruling of the Supreme Court in 1954 that racially segregated schools were inherently unequal. For the first time, equality of educational opportunity was evaluated in terms of the effects of schooling rather than the inputs of education. The inequality of the effects of schooling

which was found by the Court was used as its justification for ordering racial integration in the schools.

It is clear that if the District of Columbia Public Schools are to compensate effectively for the depressive factor of socioeconomic deprivation and to eradicate and rectify the massive condition of retardation in the acquisition of the basic skills in reading and mathematics, there must be an application of personnel and financial resources which goes beyond their equal distribution. Mere equality of educational opportunity will not effectively combat the negative consequences of socioeconomic deprivation and the challenges associated with the condition of massive retardation in the acquisition of basic skills.

The commitment must be to go one step beyond equality to equity in the provision of those personnel and instructional resources needed to enable students who have been subjected to social and educational inequality to rise to the levels of academic achievement attained by those students who attend schools located in the more affluent socioeconomic areas of the District. The priority in terms of need should be directed to those situations where socioeconomic conditions and retardation combine to represent the most urgent challenges to educational processes.

The quality, quantity, and intensity of services and of resources supplied by this school system must be applied in direct proportion to the degree of severity that exists in retardation in the acquisition of basic skills in reading and arithmetic.

Any presentation of evidence to support the needs of this school system for more money to provide quality education for its student population must include the fact that 95 percent of that student population is comprised of black Americans. The population of the District of Columbia is not representative of other sections of this country. This is especially evident in the composition of the student population in the public schools.

NEEDED SERVICES

Because the student population of our schools is comprised of a disproportionate number of economically disadvantaged children, a number of services must be provided which not only require more money but place additional demands on the professional staff. These services include:

Feeding hungry children (15,000 breakfasts and 44,500 lunches daily);

Transportation for children to and from school;

Special social and psychological services including diagnostic services to determine physical and emotional handicaps; individual and group psychological services; special classes for students who are physically, emotionally, or mentally handicapped; and research facilities for devising more accurate diagnostic and measurement instruments;

Provision of relevant instructional materials;

Provision of clothing for children (15,000 items of clothing for nearly 5,000 students in 1969–70);

Programs for prevention of drug abuse;

Security for school buildings and equipment;

Disciplinary controls involving both inschool and out-of-school youth;

Development of improved motivational techniques in instruction;

Concentration on individualizing instruction through increased use of paraprofessionals and tutors and staff development for teachers and administrators;

Intensive services in the teaching of reading and mathematics;

Provision of homework centers for supervised study;

Keeping schools open later for after-school community activities;

Provision of summer school remedial and enrichment programs;

Recruitment of master teachers with special skills in working with disadvantaged children; and

Provision of opportunities for cultural enrichment.

This list gives some indication of the problems which are an integral part of the educational process in the public schools of the District of Columbia. They reflect the needs of our student population, and they cannot be ignored in our efforts to provide quality education. The historic efforts of black Americans to secure their full rights will represent only slightly more than a tragic exercise in futility unless we provide through public education the opportunity for our students to acquire those skills which will enable them to fully participate in this society.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, I thank you very much for this excellent statement. It will be most helpful to the committee as we consider your requests.

I specifically suggested this statement and an exposition of your philosophy, because I was afraid that as we progressed in our consideration of your budget it might give the impression to those who read the report, that all we were concerned about was the technical and fiscal aspects of education and were not concerning ourselves with the broad picture of what is really needed in this Nation's capital.

With that background, I am certain that our nit-picking may make some sense. So I thank you once again for assisting us with this statement.

Would you like to proceed, sir.

Dr. SCOTT. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Before proceeding to the discussion of the several specific program activities, I would like to comment briefly on the fiscal year capital improvement program.

The total capital improvement program for fiscal year 1972 is $74.9 million which includes $69.4 million for 25 school projects, $4.5 million for permanent improvements and $1 million for equipment for new and improved services.

SCHOOL PROJECTS

The $69.4 million which has been requested for 25 school projects reflects the priorities of the board of education. (1) The elimination of crowding, (2) the replacement of obsolete facilities, and (3) the modernization of existing facilities.

Crowding is now concentrated in the Anacostia area of the city which is geographically the far Northeast and Southeast sections of the city. This area has experienced crowding over the last 4 or 5 years due to the rapid development of housing causing a large concentration of students. Therefore, the first priority of the administration and the Board of Education has been to provide permanent school construction in this area. Eight of the twenty-five projects requested are to eliminate crowding in the Anacostia area. If these projects are approved as requested, crowding will be eliminated with the completion of these schools. Therefore, I cannot stress too strongly the urgency of these school projects.

The second priority is to replace obsolete facilities. These are the original 8- to 16-room buildings built before and during the 1900's, which are totally inadequate as they do not have those instructional and ancillary facilities to provide a comprehensive educational program as set forth by the Board of Education. Generally, the present construction of these buildings prohibits any type of modernization, and, therefore, newer building are required which will have up-to-date instructional areas as well as ancillary facilities such as instructional resource centers, art classrooms, music classrooms, speech classrooms, hot lunch kitchens, et cetera. Nine of the twenty-five projects requested meet this priority.

A tremendous modernization program is planned over the next 5 years. Existing school buildings will be brought up to present approved standards and will be provided with those instructional and ancillary facilities mentioned above. This may entail the construction of an addition to provide these facilities while at the same time modernizing the electrical, lighting, and heating systems in the existing school buildings. In addition, we will be providing additional pupil seats to implement Board standards. Eight of the twenty-five projects meet this priority.

These 25 school projects will add a total of 20,296 pupil seats which are needed if we are to meet these priorties.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

We have had a very successful permanent improvement program, and we want to continue this program with a request for $4.5 million to accelerate the programs of installing window guards, public address systems, automatic security devices, trash compactors, providing air conditioning, electrical moderization, and making major roof repairs in our existing school facilities.

EQUIPMENT FOR NEW AND IMPROVED SERVICES

A very worthwhile project was initiated in the fiscal year 1970 budget to bring existing school facilities up to presently approved standards as the trend in education moved toward more individualized instruction. The request for $1 million in the fiscal year 1972 budget is to continue this emphasis in addition to improving the communication and computational skills at the elementary, secondary, and vocational level. This equipment will be focused on the instructional programs of reading, mathematics, and oral and written communica-

tions. The current lack of achievement on the part of a majority of the students in these areas requires that the administration and the Board of Education concentrate every effort on strengthening these areas by providing the best instructional programs possible. Therefore, I cannot overstress the importance of this request.

SPECIAL NEEDS FOR D.C. CHILDREN

In concluding, let me say that much is made of the fact that Washington, D.C., is the Nation's capital and that its educational program must be a model for the Nation. Certainly, there is great truth in this view, and perhaps it will help us to gain the necessary financial support to provide a truly quality educational program. However, I am more deeply concerned about the children of the District and their special needs. The Public Schools System of the District of Columbia is a predominately black school system. Ninety-five percent of its students suffer from the economic, political, and social deprivation of racism which is the heritage of our Nation's history and the challenge of its future. It is a special challenge to the public schools which have been one of the primary forces in sustaining this Nation and moving it to greatness in the world. While education cannot totally resolve the anxieties of racism nor its detrimental effects upon the lives of individuals, it can and must overcome the inequality of opportunity which has dominated the lives of so many within the District of Columbia. Our schools must prepare our children for the pattern of responsibility and privilege which was the hope and expectation of this Nation's forefathers and which continues to sustain the faith and confidence of its citizens. I hope that you will join us in assuring that we have the resources required for that important task.

Mr. Chairman, we would now like to move into various sections of the budget itself. I will generally make a brief introductory statement and have individuals responsible for specific programs to come up and make their presentation.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

We have established several specific objectives for the elementary schools for fiscal year 1972. I will speak briefly to the objectives and the implications of this budget as related to those objectives.

Objective 1.—To raise significantly the level of academic achievement of all children, particularly in the areas of reading, writing, and oral communications, and in the area of mathematics. This is, of course, the primary objective for the total school system, and obviously the primary objective for the elementary schools for the coming year. I have already discussed in my opening statement the overall plans for this objective, but will speak here of the relationship of specific budget items.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIOS

First of all, pupil-teacher ratios. Our current average ratio of classroom teachers to students at the elementary level is 25:1. This somewhat low average has come about in part as a result of the decline of a little less than 2,000 in elementary students this year compared to last year. In our "Hold the Line Budget," that is the $155

million budget approved originally by the board of education, we increased the average pupil-teacher ratio to 27:1 in order first to compensate for the declining population which is projected to continue next year, and also to free funds in order to expand the number of reading specialists and math resource teachers. Under the limitations of this $144 million budget, it has been necessary for us to increase the pupil-teacher ratio at the elementary level to 28:1. This will not only be a severe restriction at the level of the classroom, but it will also present problems in terms of oversize classrooms. We are presently reviewing the projected pattern of distribution of elementary children at each grade level for the coming school year. We may need to close out classes which are small in some schools and possibly even close out some small schools in order to make the best use of the number of classroom teachers which we will have, and to keep class size as close to the average throughout the city.

This budget does include a small increase in the number of reading specialists and math resource teachers. The reading specialists are assigned to specific schools full time. While there will not be enough math resource teachers for all schools full time, the increased number will expand the services of these specialists. We feel that reading and math specialists are urgently needed to support our teachers, many of whom have received no specialized instruction as a part of their preservice training in the teaching of reading and mathematics.

Expansion of Children Served by Education Programs

Objective two.—To expand the number of children served by early childhood education programs. This budget includes no increases for early childhood education, even though it is our objective to expand the services as soon as funds are available. I believe the District government shares this view. We currently serve approximately 4,017 3 and 4 year olds with a combination of regular budget, and impact aid funds. An additional 700 children are served in HEW Headstart programs in the model school area and the Anacostia area. This leaves approximately 17,000 children unserved.

Kindergarten Education

Objective 3.—To strengthen kindergarten education. At this point we are providing half day kindergarten classes for all children who apply, approximately 10,491. Contrasting the number of children which we have in kindergarten with the statistics regarding the population of 5-year-old children, we would estimate we are falling short by approximately 1,000 children, most of whom presumably are involved in private kindergarten programs. There is a projected population decline of children at this age level for next year, but we believe with active recruitment that we will be able to continue at our current enrollment level.

Strengthening Enrichment Programs

Objective 4.—Strengthening enrichment programs. In this area, the budget before us will do just the opposite of our objectives. In order to provide a balanced budget, it has been necessary for us to reduce the number of vocal music and art teachers and the number

of foreign language teachers in the elementary schools by approximately one-third. Quite obviously, we are putting our emphasis upon academic achievement rather than enrichment. We are not happy at having to cut these enrichment services. In terms of the art and vocal music teachers for every elementary administrative unit, except in the case of larger schools, teachers will need to be assigned to more than one administrative unit. In terms of the foreign language program at the elementary school, it will be necessary for us to eliminate the fourth grade program and to consolidate our elementary foreign language instruction in grades five and six

Spanish-Speaking Children

Objective Five.—To provide children from Spanish-speaking homes with maximum educational opportunities. The number of children from Spanish-speaking backgrounds has been increasing in the District considerably. We have identified at the moment a little over 1,000 of these children. For the most part they are concentrated by residential patterns into a few schools. Many of these children speak English very badly and need special help in their English language development. Most also need assistance in the total cultural adjustment required in moving to a large city from their native homeland. We propose to provide this help through the addition of 16 bilingual Spanish-speaking teachers who will be located as support personnel in these schools with the largest number of children from Spanish-speaking homes.

Building Additions

This summarizes the major changes at the elementary level. I should note that there are building additions, at the Langdon and the Walker-Jones Elementary Schools, scheduled to open during the coming year. Assistant principals have been requested as mandatory staffing for those two additions. Material support in the elementary education budget shows a slight decline, which is an adjustment for the projected reduction in student enrollment. The overall expenditure per pupil in the areas of supplies, library books, et cetera, will remain the same in fiscal year 1972 as it is in fiscal year 1971.

I have asked Dr. Dorothy Johnson, Assistant Superintendent for Elementary Schools to comment on some of the specifics in the budget. Mr. Gilbert Diggs, Assistant Superintendent for the Model Schools Division, Mr. William Rice, Assistant Superintendent for the Anacostia School Community Project, and Mr. Julian West who represents the Adams and the Morgan Community Controlled Schools are also present to answer questions which you may have regarding elementary schools in their areas.

Senator Inouye. Dr. Scott, before proceeding, may I ask a few questions so that I may have a broader view of what you are trying to present here.

Clark Reading Plan

First, may I touch upon the controversial Clark reading plan, your academic achievement plan. I am doing this because of my curiosity as to its present status, and second, I am concerned because parents of these children expect a lot and when they hear of a new

plan, they are looking forward to miracles. I would like to see if miracles are forthcoming.

From reading the Clark plan, I understand the theory is that reading abilities of students can be improved if the stress is placed on basic reading skills, coupled with individual tutoring, to solve personally unique reading problems. I gather from the press that you are an advocate of this plan, but you are opposed to the immediate implementation of this philosophy until you assess the reading ability of the students and the structure of the plan.

Now, would that be a fair capsule of your position?

Dr. SCOTT. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Would you tell us what your position is.

Dr. SCOTT. The basic position is this, that the Superintendent has the overall responsibility to establish some reform in the total program to the District of Columbia Public Schools. This would embrace far more than the academic achievement project, which is a major priority, and at the same time attempt to implement a very massive program of educational reform in the terms of the design for academic achievement, which is popularly known as the Clark plan.

My approach has been that the Clark plan is a design. It spells out certain conceptual programs, leaving the details in terms of implementation and bringing together this conceptualization to the areas where one can determine some operational feasibility.

So I am given the dual task of moving forward with the implementation of the design, looking at the total school system, reordering the concepts in terms of giving them more validity, in order to guarantee operational feasibility; taking these same concepts, making sure that administrators, teachers and supervisors are familiar with these concepts; and at the same time, where the concept would call for—let us say for the mobilization team or for a minimum floor—building a mobilization team that can respond to the constraints that we have in the school system; and at the same do the job for which the mobilization team was designed.

Also, while you do this in terms of a role that makes sense, one must at the same time bring together the teachers and administrators with a clear understanding of what that role is and their part, so that we do not attempt to implement something under a state of utter confusion as to what is expected of specific people.

So I am saying the design itself speaks to certain schools, it speaks to certain concepts, but leaving much of the implementation, in terms of putting in the meat of the program, to the administration.

I have stated that the ongoing efforts to improve instruction in the classroom must be consistent while we move to establish long-range priorities.

I think it is a combination of both. We are moving forward in many areas. Some things advocated in the design for academic achievement could not take place instantly, if I wanted them to take place, in terms of the fact it would require bringing together staff people looking at some of the problems.

RECOMMENDATION FOR DESIGN AND INSTRUCTION

I will soon be submitting to the board of education a recommendation of the superintendent and the administration, dealing with promotion in terms of taking the minimum floors, taking the con-

cept of heterogeneous grouping and taking the concept of individualization of instruction and molding them into an integrated pattern that makes sense, so we would have a very comprehensive and sophisticated relevant approach to placement, promotion, and grading within the District of Columbia public schools.

And I have been quoted as saying that some of these efforts take more time than others. I think the expectation of the citizenry is high. And I think it is very difficult, too. Once you arouse the expectation of the citizens, the difficulty comes in trying to bring fruits, you might say, to those expectations in terms of specific kinds of programs.

I am attempting to do the reform of the overall process and improve the quality of instruction, and at the same time engage in a major program of staff development for administrators, supervisors, and teachers, which I think is consistent with the design for academic achievement and consistent with sound administrative practice.

In effect, what I am saying is people are more easily led than driven, and the superintendent is only as good as the kind of support he can get from his teachers and administrators in trying to bring the educational family into this massive program.

I have stated, and I think it is a very fair statement, based on my experience in other school systems, that this school system in the District of Columbia has made a more gigantic effort to improve itself from top to bottom than any large school system I can think of.

Our concern now is what is the best way and how do we implement that, and how do we take, in some cases, rather meager resources to do this.

Informing Teachers of Clark Plan

Senator Inouye. I gather from your response that our teachers are still not aware of what is involved in the Clark reading plan.

Dr. Scott. I think in some cases the teachers are not aware of certain specific dimensions advocated in the design, and in others they are.

Senator Inouye. How do you propose to make these teachers aware of the plan?

Dr. Scott. By their involvement. There are things that remain to be done in terms of long-range and short-term goals. Teachers have been and will be actively involved in those areas where it is appropriate. That is the major problem, Mr. Chairman, in terms of establishing a wide network of communication.

Senator Inouye. Are they going to have special training?

Dr. Scott. Yes, they will have special training. I can give you a classic example of this, in terms of the standardized testing.

We recognize teachers need help not only in the administration of tests but also the interpretation of test scores and the utilization of test results.

We are organizing workshops. I had a figure here, and I am trying to locate it—somewhere in the neighborhood of 600 workshops have been conducted this school year directed to this effort of overall involvement of teachers and administrators.

Special Compensation

Senator Inouye. Will they receive special compensation for this added task?

Dr. Scott. We have our limitations in terms of this special compensation. The Board just recently voted to approve the Superintendent's recommendation of release time for teachers, whereby we let the students out at 12:15 and use 5 half-day sessions in order to give our teachers time to come together to wrestle with some of these major concepts.

Also in the budget is established, I think, release time for 3 days for each teacher. Our problem is even though it is in the budget, we cannot release all teachers at one time, except as the time we have already established in the ongoing school year.

I think what I am saying is the problem of staff development. You need your staff in the classroom as much as possible.

We have very limited funds to have staff development after school and very limited funds to have it during the summer. Therefore, we have to try to take as much staff development as we can by taking teachers out of the classroom periodically, bringing them somewhere.

But the best staff development, as I see it, are teachers and administrators working together with the local school effort, with supportive help from the Central Administration and Division of Instruction trying to identify problems and resolve problems at the local school level. But to do this with the ongoing programmatic effort with young people, there is a challenge of logistics and implementation.

Manual as Guide

Senator Inouye. Do you have a staff or teacher educational manual for this plan?

Dr. Scott. This design for academic achievement brought forth new areas that we need to explore in developing these materials. I have directed the Division of Instruction, that in every major area advocated in the design, we come up with these kinds of instructional guides. In the area of pictorial service we have such and we are rapidly developing this. The secondary departments have come up with guides as to how their subject areas can be used to teach reading.

Senator Inouye. May we receive copies of these manuals?

Dr. Scott. Yes, sir; you may.

Project Read

Senator Inouye. I would like to now touch upon Project Read. Are you aware of Project Read?

Dr. Scott. Yes; I am.

Senator Inouye. I believe under Project Read, 13,000 sets of students work books were purchased with title I money during the school year 1968–69. I realize you were not here at that time. But I gather that out of the 13,000, 8,537 were used by title I students.

Excessive Purchase of Work Books

Despite a negative evaluation of the program by someone commissioned by the school system, the system purchased another 8,900 sets of work books with title I money during the following school year. Of these, only 5,433 were used by title I students.

My first question is, Do you know why the school system over a 2-year period purchased almost 8,000 more sets of work books than were distributed to title I students?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I will ask the Director of Federal Programs, Mr. Harris Taylor, Assistant Superintendent, to respond to that.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have, Mr. Chairman, in the title I area, some 28 schools with a total population of over 20,000 students. Of these 20,000 students, 10,000 of them are identified as title I students which we were targeting in.

Initially, when we started to order these materials, we wanted to provide enough books for all of the students. In addition, we did not order any books for the summer or for the beginning of the following year, so some of these textbooks, I mean work books, were used during the summer for our workshops, teachers, and students.

In addition, they were used at the beginning of the year until we could again get a new contract.

Also, we approved our title I program rather late in the year. We were looking at the evaluation of the practice of Project Read. It had started late in the year. We had a number of difficulties in getting the material to the schools.

In addition, we had not provided the training for the teachers, which the organization that put out the Project Read materials had suggested.

So we looked at this material, I meant program. We did provide the training for the teachers. We had to have materials for this. So some of these were used for the title I children during the summer period. No additional materials were ordered.

NEGATIVE EVALUATION OF PROJECT

Senator INOUYE. By the way, the person commissioned by the school system to evaluate Project Read, did he not give a negative evaluation of the program?

Mr. TAYLOR, Yes, Mr. Chairman; he did.

Senator INOUYE. Why did you decide to continue the program?

Mr. TAYLOR. He also pointed out, Mr Chairman, that there were some constraints which we did not carry through.

First, the lateness of the program. The program, actually, during the initial year only operated for about 7 months rather than the 12 months it was supposed to.

He also pointed out that the teachers were not trained, the workshops were not held for the training of the teachers that was necessary for the success of the program.

The idea was brought forth that Project Read really was not given a chance, because of the late arrival of the books, the shortness of the program, and the fact that the training part, where the teachers had to know how to handle these materials, was not provided.

Project Read really was not given a fair chance to see whether it succeeded. In other areas, such as the evidence from California, it has been shown that this program was very effective.

DISTRIBUTION TO NONELIGIBLE SCHOOLS

Senator INOUYE. Why were these books or materials distributed to noneligible schools? Is not the law specific?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; the law is very specific in this area. The materials were in the reading department, the excess materials. We had stated from my office these materials were only to go to title I schools. But the then director of the reading center, when teachers came in to see the sort of things that were being used, on her initiative let some of these things go to individual teachers. They were not sent out to schools, per se. But the materials were stored in the reading center.

Senator INOUYE. Then you have no supply control?

Mr. TAYLOR. The supply control was supposed to be established in the reading center. We have a person in the reading center, who is paid from title I funds, and has the responsibility for the direction of the program, which includes the material.

Senator INOUYE. What happened to the 4,500 work book sets which were not used during the 1968–69 school year?

Mr. TAYLOR. These books were used during the summer, the following summer.

Senator INOUYE. By title I students?

Mr. TAYLOR. By title I students.

MISCALCULATION IN ORDERING WORK BOOKS

Senator INOUYE. My question on that point is: How was it that you made such a large miscalculation on ordering?

Mr. TAYLOR. We had planned originally, Mr. Chairman, to service the entire title I population. We had over 10,000 students whom we had identified as title I students; 8,000 was not an excessive amount, based on the fact we had 10,000 students which we had originally planned to serve

Senator INOUYE. I notice the following year you ordered 8,900 sets of workbooks, and only 5,400 were used, 3,600 were unused. What happened to those?

Mr. TAYLOR. The evaluation was based upon the students in title I that took both the pretest and posttest. That is the number that you have there. There are many students that for obvious reasons—the mobility of the students—did not take both the posttest and the pretest. Those students were not counted as having used the material, when in fact they did use the materials.

Senator INOUYE. Have all of them been used?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have not ordered new material. These materials have been used by teachers who have elected this year to use Project Read. They are using materials we formerly bought in other years.

PRESENT STATUS OF PROJECT

Senator INOUYE. I would think that your logistics department could use some upgrading, sir. If you are going to miscalculate your ordering by 30 or 40 percent at times—what is the present status of this title I program, this Project Read?

Mr. TAYLOR. The advisory committee, which is composed of 50 percent of parents of students in the title I area, have indicated that they wish to continue this project. It has had success in the local

schools and had not been given a chance to be successful. We have a contract pending.

We have not contracted this year for Project Read material.

TITLE I FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. I believe the law is rather specific in that these funds will be used to assist disadvantaged children; is that not so?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. How did you justify using these funds to buy carpeting, rugs?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. I think it is pretty standard now, sir. This was in the initial year of title I and it was used for carpeting for kindergarten. I think it is a pretty widely accepted use in the elementary grades for carpeting, because the children take rest periods, and they work on the floors of the classrooms and all. We felt this was a legitimate use of title I funds, for the kindergarten program.

Senator INOUYE. They were not used for offices?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; they were not used for offices, not to my knowledge.

Senator INOUYE. I would hope that when you order additional work books, you will be able to come out with a more realistic figure. It makes the record look bad if you order approximately 9,000 and have about 3,500 unused.

Mr. TAYLOR. We are looking into that. We have to order according to the contract a set of books, because each child progresses through a set of books at his own speed; which means that we order 20 books because a child could go through 20 books in a year. Depending upon how fast a child goes through these set of books, you will have some left in any given set.

So even though you order a specific number of books, if a child does not go through all 20, you have to provide them in case he does. Then there is going to be some left. But we are looking into the ordering of the materials.

We have a committee set up to look at this specifically because we do think we can tighten this up.

DELIVERY OF WORK BOOKS TO CLASSROOMS

Senator INOUYE. I was also advised that in Project Read there were classes which were waiting for books 3 months after you had received the books. Is that correct?

Mr. TAYLOR. This might have been true. I do not think this was very widespread. After we got the books, we sent the books out.

Senator INOUYE. Does it take 3 months to deliver books from your Reading Center to the classrooms in the District of Columbia?

Mr. TAYLOR. I would not think so, Senator. I think this probably was an isolated incident that happened. It was not brought to my attention.

Senator INOUYE. I have several teachers telling me, so I presume at least six classrooms have waited 3 months for these books.

Mr. TAYLOR. We had trouble in getting the books to the school system as a whole, mainly because we were looking into such things as the evaluation report. We looked into the contract, in which they said they were going to do certain things to raise the level of our

students. And while we were negotiating to be sure in the second year, we wrote a tighter contract where we could hold them to what they said. There was a period that elapsed before we actually started the program, which the teachers did not have Project Read material.

Senator INOUYE. What would you say was the major cause of this delay in delivery? I am asking you this because I gather that the D.C. school system as a whole has a massive problem involving logistics. I have heard of instances where programs have been adopted, books and materials have been purchased; and since there was no effective delivery system, the books and materials were still in your warehouse.

Dr. Scott, is that correct?

Dr. SCOTT. Are you speaking of Project Read, or——

Senator INOUYE. Other projects.

Dr. SCOTT. The overall?

Senator INOUYE. Overall.

Dr. SCOTT. I think it is pretty clear. It is pretty widespread knowledge there is a severe problem of distribution of supplies and materials throughout the school system.

WAREHOUSE PERSONNEL INADEQUACY

Senator INOUYE. So we find Congress appropriating moneys for projects and programs which have been duly justified here, purchased, and not delivered.

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I think that is the inconsistency in the appropriation of funds; when one looks at the budget, disservice is done by appropriating money for textbooks and not following through by giving the appropriate amount of funding to give staffing to those areas needed to deliver the books.

It was mentioned earlier, upon my arrival here, that I was the first superintendent to visit the warehouse. I heard so much about the problem of the warehouse. I encountered a situation where six individuals called stock pickers were the only persons there whose full-time job was to select items that were requisitioned and get them into the ordering centers whereby they could be delivered.

On this particular day they were unloading boxcars, which meant the delivery process, determining from a requisition how you put things down to be delivered, had to be stopped. I immediately took steps to add some additional staff to this.

But the point is, I think we have probably a conceptual problem in terms of overall organization. But at the same time we could be a lot more effective if we had more personnel. I get the report that the Congress has not been too kind in terms of giving additional personnel for the warehouse.

I think a typical example is in Federal programs, food service and so forth, Mr. Bedford informed me that the capacity for feeding has gone up, but we have not been given a corresponding increase in the number of people or facilities in the warehouse to handle this kind of thing.

In other words, when increases are made here by some specific legislation or some service that we take on, it has to be recognized concomitantly that there has to be an increase of service personnel as well as distribution personnel.

We even had that problem with vehicles.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, when these hearings are over, I would be very happy to chat with you, to lead you to areas where you would be able to pick up personnel Because in my forays around the city, I have seen many dedicated city employees just waiting to work. I am certain they would be very happy to work in the warehouse.

AVAILABILITY OF VEHICLES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF BOOKS

In case you are having trouble getting vehicles to transport these books, I have been told we have many vehicles available around here.

Dr. SCOTT. I hope those are not the ones used by the D.C. schools.

Senator INOUYE. I am not saying this in jest. I hate to see cars that have been purchased in 1962 justified because the purpose was good, and put on just a thousand miles a year. That is not good use. I would prefer to see this car transporting Project Read books to the classrooms so the kids do not have to wait 3 months.

I realize this is not your fault. It all happened before your time. But I bring this up hoping that it will not be repeated.

Although my child is not in the Disrtict of Columbia school system, I am concerned about the parents and children who live here. If this is what our tax dollars are being spent for, for books lying in the warehouse and not being used, then something is horribly wrong.

May we still continue before we go into elementary?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes.

REDUCTION IN TEACHERS: SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL TO WORK WITH TEACHERS

Senator INOUYE. I gather that in carrying out your academic achievement program, your teacher staff has been reduced by about 700. Is that correct?

Dr. SCOTT. No; I do not think that is accurate.

Senator INOUYE. Has it been reduced?

Dr. SCOTT. On the coming budget but not in this school year.

Senator INOUYE. In the coming budget, I am talking about.

Dr. SCOTT. 700; yes.

Senator INOUYE. Are you suggesting that up until now there were 700 positions which were not needed?

Dr. SCOTT. No, sir. I think I previously, and I hope today, tried to present a point of view, stating that the kinds of problems that we have in the District—and I guess are consistent with other large school systems, but perhaps are more evident here in terms of the proportion—almost mandate we go to the 100-percent approach to the concept of individualization of instruction; that we would be well justified in presenting a budget that offered one teacher to two or three students in many classes in the District. We are doing this because we recognize that there is specialized and technical assistance that many teachers do not receive in their bachelor's degree program in terms of preparation for teaching in large urban communities.

Therefore, we have had to make some adjustments and give to each local school, junior high and elementary school, specialized personnel to work with teachers and students in areas where it would take far too much time to go into a massive kind of staff development effort to show results by upgrading the level of teacher competencies in terms of their techniques.

We certainly need all of the teachers we can have. I think if you were to double the teaching load, we could justify that.

SPANISH-SPEAKING MINORITY

Senator INOUYE. In your presentation, you refer to the Spanish-speaking minority in the District of Columbia. I believe it is estimated to be in the neighborhood of about 60,000?

Dr. SCOTT. In the community, I think, right. Citizens.

Senator INOUYE. And from what I gather, the problems now confronted by this minority are not unlike the problems the blacks faced a few years ago. Do you have any information to present to us on the matter of discrimination against Spanish-speaking children?

Dr. SCOTT. In terms of discrimination?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Dr. SCOTT. No, I have no information in terms of the fact there exists discrimination against Spanish American or Spanish-speaking citizens. I have met frequently with representatives of the Spanish American population here in the District of Columbia, and I have attempted to convey to them as a member of a minority group that has been historically discriminated against in this society, that I bring to them and I think most of the other administrators and teachers do as well, a commitment that once we have received majority status, not to perpetuate what we received in minority status on this population.

DROPOUTS

Senator INOUYE. In your dropout statistics, what are your statistics on the Spanish speaking?

Dr. SCOTT. I am not sure we have statistics on this. It has been rather recent——

Senator INOUYE. Do not your dropout statistics have designations black, white, and others?

Mr. HENLEY. Not by dropout.

Mr. NICKENS. No, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. So you have no idea what percentage of the Spanish-speaking children are leaving?

Dr. SCOTT. We can make an investigation, because the population is that small.

Senator INOUYE. I would appreciate that, sir.

PROGRAMS FOR SPANISH-SPEAKING CITIZENS

Dr. SCOTT. We do have some proposals in terms of some programs pending, as well as operational, to respond to the particular needs of Spanish-speaking citizens.

Senator INOUYE. You referred to a number of children in your system who are unable to speak English. What would that number be?

Dr. SCOTT. In terms of Spanish speaking, I think the number was given. Mr. Nickens can respond.

Mr. NICKENS. The Center for Metropolitan Studies estimated that there were about 3,000 youngsters in our schools today. That figure is fluid, Mr. Chairman, and I would not say that that is exactly the figure. But it is close enough to give us an idea of the size of the problem that we are dealing with.

Senator INOUYE. 3,000 young people in our school system are unable to speak English?

Mr. NICKENS. They speak English in varying degrees. It ranges from some who speak a little to some who are almost bilingual, but I would say in my conversations with the operators of parochial schools, with the Spanish-speaking community, I would say the majority of these students need a great deal of help so there is not a loss of learning while they become fluent with English.

Senator INOUYE. What sort of help is being provided? I was told there is one bilingual class that can accommodate 30 students, and that is the extent of your effort. Is that correct?

Mr. NICKENS. No, sir. I think we are trying to develop a new kind of program. We have 16 Spanish teaching aides beginning in the program started last summer with the District of Columbia Teachers College, and a grant from the Bilingual Office of the Office of Education. We are training aides who then work in approximately 10 schools, dealing with Spanish-speaking youngsters, from tutoring those youngsters all of the way to assisting them in the language.

Senator INOUYE. The aides are now being trained?

Mr. NICKENS. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. How many Spanish-speaking children are being helped at this moment?

Mr. NICKENS. We are estimating 317 children are being helped directly by this program.

Senator INOUYE. At this moment?

Mr. NICKENS. At this moment.

Senator INOUYE. Out of 3,000?

NUMBER OF SPANISH-SPEAKING CHILDREN

Mr. NICKENS. Out of 3,000. Now all of those 3,000, I should point out, Mr. Chairman, may not be in our public schools. This is the estimated figure supplied by the Center for Metropolitan Studies. We do have to see how many of those are really in our schools.

The parochial schools have absorbed a large number of these. In fact, Monsignor Lyons has informed us they cannot absorb any more, they are at the capacity point. So we have been working with them, also, to develop this program that we hope to get in operation next year.

Senator INOUYE. Sir, I am not a statistician but I just cannot see how you are not able to, within 48 hours, determine the number of children who cannot speak English in your school system.

If you sent out a directive to all of your teachers to submit to the central office the number of children who cannot speak English, would not the teachers be able to do this?

Mr. NICKENS. We tried last year. We sent out a flyer. We gave certain telephone numbers to determine those students who would need the kind of help I am describing that these aides would be able to give. What we came up with was this identified number. I think the problem may be to the degree that children speak English, or to the degree that identification would take place of the students in the classroom.

CHILDREN CONCEALING THEIR INABILITY TO COMPREHEND: TEACHER KNOWLEDGE

One of the problems that you mentioned, I think, is that students sometimes try to hide the fact that they can speak a little English but really do not comprehend what is going on in the classroom.

Senator INOUYE. Is the teacher able to determine that?

Mr. NICKENS. I would hope so, yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I was told the teachers have supreme authority on promoting children. If they have the supreme authority, I would think they must have the capacity and ability to decide whether a child, after observing this child for at least a month, can speak and understand English.

Mr. NICKENS. I would think so.

Senator INOUYE. It would seem to me rather basic and rather simple. And if I were to send out a flyer and say, "You are directed to report to this office within 48 hours," if your teacher is unable to do this, then I think something is very bad with your school system.

Mr. NICKENS. They can do this and we can supply the information. I think what I am saying to you, Mr. Chairman, is when we did this last summer we identified approximately 300 youngsters who fell into this category.

However, the Center for Metropolitan Studies reports there are about 3,000 youngsters of school age. I think what I am trying to emphasize is that the level of English speaking varies with the 3,000 youngsters. The 317 is the identified figure we received last year when we did exactly what you are describing to me.

(The information follows:)

SPANISH-SPEAKING STUDENT POPULATION

In 1969 a study conducted by the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies estimated that there were approximately 3,000 children from Spanish-speaking families in the District of Columbia. Although a large portion of these children are enrolled in the parochial schools, some are enrolled in the Public Schools and the school system has recognized a need to provide some special assistance for these children in view of the fact that many of them have varying degrees of difficulty with the English language and are therefore unable to fully profit from instruction provided by English-speaking teachers.

Through a grant under the Bilingual Act, a joint program with the D.C. Teachers' College has been established to train bilingual teachers who can provide instruction for these children, allowing them not only to learn the English language but also to maintain normal progress in the academic program at the same time.

As a part of this program, a survey was made to determine the number of children eligible for this program under the requirements of the grant. In May and June of 1970, a survey was conducted throughout the school system to determine the native Spanish-speaking children enrolled in the D.C. Public Schools who might qualify. The criteria for qualification was:

1. Does the child speak in Spanish to his mother?
2. Does the child live in a family which regularly speaks Spanish in the home?
3. Does the child for other reasons - such as having lived abroad in a Spanish-speaking country - speak and understand Spanish?
4. Does the child understand ordinary conversation in Spanish enough to follow simple directions in it?
5. Does the child speak English with an accent and have parents who speak Spanish?

A determination of qualifying students under the criteria stated above was requested from all elementary and secondary schools. The result of this survey indicated that there are 317 children enrolled in the Public Schools who qualify for this program, distributed as follows:

School	Number of Spanish-Speaking Students	
Adams Elementary School	21	
Bancroft Elementary School	53	
Bruce Elementary School	2	
H.D. Cooke Elementary School	35	
Mann Elementary School	4	
Meyer Elementary School	2	
Murch Elementary School	17	
Raymond Elementary School	2	
Stoddert Elementary School	6	
Tubman Elementary School	16	
Sub-total Elementary		158
Backus Junior High School	1	
Banneker Junior High School	3	
Deal Junior High School	44	
Francis Junior High School	10	
Garnet Patterson Junior High School	1	
Gordon Junior High School	11	
Lincoln Junior High School	58	
MacFarland Junior High School	3	
Paul Junior High School	4	
Randall Junior High School	1	
Sub-total Junior High		136

School	Number of Spanish-Speaking Students	
Coolidge Senior High School	9	
Roosevelt Senior High School	1	
Western Senior High School	76	
Wilson Senior High School	78	
Total Senior High		164
TOTAL ALL LEVELS		458

In promoting the program developed for these children, it became apparent that there were many Spanish-speaking children of school age who had not registered for school, probably because of the language barrier they faced. News of this program brought a number of them into the schools for the first time. The program presently serves only elementary children and there are 317 such children enrolled. This

represents the 158 children identified in the survey and an additional 159 children identified after the survey was taken.

The 300 secondary school youngsters are not presently being served by this program. However, at Lincoln Junior High School specific academic and related services are being provided for the Spanish speaking students by the regular teachers of Spanish, a Spanish community-aide employed by the school system and a bilingual counselor. These services are provided in cooperation with other community resources which are available for the Spanish students. In addition, for the first two years after this school opened, the Institute of Modern Languages, through contractural arrangements, provided educational guidance and instruction to the school staff and the Spanish students who were enrolled.

Approximately two-hundred Spanish speaking students are enrolled in five junior and senior high schools supervised by the Secondary School Office. These students are assisted in their adjustment to school situations in a variety of ways.

Spanish speaking students, upon entering the school, are given intensive counseling, if they are unable to understand and/or speak English enough to profit from instruction, they are advised on attending the Americanization School. In schools where the number of students warrant, there is a course offered entitled, English as a Foreign Language. The counseling of these students is performed by the school counselor, assisted by the Spanish teacher, volunteers and roving leaders of the District of Columbia Recreation Department who are assigned to the area where the students live.

The Secondary School Office has begun preliminary discussions with the District of Columbia Teachers College which will, hopefully, lead to our involvement in the training of Spanish speaking para-professionals who will augment our efforts in this area.

FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. When do you think the program will be fully implemented so that all 3,000 will be involved?

Mr. NICKENS. I can project this much for you, sir. If we get the 16 Spanish-speaking teachers that we are asking for in this budget, we would then be able to accommodate in the new program that we are talking about, approximately 600 youngsters, provided we can certify these aides as teachers and provide the bilingual education we are talking about.

I think one of the things that will come out of this is a far more sophisticated census, as you are pointing out, as to the degrees to which the children need help in the language so that they can learn.

I think the census we have taken so far is rather rough, and that with the addition of the Spanish-speaking teachers, with the involvement of the new Spanish center which is opening on Saturday, I believe, with the involvement of the parochial schools and this kind of liaison group that we have, we will be able to very clearly identify the degree to which some students need help.

CONCERN FOR SPANISH-SPEAKING MINORITY

Senator INOUYE. If you detect a tone of concern in my voice, you are correct. Because as I noted earlier, when I asked questions involving the Spanish-speaking minority, I suggested that the Spanish-speaking minority in the District is now going through the trials and tribulations which the blacks went through a few years ago. And if we are not able to cope with this problem at this stage, then 10 years from now we may be faced with a problem of massive proportions. You may have 60,000 today, or 10 percent of the population. But I do not know what will happen 10 years from now.

Ten years ago in the city of New York, the Puerto Rican minority was a small minority; today, it is no longer a minority. And I would hope that our school system can realize this problem. If you are in the forefront of coping, as Dr. Scott indicated, with social problems, then this will be one where you can be of great assistance to all of us here.

Mr. NICKENS. May I add one thing more, Mr. Chairman?

Senator INOUYE. Please do.

Mr. NICKENS. I think that 3 or 4 years ago we recognized this was a problem, especially in the Mount Pleasant area and, at that time, we attempted to bring in some help for the Spanish-speaking youngsters, including aides. So I hope we will stay in the forefront of this problem, we will stay on top of it, we will be able to get new resources or allocate our resources, so we can take care of this problem.

RECRUITMENT OF SPANISH-SPEAKING TEACHERS

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, we are also interested in trying to recruit teachers who speak Spanish. This is not an easy task. Your recruitment needs become smaller in terms of numbers, if we can specialize more. Perhaps with New York possibly releasing a significant number of teachers, there may very well be a source there we could

tap in terms of bringing teachers into the District, who initially speak the language, who can relate.

I think our relationship with Mr. Lazario, who represents District government as a liaison person, has been excellent. I do not plan to be placed in the situation whereby Spanish-speaking Americans have to go through the history of grievous revolution that black Americans have. I think we are far more sensitive than would be some of our counterparts of the past days.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I am asking Dr. Johnson to respond to some specifics about elementary education.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Johnson, I am sorry we interrupted your presentation. Please proceed, Madam.

Dr. JOHNSON. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, our Superintendent has delineated a hold-the-line budget in elementary education. I am the spokesman also for the three gentlemen who are serving the elementary schools of the District. However, I would like to bring two or three items to your attention.

The Superintendent has delineated the general increases and the three increases. I would like to reaffirm the commitment of the Board of Education to early childhood education. It does seem to us that the earlier we can work with children who are in urban education, the greater would be our opportunity to make an effective breakthrough in the cycle of retardation. For many years we have had a kindergarten program in the District of Columbia, We are now serving 10,000 in kindergarten.

PREKINDERGARTEN PROGRAMS

Several years ago, we began programs for 3- and 4-year-old children. At the present time we have about 2,000 children who are presently serviced in prekindergarten programs, using regular funds and impact aid funds. Another 700 children are being serviced in the Model School Division and in the Anacostia community schools with funds from Health, Education, and Welfare.

But I am very deeply concerned that we are not servicing an estimated population of 17,000 3- and 4-year-olds in the District of Columbia. We believe that we are committed to early education in order to do something to help children to have experiences that they are not now having, so that when they enter the public school system, if they are retarded before we receive them, we are forced then to do a comprehensive program. The earlier we are able to work with children, the more opportunity we have to do preventive work.

PROGRAM FUNDING INADEQUACY

Senator INOUYE. Does this budget take care of the 17,000 you spoke of?

Dr. JOHNSON. No, sir; this present budget is a status quo budget. It maintains 38 regular teachers.

Senator INOUYE. What would be the additional cost to accommodate the 17,000——

Dr. JOHNSON. May I ask the budget officer to answer that, sir.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Chairman, in the budget that requested funding at a level of $224 million to meet the full needs, we had included for early childhood teachers a number of 129, with an amount of $1,587,000.

In the current budget that we are dealing with, there are 38 positions at a cost of $417,000.

Senator INOUYE. In other words, an additional $1.1 million would do the job?

Mr. HAWKINS. This is the amount budgeted for the early childhood teachers. It would also require other support services, of course.

INADEQUACY OF PHYSICAL PLANT AND FUNDING NECESSARY FOR ADEQUATE TEACHERS AND FACILITIES

Dr. CAWEIN. I think I should explain, sir; if I may, that number in the larger budget. If you recall, the earlier budget we prepared for the board, had three different levels. We would not be able, with our present physical plant to provide the programs for the full number of 17,000. In the larger budget, we estimated the full number of teachers, early childhood teachers, that we could accommodate within our present physical facilities. This would not serve the total number of 17,000. It would require somewhere more like 500 teachers to serve the 17,000 students, but we do not have the physical facilities at the moment for that.

Senator INOUYE. What would be the total package, including the physical facilities?

Dr. CAWEIN. I think we would have to prepare an answer for that, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I would appreciate that, sir.

(The information follows:)

PROJECTED COST OF PROVIDING AN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION FOR THE 17,000 CHILDREN ESTIMATED TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THIS PROGRAM

469 additional classroom units at $19,300 ea. (This cost does not cover physical space. It covers only the teacher, the teacher aide, supplies, library books & enrichment trips.)	$ 9,051,700
469 demountable classrooms at $35,000 ea.	$16,415,000
TOTAL	$25,466,700

NOTE: The cost of physical space varies. The figure indicated above represents the cost of providing demountable classrooms as facilities for Early Childhood classes. However, the cost of the additional 15,000 seats required would be $38,500,000 if built as part of a new building or major addition and the cost would be $50,000,000 of built as a single-purpose addition to an existing structure.

The total current cost of the Early Childhood Education program is approximately $1,643,000. Added to the projected cost of providing the program for the 15,000 eligible children not currently served by the program, the total annual operating cost of serving all 17,000 eligible children would be $10,694,700. The cost of providing physical space for this program would range from $16,415,000 to $50,000,000 depending upon the manner in which the facilities were provided.

FUNDING OF TEACHER POSITIONS

Dr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, may I make the point, 38 of our regular teaching positions are funded annually through our regular budget. We are dependent upon our present program of 80 positions through Federal funds.

My plea has been that we would be able to annualize or regularize more of our present teacher positions, the meagerness that we have of the 118 rather than the 38 that are now provided. Our commitment is deep to the beginning program of early childhood education for 3- and 4-year-olds.

PROGRAM CHILDREN

Senator INOUYE. Who are the fortunate children?

Dr. JOHNSON. The children are presently in the areas of impact aid and title I. They are mostly housed in demountables that were placed by surveys in the areas of greatest population. We used criteria for a number of children on kindergarten waiting lists, the population census. We used also the area of those numbers of children who are presently on the elementary school lunch program.

AFTERNOON CLASSES BY KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS AND UTILIZATION OF PARAPROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL

There has been an opportunity in some schools where the kindergarten population seems to be decreasing, where a kindergarten teacher in the morning has an afternoon class of prekindergarten in order to utilize her services, and the space to accommodate additional children.

Some time ago we had a breakthrough in a pattern to relieve teachers of noninstructional responsibilities through the use of teacher aides or paraprofessionals. In this budget we are decreasing 155 of these positions, and will have only paraprofessional teacher aides in 37 of our prekindergarten situations. There are none then in the regular budget. The effect of this is twofold, as I see it. As we are moving toward larger classes, there will be more demands of the teacher to service more children. There would be less time per teacher per child; it seems to me that we must concentrate for great improvement on reading and mathematics, that in any effort we might have to remove from the teacher the time that she would spend in noninstructional duties, such as checking books and checking attendance and setting up projectors and running off ditto material, would be concentrated there for the improvement of instruction in reading and mathematics.

If I might move to the third group, Mr. Chairman——

Senator INOUYE. Before we do that, ma'am, in order to qualify as paraprofessionals, what are your minimum standards?

Dr. JOHNSON. As I recall, the minimum standard for a GS–2 is a high school diploma and we use those mostly in the community service.

Senator INOUYE. I presume you interview and test these people?

Dr. JOHNSON. This is done by the department of personnel, sir; yes.

PARENT PARTICIPATION IN CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

Senator INOUYE. Do you have parents participating in classroom activities?

Dr. JOHNSON. We are blessed by many parents who offer hours, parents and members of the community who offer hours of volunteer service directly to the community in which they reside, and many persons who are interested in helping children through the Urban Service Corps; the volunteer program in counseling, in 1 to 1 tutoring in reading, in buddy-systems of children, both men and women, students and graduate students in our universities.

Senator INOUYE. I have been advised that the Anacostia project, and your Adams-Morgan Community Schools have widespread use of community and parent aides, and it has been a great success.

Dr. JOHNSON. This is true. Would you like Mr. Rice to speak to this? This is his jurisdiction.

TUTORS IN DISTRICT

Senator INOUYE. I would like to know if this type of activity is being carried out in other parts or are these the only two?

Dr. JOHNSON. We have about 1,800 tutors across the city. In the Anacostia project there is a special funding of community reading aids, but throughout the elementary schools, in all 141, there is great effort, particularly under our present academic achievement program, to expand and intensify the use of tutors on a voluntary basis. Work scholarship programs involve young people from nearby schools to help us. A very successful project has been junior and senior high school students coming to our elementaries to tutor and to have companionship with our young people. We also are using cross-tutoring within the classrom to assist us.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to commend these volunteers for helping the city.

Dr. JOHNSON. I think one of the greatest things they have done consistently, sir, through the years, is to show children in the District of Columbia Public Schools that they care. I think this human element of caring is fundamental.

DECREASE IN ART, MUSIC AND FOREIGN TEACHERS

May I proceed to a third and final concern that the four of us would express, sir. That is, the decrease in the number of art and music teachers, and foreign language teachers. When we are trying to give to our children greater opportunities of self-expression in the arts and in cultural enrichment, the decrease of 45 teachers in art and 45 in music will make it so that it will be almost impossible to assign one full-time art assistant teacher and music teacher to a public elementary school. Therefore, he or she will be on an itinerant basis.

It does seem to me that although the teaching of specific skills in reading and mathematics are highly important, the teaching of reading can be done through music and art, too. There are many children who resist the printed page, who can find success and feeling in art, have a place in the sun, and then open the doors to reading, too. Some children have learned to express themselves in art and find the necessity of communicating through reading and oral communication.

Our children need to have this cultural feeling of self-expression, particularly in art and music. I would deplore that this cut will deprive them of some service of a specialist who can upgrade, not only the experience of children, but with the assistance of teachers to, in turn, upgrade them.

Senator INOUYE. I concur with you fully. Why are they cut out?

Dr. JOHNSON. It was, as I understand, within the limitations of the budget. We hope some of them will be in the next $2 million that we spoke of yesterday.

PRIORITY OF TEACHERS: READING AND MATH CONCENTRATION

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, do you place low priority on art and music? Life without art and music would be no life at all.

Dr. SCOTT. I would agree, and I consistently get this from the individuals from that discipline and from individual citizens and groups and every Superintendent, every Administrator, who has to deal with the realities of a budget cutback. I am faced with the fact that a significant percentage of our young people graduate from the District of Columbia Public Schools or drop out, unable to read and write at the level where they can go out and make a living. Therefore, with the budget constraints, I am faced with one real major priority in terms of what I must do in eliminating that fact, and that is, to concentrate those services directly to the improvement of reading and math.

I recognize, as Dr. Johnson does, that no one enjoys this aspect. No one enjoys cutting back on anything. I would much rather diversify than divide my services in those so-called enrichment areas and supportive areas, than to have to reduce the number of remedial teachers, or reading specialists, or increase the class size, because the name of the game that we get judged by in the public schools is still how well they read and write. I never have heard anyone give an examination in how well they sing. Although I fail miserably in that area, I have no prejudice against it.

Senator INOUYE. You will start receiving letters, sir.

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, we move to secondary education.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Dr. Johnson

SECONDARY EDUCATION: INCREASED LEVEL OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Dr. SCOTT. Objective One—To increase the level of academic achievement of all students. The academic achievement program focuses particularly upon the elementary and junior high schools but quite obviously it is related to the full pattern of education at the secondary school level. Reading specialists funded out of Impact Aid funds have this year been assigned full time to each of our junior high schools to support the activities of the reading mobilization teams. All of the various academic achievement program mobilization activities, which I have discussed earlier, are having an impact upon the pattern of education at the junior high school level. Most of these, however, are being carried on without additional funding.

As at the elementary level, the general pattern of resources at the secondary level will be somewhat reduced during the coming year. This is particularly true in terms of teachers, as represented by the

average pupil-teacher ratio. Currently the ratio is 24:1. Although there is a slight increase in pupil population projected at the secondary level for fiscal year 1972, it will be impossible to expand the number of teachers. Rather it is necessary to reduce the overall number of teachers. The projected average pupil-teacher ratio will be 26:1 for fiscal year 1972. We do plan to work carefully with schedules in order to keep the class size of English classes to a minimum. There will probably be an increase in the number of oversized classes in other subject areas, however.

Career Development Programs

Objective two—To expand career development programs. Our plan is to coordinate all career development programs under a central department which will be discussed as activity 6. However, during this period of transition, there are a variety of programs being initiated in the regular secondary schools to expand the opportunity for students to prepare for the world of work. We have, for example, established job counselors in most of our area high schools in cooperation with the District of Columbia Manpower Administration. These counselors are helping students to find both part-time and full-time employment. A new program has just been initiated in cooperation with the Urban League, under funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity and Vocational Education, which is focusing upon finding job placement for graduates from five of our high schools with the largest number of students who do not plan to continue their education following high school graduation. A new program is being instituted at the Dunbar High School in cooperation with the model cities program to provide 100 students with internship experiences during the coming school year which will enable them to explore interests and gain job training for careers in education, government, business and industry. These are but a few of the efforts which have already begun and which we will be expanding to assist students in the important transition from the world of education to the world of work.

Strengthening Activities to Outside World

Objective three—To strengthen the relationship between structured learning activities and the world outside the school. In addition to making secondary education more clearly related to careers, it is important that instructional activities within school be clearly related to the real world. This is a continuing curriculum problem and one which we are working on most intensely.

As a part of this effort, we have established this spring a "School Without Walls." This program is being supported by the assignment of regular classroom teachers according to the normal pupil-teacher ratio and also with the assistance of a small title III grant. The "School Without Walls" is, in a sense, exploring the option of providing educational experience for students outside the regular school structure in cooperation with business and industry, universities, governmental agencies, and community institutions. It is an important project and one which we hope will help to provide guidelines for improving the total pattern of high school education.

SERVICE FOR PREGNANT GIRLS

Objective four—To strengthen and expand services for pregnant girls. The Webster Girls School, which is funded under Impact Aid. serves over 400 girls annually, during the period of their pregnancy. The school not only encourages these girls to continue their education but also provides them and their families with social work services and related personal assistance to assure that they move successfully through their pregnancy and continue the education. Statistics indicate, however, that there are over 3,000 births annually for girls under the age of 19. It is estimated that almost 1,500 girls drop out of school each year due to pregnancy.

We have recently changed the policy of the school system to enable girls to continue in regular secondary schools, even though they become pregnant. It is important that we provide for these girls and their families a similar pattern of social work and personal assistance to that available to girls who choose to attend the Webster Girls School. We would like a total of six social workers, to provide itinerant services for these pregnant girls in regular secondary schools. It is possible in this budget, however, to redirect resources for only two social workers during the coming year.

Senator INOUYE. Before we go to Objective Five, I realize that the problem of pregnancy in high school is rather universal now. The cover of Life magazine features a pregnant girl. What sort of education are you providing our young people so that they may be able to prevent a problem of this sort?

Dr. SCOTT. You mean sex education?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Rhodes can respond to that, the assistant superintendent for secondary education.

Mr. RHODES. There are two areas in which we work. One is in the area of health, physical education, and also family living. But also in the courses that we have in sociology, where you work on the structure of the family. I think that in those particular areas you do have the type of instruction that should be a factor there.

However, one thing that does operate against the positive effect that you would get in the school certainly has to do with the matter of the prominence that you have in terms of abortion clinics and this sort of thing which seem to work against what the school is actually trying to do.

Senator INOUYE. In addition to the philosophical aspects of family life and the social aspects of family life, do you give instructions on the practical aspects of contraceptives?

Mr. RHODES. This is not universally taught within the schools, the question of birth control.

Senator INOUYE. Do you feel that lecturing would be sufficient to cope with this problem?

Mr. RHODES. No. I think if we really wanted to cope with the problem, we would unite the schools and the church in some sort of program. Because unless there is a moral basis for what you do, the question of bringing in just the question of contraception may not get to the heart of the issue.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Educational Opportunities to Spanish-Speaking Students

Dr. Scott. Objective Five—To provide students from Spanish-speaking homes with maximum educational opportunities. As at the elementary level, the number of secondary students from Spanish-speaking homes has significantly increased. A little more than 1,000 are currently identified. We are working with representatives of the Spanish-speaking community to develop a totally new approach to bilingual education which will encourage the use of part-time Spanish-speaking aides in those schools with a large number of students from Spanish-speaking homes. This program is still in the developmental stage, but we believe that it will provide significant aid for students and their parents who have difficulty in the English language and difficulties in adjusting to our community to take better advantage of the opportunities in our schools.

Services for Dropouts

Objective Six—To strengthen services for dropouts. Several years ago, the STAY School, an extended day program at the Spingarn High School, was established to provide educational opportunities for students who have dropped out of school.Approximately 700 are currently enrolled. Over the course of a year, over twice that number are usually served. Many continue on to receive their high school diploma.

We would like to establish additional STAY Schools in the far Southeast and the near Northwest, two areas with a large number of dropouts. The limitations of this budget do not permit any expansion.

This summarizes the major changes at the secondary level. I should note that we anticipate that the new Woodson Senior High School will be open during the coming school year and this budget includes a request for staffing for that school.

I have asked Mr. George Rhodes, Assistant Superintendent for Secondary Schools, to comment on some of the specifics in the budget. Again, Mr. Gilbert Diggs and Mr. William Rice are present to answer questions on the secondary schools in the Model School Division and the Anacostia School Community Project area.

Specific Goals

Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Chairman, I would like to simply emphasize two or three things that I think are important. One is that the secondary schools will adopt certain specific goals that would permit a particular school to attack a given problem and allow the general public to see whether or not they were able to meet that particular goal.

Dropout Rate Reduction

For example, we would set a certain percentage in terms of reducing the dropout rate at the school X, over a year. If a dropout rate was 150 students during a given year, we would hope that the next time we came before you that at that school, due to a particular program the dropout rate is only 100, which is still too high but at least the general public would be able to identify that something had made an impact at that school.

Another thing that we would wish to do within the various departments, such as art, music, physical education, industrial arts, to establish a proficiency level, so that in the schools individuals would know what was expected and also parents would be able to know.

With respect to the guidance program, this budget will allow us hopefully to make a better start at getting a certain number of interviews for each of these students.

With respect to the Spanish-speaking population, we would hope also to utilize counselor aids as a link between the home and the school because frequently parents are not able to communicate very well with the school.

The important problem that we have is the question of the learning environment and particularly our junior high schools. We cannot do very much about the instructional program unless we can assure parents that when their children come to school, they are going to go home safely and when teachers come into the classroom they are safe. The Community Aid Program has been one of the programs that has been of great value to us. We hope that the continuation of this program and possibly if additional funds are available, more community aids would serve the purpose of doing something about the learning environment within these schools.

Senator INOUYE. What is the dropout rate for secondary schools?

Mr. RHODES. The dropout rate is approximately 12 percent for a given year for grades 10, 11, and 12. But in terms of starting with a particular class and extending this over a 3-year period, it comes out to around 37 percent. Which is a little below the national figure, but since we are dealing with children, we want to keep as many in as we possibly can.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Senator INOUYE. When I was in secondary schools. we were still old fashioned and teachers were permitted to physically punish us. I realize that this is impossible. But you do have disciplinary procedures, I would presume. Quite often, and at least once a week, there is some article about some student attacking another student, or attacking a teacher. What sort of disciplinary action do you take?

Mr. RHODES. There are several kinds of disciplinary action taken. The major one, or the one that is used most frequently, has to do with the suspension of the student from the school situation.

SUSPENSION

We have figures just for the month of March, which indicated that approximately 500 students were suspended from, say, secondary schools.

Senator INOUYE. What does suspension mean?

Mr. RHODES. It means that the home is notified that some act has occurred within the school that would necessitate one of two things happening. Either the parent coming to the school to have a conference with the teacher about it, or that the school would feel that the person should go out of the school situation for a period of time, because the act was such that it warranted that sort of thing.

Senator INOUYE. What period of time?

Mr. RHODES. The most frequent period of time that students are out of school is a single day. The next is about 3 days. There are indi-

viduals that have been suspended for a period of a week, some for 2 weeks.

Senator INOUYE. If I should attack you with a knife, how long would I be suspended?

Mr. RHODES. It would depend upon how long the courts kept you, because if you attack with a knife, we immediately call the police. I do not consider that a discipline problem. That is something for the police to handle. The difficulty that occurs is when the student is released by the judicial body. The school has to make a decision, and frequently it is not a decision because the court has said the student has to be in school.

EXPELLING STUDENTS

Senator INOUYE. Do you ever discharge a student?

Mr. RHODES. You mean exclude a student from school?

Senator INOUYE. Expel.

Mr. RHODES. The Board of Education has expelled students from school upon recommendation. This has been rather rare. With students who are over the age of 16—I am speaking in a very practical manner now—if the conduct of that particular student, mostly at the high school level, is so bad, this student does, in a sense, get put out of school. Because if the act continues, say he did this act one time and he came back and did it again, it has been possible in talking with parents to get them to withdraw the student from school. But the school has taken the major thrust here to say to the parent that we cannot have the student in because he is causing too much of a problem.

STUDENTS ADVANCING TO HIGHER EDUCATION

Senator INOUYE. What percentage of your students proceed on to higher education, academic, college——

Mr. RHODES. The number is approximately 57 percent.

Senator INOUYE. 57 percent go on to college?

Mr. RHODES. Postsecondary education.

Senator INOUYE. This would include vocational education——

Mr. RHODES. Yes. I think that one thing you have to recognize, here in Washington with the opening of Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute, and we, of course, have the District of Columbia Teachers College and several other universities, but particularly with Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute, we do have a number that does seem high in terms of students going on to postsecondary education. But I think you recognize that the open enrollment policy does encourage the students.

Senator INOUYE. How does this compare, say, with New York City?

Mr. RHODES. I would say it would be much higher, because of the difference in the diploma that they offer. In New York, a number of the students who finish high school do not get the academic diploma which would allow them to go on, whereas, here in Washington, the diploma is a single diploma.

STUDENTS WITH POOR READING ABILITY

Senator Inouye. Yesterday we were advised that the teacher has the final say in promoting students. And conceivably, as Dr. Scott indicated, there are those in the sixth grade who cannot read. Is it possible for me to get a diploma and not be able to read?

Mr. RHODES. Consistent with the policy that we have ennunciated, it would be possible. I think that that number would be quite low. In terms of those who read poorly, I would say that number might be high.

Senator INOUYE. What would the number be for reading poorly, sir?

Mr. RHODES. I would have to supply that particular figure in terms of those who graduate from the high school. I think that the number would be lower than you would anticipate, because many of the students between grades 6 and 11 do drop out. There is a promotion policy here for the elementary and junior high schools. It indicates that students whose reading achievement levels are below the fifth grade should not be promoted to the junior high school until they have had at least one additional year of instruction in the elementary schools. That is in grades 1 through 6. They must have spent at least 1 year in each grade, that is, 1 through 6, and have reached a reading instructional level of fourth grade.

Consequently, this would serve as a basis for moving on from the elementary school to the junior high school.

LOW-INTELLIGENCE STUDENTS

Senator INOUYE. We were advised yesterday, because of limitations on funds and in facilities, there are morons and imbeciles in our school system. Is that the situation in the secondary school system?

Mr. RHODES. Again, these students who have the particular difficulties coming into the junior high school normally do not get to the 11th or to the 12th grade. I do not think that in the regular school program you would find a number of students that would qualify according to the IQ range that you mentioned.

Senator INOUYE. Is there any facility in the city of Washington which will provide specialized training for those of low intelligence quotients, say from 25 to 50?

Mr. RHODES. There are students—I could not give you the exact number—who are in various schools on the basis of tuition grants supplied by the District of Columbia public schools. So that there are facilities. There is someone here who might give you some more details on that.

Senator INOUYE. I would be interested, sir.

Dr. CAWEIN. We plan to speak to that more specifically on special education. You do understand, under special education we do have special classes for the mentally retarded. As currently noted in the budget, there are 625 children in mentally retarded classes. At that time we will also point out the new Mamie D. Lee school for the trainable mentally retarded, which will radically increase the services for children with severe mental retardation.

Senator INOUYE. What is the present situation?

Dr. CAWEIN. There is a waiting list for children with mental retardation. The number I listed was the number now in classes for

retardation. The waiting list for mentally retarded which we have is, as I recall it—I am sorry, it is not in front of me—is somewhere over 400.

PROGRAM FOR SEVERELY MENTALLY RETARDED

Dr. SCOTT. Dr. Wolfe is here from the special education department and I think she would be the more appropriate person to give specifics in this regard.

Dr. WOLFE. We do have a secondary school program for the severely mentally retarded. There are approximately 150 children in the school at the present time. The Mamie D. Lee school will have an enrollment of approximately 200.

When you are talking about mental retardation, you have to realize that there are various levels and various kinds of children who are handled in different ways. Some of these children are taken care of by the MIND program. That is, the children who are mildly retarded or on the borderline level could be taken care of in that program. I do not know exactly what percentage of the MIND program takes care of these children, but there are about 3,000 children in that particular category.

I intend to go into more details when I speak about special education, but there are a great many children who are mentally retarded who are not receiving services who should be.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

Senator INOUYE. We were just advised that there is a waiting list of approximately 400. I do not think the waiting list would give you any picture of the total number. What would the total number be in the District of Columbia?

Dr. WOLFE. At the present time we have 467 children on the waiting list for classes for the retarded. Also, we have 103 on the waiting list for tuition. However, there are approximately 3,888 educably retarded children and 758 severely and moderately retarded children in the population of the District of Columbia.

SELECTION OF STUDENTS FROM WAITING LIST

Senator INOUYE. Considering this huge waiting list, how do you select the fortunate students who participate in these specialized programs?

Dr. WOLFE. Well, it varies according to the kind of opening that would exist at the minute, or where the child lives, or the level of the retardation.

For example, up until last June, we did not have a program for the child who had severe difficulty with adaptive behaviors. That is, if the child could not dress himself, feed himself, or was not toilet-trained, he could not be in the program, so he was excluded. However, we have had a special program to work directly on that problem, which has been very effective. It would depend on the time at which his name was put on the waiting list, also. A child who has been on the waiting list the longest would get into class first. It would also depend on his age. There are more programs on the elementary level than on the secondary level.

Senator INOUYE. You have been most helpful. Thank you very much.

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, we now move to item 3 in the budget.
Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir. I appreciate it.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Dr. SCOTT. Operation and maintenance of school buildings, including transportation.

In the past, the expansion of these vital support services have not kept pace with other school programs and our present state of logistical and facilities maintenance support for educational activities is at the breaking point.

Hence, the fiscal year 1972 budget requires a larger proportion of redirected and increased funds to carry out several immediate objectives. The goal is to operate economically and efficiently, 205 permanent and 380 temporary school and administrative buildings comprising 17,000,000 square feet of floor space and 600 acres of ground. We must also provide adequate logistical support and related services to facilitate the accomplishment of educational objectives of a school system serving over 145,000 pupils.

CUSTODIAL PERSONNEL

Objective one—To assure that a full complement of custodial personnel is available each day at each school to provide a clean and attractive building that creates an atmosphere conducive to the learning process.

Prolonged absences of custodial personnel have greatly reduced the state of cleanliness of the school building, which produces both a health and safety hazard for the students. A much needed expanded substitute program will provide a full complement of custodial personnel at all times in order to keep the school buildings clean and safe.

TRAINING IN CUSTODIAL HEATING PLANT OPERATION

Objective two—to provide adequate training in custodial heating plant operation, minor maintenance, supervision and administration for over 1,400 building operations personnel. Since most of the engineering, maintenance, and custodial personnel who have been employed by the District of Columbia public schools during the past several decades received either grossly inadequate instruction or none at all, a major effort is required over a 5-year period to upgrade the skill levels of these workers and to properly train workers newly joining the section.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Objective three—to develop a preventive maintenance program for all mechanical and utility distribution systems in each school to assure dependable operation, longer life of equipment, and reduce the cost of breakdown repairs.

This program is designed to insure that a periodic inspection is made of all components of 450 plumbing, gas, electrical, heating and air-conditioning distribution systems. Experience of industry has shown that an effective preventive maintenance program can significantly reduce the number of costly breakdowns and increase equipment life by many years.

The modest increase requested for this program will have a far greater return on investment.

GROUNDS AND PAVEMENT MAINTENANCE

Objective four—to initiate a program of grounds and pavement maintenance, employing experienced personnel and utilizing labor-saving equipment. The District of Columbia public schools have a total of 600 acres of improved grounds, playgrounds, parking areas, and pavements which require a great amount of work to maintain because of the number of, and activity of, children who use these areas.

The establishment of a grounds maintenance program will provide the capability to make repairs and maintain improved grounds as well as assure that school sites are as attractive and well kept as other Washington park areas, but most important to preserve the tremendous investment of funds used in the initial construction of school sites.

SERVICES FOR NEW FACILITIES

Objective five—to provide the custodial staff and operating costs for new school facilities scheduled to open during fiscal year 1972 and to provide the operating costs to continue the operation of existing school facilities in support of the educational programs.

Ten new facilities and 11 early childhood relocatables are scheduled to open during fiscal year 1972 for which the custodial staff and operating costs are mandatory. In the operation and maintenance of the existing buildings, there are certain costs which are also mandatory in order to keep the school buildings operational.

Included among these are telephone costs, refuse collection, electricity and gas costs, security protection and custodial supplies and equipment.

This program increase consists of mandatory items of cost growth and accounts for the bulk of the increase in this program activity

MAINTENANCE REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

Objective six—to provide a scheduled maintenance repair and improvements program. The services of this program are provided by the District of Columbia Department of General Services.

This program is to move away from the "breakdown" type of maintenance to the "preventive" type of maintenance in order to keep the physical school plant in good condition and operational at all times.

TRANSPORTATION

Objective seven—To provide sufficient, safe and efficient transportation, with adequate staff, equipment, and facilities, to meet the operational needs of the D.C. Public School system.

This program embraces all facets for which the transportation unit has the responsibility of administering and supervising the transportation services:

Pupil transportation (special education types),
Mail services,
Food services (breakfast and lunch),
Driver education (in high schools and in special education departments).

Mr. Granville Woodson, Assistant Superintendent responsible for building and grounds, will comment in more detail on this all-important program.

PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS IN WORK

Senator INOUYE. I would like to ask a few questions, if I may. Are students required to, or permitted to, participate in ground maintenance, cafeteria work, or clerical work?

Mr. WOODSON. I can respond to the question of the grounds and the actual custodial work in the buildings. In some schools there are some students who do volunteer and work on grounds and in the buildings. It is also true that we have split salaries in some of our high schools and put two pupils on that salary in order that they might have the monetary advantages and also with the hope as a side product, we might get the benefit of the better attitude toward the building from the entire student body.

I think this is pretty close to the extent that we have any great engagement in voluntary effort. I would like to say this, though, that in certain of our schools the students have realized that they, themselves, have created some damages, mostly to turf surfaces, and have voluntarily pitched in and corrected these conditions. I believe where this is true, we do see good results.

Senator INOUYE. I brought this up because although some have criticized the Hawaiian system, in the Hawaiian educational system students are permitted, or at times requested, to put in about a day a year, or 2 days a year, to work in the cafeteria, to assist the cafeteria manager, put in 1 day a year in providing assistance in maintaining the gounds, picking up scrap, pulling weeds, watering the plants, et cetera. And in most schools, from the elementary level, students participate in office work, serving as messengers, clerk-typists, telephone operators, receptionists. None of these things are done by students here?

STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN OFFICE WORK

Mr. WOODSON. That last part you mentioned, in terms of assisting in the offices with records, and telephones, that sort of thing is done extensively. I think that these are good suggestions and I would be favorable, but I believe that before we could make a requirement that a student participate at least one of the school days during the course or a year, in saying, "Go out and do something to improve or correct a ground condition," I think this would have to be looked at by our Board of Education.

I do not think at this point we could make a requirement to do so.

Senator INOUYE. I find that is rather popular with our students to be able to take off 1 day to work in the kitchen and learn something about washing dishes. After all, in a few years they will be doing that.

Mr. WOODSON. That has been done to some extent, yes.

COST OF REPLACING BROKEN WINDOW PANES

Senator INOUYE. What is the extent, dollarwise, of theft, pilferages, damage to windows, et cetera?

Mr. WOODSON. We have a report, Senator, that shows in the fiscal year of 1970, the one which concluded in July 1970, we had 43,174 broken panes of glass. And we spent $732,558.62 in the replacement of that glass.

I would like to say that the cost is very high because we are using very large amounts of plastic, which is unbreakable. Even though we have been doing this and putting on window guards, for many years we had an increase in the broken windows, in spite of the fact that we had greater numbers of windows either glazed with plastic or covered with window guards. We still were experiencing an increase.

This year, for the first time, we had a reduction, and I believe we are now on a downhill trend. Within 2 or 3 more years, we will have this problem fairly well licked. We will never be able really to completely eliminate this problem, unless we glaze all of our buildings, totally in plastic. That may not be a wise, economical thing to do.

1972 Funding

Senator Inouye. How much is involved in the present budget, the budget we are considering today?

Mr. Woodson. $500,000 for glazing.

Now, as I mentioned, we expect to be able to reduce the amount of plastic that we have put in this year, although we probably will in terms of actual cost of material use some $300,000 to buy plastic.

1970 Thefts

Senator Inouye. How bad is your theft problem?

Mr. Woodson. I have some reports here, too, on theft. In fiscal year 1970, we had a loss of equipment like typewriters, adding machines, stock equipment, motion picture projectors, and TV's that amounted to $352,978.59. This is for fiscal year 1970.

Senator Inouye. What are you doing to prevent this?

Mr. Woodson. We are doing a large number of things. In the first place, we have instituted a program to install alarm systems, which are centrally monitored, and responded to by the police department. To date we have 55 buildings equipped this way. Some time during this calendar year we expect to have another 50 to 60 buildings covered.

We are installing very heavy window guards. By that I mean the bar-type window guards on places that are accessible from the grade or perhaps from the roof. We have some buildings that have a stairway window next to a roof and this is another point of access. We are putting very heavy guards on these buildings.

We are also spending this year $100,000 for the installation of very strong storerooms. We hope that we will have a storeroom that they will not be able to get into, without so much noise and damage the police would not respond.

Theft in Warehouses

Senator Inouye. What is the extent of theft in your warehouses?

Mr. Woodson. I cannot answer that question, sir. I think Mr. Bedford will, when he comes up to the table.

Mr. Bedford. The fiscal year 1970 theft in the warehouse was $102.35. The reported and defined theft for this fiscal year was $84. We are currently, through our security system, investigating a loss of one projector, one additional projector, for this fiscal year.

SECURITY IN SCHOOLS

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, I listened to your recent speech with great interest, where you suggested that since the school population constituted approximately one-sixth of the city's population, that the police department should assign at least one officer per school.

Now, have you conveyed this request to the proper authorities?

Dr. SCOTT. The security department is preparing a recommendation to implement that, which we would submit to this Board for its consideration. But the Board and the superintendent have in conferences discussed the need for more security. That rationale, I thought, in terms of that population figure being in the schools at one time, certainly deserved to have the appropriate protection. Considering the number of assaults and so forth, and the amount of property involved, the danger to personal life was such.

Now we are coordinating this with the security department in terms of comprehensive utilization of the policemen themselves in terms of their inner action with the security department and with the local administrative staff. I thought it was good to get it on the carpet, though.

WAREHOUSES AND DELIVERY

Senator INOUYE. Who is in charge of the warehouses?

Mr. BEDFORD. My department, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott indicated in his testimony that when he first arrived here there were only two men assigned to the main warehouse. How many do you have now?

Mr. BEDFORD. The total people in the warehouse at the present time is about 18. Dr. Scott was referring to the stock pickers. That is the person who is particularly assigned to a floor for pulling that stock on that particular floor to fill an order.

There are additional people in the warehouse to perform other functions, receiving from the cargoes, both rail and also truck.

That is a different group of people who would be actually providing supplies out of the warehouse into the schools.

Senator INOUYE. Are you responsible for the delivery of materials?

Mr. BEDFORD. Yes; that is in my department.

Senator INOUYE. How many men are involved in that?

Mr. BEDFORD. There are two ways we do our delivery. One, we have a contractual arrangement through the District Government where we hire a contractor to provide delivery. We have money in the budget for that contractual arrangement.

We have another arrangement where we have six trucks and six drivers whose permanent duty is to drive and deliver those supplies and equipment in the school system.

USE OF VEHICLES THAT TRANSPORT HANDICAPPED SCHOOLCHILDREN

In addition to that, when our drivers who transport our handicapped children to school in the morning come back to the warehouse area, especially the wheelchair carryalls which do not have seats, we use those vehicles to transport supplies and equipment to the schools between the hours——

Senator INOUYE. There are 35 of those vehicles, are there not?

Mr. BEDFORD. We have more than 35 of those.

Senator INOUYE. Special station wagons for handicapped children?

Mr. BEDFORD. Yes; but I think the report would show that we have three different types of vehicles, all transporting handicapped children. We have 35 large buses—we have 24-passenger buses—30 of those for special education. We have 18-passenger buses which are used to transport handicapped children, and we have 33 special education, 8- to 10-passenger buses. Those are called station wagons in the report. They are not necessarily station wagons. We would rather classify them as carryalls.

Senator INOUYE. All of these have drivers assigned?

Mr. BEDFORD. All have drivers assigned.

Senator INOUYE. Therefore, I find it very difficult to believe it takes 3 months to deliver a set of books to a classroom.

PROJECT READ

Mr. BEDFORD. Well, the textbook situation—if I could correct the record a little, since we mentioned Project Read delivery as part of the textbook problem.

Project Read was a negotiated services contract. We negotiated a contract with the vendor in Palo Alto, Calif. It was incumbent upon that vendor to deliver directly to the schools.

Now, I do not know what happened in the contract monitoring and why the books ended up one place as opposed to another. But there was a contract monitor assigned by the vendor on board who was receiving an inventory of the supplies and that portion of the delivery of textbooks was not under the supervision of the District of Columbia school system.

In the delivery of textbooks, the greatest problem we had with textbooks was 2 years ago. Since that time we have used some additional maintenance procedures, updated the time of requisition, and we delivered 98 percent of the books for this school year in the schools prior to September.

Senator INOUYE. What percentage of the supplies in your warehouses are in your estimation obsolete or unusable?

Mr. BEDFORD. I do not think—and we have inspected the warehouse in the last 2 or 3 weeks—that there would be any supplies in the warehouse at all that are unusable. Because of some program changes, there may be a delay in removing supplies out of the dead area into a live area.

For instance, if there was a particular set of supplies ordered for a particular program and stored in the warehouse, it would be very easy for us to have ordered 51 of those items and needed only 25, if the program changed. But our warehouse is not that type of warehouse. Our warehouse is a warehouse that is based upon the demands of what we normally call bread-and-butter items that have rapid turnover, primarily paper, funiture.

Senator INOUYE. What about the work sets for Project Read?

Mr. BEDFORD. The works sets for Project Read, as I said before, were not a warehouse item.

Senator INOUYE. Where are they now? There are about 3,000 books not being used. Where are they now.

Mr. BEDFORD. I am sorry, just a moment.

Senator INOUYE. They must be somewhere.

Dr. SCOTT. Are you interested in where the Project Read books are now?

Senator INOUYE. There are supposed to be about 3,000 unused ones.

Mr. TAYLOR. Senator, these books are in the Reading Department, which has an area for storage of materials which they use and demonstrate to various teachers that come in to see the latest in the types of books and materials being used.

Senator INOUYE. Are they just lying there now?

Mr. TAYLOR. Most of the books now are out in the schools, because we have not purchased any Project Read supplies this year. So we have almost exhausted the supply of books that were on hand that were mentioned in the newspaper article.

ADDITIONAL WAREHOUSE PERSONNEL

Senator INOUYE. Are you requesting additional personnel for the warehousing?

Mr. BEDFORD. Yes. I am requesting additional personnel for the warehouse. We are asking for 14 people. Now, the reason I request that is broken down.

Senator INOUYE. This is an additional 14?

Mr. BEDFORD. This is an additional 14 people. The 14 people are combined not with just the warehouse, since only 10 of these people are being obtained for the warehouse.

Now, when we talk about supply management, we have to talk about the entire system. We have to talk about the procurement people, too. So we are also asking for an increase of four purchasing agents.

Now, the major increases would also appear not just in the increases for the warehouse people. We need the increases in the transportation section and we are asking for money in the transportation section to give us a radio-controlled vehicle fleet, so that we can better manage the times of those people who are going from point A to point B.

REPLACEMENT OF VEHICLES

Senator INOUYE. Are you requesting vehicles, also?

Mr. BEDFORD. We are requesting replacement vehicles.

Senator INOUYE. How many, sir?

Mr. BEDFORD. We are requesting 36 replacement vehicles. They are required because of obsolescence.

Senator INOUYE. I think we will be able to provide you with the 36 from other sources.

I am not against the automobile industry, but I am certain you must agree with me that this city government is overflowing with motor vehicles.

Can we proceed to the next one?

Dr. SCOTT. Right.

FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman, moving now to food service.

Our goal in the food service program is to provide a hot lunch for every student in the District of Columbia public schools and breakfast for those students in schools with kitchen facilities.

Staffing is required to operate four new cafeteria facilities to open during fiscal year 1972 and other increases are mandatory costs for the efficient operation of the food service program.

At the present the program provides free breakfasts for 15,000 needy students and free lunches for approximately 43,000 needy students. The program also provides paid lunches for 14,500. students.

This represents total yearly increase of over 3 million free lunches and 735,000 free breakfasts served in fiscal year 1971 as compared to fiscal year 1970.

Senator INOUYE. You provide food services during the non-school months, during the summer?

Dr. SCOTT. I will have to ask Mr. Bedford to what degree.

Mr. BEDFORD. The Mayor has what is called a summer program. During the summer months he provides a staff of three people directly for the management of a summer program. During that period of time there is funding, also. We do use District of Columbia school facilities and District of Columbia school employees.

Normally, however, the District of Columbia school employees are 10-month employees. There is a break and then the summer program begins under our cosponsorship. The funds and the program.

Senator INOUYE. Who is responsible fiscally for this program?

Mr. BEDFORD. Fiscally the Mayor's youth opportunity program under Dr. James Jones.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Dr. SCOTT. Funds from the a la carte lunches and paid lunches are used along with funds and commodities received from the Department of Agriculture to furnish the food for the lunch and breakfast program.

There are some funds in the District of Columbia public schools budget to provide food assistance to support the breakfast program, but the bulk of the funds in the public schools' budget provide the, costs for salaries, uniforms, equipment, et cetera in support of the food service program.

As mentioned earlier, the public schools are not only being challenged to meet educational needs of our students, but also to provide services that have been previously associated with parents or other agencies.

A detailed analysis of the food service program can be found on pages 17–04–8 and 9, and Mr. William Bedford, Assistant Superintendent for Business Operations can supplement my comments.

Senator INOUYE. How many dieticians do you have on your staff?

Mr. BEDFORD. We are authorized two. We currently have two vacancies. One through retirement and one through illness.

Senator INOUYE. Who determines whether the food being served to children has the proper nutrition?

Mr. BEDFORD. The dietician, the operations officer, and the area managers, all of whom are qualified food and nutrition specialists.

Senator INOUYE. But you have no dietician?

Mr. BEDFORD. We have no dietician at the present moment. We should have someone on board in approximately 10 days.

STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN THE FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. Have you considered the possibility of permitting students to participate in the food service program?

Mr. BEDFORD. Do you mean to work in the food service program?

Senator INOUYE. Helpers, assistants.

Mr. BEDFORD. Under the work scholarship program, there has been some amount. Students are used in the cafeteria area, but not in the cooking area. We have considered it. We have had some health problems we were concerned about and we have not worked out these particular parts of employing students on a full-time basis or a 1-day basis, as you suggested earlier. We have considered it, though.

We do use students in the administration of the food service program as typist, after school, and as part-time work scholarship people.

Senator INOUYE. Are your cafeterias multipurpose?

Mr. BEDFORD. Yes. Some cafeterias are multipurpose rooms. There are some schools that do not have cafeterias at all and we have to truck the lunches then. Most of the new kitchens we are building are large, multipurpose cafeterias. They have very adequate kitchens and they are designed properly.

PROGRAM PROCUREMENT POLICY

Senator INOUYE. What is your procurement policy; is it centralized?

Mr. BEDFORD. We have a combination of centralized and decentralized operations. The centralized operation is in the D.C. Procurement Office, where a blanket contract is let for a type of food. Once the contract is awarded, then each area manager is allowed to order things directly from the vendor and the vouchers flow to the central office for payment.

Senator INOUYE. At the lowest rate?

Mr. BEDFORD. At the lowest rate, in some instances. In some instances the quality of food has proven not to be as palatable and nutritious and we have had to cancel that contract and rebid.

Senator INOUYE. In Hawaii we recently instituted a massive centralized system of food procurement and distribution. It is so precise that on a given day, every school has the same menu. If you are having hamburgers on Monday, every school in the system has hamburgers. What is your setup?

Mr. BEDFORD. We conducted our study for such a system last year. We surveyed several States to see what they were doing in this area, to develop master menu planning. We have a program that was presented to me by our Director of Data Processing last week. This program, however, is dependent on this budget in another section, as far as what we do, as far as obtaining data processing equipment, data scanning equipment, to better increase the accuracy of orders.

At the present time the entire food service operation is a manual operation. We have not had an increase in the central staff in over 5 years. And the procurement portion of this is so massive that it can be only handled, even with additional personnel, through use of data processing.

Senator INOUYE. Our experience has shown we have been able to upgrade the quality of food and at the same time reduce the cost.

Mr. BEDFORD. Right.

Senator INOUYE. I would hope that you would consider a centralization program, because I would hate to see some children shortchanged.

Mr. BEDFORD. Right, sir.

Senator INOUYE. In the past, in our school system, it depended upon the initiative and the imagination of the cafeteria manager.

As a result, some schools had good lunches and in the others the kids starved.

But today we all have hamburgers on Monday.

Mr. BEDFORD. We hope to go in that direction, sir, and we have given it quite a lot of thought. Master menu planning saves our ordering capability and also shrinkages in the delivery of food.

PURCHASING OF SUPPLIES

Senator INOUYE. Are you also involved in the purchasing of supplies?

Mr. BEDFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Is this centralized?

Mr. BEDFORD. The purchasing is centralized. Our purchasing setup is that we have 29 people in the centralized purchasing section in our Presidential Building. We go through the District Procurement Officer, also, which is an added point that we must touch base with.

Senator INOUYE. How do you purchase, by bids?

Mr. BEDFORD. We purchase many items by bid. We use the General Services Administration credit card procedure and currently we are working out procedures where at all of these GSA stores that are located within the city we are trying to develop a credit card arrangement as you would a charge card, where individual schools can go and use these particularly.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any policy relating to entertainment, gifts——

Mr. BEDFORD. Yes, sir; we have a strong policy. We use the same Federal policy—I guess you mean among our procurement agencies?

Senator INOUYE That is right.

Mr. BEDFORD. Yes; we have a very strong policy concerning that.

Senator INOUYE. Have you found any violations?

Mr. BEDFORD. I have not found any violations since I have been in charge of the department.

Senator INOUYE. Are you satisfied we are getting the best for the least?

Mr. BEDFORD. As far as——

Senator INOUYE. Supplies.

Mr. BEDFORD. Yes; sir; I am satisfied we are getting the best for the least, as far as supplies.

Senator INOUYE. And food, also?

Mr. BEDFORD. The food I am not so sure about. We have just completed our management studies. Our management studies indicate that perhaps we need to do a little more quality control. But we need to look at it a little longer before we can definitely make that statement as fact. We are concerned in that area, particularly based on some complaints we have had from our area managers.

Senator INOUYE. I notice that most agencies have set aside amounts for traveling. They travel to Addis Ababa and the Virgin Isands and no one has traveled to Hawaii. It might save you a few dollars to travel there.

Mr. BEDFORD. I accept your invitation, sir.

Senator INOUYE. See how we run our food services system.

Mr. BEDFORD. Right.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, we now move to special education.

As I indicated in my opening statement, special education is an area of critical need in the District of Columbia public schools. We have provided for significant increases in this budget, largely through redirection actions.

CHILDREN WITH HANDICAPS IN LEARNING

Objective 1: To radically expand full-time programs for children with severe handicaps or learning disabilities. I will speak briefly regarding each of the handicapped categories and indicate the new services provided in this budget.

CRIPPLED AND OTHER HEALTH IMPAIRED

These children are served predominantly at the Sharpe Health School which currently has an enrollment of 222 children, kindergarten through grade 12. There is no waiting list at the moment for the Sharpe Health School, but we believe that it would be possible with present resources to increase the enrollment by another 20 to 25 students. There are, therefore, no increases included.

The Visiting Instruction Corps (VIC) operates out of the Sharpe Health School and provides teacher services to students at home and in hospitals. Over the past several years, the Visiting Instruction Corps has been augmented under a special grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to provide teacher services to several of the area mental health centers which serve children with emotional disturbances on an outpatient basis for periods ranging from a few days to several weeks. Since the special Federal grant is terminated, we have increased the number of teachers in the Visiting Instruction Corps by eight positions, in order to assign two teachers full time to each of the four area mental health centers for this educational service.

DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

We are currently providing classes for 40 pupils with hearing difficulties. In addition, there are 160 elementary and secondary students who are deaf or severely hard of hearing receiving support under the tuition grant program to continue their education at the Kendall School of Gallaudet College. As you know, this is one of the finest installations of its kind in the world and it is our understanding that the Federal Government is planning to place the Kendall School and its students under direct Federal support. We have, therefore, included no increases in this area.

BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

There are currently 30 elementary students who are receiving services in this area and there is no waiting list. We do have a number of students at the secondary level on tuition grants attending the Maryland School for the Blind. Recent tuition increases at this school have caused us to review carefully this policy of placement. It is our plan to identify one junior high and one senior high school as our

centers for special services for secondary-school children who are blind or have serious sight problems. We are redirecting funds in this budget to increase the number of itinerant teachers of the blind in order to place one full-time teacher in each of these two secondary schools. We expect to expand this program over the coming years. Beginning this year we will send no additional children to the Maryland School for the Blind. However, those children on the secondary level, who are at the Maryland School will be permitted to continue their education there under tuition grants.

Children With Specific Learning Disabilities

There are currently 104 elementary pupils in CSLD classes. There is, however, a waiting list of 189 additional pupils, and we are sure that there are many more children who would benefit significantly from this kind of specialized educational training. Under the limitations of this budget, it is possible to expand the number of CSLD teachers by only 10 teachers which will not enable us to serve all of the children currently on the waiting list. Our long-term plans call for a significant increase in this pattern of educational service for young children.

Mentally Retarded

There are currently 625 pupils in mentally retarded classes and a waiting list of an additional 400. The new Mamie D. Lee School for the trainable mentally retarded is scheduled to open in September. This budget includes as mandatory staffing the principal and support staff, including the 20 teachers for the school, which will provide service to 240 pupils. In addition, through redirection, it is possible for us to add another 10 teachers. This overall expansion should provide the opportunity of serving all of the children currently on our waiting list. We may expect that as the pattern of service is improved and expanded, the number of applicants for this program will also increase.

Emotionally Disturbed and Socially Maladjusted

We currently provide full-time services at the secondary level for the students with severe social adjustment problems at the Twilight School and the Boys' Junior-Senior High School. We are not completely satisfied with either of these programs and our plans are to combine their limited resources to provide a somewhat strengthened program. In the $155 million "hold-the-line budget," we included funds to provide a radical improvement of this program by establishing a Boys'-Girls' Junior-Senior High School, with the full pattern of resources needed to aid these children to rapid rehabilitation, and return them to regular classrooms. Unfortunately it will be impossible to do this during the coming year under our present budget level.

Tuition Grant Fund

The tuition grant program was established several years ago to supplement the limited resources of special education program. There are currently some 514 students receiving tuition grants. There is a waiting list of 398 additional students. As our special education programs are expanded and improved, we hope that many of these

students, if not most of them, can be included in regular special education classes. It may be necessary, however, to continue some form of tuition grants in the future for children with multiple handicaps who require either residential educational services or special programs which we cannot provide. For fiscal year 1972 we propose by redirection to expand the tuition program by $95,000. We do not expect that this will significantly increase the number of children who can be served under tuition grants, however, since the tuition in most of the schools attended by these children is being increased as a part of the general inflationary pattern of our economy.

Service for Children With Exceptional Needs in Education

Objective two, to radically expand special education support services, to enable children with exceptional needs to successfully continue their educational development within the context of regular elementary and secondary school programs: Our overall philosophy of special education calls for involving students in full-time special education classes only when it is in their best interest or the best interest of other children and for as short a period of time as is appropriate.

An ideal program of special education must be built upon the provision of special education support services for children who continue their education in regular classes except for periods throughout the day or for a few days at any one time. We currently have a variety of support services of this type which I will not attempt to describe in detail at this point. We are reviewing the educational plan of each of these support programs and the need for staff development and curriculum development. It is clear that the pattern of special education support services within regular schools is far below the level required. Under the "hold the line budget" we had planned, for example, to provide a significant increase in the number of crisis resource teachers who serve at the elementary schools to assist students with temporary emotional upsets. Unfortunately, under this limited level of funding it is impossible for us to provide any real increase in the general area of special education support services.

Task Force on Special Education

I should say at this point that I have appointed a special task force on special education to review in great detail all of the programs which we now have and the pattern of needs of special education in the District, and to prepare a plan for implementing a total upgrading of the special education services of the District of Columbia public schools.

I have asked Dr. Wolfe, Director of the Special Education Developmental Center to comment on some of the specifics in the budget and to assist in answering any questions which you might have regarding special education.

Programs for Exceptional Students

Senator Inouye. We have had some discussions already, Dr. Wolfe. In special education, do you have programs for brilliant students?

Dr. Wolfe. No. At the present time, we are only serving handicapped children.

Senator INOUYE. Do we have any program in our school system for extraordinarily brilliant students?

Dr. SCOTT. I think I would have to ask each of the departments, but I think in terms of the secondary schools, there are arrangements whereby youngsters at the secondary level who show advanced expertise in certain specialized disciplines have a relationship established with the universities for them to go beyond rather than be bound by the limited expertise of the high school curriculum.

Senator INOUYE. But you have no plan——

Dr. SCOTT. I would doubt so.

Senator INOUYE (continuing). To provide services to the brilliant?

Dr. SCOTT. This is one of my reform commitments to first identify such and provide what we call accelerated programs for those youngsters who appear to have not only IQ in that direction, but the resources developed in terms of justifying doing so.

I think special education as identified does not deal with the exceptional child in terms of the gifted child.

Dr. CAWEIN. I think it might be pertinent to note two things. One, the MIND program, while its function is to serve as a support service at the elementary and junior high school level for students finding difficulties in the regular classes, does include service to children whose difficulties in the regular class come about from the fact that they are brilliant, and the teachers do provide service for these students in terms of special assignments and special tasks beyond the range of those that can be provided by the regular teacher.

Also, at the secondary level, in line with Dr. Scott's comments, the total plan of the career development program, as we move ahead with it, will provide an expanded opportunity for students at the secondary level to become involved in special areas of interest and concern, including extended involvement with the area schools and universities.

Mr. NICKENS. Mr. Chairman, we have a program such as career in arts, advanced placement in colleges, and we would be happy to supply you a list of those programs for the record, if you would like.

Senator INOUYE. I would appreciate that, sir.

(The information follows:)

PROGRAMS IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR THE GIFTED

Although there is no block of courses designed for the gifted in the high school, there are opportunities for advanced work. Each comprehensive high school offers advanced study or guided independent study in several areas of expertise. For example, there are advanced courses in mathematics, the sciences, creative writing, art and music at many schools. The exceptionally gifted student may develop plans for independent projects in some of these courses at some schools.

TUITION GRANT PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. You are requesting an additional $95,000 for the tuition grant program. What is the total amount?

Dr. WOLFE. $1.3 million.

Senator INOUYE. How many of your students under this program are required to attend institutions or schools outside of the city?

Dr. WOLFE. It would take me a few minutes to figure that out.

Senator INOUYE. Can you furnish that to the committee for our interest? Because I have been told that there are some who go as far away as Minnesota.

Dr. WOLFE. That is correct.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Chairman, we do have a list of the special facilities who are serving our children, which we will supply for the record. There are some, there is a facility that was listed in Minnesota but it has been deleted.

(The information follows:)

INSTITUTION IN WHICH SPECIAL EDUCATION CHILDREN ARE ENROLLED

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Department of Special Education

7 April, 1971

AREA OF DISABILITY	PRIVATE SCHOOL	TYPE OF SCHOOL	LOCATION OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF D.C. PUPILS ON GRANTS	PRIVATE SCHOOL'S PER PUPIL COST	AVERAGE COST PER AREA OF HANDICAP
BLIND	Maryland	Residential	Maryland	19	$ 5,400	$ 4,931
	Perkins	Residential	Massachusetts	1	7,000	
	Pilot	Day	District	10	3,000	
				(30)		
DEAF	Kendall	Day	District	128	$ 1,790	$ 1,787
	St. Joseph's	Residential	Missouri	1	2,700	
				(129)		
EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED	Cardigan Mt.	Residential	New Hampshire	1	$ 3,500	$ 3,452
	Christ Child	Residential	Maryland	2	3,043	
	Contemporary	Day	Virginia	17	4,620	
	Devereux	Residential	Pennsylvania	3	12,000	
	Eberhard	Day	District	3	1,650	
	Foster	Residential	New Jersey	1	4,200	
	Glaydin	Residential	Virginia	4	2,625	
	Green Chimneys	Residential	New York	4	5,675	
	Greig	Day	District	18	4,184	
	Hillcrest	Day/Resid.	District	17	9,000/16,000	
	Lourdesmont	Residential	Pennsylvania	1	6,023	
	McLaren	Residential	New York	1	4,800	
	New Jersey	Residential	New Jersey	1	7,500	
	Overbrook	Day/Resid.	Virginia	2	3,000/8,000	
				(87)		
HEARING IMPAIRED	Childrens	Day	District	12	$ 3,000	$ 2,653
	Gallaudet	Day	District	1	876	
	Washington	Day	District	15	2,566	
				(28)		

MENTALLY RETARDED	Angels Haven	Residential	Maryland	1	$ 4,200	
	Benedictine	Residential	Maryland	2	2,000	
	Christ Church	Day	Maryland	3	2,222	
	Holly Hall	Residential	Virginia	1	1,350	
	Help For Retarded	Day	District	20	1,000	$ 1,6[illegible]
	Kennedy	Day	District	33	1,000	
	National	Day/Resid.	District	25	2,619	
	St. Gertrude's	Day/Resid.	District	8	1,350/540	
	St. John's	Day	District	41	2,000	
	St. Maurice	Day	Maryland	13	1,500	
				(141)		
MULTIPLE AND HEALTH	Cooperative	Day	Virginia	8	$ 1,420	
	D.C. Society	Day	District	25	600	
	Matheny	Residential	New Jersey	1	9,600	$ 1,343
	National Rehab.	Residential	Virginia	2	10,500	
				(36)		
NEUROLOGICAL	Grafton	Residential	Virginia	1	$ 6,050	
	Green Hedges	Day	Virginia	1	1,100	
	Hopefield	Residential	Massachusetts	1	4,000	
	Kingsbury	Day	District	15	3,100	
	Leary	Day	Virginia	7	2,800	$ 2,792
	New City	Day	District	1	1,225	
	Pine Point	Residential	Maine	1	4,000	
	Schefer	Day	Virginia	1	1,150	
	Vanguard	Residential	Pennsylvania	1	6,500	
				(29)		
7 AREAS	45 SCHOOLS	Day: 20 Residential: 21 Both: 4	10 LOCALITIES	484 4 Cases In Process	Tuition Grants Determined According to June 17, 1970 Board Policy	

Senator Inouye. How many trained psychologists and psychiatrists do you have on your staff?

Dr. Wolfe. The Department of Pupil Personnel Services provides the psychological testing for special education. We do not have any of those people on our staff, although we do have the use of psychiatric consultants in some of these area mental health centers. They work on a fee basis when we have particular problems. But they are not paid from special education funds.

Senator Inouye. Can you give the number of students whom you would consider to be emotionally disturbed or psychotic?

Dr. Wolfe. I have some numbers. The national estimate for this kind of child is two, which would mean there were approximately 4,037, However, when you are speaking of emotional disturbance, most of these children would not be what you might consider psychotic.

Senator Inouye. This question may not have an answer, but could you attribute much of the trouble of retardation in the city to bad nutrition? I have been told that nutrition plays a major role in the development of the brain.

Dr. Wolfe. Well, I know there have been studies, particularly in regard to vitamin C, and we do know certain metabolic disorders do cause conditions such as mental retardation. However, I do not think that it would in general, significantly decrease the mental capacity of a person.

Use of Drugs

Senator Inouye. In your program, are you permitted to use or prescribe drugs?

Dr. Wolfe. Our teachers are not allowed to give drugs. The only time the children are on drugs is when it has been prescribed by their personal physicians. The majority of children who would be using drugs would be children who had brain disorders of some kind, such as epileptic seizures.

Senator Inouye. You do not give tranquilizers or drugs of that sort?

Dr. Wolfe. If the child is prescribed something of this type by his own physician. But we, ourselves, do not prescribe this. In certain extreme cases, we might ask the parents to have the doctor look into it, but it is not common. There would be a minority of our students on drugs.

Senator Inouye. I would hope that much more could be done for the disadvantaged and the disabled, because I have long contended that the greatness of a democracy is measured by how well we treat the lesser and the least important people. Many times we tend to spend more money on the more glamorous and more happy aspects of life. But I would hope that we can do much, much more for those who have come upon this earth and are required to live a life of misery.

Tuition Grants

Mr. Clark. Doctor, what is the optimal yearly tuition grant for one student?

Dr. Wolfe. It varies, depending on the type of handicap. If you will just give me a second, I could give you a better idea.

Senator INOUYE. Could you supply that for the record, ma'am?

Dr. WOLFE. For example, the emotionally disturbed and blind facilities are more expensive.

Mr. CLARK. Say, for residential treatment?

Dr. WOLFE. Residential is much more expensive.

Mr. CLARK. Would you pay as much as $7,500 a year?

Dr. WOLFE. The maximum amount we pay is $4,000 a year.

Mr. CLARK. You can find schools at $4,000 a year? You can find schools for certain kinds of retardation, emotional disturbance, or blindness, residential schools that have as low tuition as $4,000?

Dr. WOLFE. Residential?

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

Dr. WOLFE. No.

Mr. CLARK. It is my understanding the majority of such schools have a tuition and board ranging from $7,500 a year to $9,500 a year; is that not right?

Dr. WOLFE. Yes.

Mr. CLARK. Is the District paying $7,500 a year for a student who needs specifically the kind of training that would only be available in such an institution on a residential basis?

Dr. WOLFE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLARK. That is wonderful.

Dr. WOLFE. I would like to say we are instituting some programs at the present time which would include children who previously would have had to go to residential schools. For example, the deaf-blind child. As short as 2 years ago, the only facility available was the Perkins School in Wilmington, Mass. Now we do have children, six of these children, in our own program.

TASK FORCE REPORT COMPLETION

Mr. CLARK. One more question. As to this task force which is currently working to clarify the situation with respect to special education, when is it anticipated their report will be completed?

Dr. WOLFE. In June.

Mr. CLARK. Would this include a total plan of service as it is outlined in your budget presentation? In June, that work would be completed totally?

WAITING LIST FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

Dr. WOLFE. It is supposed to be completed in June.

Mr. CLARK. One final question. On these waiting lists, let us say for the mentally retarded, how long a time could you set as the time that the student who has waited the longest on the waiting list has had to wait now?

Dr. WOLFE. The longest time?

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

Dr. WOLFE. Would be maybe 2 or 3 years.

Mr. CLARK. And they are not in school at the time while they are waiting?

Dr. WOLFE. Most of these children are in regular classes awaiting placement.

Mr. CLARK. They are in regular classes awaiting placement for special education?

Dr. WOLFE. Yes.

Mr. CLARK. Sometimes 2 or 3 years after it has been determined that they should indeed be placed in a special class, or have special supportive services available to them?

Dr. WOLFE. Yes. There are approximately 80 children at home. The rest of them are somewhere.

Mr. CLARK. Yes. Thank you very much.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

May I request that all of the statements that have been prepared be made a part of the record. So give your statements to the stenographer here.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT, ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION, CITYWIDE INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES, AND CITYWIDE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The next four: career development, adult and continuing education, citywide instructional services, and citywide administrative services, the chairman and the staff have looked over these activities. I would like to call them up all at one time, if I may, and have each of them briefly describe their activities and have their statements submitted for the record and your supporting statements also.

I wish to assure you, although we are cutting down on the time—I see Mrs. Allen sitting there very patiently since 9:30—I was reminded when the food service came up at 12 noon, that the time had come. But I would want very much to complete education in this morning's session.

PREPARED STATEMENTS

So would you submit for the record your supporting statements for the four activities and call upon the four directors of the programs to step forward and have them briefly describe their program.

Career development, adult and continuing education, citywide instructional services, and citywide administration services.

(The statements follow:)

06 - Career Development

The U. S. Commissioner of Education and other national leaders have expressed the concern that Career Development education should be a part of the regular schooling of all children. Over a year ago a plan for Career Development Education, K-12, in the D. C. Public Schools was approved by the Board of Education and we are currently moving ahead with the detailed planning and implementation of this important strengthening of the total pattern of education.

At The High School Level: our Career Development plan calls for transforming our several vocational high schools which currently serve approximately 2,700 students full-time, into career development centers, each of which will focus on a different cluster of career opportunities and will provide part-time educational programs for students from all of the several regular high schools. We estimate that without significantly expanding the resources currently associated with these vocational schools, it should be possible for us to provide three times the number of students with part-time career development services which will prepare them both for specific vocational skills and with preparation for a broader range of career entry employment opportunities. We received as a part of our FY 1971 Capital Budget Appropriation, preliminary survey funds to work out the details for this changeover and to project the long-term needs for career development facilities which would enable us to provide career training opportunities for all of our high school students as well as for out-of-school youth and adults. We are moving ahead with this preliminary survey and plan that

by the fall to have the detailed specifications for the transformation of our vocational schools into career development centers. At that time we will discuss with the District government and the Congress possible ways of providing funds for these immediate changes. We plan to include in our FY 1973 Capital budget requests associated with the long-term needs of our Career Development Program.

During the coming year our vocational high schools will continue much as at present. In line with the overall reduction in teachers of the secondary level, however, it has been necessary to reduce the number of academic teachers in the vocational high schools to a pupil-teacher ratio which is consistent with the overall secondary ratio. We have included, however, by redirection, 10 new cooperative education teachers under half-year funding to begin the development of an expanded pattern of work-study placements in the community which will be an important part of our Career Development Program.

We plan also to continue the programs at the Armstrong Adult Center, those at the Manpower Skill Center in cooperation with the D. C. Manpower Administration, our evening programs in the vocational high schools and the Extended Day Program at the Phelps Vocational High School.

I should mention that at the elementary and junior high school level, under a special Federal grant from the U. S. Office of Education, we have pilot career development curriculum groups developing curriculum associated with career development education. These programs are being carried on in cooperation with several of the area universities including the Washington Technical Institute.

Dr. Paul E. Cawein, who is currently the Acting Director of the Career Development Implementation Program, is here to provide more specific information on developments in this area.

07 - Adult and Continuing Education, Summer School, Urban Service Corps and Community Schools

This activity is a very broad one and includes a variety of somewhat related but also somewhat different programs. Let me speak first of --

Adult Programs: Under this category, there is, first of all, the Adult Basic Education Program, which is supported both from regular budget funds and from special Federal matching monies. Additional funds have been provided in this budget to cover the salary increases granted to the teachers in this program who are employed on a part-time basis. The focus of Adult Basic Education is upon those adults who need assistance in raising their basic literacy level and other skills. It operates in a variety of centers throughout the city.

Regular Adult Education Programs provide evening school programs to enable adults to fill the missing gaps in their education. During the last fiscal year, there were over 15,000 students involved in these programs. The slight increase in this budget is provided by redirection to cover mandatory salary increases.

The Armstrong Adult Education Center provides both day and evening programs in academic and vocational areas for adults. There is an increase of nine positions for this center included by redirection

to regularize several positions which have continued through this year out of savings.

The Adult Demonstration Center was established in 1968 under special Federal grant funds to develop and demonstrate new educational techniques and materials for expanding the range of effectiveness of adult education in the District. The center provides services throughout the community, operating direct educational programs and assisting public institutions and agencies in expanding and improving their adult programs. The special Federal grant funds for the Center are scheduled to terminate June 30, 1971. We had hoped to continue the Center under the regular budget during Fiscal Year 1972, however, the restrictions of the present funding level make this impossible. We are attempting to locate additional Federal funds to support the continuation of the Center, but unless these funds are located, it will be impossible for us to continue the Adult Demonstration Center.

The Americanization School provides courses in fundamental English, the principles of American government and courses for citizenship for new immigrants. Approximately 1,000 students and adults are currently participating in the day and evening classes of this school. Aside from increases associated with the salaries and benefits, there are no changes in this budget.

The High School Equivalency Office, located at the Armstrong Adult Education Center, is providing testing and certification services for adults who wish to receive high

school equivalency certificates under the General Education Development Test Program. Several thousand individuals take advantage of this opportunity each year and the number has been increasing. Three positions are included in this budget by redirection in order to regularize the personnel established out of savings.

The Community School Program in the District has been expanding over the past several years, with the assistance of the Mott Foundation. There are currently six community schools under the regular budget. In addition, one community school is supported from Title I, ESEA funds, one by Model Cities Program, and five by a grant from the Mott Foundation. The Mott grant, unfortunately, is scheduled to terminate in June of this year. Although we have a commitment with the Mott Foundation to pick up the support of these five schools, it will be impossible under the limited level of this budget to do so. We are attempting to gain an extension from the Mott Foundation until the next fiscal year. A total of $196,000 would be required to continue these five schools.

Summer Schools: Our summer school programs have been classified into two general categories: the first, Regular Summer School, includes academically oriented program at the elementary and secondary school level, which focus primarily upon the students who have failed to satisfactorily complete their work during the previous school year. The second category of programs is Summer Enrichment Programs, which provide the opportunity for students to become involved in more expanded educational experiences both within the

schools and outside the schools in the community. The Summer Enrichment Programs are largely carried out under special grant provisions by individual schools or community groups. The limitations of this budget provide only sufficient funds to cover the Regular Summer School activities and a small portion of the Summer Enrichment Programs which are closely allied to these academic programs. It is our plan to focus these resources during the coming year on the areas of mathematics and reading in conjunction with the Academic Achievement Program.

I have asked Mrs. Marguerite Selden, who is the Assistant Superintendent for Adult and Continuing Education to provide you with detailed information and to assist in discussing the general programs in this activity.

03 - City-Wide Instructional Services

This activity includes not only the supervisory and administrative personnel associated with managing the schools, including the planning and implementation of new curriculum programs, but also a variety of services located around the city which provide immediate instructional support to students and teachers. The Department of Pupil Personnel Services for example falls in the latter category. The majority of its staff are located in five pupil personnel centers, each of which focuses upon serving a cluster of schools. Funds are also included in this budget for certain patterns of material support for students which are tied to Federal grants and administered through the central office. It includes such items as extra-duty pay, which provides payment for teachers who supervise athletic and extra curricular

activities, and the educational media center whose primary purpose is to provide audio-visual materials and equipment to individual schools.

One of the important areas included within this budget is that of staff development. The major portion of the funds in the FY 1971 operating budget for staff development support the Urban Teacher Corps which also receives a federal grant. The Urban Teacher Corps was established several years ago to assist in recruiting and training teachers for the inner-city schools. Since there is no longer a significant recruitment problem for teachers, the National Urban Teacher Corps is not planning to continue its funding of this pre-service staff development program during the coming year. It is our plan to redirect the regular budget funds of the Corps to the critical area of in-service staff development activities which form such an important part of the Academic Achievement Program. Indeed, our efforts to strengthen and revitalize the pattern of instruction in the classroom is an essential aspect of the Academic Achievement Program. Without adequate staff development funds, it will be impossible for us to procede at the pace which is planned. We intend to use these staff development funds in intensive workshops and teacher training sessions, beginning this summer and continuing throughout the coming year. Our plans are discussed in some greater detail in the budget document, but I am anxious to emphasize the importance of this redirection action for our on-going efforts to improve the quality of education in the District.

We have also redirected a small amount of money to expand our city-wide testing program which is associated with the Academic

Achievement Program. We are working with national testing groups to assure that the pattern of testing which we employ with our students is not only designed to give an indication of their achievement, but will provide teachers and students with information to aid them in identifying critical skill deficiency, so that instructional activities may focus upon identified needs.

The only real increase included in the Budget For City-Wide Instructional Services is associated with driver education. At the time that the Congress increased the fee for learner permits for driver licenses, it was stipulated that the increased revenue should be assigned to the Public Schools to support driver education. This mandatory increase of $40,000 will provide for an assistant director of driver education to coordinate these total city-wide efforts, for one driver education teacher at the Sharpe Health School who operates a program especially designed for handicapped individuals, and for repair and maintenance of driving simulation equipment.

It is pertinent to note that throughout the several offices associated with City-Wide Instructional Services, there have been both personnel and other resource reductions in line with the restrictions of this budget level. A total of 14 positions in addition to those associated with the Urban Teacher Corps have been abolished.

I have asked Mr. Norman Nickens, the Deputy Superintendent for Instruction to add to my brief introduction to this budget section. In addition, Dr. James Guines, Associate Superintendent for Instructional Services, and the several superintendents in charge of operating departments who have already been introduced to you, are

available to assist in answering questions regarding the many activities associated with their departments.

09 - City Wide Administration Services

This program activity comprises a number of sub-activities essential to the overall administration of the public school system. The support services provided by the Division of Budget and Executive Management; Planning, Research and Evaluation Division; the Administrative Office of the Division of Administrative Services, including Accounting; Building and Grounds Department Office and the Department of Automated Information Services, are included. This activity also includes the Personnel Division, the Public Information Office and the Department of Federal Programs.

The network of administrative support services represents only 2% of the fiscal year 1971 budget and retains this ratio in FY 1972. In spite of the urgent need to strengthen this critical area in order to improve operational efficiency, the FY 1972 budget cannot provide the required funds to meet departmental requests. Several departments were required to redirect funds in order to meet the instructional priority needs. Only two areas increase support in FY 72.

The Division of Personnel, through redirected funds and a modest increase, will be able to finance twenty-six positions currently funded through lapsed funds. Without these positions, it will be impossible to maintain the current level of operations, which is already suffering from adverse criticism that some employees are not being paid timely.

The need for automated, rapid processing of voluminous data which is critically needed for planning and monitoring cannot be

met with our present computer capability.

The utilization of the present computer has grown to the point where it is necessary to operate the system on three shifts, five days a week on a regular basis, with additional hours on weekends to handle the overflow. New applications are being developed and in six months it is projected that this system will be completely saturated. The data processing requirements of the D.C. School System will be significant in the next two years and provisions have been made to meet these requirements through the acquisition of the Spectra 70/46 Time Sharing Computer.

This budget provides additional resources for mandatory adjustments to personnel costs of existing positions. In addition, $180 thousand is provided for rental of the Spectra 70/46 Time Sharing Computer, contractual services and other miscellaneous equipment required to meet the anticipated increased demand for computer services.

We are moving to strengthen our overall fiscal management structure for the system by establishing a Division of Budget and Executive Management. This operation will be financed through existing resources. Its primary functions will be to:

To review, study and recommend improved managment systems and procedures.

To plan and manage all financial resources.

In the area of planning, our current year objectives are to:

Develop a technically competent planning unit by recruiting and training staff to meet the special requirements of the District Public Schools.

Develop a long-range planning system and a technical capacity to implement the design.

Provide in-system capability to meet the research needs of the system.

Provide in-system capability to meet the evaluation needs of staff and community.

These functions must be implemented in order to meet the pressing demands for research and evaluation of our educational mission.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Dr. CAWEIN. Since Mr. Lawrence, the acting assistant superintendent for vocational education, is not here, Dr. Scott has asked me, as the acting director of career development program, to speak briefly on this.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND CAREER FOUNDATION ACTIVITIES AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Let me point out that we have drawn together into this budget under career development, vocational education, and a variety of other related programs as a part of the major change that is beginning in the system whereby career development is to be a total caucus. Those programs which are carried on in the vocational schools are seen as a beginning. One part of that program in terms of a major change at the elementary level, we have had a Federal Project Curriculum Development Act project going on in two schools, where we are assessing the curriculum and revising the curriculum, in terms of what we call career foundation activities that we feel are essential at the elementary level to begin to prepare students for the concept of a career and their own career interest.

CAREER EXPLORATION AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Similarly at the junior high school level. We have two junior high schools working very intensely with local universities to redesign the curriculum of seventh and eighth grades to introduce a pattern of career exploration, whereby we hope all students at the junior high school level will get a picture of the range of careers, as well as enough understanding of what was involved in careers for them to begin to make some broad decisions about their own area of interest, exploring a cluster concept.

HIGH SCHOOL PART-TIME CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

At the high school level our plan is to begin with our vocational schools and transform them into part-time career development centers.

Ultimately, we plan to move to much expanded facilities at the high school level, and we have, from the last year's capital budget, funds to assist us in planning a set of part-time career development centers which would enable us to provide all students at the high school level with the the opportunity as a part of their regular high school program to be involved in what we might call a citywide comprehensive pattern of education, whereby in the career development center of their choice, each center being focused on a different cluster of careers, both careers that can be immediately entered from high school and careers that require continued education at the university level, for students to continue part-time in the career development center of their choice, their training, whether that is immediately toward job entry or will end in continued education, following high school.

These career development centers will also involve education for adults.

This, in effect, is the career development plan which we are moving toward.

In this budget, specifically, you have represented the present operations which will continue next year in the vocational schools. The only change in the budget in terms of the vocational schools is a small reduction in academic teachers in line with the overall reductions taking place at the secondary level. There is no change in the vocational teachers, and by redirection, we have introduced 10 new cooperative education teachers for a half-year basis. We had one at Moore, but within the restrictions that this seemed possible to begin to build a much broader pattern of cooperative education as a part of the total career development activity. So the student training at the high school level, would not only take place within our own facilities, but would be much more closely tied and involved in the industry and business and government outside of schools while still a student at the high school level.

Vocational Counselors

Senator Inouye. How many trained vocational counselors or career counselors do you have? Counselors or advisers?

Dr. Cawein. The number of counselors currently in budget is 10 under regular funds. There are counselors involved in our Manpower program. I might add that this is another aspect that some reference was made to in the discussion of the secondary schools. We have introduced this spring five career counselors into regular high schools, since, obviously, at this point, we are operating with those students still continuing in their regular high schools, to introduce into the total scheme the pattern of counseling at the high school level.

This is an area of great need and one that is a part of our plan. But which in the coming year will not be resolved.

Senator Inouye. If I am a high school student, where would I go to receive counseling services as to my future and my career?

Dr. Cawein. All counselors at the high school provide some service in this direction. Then our high schools, quite obviously, as most high schools, have been focused primarily on the college-bound students.

As I say, what we have attempted to do in five schools is introduce a specific career counselor. We have also, in cooperation with the Manpower Administration, introduced to 10 of our high schools—I am not sure they could be classified clearly as career counselors, although that is, in general, their field, they are placement people from the Manpower Office, who also assist students in planning their careers.

Senator Inouye. Thank you. May I have the next witness?

Adult Continuing Education Programs

Dr. Scott. Mrs. Marquerite Selden, Assistant Superintendent for the Urban Service Corps, handles adult continuing education.

Mrs. Selden. The Department of Adult and Continuing Education, summer school, Urban Service Corps, and community schools, handle a broad range of programs which fall in the general categories determined in the department named.

Adult Basic Education

In our adult basic education thrust we are entering our program for the illiterate or functionally illiterate person, 16 years of age and older, in order to provide the coping skills for communication, computation and social living. We tend to stress the fact called to our attention by the National Advisory Committee on Adult Basic Education, but the more education an adult has, the more likely he is to encourage and inspire his children to profit from education. Generally, a step ahead for parents is likely to mean four or five steps ahead for children.

In our regular adult education thrust, we attempt to assist adults in obtaining richer life-situations and to become more productive employees, citizens, parents and homemakers. We hope this program provides the missing gaps in their education, and is generally designed to obtain a high school equivalency certificate or high school diploma.

Community School Program

It is through our community school program that we hope to effectively implement our delivery of services, and we are in communication with the offices of community services of the Mayor's Department, and also the Human Resources of the Mayor's Department, in order to provide a communication linkage between those Departments and the needs of parents of our children who do attend these schools.

Urban Service Corps

The Urban Service Corps is the voluntary arm of the District of Columbia Public Schools. It is through the corps that we try to recruit volunteers and resources.

Dr. Scott mentioned our clothing production in the school system. The title I program is handled by the Urban Service Corps. The assistants or volunteers, particularly in the clothing-for-children drive, which Mrs. Finch and Mrs. Hahn coordinated, were recruited by the Urban Service Corps.

Summer Enrichment Programs

The summer programs are designed to provide an opportunity for remediation, for outdoor education, for advanced work, and culturally enriching experience, although you are aware we have a severe cut in our summer programs for this year, and we may not be able to have as extensive an enrichment program. Again in our summer programs we are concentrating on effective linkages with other community resources and provide housing for programs designed by the Mayor's youth projects, and also by other community organizations.

Continuing Education

It is perhaps through the Department of Continuing Education that the District of Columbia public schools can develop a mutually beneficial partnership with parents so that parents and the school staff can be drawn into the educational process as partners. In this context, adult education classes and community school programs can become a laboratory of learning but extends into the home and

community, providing means through which parents can better support the school system's efforts to significantly raise the level of academic achievement for all students in the areas of reading, writing, oral communications, and mathematics.

Adult Education Center

I would call to your attention that we are concerned with our adult education center, because in our present budget we are not going to be able to pick the program up with the funding from the Congress. We are currently in dialog with the Department of HEW. We have submitted a proposal which we have informally been told is received with some positive reception. We hope we will be able to continue that progress. It is in our ABE first that we are having an impact on the Spanish speaking. The Americanization school has recently developed with the department of English, a time for an English program carried on three TV stations—Channels 4, 7, and 9, with a $300,000 contribution by those stations, with a 6-week program which will be repeated. We hope that will get into many homes and substantially subsidize our approaches to continued education for the Spanish speaking.

Armstrong Program

The Armstrong program shows a change of nine positions that is really not an increase, as our budget document states, but a need to place those people on authorized programs.

Community School Programs

In our community school programs, I think it is worth noting that we have progressed from two community schools in 1967, to 13 in 1971. However, our program here is that we are unable to pick up the five schools currently funded by the Mott Foundation, although we have again indicated to the Mott Foundation and, hopefully, through Congressman Natcher and Congressman Riegle, will ask the Mott Foundation to consider us favorably.

High School Equivalency Program

The high school equivalency program seems to suggest we are picking up three additional employees. Again, that is a fact similar to the Armstrong program, where we are simply putting on board people who have been here.

Adult Demonstration Center

I might close by saying our adult demonstration center has been our major effort to centralize our thrust in adult education, combining the use of community organizations, the use of universities, and proving expertise in staff development and curriculum materials involving the public.

Crime

In terms of concerns that have expressed about crime, I am happy to report our figures for March of 1971 exceeded our enrollment for March of 1970. In addition to an article that appeared in the News

in January 1971 when we were at that point reporting between October 1970 comparison and October 1971 comparison, we had decreased what we had substantially increased between January and March. Much of that credit is due to the kind of support we get from our safety office, where assessments are made, where investigations are made, and also to the kind of rapport that our principals have with the police department. The principal of the Armstrong School, for example, served on the advisory board of the first district, and where Armstrong has had a number of problems, we feel the kind of cooperation we are getting from the police will substantially reduce those problems.

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN PROGRAMS

Senator INOUYE. How many participants do you have in your program?

Mrs. SELDEN. At the moment, we have approximately 15,000 people who have been serviced this year.

Senator INOUYE. Of that 15,000, how many are functionally illiterate?

Mrs. SELDEN. Our adult basic education thrust is primarily in that direction, but I would have to get for the record an exact placement for students to determine how many functionally illiterates there are. There are approximately 3,000 students in the adult education class.

(The information follows:)

ADULTS ENROLLED IN ADULT EDUCATION AND WHO ARE FUNCTIONING AT THE ILLITERATE OR FUNCTIONALLY ILLITERATE LEVEL (KGN THROUGH 5)

Adult basic education	595
Adult education demonstration center	614
Regular adult education	283
(Classes at Garnet-Patterson and Woodson in addition to regular adult education classes (9 to 12)	
Americanization school	5
Armstrong Adult Education Center	50
Community schools	505
Total	2,052

ADULT EDUCATIONS COST PER PARTICIPANT

Senator INOUYE. I would appreciate it. What is the per participant cost of your program?

Mrs. SELDEN. I think for our adult regular education, we show $40, as the average cost.

Senator INOUYE. Are the participants required to defer any part of the cost?

Mrs. SELDEN. It is only at the Armstrong Center, and the Project Call Center at the demonstration center we are able to provide materials. We have asked, and will ask in the future, for materials for our students who participate in the regular adult programs. We have not yet had those defrayed.

OVERLAPPING OF ACTIVITIES

Senator INOUYE. Do you feel there is some overlapping of activities with the Department of Recreation, in their program for senior citizens, where they teach art, music, reading, writing?

Mrs. SELDEN. I think rather that we complement each other, and we are in communication with Mr. Cole in terms of utilizing his resources where they are available in our community schools. We do not then place in that geographic area our own resources in the same subject matter areas.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

CITY-WIDE INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE

Dr. SCOTT. For citywide instructional service, Mr. Norman Nickens, Deputy Superintendent for Instruction and Administration.

Mr. NICKENS. Mr. Chairman, I think that most of the Departments have been covered that come under the direction of this office. I would like to emphasize, if I may, one of the areas that has not been touched, but I think deserves a great deal of attention and, that is, our request for staff development.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Staff development is no longer the luxury that school systems had thought of it as being, but I think staff development at this point is mandatory.

We have been asking principals, teachers, all employees of schools, to accept new roles, to accept new clients, to deal in the extreme complexities that urban education brings about, which we have here explained in this budget today. But, in many instances, the colleges and universities have not changed drastically the kind of training that our teachers are given. I think it is up to us to work very closely with colleges and universities, and close in the gap ourselves and provide the kind of service and training that is needed for staff development.

This office, or the action of Staff Development, provides teachers, principals of every school, employees, an opportunity to grow professionally. I think good management techniques would dictate that to take one individual and put him in a training program does not necessarily maintain the change when the individual goes back into the organization. What we need are teams of people to go back into these schools and then make change.

I think there are some initial costs. But, for example, if we could recycle groups of teachers skilled in the various kinds of reading techniques to go back and then work with teachers in the building, ultimately that would be a more economical way of doing it than to hire a large layer of personnel, supervisory personnel to put on top.

I therefore make a strong plea for the consideration of the staff development item in our budget. I have a roughly prepared statement. I can submit that for the record.

(The information follows:)

The Office of Staff Development provides leadership to the system in planning the maximum utilization of the limited resources available for Staff Development and organizational development. Workshops and seminars during the school year, along with in-depth workshops during the summer, are building a mechanism for the continous improvement of instructional output. Through activities directly initiated and administered by the Department of Staff Development, along with the continous service and leadership of supervisors, principals and other administrators, every effort is being made to assist teachers and administrators in responding to the new challenges of American education. The newly established reading and mathematics mobilization teams at the elementary and junior-high-school levels are playing a key part in this effort to respond to the need for educational improvement within the limitations of existing resources.

The professional staff administered, managed and operated over 25 programs serving 2000 teachers, aides and administrators the past year. Staff Development activities are required not only to assist teachers in meeting the challenge of change in American education, but also to support the overall organizational development of the system.

> An activity such as the TEACHERS INNOVATION FUND has granted 138 awards to 134 teachers in 52 schools.
>
> A WORD ATTACK SKILLS IN-SERVICE PROGRAM has been conducted for over 500 teachers and supervisors. Currently over 600 teachers are participating in a MINI-COURSES/WORKSHOPS PROGRAM to sharpen and strengthen their instructional skills.

The Federal government, through the Educational Professional Development act of 1968, has attempted to provide seed money to encourage expansion in training and re-training of educational personnel.

> Through States Grants portion, approximately 140 new teachers and 90 new teacher aides, parent volunteers have been attracted and trained in intensive workshops with an emphasis on reading.

Requested funds will provide for summer experience in-depth workshops for 500 teachers and principals who serve in leadership roles for the Reading and Math Mobilization Teams.

In addition, principals and administrators need certain definite skills and capabilities to provide leadership on the local school level. The administrator of today must learn to deal with some contemporary problems for which there are no courses, textbooks, or well-charted paths.

At the summer workshop for administrative and supervisory personnel in 1970, school administrators dealt with the following topics: "The Changing Role of the School Principal"; "Community Involvement in School Activities"; "School Security"; and "Planning Programming." Outside consultants and local resource people teamed up to present stimulating, useful information.

A top-notch training program for principals and other administrators must be both comprehensive and flexible, and to do it right, it will be expensive. The payoff, however, should be tremendous. This promises to be one of the best ways to invest a few education dollars.

With the redirection of staff funds to inservice activities, the system will be far below the level recommended by the Passow Study and general national recommendations. It provides a minimal level of support for this important need, particularly in light of the priority of the Academic Achievement Program.

This minimal level of support will be focused upon on-site school-level workshops to strengthen the efforts of the reading and mathematics mobilization teams to carry out the objectives of the Academic Achievement Program. In conjunction with these school-level activities, cross-school workshops, regional workshops and city workshops will be held, along with organizational development activities for principals and other administrators.

DRIVER'S EDUCATION

There is one area in which we are asking for additional personnel and that is in the area of physical education. I would like to point out this as a mandatory item because it is tied in with the increase in learner's permits and it is our driver education program. We are considering $40,000 to take care of one driver-training instructor, one driver simulator. Simulators, I understand, are quite new and very good in teaching driver education. And one supervisor. Both are the increases we are asking for.

We are not asking for increases in material support, particularly, but they will be increases due to inflation and other costs.

PERSONNEL PROMOTION

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. I do not know whether my question relates to your activity. Very likely, I should ask Dr. Scott. Is there any firm policy on promotion of personnel?

I asked this because I had received several calls and several letters suggesting that nepotism is rampant in the school system, and that if you do not know the right people, you just do not get promoted. My question is, if you do have a policy, I would like to know about it, and, second, whether you have been subject to external pressures.

Dr. SCOTT. Let me answer the latter, that is the easiest one. No, I have not been subjected to external pressures. Sometimes the ignorance of any of these pressures and relationships of other individuals serves me well as a superintendent making promotions.

The other dimension, there is a statement of a job description which is established. And in the terms of principals, a committee of three citizens and two administrators, make the judgment here. Now, no individual can ever say to what degree the knowledge of the individual's reputation as a professional or his influence in the city in terms of his service, has an influence on whether or not he is selected. I think the charge of nepotism probably has some basis in this system. I cannot speak historically, but I would doubt that it is predominant determination as to who gets employed and who doesn't.

I know at certain levels I have indicated to the administrators in terms of making some input as to the kind of upper echelon administrators I want, the superintendent would have a strong determination as to who becomes an administrator. Also the board has concurred with this and stated in those cases where the superintendent appoints directly for certain positions, those positions from commitment with the superintendent's contract.

Also, the Superintendent at levels which are above principal does have the final approval as to who shall sit on this committee. One of the things I am attempting to do is shape these committees to make sure we get the kind of people who can provide effective administration for the kind of programs we want. And to the degree of the impact of the buddy system, I would gather anyone who is rejected—it is an easy way out.

Also, I would gather there are situations that occur where an individual's reputation is so outstanding, he just stands supreme over the competition in a given job that is vacant. I would gather that some individual who would apply, knowing this, would say

favoritism. But I would like to think in most cases, it is not so much favoritism but the fact of the extreme expertise.

But to the degree favoritism exists but that is unrelated to expertise, the demonstrated performance, I would like to move to correct that as quickly as possible.

I think the most important thing you can do in terms of personnel is to make clear what the role expectations are, how he would be measured and give a reward system for promotion. Then you get the kind of people capable of moving forward in the many things we are talking about in the school system.

Each department head here has made a presentation. I would proceed on the notion each man must defend his department before you and before me and, therefore, I should make it his responsibility to have some input as to who shall sit in the various subordinate roles to that administrator. If they are going to have accountability, I think they should have some weight as to who should serve in these key positions.

In terms of superintendent's cabinet, as a new superintendent, I think I have to make some input of some administrators who reflect, in some cases, my more immediate choices in terms of my arrival here.

Teacher Advancement

Senator Inouye. Do your teachers receive automatic incremental pay raises with the passage of time, or are your teachers required, on their own, on their own time, to take courses to add credits to themselves?

Dr. Scott. Mr. Leslie Jones, who is associate superintendent of personnel, can give you the history of the process of this.

Senator Inouye. Please do so.

Mr. Jones. Mr. Chairman, basically, the advancement of the teacher is through salary scale, based on length of service and a satisfactory rating. The increment comes along automatically as long as there is a satisfactory rating given on the preceding school year.

Senator Inouye. Has any teacher received an unsatisfactory rating in the last 6 months, or last 2 school years?

Mr. Jones. In the last 2 school years, we have had approximately 63 grievances over unsatisfactory ratings.

Senator Inouye. Are your teachers required on their own to take on extra study courses to improve themselves?

Mr. Jones. Up to this point in time, the answer is, no. With proposed licenses and certification requirements that we have prepared and presented to the board for its consideration, there would be a requirement that in order for them to have their license to teach in the District of Columbia renewed at the end of 5 years, they would have to take at least a minimum of six semester credits in educationally related courses. This is not now, however, in effect.

Senator Inouye. When will this go into effect, sir?

Mr. Jones. This is before the Board of Education now for deliberation. It is being reviewed by the committee on rules. I cannot say exactly when.

Senator Inouye. Thank you very much.

58-979 O—71—pt. 2——13

CITYWIDE ADMINISTRATION

Dr. SCOTT. On city-wide administration, Mr. Jones will also make the response as head of personnel.

Mr. JONES. In the division of personnel it shows an increase of 12 additional people. I wish this were so, but, actually, it is an increase in funds to provide payment for 12 people who are presently in our personnel records section, who, because of past circumstances, have been funded from other sources.

For example, from the Office of Budget and Executive Management through the District. In other words, the supportive services in personnel have not kept up with the corresponding increases that have taken place throughout the District of Columbia Public School System for the past 5 years.

So while we are showing an increase here for 12 additional positions, it is for people who are already on the payroll, but we must get them into the regular budget.

Now, these people are all involved in, basically, the preparation of our payroll vouchers. We now have 11 payrolls that must be prepared. These 11 different payrolls are prepared twice a month. That is 22 different payrolls, and we have eight payroll clerks processing this for a total of approximately 15,000 employees. So I think this pinpoints the question as to the need for providing the funds for these positions on a regular appropriated basis.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The Department of Personnel has been severely criticized in the past and probably will still continue to be criticized in the future. That is a normal expectancy. But last year, for example, with the passage of the new Teachers Salary Act amendments, there was very little coordination between the legislation that was enacted and the operating departments who were required to put this into effect. As a result, at the same time that salary legislation was enacted, the payroll system was changed from monthly to semimonthly. So we had all of these coming together at the same time without fully computerizing the payroll system, and, basically, relying upon the manual dexterity of our personnel clerks plus the disbursing agency which is the District of Columbia Finance Office.

This caused a great many complaints with respect to delays in personnel not receiving their checks on time. We do not say this particular increase will eliminate that completely, but we do have another request in our department of personnel, as well as in the department of automated information services, for additional funds for computerization. The personnel system in the District of Columbia has been manually operated as it were. There has been a drastic need to computerize this and go into a mechanical procedure.

We have spent approximately 12 months developing and working this out with the Department of the Budget and also with the automated information services system. We have the design for the program, and provided the funds are approved in the two departmental budgets to which I just referred, we would be able to have this computerized personnel accounting system in effect by the end of this calendar year.

FUNDING IN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Senator INOUYE. In your presentation, you have touched upon a practice which has been of great concern to me. In looking over the budget of the city, it should be apparent to most of you by now that I have been a bit confused. For example, you just told me that 12 people working in your department were being paid by funds from another department. I gather that this is the practice throughout the city. The Mayor's driver is paid by the highway division and it does not come out of the Mayor's budget.

I would like to know if the Department of Education is funding activities outside of the Department.

Dr. SCOTT. The Department of Education?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Dr. SCOTT. Speaking of the school system?

Senator Inouye. Your school system, I am sorry.

Dr. SCOTT. No. Outside of the District of Columbia public schools?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Dr. SCOTT. Not that I know of.

Mr. CUSH. May I add a clarifying statement. I think there was a misunderstanding here. I think Mr. Jones is saying that the people that he is talking about are paid for out of the nonpermanent funds that he has available to him. These are employees of his Office of Personnel, but these are not permanent people. Therefore, they are not in the permanent base of his budget. They are in the temporary, budget definition of "Other funds available." There is a small group——

Senator INOUYE. That is a thing that confuses me all the time; that little "Other."

Mr. CUSH. Mr. Chairman, may I try again?

Senator INOUYE. Yes. He just told me it came out of the Office of the Budget.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Chairman, the confusion arises because in the District of Columbia public schools there is a Division of the Budget and Executive Management, as well as a Budget and Executive Management Office in the District government. The funds which Mr. Jones referred to are paid from lapsed funds out of the public school budget. That is the Office——

Mr. CUSH. May I also add something, and I think we should try this. I would like to try it in terms of illustrative office and let us use this office as an illustrative office. There are possibly 80 people who are permanent, who are paid for with permanent funds. This is part of Mr. Jones' money. There are approximately 10 people who are temporary people, who are paid for with Mr. Jones' temporary money. These people have been in Mr. Jones' budget, officially in his budget approved by the Congress, for as much as 4 years, I believe.

Mr. Jones, is that correct?

Mr. JONES. That is correct.

Mr. CUSH. And it is true in most of the budgets, there are varying amounts other than permanent services. It is a line item in the budget that indicates the amount that is used to apply for these services. There are several areas in the school system to which I think this applies.

VACANCIES AND UTILIZATION OF LAPSED FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, we have been speaking about a shortage of funds to hire additional personnel for special education, and for your art and music programs. You have a lot of vacancies according to my vacancy report, so you must have some lapsed funds like the type Mr. Jones has used. Can't you use that type of funds to finance special education and art and music? These so-called other funds that we do not know anything about?

Dr. SCOTT. Well, the lapsed funds in 1971, we used the District Advanced Status Report approach——

Senator INOUYE. There seems to be a lot of money, because according to our books here you have two positions in the Associate Superintendents and you set aside $29,000 apiece for them.

Dr. SCOTT. Two positions?

Senator INOUYE. It is vacant now; is that not right?

Mr. HAWKINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, may I speak to the question in two points, the first of which is that we have absorbed $2.5 million reduction in our budget in fiscal year 1972, for a planned 221 vacancies. In the current fiscal year, we have deliberately frozen positions because of the need to have funds available to meet mandatory cost increases and other adjustments to the budget, which were not funded by the District government for fiscal year 1972.

Senator INOUYE. I am just curious. Mr. Jones' 12 positions have been temporary for 4 years, so he must have been receiving moneys from some source.

Mr. CUSH. I am sorry, I am not making myself clear.

Senator INOUYE. Did you not tell me he had these temporary positions for 4 years?

Mr. CUSH. Yes; but there is a line item budget that says it is the equivalent of funds—the Government accounting schedule actually provides money to pay these types of people. Illustration: In the Department of Finance and Revenue, there is a special allocation in the budget plan to pay temporary people in this office. This is in various activities.

Senator INOUYE. I am well aware of that.

Mr. CUSH. This, I am trying to suggest, is one of the offices that has within its budget plan money to pay temporary people. There are several offices elsewhere in the school system that have the same.

Senator INOUYE. My question is, is this a good practice?

Mr. CUSH. Frankly, I think it is, sir. Let me illustrate.

Senator INOUYE. Because you just said the monkey is on my back, Congress approved it. But the Congress did not know what temporary appointments were going to be made. We had no idea what the 12 positions were going to be, or how many dollars you were going to pay them, or did we?

Mr. CUSH. The answer is sufficient attention was paid to the budget plan, and the Budget Office has always been willing to explain these positions, where there is money in the plan for temporary positions. We have always been willing to explain this.

SUGGESTED CONVERSION TO PERMANENT POSITIONS

I want to make one suggestion. They are going through the proper stages now. They have made a decision; these people are necessary and should be made permanent. Therefore, I think the manager of the school system and the Board of Education, the superintendent when they decided to put this on a permanent basis, have indicated to the Congress that we are through with these temporary positions, we need these positions and, therefore, we would like the Congress to have them become permanent.

Senator INOUYE. Don't you think that is a more appropriate way of doing business, coming forward and asking for permanent positions instead of lump sum——

Mr. CUSH. Not necessarily, sir. I prefer to ask for temporary positions, to try it out, and have temporary money before the commitment is made to permanent positions. Then when the evidence is in, ask the Congress to approve permanent positions. This could be gone through two stages. I think it is much preferable than going through one stage.

Senator INOUYE. If I were an agency head, that is the way I would like to do it, because that is the best way to build up an empire.

Mr. CUSH. No. I disagree, sir. I feel that most——

PROLIFERATION OF SERVICES AND EQUIPMENT

Senator INOUYE. I have looked over the budgets of the last 6 years. I have seen how these little things have grown up. I am not against the expansion of expenditures, because I well realize the growth in population, the inflationary forces, and the demands of our people here. But somehow, I suspect that we start off with one secretary, then we have another one, and we are no longer satified with a manual typewriter, it would have to be an electric one, because the neighbor has an electric one. It keeps on mounting.

I have the unfortunate chore of convincing my colleagues that moneys are being well spent. And somehow I have difficulty convincing myself of these temporary funds.

Mr. CUSH. Well, as you know——

Senator INOUYE. For 4 years.

Mr. CUSH. As you know, we had agreed to make available for the committee a complete presentation on this. May I suggest that we were paying particular attention to the various types of temporary positions, the various budget requirements behind them, and so forth.

UTILIZATION OF LAPSED FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. When will this information be available? Because I asked for it 3 weeks ago, on the lapsed funds.

Mr. CUSH. But this is not the information I understand you want now. You are asking, sir, about the temporary positions.

Senator INOUYE. That is in addition; yes.

Mr. CUSH. The lapsed fund information?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mr. CUSH. That, I believe, is within the next week, but that is not the temporary positions. Let me make a distinction between that——

Senator INOUYE. Yes; but when you do make the lapsed fund report, will you also include the temporary funding?

Mr. CUSH. The lapsed fund report is one report which we can get with a fair degree of promptness. The temporary report requires much more information, sir, and I could not say it would be available within the next week.

Senator INOUYE. Two weeks?

Mr. CUSH. Within 2 or 3 weeks, I would say, sir. I believe you are taking the Easter recess. It will be ready when you come back after the recess. I think it certainly would be ready then.

Senator INOUYE. I find it so confusing and, at times, frustrating. I might be rather thick, but I have seen too many temporary things just go on forever.

Anything else to add?

Mr. JONES. No.

CITYWIDE ADMINISTRATION

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, continuing with citywide administration. The effort I project is to try to operate the District of Columbia Schools as a business where those so-called business principles apply to the conduct of school affairs. But I think there is always, I guess, a criticism of any structure that has an administrative staff that is too large or inadequate, so forth and so on.

I think one has to look at the kind of challenges and kinds of tasks which confront administrators, especially here in the District. A host of problems present themselves. One, the statewide functions and the local District functions—statewide in the sense that we do not have a state department to intercede for us in terms of taking care of certain things, and especially in contributing things to us. This has to be done by the Superintendent, himself, acting as state officer as well as School Superintendent. The Office of Personnel becomes a certifying agent as well as everything else.

Also, the amount of time that is taken in responding to requests; I do want to emphasize requests, particularly from Congress, citizens, from agencies, because we happen to be in perhaps the center of professionalism in American education, in terms of local or national organizations that are based here. As well as certain processes which consume, I think, from an operational standpoint a disproportionate amount of the resources of key administrators in this school system.

The Board of Education—I say this with some reluctance, but I think it must be stated in terms of trying to get the factors that impede administrative efficiency. The Board of Education approved in January a budget. That budget was probably the most in depth budget ever prepared by any School Administrator in this District. It took overtime and regular working time of significant personnel of the administrative staff, from the Superintendent down. That was in January, but the process continues.

What I am saying, in effect, this legal response, where we do not have the capacity to get some additional help from other sources, takes up the time of the same individual from some place else, to work on the implementation of the design for academic achievement, responsibility to community concerns, response to requests and, at the same time, response to legitimate requests of the Board Members who have to give appropriate responses to their constituency in the various wards and across the city, when they are elected at large. This, in effect takes a considerable amount of time of the Administrator.

At the same time, education is not that simple in terms of expertise. One cannot simply say you do such and such, and it will work. We are dealing with human behavior. Not only in terms of product do we deal with, but in terms of individuals who must respond to challenges and organize them.

ADMINISTRATION IMPROVEMENT PROCESS

I say this to point out I look for four things as Superintendent in terms of improving the administration of the District of Columbia Public Schools. These four things take time. They are quite often as confusing as what you just mentioned in terms of the temporary positions.

One is, to what degree are some of the negative consequences of the operation of District of Columbia Public Schools related to the ineptness of an individual, or groups of individuals, who serve in various positions.

Two. To what degree are the negative consequences related to a poor conceptual organization structure which we operate or department or division, or the school system operates under.

Three. To what degree are these problems and negative consequences related to the fact that external constraints serve to impede our progress, despite the efforts of the Administrator.

Senator INOUYE. What are your external constraints?

Dr. SCOTT. I think the external constraint is the amount of time that the system has to respond to other requests rather than the pursuit of quality education directly in the classroom. The relationship that is tied into the District government, the fact that the law, itself, slows down the process in order to get some changes made. We have to go to the Congress of the United States to improve some factor, such as recruitment, salary schedules.

I think the fourth factor is to what degree are some of the weaknesses related to one or more combination of factors I mentioned above. This is where it becomes rough.

You can walk into a department or division and say, I know there are problems. So what you have are these two conclusions one can draw. But an external constraint makes an efficient person less efficient—a person who would be ordinarily very efficient, makes that person less efficient. It also provides at the same time for a person who is probably not efficient, an alibi. I think alibis are quite common in all branches of government. What I am saying is it is very difficult to pinpoint.

So what I am attempting to do is establish quite specifically role expectations and a means to assess the performance of the individual, to make sure that the individual or that department comes up with a reasonable kind of projection as to their services and apply it to the task at hand. If they are external constraints, to identify them.

OPERATIONAL INEFFICIENCIES

I will give an example where the school system, I imagine, suffers when factors become out of control. We are requested by law not to burn trash. We have increased our capacity to feed various students. This has increased the amount of trash that has to be removed from

the school system, which puts an additional burden on the District Government. But the citizen only sees when that trash remains in front of that building, that the school system has not responded.

We also have it in terms of delivery of textbooks. Textbooks are purchased, but when you are operating shorthanded, you can come up with the best conceptual manner to handle it but it would only improve very insignificantly your deliver system.

So there are a combination of factors which makes this whole District a difficult one to operate.

One of my key staff members read a statement at a staff meeting which stated the District schools will never be effectively administered, that the superintendency in the District is probably the worst in any big city. This was written in 1922 by Dr. Ballou. I am not saying all of these things are still true today, but many of the elements, evidently, that inspired Dr. Ballou to present this are obvious to me as an individual who has in the last 6 months entered in the District in terms of administration of schools.

I also think we, in the administration, have hurt ourselves somewhat by not classifying personnel adequately in terms of their roles. Such as, there is a tendency to call anybody above a certain class an administrator and that is not the case. As I look at the sheet that lists administrative personnel and personnel throughout the school system, I see 78 percent of the employees of the District of Columbia schools give direct service to the local classroom; 78 percent. That is 8,174 positions. People who administer and supervise constitute the Office of Superintendent, Vice Superintendent, Division of Budget and Executive Management, the Division of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Division of Personnel, Division of Administration, that constitutes 2.2 percent of the total outlay of funds for personnel

Citywide instructional offices, which do give direct help to local school units, constitute 2.7 percent of the total budget. People who provide supportive services, such as transportation, supplies, procurement, maintenance, operation and maintenance of facilities, repair maintenance of furniture, equipment and food services, constitute 17 percent of the budget.

So what I am saying, I know it is consistent to state that we are overstaffed, over this and over that. But as I look upon the demands being made upon me and by immediate staff, and local school administrators, I sometimes wonder that in the purusit of excellence in the academic world, and in my quest, and I hope the quest of all for operational efficiency, that we do not get so carried away by what we might interpret as one individual's capacity to respond to his challenges by saying the role is not necessary.

Best Possible Services

My commitment to the Congress, to the board, and to the District, is to make sure the people do their role as well as they can be expected when one considers the constraints being applied to that role.

That is the commitment I submit to this Congress. I make this plea because as a superintentendent coming in new, there is one thing I did not want to see, is the Congress or the board or any other agency reducing my capacity as the Chief Administrator to respond to these needs.

I will give you an illustration, 870 messages or letters come into my office from the average of a month. I have made this commitment to respond to each one of these, where it was appropriate. I, personally, signed 110 of these for the month of January, as an example. The others were farmed off to other individuals within the school system, which require them digging up information and responding.

So I think what I am trying to say in this regard, we are trying to operate an effective organizational structure. We recognize, we are trying to seek management assistance, because it is tremendously difficult for individuals engaged in a process in some departments to improve themselves by not having the objectivity. So we are engaging outside help and, hopefully, will come up with a management system that is sound.

But I am saying, as we move to this reformation, hopefully, we do not destroy the reformation process by taking away, the essential ingredients, that is personnel. I will make the commitment that the personnel will be well used. If the bodies are not doing their role well, I hope to remove the bodies, but let's keep the positions.

Senator INOUYE. Your position may be the most important position in the city of Washington. It may be a thankless job, but it could be a very rewarding one because in your hands might rest the authority that may determine the future of the citizenry of this city. I wish to work with you to provide the people of this city the finest education possible, with the amount of money available.

We have our constraints, also, and our limitations. We have been sitting here now for 3 weeks. We will continue our hearings after the congressional Easter recess. But you may be assured, Dr. Scott, that your statement and those of your assistants will not be set aside. We will consider them very seriously.

INSURANCE OF VEHICLES NOT USED IN DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM

The 1971 Appropriation Act for Education reads in part as follows:

Education, including, provision of insurance, maintenance, and acceptance of not to exceed thirty passenger motor vehicles on a loan basis for exclusive use in the driver education program * * *

According to an internal audit report Public Schools, in fiscal year 1971, acquired liability insurance on 136 vehicles at a total cost of $22,336. As a general rule the District is a self insurer in matters of this nature.

Question. By what authority was insurance coverage for vehicles other than those exclusively used in the driver education program purchased?

Answer. The insurance was purchased by authority of the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools. Historically, insurance has been purchased on these vehicles as a public relations function and in an effort to protect the public schools regarding liability for the children transported. The insurance is relatively inexpensive, provides quick response to claims against the public schools in this area of function, and provides protection for the children in case of accident or injury.

The public schools have consistently questioned the necessity of carrying such insurance for a number of years. Unfortunately, we have never received any clear-cut guidelines, directions, authority, or instruc-

tions from the District government in this regard. A number of requests for such direction have been submitted to both the Office of the Corporation Counsel and the Budget Office during the last 3 years. The most recent transportation audit report, completed during the week of March 28, 1971, cites the presence of this insurance and recommends that the public schools again seek a definitive response on the matter from the Corporation Counsel. In view of the nonresponse to our queries on the subject, we have continued to carry the insurance.

(The correspondence follows:)

SEPTEMBER 10, 1970.

Mr. HUBERT B. PAIR,
Acting Corporation Counsel, D.C.,
District Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PAIR: Attached hereto is an invitation to bid for fleet insurance for busses, trucks, carry-alls and driver training cars.

Please review this invitation and advise this office if this type of insurance is necessary or required in whole or in part.

Our previous insurance expired on August 31, 1970 and currently we have no insurance on any vehicles listed in the attachment, thus we would appreciate a reply to this request as soon as possible.

If there are any questions please contact Mr. George L. Jenkins, Jr., Procurement Officer (737-3028). Room 807, 415 12th Street, N.W. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN J. HENLEY,
Acting Superintendent of Schools,
District of Columbia.

TRAVEL ABROAD

Question. Information available to the committee indicates that in fiscal 1970 two public school employees, Miss R. Palmer and Mrs. E. Lewis, traveled to Paris, France, on official business with travel cost of $618 and $750, respectively. What was the purpose of this trip—what type transportation was utilized?

Was a report made on the results of the trip? If so, the committee would like to have a copy made available to it.

Answer. Mrs. Roberta C. Palmer and Mrs. Emma M. Lewis were invited to participate in the First International Congress on Mathematical Instruction which was held in Lyon, France, in August 1969.

Educators and mathematicians from all over the world attended the Congress. The main speakers and panelists were distinguished educators from among all nations. The proceedings of the Congress were devoted primarily to the problems of reform and innovation in mathematical instruction at the elementary, secondary, and teacher-education levels. The role of the computer was also explored.

PURPOSE

(1) To provide representation for the District of Columbia public schools, the public schools of the Nation's Capital, in the first international meeting of this kind.

(2) To obtain up-to-date information relative to significant achievement in mathematical education around the world with particular emphasis on reform and innovation.

(3) To provide opportunity for comparing practices in our schools with those in schools consistently maintaining high levels of achievement.

(4) To provide a broad basis for future considerations associated with instituting change in the school system, not only in mathematics and computer education but in other areas as well.

(5) To provide for interchange of ideas with representatives of school systems essentially different from our own and with people having varying concepts of education,

Transportation for the Congress was by charter flight, arranged by the National Council of Teachers of Mathemetics through the Travel Division of the National Education Association. The cost of transportation on this special flight was considerably less than the regular tourist travel rate.

Question. Was a report made on the results of the trip? If so, the committee would like to have a copy made available to it.

Following the trip, Mrs. Palmer utilized her experiences to develop a proposal for instituting a comprehensive program of computer instruction in the schools. Mrs. Lewis prepared the attached report on the trip, and a copy is enclosed for your information.

(The report follows:)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS,
Washington, D.C., April 7, 1971.

Memorandum to: Dr. Hugh J. Scott, Superintendent of Schools.
Subject: Trip to France, August 1969.

The First International Congress on Mathematics Education was organized by the International Commission on Mathematical Instruction.

It was held in Lyon, France August 1969.

The Congress brought together teachers, educators, and mathematicians from all over the world. The main speakers and panelists were distinguished mathematics educators from among all nations.

The proceedings of the Congress were devoted to the problems of reform and innovation in mathematical instruction at the elementary, secondary and teacher-education levels.

The National Council of Teachers of Mathematics gave its enthusiastic endorsement to the Congress and urged participation of its members, particularly those who served as state supervisors of mathematics.

What was accomplished

The program was organized as follows:

1. About 15 invited lecturers who made major presentations.
2. Free communications where all had opportunities for participation.
3. Panel discussions of the invited lecturer and other invited persons.

The free communications sessions were as follows:

(a) Secondary Education in Mathematics;
(b) Primary Education in Mathematics;
(c) Mathematics for pupils who do not aim at higher studies;
(d) Teacher Training; and
(e) Research on methods and contents of mathematics teaching.

All major addresses were delivered in English, German, French, Spanish or Russian. Immediate translation was available for all participants.

Pupils were available as a demonstration class from Great Britain using games and other instructional materials. I was able to observe the demonstrations and converse with the pupils and teachers.

The congress drew up the attached recommendations as a result of the deliberations.

Various equipment, textbooks, and instructional materials were on exhibit during the Congress.

I lived in the dormitory of the university with other participants and the informal discussions with them were fruitful.

I have shared the proceedings of the Congress with the staff. Publishers in this country have made available materials of a similar nature to many of those seen at the Congress. These have been made available where possible.

One of the speakers from Belgium, Mme Papy who made a presentation using a Mini Computer with primary children was invited to Washington, D.C. April, 1970 to speak at the Golden Jubilee meeting of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. I served as the local Chairman of this meeting. Teachers from our system were given this opportunity to meet with one of the participants of the Congress.

I receive correspondence from other persons attending the Congress and have received invitations to participate in their activities.

I am keeping abreast of developments in other places and trying to work with D.C. teachers to upgrade Mathematics instruction.

EMMA M. LEWIS,
Supervising Director,
Mathematics Department.

This Congress draws attention to the following resolutions embodying matters of great importance to mathematical education:

1. In all countries, the modernization of the teaching of mathematics should be pursued as vigorously as possible, both in the content of syllabuses and in the manner of presentation. Content and methods are inseparable, and should be kept continually under scrutiny.

2. Mathematical ideas are inherent in many other disciplines (physics, biology, economics, sociology). Much mathematics arises from the construction of mathematical models of real situations, and the teaching of mathematics must recognize this. Collaboration between teachers of mathematics and those of other disciplines should therefore be encouraged.

3. International cooperation should be further developed. Information on the teaching of mathematics can be exchanged at conferences, in publications, and by visiting lecturers. Each country should be more fully informed of activities in the other countries. In particular, the "advanced" countries should continue to collaborate with the developing countries, in the search for solutions appropriate to them.

4. The rapid development of the content and methods of mathematical education makes it necessary for the teacher of mathematics to be given opportunities to pursue further professional study during his employment.

5. The theory of mathematical education is becoming a science in its own right, with its own problems both of mathematical and pedagogical content. The new science should be given a place in the mathematical departments of universities or research institutes, with appropriate academic qualifications available.

FRUITFULNESS OF HEARINGS

Senator INOUYE. On behalf of the committee and the staff, I want to thank you for your presentation and the presentation of your staff.

Dr. SCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I do want to state for the record that one hears so much about these meetings with Congress. I do hope that my future meetings with Members of the Congress are as fruitful as this session.

On behalf of the administration I consider the chairman to be a friend of education. I consider this a tremendous opportunity to present our needs and attempt to reveal to the committee that we do need money and, at the same time, respond to the legitimate inquiries for giving accountability for expenditures of funds. I want to go on record saying that. This has been a very rewarding experience to me. I appreciate the opportunity.

Senator INOUYE. I hope you can say the same thing when we finish with the budget.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ANITA F. ALLEN, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUDGET REQUEST

Senator INOUYE. Our final witness for public education is a person who requires no introduction. I have certainly seen her on the screen quite often.

I stand corrected. We have other nonadministrative witnesses, but very likely the star of the show this afternoon will be Mrs. Anita F. Allen, the elected chairman of the elected Board of Education.

Welcome to the committee, ma'am.

Mrs. ALLEN. Thank you. Good afternoon.

Senator INOUYE. This may be the first time you have sat next to the superintendent.

Mrs. ALLEN. I think perhaps you have been reading the wrong newspapers. It is not that bad.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Mrs. ALLEN. I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear before you today on behalf of the District's elected Board of Education to make some remarks concerning our fiscal year 1972 public school budget request.

BOARD-RECOMMENDED BUDGET

Recognizing the economic plight that confronts the Nation's Capital, the board and school administration officials spent many weeks in working sessions and conferences, seeking to curtail expenses wherever possible. Even after this careful review, the level of funding requested by the board of the Mayor in our "hold-the-line" budget represented an increase of $16.3 million over current year costs.

Holding the budget at the $155 million level was no easy task for us, as I am sure you have been able to judge from the testimony already given today. In considering the educational services that can be provided within this total, the board weighed alternative levels of quality and performance for each and arrived at what the board and the school administration believed to be the best possible mix of educational services for the people of the District of Columbia in a program costing out at $155 million.

FOUR PRIORITIES

The $155 million fiscal year 1972 budget adopted by the board highlights four priorities:

1. To significantly raise the level of academic achievement of all students in the areas of reading, writing and oral communications, and mathematics. It is in these areas that our greatest need lies, and the

school system under policy direction of the board is currently attempting to bring into full operation in the next school year a massive focusing of its resources to raise the level of academic achievement of all its students.

2. To radically expand full-time programs for children with severe handicaps and learning disabilities. We are currently meeting perhaps less than one-half the need that exists in this area. We feel we must do better.

3. To strengthen and expand career development programs. The rising unemployment rate for Black youth makes it imperative that we do more and better than we have ever done before.

4. To maintain and strengthen noneducational services which are vital in the support of a quality education program for the District of Columbia public schools. The importance of these supporting services as an underpinning for the entire educational process cannot be exaggerated.

In the two public hearings held by the board on the proposed budget the predominant theme expressed by the witnesses was one of great concern about the astronomical unmet needs that confront us on the one side, and the inadequate financial resources that are available on the other. The board recognized both these problems and has tried to provide the maximum educational services that are possible within the limited financial resources available.

Balancing of Programs

The $155 million "hold-the-line" budget the board submitted to the mayor would have hopefully only kept the system from losing ground. However, this was not the case. Even at the funding level the board recommended to the mayor that we are in fact losing ground in some important areas in order to make gains in others where we think the payoffs are greater or more important. The balance of the $155 million proposed budget, from both an educational and an economic standpoint, lies in the tradeoffs among program components that the board and the administration have determined to be necessary to achieve the four priorities that the board proposed $155 million budget emphasizes.

Minimum Funding Requisite

We cannot afford to do less than we are now doing. We ought to be doing much more and be constantly striving to find ways to improve our system. Our children need at the very least the educational services that the board's $155 million "hold-the-line" proposal would permit. Anything less would amount to gross negligence of our school children on the part of the Government.

BUDGET REQUEST INADEQUACY

The $144 million level of funding recommended by the mayor will seriously cripple our public school system and have a catastrophic impact on our city and its people for decades to come. As I have previously stated, a $144 million budget will not permit us to carry on the present level of educational services, much less to continue our

efforts to expand and strengthen programs which will resolve the continuing decline in achievement levels among the inner-city children.

Several new and improved services are included in our "hold-the-line" budget. Except for those in the area of special education funding for these increases has been largely provided through reductions in ongoing programs.

ELIMINATION OF NEW AND IMPROVED SERVICES

Should our committee and the Congress adopt the school budget recommended by the mayor, the following new and improved services will be eliminated:

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Except for the staffing of the new Mamie D. Lee School for the Mentally Retarded, it will be necessary to reduce the expansion of special education services, including the following:

1. Additional teachers for children with special learning disabilities—almost a hundred children will be kept on waiting lists.
2. Elementary crisis resource teachers—classroom teachers will have virtually no support in serving children with disruptive emotional problems.
3. Eliminating the additional support to provide a quality boys'-girls' junior-senior highschool for adjustment problems at the secondary school level.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The following planned services will be eliminated:

1. Additional reading and mathematics specialists to be assigned to work in individual schools in support of the school-level academic achievement program designed to significantly raise the level of reading and mathematics.
2. An adequate number of social workers to provide support for several hundred pregnant girls who are attempting to continue their education in regular secondary schools will be eliminated.
3. The second S.T.A.Y. school to provide education opportunities for the thousands of dropouts and out-of-school youth who want to continue their studies for a high school diploma.

We have one such school now in far Northeast Washington where I attended the graduation exercises three years ago. We had over 300 youngsters who had taken advantage to go back and finish their education.

We wanted the board to establish a second of these schools again to help meet the needs of those who find themselves on the street, but want to come back in and get a high school diploma.

Senator INOUYE. May I interrupt you?

Mrs. ALLEN. Certainly.

Senator INOUYE. You speak of positions being eliminated. These positions are not in existence, are they?

Mrs. ALLEN. In our $155 million budget we are asking for these services.

Senator INOUYE. These are new services?

Mrs. ALLEN. These are the new and improved services which we will not get in the Mayor's budget, if accepted.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The major new effort to establish cooperative education programs to prepare students for meaningful career-entry employment will be more than cut in half.

ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

The following planned services will be eliminated:

1. It will be impossible to support the adult demonstration center, currently funded under a special Federal grant which is scheduled to end June 30, 1971.

2. It will be impossible to provide support for five community schools currently supported by the Mott Foundation, whose grant terminates June 30, 1971: Beers, Emery, and Richardson Elementary Schools, and Johnson and Paul Junior High Schools.

OTHER AREAS

The following planned services will be eliminated:

1. The full range of needed improvements in the custodial care and maintenance of school buildings.

2. Adequate staff development resources to help teachers to adopt new methods of instruction, and to strengthen the efficiency of administrators.

3. Improvements in planning, research, and evaluation along with improvements in citywide administration.

4. The research and support staff for the Board of Education.

ONGOING EDUCATION SERVICES WHICH MUST BE ELIMINATED

The elimination of the improved educational services that I have just mentioned will not be sufficient to meet the reduction required by the Mayor's budget level of $144 million. It will be necessary, therefore, to cut ongoing education services to meet the mayor's budget recommendation.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL REDUCTIONS

Now, I want to give you some of these ongoing services which will have to be reduced:

1. Additional classroom teachers at both the elementary and secondary level * * * resulting in an average pupil-teacher ratio of 28 to 1 at the elementary school level and 26 to 1 at the secondary level. There will be more oversized classes, and many small classes and some small schools may have to be closed out.

2. Teacher aide positions at the elementary level—these are positions that we have—and all those aides not required for safety at the secondary level.

3. Programs in art and vocal music must be reduced by one-half.

4. Foreign language at the elementary school level, which has been a very successful program, will be eliminated before grade 5.

EDUCATION PRIORITY AND FUNDING REQUISITE

I cannot believe that this committee and the Congress, and certainly not the chairman with his compassion, will knowingly approve the school operating budget which would eliminate the services and programs I have just mentioned. If we are to improve the quality of education, we must have sufficient financial and human resources to teach all our children effectively, including those who require specialized teaching. Education in my opinion must have first priority in the city budget and not second or third.

We believe that the educational needs of the District of Columbia are overwhelming and that they merit a positive response. As a general rule, other communities' school budgets are heavily supplemented by State funds for certain vocational and special education programs. In the District, all that we have is what we get from Congress, and these are necessarily viewed as a substantial part of our operating budget.

DECLINING PERCENTAGE OF DISTRICT BUDGET

As if this alone were not enough, the schools' share of the tota District budget has also been declining in recent years. In fiscal year 1965 public education represented 26 percent of the total D.C. budget. In fiscal year 1971 the figure was down to 23.1 percent, including supplementals. Our "hold-the-line" budget of $155 million represents only 22.7 percent of the total. In the Mayor's budget for fiscal year 1972, the operating request for the public schools stands at an intolerably low $144 million or only 21 percent of a total operating budget of $685 million.

SUGGESTED BUDGET REQUEST INCREASE

We feel very strongly that the public school budget informally submitted to your committee by the Mayor and the City Council does not even begin to give public education the priority it should and must receive. We must, therefore, appeal to your committee and the Congress, as the ultimate determiner of public policy and priorities in the Federal City to help establish priorities for the city to meet recognized needs. We call on you who have the ultimate responsibility for our well-being to correct the failures of the administration by approving a very minimum appropriation for the children of this city in the matter of $155 million.

We owe our schoolchildren at least a $155 million investment. Such an investment would bring about an improvement in our city and Nation. To the extent that we enhance the quality of our children's preparation for living and work, to the extent that we reduce dropout rates and recapture dropouts into the educational process, to the same extent, I am convinced we reduce the problems of public welfare, crime, health, and drug addiction.

Now, the superintendent commented on the capital improvement budget, and I will make just a few brief remarks on that.

Senator INOUYE. We will be considering that on April 19 and 20.

Mrs. ALLEN. Would you care that I not comment on it at this time?

Senator INOUYE. If you wait until that time.

Mrs. ALLEN. All right, fine.

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I plead with you, in behalf of the Board of Education and the public schools of the District of Columbia, that you join with us in making improved education happen in the Nation's Capital by appropriating at least $155 million for our operating budget in order that we may give our children next year a better chance for success than we have provided for them this year.

GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH SCHOOL OFFICIALS

Senator INOUYE. Mrs. Allen, I thank you very much for your presentation. We will do our best to provide as much as we can. I cannot help but conclude, after reading your statement and listening to the Mayor and his representatives and Dr. Scott, that you people on the whole agree with each other. Somehow, I must have been misled by the press or by TV reports.

DIFFERENTIATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, INDIVIDUAL BOARD MEMBERS, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

However, there seems to be some basic disagreement between your Board and the Superintendent's office on the matter of school policy. So if I may, I would like to hear from you what you feel to be the responsibilities of the Board as a Board, and Board members as individuals, and your definition of responsibilities which you feel are fixed in the office of the Superintendent, and his administrative staff.

Mrs. ALLEN. All right. I would like to send you for the record a policy statement which the Board of Education did just agree upon, vote on, unanimously, I believe, in January of this year, which represents the joint thinking of the Board overall with respect to education, educational needs, and policy matters in the city.

I would like to present that for the record, if I may.

(The statement follows:)

POINT OF VIEW

January 20, 1971

The Board of Education, which was established by Public Law 90-292, "District of Columbia Elected Board of Education Act." April 22, 1968 and elected by the citizens of the District of Columbia, is responsible for the establishment of goals and policies for the Public Schools of the District of Columbia. In carrying out its responsibility to formulate educational goals and policies, the Board of Education has determined that the following principles should underlie its decisions in all matters under its jurisdiction:

The major goal of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia is to provide quality educational programs for all its students.

The achievement of maximum feasible integration -- racial, economic, cultural, and social -- is consistent with quality education, and in our pluralistic society, we do all children a disservice to allow them to be isolated by any of these categories.

All students can learn when provided with the proper resources and effective instruction. Students may have varying abilities, but each has an equal right to development of his full potential.

Appropriate and effective student involvement serves as a stimulus to learning.

All employees have a right to choose an organization through which they may be represented collectively.

Every reasonable effort must be made to provide maximum safety and security for students and school employees.

Plans for school construction should be consistent within budgetary limits with city transit and renewal plans and with projected population needs.

The cooperative interaction between the community and the school system is essential for the success of the schools.

The needs of students are of primary importance in the organization and operation of all aspects of the school system.

The Public Schools of the District of Columbia must be provided with adequate financial support. In addition, we seek necessary fiscal autonomy.

Relief for overcrowded and inadequate space facilities in the schools must be provided.

The Board of Education, in affirming its commitment to these principles, recognizes the need to direct all available resources toward achievement of the following major objectives:

10. To provide a suitable physical environment in our schools to facilitate the various educational programs.

11. To provide a continuous and honest appraisal of how well the school system is meeting the needs of its students. To this end the Board holds itself and each employee accountable.

12. To provide for a meaningful and active partnership with the community, individually and collectively, to ensure maximum utilization of the total resources of the community in improving the effectiveness of the schools.

The Board of Education recognizes its own responsibility in striving to accomplish these objectives and seeks the support and concerted efforts of every segment of the school community in building an effective school system.

1. To provide each student with fundamental skills which will give him the freedom to explore and select learning activities which are important to him and his family and which will enable him to participate fully in society.

2. To provide those services essential to the maintenance of an efficient learner system and in a manner that will minimize the number of dropouts.

3. To provide certain services to the very young of our community incorporating the best that is known of early childhood education.

4. To provide learning experiences which are meaningful for the world of work.

5. To provide a program of special education for the exceptional children who cannot profit from regular classroom instruction, in spite of the various learner-oriented support services supplied by the school system.

6. To provide a program of compensatory education for the educationally disadvantaged children wherever they are located.

7. Seek to provide a program of continuing education commensurate with the needs of the community.

8. To provide a continuous program of staff development for all members of the staff to ensure an ever evolving program to better the quality of instruction.

9. To provide appropriate learning materials and services in sufficient quantity and variety to be available to every child.

ROLES OF SCHOOL BOARD AND ADMINISTRATION

Mrs. ALLEN. You asked what the Board sees to be its role and the role of the administration. I think that we have available to us all of the classic examples, classic books on School Board relationships with the administration, and we have committed ourselves both in contract and in rules of the Board, we think, in practice to making the policies for the school system.

By law, we have as the Board of Education responsibility for seeing that there is an efficiently run and operated educational system in this city. So that the Board's role as the Board views it is to establish policy. We have, as you well know, practically no staff so that our staff is the school administration. We see, therefore, the Superintendent as the chief staff officer and the chief administrator of public education in the city.

The Board members have no responsibility as individuals, have no authority as individuals. We have authority only when acting as a Board or in concert. We recognize that. That is not to say that I have any control over the other 10 elected members of the Board of Education, nor what they say, nor what role they project.

I have no control over what kind of picture they give of what goes on in the school system. There are those who, for their own reasons, wish to create and have been very successful in creating a kind of conflict picture that I think is not necessarily the case.

So far as the further responsibility of the Board, however, it has appeared to the Board of Education that in carrying out our responsibility, we do, in fact, have more than responsibility to enact policies. It gets to be very much like "Alice in Wonderland," where we see and enact policies or establish regulations, and then nothing ever happens out in the schools.

So, the Board has taken the position that it does, in fact, have a responsibility to the constituency that elected us to see that the reasonable policies which we carry out are, in fact, implemented, and we always have said that if the policies do not work that the administration has a responsibility to come back and suggest to us additional policies or changes in existing policies.

INVOLVEMENT OF POLICY DECISIONS

Senator INOUYE. So you feel it is part of your responsibility to be involved in the implementation of your policy decisions? And to participate in the active administration of the educational system?

Mrs. ALLEN. No. My answer is "No" to both of those. We do feel we have a responsibility to see that our policies are implemented. That means we would expect that there will be reports at a regular time and that the Board would have some way of knowing that that which has been approved by the Board is, in fact, being implemented.

The Board members, themselves, have neither the time nor inclination to be involved directly in the administration of the public schools. I think that is true generally of all of us.

VIEWS ON BUS SUBSIDY CONTROVERSY

Senator INOUYE. This question is not directly related to your activities, but it does affect the schoolchildren. This is the matter of bus subsidies: Can you advise me as to your views on the bus subsidy controversy?

Mrs. ALLEN. Well, I do not know the particulars of that which has gone on between the City Council and the Mayor, Mr. Chairman. I would say that a great number of children in this city have to go long distances and that it is simply not possible for the parents of these children, many of whom have several children in the family, to pay 40 cents or whatever the going rate is these days, to send the children to school in the morning and bring them back home in the afternoon.

Whatever is necessary should be done to see that, first of all, those children who need free transportation, because of the distance of the schools, to have free transportation. The Board has approved that.

Secondly, we feel whatever arrangements are necessary to provide for low-cost public transportation should be made.

INVOLVEMENT IN MCKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Senator INOUYE. I note that in your concern for firm policy guidelines, you have been involving yourselves in the problem of McKinley High School students and their expenses or indebtedness in the Virgin Islands. Can you tell us what the present status is?

Mrs. ALLEN. The status of the investigation of that situation?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mrs. ALLEN. The Board was very much concerned about what changes in policy were necessary to see that whatever took place with respect to that trip did not happen again.

Senator INOUYE. How much was involved, about $20,000?

Mrs. ALLEN. I am afraid it was more than that.

Mr. HENLEY. $33,000.

Mrs. ALLEN. $33,000.

Senator INOUYE. $33,000?

Mrs. ALLEN. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Who is going to pay for this?

Mrs. ALLEN. That is the question that has not yet been decided, sir, so far as the Board is concerned. We have asked, first of all, the District government to provide us with internal audit personnel to review what went wrong in the administration of that particular senior class trip. We asked for this because we did not get the answer otherwise, and we thought that as the Board we should know, so that we could see that whatever policy changes were necessary were made.

The additional questions have been referred to the district attorney for legal consideration.

Senator INOUYE. Would you care to tell this committee your thoughts, share with us your thoughts on the Clark plan?

Mrs. ALLEN. Well, yes. I would be happy to.

Something over a year ago, the Board, as a whole, in conferences discussed the fact that we do have responsibility for seeing that our children who graduate from senior high school can at least read their diplomas. We feel we ought to be able to do a little bit more than that. We feel we ought to be able to turn out graduates from this city, from these schools, who are prepared to go on to higher education, or who are prepared to go into the job market, who are prepared, in other words, to be functioning citizens.

As the conversations developed, it turned out that we were agreed that before we could take on any fancy or high-tone kinds of objectives, as a practical matter we would have to be sure that the children who

spend 12 years in our public school system every day, faithfully attending, had certain basic minimums guaranteed to them.

We felt that among these were the ability to read, to compute and to communicate verbally, orally.

So we undertook through the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, Dr. Kenneth Clark, Director, the development of a plan. We put certain restrictions on Dr. Clark. First of all, we wanted a plan that could be implemented by September. We did not feel we had any more years of these children's lives to waste and, secondly, we thought that we wanted a plan that would not be totally dependent upon additional outside resources because, again, being a practical kind of individual, I did not feel we could sit and wait with the hopes that there would be somehow or other massive sums of additional outside money made available to us.

Third, we wanted a program that would be a citywide program. I think you will find, sir, almost any kind of program that you look for or are interested in, in existence somewhere in the District of Columbia schools, some classroom of some school. We wanted something that would raise the academic achievement level across the city, because we were tired of pilot projects, tired of educating some children and not other children.

So the Board on a, I think, 9-to-1 vote, approved the academic achievement plan. I might say that is unanimity for the District of Columbia School Board.

We approved the design. The administrators moved very enthusiastically to take the steps necessary to help us to implement that plan last September.

The plan basically says that most of our children are normal children and all normal children can learn if they are taught effectively.

That sounds very simple, but you will find that there are many teachers, even many parents, many paid school personnel, who do not believe that is the case.

We set out then on that assumption, that our children could learn if taught effectively, with the goal to teach them effectively. We believed that it was possible and the Board of Education still believes that it is possible to raise the academic achievement level of the children across this city significantly, by bringing to bear the resources available to this system in trying to reach, retrain our teachers, if necessary, but mostly by focusing on what happens to the child, and the teacher in the classroom.

So, while we have been concerned with the overall support services, while we are concerned about overall administration, while we are concerned about organization and reorganization, the Board has almost single-mindedly continued to focus its attention and its concern on the child in the classroom. We think nothing else really matters in this system. Everything else should be really supportive of that.

You asked me how I feel about it. I believe very firmly in the design having had two children in this system, and with two who are my responsibility still in this system. I believe that it is possible to teach the children and I believe there are children who are going to school, loved and well-cared for, fed, with places to study, who are not learning. And I know it is possible, if we concentrate our efforts on those children, to raise their academic achievement levels.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to serve in a partnership with all of you here to bring this about, and I wish to once again thank you for your participation this afternoon.

Mr. Clark has a question.

PROMOTION WITHOUT READING ABILITY

Mr. CLARK. Testimony has indicated that under present policies, pupils who cannot read adequately may be promoted to the next grade. Now, one task of the Board is to set policy as you said so well. Another task was fulfilled when you enter into the contract with the Teachers Union. I believe it is the members of the Teachers Union that permit this policy of promoting nonreaders. Do you agree with this policy?

Mrs. ALLEN. Do I agree with a policy of promoting nonreaders?

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

Mrs. ALLEN. No, I do not believe in the policy of promoting nonreaders. I believe in teaching the children. I believe it is possible to teach them so they can be promoted.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT PLAN

In approving the academic achievement plan, the Board undertook several other major steps as part of that design. One of those was to establish minimum floors for each grade level and those floors for both mathematics and reading have been carefully spelled out.

Now, this will require a modification in our promotional policy, and again dealing with our Chief Administrator and the only contact we have directly, the only person responsible to us, we have asked the Superintendent to give us this year a statement of what the interim promotion policy will be. And, secondly, we have asked him to tie in for us within the next month, the long-range promotion plans that he intends to establish as they will be identified with academic achievement.

We do not feel that we should plan to keep all of the children back indefinitely. We feel that we ought to teach them.

Mr. CLARK. That is understood. But it is true that the Board is the party that entered into the contract with the Teachers Union and it is true that it is the members of the Teachers Union that permit this policy of promoting nonreaders, is it not?

Mrs. ALLEN. I am not quite sure that is the case, sir, that the teachers have responsibility for just promoting nonreaders. I think the school system itself has to share the responsibility for the policy.

There is a policy as you heard earlier, I think from someone of retaining the child a year. This means that the child reading at the fourth grade level can be promoted to seventh grade. If a child is 13 years and 7 months, he goes to junior high school, whether he is ready or not, mostly because he is too big to stay in the elementary school.

I do not think that is a policy of the Washington Teachers Union. I think it is a policy that has been established by the school system over the years and one which the Board of Education is asking to have changed. First of all, we must see that the children do reach at least a certain minimum academic achievement level at each grade.

And then we must have identified for us what the revised promotional policy should be.

Mr. CLARK. Thank you very much.

MINIMUM STANDARDS

Senator INOUYE. I believe Dr. Scott has indicated that you are in the process of establishing these minimum standards.

Dr. SCOTT. In terms of relating such to promotion, in terms of grading, yes.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott has indicated that these congressional investigations have served to widely publicize the poor image of the school system. I suppose these hearings today and yesterday may serve this unfortunate purpose, but it was not my intention to project a poor image of the school system in the District of Columbia. My intention was to dig up enough facts so that I can present the strongest case possible to my colleagues, when the time comes to support your budgetary request. So please know that I will do my best to see that the children of the city of Washington receive the very best possible education that we can provide. And in the weeks to come I may have to call upon you to provide us with additional assistance. So I hope you can make yourself available.

Mrs. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, I am always available, and, as a Member of the Board, I appreciate the attention you are giving to the public schools and do, in fact, believe you will do the best you can for us.

STATEMENT OF MRS. FLORA ROBERTS, PRESIDENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PTA

Senator INOUYE. In line with the committee's policy to invite non-Government witnesses, we have invited Mrs. Flora Roberts, the president of the District of Columbia PTA, and Mr. William Simons, president of the District of Columbia Public School Teachers Union.

Are these two people here? Please step forward, please.

Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Simons, I am sorry for having kept you people waiting so long.

Mrs. Roberts, in your capacity as the spokesman for the Parent and Teachers Association, would you tell us briefly what your chief concerns about the school system are.

Mrs. ROBERTS. Yes, sir. Thank you, Senator.

I think at this time parents have two primary concerns. The first is the safety of their children and the teachers in the school buildings. Secondly, of course, is their concern with the educational program itself.

We are concerned that apparently for so many years things have not been happening in the classrooms which one would assume would happen. Children have not learned to read, children have not yet learned to do arithmetic, children have not learned to write or speak effectively.

We were heartened, I think, as a group, when the Board adopted the Clark plan. Because for the first time a recognized outside educator was saying that the children in the District of Columbia could learn if they had effective teaching in the classroom.,

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT PLAN

We are somewhat dismayed that it is now April and we do not see too many visible signs in the classroom of the academic achievement plan. We were very distressed that the first step toward the academic achievement plan implementation was the heterogeneous grouping of children. We think this is something that might come after the Clark plan has been in effect for some years, so we can reasonably assume that children of a given age would have similar academic skills.

At this time we do not see taking our children as numbers throwing them into a computer, pulling out 30, sitting them in a class and saying, "the teacher teach." We have found evidence of as much as 8 years difference in reading levels in a classroom. This is an impossible situation, not only for the teacher but for the child. The teacher teaches in the middle of the group. The bright child is neglected. The slow learner, the child who does not have these reading skills, simply sits. Therefore, we wrote to the Board of Education asking, please, let there be some modification of this heterogeneous grouping at this time.

Dr. Scott has tried to remedy these great differences. I am not sure this has been effected in each classroom.

We are also concerned about this promotional policy, how we end up with children in senior high schools who cannot read. Parents have asked for years for these minimum floors and although minimum floors have been prepared, it is our understanding that the word went out with the minimum floors that this shall not be used in interpreting the promotional policy.

Parents simply want to be assured that when they send their children to our public schools for 12 or 13 years that on completion of the senior high school program that we can assume our children have been taught the basic minimum skills, whether they want to go on with their education or whether they want to go into the job experience.

CLOTHING CHILDREN

There is one tiny item in the Clark plan which we have not seen the Board of Education seek to implement in its proposed budget. It is one that we asked for at the public hearings before the budget was drawn up. We are firmly convinced no matter how great an academic program you have, how strong it is, that if a child has no clothing to attend the classes, your program is not going to reach that child.

We asked, we pleaded, to simply show their faith, to show that they feel a commitment to feed children, to clothe them and put a simple little $30,000 item in the budget, which would say to the community, we do believe it is the responsibility of the government agency to see that children are clothed when parents cannot provide this service.

We have done this for 50 years, I believe, in the District of Columbia. The PTA has provided a student aid program. But we are convinced that having used clothing drives, getting clothing from the suburbs, that you simply do not ever match the clothing to the child's needs. To get a cocktail dress or a bikini, or something in a used clothing drive, does not send a child adequately clothed to school.

We had hoped that even with the budget restraints, that the Board—because Dr. Clark did include this as a part of his program—that the Board would have picked up this item and made a commitment to the children in our schools.

We have many concerns, Senator, but these are our primary ones, stated as briefly as I can state them.

HELP OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

Senator INOUYE. Mrs. Robert, may I assure you I share your concerns. All of them are very important and the little item you spoke of that you described as being minor is not minor in my mind, and we will seriously consider including that in the final budget.

What you are seeking is not outrageous at all. I think we should be able to assure every parent that when his or her child receives a diploma from this school system, he has been educated.

The matter of security is a matter of great concern to all of us, and we will follow up the Superintendent's recommendation that a police officer be stationed at every school.

We will be waiting to study his recommendation.

Let me assure you we will do our best. Thank you very much.

Mrs. ROBERTS. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. SIMONS, PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON TEACHERS' UNION

ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAM GOODLOW, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE

RESPONSIBILITIES OF TEACHERS' UNION

Mr. SIMONS. Mr. Chairman, I have with me Mr. Goodlow, legislative representative of the union.

I am pleased to be here this afternoon to share with you some of my viewpoints with respect to the coming budget. I have often described this process that we go through in formulating and getting a budget for the District of Columbia as one of which the late Rube Goldberg would be very proud.

Senator INOUYE. I agree with you, sir.

Mr. SIMONS. However, before I begin my commentary on the budget, per se, I would like to shed a little light on the response given to the Superintendent yesterday with respect to promotions and also Mrs. Allen covered that in her remarks.

To the uninformed, the indictment is made, the union was totally responsible for simply moving children on regardless of what happened. To those who know, the union was not responsible for the policies which existed prior to January of 1968. Said policy stated that, all peoples who had reached the age of 13.7 shall be moved on to the junior high school. People who had reached the age 8.5 shall be moved out of the first grade. Further, teachers were subjected to administrative pressures not to fail too many pupils because this would give the school a bad record.

Senator INOUYE. May I stop you at this point? Can you document that?

Mr. SIMONS. Oh, yes; I can document it. I have taught in the school system for 18 years.

Senator INOUYE. Is this the practice today?

Mr. SIMONS. It is not the practice today, because it was against this background, but to be a Teachers' Union negotiator reserves the right for teachers to exercise professional judgment.

Senator INOUYE. Well, this was before 1968?

Mr. SIMONS. That is correct.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

DEALING WITH CHILDREN

Mr. SIMONS. Of course, I would also like to call your attention, nobody dealt with the educational aspect of how you deal with children, per se. It is not always necessary that a child be reading on a fourth grade level for him to be in a fourth grade class to participate in various activities. We give lip service to the fact individuals are different and that they mature at different rates both physically and mentally. Yet, at the same time, we say at the end of 4 years of schooling, every child should be ready to read on the fifth grade level. This is so inconsistent.

But be that as it may, we move on.

BUDGET PROCESS INNOVATION

This year we do have a new innovation in our budget process. Your committee has begun its hearings before the city government has completed its exercise in their futility. I must say I welcome this because it might indicate that we may get a budget that we can do something with, although that still remains to be seen because your side of the House of Congress cannot act by itself.

However, how long will the citizens of this last colony within the territorial limits of the United States continue to suffer this dehumanization? And I say that it is this kind of colonial psychosis which has gripped this city. This is one of the prime reasons why the education in this city is the way that it is. I am sure that our time could be better spent in dealing with matters of much greater importance. Certainly, the residents of the Nation's Capital are capable of dealing with the budget as well as other matters. Home rule, I know, as you have found out in Hawaii, has not solved all of the problems. But at least it would certainly eliminate some of the present frustrations which now exist.

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES

The question which you raised yesterday with the Superintendent of Schools concerning the increased per capita expenditures for the schools could be answered in a number of ways. I regret I was not here if he responded to that.

I would simply call to your attention a few facts about what has happened over the past years. You know, education in this city and in this Nation has never received the financial resources commensurate with the lip service given to its importance. Sometimes I become cynical and say this Nation really does not want an educated populous because it wouldn't know what to do with them. Witness, for example, the 50,000 scientists and engineers who are either unemployed or on

welfare or underemployed. Now these are people who have negotiated the educational maze and have had successful job experience and now they are simply on the scrap heap at the present time.

Now, when you start from a false premise, since education has never been given the adequate financial resource and you build upon that false premise, anything you come up with is going to be false. So, if we really want to find out what can be done, let us put the money there and then we can lay the blame on the fact that the people responsible for it, you know, did not produce.

INVOLVEMENT IN BUDGETARY PROCESS

Senator INOUYE. Are you involved in the budgetary process, sir?

Mr. SIMONS. Unfortunately, I am not involved in the budgetary process.

Senator INOUYE. Are you called upon to make suggestions?

Mr. SIMONS. Well, sometimes. It is not on a regular basis. Well, of course, I might say this with respect to that. This is one of the things that in the collective-bargaining process here in Washington, D.C., since the Board of Education has no final say as to what the budget is going to be, we do not enter into that phase of bargaining whatsoever.

Yes, we do make recommendations. The year before last, when we had an effort involving the community and teachers, there was considerable input from the teachers as well as the community into the budgetmaking process. This year, unfortunately, this was not the case.

EFFECTIVENESS OF MONEY

Now, I would like to call your attention to the fact, even though you increase the amounts of money, if the money is not delivered on time, where it can be most effective, you might as well not have it.

I simply call to your attention the time that the budget for the District of Columbia has been approved over the past 10 years: April 8, 1960—which is the earliest date during this period, and the ideal time for a budget to be finalized in order to make adequate preparation for the coming year. What happened after that: September 21, 1961; October 23, 1962; December 30, 1963; August 22, 1964; November 2, 1966; November 13, 1967; August 10, 1968; December 24, 1969. And I might call your attention that this budget on December 24, 1969, after the budget was enacted, because of financial straits of the city, the budget was frozen, so that the additional funds could not be used.

It makes no difference if you increase the amount of money, if the money is not delivered. You might as well not have increased it.

What does this do in terms of trying to operate a school system? No. 1, you hire your teachers in the spring. That is when most school budgets are finalized. Since we do not have a school budget, we cannot hire the number of teachers necessary. So December 24, you get a budget authorizing 300 additional teachers. Where do you find those persons available to come on board?

Also, you cannot plan on a jiffy basis. We sit down and revise things we think might make a difference but we cannot put them into effect, because the money is not there and there we are.

EFFECT OF DEFICIT BEFORE 1954

A third response would indicate that the system is still suffering from the deficit of the separate but unequal educational system which existed before 1954. Congress has not begun to appropriate the money necessary to overcome the devastation wrought by this experience.

INFLATION

Finally, on this point, I would simply call to your attention that the meager increases that have been appropriated have been seriously eroded by the rent and inflation which has gripped this Nation for the past several years. Therefore, these increases merely represent a standing still rather than progress in terms of additional money being available for the department supply.

FUNDING REQUEST

It is interesting to note here two comments which were made at the very outset of the budget consideration for the coming fiscal year. Dr. Hugh Scott stated:

> This budget does not reflect our needs for quality education nor will it allow for a major assault on the impediments to academic excellence.

Hear the words of the Deputy-Mayor Graham Watt:

> The new city spending proposal will be a completely inadequate response to meet the needs of this city . . . I wouldn't call increasing class size a very pleasant way to come up with adequate financing.

These statements indicate the "joy and hope" expected from the budget under consideration.

If Congress really wants to get the onus off its back concerning its treatment of public education in this city, it could appropriate the amount which has been suggested which might make a difference. It has been estimated that $224 million is necessary to do the job. Why not try that amount and then the real accountability would rest on the school system to produce. Certainly this is not asking too much from a legislative body that has deemed but to spend $115 billion to finance the most horrendous fiasco this Nation—no—this world has ever known. And we are still spending money down a rathole. Certainly some of these funds could be made available for improving the domestic programs in the Nation, as well as helping people in a constructive way around the world, and certainly relate here at home in the Nation's Capital.

We could have made better use of some of these funds.

BUDGETARY CONCERN OF TEACHERS

There are budgetary concerns of our teachers and I simply would outline a few of them. The matter of class size, We contend there is a definite relationship between class size and teacher effectiveness. Mrs. Roberts, who spoke in terms of the heterogeneous grouping and I defy anyone to come up with an effective teaching program of heterogeneous groupings with 40 to 45 people in one class with one teacher.

Heterogeneous grouping, per se, there is nothing wrong with it providing you are going to have the necessary support and resources in order to do the job. I do feel that children of all ranges of abilities,

backgrounds, should be put together, in developing a common experience, but if you are not going to do it with the proper resources, you are going to end up in failure.

So class size is important and in spite of those who will say there was no definite relationships or the studies that say we have not seen any more effectiveness in reducing the class size, no, we have never tried that here in Washington, D.C. Let us try it here and then if it does not do any different, then we have to take another look at it.

I am talking about the number of pupils per class, not the average class size. When Mrs. Allen spoke of the ratio going up to 28.1 in elementary and 26.1 in secondary, what you are really saying is that instead of classes of 40 this year, you are going to have classes of 45 and 46. Because you are talking about an average size and we are talking about each individual class.

Second, there is a pressing need for personnel in the school to relieve the teachers of the noninstructional duties. Too often, the emphasis is put on the paper work rather than the student. So the teacher is required to do this report, do that report, perform this duty, perform that duty, and a good bit of the time is lost to the student because of the various and sundry noninstructional tours that are asked of the teacher.

Funds are overly needed for staff development. Mr. Nickens in his presentation this morning made this clear, and we are in total agreement. It is indeed ironic that nearly all businesses, including the Federal Government, have ongoing programs for improving the efficiency of its employees. This is sorely lacking in the educational establishment. Not only here in Washington, D.C., but across the Nation.

Finally, I would suggest that the entire budget structure be reorganized in order to provide more flexibility in the use of funds. Nearly each year money is returned because of the inflexibility of the system. During the past decade, approximately $5 million of appropriated money has been returned to the Treasury because of the way that the system operates; that we cannot reprogram the money in time to take full utilization of it. You check your figures on that. You will see what I am talking about.

Essentially the priorities should be placed on providing direct services to the children rather than on increasing the number of bureaucrats who fall on each other, pushing papers to make work. Teachers working with pupils is the real need.

HIGH PRIORITY OF EDUCATION

In concluding this presentation, the Union calls upon Congress to live up to its commitment but education is of the highest priority in the city. I have already mentioned the fact about how one could really become cynical if you begin to examine the things that really happen, where you have an unemployment rate of over 6 percent and still rising. Even if you turned out students who were capable of functioning, where would the job opportunities be.

Also, in the South, the number of black teachers and administrators who have been disgraced from their jobs because of the so-called American goal of integration. These people, too, have negotiated the

educational system and they are not limited, but they are capable and have successful work experience. Yet, we are not able to accommodate them. We push them aside.

So it leads one to ask the question, what is the real point in all of this, because we really do not mean it.

Since there is no immediate hope for freedom in the colony, it is then incumbent upon you to provide the necessary resources to make the Nation's Capital a model showplace.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SCHOOL SYSTEM

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Simons, I thank you very much for your participation this afternoon. I have made several statements indicating my concern for people of this city. I have been an advocate of home rule for a long time.

Mr. SIMONS. You have, sir.

Senator INOUYE. And I can well imagine the frustration and the dehumanizing experiences that one has to go through. I realize that this city is a unique one. I have said this many times, from a socioeconomic-political standpoint. But I know of no school system in the United States as of this moment which has received carte blanche approval of their expenditure request, and I hope that you are not trying to find a congressional scapegoat for some of the shortcomings of the system.

Mr. SIMONS. No; I am not blaming Congress per se. I do hold you responsible as I pointed out, in the time of the delivery of funds. That is your responsibility since you do not give it to us, and in that you cannot shirk that responsibility for failure to do your job on time.

Senator INOUYE. I realize that and I also noticed that you criticized this committee for beginning the hearing before the city finished their exercise in futility.

Mr. SIMONS. I did not say that in a critical manner. I said this is an innovation, I believe. This is the first time this has happened and I welcome this opportunity because then, you know, your work is underway. However, unfortunately, you know, it takes two to tangle. The other side will not act as promptly as you so this was not critical at all.

HOME RULE CONSIDERATIONS

Senator INOUYE. We are presently considering a proposal to change the fiscal year to the calendar year system. It is under serious consideration by the Congress, and we think this might be one of the solutions to the problem you have just addressed yourself to.

But you indicated that I could spend my time doing better things than concerning myself with these matters of great importance. Although I am a Senator from the State of Hawaii, and although I did not request this position, may I assure you I consider the future and the welfare of the people of the city of Washington of great importance.

Mr. SIMONS. May I again comment? I was not speaking in terms that the citizens of Washington, D.C., and matters pertaining thereto are not of grave importance. I am simply suggesting here the residents in Washington, D.C., could well handle these things. There are other matters that Congress of the United States should be concerned with

and not with a city of some 800,000 residents. See, I am a native Washingtonian and I have vowed I am going to vote for mayor some time before I leave this earth. So it is only in those terms that—I do not expect to go any time soon—it is only in those terms that I am saying that you have more important things to do.

Senator INOUYE. You do not have to worry about my time.

Mr. SIMONS. My time is your time.

I would like to take this time——

Senator INOUYE. As long as we do not have home rule for the city, we will have to make the best of it. I agree with you that the people of the District of Columbia can do a better job than I, and I do not say it as an insult. It is just a matter of fact.

Mr. SIMONS. Right.

Senator INOUYE. But we do not have home rule here, so let us make the best of it.

Mr. SIMONS. Well, we are making the best of it, but I would be remiss in my responsibilities if I did not draw this to your attention at every opportunity that I can. And I will continue to do it, and you can rest assured I am fighting just as hard in order to participate in the full democracy that we are known for across the world as a democratic nation.

CLARK REPORT

I would like to, at this time, just for a few minutes make some comment with respect to the Clark report which has been a controversial issue here in the school system, and to simply put it to you from another perspective.

First of all, if you are going to have any program that is going to make sense, and is going to have an opportunity to work, you are going to have to involve the people in it who are trying to be responsible for making their program work. This was not done in any way in the formulation of the Clark proposal.

Secondly, Mrs. Allen talked about the fact she wanted a program, but she did not call for any additional funding, you see. Now, there are questions about it. One of the essential components of the Clark proposal was the massive influx of teacher aides into the system. If future aides don't cost money, I don't know. We have teacher aides and title I schools. There are some 35 schools so designated. What are you going to do with the rest of the 135 with respect to that component which costs money?

The testing costs money; we had no money allocated for testing. So we go into the budget to try to find money to come up with $725,000 for tests for a testing program.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION

Senator INOUYE. I have just one question to ask you. A good portion of the budget will have to be financed from Federal contributions. There is good reason for this, fully justified. I personally feel much more can be given. Should there be some limitation as to the Federal contribution?

Mr. SIMONS. Limitation to the extent that the Federal Government pays its fair share for taking so much of the property off tax rolls and also in utilizing the services of the city. I think it should be based on that kind of formula and it should be a fixed percentage so we do not get into the same kind of argument that comes about every year.

I would also call to your attention that you can go back and check over the years, the amount of money that has been authorized that has never been appropriated, you see. Which could have been made available to the city. Yes, I do think that the Federal Government should increase its payment to the city. I do not think it should be totally unlimited, though. I am not asking for that at all. But in terms of the property being occupied and the services that are being performed——

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Simons, if you have further statements to make, could you favor us by submitting it for the record. I am not trying to cut you off, but I have been here for 5 hours now continuously and I have an appointment out of town at 3. I am afraid I will not be able to keep that appointment unless I leave here immediately.

So I want to say once again, I appreciate your participation. If you do have further remarks to make, please feel free to submit them and we will be very happy to make them a part of the record.

Mr. SIMONS. If it is necessary for you to have me again, I am available.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator INOUYE. I would like to announce that our hearings will stand in recess until Monday, April 19. We will meet in room 1318 at 9:30 in the morning, beginning with the General Accounting Office. We will begin our consideration of the capital budget. Until then, we stand in recess.

(Whereupon, at 2:25 p.m., Friday, April 2, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 9:30 a.m., Monday, April 19.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1971

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 9:40 a.m. in room 1318, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel K. Inouye (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Inouye and Percy.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN

Senator INOUYE. This morning we resume our hearings by taking up several District of Columbia budget matters, which the committee has asked the Comptroller General to comment on.

Before proceeding, I would like to apologize to our Deputy Mayor, Mr. Watt, for I regret that on the final day of the hearings, prior to our Easter recess, I failed to provide you with the opportunity to present your statement in response to a number of questions I raised earlier. Your statement has been transmitted to this committee and if you wish, it will be made a part of the record, if you would like to present it here.

Mr. WATT. No. If it is made a part of the record, Mr. Chairman, I would appreciate that. Thank you, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, so ordered.

(The statement was previously submitted and appears on page 769.)

STATEMENT OF NORMAN E. JACKSON, DIRECTOR, SANITARY ENGINEERING

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ROBERT R. PERRY, ACTING CHIEF, BUREAU OF SANITATION SERVICES

BERNARD DAHL, ACTING CHIEF, WATER POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION

PURCHASE OF HOUSEBOAT FOR WATER SAMPLE COLLECTION

Senator INOUYE. I have another matter that I would like to take up before calling upon the GAO. I requested Mr. Norman Jackson, Chief of the Department of Sanitary Engineering; Mr. Robert Perry, the Acting Chief of the Bureau of Sanitation Services; and Mr.

Bernard Dahl, the Acting Chief of the Water Pollution Control Division, to appear this morning. I appreciate your presence here, gentlemen.

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. During the conduct of our hearings prior to the Easter recess one of the subjects of concern was a certain houseboat purchased by the sanitation department for the purpose of collecting water samples from the Potomac River in the Washington area, and downstream, to check the level of pollutants. As I stated then I think this is a most salutatory purpose.

I did indicate concern, however, about the procedures employed in making this purchase from the Sanitation Department's general maintenance and replacement funds. I also questioned the cost of the vessel, and the need for such an elaborate vessel for this purpose. I questioned whether this was a wise and necessary expenditure of public funds, especially when it appears that everyone is crying for money.

WASHINGTON POST ARTICLE DEFENDING PURCHASE AND QUOTING MR. DAHL

On April 8th the Washington Post had an article by Carl Bernstein which contained a strong defense of this purchase and I believe Mr. Dahl was quoted at length in this story.

(See article on p. 1738 in Appendix.)

MISLEADING TESTIMONY CONCERNING BOAT DESCRIPTION AND COST

According to your statement, Mr. Dahl, the houseboat was purchased as a replacement for an open 15-foot boat which was neither seaworthy nor did it provide protection from the elements. Through your description we were treated to visions of your pollution technicians leaning over the side of a small open boat and spilling acid on themselves in an effort to make the necessary analysis, in an old and unstable craft.

The following day, due to the initiative of the party purchasing the replaced vessel who contacted my office and the press, we are shown the replaced vessel, not a 15-foot, unseaworthy craft, but a 26-foot day cruiser with automatic winch, counter space, a 200-horsepower motor and, according to the new owner, in mint condition, and it is still in use at the present time.

I am now advised that neither Mr. Jackson, Chief of the Department, nor Mr. Dahl, Chief of the Water Pollution Control Division, had at any time seen the old ship. Yet you described the ship with great expertise and personal knowledge.

According to the hearing testimony the new houseboat was described as a production model by you, Mr. Jackson, and by you, Mr. Perry. It was defended as more elaborate than necessary because it was a production model and to have it specially made would have added to the cost even if a less elaborate model was purchased.

Now I am informed by the manufacturer and the dealer that this vessel was custom built and roughly twice the cost of the production model.

I can understand your desire, and that of your department to defend your actions but the committee will not tolerate a deliberate use of the press for the expression of what I consider a misstatement

of facts in an apparent effort to mislead the public into thinking you have been unfairly dealt with in the course of these hearings.

Neither will I countenance false statements in the course of these hearings. If you don't know the answers I suggest that you so acknowledge and I shall provide you with an opportunity to seek out the answers for the record.

To pursue the course followed in this matter is to demean the press and these hearings and I hope that this message comes through with clarity to you and others who will be appearing before us here.

Gentlemen, I think it would be most helpful for those of you who have been involved in this matter to now set the record straight. If you feel I have been unfair in my conclusions, if you feel that the facts we have produced are wrong, now is your opportunity to so indicate. If you wish to correct the record, we welcome you.

Water Quality Monitoring Program on Potomac River

Mr. Jackson. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. If I may, with your permission, I would like to read a statement.

Mr. Chairman, I welcome this opportunity to fully describe to you the circumstances which led to the purchase last fall of a water quality monitoring boat. I hope the discussion this morning will clarify the situation by making all the facts known to all interested parties.

Since 1938 the District has conducted a water quality monitoring program on the Potomac River. This program was instituted to measure the effect of the newly completed first District of Columbia sewage treatment facility, as well as other discharges from the District and neighboring sewerage systems. The program has had and will continue to have a vital purpose to gauge the immediate and long-term benefits of investments in water pollution control facilities. To emphasize this point, I should mention the fact that the District and its suburban partners in Maryland and Virginia are committed to expending $360 million to expand and improve the District of Columbia water pollution control plant at Blue Plains during the next 4 years.

Severity of Water Pollution Problem

The program for improving and expanding the District's plant stems from a recognition of the severity of the water pollution problem in the National Capital area. The high cost results from the fact that advanced technology will be required to effectively deal with the problem. The boat in question is a very small but important element in the overall water pollution control program now being implemented by the District and its neighbors.

I think you will agree, Mr. Chairman, the establishment of a river sampling program in 1938 was a farsighted action by the responsible District officials. As the pollution problem grew and intensified, so did the need for greater river coverage and more sophisticated analytical devices and techniques. Over the years, this has required replacement of relatively simple craft with successively larger and better ones. In each case, the old boat was not replaced until it was no longer a reliable means of water transport. In other words, we view the purchase of a $21,500 boat in the context of equipment replacement, using funds appropriated for that purpose.

Defects of Old Boat

The old boat—26 by 8 foot Inland Sea steel hull—was replaced because of defects in four principal areas: (1) Safety, (2) working conditions, (3) reliability and maintenance, and, (4) suitability.

I will now enumerate specific defects under each of the four general headings.

Safety

The aft deck, where all sampling and sample preparation for laboratory analysis were performed, was completely open to the elements. As a result, the deck sometimes became coated with snow or ice. Combined with rough water and the lack of an adequate safety railing, the slippery deck could be quite hazardous.

Access to the aft deck was by means of steep metal steps which constituted a safety hazard, as they had to be negotiated while the boat was rocking and were only partially protected from the elements.

The boat sank four times—twice while on sampling trips and twice while docked.

Working Conditions

The need for a satisfactory working environment on the boat is demonstrated by the fact that the length of the trip is 45 miles during the months of November to April. This trip is made every week, often under severe weather conditions. It requires approximately 10 hours on calm water running with the tide, and up to 12 hours on rough water. From May to October, on alternate weeks, the trip involves 90 miles and requires 13 to 16 hours, depending on weather conditions. Every other week, the coverage is limited to 45 miles. The following defects were reported:

The heating system was inadequate, with no heat in the aft deck working area.

The boat had inadequate sanitary facilities, consisting only of a hand operated toilet which had been installed in the forward rope locker and no facilities for washing hands.

Reliability and Maintenance

On a number of occasions, the sampling trip was not made because the boat was not in proper operating condition. On one occasion, the crew was stranded on the river all night as the result of engine failure. The following is a partial list of major repairs and operational problems:

The boat was taken out of the water at least three times a year for hull corrosion control. On several occasions, the bottom was so deteriorated welding was required.

The engine consumed excessive quantities of fuel, causing it to frequently exhaust the fuel supply. An extra tank was installed but this did not completely solve the problem.

The engine was rebuilt or overhauled twice and replaced three times. Four crank shafts were replaced, the transmission required overhauling three times, and the engine block was replaced twice.

It required extreme effort on the part of the foreman of the Auto Equipment Shop and other mechanical personnel to keep the boat running.

Suitability

With only 18 square feet of working space on the open aft deck, the boat was too small. The increase in number and types of samples during recent years demanded more working space. In addition, certain laboratory analyses are now performed on board in the interest of improved reliability of data.

Investigation of Various Types of Boats and Specifications

As a result of these deficiencies, the Water Pollution Control Division investigated various types of boats which were commercially available, and conferred with personnel of the Chesapeake Technical Support Laboratory, Water Quality Office, Environmental Protection Agency. It was concluded that a commercial houseboat would best serve the needs. Specifications were prepared to detail our needs and included the following:

1. Twin pontoons to provide stability and to permit a sampling well to be installed thru the deck and be protected by a roof. The location of this sampling well was chosen to eliminate the opportunity for falling overboard during sample collection.
2. Adequate work area and storage space.
3. Adequate sanitary facilities including toilet, wash basin, and potable water system.
4. Enclosed heated cabin area, large enough to provide adequate space for sample preparation.
5. Twin engines to provide additional reliability in the event of an engine failure.

Solicitation of Bids

Ten bidders were solicited for the houseboat by the District of Columbia Procurement Office. Nine bidders failed to respond and the 10th bidder submitted a "no bid." District of Columbia Procurement then solicited two firms for a negotiated purchase of the houseboat. Only one of these firms, Prince William Marina, Inc., would consider negotiation. Their proposal in the amount of $21,500 less trade-in allowance for the old steel cruiser was accepted.

The houseboat was paid for from the Water Pollution Control Division's equipment allotment of operating funds. The old boat was purchased on December 12, 1960, at a cost of $9,321.

Mathematical Model Studies of Potomac River Estuary

The water quality data acquired by the Department of Sanitary Engineering is used by the Environmental Protection Agency in its mathematical model studies of the Potomac River estuary. These studies have important long-range implications for water quality management in the Washington area. The data is also sent to: The Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, District of Columbia Department of Human Resources, and the Naval Research Laboratory.

District's Commitment to Sampling Program

The District is committed to a continuation of the sampling program by virtue of the fact that 80 percent of the treated waste water

discharged to the Potomac in the Washington area comes from the Blue Plains facility. The District of Columbia-Federal Water Quality Standards also oblige us to continue this activity. In our judgment, replacement of the old boat was essential to a continuation of this important program. A houseboat proved to be the type of vessel best suited to the need. The States use comparable craft for the same purpose. For example, the Water Quality Investigations Division of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources owns and operates seven boats, including a 41-foot cabin cruiser. The original cost of that vessel was approximately $60,000. It has a galley equipped with a stove and refrigerator and sleeping accommodations for four. Since the boat was purchased in 1965, special monitoring and laboratory equipment valued at about $15,000 has been installed. The Department of Natural Resources owns well over 100 additional boats.

USE OF BOAT FOR OFFICIAL BUSINESS

We see nothing improper in the use of a houseboat. The Department of Sanitary Engineering's new boat has not, is not, nor will it be used for any purpose other than official business.

Mr. Chairman, it was certainly not our intent to mislead this committee in any way whatsoever. I tried to respond with the best knowledge I had at the time. And if we couldn't answer questions we tried to respond to them as best we could.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my written statement. We will certainly attempt to answer any questions which you may have.

PREVIOUS STATEMENT REGARDING LENGTH OF BOAT

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Jackson.

I would like again to reiterate that the Chair has indicated on several occasions we are with you on the merit of this program. I am not against it. I think it is a good program. I want you to check on the pollution of the Potomac River. Nor have I at any time suggested this vessel was being used for improper purposes. My only question was when asked, why did you say this was a 15-foot unseaworthy craft when it was 26 foot?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I do not think I said that. I think probably Mr. Dahl did; he can comment on this.

Senator INOUYE. The article so states.

Mr. JACKSON. I think perhaps it could be certainly attributed to an honest error.

Senator INOUYE. It was repeated a couple of times.

Mr. DAHL. When I was contacted by the reporter, I was asked this question. I was recalling from memory; I was not in the position to review the purchase of the boat at the time it was purchased. My only recollection was from what I had been exposed to from my general knowledge during that time. And I had recollected in error to the reporter the boat which was in use before the 1960 boat was purchased. This was the smaller, 15-foot boat. I was aware we were doing all of our lab work and all of our sampling work in the open area.

In regard to my statement of seaworthiness, I was not reporting as to the design of the boat, but rather the structural reliability of the boat, both from a safety standpoint, as far as the hull's condition and

the fact that the engine had had several problems with it, and cost of repairs to us to be done for some time.

Senator INOUYE. In other words, you have never seen the old ship?

Mr. DAHL. I had not been on the ship, no.

TESTIMONY TO EFFECT BOAT WAS PRODUCTION MODEL AND MANUFACTURER ADVICES RESPECTING SPECIAL MODIFICATIONS AND PRICE INCREASE

Senator INOUYE. But you gave the committee the impression you had been there and the technicians were having great problems. Secondly, why did you give us the impression that this was a production model when, in fact, it was custom designed?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, it is our information now that this was not custom designed for our particular purpose, but that it was a houseboat available on the market for which we negotiated in order to make modifications to it. I would like Mr. Perry to comment on that, if you would, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. We are getting involved in semantics. When you have a production model and seek special modifications, doesn't it then become custom built? Because your manufacturer advises me you could have gotten a production model just as good, for about half the price.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I know nothing of that statement. Mr. Perry may have some knowledge on that. May I ask him to reply?

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I would agree we are talking about definition here. We did make changes from the production model in the size of the refrigerator, the length of the counter, this type of thing. But we did seek out a boat on the market which would best suit our needs. I did not feel that this was a specially constructed boat.

NECESSITY FOR NEW BOAT

Senator INOUYE. We have been further advised directly from men who serve on the ship, the technicians, that they have communicated with you officially to advise you that a new ship was not necessary, that they were satisfied with the old one. Now, these are the men who worked there, the ones who are supposed to be in danger from the elements.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, there are two technicians who take samples on the river. Mr. Dillard Washington and Miss Doreen Carl. I worked with them during the time that we were discussing the boat, what type of boat we needed or whether we needed a boat, I met constantly with Mr. Washington, who has been doing this work for a long period of time and with Dr. Lapidus, who is in charge of the laboratory. Mr. Strakna, who is Dr. Lapidus' deputy in the laboratory, was in on one or two of these meetings but he was not in on all of the meetings. Mr. Strakna has not been on the river, to my knowledge—I am not sure when he was on a trip last—but I felt that Mr. Washington was the man who knew the most about the problems of the boat and he did express to me many times that we needed a new boat, we needed some changes.

We did discuss the possibility of repairing the old boat, of making modifications in the old boat, what could be done to make the old boat safe. Apparently, this was a meeting Mr. Strakna attended. After

some discussion, or after many discussions, on the safety and the problems of the old boat, I asked Mr. John Gateau, who was safety officer for the Division, to go on the boat, to take the trip on the boat, and to report to me fully his opinion of the adequacy of the old boat.

He did this and he reported to me that he was extremely concerned about the methods that the crew had to use in order to get the samples. He was concerned about other matters of safety on the boat and this was the final recommendation so far as I was concerned, to proceed and get a boat which would provide the safety that I felt was needed. I was primarily concerned about safety of the crew while sampling, and this was during January and February, during rough weather on the river when a man just does not have much of a chance if he falls overboard.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF BOAT

Senator INOUYE. I think the record should be further clarified to note that the ship that you purchased which was called Kayot Royal Capri—isn't that the name of the ship?

Mr. PERRY. I am not certain of the proper name.

Senator INOUYE. Wholesales for $10,700. However, this ship that you purchased wholesaled in Iowa, f.o.b. from the factory for $14,500, because of extras which you specified, two twin 120 horsepower mercury engines; electrical power unit; two 75 gallon tanks; automatic electric heat; two fuel gages; destroyer-type steering wheel; special helms seat; two engine-hour meters; complete 16-inch catwalk around the entire boat; and a 7.5 cubic foot electric refrigerator; an addition of $3,800.

So from this wholesale of $14,500, it retailed for $19,333, the difference being a 25-percent markup. Did you know that?

Mr. PERRY. No, I did not, sir.

Senator INOUYE. You were not aware of this $5,000 markup?

Mr. PERRY. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. You were the purchasing agent, were you not?

Mr. PERRY. No, sir. I was not.

Senator INOUYE. Didn't you order it?

Mr. PERRY. The District Procurement Office would handle the procurement of the boat. I wrote a specification of the type of boat that I wanted, that I thought would best suit the needs of the Department, and this was submitted to the District Procurement Office and it was then their job to procure the boat.

Senator INOUYE. The total was $19,333, plus transportation and some added extras the dealer put on, and the total confirmed in the contract sale price was $21,500. You never involve yourself in the final price that is paid?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir, I do.

Senator INOUYE. Weren't you aware of this markup?

Mr. PERRY. I was not aware that there was this percent markup, no. I did feel that the price that we were paying for the boat was in the area that we had discussed, that we would have to pay for a boat. We had been talking about having to pay in the neighborhood of $15,000, $20,000, $22,000 for a boat.

SEAWORTHINESS OF NEW BOAT

Senator INOUYE. How seaworthy is the new boat now?

Mr. PERRY. Pardon?

Senator INOUYE. Has it ever sunk?

Mr. PERRY. Yes. There have been two problems in the new boat, in this respect.

Senator INOUYE. So it is just like the old boat; it sinks?

Mr. PERRY. No, I disagree with that.

Senator INOUYE. It overturned?

Mr. PERRY. This was in the dock—would you like for me to explain it, sir?

RELIABLE TESTIMONY REQUISITE

Senator INOUYE. No, it is quite all right, sir.

All I want known is that this committee is as willing to spend as much money as your agency requires, but in the process of justifying purchases, I hope you will be a bit more careful with the facts. Because I do not think you can blame this committee if we begin to question the veracity of your Department, when all of these discrepancies appear.

Mr. PERRY. No, sir.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, we would welcome any questions from this committee. The Department is quite an old Department and we are anxious that there be no question of our veracity whatsoever. I think we do sometimes get into difficulties when we talk to the press, or the press talks to different individuals in our organization. It is certainly not our intent in any fashion whatsoever to deliberately use the press for expression of our case. We are perfectly willing to give this committee any information that they wish. I would appreciate very much any time you have any question, if you would come directly to me. I would appreciate it in order to get an opportunity to take a look at any situation causing you concern.

I think we have done nothing except to try to answer responsibly your questions. If we were in error in any way and our facts did not jibe, it is certainly not because we were trying to cover up anything whatsoever. We were only trying to give a true answer.

WEEKLY USE OF BOAT

Senator INOUYE. Just to clarify the record, because in the press it says you use this twice a week. During the winter, it is once every 2 weeks; is it not?

Mr. PERRY. It is once a week, year round. The only difference is that during the summer we take the longer trips. It is once a week year round.

Senator INOUYE. In the winter it is once a week, also?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I think I have to take the blame——

Senator INOUYE. I would like to suggest that during the other 6 days, we have other uses for it.

AVAILABILITY FOR OTHER USES

Mr. PERRY. We do use it on occasion and it is available for other uses.

Senator INOUYE. Like what?

Mr. PERRY. Well, right now, we are going to be using it to take soundings in the Dike Marsh area. Our surveying crew will be using it to take soundings in the Dike Marsh area because we plan to dump spoil from the construction of the treatment plant in that area. It is also available to our Health Services for fish kills and special investigations.

Senator INOUYE. But it has not been used yet?

Mr. PERRY. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, if I may, when an emergency is going to arise it may be used for special surveys, or fish kills, if this should happen, and for all of the purposes that occur in trying to run a program which, in the next 4 years, will amount to roughly $360 million invested in the water pollution control plant.

COMPARISON TO MARYLAND'S BOAT

Senator INOUYE. In your statement, you brought up a very revealing point, in which you indicated that the great State of Maryland has a $61,000 cabin cruiser, for this purpose and I somehow sense this competitive desire on the part of other departments—the Pentagon has limousines, so we must have limousines. People are out driven around, so some of us have to be driven around. If Maryland wants to have a quarter million dollar houseboat, it is up to them. They have their own taxpayers, we have our own here.

And at this time, you may disagree with me, but I still maintain from the evidence, that we could have gotten just as good a boat for much lesser price. I thank you once again for helping this committee clear the record.

POSSIBLE FULL-TIME USE OF BOAT WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

Senator PERCY. I have one question. Are there other communities using the same waterways that have need for such a testing program and has any attempt been made to share a common facility of a houseboat with them, or develop a service that would be out 6 days a week doing a testing program during times when it might otherwise be idle?

Mr. JACKSON. Senator, we have not—this is pretty obvious to develop such a program—we do have other jurisdictions which share our plant; namely, the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission for Maryland and, of course, Virginia. We charge them for their participation. They participate proportionately. We have considered this boat then as a tool that we have to use in order to discharge our responsibility, which is really a regional one at the present time.

Mr. Perry, do you wish to answer?

Senator PERCY. Is it your view then that this offers a facility and a service which other communities might make use of, which you might be able to charge them for so this can be a liquidating proposition? In that case you would possibly have enough income to offset the capital investment, wouldn't you?

Mr. JACKSON. Senator, from time to time we have performed sample analyses for other Federal agencies. This is on a reimbursable basis. I think if we followed your suggestion, it would take, of course, a large crew to take care of samples that might be taken for other jurisdictions. But the data that we gather is accessible and used regionally and these jurisdictions that you mention can very well participate in the results of that sampling and get it pretty much right now.

As you suggest, without any further, let us say, investment, because all of our results are generally public. They have access to them anyway.

UNIFIED SAMPLING PROGRAM

Mr. PERRY. Senator, I am a member of a committee which was established by the Potomac River Enforcement Conference. The purpose of this committee is to establish a unified sampling program among all of the affected jurisdictions. The committee is chaired by an employee of the Federal Water Quality Office and we are attempting right now to do just exactly what you have said, to establish a sampling program for the estuary which will run from Chain Bridge all the way to Chesapeake, and to share the cost or share the responsibility. We wish to have a unified sampling program that will be of value to all of us.

Mr. JACKSON. I might reemphasize, Senator, that part of the mission of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin Program is publication of sampling results from an established sampling program throughout the entire Potomac River Basin.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Reports of General Accounting Office

STATEMENT OF IRVINE M. CRAWFORD, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, CIVIL DIVISION, GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

ACCOMPANIED BY WILLARD L. RUSS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, CIVIL DIVISION

Status of District of Columbia Accounting Systems

STATEMENT OF DANIEL BORTH, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF POLICY AND SPECIAL STUDIES

ACCOMPANIED BY GERALD DeRYDER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF POLICY AND SPECIAL STUDIES

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator Inouye. At this time I would like to call upon the General Accounting Office's representative, Associate Director of the Civil Division, Mr. Irvine Crawford.

I believe you will be accompanied by other officials. I appreciate your assistance for appearing this morning. We would like to welcome you, sir.

Mr. Crawford. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have with me Mr. Willard Russ, who is an Assistant Director of the Civil Division, and who is responsible for audit work at the District of Columbia government.

I have a prepared statement which I will read, with your permission.

Senator Inouye. Please proceed.

Mr. Crawford. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, we are here at your request to discuss the proposed legislation concerning financing of capital improvement programs in the District of Columbia, the amounts of the various forms of Federal financial assistance to the District, and the management of motor vehicles by the District government.

You also requested that we discuss the status of accounting systems development at the District government. Mr. Dan Borth, Deputy Director of our Office of Policy and Special Studies, is here to discuss that matter following my statement.

Financing of Capital Improvement Programs

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Mr. Chairman, we would like to begin with the proposed legislation concerning capital improvement programs. The Comptroller General has furnished you a more detailed report on the proposed legislation which you may wish to insert in the record.

(The report follows:)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

B-118638

April 9, 1971

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Your letter dated February 16, 1971, requested that the General Accounting Office analyze and evaluate proposed legislation providing that (1) capital improvement programs of the District of Columbia be financed by the sale of District bonds rather than by direct borrowings from the U.S. Treasury and (2) Federal contributions be made to the District for the cost of the capital improvement program relating to institutions of higher education. The proposed legislation was sent to the Congress by the Director, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), on January 25, 1971. The proposed legislation is virtually identical to that sent to the Congress by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, on March 26, 1970, on which we furnished comments to the former Subcommittee Chairman by letter dated April 21, 1970.

The District's capital improvement programs are currently financed mainly through borrowings from the U.S. Treasury. These borrowings are for the accounts of the District's general fund and special funds. The general fund is used to finance construction of the general public works program of the District including school construction, contribution to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority for the city's share of construction costs of the rail rapid transit system, and for education facilities for the Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute. The special funds are used to finance highway construction projects; construction, operation, and maintenance of the water system and sanitary sewage works of the District; and construction of a sanitary sewer line from Dulles International Airport to the District.

The borrowing authority for each fund is based upon specific legislation. Within the established authority, Congress appropriates funds which the District may then draw upon through loans from the U.S. Treasury. The loans are usually for 30-year terms. Annual repayments of principal and interest are financed through the District's budget.

While the proposed legislation is similar to that on which we commented in our April 1970 letter, there have been certain changes which affect the comparison of the cost of borrowing from the U.S. Treasury and borrowing through the sale of District bonds.

The cost of financing through the sale of District bonds presented in our April 1970 letter was based on District plans to make annual payments into a sinking fund over a 30-year period in order to accumulate a sufficient amount to retire the bonds at the end of that period. In June 1970 a District official informed us that the sinking fund plan had been replaced by a plan to issue a form of serial bonds.

As we noted when we appeared before the Subcommittee last year, the sinking fund approach had the effect of leaving a greater average amount of principal outstanding over the total borrowing period and resulted in higher interest costs.

Also, in our April 1970 letter the calculation of interest cost which would be incurred if amounts authorized by the proposed legislation were borrowed directly from the Treasury assumed that principal would be repaid in equal annual amounts. We understand that interest and principal, taken together, would be repaid in equal annual amounts and have made the calculation of costs in this letter on that basis.

These changes do not alter the conclusion expressed in the April 1970 letter that, under the proposed legislation the cost of borrowing to the Federal and District Governments, taken together, would be higher than under the present financing mechanism.

Specific comments on the proposed legislation are as follows.

EFFECT ON LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

The Congress serves as the legislative body for the District of Columbia. Under existing borrowing authorities that would be repealed by the proposed legislation, capital outlay projects must be justified by the District as to their need and expected cost. The justifications are reviewed by the Appropriation Committees and funds are appropriated for approved projects. The District Government then draws the appropriated funds through loans from the U.S. Treasury.

The Director, OMB, in transmitting the proposed legislation to the Congress, stated that the bill does not affect the authority of the Congress, which will still control expenditures through the annual appropriation process. However, the proposed legislation is silent as to whether the District would still have to obtain congressional approval for its capital outlay projects. We believe that if it is the intent of the proposed legislation to leave the legislative process unchanged, this intent should be specifically stated in the legislation.

EFFECT ON PRESENT BORROWING AUTHORITY

Under the current method of financing its capital outlay projects with U.S. Treasury loans, the amount of District loans which can be outstanding is limited by the Congress through separate debt ceilings for specific types of projects. The authorities which would be affected by the proposed legislation provide that the District may currently borrow a total of $1,105.6 million from the U.S. Treasury. The District estimates that by the end of fiscal year 1971 about $516.9 million will be borrowed.

The proposed legislation would allow the District to finance its capital outlay projects through bond issues and grants from the Federal Government. The legislation provides that the bonds would be taxable and pay interest annually or semiannually. A District official informed us that if the legislation is approved, the District would sell 30-year serial bonds, the terms of which would provide for

equal periodic payments covering interest and repayment of principal. We were further informed that each year the District would request funds, through the normal appropriation process, which would be sufficient to pay each year's principal and interest on outstanding bonds.

Section 3 of the proposed legislation would establish a debt formula for computing the District's borrowing authority. It would allow the debt to increase as revenues increase. The proposed legislation provides that the new debt ceiling for outstanding capital program obligations would be the amount which can be amortized from 12 percent of all District revenues estimated to be received during the year with the assistance of a proposed Federal interest subsidy payment.

District revenues as defined by the proposed legislation would include all revenues derived from taxes, charges, and miscellaneous receipts, including all annual Federal payments to the District except:

1. Proposed Federal interest subsidy payments.

2. The debt service payment applicable to the Maryland and Virginia share of the District's water pollution control system.

3. Proposed Federal payments for District higher education capital outlay projects.

4. Any Federal grant-in-aid program.

Presumably, the legislation contemplates that the debt service on a bond issue would be calculated on a basis providing for equal annual amounts, representing both interest payments and provision for principal repayment. However, this is not clear in the proposed legislation and should be made clear. For the purpose of estimating the effect on the District's borrowing authority of the proposed legislation, we have assumed that the debt service would represent equal annual amounts over the 30-year term of the bonds.

On the basis of the District budget, the estimated revenues to be received in fiscal year 1972, as defined by the proposed legislation, would total about $730 million. Applying the 12-percent limitation on borrowing authority proposed to this amount results in a figure of $87.6 million.

According to a District official, $23.5 million of this amount will be required to be paid to the U.S. Treasury for outstanding loans of about $341.5 million. An additional $14.0 million will be required annually to repay additional estimated U.S. Treasury loan commitments through fiscal year 1971 of about $175.4 million. The remainder of the funds available for debt service, about $50.1 million, would be available to service the proposed District bonds.

We estimate that District bonds will yield effective interest of 7 to 8 percent and that the net interest to the District after Federal interest subsidy will be 5.25 percent to 6.00 percent (see page 7).

Under the proposed legislation, the additional borrowing authority would be the amounts which could be serviced by the $50.1 million in available revenues at 5.25 to 6.00 percent over a 30-year period. At 5.25 percent the additional authority would be $748.9 million and at 6.00 percent would be $690.1 million.

The total District borrowing authority under the proposed legislation would be then:

	If net interest expense to the District after subsidy was:	
	5.25 percent	6.00 percent
	(millions)	
Borrowing from U.S. Treasury under current arrangement	$ 516.9	$ 516.9
Additional borrowing through sale of bonds under proposed legislation	748.9	690.1
Total	$1,265.8	$1,207.0

It should be understood that the total District borrowing authority will be affected in future years by changes in District revenues and by changes in the interest rate levels at which District bonds can be sold. Also, since the legislation provides for Federal grants for District higher education capital outlay projects, these grants would provide for financing capital outlay projects outside of the borrowing authority. The District estimates that through fiscal year 1980 between $206 million and $220 million will be required for capital outlay projects of Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute.

Additional amounts may be required for D.C. Teachers College which is a higher education institution.

FEDERAL GUARANTEE OF DISTRICT BONDS

Section 4(a) of the proposed legislation would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase proposed obligations of the District when the purchase of such obligations is necessary to permit the District to make timely payment of principal and interest on outstanding obligations.

Purchases of District bonds by the Secretary would be made "upon such terms and conditions as to yield a return at a rate not less than a rate determined by the Secretary, taking into consideration the current average yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities." The Secretary would also be authorized to sell, upon such terms and conditions and at such price or prices as he would determine, any of the obligations he had acquired. All purchases and sales of District bonds by the Secretary would be treated as public debt transactions of the United States.

According to the Director, OMB, the language in section 4 concerning U.S. Treasury purchase of new District obligations to prevent

default on outstanding obligations is designed to increase the marketability of the District's obligations by providing what he termed a Federal "backup."

A U.S. Treasury official informed us that the provision would have the same practical effect on the bond's marketability as would a Federal guarantee. The U.S. Treasury official informed us that if the bonds were fully guaranteed (1) they would become a part of the Federal guaranteed public debt and (2) the purchasers would have direct recourse against the Federal Government if the District defaulted.

FEDERAL INTEREST SUBSIDY TO THE DISTRICT

The proposed legislation provides for a Federal subsidy to compensate the District for the higher interest rate expected to be paid because the bonds will be taxable.

Section 5(a) authorizes the Secretary to pay the District an amount equal to (1) one-fourth of the net effective interest expense, including fees, commissions, and other costs of issuance incurred by the District on its obligations or (2) the difference between the net effective interest expense incurred by the District on its obligations and the net effective interest expense which the District would have incurred had the interest rate on its obligations been equal to the interest rate on purchases by the Secretary pursuant to section 4(a); whichever is greater.

Section 5(b) provides that the Secretary purchase proposed obligations under the authority of section 4(a) when he determines that such purchase is preferable to the Federal payment of an interest subsidy to the District, which would be authorized when the bonds are sold to the general public. A U.S. Treasury official informed us that authority for purchases of proposed issues rather than making Federal payments toward net effective interest expense was included in the legislation to protect the U.S. Treasury from paying an excessive interest subsidy.

Inasmuch as section 5(a) provides two alternatives as to the interest subsidy, and section 5(b) gives the Secretary the option of not paying the subsidy by purchasing District bonds under section 4(a) at a price which will yield a return at a rate to be determined by him, it cannot be stated with certainty what the final outcome will be. However, given the intent of the legislation, it seems likely that the Secretary can be expected to pay the interest subsidy as determined under section 5(a). Further, the normal spread in interest rates between U.S. Treasury obligations and obligations similar to those proposed for the District, suggests that the alternative under section 5(a) of paying one-fourth of the District's net effective interest expense will prevail.

As discussed later in this report, estimates of the interest yield on the proposed District bonds ranged from 7 to 8 percent. On this basis a Federal subsidy of one-fourth of these amounts would range from 1.75 to 2.00 percent and reduce the net interest rate of the District to 5.25 to 6.00 percent. Such a net interest rate would compare generally with a going interest rate yield of about 5.70 percent for tax-exempt, 20-year-maturity municipal bonds in February 1971.

COST TO THE FEDERAL AND
DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS

To determine whether the proposed legislation would result in additional cost, we calculated the cost to the District and the Federal Government under both the present financing method and the financing which the District plans to use under the proposed legislation.

The District is currently paying 6.25-percent interest on 30-year U.S. Treasury loans. This rate was determined on December 31, 1970, and will remain in effect until it is recomputed on June 30, 1971. The rate, according to 9 D.C. Code 220, is to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is intended to reflect what the cost of money to the Treasury would be for borrowings at a maturity approximately equal to one-half of the period of time the loan is to be outstanding. We were informed by a U.S. Treasury Department official that the rate would be 6.125 percent if it was recomputed based on the February 1971 market.

A U.S. Treasury Department official estimated that under February market conditions, the proposed District bonds would pay between 7- and 7.75-percent interest depending on their specific nature. Also, we discussed the proposed issuance of District bonds with several brokerage firms. Generally, we were informed that, under the current market conditions, District bonds would yield effective interest of between 7.25 and 8 percent. We were further informed that the interest rate would vary with market conditions.

Because of the fluctuating market conditions, the unique nature of the proposed District bonds, and their uncertain marketability, we believe that it is impossible to make a precise estimate of the expected interest rate on the proposed bonds. We believe, however, that it is reasonable to assume that in the February 1971 market such bonds would yield effective interest of 7 to 8 percent.

A comparison of the 7- to 8-percent rate which would likely have been paid on District bonds issued in February 1971 with the 6.125-percent interest rate which would have been paid on U.S. Treasury loans shows that the rate of interest on the District bonds would have been higher by 0.875 percent to 1.875 percent. In terms of cost, this would mean that the Federal and District Governments, taken together, would incur additional cost of about $209,000 to $455,000 for each $1 million borrowed through bonds rather than U.S. Treasury loans over a 30-year period.

If the District borrowed $748.9 million at 7 percent through the sale of District bonds (see page 4), we estimate that the total cost would exceed the cost of borrowing from the U.S. Treasury by $156.5 million. If the District borrowed $690.1 million at 8 percent through the sale of District bonds, we estimate that the total cost would exceed the cost of borrowing from the U.S. Treasury by $314.0 million.

The following table shows the interest rate savings to the District, taken by itself, if bonds were sold under the proposed legislation.

	If District bonds yield: 7 percent	8 percent
Interest on U.S. Treasury loans	6.125	6.125
Interest on District bonds:		
Yield rate	7.000	8.000
Less U.S. Treasury subsidy (25 percent)	1.750	2.000
Net interest rate borne by the District Government	5.250	6.000
Interest rate savings to the District Government	0.875	0.125

We estimate that over a 30-year period the District would save between $31,000 and $202,000 in interest cost for each million dollars of bonds sold instead of borrowing from the U.S. Treasury.

We have not attempted to adjust the cost of the proposed legislation for the effect on tax revenues to the Federal Government and the District or the effect of the additional administrative cost associated with the issuance of bonds. Also, it should be noted that the cost of financing District higher education capital outlay projects would be transferred from the District to the Federal Government. These costs for Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute are estimated to be between $206 and $220 million through fiscal year 1980.

OTHER

Section 14(b) of the proposed legislation repeals the act authorizing loans from the United States Treasury for the expansion of the District of Columbia water system. The legal citation to the act is shown as 60 Stat. 195. This citation is incorrect and should be changed to 64 Stat. 195. Also, section 12(b) and 12(c) refer to "the District of Columbia Education Act." This title should be changed to read "the District of Columbia Public Education Act."

CONCLUSION

It appears that under the proposed legislation:

--The District capital outlay program would be removed from the Federal public debt, if the bonds are sold to the general public.

--The District would have a single borrowing authority for capital outlays rather than a number of authorities limited to specific purposes, thus encouraging greater flexibility in planning and financing District programs. Although we believe clarification is needed, the Director, OMB, has stated that the legislation does not affect the authority of the Congress which would still control expenditures through the annual appropriation process.

--The District would be able to borrow at an effective interest rate somewhat comparable to the rate paid by States and local governments.

--The District borrowing authority would be increased.

--An important part of the burden of financing District capital outlays would be shifted to the Federal Government.

We take no position on the need for or desirability of the proposed legislation. We note, however, that the cost of borrowing to the Federal and District Governments taken together, will be higher than under the present financing mechanism by virtue of the fact that District bonds sold to the public will necessarily yield a higher effective rate of interest than do U.S. Treasury securities.

Sincerely yours,

Elmer B. Staats

Comptroller General
of the United States

PRESENT FINANCING THROUGH BORROWINGS FROM U.S. TREASURY

The District's Capital improvement programs are currently financed mainly through borrowings from the U.S. Treasury. These borrowings are for the account of either the District's general fund or the special funds of the District and are usually for a term of 30 years, with requirements for annual payments of principal and interest.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL: BORROWING AUTHORITY FOR CAPITAL OUTLAYS AND SALE OF DISTRICT BONDS: INTEREST RATE

The proposed legislation would repeal most of the present borrowing authority and establish a single borrowing authority for Capital outlays, except for those pertaining to higher education. It would also provide for financing Capital outlays through the sale of District bonds rather than by direct borrowings from the U.S. Treasury.

Because of the unique nature of the proposed District bonds, their uncertain marketability, and fluctuating market conditions, we believe that it is impossible to make a precise estimate of the expected interest rate on the proposed bonds. Based on our discussion with various officials we believe it is reasonable to assume that in the February 1971 market, such bonds would yield effective interest of 7 to 8 percent.

Mr. Chairman, it is necessary to establish this interest rate because it is a factor in calculating the debt ceiling, the Federal interest subsidy, and the additional costs.

COMPARISON OF RATE ON BONDS WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Senator INOUYE. May I interrupt at this point? How does this compare, sir, with other jurisdictions, other areas?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Well, if we are speaking of State and local governments, they would normally have the benefit of issuing tax-free securities. I think that right now, for example, on a 20-year maturity bond, the average interest rate would be something like 5.5 percent.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DEBT FORMULA

Mr. CRAWFORD. The proposed legislation would establish a debt formula for computing the District's borrowing authority, which would allow the debt to increase as revenues increase. The debt ceiling would be the amount which could be amortized from 12 percent of all District revenues—as defined by the legislation—estimated to be received during the year with the assistance of a proposed Federal interest subsidy payment.

COMPUTATION OF BORROWING AUTHORITY

Using the estimated revenue to be received by the District in fiscal year 1972, we computed the amount of borrowing authority that would be provided by the proposed legislation. In making this computation, we recognized debt incurred under existing authority, and assumed that the bonds would pay an effective interest of from 7 to 8 percent; a Federal interest subsidy of one-fourth the effective interest expense would be paid the District, and the debt service on the

new District bonds would represent equal annual amounts over a 30-year term.

We estimate that if the District bonds would pay an effective interest of 7 percent, the total District borrowing authority would be about $1,266,000 under the proposed legislation, or about $160 million more than the District's present borrowing authority of $1,106,000. If the District bonds would pay an effective interest of 8 percent, the total District authority would be about $1,207,000.

FEDERAL GRANTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS

It should be noted that the legislation provides for Federal grants for District higher education Capital outlay projects and that such projects would not require the use of borrowing authority. The District estimates that through 1980 between $206 million and $220 million will be required for Capital outlay projects of Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute.

TAXATION OF DISTRICT BONDS

The District bonds would be subject to District, Federal, and local taxation and although not guaranteed by the Federal Government would have Federal backing through a requirement that the Secretary of the Treasury purchase District obligations whenever necessary to permit the District to make timely payments of principal and interest on its outstanding obligations.

District bonds in the hands of the public would not be a part of the Federal public debt.

Federal Interest Subsidy Payments

The proposed legislation would provide for Federal interest subsidy payments to compensate the District for the higher interest rate expected to be paid because the bonds will be taxable. This payment would normally be equal to one-fourth of the effective interest expense including fees, commissions, and other costs of issuance incurred by the District on its obligations.

As noted previously, it is estimated that the effective interest rate on the proposed District bonds would be 7 to 8 percent at February 1971 market levels. On this basis the Federal subsidy to the District would likely range from 1.75 to 2 percent and reduce the interest rate of the District to 5.25 from 6 percent. Such interest rates would compare generally with the yield of tax-exempt, 20-year-maturity municipal bonds in February 1971 of about 5.7 percent.

To determine the additional cost, we calculated the cost to the District and the Federal Government under both the present financing method and the financing method which the District plans to use under the proposed legislation.

Interest Rate Under Present Law

Under the present law, the District is required to pay an interest rate on borrowings from the U.S. Treasury which will reflect what the cost of money to the U.S. Treasury would be for borrowings at a maturity approximately equal to one-half of the period of time the

loan is to be outstanding. We were informed by a U.S. Treasury Department official that the rate would be 6.125 percent if it was computed on the basis of the February 1971 market.

COMPARISON OF RATES UNDER PRESENT LAW TO PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Using this rate in comparison with the estimated 7- to 8-percent rates for District bonds, we estimate that the Federal and District Governments, taken together, would incur over a 30-year period additional cost of about $209,000 to $455,000 for each $1 million borrowed through bonds rather than U.S. Treasury loans. If the District were to borrow up to the maximum unused authority it would have under the proposed legislation, we project an additional cost of $156 million at the 7-percent rate; $314 million at the 8-percent rate.

However, because the interest rate borne by the District would be 5.25 to 6 percent after the U.S. Treasury interest subsidy there would be a savings to the District, taken by itself, compared to the 6.125 percent for U.S. Treasury loans.

We have not attempted to adjust the estimated cost of the proposed legislation for the effect on tax revenues to the Federal Government and the District.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes the part of my statement that relates to the proposed Capital outlay legislation.

EXCLUSION OF BONDS FROM PUBLIC DEBT

Senator INOUYE. In order to emphasize certain points, I would like to repeat. Under this bill the bonds will not be part of the public debt; is that not right?

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is correct, unless the Secretary of the Treasury were obliged to buy the bonds in order to provide the backup that I referred to in my statement.

ADDITIONAL COST AND FEDERAL INTEREST SUBSIDY

Senator INOUYE. And you say over a 30-year period there will be an approximate additional cost of about $200 million, which will not show up as an additional cost to the District; is that not correct?

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is correct.

Senator INOUYE. And yet this is a cost; isn't it? Cost item that somebody must pay?

Mr. CRAWFORD. It is a cost that will have to be borne eventually. If you look at the Federal Government and District together, there will be this additional cost.

Now, the District has the benefit of the interest subsidy, and this brings their net interest rate down to the 5.25 to 6 percent range, which is quite favorable to them.

Senator INOUYE. Would you say from the standpoint of proper accounting procedures, that this cost should appear as part of the District cost?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think it is a true cost of the District capital outlay program.

Senator INOUYE. Under this bill, it will not appear?

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is correct.

RATIONALE OF TAXABLE BONDS IN LIEU OF TAX-EXEMPT BONDS: LOSS OF REVENUES

Senator INOUYE. What is the rationale in making these bonds taxable and supported by subsidy, instead of having tax-exempt bonds like other jurisdictions?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I believe, Mr. Chairman, this is a Treasury Department policy. I think the rationale is that the tax revenues lost to the Treasury when obligations are tax free exceeds the interest savings to the issuing organizations.

CONCURRENCE OF CITY IN LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

Senator INOUYE. At this point, would the city wish to comment?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, on the program that we do have before the Congress, including the Senate, for consideration, is an administration bill and it does have the full support of the President and the Office of Management and Budget. It has been carefully developed over the last 2-year period. It was first submitted last year and deferred because of time until this session of Congress for full and, hopefully, final consideration. We hope it will be approved.

We consider it to be an enlightening and responsible program for financing our Capital outlay program, and we feel it is consistent with the requirements of the District of Columbia at a time when we are moving forward with an expanded Capital program. In terms of specific details, we can be responsive to any questions.

OPINION ON ISSUANCE OF TAX-EXEMPT BONDS

Senator INOUYE. Would you be opposed to a program which is followed by every other jurisdiction on permitting you to issue tax-exempt bonds?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, the legislation that we are supporting was developed and considered by the administration and had the full endorsement of the administration. It is our responsibility to endorse that proposal. I think at that rate, we endorsed the proposal that is before the committee, and of the taxation principle that is a part of it.

PURCHASING GUARANTEED BONDS

Senator INOUYE. In other words, whoever purchases the bonds would be purchasing with the guarantee of the Federal Government; isn't that correct?

Mr. CRAWFORD. It amounts to a guarantee. They usually refer to it as backup. I think the distinction is that if it is a guaranteed bond, there is recourse directly to the Treasury by the holder.

Senator INOUYE. In other words, when the bonds are purchased, they are not purchased on the basis of the credit rating of the District of Columbia?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I believe that is true.

ANTICIPATED PURCHASERS OF BONDS

Senator INOUYE. Now, what sort of persons or organizations would purchase these taxable bonds?

Mr. CRAWFORD. This would vary. It could include pension funds, colleges, and individuals. Some purchasers of the bonds would be

taxpayers and some would not. They would pay at different rates of taxation. It is very difficult to estimate the tax revenue losses.

Senator INOUYE. On a competitive market with tax-exempt bonds, there may be some who prefer to purchase taxable bonds?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I believe so.

Senator INOUYE. I never purchase bonds but——

Mr. CRAWFORD. Well, I believe if you are a nonprofit organization, for example, you would prefer to purchase taxable bonds because they yield much higher. The tax-free feature of municipal bonds would not be as appealing. If you are an individual who was in a very high income bracket, then the purchase of a tax-free bond becomes quite attractive. If you are in a very low income tax bracket, it is not attractive because you have to accept a much lower interest yield, and it is not worth it.

Senator INOUYE. Well, whoever purchases this would have to by necessity be in the high income bracket?

Mr. CRAWFORD. A municipal bond, tax free? I believe that if he were prudent, he would be in the high income tax bracket.

1971 PROPOSAL FOR SALE OF BONDS

Senator INOUYE. I note that a proposal was advanced last year on the sale of bonds. Is there any difference between this present proposal and the one which was advanced last year?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am sorry, I am not familiar with what was passed last year.

Senator INOUYE. No, it was suggested last year. It was not passed.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Oh, yes. This proposal is very similar to the one that was advanced last year.

Senator INOUYE. Would you just proceed, sir?

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO THE DISTRICT

Mr. CRAWFORD. The subcommittee requested that we also comment on Federal financial assistance to the District.

In response to the subcommittee's request, we made a compilation of the estimated Federal financial assistance to the District of Columbia for fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972. The Comptroller General has furnished you a detailed report on the compilation.

Included in the Federal assistance which we considered as benefiting the District and its residents are the Federal payments to the District, the Federal grant and contract assistance through the District government and other public and private organizations, and other assistance rendered by federally financed agencies and organizations.

There may well be some difference of opinion as to what should be included or not included. For example, there are benefits to the District for certain use of the U.S. Treasury, the Smithsonian Institution, the District of Columbia National Guard, and various national parks located in the District. We have not included amounts for the associated benefits because we had no basis for determining such amounts.

BENEFITS TO DISTRICT

We estimated that during fiscal year 1972 the District will benefit from—

$160 million in Federal payments;
$337 million in Federal grants and contract assistance; and
$147 million in other Federal assistance.

The total Federal assistance would be then $644 million. This compares with total estimated assistance during fiscal years 1970 and 1971 of $484 and $540 million, respectively.

Senator INOUYE. The report entitled "Estimated Federal assistance to the District of Columbia for fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972" will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The report follows:)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

B-118638

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In response to the former Chairman's request dated December 3, 1970, and your letter dated February 8, 1971, the table which follows shows estimates of Federal assistance to the District of Columbia for fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972. The sources used by us to gather this information and the estimating methods are identified in the footnotes to the table.

The table shows the amount of the Federal payment to the District of Columbia and the amount of the Federal grant and contract assistance to the benefit of the District and its residents through the District Government and other public and private organizations. Also, the table shows other Federal assistance to the benefit of the District and its residents.

No attempt was made to compile all Federal expenditures made in the District. Excluded were Federal expenditures which were readily identifiable as not specifically benefiting the District and expenditures for salaries, services, and supplies. Excluded also were payments to recipients for unemployment insurance, retirement, social security, and other similar payments.

Further, no attempt was made to estimate the amount of assistance to the District and its residents for certain use of the U.S. Treasury, Smithsonian Institute (except for one neighborhood museum), District of Columbia National Guard, and various parks located in the District.

No opinion is expressed or implied as to whether Federal assistance to the District is relatively greater or less than such assistance to the States. None of the data has been audited, although care was used in the collection and compilation procedures.

Sincerely yours,

Elmer B. Staats

Comptroller General
of the United States

ESTIMATED FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(In thousands)

	Footnotes	Fiscal year 1970	1971	1972
FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
General Fund		$108,166	$126,000	$153,000
Assistance to Finance Salary Increases		- 0 -	8,000	- 0 -
Assistance to Finance Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970		- 0 -	5,000	- 0 -
Assistance to Finance Capital Outlay Program		- 0 -	- 0 -	7,000
Total Federal Payment		$108,166	$139,000	$160,000
FEDERAL GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FROM:	(1)			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare--				
To District Government		$ 75,714	$ 91,137	$110,780
To Public and/or Private Organizations		13,857	13,730	13,730
Office of Economic Opportunity--				
To District Government		787	4,128	3,730
To Public and/or Private Organizations		16,159	16,761	16,761
Department of Agriculture--				
To District of Columbia		4,799	3,674	3,843
To Public and/or Private Organizations		6,217	14,729	20,763
Department of Transportation--				
To District of Columbia		32,372	13,699	33,090
To Public and/or Private Organizations		313	313	313
Department of Justice--				
To District Government		3,777	3,295	1,006
To Public and/or Private Organizations		720	720	720
Department of Commerce--				
To District Government		197	241	- 0 -
To Public and/or Private Organizations		20	20	20
Department of Interior and Environmental Protection Agency--				
To District Government		1,607	29,655	34,915
Department of Labor--				
To District Government		2,767	4,943	5,254
To Public and/or Private Organizations		13,038	13,453	13,453

	Footnotes	Fiscal year 1970	1971	1972
Department of Housing and Urban Development--				
To District Government		$ 22,832	$ 36,084	$ 68,315
To Public and/or Private Organizations		8,104	8,094	8,399
Other Federal Agencies--				
To District Government		372	604	355
To Public and/or Private Organizations		1,356	1,356	1,356
Total Federal Grant and Contract Assistance		$205,008	$256,636	$336,803
OTHER FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Commission on Fine Arts	(2)	$ 58	$ 58	$ 58
Smithsonian Institute	(3)	124	125	180
St. Elizabeths Hospital	(4)	6,583	14,604	15,969
Howard University	(5)	7,731	8,825	11,525
Freedmen's Hospital	(6)	34,859	9,731	12,524
General Services Administration	(7)	709	705	703
Civil Service Commission: Service, administrative expenses, and payments	(8)	2,872	4,769	7,764
Increase in unfunded liability of Civil Service Retirement Fund	(9)	68,940	34,850	39,480
General Accounting Office	(10)	304	470	512
Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute	(11)	18	432	290
National Capital Planning Commission	(12)	519	586	645
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	(13)	45,905	65,770	54,600
Washington Airports	(14)	751	1,191	630
U.S. Treasury	(15)	1,098	1,477	1,477
Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia	(16)	- 0 -	325	175
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	(17)	325	600	572
Total Other Federal Assistance		170,796	144,518	147,104
Grand Total	(18)	$483,970	$540,154	$643,907

[1]Data for the fiscal year 1970 Federal grant assistance to the District and its residents was obtained, for the most part, from records maintained by the grantors. In a few instances, however, the required data was not readily available and, for such instances, we used the amounts reported by the District. Overall the total amount of grants to the District Government as reported by the District was relatively close to the total amount compiled by us.

The grants to public and private organizations that were readily determinable as being national in scope and/or primary benefit to the Federal Government were excluded. However, some of the smaller grants to these organizations that were included may have been national in scope; we did not examine in detail the purpose of these grants.

Estimated Federal grants to the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1971 and 1972 were obtained from the District. On February 23, 1971, a District official informed us that these estimates were subject to revisions. The 1971 and 1972 grants to public and private organizations were estimated by (1) obtaining the organizations or Federal agencies' estimates for the United Planning Organization, the food stamp program, and the United Capital Housing Authority (about 60 percent of the total for fiscal year 1970) and (2) by assuming that the grants to the other organizations (about 40 percent of the 1970 total) will be funded at the same level as fiscal year 1970. Compilation of grants for fiscal year 1970 showed that over 100 public and private organizations received grants which assisted the District and its residents.

[2]Officials of the Commission estimated that about 50 percent of the Commission's workload is applicable to the District.

[3]Represents the costs of operating a neighborhood museum which appears to be of special benefit to the District residents.

[4]Federal contributions to cost of patient care of District of Columbia residents in St. Elizabeths Hospital:

	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
a. Per diem rate for patient care	$22.77	$31.11	$37.25
b. Per diem rate paid by District of Columbia	17.94	18.52	22.84
c. Portion of per diem rate paid by Federal Government	$ 4.83	$12.59	$14.41
d. Number of D.C. patient days	1,362,889	1,159,970	1,108,248
e. Amount of Federal funds supporting care for D.C. patients	$6,582,754	$14,604,022	$15,969,854

Data provided by an official of the hospital.

[5]Since 35.3 percent of Howard University students (school year 1969-1970) were recorded as having been born in the District of Columbia, we considered 35.3 percent of the budget authority as Federal assistance to the District of Columbia.

	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
Total budget authority	$61,969,000	$36,185,000	$47,043,000
Less: Freedmen's Hospital operating and construction costs	40,068,000	11,185,000	14,395,400
Total Howard University	$21,901,000	$25,000,000	$32,647,600
Estimated assistance to District--35.3 percent of total for Howard	$ 7,731,053	$ 8,825,000	$11,524,602

Data provided by a university official.

[6]Freedmen's Hospital officials estimated that 87 percent of their patients are D.C. residents. We therefore considered 87 percent of Freedmen's operating and construction costs as assistance to the District.

[7]Represents estimate of fair market value of rent-free office space provided to the District of Columbia Government by GSA. Estimated fair rental values per square foot were provided by GSA.

[8]Estimated costs applicable to the District of Columbia Government which are included in Civil Service Commission funding. Estimates were provided by the Civil Service Commission.

[9]The District of Columbia Government and its Civil Service employees are members of the Civil Service Retirement System, the costs of which are shared by the employees and the Federal Government. The Federal Government, however, has not deposited into the retirement fund its full share of contributions needed to provide retirement benefits. In fiscal year 1970, the Federal Government deficiency in the retirement fund increased by about $6.9 billion. Such annual increases in the unfunded liability represent the increase in the amount needed to provide for the retirement due the employees in the Federal Civil Service Retirement System. The Federal Government is liable for making provision for and paying retirement annuities.

Since the District's Civil Service employees constitute about 1 percent of the total in the system, we estimated that about 1 percent of the annual increase in the unfunded liability ($69 million for fiscal year 1970 for example) pertains to the Federal Government's obligation to provide its share of the retirement benefits for District employees. Estimates were provided by the Civil Service Commission.

[10]Represents estimated costs incurred in providing audit function to the District of Columbia Government by the General Accounting Office.

[11]Consists of actual and estimated interest income from endowment fund of $7,241,706 provided by HEW in lieu of a land grant.

[12]Officials of the Commission estimated that about 50 percent of the Commission's workload is applicable to the District.

[13]Represents estimated percentage of benefit to District of Columbia from Federal appropriations to WMATA.

	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
Total Federal appropriation	$126,112,000	$180,688,000	$150,000,000
Percentage of Benefit to the District	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%
Benefit to the District	$ 45,905,000	$ 65,770,000	$ 54,600,000

The percentage of 36.4 was based on a formula established by WMATA for allocations of costs to be paid by each of the communities involved. We were informed by WMATA officials that this formula would be a fair basis on which to distribute the Federal contribution.

[14]Consists of income or loss from operations of Washington National and Dulles International Airports attributed to the District of Columbia.

	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
Gain from operations of Washington National	$3,559,000	$ 2,509,000	$3,541,000
Percentage of total passengers which had come to, or departed from, the District	48%	48%	48%
Amount attributed to the District from National	1,708,320	1,204,320	1,699,680
Loss from operations of Dulles International	-5,720,000	-5,571,000	-5,418,000
Percentage of total passengers which had come to, or departed from, the District	43%	43%	43%
Amount attributed to the District from Dulles	-2,459,600	-2,395,530	-2,329,740
Net loss attributed to the District	$ -751,280	$-1,191,210	$ -630,060

Percentages used for the District were based on a study made for the Federal Aviation Administration.

[15]Represents the estimated cost to the Federal Government to make interest-free short-term loans to the District and to make loans under the Medical Facilities Construction Act of 1968 at an interest rate of 2-1/2 percent.

[16]Consist of funds appropriated in fiscal year 1971 for expenses necessary to carry out purpose of the Commission outline in Public Law 91-405 (Little Hoover Commission).

[17]An official of the Council estimated that about 26 percent of the Council's workload was applicable to the District.

[18]The table does not show a dollar amount for certain services provided to the District by the U.S. Treasury, the Smithsonian Institute, the National Park Service, and the District of Columbia National Guard because of the difficulty of weighing the benefits received and/or the additional cost to the Federal Government for providing such services.

The U.S. Treasury acts as a depository for District revenues; prepares checks for District expenditures, for which it is reimbursed; and lends money to the District at average Treasury rates for long-term borrowings. The total long-term loans outstanding at June 30, 1970, was about $325 million.

Total appropriations of $45.0 million have been requested for the Smithsonian for fiscal year 1972. However, the Smithsonian is considered primarily of national benefit rather than strictly as a benefit to District residents.

An official of the National Capital Region informed us that the costs for the operation and maintenance of various parks in the District of Columbia are: $8.4 million for fiscal year 1970; $16.3 million for fiscal year 1971; and $18.8 million for fiscal year 1972. In fiscal year 1970, the District paid for about 50 percent of the operating expenses. In fiscal years 1971 and 1972, the total operating expenses are to be funded through Federal appropriations to the Department of Interior.

During fiscal year 1970, the Federal Government contributed over $8 million for the operation of the D.C. National Guard. The roles of the Guard are to (1) augment the active Army and Air Force during times of war or national emergency and (2) support the local law enforcement agencies if needed.

RELATION OF OBEM TABLE ON FEDERAL GRANTS TO GAO STUDY

Senator INOUYE. On April 7 of this year, the office of Budget and Executive Management submitted to this committee the updated table of Federal grant assistance to the District of Columbia Government indicating that $267,997 will be available in Federal grants in fiscal year 1972. How does this relate to the estimate contained in your study?

(See table on p. 1625 in appendix.)

Mr. RUSS. We have a table showing a total Federal grant and contract assistance for the District. That comes up to about $337 million which includes grants to the District Government as well as grants to public and private organizations.

Now, if we break down the $337 million, it comes out to about $261 million to the District Government and about $76 million to private and public organizations. This $261 million would then compare with the figure the District has given you of $267 million, a difference of some $6 million.

This figure of $267 million is perhaps a more recent figure than we used in preparing our table. If you like, we could go back and analyze the difference, the $6 million difference.

POSSIBLE UNDERESTIMATE OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. I would like to bring up another small item. I notice that you are estimating slightly over $1 million in LEAA funds from the Justice Department to the District of Columbia Government, whereas the President's recent message indicated a total of some $3 million for the narcotics program alone. If this is correct, is it possible that other Federal assistance funds have been similarly underestimated?

Mr. RUSS. This $1 million that we have from the Department of Justice is the best figure we had when we made up our table, sir. Additional amounts could have been developed after this table was made up. These amounts, as I understand it, are subject to rather constant change.

BREAKDOWN OF COST FOR PATIENT CARE AT ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Senator INOUYE. Can you enlighten this Committee as to exactly how the cost of patient care at St. Elizabeths Hospital is divided between the District of Columbia and the Federal Government?

Mr. RUSS. I take it you have reference to the presentation on page 4, where we show the rate paid by the District as being $2,284?

Senator INOUYE. That is right.

Mr. RUSS. We obtained this figure from the hospital. As I understand it, sir, there is a very elaborate formula they used to arrive at this calculation. We have not really attempted to check out the basis for this figure. But, as I understand it, it is done on a formula basis on instructions from HEW.

Senator INOUYE. Would I be correct in saying that the Federal Government is, in effect, subsidizing the District Government—the patients at St. Elizabeths?

Mr. RUSS. Yes, sir.

FEDERAL GRANT ASSISTANCE TO AGENCIES

Senator INOUYE. Do you have a breakdown of Federal grant assistance to agencies, other than the District of Columbia Government?

Mr. RUSS. We do not have it listed in the report, sir. As I mentioned, the total amount would be about $76 million involving some 100 organizations. For example, UPO would be the largest one. They would account for roughly $23 million; another large amount would be $20 million coming out of the Department of Agriculture for the food stamp program. This would be grants to individuals who are participating in the food stamp program. These two amounts would account for roughly 57 percent of the $76 million and the balance would be made up by numerous individual grants given to many organizations.

Senator INOUYE. Would you supply this committee with a breakdown of these?

Mr. RUSS. We can do that, sir.

(The information follows:)

ESTIMATED FEDERAL GRANT AND CONTRACT
ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
ORGANIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972[1/]

	Amount (000)
United Planning Organization (UPO)	$22,846
Individual Participants in Food Stamp Program	20,763
National Capital Housing Authority (NCHA)	8,399
Howard University	3,599
George Washington University	2,152
Georgetown University	1,986
Training Corporation of America	1,587
Washington Board of Trade	1,200
Medical Society of D.C.	1,190
Opportunities Industrialization Center	934
Community Group Health Foundation	924
American University	924
Supplementary Training Association	710
Catholic University	698
National Medical Association Foundation	666
Gallaudet College	614
Greater Washington Food Wholesalers	552
New York Avenue Presbyterian Church	481
International Association of Chiefs of Police	351

	Amount (000)
Arena Stage	325
National Trust for Historic Preservation	321
National Capital Area Child Daycare Association	291
Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind	290
Consortium of Universities	265
Educational Projects, Inc.	254
Washington Opportunities for Women	249
American Personnel and Guidance Corporation	239
National Training Laboratories	238
Columbia Hospital for Women	220
Giant Food, Inc.	184
Youth Pride, Inc.	174
WMATA Committee	165
Safeway Stores	155
Trinity College	141
Washington Urban League	135
Washington National Symphony	125
University Affiliated Center	100
Cortez Peters Business School	93
Human Science Research, Inc.	91
Research Foundation for the Bar of D.C.	90
Greater Washington Educational TV Association	85

	Amount (000)
Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	77
Christ Child Settlement House	76
Peoples Involvement Corporation	75
Fairmico Company	71
Time Oil and Landscaping Company	71
Davis Memorial Goodwill	69
Washington School of Psychiatry	64
Associate Control Research and Analysis, Inc.	61
Change, Inc.	56
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	55
American Home Economic Association	54
Fredrick Douglas Institute	49
National Conference of Christians and Jews	47
Hillcrest Child Center (Georgetown University)	47
Computer Appliances Co.	40
American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation	40
Eastern High School Freedom Corporation	40
University of Maryland	38
Standard Electric Co.	35
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	34
Operations Research Co.	29
National Services to Regional Councils	29

	Amount (000)
Arthur P. Davis (Howard University)	28
Washington Theater Club	28
Washington, D.C., Black Economic Union	25
D.C. Youth Symphony	21
Children's Hospital	20
Anchor Club of the Archdiocese of Washington, D.C.	20
Corcoran Gallery of Art	20
Help for Retarded Children, Inc.	18
Leonard Rapport (National Archives)	18
Fair, Issac and Co.	17
Smithsonian Institution	17
R and G Specialty Co.	17
College of the Potomac	15
Computerology Corporation	14
Johns Hopkins School	12
General Technologies Corporation	11
Other Public and Private Organizations[2/]	139
Total	$76,403

1/ Amounts estimated by (1) obtaining the organization or Federal agencies' estimates for United Planning Organization, the food stamp program, and the National Capital Housing Authority and (2) assuming that grants to the other organizations will be funded at the same level as fiscal year 1970.

2/ Grants and contracts of $10,000 or less.

HUD GRANT TO DISTRICT

Senator INOUYE. Just a matter of curiosity, about how much is HUD spending?

Mr. RUSS. We show an estimated grant by HUD to the District of $68 million in the fiscal year 1972.

CONTROL OF SPENDING AND USE OF FUNDS BY DISTRICT

Senator INOUYE. In the actual spending of these funds, these $68 million, what sort of control of contribution is the District permitted to make?

Mr. RUSS. Sir——

Senator INOUYE. Does the District exercise any control over the use of these funds?

Mr. RUSS. Well, I think, sir, you would have to really analyze each grant and the purpose for which it was made.

Senator INOUYE. Say the HUD program, urban renewal?

Mr. RUSS. This program is run in the District by the Redevelopment Land Agency. I am not sure of the extent the District gets involved in the operation of the Redevelopment Land Agency.

RLA CONTROL OF GRANTS

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Watt, would you like to add to this discussion at this point? I am still not quite clear as to what sort of control your government may exercise over the use of funds from the RLA, or HUD program.

Mr. WATT. Our initial RLA, as you know, is an independent agency established under Federal statute. It is administered by a board of directors appointed by the Mayor, but functions in a relationship with HUD, which is direct rather than through the District Government.

We do maintain a very close working relationship with RLA. They are, of course, one of the agencies which helps to accomplish in the District some very significant goals in the area of rebuilding, revitalizing the downtown area. Some areas, blighted areas, and providing new facilities in the place of old and worn out facilities throughout the District.

In terms of controls, of course, the RLA is subject to all of the many and often burdensome controls which are imposed by the Federal agency, in this case, HUD, upon any grantee. And RLA's operations are constrained by the provisions of law, by the HUD guidelines for various programs, and ultimately, of course, a check by HUD auditors.

Senator INOUYE. In other words, you have no say in the hiring and firing of personnel?

Mr. WATT. No sir; we do not.

Senator INOUYE. And you have to take what they give you?

Mr. WATT. In terms of what, sir?

Senator INOUYE. Personnel.

Mr. WATT. RLA does not give us personnel. They provide us with program.

Senator INOUYE. I mean with personnel working in the District of Columbia, you have to be satisfied with what is provided?

Mr. WATT. It is the responsibility of RLA and the RLA Board to be satisfied with their personnel. Our interest is in the quality of the program which they provide.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR USE OF MUNICIPAL BONDS

Senator PERCY. Mr. Chairman, while I was out of the room, I understand there was some discussion as to why the District of Columbia does not have authority to use municipal bonds. What is the mystery of that? Why this duplicate financing? If you are making legislative proposals, why can't you make a proposal that the District of Columbia, in a step-by-step program to work toward local control, be put on the same basis as any other city in issuing municipal bonds? If we can legislate one program, we can legislate another one and do it the right way.

Mr. WATT. The District has, Senator, submitted last year legislation to accomplish that. The prime reason for that legislation was to shift to the municipality a greater degree of local autonomy, local responsibility for itself, its operations. And doing that we are also able to accommodate apparently worthy objective on the part of the Federal Government, and that is to remove from the national debt the District of Columbia debt. It really does not belong there, through the application of any principle. So they presented the legislation last year and it will be presented this year.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LAST YEAR'S AND NEXT YEAR'S PROPOSAL

The basic difference between that which was presented last year and that which will be presented next year is that we are now suggesting that the District issue bonds the serial fund bonds rather than sinking fund bonds. The GSA report recognizes that difference. I think it is significant because it means the cost of the intrasubsidy would be reduced to approximately a third, as I recall the figures, of what they would have been under the proposal last year. So that is the major change in the legislation being presented this year.

Senator PERCY. I would think this would be highly desirable legislation, Mr. Chairman, and something I personally would certainly support strongly and vigorously I would like to be as carefully briefed as I could be on it, so when it does come up, I can help fight the good fight.

Mr. WATT. We will make it a point to provide you with all of the information.

PAYMENT OF RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

Senator INOUYE. Senator Percy, I am glad you brought this up. Mr. Watt, the city administration is committed to this concept of Home Rule. I believe both of us sitting here are also committed to this concept. In pursuit of this ultimate goal, don't you think it would be the proper step, as suggested by Senator Percy, that this city assume responsibilities assumed by other cities, such as issuance of tax-exempt bonds?

Secondly, I notice that the GAO report has an item of about $39 million. This is a grant from the Federal Government to pay for retirement benefits of District of Columbia employees, not Federal employees. On a matter of bookkeeping, wouldn't it be proper to have this item appearing in the District of Columbia budget because

the Federal Government does not pay for the retirement benefits of any other city employees. Am I wrong, Mr. Crawford? Isn't this a Federal liability payment of retirement benefits to District of Columbia employees?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I think the amount we are talking about in our report is the unfunded amount. It should be in the civil service fund and is not in the budget for the District or any agency.

Mr. WATT. We are paying our current retirement obligation.

Mr. CRAWFORD. You are paying your current obligation.

Mr. WATT. And will continue to do so.

Senator INOUYE. The Federal Government is the guarantor?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes; and the civil service retirement fund is not kept up to the level it should be. There is an unfunded amount involved, and that is what we are talking about in our report.

Mr. WATT. This would be the District's share of that unfunded liability.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The District's share.

Senator INOUYE. Will you proceed sir.

MANAGEMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Mr. CRAWFORD. The third item you asked us to address ourselves to is the management of motor vehicles.

By letter dated February 24, 1971, Chairman Ellender requested that the General Accounting Office perform a cost-benefit study of passenger vehicles and buses belonging to the District of Columbia. Subsequently it was agreed with the subcommittee staff that it might be beneficial to discuss the proposed study with the subcommittee today. This agreement was confirmed in a letter from the Comptroller General to Chairman Ellender on March 26, 1971.

1959 REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Our concern with motor vehicle management by the District of Columbia goes back a number of years.

In 1959 we issued a report to the Congress recommending that the District adopt standards of usage for vehicles and equipment, develop written operating and maintenance policies and maintain appropriate records of operating costs.

Senator INOUYE. Was this report followed by the District of Columbia government?

Mr. CRAWFORD. In general, no.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

1969 TESTIMONY BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE AND 1962 GSA REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. CRAWFORD. In 1969, appearing before this subcommittee, a GAO representative drew attention to a 1962 report by the General Services Administration on management of motor vehicle equipment in the District of Columbia and the recommendations therein that (1) a full-time fleet manager be appointed with responsibility for central management of motor vehicle equipment, and (2) a uniform system of reporting cost and operational data be established.

Senator INOUYE. Was this recommendation followed, sir?

Mr. CRAWFORD. This was not followed either.
Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

RECENT REVIEW OF MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Mr. CRAWFORD. We have more recently reviewed certain aspects of motor vehicle management and in 1970 we asked the District for comments on a draft report on our review. Briefly, we endorsed the earlier GSA concept of a central manager and restated the need for developing better management information as a basis for improving the cost effectiveness of the motor vehicle operation.

The District responded favorably to our most recent proposals and stated that it was establishing a task force to implement our recommendations.

While we are pleased with the favorable District response to our proposals, we are not unmindful that good intentions have not always led to concrete action in the past. Accordingly, we have continued our interest and involvement by meeting with the task force chairman and other District officials.

CONSIDERATIONS OF TASK FORCE

The task force undertaking is quite broad in scope and appears to cover the important aspects of motor vehicle management. It includes consideration of the most efficient means of moving District personnel from one location to another with consideration of such alternatives as (1) the assignment of vehicles to individuals, (2) the use of public transportation such as buses and taxis, and (3) the use of leased vehicles to meet peak demands.

The study will also include consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of centralization or decentralization of motor pools both geographically or organizationally. It will also establish criteria to determine whether passenger vehicles are being efficiently utilized. These criteria will be applied to the vehicles comprising the present fleet and appropriate action will be taken with respect to those which are found to be inefficiently utilized.

SUGGESTED GAO MONITORING DISTRICTS' EFFORTS AND PERIODIC REPORTING TO SUBCOMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, we believe that a separate study by us at this time would involve going over much the same ground that the District itself will be going over. At the same time we appreciate the concern of the subcommittee that improvements in motor vehicle management not be delayed further. Accordingly, we propose that instead of undertaking a separate study, we monitor the District's efforts, make suggestions and express our views on what is being done, and report periodically to the subcommittee staff on the progress or lack thereof. We would continue such monitoring and reporting until the basic problems have been resolved, or some other course of action seems warranted.

LETTER OF MR. JOHN INGRAM

Senator INOUYE. I have here a letter from Mr. John Ingram of the government of the District of Columbia, dated April 14, 1971. I would like to quote from the fourth paragraph.

We have not yet established the relative priority of the 135 additional positions. He is speaking of chauffeurs.

I believe that it would be unfortunate to eliminate any of these from the District budget at this time. We have commenced a study of the passenger vehicle operations in the District Government to determine what the logistical requirements are and how they might best be met. Our objective is to have the most efficient and economic management of motor vehicles and drivers possible. In this regard I assure you we share your commitment. However, we do believe that any elimination of motor vehicles or drivers should await the results of that study. If it is the decision of the Committee to eliminate the positions now, we will, of course, cooperate by estimating priorities and providing such additional information as required.

Mr. Watt, considering the past fiscal year of the District of Columbia as it relates to this problem, can you honestly tell me when this committee can expect a report?

1959 GAO Report

Mr. Watt. Mr. Chairman, the statement by the gentleman from GAO refers first of all to a report and recommendations which were issued in 1959. I have made it a policy of mine neither to explain, defend, or criticize actions taken by previous administrations. So I cannot comment on that.

1969 GAO Report: Presently Selecting Contractor Assistance

The report in 1969, which was the next one referred to, is essentially the report to which we are now responding. We are in the process presently of selecting contractor assistance, so that we can have the assurance that a survey and study to be made will be objectively done and that it will bring to the inquiry expertise which has applied in our operations, hopefully in the private sector, and it is our expectation, we are asking the contractors to indicate to us whether they can complete the study and provide us with their recommendations within a period of hopefully 2 months.

Whether that can be done depends largely upon the responses we receive back from the contractors. But that is what we are asking for.

Senator Inouye. I note that you are now responding to the 1969 recommendations. I am just wondering why it took so long, sir?

Mr. Watt. I am just advised that the draft was received in late 1970.

Status of Vehicle Cost Benefit Study

Senator Inouye. I would like to ask Mr. Crawford a few questions, if I may.

What is the present status of the passenger vehicle cost benefit study requested by Senator Ellender last February 24?

Mr. Crawford. As I indicated in my statement, Mr. Chairman, we have discussed this with the subcommittee staff and there was a considerable discussion of what we should perform under the general category of cost benefit study.

GAO Study on District's Vehicle Equipment

Senator Inouye. What is the status of your own study of the District's motor vehicle equipment which was initiated over a year ago?

Mr. Crawford. Our report is in draft form. I expect it will be issued in about 5 weeks.

Senator INOUYE. Can you give us some capsule conclusions that you have reached in this study?

Mr. CRAWFORD. First we have endorsed the earlier GSA study, 1962 study, wherein a central manager for motor vehicles was suggested. We believe that that would be a good thing and I expect the district will move in that direction.

Second, the need for good operating cost data is just as much there today as it was in 1959, and we have also made that point in our draft report.

INEFFICIENCIES IN DISTRICT'S OPERATION OF VEHICLES

Senator INOUYE. Does your report indicate any inefficiencies in the District operation of motor vehicles?

Mr. RUSS. We point out in the report examples where there was a wide disparity in the utilization of vehicles. This disparity raises a question about whether or not every vehicle is afforded maximum utilization. We also point out cases where there seems to be uneconomical repairs being made to certain vehicles. The report points up a need for good information to be obtained by the District so that they can be in a position to make certain management decisions such as moving vehicles from one organization to another to equalize utilization. Hopefully, when this is done, the District might find they have more vehicles than they really need.

COSTLY REPAIRS OF VEHICLES

Senator INOUYE. You spoke of costly repairs. Am I to conclude from this that the District of Columbia contracts with some private agency?

Mr. RUSS. No sir. Most of the vehicle repairs are done in-house in the District. They have their own vehicle maintenance shops.

Senator INOUYE. So you are speaking of costly in terms of cost?

Mr. RUSS. In terms of certain standard criteria.

1972 REQUEST VEHICLES: ABSENCE OF RELIABLE INFORMATION ON WHICH TO BASE JUDGMENT

Senator INOUYE. From your study to date, do you feel that all of the vehicles requested by the District of Columbia government for replacement in the fiscal 1972 bill are needed, or justified?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think, Mr. Chairman, this goes to the heart of the problem, that until you get some reasonable basis for making management decisions, you are handicapped. We do not think the District has the kind of data, use data, that really gives them a basis for determining whether they have too many or too few vehicles.

Senator INOUYE. I am asking you to determine whether the District of Columbia in making requests for replacement of vehicles is justified in so doing. If you were sitting here, would you approve the request?

Mr. CRAWFORD. If I were sitting there I would be critical of the District for not having better information on which to determine what vehicles they need, and I would be critical in the sense that neither they nor the committee is in a position to really know what is required.

Senator INOUYE. I find this rather difficult. I can see myself appearing before the full committee, criticizing the fleet operations of the District of Columbia and at the same time suggesting that since I do not have further information, that we should approve all of the re-

quests. If we were to come forth with a conclusion that none of the vehicles be approved, how would you react to it? What would your reaction be?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Well——

Senator INOUYE. What would you do?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think, as I indicated the problem is a lack of information on which to make any sound decision. That would include denial of all of the new vehicles.

DELAYS IN OBTAINING INFORMATION

Senator INOUYE. I have a final question, sir. Inasmuch as your representatives have been present during the initial 3 weeks of these hearings, I am confident you are aware of the difficulty this committee has encountered in obtaining certain types of information that the committee feels ordinarily would have been readily available.

For example, I refer to such matters as lapsed personnel funds, reprograming information, and positions budgeted at one level but filled at another level.

In your opinion, could the inadequacies which you have noted in your District of Columbia accounting system be responsible for the long delays necessary to obtain this type of information?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Dan Borth, is here to address himself to District of Columbia accounting problems. This would be, I think, logically part of his presentation.

STATEMENT OF MR. BORTH

ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATE

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Borth.

Mr. BORTH. It is indeed a pleasure to appear before you. Accompanying me is Mr. Gerald DeRyder, Assistant Director in charge of work at the District of Columbia government.

OFFICE OF POLICY AND SPECIAL STUDIES RESPONSIBILITIES

We represent the Office of Policy and Special Studies of the General Accounting Office, which is responsible for reviewing and approving agency accounting systems. Since October 1969, it has been our policy to consider accounting systems for approval in two States: First, agency statements of principles and standards established to govern their accounting systems, and second, the designs of those systems.

The General Accounting Office also reviews systems in operation. These reviews are conducted by the auditing divisions of our office; in the case of the District of Columbia government, by the Civil Division of our office.

DISTRICT SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OF STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS

The District government has substantially completed a statement of accounting principles and standards encompassing the applicable principles and standards prescribed by our office and the concepts

promulgated by the Municipal Finance Officers Association for the guidance of local and State governments. Although a few issues must still be resolved, we believe that the statement of accounting principles and standards can be approved shortly.

SYSTEM DEFICIENCIES: LETTER OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL DATED MARCH 15, 1971

The design of the accounting system, however, does not qualify for approval at this time. At the time the present system was designed, the District had not adopted certain of our prescribed principles and standards; therefore, the design is deficient in these respects.

At your request, Mr. Chairman, we informed you of the major deficiencies in the District's present accounting system of which we are aware in a letter from the Comptroller General dated March 15, 1971. We do not profess to be aware of all of the weaknesses in the accounting system because our efforts have been primarily directed toward providing District personnel with assistance in preparing an approvable statement of accounting principles and standards.

Senator INOUYE. At this point, I would like to place on the record, this letter dated March 15, 1971.

(The letter follows:)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

B-140997 March 15, 1971

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 12, 1971, requesting that we advise you as to whether the District of Columbia's accounting system now qualifies for full approval and that, if it does not, we furnish you with a statement of the deficiencies in the system and recommendations as to specifically what corrective action is necessary.

As you may know, we now consider accounting systems for approval in two stages: first, agency statements of principles and standards established to govern their accounting systems, and second, the designs of those systems. Establishment of an agency's principles and standards is a necessary prerequisite to the design of a system to resolve in advance the problems that could obstruct development of an adequate system.

The District has substantially completed a statement of accounting principles and standards encompassing the applicable principles and standards prescribed by our Office and the concepts promulgated by the Municipal Finance Officers Association for the guidance of local and State governments. District officials intend that this statement govern all accounting operations performed in relation to the central accounting system, including the revenue-collecting activity and the central payroll system, and to all internal accounting performed by agencies under the administrative direction of the Commissioner. We are examining into the feasibility of extending application of the statement to internal accounting performed by agencies not under the Commissioner's administrative direction so that the statement will govern all accounting operations of the District.

Although a few issues must still be resolved, we believe that the District's statement of accounting principles and standards can be approved shortly. The design of the accounting system, however, does not qualify for approval at this time. At the time the present system was designed, the District had not adopted certain of our prescribed principles and standards; therefore the design is deficient in these respects.

The major deficiencies in the present system that we are aware of are listed below. Some of these deficiencies are attributable to the present system design and others to the manner in which the design was implemented.

Need to determine financial reporting needs at all levels--The needs of District officials, including the Commissioner, for financial management information have not been determined,

and financial reports for those officials are not produced by the system. At the present time, the principal reports produced by the central accounting system are daily and monthly computer printouts of obligations and disbursements, by allotment and object class, for the use of District agencies. Although some agencies prepare financial reports using information from the computer printouts and information from their internal accounting system, we were informed that these reports generally are not distributed outside those agencies.

Inconsistent accounting and program budget classifications--A program budget was developed by the District starting with fiscal year 1971. The accounting classifications used by the District, however, are not consistent with program budget classifications; therefore it is not possible to compare operating results with budget estimates.

Incomplete accounting manual--The District's accounting manual, which was published for the specific guidance of personnel engaged in accounting operations, is incomplete in certain significant respects. For example, it does not contain procedures for accounting for materials and supplies, long-lived equipment, or real property.

Inaccurate account balances and reports--Under the District's accounting procedures, expenditures affecting asset accounts must be transferred from a general ledger "clearing" account before the account balance is closed to operating costs at June 30 each year. We found indications that significant amounts of such expenditures had not been transferred to the asset accounts and, as a result, these amounts had been recorded and reported as current operating costs rather than as assets.

Certain fixed assets not recorded in the general ledger accounts and not disclosed in District reports--In accordance with the District's policy, the accounting system does not provide for recording the cost of certain major fixed assets, such as highways, sidewalks, street lights, and water and sewer mains. Our prescribed principles and standards provide for the recording of all fixed assets in the general ledger, as do the concepts promulgated by the Municipal Finance Officers Association.

District policy does provide for certain types of fixed assets to be recorded in the general ledger. The amount of these assets is understated, however, because construction work in process under the general fund has not been recorded during the past few years. In addition, we noted that work in process recorded in prior years was not transferred to the real property account upon completion.

Inadequate cost accounting procedures--Written cost accounting procedures for some working capital funds have not been established; for example, the D.C. Publications Fund,

the Repairs and Improvements Working Fund, and the Maintenance and Repair of Vehicles Working Fund. We believe that written cost accounting procedures are necessary to ensure that the District agencies administering these funds can recover proper amounts from other District agencies for the goods and services provided.

We have also noted that the Commissioner's responsibilities have not been clearly defined relative to several agencies (e.g., public schools, public library, Federal City College) over whose operations he does not have administrative control. These responsibilities must be defined before it can be determined whether the central accounting system or the agencies' internal accounting systems can produce the financial information needed by the Commissioner.

We believe that an approved statement of accounting principles and standards will greatly assist the District in improving its accounting operations. It will establish an overall District policy for many financial matters and, through distribution of the statement, will provide uniform guidance to accounting personnel throughout the District Government. Of course, the real value of accounting principles and standards is in their application to the accounting system design and its implementation.

After the District's statement of accounting principles and standards has been approved, we intend to cooperate with District officials in preparing their system design for submission for approval. We expect that most of the deficiencies listed above will be corrected as a result of this effort, because, among other things, a design submission must demonstrate that (1) the system will be able to produce the financial information needed by management, (2) an appropriate account structure has been developed, and (3) the planned accounting processes will result in the timely recordation of accurate and complete information.

We do not intend to suggest that no progress has been made in the past to improve the District's financial management and accounting system. We believe that some important improvements have been made during the past 2 years, such as:

--In March 1969, centralized direction was established in the new Office of Budget and Executive Management for all budgeting and financial management and for the development of accounting and reporting systems.

--A program budget was developed by the District starting with fiscal year 1971. The program budget places emphasis on outputs in terms of goods and services provided rather than on organizational units.

--Three additional positions for accounting systems work were authorized in fiscal year 1970. The last of these positions was filled in May 1970. As a result of this increase, eight persons in the District's Office of Budget and Executive Management are devoting full time to accounting systems work.

--Additional verification procedures were designed and implemented relative to the central accounting system computer operations. We were informed that these procedures resulted in a substantial reduction of errors beginning in July 1970.

--A handbook containing detailed instructions on the preparation of input documents was distributed to users of the central accounting system in August 1970.

--A study to determine the financial-type reports needed by the Commissioner and other officials of the District Government was initiated in January 1971.

--Reports produced by the central accounting system for District agencies were revised during 1970 to provide more useful information to the agencies.

--Several District agencies improved their financial management and accounting systems, either by in-house effort or through contractors.

We plan to make no further distribution of this report unless copies are specifically requested, and then we shall make distribution only after your agreement has been obtained or public announcement has been made by you concerning the contents of the report.

Sincerely yours,

Comptroller General
of the United States

VALUE OF APPROVED STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Mr. BORTH. Yes, sir.

District officials intend that this statement govern all accounting operations performed in relation to the central accounting system, including the revenue-collecting activity and the central payroll system, and to all internal accounting performed by agencies under the administrative direction of the Commissioner. We are examining into the feasibility of extending application of the statement to internal accounting performed by agencies not under the Commissioner's administrative direction so that the statement will govern all accounting operations of the District.

We believe that an approved statement of accounting principles and standards will greatly assist the District in improving its accounting operations. It will establish an overall District policy for many financial matters and, through distribution of the statement, will provide uniform guidance to accounting personnel throughout the District government. Of course, the real value of accounting principles and standards is in their application to the accounting system design and its implementation.

ANTICIPATED GAO COOPERATION IN PREPARATION OF SYSTEM DESIGN: CORRECTION DEFICIENCIES

After the District's statement of accounting principles and standards has been approved, we intend to cooperate with District officials in preparing their system design for submission. We expect that corrective action will be initiated on many of the present deficiencies in the system during the preparation of the system design, if they have not been corrected prior to that time. For example, one of the present deficiencies is the inadequacy of financial reports for the use of management at all levels, including the Commissioner. A major function of an accounting system is to provide essential and reliable information to management officials for use in achieving efficient and economical operations and to enable them to satisfactorily report on the custody and use of resources under their management. Accordingly, we require that system designs demonstrate that the system can provide the financial information needed by all levels of management. We discussed the need for adequate financial reports with District officials and were informed that District personnel initiated a study in January 1971 to determine the financial reports needed by the Commissioner and other officials.

We believe that our design submission requirements regarding financial reports will produce another benefit for the District government. It will require consideration to be given to the degree of central control to be exercised over District agencies, especially those not under the Commissioner's administrative direction; for example, the public schools, public library, and Federal City College. The Commissioner's responsibilities and authority in regard to these agencies must be clearly defined before the financial information needed by the Commissioner and his staff can be determined and appropriate reports devised.

Another example of deficiencies in the present accounting system that will be corrected during the preparation of the system design is the inconsistent accounting and program budget classifications. To be approvable, a system design must contain information that shows that accounting classifications are consistent with program budget classifications.

In summary, we recognize that there are some major deficiencies in the District's present accounting system. Although we encourage District officials to correct these deficiencies as soon as possible, we believe that many of the deficiencies can best be corrected through the preparation and implementation of an accounting system design. For this reason, we plan to assist District officials in the preparation of a system design so that necessary changes in the system can be implemented at the earliest practicable date.

That concludes our statement, Mr. Chairman. We will be happy to answer any questions that you may have.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Borth.

CHRONOLOGY OF EFFORTS TO INITIATE ACCEPTABLE SYSTEM

From this statement, am I correct to conclude that as of this moment, from the inception of District of Columbia government, we have not had an acceptable accounting practice or acceptable principle for standards of accounting?

Mr. BORTH. That is correct.

Senator INOUYE. That all these years, they have been operating under a system that your office would not have approved?

Mr. BORTH. That is right, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Were these deficiencies noted in the past?

Mr. BORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Would you give us a chronology of this?

Mr. DERYDER. We do not have a complete chronology. We do know that the District submitted a statement of principles and standards for the approval of the Comptroller General in 1966. At that time, there was an extensive review made by GAO and, in 1968, the District was informed that the principles and standards could not be approved. Since 1968, they have been busy with other things——

Senator INOUYE. Busy with other things?

Mr. DERYDER. Yes, sir. The District has had many difficulties with this accounting system that they have had to spend their time on improving procedures, changing computers, this type of thing. It has taken their resources to do these things.

About 6 months ago, they went back to work on the principles and standards and have reached a point now where they will be able to be approved shortly.

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Watt, you just heard the GAO testify, indicating that the District of Columbia government has not had, to this moment, an acceptable accounting system. I gather from Mr. Borth's statement, that steps are now being taken. Would you give this committee some assurance as to when this will be completed?

Mr. WATT. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Let me make this comment, too,

if I may. I think it is important to make a distinction—and I am sure Mr. Borth would agree—the distinction between an acceptable accounting system and a system which provides accountability. It is my understanding that there is no criticism expressed or implied of our system in terms of the accountability for the use of public funds.

NEW PERSONNEL TO HANDLE PROBLEMS OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND DATA

What we are seeking to do is to design an accounting system which provides an addition to the accountability, a high level of management data, data used for policymaking purposes. This is an objective which I share very much. It is significant perhaps that within the past 6 months or so we have filled a position in our Office of Budget and Executive Management and provided some additional staff authorized for that office in the last appropriation, to deal with the problems of management information and management data. And certainly the accounting system, kind of accounting system which GAO envisions and which we envision, will be an important part of that management data system.

I would give you the assurance, Mr. Chairman, that we share this dissatisfaction for the present situation and the commitment to move forward with dispatch to provide for the Commissioner, for other policymaking officials, all of the data which can be reasonably provided as a part of a comprehensive and coordinated management information system.

NONEXAMINATION OF FISCAL AND ACCOUNTABILITY FEATURES OF PRESENT SYSTEM

Senator INOUYE. Any comment, Mr. Borth?

Mr. BORTH. The only thing I can say with reference to that, that is a reasonable distinction to make. The point I would like to add, however, that without a complete accounting system as we know it, it is rather difficult for us to speak solely to the question of fiscal and accountability features of the system.

We do know, as Mr. Watt has indicated, that the system we envisage is one which obviously is for decisionmaking as well as for fiscal and accountability purposes. But, we have as an office not examined thoroughly into the weaknesses that may exist in the present system on the fiscal and accountability features.

Mr. WATT. I might also add, Mr. Chairman, in that regard, that one of the few areas of activity which in this supposed budget we are seeking funds for program expansion is in the Accounting Division of the Department of Finance and Revenue.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, Mr. Borth. Your assistance to the District government will be most helpful, not only for the government, but for this committee.

Mr. BORTH. Thank you.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Senator INOUYE. The following question was submitted to the General Accounting Office to be answered for the record.

Question. Mr. Russ, you have reported to the Committee the General Accounting Office's estimate of total Federal assistance to the District of Columbia. What would this amount to on a per capita or a per family basis?

Answer. Based on the 1970 census population of 756,510, the Federal assistance per resident would be about $850. Based on the 1970 census reported households of 262,538 the assistance per household would be about $2,450.

REPORTED BURNING OF BOOKS

Senator INOUYE. Before proceeding to the Capital Outlay hearings, I would like to indicate to the District government that this committee will be considering up until the very last moment activities involving operational expenses of the District government. In other words, our books will not be closed, and periodically we may be calling upon the office for assistance. For example, I have read statistics indicating that in the inner city, the average home of some of our poor has approximately two books per home, which I think is tragic. And yet I heard a horrible report coming from the Department of Education, indicating that instead of storing some of the old books, they are trucked down to the incinerator to be burned. Are you aware of this, sir?

Mr. WATT. No sir; I am not.

Senator INOUYE. I would suggest you check on this, because they are actually being trucked down—I would suggest at this moment, you issue an order telling the Department of Education not to burn any more books. If anything, pass them out to the kids so they can have one more in their libraries.

Mr. WATT. I might say, Mr. Chairman, we do not issue orders to the Department of Education. However, that Department is represented here, has heard your comment, and I am sure will respond favorably to it.

Senator INOUYE. I would appreciate that, sir.

I would like to take a 5-minute recess if I may.

(Brief recess.)

STATEMENT OF GRAHAM W. WATT, DEPUTY MAYOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

COMER S. COPPIE, BUDGET OFFICER
SAM D. STAROBIN, DIRECTOR, GENERAL SERVICES
ROBERT CORLETTA, ASSISTANT, CAPITAL OUTLAY

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator INOUYE. I am pleased to welcome back our Deputy Mayor, Mr. Watt. I believe he has an opening statement on the Capital improvement program of the city of Washington, D.C.

Mr. WATT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am pleased to introduce to you the District of Columbia government's Capital budget for fiscal year 1972. Our total request is $261,824,300.

The city's need for renovated and new facilities and for the major items of equipment that comprise our Capital budget are enormous and increasing. Our needs require responsive action on the municipal government's part to meet our day-to-day programs and plans for future development.

The Capital budget is purposefully directed toward establishing a balance in the distribution of capital resources throughout the city. It takes into consideration not only the concerns, problems and needs at the neighborhood and citywide level within the District, but also our commitment towards meeting the problems and needs which extend beyond the District's boundaries and affect the entire region.

I would like to point out to you how the various requested projects affect our region, city and neighborhoods. I will also briefly highlight the review process for projects before this budget is submitted to the Congress.

Senator INOUYE. Excuse me, Mr. Watt. I realize that you wish to attend the swearing in of Mr. Fauntroy and I believe it is at 12 noon.

Mr. WATT. That is correct.

Senator INOUYO. I would hate to see you miss that. Would you care to return to finish your statement?

Mr. WATT. I would like to, if I may. I would appreciate that opportunity very much.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator INOUYE. If that is the case, this committee will stand in recess until 1:30, sir.

Mr. WATT. Thank you, sir.

(Whereupon at 11:35 a.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:35 O'CLOCK, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1971)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

STATEMENT OF MR. WATT—Resumed

REGIONAL PROJECTS

Senator INOUYE. The hearing will come to order. Mr. Watt, please proceed, sir.

Mr. WATT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The budget officer is here with me today to review for you the complexities of our capital construction program including the steps we are taking to improve the process. Mr. Coppie will also review capital projects in process and our financial plan for this year and future years budgets.

The District of Columbia is fulfilling its role as the core city of the Washington metropolitan area. I believe there has evolved a mutual interdependence and irrevocable interrelationship between the city and suburbs. Neither can ignore nor exist in a vital way without the other. Therefore, we recognize that we must contribute to the adequate delivery of public services which are essential for the entire region.

The 1970 census indicates that the Washington, D.C., standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) is the second fastest growing region in the United States. In the last 10 years, this region has moved from the 10th largest SMSA to the seventh. We are proposing capital projects in accordance with this regional growth to achieve a balance between essential and effective core city projects and those necessary for the metropolitan area.

The importance we place on fulfilling our role as the core city of the metropolitan area is reflected in the fact that 37 percent or $96,308,000, of the total Capital budget is allocated for these regional projects: the water pollution control plant, the Upper Potomac interceptor sewer, outfall relief sewer and METRO, the regional rapid rail transit system.

The environmental problems which plague the Washington metropolitan area have been the subject of intense and cooperative planning by all local jurisdictions and the fiscal year 1972 budget contains the funds required for the District to meet its commitment as a result of this effort.

Expansion of the Blue Plains water pollution control plant is a key element in the future growth and development of the metropolitan area. A "memorandum of understanding" has been reached among all using jurisdictions which details capacity and cost allocations. The District's request of $54,400,000 will complete our existing commitment for upgrading this plant in accordance with the Potomac Enforcement Conference proceedings and the Federal water quality standards. We are requesting here full funding in order to provide

maximum flexibility in construction and to provide the Federal Environmental Protection Agency with firm evidence of local funding in order to insure maximum Federal grant assistance.

Two major sewer trunk line projects requested are the Upper Potomac intercepter relief sewer, $2,300,000 and the outfall relief sewer, $1,300,000. These are the only segments of the overall project "C" sewer plan not presently under construction. This plan provides an extensive network of interceptor sewers and automated pumping stations to protect the Potomac and Anacostia from excessive pollution due to sewage overflows. The present major gap in this plan will be filled with construction of the two trunk lines requested in this budget.

Finally, the request of $38,308,000 for the Metro is urgently needed to maintain our progress in developing our regional rail rapid system. We believe this project has enormous significance for the future social and economic well-being of the metropolitan area.

CITYWIDE PROJECTS

Many of the capital requests of District of Columbia agencies service the overall population of the city and do not relate specifically to a neighborhood or, more broadly, to the region. The District of Columbia Government has reviewed and evaluated these requests, and 24 percent of the resulting Capital budget before you contains projects falling under this category, totalling $64,336,600. There are several significant projects that should be highlighted for you:

CENTER FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Construction funds ($1,400,000) are proposed for the development of a Center for the Mentally Retarded and Physically Handicapped. This new Center will enable the District to provide the opportunity for the retarded and handicapped to adjust and function as contributing citizens within the community. Full recreation services will be provided in the Center, including a gymnasium, swimming pool, and handicraft area. It will also provide a much needed training facility for individuals with basic interests in the rehabilitation of the retarded. Although the city has several programs for the retarded and handicapped, this new Center will provide a focal point to assist with the educational, social, and vocational rehabilitation of the mentally retarded and handicapped.

SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER

Design money ($300,000) are proposed for a multipurpose center for our senior citizens. Senior citizens in the District have been vitally concerned about inadequate programs and services for older persons and they have been active in the planning of this comprehensive center to serve the rapidly growing multiple needs and demands for recreation and other social services.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

A total of $7,052,700 is proposed to provide adequate facilities for the Federal City College, Washington Technical Institute and District of Columbia Teachers College. Approval of this request is required to permit these institutions to operate at a high level of effectiveness.

The requested funding will allow the District of Columbia Teachers College to meet accreditation standards by expanding and improving their library facilities and providing a long needed gymnasium. Federal City College will be able to improve and renovate additional space and equipment to meet its projected enrollment. Master planning and design monies are included to start the permanent campus for the Washington Technical Institute on the old Bureau of Standards site, north of Van Ness Street NW.

New Receiving Home for Children

Construction services and construction moneys ($13,450,000) are requested for replacement of the present inadequate Receiving Home for Children. The proposed new receiving home will provide a humane environment for children who must be detained while awaiting trial. This new center will contain facilities for 200 children and will be located in the Blue Plains area. Our goal in providing the new Receiving Home for Children is to develop a modern detention facility and a diagnostic institution for preadjudicated juveniles. This facility has been recommended by the President's Commission on Crime and is required to meet our responsibilities under the Court Reform Act.

Glenn Dale Hospital

Funding for construction ($5,235,000) is proposed for the addition of 200 long-term chronic care beds at Glenn Dale Hospital for patients who are District of Columbia residents. This would relieve the present acute shortage of such beds in the Washington area and allow the movement of patients now using beds at District of Columbia General to Glenn Dale.

New Correctional Detention Center

Design funding ($2,200,000) is proposed for the replacement of the inadequate and overcrowded District of Columbia jail. Following the recommendations of the President's Commission on Crime, a new 1,800 bed facility will be constructed. The new detention facility will enable the Department of Corrections to better serve the police by providing a more modern and efficient facility, and give the detainee easy access to his counsel, court information, and criminal justice personnel.

New District Court Building

Design money ($3 million) are proposed for a new court facility to house the recently expanded court system for the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970 provided for the creation of a local, unified modern court system intended to be a leader among the States and other large municipalities.

Projects to Strengthen Neighborhoods

The Nation's Capital City is made up of several diverse neighborhood areas where our residents live and work, and where residents from all over the Washington metropolitan area and every State in the Nation work. Examples of this neighborhood diversity include George-

town and Barry Farms, Capitol Hill and Congress Heights, Chevy Chase and Washington Highlands.

A city's viability, its social and economic base, is directly dependent on its neighborhood structure as a place for its families to live in and identify with enthusiastic pride.

Many specific projects which we propose serve our neighborhood development. These projects will not only improve the current level of services but will also help in an equal balancing of services based on the general social and economic characteristics of our diverse neighborhoods.

The fiscal year 1972 program budget included a geographical analysis of capital projects according to the city's nine service areas. Projects that serve local needs or neighborhood areas comprise almost 40 percent of our total capital budget request. Seventy-five percent of this money requested primarily serves the social needs confronting our neighborhoods. This means that we are committed to providing public facility projects that improve the quality of education, health, welfare, recreation, and library programs at the local neighborhood level. Eighteen percent of the Capital budget for our neighborhoods is allocated for water, sewer, and highway projects, and 7 percent is for police and fire projects.

Public Service Facilities in Anacostia

In addition to the emphasis on social needs at the neighborhood level, the 1972 Capital budget emphasizes strengthening the public service facilities specifically for the Anacostia area. Capital projects located in Anacostia total $60,864,000. You will see that this is 60 percent of all project funding requested to meet neighborhood needs. The Anacostia area includes service areas 3 and 4—that part of the District of Columbia east of the Anacostia River. Seventy-five percent of these Anacostia projects serve social needs; they include 13 projects to relieve overcrowding in public schools, five recreation playground development projects, and two branch libraries. Other budget items in Anacostia include five highway projects, improvements to an existing fire station and two sewer projects.

Public Services in Model Cities Neighborhoods

Another neighborhood which is receiving our attention in fiscal year 1972 as part of our effort to overcome years of neglect in providing public services is the model cities neighborhood. The model cities portion of the city, service area 6, is allocated nearly $12 million or 12 percent of local oriented projects in the Capital budget. These include five public schools, a recreation center, public library, fire station, street lighting and highway improvements.

Review Process Before Submission to Congress

Mr. Chairman, the projects contained in the fiscal year 1972 Capital budget have undergone a thorough and lengthy review and analysis prior to their inclusion in this budget. This primary responsibility for the review and evaluation of all capital projects is with the Capital Improvements Program—Technical Advisory Committee, which we shortened to CIP–TAC, established by the executive office

of the District of Columbia government. This committee makes recommendations on additions, rescheduling, deletion and refining of all projects. The committee is composed of all groups concerned with capital improvements: the National Capital Planning Commission, the Redevelopment Land Agency, District of Columbia Department of General Services, Office of Community Services, Assistant to the Mayor for Housing Programs, and the Office of Budget and Executive Management.

Each member of CIP–TAC fulfills a vital analytical role. The National Capital Planning Commission has developed comprehensive systems plans for agencies of the District government, for instance, overall city plans for schools, parks, recreation, fire, and the like. The Redevelopment Land Agency provides information on development for urban renewal areas and also is responsible for all necessary relocation resulting from project implementation. The Office of Community Services and the Office of the Assistant to the Mayor for Housing Programs review public facilities as they relate to the specific needs of the city's nine service areas and to the need for supporting public facilities for all housing developments. The Department of General Service is responsible for actual implementation of public building construction. This Department provides budget cost estimates and examines each project in terms of economic feasibility. The Office of Budget and Executive Management provides the Chairman of CIP–TAC and overall coordination of the Capital improvement program.

Each agency presents all projects in detail to this committee for appropriate review and discussion. After review and evaluation of these submissions, CIP–TAC submits its recommendations through the Budget Officer to the Executive Office for its review and decision.

By combining the expertise of all agencies concerned with the development of the city, we have an effective procedure for not only coordinating capital projects between agencies of the District and Federal Governments, but also selecting priority projects in terms of program, geographic area, and overall importance to the city.

In addition to specific annual requests, District agencies also submit to the CIP–TAC project plans extended over a 6-year period. The 1972–77 Capital improvements program is now being developed, with the Capital budget before you as the first year of this program. The 6-year Capital improvements program is a principal tool to insure long-range planning and to carry out the orderly development of the city. It also provides an adequate framework in the formulation of each subsequent fiscal year Capital budget request.

PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PROJECTS

The Capital projects which are being submitted to you in the fiscal year 1972 Capital budget have been initially reviewed, evaluated, approved, and authorized by the District government, the President, and Congress in prior years. Ninety-five percent or $249,400,000, of the Capital budget for fiscal year 1972 represents funding to complete previously approved projects. The design, preconstruction, or construction process for these projects is already underway and the funds we request will further their progress toward completion.

NEW PROJECT STARTS

Five percent or $12,400,000, of all Capital funds is for new project starts. These include two essential branch libraries in Anacostia for the Deanewood and Parklands areas; two recreation development projects that will be developed and used in conjunction with new elementary schools at 8th and Yuma Streets, Southeast—Highland Dwellings—and 18th and California Streets, Northwest—Morgan Elementary School—and a gymnasium for the District of Columbia Teachers College to accommodate health and physical education majors. Also included as new starts are the renovation of the Eastern Market, a focal point in the revitalization of the Capitol Hill area, replacement of the Fort Reno Water Pumping Station and improvements to the Bryant Street Pumping Station. The replacement of Fire Engine Company No. 4 is also proposed. One percent of these new project starts is for permanent improvement type projects such as minor repairs to existing buildings.

FINANCING

Mr. Chairman, the Budget Officer will present to you the detailed revenue and financial aspects of our capital improvements requests. I would, however, like to point out that the Congress presently has before it a capital financing proposal designed to provide a new type of funding mechanism for the capital improvements program. Although Mr. Coppie will go into greater detail concerning this program I would like to speak to one aspect of it. Since the proposed municipal bonds will be subject to taxation insofar as interest earned by the bondholder is concerned, we anticipate that the bond interest rate will be somewhat higher than the corresponding Treasury interest rates that the District would pay by continuing to borrow from the Treasury. A feature of the bond legislation, therefore, provides for an annual determination of the excess interest expense by the District. The amount of the excess would be paid in the way of a subsidy from the Federal Government.

During the fiscal year 1971 Senate appropriation hearings, the question of the subsidy cost to the Federal Government was brought up as a possible reason for looking upon the capital financing proposal with disfavor. In fact this was mentioned again in the testimony this morning. It was estimated at that time that for each $100 million that the District borrowed via municipal bonds, the additional subsidy cost to the Federal Government over a period of 30 years would be approximately $2 million a year.

We agree that under our bond program there would be an additional subsidy cost to the Federal Government. However, the bond program offers a cash reduction to the Federal Government of approximately $1 billion over the next 6 years, since the District's Capital program would be funded from the private sector rather than through Treasury loans. We think that this $1 billion reduction in Federal requirements would be well worth the additional subsidy cost.

As to the amount of the subsidy, we have studied various ways of retiring the municipal bonds via a serial bond approach rather than the original sinking fund approach. This was referred to in the GAO report presented this morning. The result of restructuring the method in which bonds would be retired has substantially reduced the esti-

mated interest subsidy cost to the Federal Government. This has been accomplished since by retiring bonds serially as opposed to the sinking fund approach, the total time in which the outstanding bonds remain outstanding is substantially reduced. Our current estimate is that for every $100 million of District obligations the additional interest subsidy cost to the Federal Government over a period of 30 years would be approximately $20 million, or about $660,000 per year. This is a gross figure and should be adjusted, Mr. Chairman, but the computation would reflect the revenue holdback to the U.S. Treasury as a result of the taxation of the interest on these bonds. Again a point that was noted this morning.

We believe that this is justified based on the cash relief afforded the Treasury year after year, as a result of the District funding its Capital programs from the private sector rather than the Treasury. And as Senator Percy noted this morning, this is also another step in the direction for greater self determination and home rule in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON—A MODEL FOR THE NATION

In presenting this introduction I have sought to indicate to you the priorities and expenditures of the Capital budget request and to emphasize the essential need to provide adequate public facilities for the citzens of Washington and to serve the metropolitan area.

Specific justifications for individual projects are included in the special presentation Capital budget, fiscal year 1972, dated March 1971 and revisions to this presentation, dated April 1971, reflecting the City Council's approvals. Indepth reports on these projects will be presented by the agencies as your hearings proceed.

The government of the District of Columbia is very much aware of the responsibilities necessary to make our Nation's Capital a model city. Our Capital budget request for fiscal year 1972 provides projects that enable us to produce the type of services and facilities that represent a city as a standard for the Nation.

REGIONAL PROJECTS: DISTRICT'S FAIR SHARE

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. Mr. Watt. May I first inquire to the regional projects. I note 37 percent of the Capital budget is reflected in regional projects. Do you feel that the load the District is required to carry is a fair one? Or to put it otherwise, do you feel the other areas have carried their fair load?

Mr. WATT. No sir; I do not. That is one of the basic premises behind the Mayor's proposal for the reciprocal income tax. You recognize there we are talking about operating funds and here we are talking about capital funds. The fact remains that this city is the central city for the region, and is, in my opinion, required to carry a disproportionate burden, which directly or indirectly helps to support and sustain the well-being of our suburbs, those who live in it and those who invest in it.

We would like to continue to seek additional ways of perhaps spreading this burden more fairly. I might say with regard to the Capital improvement projects, that the two major items reflected here, the funding for METRO and the funding for Blue Plains plant, do provide for a reasonable or I would say fair sharing of the total capital costs.

In the case of METRO, the cost allocation formula was developed and incorporated in the capital grant agreements in the interregional compact. In the case of Blue Plains, the cost allocation has been apportioned on the basis of the use of the facility by the suburban areas. When the new plant is completed, I believe I am correct when I say that more than half of the sewage that plant would treat is not District of Columbia sewage; it is suburban sewage. The cost of construction and the cost of operation of that plant will be spread over the area in accordance with the use or the utilization of the plant.

BLUE PLAINS PLANT

Senator INOUYE. What about the Outer Potomac interceptor, the water pollution control plant? Do you feel that in these projects the outer areas are not carrying their fair load?

Mr. WATT. The water pollution control plant is the plant I refer to as the Blue Plains plant or the Upper Potomac Interceptor, the cost on that likewise is shared in proportion, in accordance with the relative use or the ratio of the use.

WASHINGTON STAR ARTICLE: DISTRICT HALTING OF CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

Senator INOUYE. Speaking of the Blue Plains Project, I note that in the April 15, 1971 issue of the Evening Star there is a headline article which says "District of Columbia halts construction permits." It is related to the crisis over the Blue Plains sewage treatment plant. I presume you have read this article?

(See article on p. 1740 in appendix.)

Mr. WATT. Yes sir.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any comments to make?

Mr. WATT. As I recall the article, Mr. Chairman—and I do not have it before me—I think it is essentially correct as far as the facts are stated. The fact is that in October of 1970, after several years of discussion and negotiation, and several false starts, agreements were finally reached among all of the local jurisdictions and with the concurrence of the Federal Government, on the size and allocation of costs and capacity on the expanded Blue Plains plant. I think it is appropriate to recall that our original planning anticipated the construction at Blue Plains of a plant having a capacity of about 420 million gallons a day. To accommodate that capacity required an enlarged site and this meant encroachment upon the river, filling to create a site or enlarged site at Blue Plains.

RESULT OF GRANT REFUSAL OF DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

It was only last year that the Department of Interior refused to grant that permit. Being restricted as to the size of the site, therefore, it became necessary to replan the size or the capacity of the plant at Blue Plains. The result is now we are proposing a plant having the capacity of, I believe, 309 million gallons per day, down from 420 million gallons. That reduction alone required suburban jurisdictions to go back and review and reevaluate all of their planning, because this meant they would have to provide in their area treatment capacity which could not be accommodated at Blue Plains.

The memorandum of agreement, memorandum of understanding, executed in October cleared the way for the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, presently known as the Environmental Protection Agency, to indicate the extent of its financial commitment, the extent of its participation under the Federal grant program.

We are now moving ahead. We have let a contract, approximately $15 million, for construction of additional primary treatment facilities at Blue Plains. From now through 1974, we will be building at Blue Plains additional treatment capacities and a higher standard of treatment. When completed, this plant will be one of the most complete of large urban plants in the United States. It will include primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment as well as nitrogen and phosphate removal.

REQUESTED FUNDING TO MEET OBLIGATION TO PLANT

The funding which we are requesting in this budget is the full funding required by the District of Columbia to meet its obligation to the construction of that plant. We are asking for $54 million and the total cost of all of the work to be done. The total cost of work planned at Blue Plains is $360 million, of which the District's total share is about $86 million. We have on hand for this purpose $32 million leaving $54 million to be requested in this budget.

The original plan for the expansion of Blue Plains anticipated completion of the work in 1976. At the request of the Department of the Interior, we have reevaluated that program and have determined that with a lot of effort and some good fortune, we can complete this work by the end of 1974. That is the program upon which we are moving now.

PERCENTAGE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. On the total cost, what percentage will be Federal funds?

Mr. WATT. Fifty-five percent, I believe, Mr. Chairman, which is the amount for which any local jurisdiction could qualify under similar circumstances to ours.

Senator INOUYE. Which is roughly $180 million, or $190 million?

Mr. WATT. I do not have the figure before me, but that sounds——

Senator INOUYE. The total cost is about $362 million.

Mr. WATT. About $360 million, yes sir.

COST OF SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER

Senator INOUYE. I would like to ask a question on the Senior Citizens Center. I note that the design moneys will be $300,000. What would you estimate to be the final cost, construction cost?

Mr. WATT. The total allocation in the budget request, Mr. Chairman, is $3.6 million. That includes a site, design, construction and equipment.

ARCHITECT AND DESIGN FEES

Senator INOUYE. As a matter of curiosity, what is the prevailing practice on fees for architects and designers?

Mr. WATT. I would defer the response to that to Mr. Starobin when he appears before you later this afternoon, if I may; or I believe he is here and could come forward.

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Chairman, on the question of fees for architect-engineer designs sir. First of all, we are governed by the general congressionally imposed limitation of 6 percent. I must stay within this limit.

However, we prepare an estimate for each design project based on our projection of the actual work involved in that project. We then sit down and negotiate a fee with the architect-engineer. In my experience we have reached an amicable agreement in each case as to what the proper charge should be. This could vary all the way from the upper limit of 6 percent on a small but complex job, to 4 percent on large jobs where there is a greater money spread.

COST FOR CONSTRUCTION SERVICE

Senator INOUYE. We have an amount of $300,000 for design. And you have a cost of construction at about $3 million; 3.6 includes land acquisition; doesn't it?

Mr. WATT. Yes, sir, it does.

Senator INOUYE. 300 is 10 percent of 3 million. Where do we get the 6 percent?

Mr. STAROBIN. The construction services figure, sir? The construction services figure takes in a number of matters, aside from architect-engineer fees. It pays for the services of my design and engineering staff, which reviews the work of the architect-engineer and later on, during the construction projects, reviews the submissions from the contractor. He must make submissions of shop drawings, various products that he plans to use and so on.

Further, the construction services figure covers the cost of job supervision; the pay of my inspectors on the work who see that the work gets carried out in accordance with the contract.

ARCHITECT-ENGINEER FEES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER

Senator INOUYE. We have the design moneys listed as $300,000 for the Senior Citizens Center. Of that amount, how much will be paid to architects, engineers, and designers?

Mr. STAROBIN. I would estimate on that job the architect-engineer fees would probably come to one-half—50 percent of the approximately $300,000 there.

PAYMENTS TO VARIOUS WORKERS

Senator INOUYE. What would the rest be spent for?

Mr. STAROBIN. The rest would be spent as I mentioned, sir for the efforts of my staff, one, in reviewing the work of the architect-engineer and reviewing the various submittals that are made afterward by the contractors—shop drawings, product submittals, and so on.

It also pays for the job inspector; the inspector who stays with the construction contractor and sees the work is done in accordance with the contract.

Senator INOUYE. Then your staff people are paid for by projects? They are not on a regular payroll?

Mr. STAROBIN. They are not, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Then are you required to abide by the civil service requirements?

Mr. STAROBIN. I am, sir.

Senator INOUYE. But you are not on the payroll?

Mr. STAROBIN. No. As a matter of fact, most of the people in my department are not paid from appropriations. They are paid from various reimbursements. In this case, I have approximately 200 people who are not paid from appropriations, but are paid from the construction services figure that you see associated with these construction projects, sir.

I must run my construction management activities as a business and consider my income and balance my expenses against the projected income.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much. I just learned something there.

LOCATIONS OF SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER PROGRAMS

Getting back to the Senior Citizens Center, I recall during the operational expenses hearing, in discussing centers for senior citizens, the person in charge suggested that the centers be spread throughout the community because of the unique requirement of the people they are aged and cannot go traveling. Now we are having a central center, are we? How do you rationalize this, sir?

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, we have two factors involved here. One is program and the other is facilities. We do carry on a senior citizens program which can be, of course, conducted in various locations. We do try to provide programs and to the extent possible, a place for those programs in areas where we have high concentrations of senior citizens, such as housing for the elderly.

It would be desirable, I think, to have not one but perhaps several senior citizens centers in a city of this size. However, one factor, of course, is that we must begin someplace. We do not have any senior citizens center which is designed and built for that purpose now.

Senator INOUYE. Isn't this built to accommodate the senior citizens of the District, all of them?

POSSIBLE LATER REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL CENTERS

Mr. WATT. To the extent that it can reach and serve a large number of citizens, it will do so. We have two factors involved here however. One is a growing population of senior citizens and the other is a fact that any facility of this type would be limited to some extent by its accessibility. It may well be that in several years we might be back asking this Congress for funds for additional senior citizens centers.

But again as I say, this is a start. It is centrally located or is to be centrally located and will to the extent that it is readily accessible to senior citizens, serve a large number.

I might mention that the entire process of the development has been carried forward in very, very close cooperation with the Senior Citizens Clearinghouse Committee, which represents a number of senior citizens clubs and other organizations which work with and serve all clubs of senior citizens.

RECEIVING HOME FOR CHILDREN

Senator INOUYE. Can you give this committee a capsule picture of the present inadequate receiving home for children. I realize that somone else will testify later.

Mr. WATT. I suppose perhaps the most dramatic description I could give of the receiving home for children is the fact that we are under a court order to close that receiving home by——

Mr. STAROBIN. October 13, 1972.

Mr. WATT (continuing). 1972. This is the opinion of the court.

TIME BETWEEN CLOSING RECEIVING HOME AND COMPLETION OF NEW FACILITY

Senator INOUYE. Will this new facility be completed by then?

Mr. WATT. No sir, it will not. It is not possible to build an adequate receiving home in the time that the court has allowed. It is an adjustment——

Senator INOUYE. What do you propose to do in the interim?

Mr. WATT. It is an adjustment we will have to work out with the court. We advised the court it is not possible to comply with this order. I am reasonably sure that if we can show a good faith effort on our part, show real progress, a home under construction and a reasonably specific completion date, and can work in the interim to reduce the load on that facility, that perhaps the court will look with favor upon an amendment to that order.

COST FOR NEW DETENTION CENTER

Senator INOUYE. On the new correctional and detention center, design funding, $2.2 million. What would be the projected final cost?

Mr. WATT. The estimated cost, including site, design, and construction services, construction and equipment, is very near $32 million.

AUTHORITY FOR PERSONNEL HEARINGS

Senator INOUYE. Before I call upon Mr. Coppie, I would like to call upon another gentleman. Mr. Starobin, will you step forward, please? I am not acquainted with the practices carried on by other jurisdictions, but is your practice the prevailing practice in other cities where staff people are not on the payroll?

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, I cannot answer that very specifically, Mr. Chairman. Our practice of having our employees, in effect on the civil service roll is quite unique. But I would say that I am sure there are other cities that do maintain a similar system to ours. In my department I have a number of functions that I perform on a reimbursable basis that I must run as a business. Therefore I hire employees not in accordance with an authorization set by Congress but in terms of the workload and the money that flows to me.

If I get more money, I must have more people to do the work if I get less money I must find a way of reducing that work force.

Senator INOUYE. Then the committee and the city government can at best exercise indirect control over personnel hirings; isn't that correct?

Mr. STAROBIN. That is right, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Then yours would be the only agency to have this autonomous authority, almost autonomous?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, I would not say it is autonomous, sir. I do clear hirings or additional positions with the Budget Office to make sure that the income is there. I do not purely on my own decision establish new positions.

Mr. WATT. So far as direction, supervision and control is concerned, the operation is carried out in very much the same way as any other department or activity of the city government. The key here is that the funds to finance it comes from projects of the type that are before you here today. This is a system which is not at all unique among States. I am not sure about municipalities. But certainly among States, it is a rather common method of accounting for projects. These are costs which are chargeable to the projects. Without a capital improvement program, without construction projects that are outlined here, there would be no need or use for this operation.

COMPARISON OF HIRING PRACTICES WITH OTHER CITIES

Senator INOUYE. Can you favor this committee with a memorandum on practices in say, 10 cities of comparable size?

Mr. WATT. We could get that information. I would indicate it would take a little time because of the necessity of going out and getting the information. But we will do that as quickly as possible.

(The information follows:)

During the testimony of the Department of General Services before Senator Inouye, information was presented that most Department of General Services' personnel involved in the Capital Improvement Program were paid from construction services money, a revolving fund operation, rather than from money appropriated directly for personal services. Senator Inouye asked if this was common practice and asked that a survey of ten cities be made to see what their practices were.

The Department of General Services immediately started an inquiry to develop this information and found that the organizational structure in D.C. is sufficiently different from the common pattern and that a simple inquiry would produce no meaningful results. We are proceeding with a questionnaire that we hope will develop the data and be able to provide it to the Senate Committee shortly.

To discuss briefly the difference between our structure for capital construction. In most cities, we find this function split between a Department of Public Works and a School Board. Department of Public Works combines the operational activities of our Department of Highways and Traffic and Department of Sanitary Engineering as well as many of the construction activities of the Department of General Services. However, the largest construction activities in most municipalities is done by the Board of Education. This activity is performed by the Department of General Services in Washington. There is, therefore, considerable difficulty in get ing a meaningful comparison between the construction activities of the Department of General Services and engineering agencies elsewhere.

The Department of General Services is proceeding to get information from ten or more cities and states that can be useful in analyzing our practices. This will probably take another month or two before responses are received and compiled.

EFFECT OF REJECTING ALL NEW PROJECTS

Senator INOUYE. What would happen if for some reason—I doubt it would happen—but let us assume hypothetically, that Congress decided to reject all of your new starts. Would that mean that you would have to lay off some people?

Mr. STAROBIN. Most definitely, sir. And I have been frankly weighing this particluar prospect. This is a situation that never leaves my thoughts for very long. I must constantly be looking a year or two ahead at the potential workload. The construction area is not the only area where I operate on this basis; where, in effect, I operate as a businessman who has to look to a projected income and must gage his expenses to that potential income.

If we were to go into a moratorium for any length of time, I would very definitely face the prospect of having to reduce my staff, perhaps quite drastically.

LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT POSITION

Senator INOUYE. How many years have you served in your present capacity?

Mr. STAROBIN. I have served in this capacity since March 1969, sir.

Senator INOUYE. How long have you been in the Department?

Mr. STAROBIN. In the Department? The Department was created on March 28, 1969. I was its first Director, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Since that time, have you found it necessary to lay off people?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir; but I have found it necessary to tighten down the screws.

Senator INOUYE. Sir?

Mr. STAROBIN. I have found it necessary to tighten down the screws on hirings.

NUMBER ON STAFF FOR GENERAL SERVICES

Senator INOUYE. When you first assumed this position, how many staff people did you have?

Mr. STAROBIN. Staff people——

Senator INOUYE. The total?

Mr. STAROBIN. If you mean my total complement, sir, when I first took over, I had something better than 1,600 people, sir. Between 1,600 and 1,700. Right now, I am operating at about 1,800 on staffing, sir.

Senator INOUYE. 1,800. You must have about the largest organization in the city?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir. There are a good many larger ones—Police Department, Human Resources, Sanitary. But I do have a large organization, one that keeps them busy.

Senator INOUYE. What is your total payroll, sir?

TOTAL PAYROLL FOR GENERAL SERVICES

Mr. STAROBIN. The total payroll? That is a figure, sir, that does not show up in any one document.

Senator INOUYE. It does not show up in any document?

Mr. STAROBIN. Any one document, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Have you ever compiled it, sir?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, I have not.

Senator INOUYE. Haven't you ever been curious as to what the payroll was for fiscal year 1970? I would be.

Mr. STAROBIN. I have, sir, but let me state my philosophy so I do not appear to be a total ignoramus in this matter. I am determined to run my operations as a business, and I have now for quite a time been preaching to my people that they must view their operations as a businessman would and measure the effectiveness of each dollar. I am not too sure what a figure that states my overall payroll would mean to me. But what I am working toward is a balance sheet on each one of my accounts, that projects my income and my outgo and that assures me that I live within my income, and that, second, every dollar of income is used effectively. Or to put it the other way, that every dollar of expenses brings in its dollar of productivity. This is the type of accounting I am working toward and someday, should I find

the time and interest, I would relate to you some of the measures I have undertaken in this regard and that I am planning in this regard.

REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT FUNCTIONS

Senator INOUYE. What was the practice prior to 1969?

Mr. STAROBIN. Prior to 1969, my Department consisted of a number of other elements. The Department of Buildings and Grounds and two elements of the former Department of General Administration, the Bureau of Administration Services, and the Procurement Office.

Since they belonged to two different departments, they did come under different guidance and had different rules. Considering the number of functions that they performed, it would be rather difficult to explain in a few words the processes. I operate from seven principal accounts, each with its own accounting system and each of which must operate as a business within itself. I am doing my best to bring the most modern business methods into the operation of each of these seven areas.

HIRING OF STAFF PRIOR TO 1969

Senator INOUYE. Prior to 1969, were your staff people hired in relation to projects? Or were they on a regular payroll?

Mr. STAROBIN. No; the funding system was the same, sir. That is, in the construction services area, people were hired and paid for out of the construction services money. I have not changed that.

CHANGES INTRODUCED BY WITNESS

If I can define the changes I have introduced, it is, to define each one of my functional areas as a business operation and require a balance sheet for each with income on one side, projected income and expenses on the other. This is the type of thinking that I have brought in and that I am trying to define by budgetary procedures. In some cases, projecting the income is an extremely complex job, particularly in the construction services area. Just to say a few words on this. In any one job, I get construction services money which pays for a number of activities that extend the entire duration of the job. In effect, I get the money in hand immediately, but I have obligations that I must fulfill throughout the duration of that job. If I had one job, it would be relatively simple to keep books on it, but when I have, as I do, 300 to 400 jobs running concurrently, making sure that my level of expenditures keeps up with the rate of reducing obligations, is a highly complex task. I have been working on establishing an accounting system for this operation for the better part of a year, and I am beginning to get to the point where I know at any one time whether I am in the red or black.

Similarly, in each one of my seven accounts, I am working towards this type of accounting system.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, sir.

STATEMENT OF MR. COPPIE

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATE

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Coppie. I believe you have a statement to present.

Mr. COPPIE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, before starting, I would like to officially introduce to the chairman and the committee Mr. Robert Corletta, the assistant on my staff for "Capital outlay."

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Mr. Coppie.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Corletta is the link on my staff to the formulation of the capital program. He has worked carefully with the deputy mayor and your staff director in the details of the capital program for the District of Columbia.

PRESENTATION FORMAT

As the deputy mayor has stated, my testimony will review for you the capital construction process, some of the improvements that we are making concerning this process, and the implications of the reporting systems we are preparing on construction projects. Also I will highlight the District's financial plan for fiscal year 1972 and subsequent years for the city's capital improvements program.

COMPLEXITIES OF THE CAPITAL PROCESS

The capital construction program of Washington, D.C. is one of the most complex processes of the municipal government. This complexity has important implications for the implementation of our public works program. I want to review this process and then indicate some of the ways we are dealing with the complexity to achieve a more effective implementation program. There are two aspects which must be dealt with—first, the process of budget review and approval; and second, the process of construction itself.

To obtain approval of a capital facility is a time consuming and tedious effort. The first step is our internal review and analysis of proposed projects. This is the basic responsibility of the capital improvements program-technical advisory committee (CIP–TAC). The deputy mayor has described its functions to you.

INVOLVEMENT OF COMMUNITY IN THEIR NEEDS

In recent years we have become more aware of the importance of involving the community in the planning and development of facilities intended to serve their needs. Therefore we do make every effort to involve the people in the neighborhoods where the project has an impact. As the Congress is aware, this input may be reflected in changes made at various points in the process of project approval. This is especially so for the location of specific projects, and somewhat true also in the project's actual scope of work.

PROCESS OF CAPITAL BUDGET

Once the budget of the mayor-commissioner has been formulated, our external budget review process must begin, first, with the city council. In most cities, approval of the city council represents the conclusion of the budget process. For the District, however, detailed budget justifications are further required by the Federal budget officials and the several congressional committees that review and pass on District budgets.

For Capital projects of the District of Columbia, funds are requested and approved by phases of construction—preliminary study, site, design including construction services, construction and equipment. The full review process, both internal and external, is required for each stage of a project. So that after going through the complete process for site or design funds, and having these moneys approved, the process must be repeated in its entirety to obtain money for construction and equipment.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

In addition to this complex approval process for a capital facility, actual project implementation is also time-consuming. The first step, site acquisition, involves detailed planning for selection. In many instances, due to the density of population in the city, relocation of families and businesses is necessary. Various Federal agencies and elements of the private sector may also be competing for the same site. Issues arise and must be dealt with—such as the preservation of parkland in conjunction with the construction of a new school. Sometimes, the District may obtain a site through the transfer of Federal lands to the District. Even here, however, the time involved usually equals that required for the acquisition of private property.

To initiate design of a public building construction project, a detailed scope of work is prepared by the Department of General Services in coordination with the initiating Government agency. This scope of work leads to the awarding of a specific design contract. Design of major projects require a minimum of 1 year. Once design is complete the construction contract is awarded and proceeds under the supervision of Department of General Services personnel. And, finally, the installation of equipment is the last element to make the facility ready for use. This is a process that takes 4 to 6 years from the original concept to completion in which two-thirds of the implementation time is spent for the preconstruction process.

IMPLICATIONS OF COMPLEXITY

The complexity of this process which I have described has a direct bearing on both the District government's capacity to efficiently manage its capital improvements program and the development of cost estimates for specific projects. The initial budget estimate is developed at the very beginning of the process and is based on the best possible knowledge of all known factors at that time. The multitude of reviewing parties and intervening factors which can affect a project's cost, location, or scope of work is extremely broad. Additionally, actual construction costs are subject to such variables as availability of materials, prevailing wage levels, weather conditions, coordination with public and private utilities and so on.

IMPROVEMENTS TO CAPITAL PROCESS

In the present fiscal year, we have initiated a number of breakthroughs to measure the performance of and improve our present program, thus relieving the burdens of complexity somewhat. A management information system and project manager system are being implemented by the Department of General Services to provide

an ongoing and effective management system for the capital improvements process. This system will identify delays and eliminate bottlenecks quickly with the overall purpose of simplifying the administration of the Capital budget. This system will also allow faster timing to accomplish each step in the process: selecting and acquiring sites, decisions on the scope of work, design of projects, improving plans, bidding them and awarding the contract, and actual construction.

Also, the Office of Budget and Executive Management has developed a computerized monthly report on capital improvements projects. This report will indicate the first fiscal year of authorization, show the monthly status of all authorized capital projects by appropriation amounts, all reprograming actions, obligations, disbursements, unliquidated and unobligated balances. Although this report is not finalized and confirmed at this time, we have provided you a special report concerning the financial status of all projects in process and not completed. Lapsed projects, as defined by the 2-year limitation on obligating projects according to the fiscal year 1971 Appropriations Act, are also being submitted to you.

FACILITY MASTER PLANNING

Funds contained in the fiscal year 1972 capital budget will provide for two additional planning studies improving the capital process.

For master planning we are requesting $300,000 for our major large facilities at Lorton, Va., and Laurel and Glenn Dale, Md. It is becoming increasingly important for each of these major reservations to have a master development plan to guide expansion of capital facilities. In a number of cases, District-owned land is becoming an enclave surrounded by residential development. Adequate planning for the future use of these lands and their relationships to adjacent or adjoining property is needed. Master plans should not only be concerned with the relationships to the surrounding community, but should also project needs in regard to utilities, access to the property, and future utilization of the reservation.

For planning education and community multipurpose facilities development, we are requesting $150,000. One purpose of this study is to analyze projects which are closely related to one another on the same or adjacent sites and under different departments in order to assure a better coordination between projects and agencies. This study would also include an analysis of criteria and standards for determining which facilities can reasonably be located together for the convenience of the public recipient as well as for the agency responsible for delivery of the service. This analysis would also include use of socioeconomic data resulting from the 1970 census to examine need criteria relative to the location of the facility and specific programs that are delivered relative to its location.

The impact of Federal grants-in-aid available, several planning guidelines, and local policy plans are also being considered concerning multiuse facilities.

PROJECTS IN PROCESS

The Deputy Mayor has indicated that the fiscal year 1972 Capital budget is comprised almost entirely—95 percent—of previously approved projects. This means that for these projects, the budget review process which I have described has already occurred at least

once—and probably more than once. The total estimated cost of all capital projects now in process is approximately $1.2 billion. Of this amount, $680 million has already been authorized and almost two-thirds has been expended. The unexpended appropriations, amounting to $251 million, are primarily in these areas—public school construction, the water pollution control plant and Metro. The 1972 budget request contains $250 million to continue the ongoing program. This means that in future years we will require an additional $254 million to complete previously approved projects, primarily in the area of public, schools, sanitary engineering, general services, corrections, and Metro.

The financing of the current and future requirements of the District's capital program is, therefore, a matter which has received our close examination.

FINANCIAL PLAN

An independent study has been contracted by the District government for financing the capital improvement program. This study was requested by the committee in its fiscal year 1971 report. The current method of financing capital programs will be examined. Also included in this study will be an analysis of funds that are presently available to finance future capital projects, and the determination of the soundness of our proposed new approach to financing.

The capital improvements program of the District of Columbia is currently financed from loans received from the U.S. Treasury. Both the general and special funds have specific legislation which established the loan authority for each fund. Congress annually appropriates funds, within the established authority, upon which the District may then draw loans from the U.S. Treasury. The loans are usually 30-year loans and are repaid by both interest and partial principal each year through the operating budgets.

The District of Columbia government is currently proposing a bond issue program which would replace the present system of borrowing from the Treasury and become the new source for financing the District's capital improvements program. The bond program was developed with the aid and assistance of both the Office of Management and Budget and the Treasury Department, and represents the best possible approach of financing capital outlay for the District.

Major Features of Bond Program

Major features of this bond program include:

1. The District government would be authorized to finance the capital improvements program through the issuance of interest bearing negotiable obligations. This authority to issue obligations would replace existing authority to borrow from the Treasury.
2. The District would be limited with respect to the amount of outstanding obligations it could have at any one time. No obligation could be issued which would cause the amount of the principal and interest required to be paid in any fiscal year on the aggregate amount of District obligations to exceed 10 percent of the District's revenues.
3. Construction of permanent campuses for Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute would be financed by Federal capital grants rather than the capital loans now employed.

COMPLEXITY OF CAPITAL FINANCING PROPOSAL

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that this new capital financing proposal is complex and does represent in our view an innovative approach toward capital funding by removing the District from the Federal budget via loans from the U.S. Treasury. We estimate that over the next 6 years the Federal Government's disbursements will be reduced by about $1 billion. This reduction, of course, is the result of loans being made for District capital programs through the private sector rather than through Government. As a result of this reduction to the Federal Treasury, the District has requested grant relief to be used for the construction of permanent facilities for our institutes of higher education. This request has been supported and honored by the President.

Additionally, relief by way of interest subsidy payments will be received by the District from the Federal Government, This subsidy represents reimbursement to the District for potential excesses paid in market interest rates on bonds, and prevailing Treasury interest rates. Our general position is that the $1 billion relief received by the Federal Government over the next 6-year period would be partially offset by the capital grants and interest subsidies.

PRESENT LOAN STATUS

Mr. Chairman, I would not like to present our current loan status. There are five funds that presently fund our capital improvements program. The general fund has a current loan authorization of $715.7 million. The amount appropriated to date is $352 million. The projected amount to be borrowed through the fiscal year 1971 is $332.8 million. Our highway fund has an authorization for $110 million. The amount appropriated to date is $85.2 million and the projected amount to be borrowed through 1971 is $85.2 million. In the water fund, the authorization is $51 million. The amount appropriated is $35 million. The projected amount to be borrowed through 1971 is $35 million. The sanitary sewage works fund has an authorization for the 1971 fiscal year of $72 million. The amount appropriated to date is $32 million. The projected amount to be borrowed through fiscal year 1971 is $26 million. The metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund the authorization is for $12.5 million; the amount appropriated $12.5 million; and the amount to be borrowed through 1971 is $12.3 million.

To meet our present capital improvements program request, under our present authorizations, it will be necessary for us to seek additional authority for approximately $35 million in the sanitary sewage works fund and $10.2 million in the metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my comments concerning the District of Columbia capital program.

FINANCING STUDY: COMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDATION OF STUDY COMPLETION PRIOR TO SUBMISSION OF BUDGET

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Coppie. On page 6 of your statement, under the general heading of "Financial plan," you have referred to an independent study contracted by your government in financing the capital improvements program and you note

that this study was requested by this committee in the last fiscal year report.

In looking over that report, I note that it was recommended that this study be undertaken and completed prior to the submission of your 1972 budget. Can you tell me why it was not possible for you to carry out the request of my predecessor committee?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I can. Let me say that we fully support the need for timeliness as far as the completion of the study. At the time the report was written, which was, I believe, June or the first of July 1970, we had before the Congress a program for financing our capital program. This parallels the program currently pending before both the Senate and the House for 1971, in the 1972 budget.

We felt that the study should consider the current method of financing the capital improvements program in the District of Columbia and the proposed method for financing the capital improvements program in the District of Columbia. The Congress did not finally act on our financing plan for the 1971 fiscal year until the end of December of 1970. That was actually signed into law on January 5, 1971.

As a result of the delays on the financing plan for our capital program, we felt it was a justifiable delay in proceeding with the study. Once we did have the results of our legislative request for 1971, we did proceed just as rapidly as we possibly could to get the study under contract. I am pleased to report to you today that it is now under contract and the final results will be available by December 1971, with interim reports available to the committee on a time-to-time basis.

Senator INOUYE. We were hoping that this report would have been available at this time to assist us in making our decisions. But I suppose we cannot do much about it now.

I hope, as you indicated, that this committee will be furnished with timely reports as they are produced.

Mr. COPPIE. We will see that that is done, Mr. Chairman.

PROJECT INTERRUPTIONS

Senator INOUYE. I am not certain whether you do have this information I am requesting, but in the last 10 years, are you aware of any project which was started and discontinued midway?

By that I mean where monies have been appropriated for, say, design and stopped? Or midway in construction and stopped?

Mr. COPPIE. We want to provide a detailed analysis for the record, but there are such projects, Mr. Chairman.

(The information follows.)

During the subject hearings, the Chairman requested that he be provided with a list of recently authorized capital outlay projects which have been terminated either in the Design or Construction phases. The listing of these projects is provided below with the reason.

Project No.	Project	Reason	Phase
10-135	Takoma Elementary School Replacement	Community opposed construction of school built to old design. Decision made to build new school embodying learning center concept.	C
10-30	Dunbar Senior High Addition	Community opposed addition to existing outmoded building built in 1916. Decision made to build new school with more comprehensive facilities and using learning center concept.	D
10-113	Burrville Elementary Addition	Community opposed building addition to old school which already had several additions added to it. Original school built in 1912 and added to in 1928 and 1931. Decision made to build elementary school using learning center concept as total replacement of old facility.	D
10-119	West Elementary Addition	Community opposed building addition to old outmoded school built in 1912. Decision made to build new school as replacement of old facility.	D
10-195	New Elementary School 44th & Foote Streets, N. E.	Community opposed use of site which would have involved demolition of scarce housing units.	D
10-203	Lenox Elementary Addition	Reason same as 10-195.	D
10-67.31	Parking Lot, Cardozo High School	Community opposed location of lot on school lawn area as being detrimental to neighborhood environment.	C
32-2	Street Cleaning Tool House	Community opposed location of facility adjacent to housing.	C

Mr. STAROBIN. I can mention a few off the top of my head. The Takoma School is perhaps the prime one which has received the most publicity. However, there are other projects for which design moneys were appropriated, where the community then balked at the project and those design projects were terminated. The West Elementary School modernization, and addition was one. The Burrville Elementary School, addition was another. These are several other projects that have fallen in this category, sir.

TAKOMA SCHOOL: PLANNING PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS

Senator INOUYE. I asked this question because according to the statement you indicate that you spent a lot of time in this procedure and process with extra care, and one would think that in the case of Takoma School or other areas, that you would have conferred with those more directly involved—the students, their families, the community.

Are they considered in your determination?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, let me first agree with you and underscore what you are saying. One of the reasons we have run into problems with the implementation of Takoma—and Mr. Starobin can speak more directly to this—is the fact that there was an active citizen input into the planning of that facility. Once the full impact of that citizen input was felt, it was necessary to cancel the contract and to proceed to reexamine the development of the Takoma project.

Senator INOUYE. Why wasn't the citizen input requested earlier in your long and time-consuming process?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I do not know all of the details on this. But I am sure you know that one of the newest developments in public administration is the active participation of citizens in the decisionmaking process. We are beginning to feel this in a very dynamic way as part of our decisionmaking process in the District of Columbia. The Takoma School represented the first legitimate so-called charrette in planning a school facility in the District of Columbia. I think you are going to hear a great deal more about the charrette process and the need for active citizen participation in the planning and implementation of our capital program.

Senator INOUYE. Tomorrow I will be discussing another matter in greater detail, but, for example, I notice we have projects completed and in use for less than 6 years that are now being abandoned. I am certain you know what I am talking about. Very costly projects to be torn down, brand new facilities, sir. But that is for tomorrow.

PROGRESS OF CAPITAL PROGRAM

So I am concerned about your great process. I am just wondering actually if all of that effort is put in there?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I can only speak to the period that I have been with this, which is the last 3 years. I can tell you that we have made very substantial progress in the development and coordination of a meaningful and effective capital program in the District of Columbia. I think we can do better. As you know, we do not have a municipal planning office. The fact we do not have a planning office works against a fully effective capital program in the District of Columbia.

NONANTICIPATED WORK STOPPAGES—EARLY AND CONTINUOUS COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Senator INOUYE. In the on-going projects which we have in the reports now, do you foresee any halt in work?

Mr. COPPIE. Any halt in work? I would want to defer that question to Mr. Starobin.

Senator INOUYE. Colonel.

Mr. STAROBIN. To answer your question, Mr. Chairman, I do not. Because definitely within the past 2 years, a process of citizen participation has been instituted that does review projects before they reach the implementation phase. Just to describe a few of these processes, when the new Board of Education took office, one of their first steps was to confer with the District and my department and we came to an agreement on a process of citizen participation. The charrette process that Mr. Coppie has mentioned is one aspect of it.

For every school, a committee of 21 citizens address themselves to the project, the site, the educational program, and confer with the architect on the design.

In other cases, for instance, the location of police district stationhouses, the community is involved in the site selection process. As a result of this community participation process for police district stationhouses had to be changed.

Similarly throughout each one of the service areas, there is a process of community involvement, either as to site for a facility or as to design. This, in itself involves certain hazards, for the community does change and it does change its opinions. I believe that, in so far as it is possible in this extremely dynamic situation, we have established a process of consultation with the community and this gives us a pretty good assurance tlat projects will go forward.

Senator INOUYE. Would you say as of this moment the projects which are now being presented to this committee have met with the general approval of the community?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. And you do not foresee any citizen input at some later date which would stop work?

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, the process of citizen involvement is a continuous one. You must recall, Mr. Chairman, that we come before the committee to obtain appropriations at a very early stage of the planning for the facility. It may be at the site stage or at the preliminary design. Then when we get into the actual design, the citizens are also involved, particularly in the matter of schools and this further involvement may lead to some changes.

But the projects brought before you, with very few exceptions, have already passed some process of community review.

WASHINGTON POST ARTICLE OF FEBRUARY 1

Senator INOUYE. I have gone through this rather involved process myself to lead up to an article which appeared in the Post, February 1 of this year. This article reported in some great detail a study on incinerators which was done by a Mr. Jeff Miller as a part of his job in the office of the Mayor's assistant for housing and community development. This draft was submitted to the Mayor's office.

(The article appears on p. 1733 in appendix.)

When we learned of this article, we immediately requested that a copy be made available to this committee for study and we were told that this Miller paper on Incinerator No. 5, a very controversial incinerator, was an internal paper and not available for release to this committee.

But somehow the press did obtain it, unofficially very likely, but they did get it. I gather that the Incinerator No. 5 is an item of great controversy. You have men in powerful positions disagreeing. Some have suggested that even at this moment, all work should stop and therefore I felt as chairman of this committee that we were entitled to receive this so-called internal paper, at least to guide us in our decision as to whether we are going to spend money to be later wasted, or to spend money effectively.

Frankly, at this point I am not certain whether this project should be continued or discontinued. It is becoming a bit distressing to me as chairman to be constantly being told studies are being made, but we are going to get them in September.

By that time I hope my work is completed. And then come over next year and when some mistake is found, to have the witness tell me, "but sir, you approved it."

I do not want to be placed in that position of being told to my face that I approved it. And this, incidentally, as you know is a huge item, this incinerator No. 5. Therefore, No. 1, may I officially at this time request this internal paper. If the press can get it, I am certain we should be able to get it.

No. 2, don't you consider this a matter of some controversy where we might be forced to make a stop?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir. But this project is under the purview of the Department of Sanitary Engineering, not my department and therefore I have no detailed knowledge of it. I would defer to Mr. Coppie to speak to that issue.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Coppie, do you think we will stop this project midway?

MAYOR'S VETO MESSAGE TO DENIAL OF INCINERATOR STAFFING BY CITY COUNCIL

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I do not think the project will be stopped It can only be stopped, as I understand it, only through executive order of the Mayor. He is fully committed to the completion of the project. He is fully committed to it because it is indispensable to the current requirements for our sanitary and waste disposal program in the District of Columbia and because the facility does meet modern air pollution requirements.

Rather than go into all of the details of this now, I would like to provide to you for the record the Mayor's veto message to the City Council on their action to deny the staffing for incinerator No. 5. These staffing funds were included in the 1972 budget request as presented by the Mayor to the City Council.

(The veto message follows:)

Incinerator No. 5 and the Baling Facility are both important segments of the Department's long-range solid waste management program. The initial planning for Incinerator No. 5 started approximately eight years ago. Prime contracts for construction, amounting to $18,500,000 were awarded in February, 1970. The design standards for the air pollution control equipment used in this incinerator were approved by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Solid Waste Agency. HEW funds were granted for the design of this incinerator as a

model. The latest proven technology is utilized in the air pollution control equipment and this equipment will provide for an emission level far below the levels contained in the District's present Air Quality Control Regulations as well as established national standards and goals.

Approximately 700,000 tons of refuse must be collected and disposed of each year. Incinerator No. 5 is designed to handle 1,500 tons of solid waste per day which represents 50 percent of the volume anticipated by the latter part of the 1970's.

Given the uncertainties surrounding existing solid waste disposal facilities, namely the landfill at Oxon Cove, and the desirability to close the four existing incinerators as soon as practicable in conformance with Air Quality Control Regulations, the District must place Incinerator No. 5 into operation as soon as possible.

Incinerator No. 5 will be completed in March, 1972. Unless staffing is provided for this facility the City will be in crisis for a place to dispose of its trash when existing sanitary landfill is depleted. To do otherwise would be to the detriment of District residents both fiscally and environmentally.

INDISPENSABLE ROLE FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

But I would say that one of the quickest ways for this city to find itself in very serious trouble is not to have adequate facilities for its waste disposal. Our current plan calls for incinerator No. 5 to play an indispensable part in meeting our immediate requirements for solid waste disposal.

Senator INOUYE. Then I gather that your office and the offices of the Mayor have disregard for the Miller report?

REQUEST FOR MILLER STUDY

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, your staff director asked for a copy of the Miller paper at the time that it was reviewed in the Washington Post. We pointed out to him that the paper was not an official paper. It was apparently leaked to the press and to the City Council without any official sanction on the part of the executive branch of the District government.

Senator INOUYE. I am well aware of that.

Mr. COPPIE. And it does not receive any endorsement on the part of the District government.

Senator INOUYE. I am well aware of that, Mr. Coppie. But I have always felt we were part of the same team. I very simply just wanted to look over this report.

It might have been helpful to this committee. Because, as I said earlier, I would hate to be confronted a few years from now by some witness sitting there saying, "But, Mr. Chairman, you approved it."

As a member of this legislative body, I suppose we will have to answer to some of the citizens here and the citizens of the United States. We are spending their money. Now, I hate to knowingly waste money. So as a member of your team, how about sharing with us some of your signals? We would appreciate it very much.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I will see that your request is placed before the Mayor.

Senator INOUYE. And if you do not wish to have the document made public, you just say so. I am certain you can trust our staff here. We have not made too many leaks recently.

I thank you very much, Mr. Coppie.

Mr. COPPIE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

LOANS FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY

Senator INOUYE. As was noted in the 1971 committee report, the District of Columbia government has no debt in its general fund prior to 1963. However, since that time, yearly increments of this construction program have required larger and larger borrowings from the Federal Treasury and for the last several years all of the construction programs and many of the maintenance programs have been financed from Federal loans. For the first time, the committee has decided to take an overall view of the District building program and not limit its consideration only to those projects, or portions of projects, on which funds or new authorizations are requested in the fiscal year under consideration.

COST OF COMPLETING PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

The District of Columbia Office of Budget and Management has supplied the committee with information to be printed in committee table No. 3. This information indicates that the estimated total cost of completing projects now in progress will be in excess of $1.236 billion. Of this amount, Congress has authorized $679 million, of which over $250 million remains unobligated.

The committee, of course, understands that the unobligated balance has yet to be funded by appropriated Federal funds, I believe that it is essential that we understand this background information as we move into this year's Capital improvements budget hearings.

I will, therefore, ask each witness appearing before us to first comment on this overall program as to total estimated cost and then speak to the unobligated balance before he justifies the additional 1972 authorization requested.

The first item under the general funds will be the public school system.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to just speak——

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES

Senator INOUYE. Before proceeding with Dr. Scott, I have a couple of questions, Mr. Coppie.

In the committee's 1971 report, on page 36, the need for District-wide priority for Capital Improvements is noted and a specific request for this information to accompany future submission of Capital improvement program was made known in the staff memo on July 8, 1970. Is this information now available?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, it is, and we can provide it to you for the record.

Senator INOUYE. We will appreciate that very much. It will be very helpful, sir.

(The information follows:)

DISTRICT-WIDE PRIORITIES

For the purpose of priorities, the Capital budget is separated generally into regional and city projects. The city projects are further broken down into three categories. Category I includes major construction and other projects that are most important for the adequate delivery of public services in accordance with the overall program needs of the city. Category II projects are selected on the

basis of providing a necessary permanent improvement to an existing structure and includes equipment funding to make a facility fully usable. Category III projects are selected on the basis of modernizing, replacing, or adding to an existing facility in use. Under each category, projects are in agency order as reflected in table III, District of Columbia Capital improvements program (projects in progress as of February 23, 1971).

Existing revenue authority is available for all projects requested, with the exception of the Water Pollution Control Plant.

Regional Projects
(dollars in thousands)

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1972
	Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	38,308.0
32-504	Water Pollution Control Plant	54,400.0
32-510	Upper Potomac Interceptor	2,300.0
32-517	Outfall Relief Sewer	1,300.0
	Total, Regional Projects	96,308.0

City Projects

Category I

Public Schools:

10-144	Anacostia Sr. High School Addition	4,063.5
10-135	Takoma Elementary School Replacement	462.0
10-66	Shaw Jr. High School Replacement	5,884.5
10-113	Burrville Elementary School Replacement	320.0
10-215	Merritt Elementary School Replacement	4,262.5
10-235	New Elementary School, Oxon Run Parkway, S. E.	5,195.5
10-185	New Jr. High School, Oxon Run Parkway, S. E.	8,780.0
10-351	New Elementary School, Pomeroy Road and Erie Street, S. E.	6,436.0
10-297	New Elementary School, Wheeler Road and Savannah Street, S. E.	5,452.0
10-217	New Elementary School, Payne Cemetery, S. E.	3,816.0
10-139	New Jr. High School, Payne Cemetery, S. E.	8,142.5
10-201	New Elementary School, 31st and Erie Streets, S. E.	6,026.0
10-290	Ft. Lincoln Elementary School No. 1	1,787.5
10-222	New Elementary School, 8th and Yuma Streets, S. E.	367.1
10-202	Orr Elementary School Replacement	181.3

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1972
	Public Library:	
11-17	Shaw Branch, 7th and R Sts. and Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.	1,269.0
11-21	Deanewood Branch, Deane Avenue Between 48th and 49th Streets, N. E.	400.0
11-27	Parklands Branch, Alabama Avenue and 18th Place, S. E.	123.0
	Recreation:	
12-24	Benning-Stoddert Recreation Center Development	769.5
12-112	Center for the Mentally Retarded and Physically Handicapped	1,395.0
12-105	Benning Park Playground Development	2,194.0
12-144	Senior Citizens Center	478.4
12-119	Camp Site Development	115.0
12-169	Morgan Playground	688.0
12-168	Highland Dwellings Playground Development	500.0
	Police:	
13-27	District No. 5 Station House	2,949.0
13-28	District No. 2 Station House	2,355.8
	Fire:	
14-17	Engine Company No. 4 and Truck Company No. 4 Replacement	1,360.0

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1972
	Federal City College:	
18-4	Repair and Improvements to Temporary Facilities ..	302.5
18-5	Furniture and Equipment for all Temporary Facilities	1,800.0
18-6	Renovations to Newly Leased Facilities	1,430.0
	Washington Technical Institute:	
19-7	Permanent Campus	2,240.0
19-11	Equipment	140.0
	D. C. Teachers College:	
20-3	Demountable (4) Classrooms	32.0
20-99	Permanent Improvements (Library and Related Facilities)	68.2
20-5	Furniture and Equipment for New and Improved Services	500.0
20-2	Gymnasium	550.0
	Human Resources	
21-50	Glenn Dale Hospital	5,235.0
23-95	New Receiving Home for Children	13,450.0
	Corrections:	
22-66	Correctional Detention Facility	2,200.0
22-57	Industrial Arts Building	160.0
22-99	Shops Improvements	90.5

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1972
	Department of General Services:	
24-60	Master Development Plans	300.0
24-64	Emergency Power Supply	550.0
24-63	Education and Community Multi-Purpose Facilities Development	150.0
24-51	New District Court Building	3,000.0
	Highways and Traffic:	
28-1	Street Improvements and Extensions	1,786.0
28-3	Highway Planning, Programming and Research	400.0
28-12	East Leg - Inner Loop Freeway	700.0
28-2	Street Lighting and Communication Extensions	1,157.0
	Sanitary Engineering:	
32-105	Advance of Paving	1,870.0
32-109	Sewer Separation	2,500.0
32-120	Capitol Hill Relief	7,000.0
32-128	Georgetown West Relief Sewer	755.0
32-505	Advance of Paving and Miscellaneous	300.0
32-501	Service Sewer Extensions	510.0
32-801	Service Extensions and Hydrants	975.0
	D. C. Obligations	1,192.2
	" Total, Category I Projects	127,116.5

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1972
	Category II	
	Public Schools:	
10-126	Benning Elementary School Replacement	168.6
10-122 & 10-288	Morgan Elementary School Replacement	288.9
10-190	Brookland Elementary School Replacement	249.4
10-251	Walker-Jones Elementary School Addition	115.1
10-316	M. M. Washington Vocational High School Addition .	244.6
10-67	Permanent Improvements	4,550.0
10-301	Equipment for New and Improved Services	1,000.0
	Recreation	
12-99	Permanent Improvements to Existing Recreation Centers	776.6
12-129	Activity Lighting Phase II	1,100.0
	Fire:	
14-19	Engine Company No. 6 and Rescue Squad No. 1 Replacement	10.0
	Human Resources:	
23-99	Permanent Improvements, District Training School, Childrens Center	793.0
	Corrections:	
22-63	Meat Processing Plant	45.5
	Department of General Services:	
24-99	Permanent Improvements	550.0

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1972
	Highways and Traffic:	
28-87	Northbound 14th Street Bridge-Deck Repair	30.0
28-90	Chain Bridge, Safety Guard Rail and Deck Repair ..	114.0
28-100	Cover on Federal Aid Streets	550.0
28-101	Heater on Federal Aid Streets	347.0
28-92	Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge over Rock Creek Park ..	25.0
28-86	Anacostia Freeway - Kenilworth Avenue Safety Improvements	95.0
28-94	Anacostia Freeway Bank Stabilization	6.0
28-102	Safety Improvements and Realignment of Intersections	100.0
	Sanitary Engineering:	
32-803	Trunk and Secondary Watermains	220.0
	Washington Aqueduct:	
35-117	Water Treatment Plant Extension and Improvements	885.0
35-105	Shops and Storehouses, Dalecarlia	1,410.0
	Total, Category II Projects	13,673.7
	Category III	
	Public Schools:	
10-70	Bowen Elementary School Modernization	1,588.0
10-182	Amidon Elementary School Modernization	1,183.5

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1972
10-119	West Elementary School Replacement	262.0
10-154	Montgomery Elementary School Addition	1,976.5
10-277	J. O. Wilson Elementary School Addition	2,140.0
	Public Library:	
11-25	Air Conditioning the Petworth, Mt. Pleasant, Northeast, Southeast, Takoma Park and Georgetown Branches	682.0
	Recreation:	
12-113	Douglas Recreation Center	15.0
12-84	Rosedale Recreation Center and Swimming Pool Replacement	909.3
12-21	Bald Eagle Playground Building Replacement and Site Development	24.0
12-73	Parkview Playground Building Replacement	23.6
12-147	Virginia Avenue Replacement and Site Development .	40.7
12-12	Wheatley Playground Community Building and Site Development	56.8
	Fire:	
14-33	Engine Company No. 2 Replacement	75.0
14-99	Improvements to Fire Houses	161.7
14-34	Engine Company No. 25, Improve Site	14.0
	Economic Development:	
15-3	Eastern Market Renovation	220.0
	Human Resources:	
21-52	Air Condition Remaining Buildings, D. C. General Hospital	354.7
23-106	Air Condition Various Buildings, D. C. and Jr. Villages	1,013.1

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1972
23-94	Additional Warehouse and Office Space, Childrens Center, Laurel	447.5
	Corrections:	
22-124	Perimeter and Interior Lighting	10.0
22-96	Perimeter Roads	70.0
22-123	Renovate Culinary Units	346.5
22-71	Conversion from Coal to Oil-Gas	374.0
	Department of General Services:	
24-57	Rehabilitation of Elevators	110.0
24-43	Replace Cooling Equipment	3,753.2
24-37	Air Conditioning Program	300.0
	Highways and Traffic:	
28-91	Overpass Fencing	35.0
28-103	Highway Beautification	60.0
28-31	Mass. Avenue, 4th Street, N. E., to 1st Street, N. W.	545.0
	Sanitary Engineering:	
32-136	Conversion of Existing Incinerators into Baling Facilities	1,400.0
32-11	Permanent Improvements to Existing Structures	160.0
32-519	Replace Equipment at Pumping Stations	300.0
32-808	Trunkmains - Special Projects	4,455.0
32-814	Replacement of Ft. Reno Pumping Station	1,500.0
32-818	Automatic Data Logging at Bryant Street Pumping Street	120.0
	Total, Category III Projects	24,726.1

1971 APPROPRIATION ACT: REQUIREMENT TO OBLIGATE FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. Last year, the 1971 appropriation bill as passed by the Congress contained the following provision. I would like to quote this:

> Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any authorization for a capital outlay project, except those projects covered by the first sentence of Section 23(a) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968 (Public Law 90–495, approved August 23, 1968), for which funds have heretofore been appropriated shall expire two years from the date of the Act making such appropriation unless prior to the expiration of such period funds for such projects were or will have been obligated in whole or in part. Upon expiration of any such project authorization the fund appropriated therefor shall lapse.

What specific authorization has expired as a result of this language?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, in a letter, which I believe you received today, the Deputy Mayor has provided you with a detailed listing of the projects that have expired as a result of that provision in the 1971 Appropriation Act.

EFFECT OF ACT ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. What general effect has it had on your capital construction program?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, the total amount that will lapse as a result of this provision is $1,767,000. The general impact is not particularly great, with the exception of Fort Lincoln, where we do lose several projects as a result of this provision in the 1971 act.

As the letter from the Deputy Mayor indicates, we are proceeding with intensive planning in the Fort Lincoln program. We do hope to have the Fort Lincoln plan approved and funded by HUD in late summer or early fall. If it is approved, it is our hope that the projects that are lapsing can be resubmitted and approved at an early date.

This is the major area where the impact of the 1971 provision is felt. We do lose in the Fort Lincoln area.

Senator INOUYE. How long has this language been construed with reference to planning funds, site selection funds, construction services funds, and construction funds?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, any funds that are earmarked for a particular project that are not authorized in part within a 2-year period are lost as a result of this provision. That is the way we have interpreted it. That means all new projects and all projects in the pipeline.

EFFECT OF COMMITTED PLANNING FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. Then, I would gather that the commitment of planning funds alone can stop the time from running?

Mr. COPPIE. That is correct.

Senator INOUYE. We are speaking of separate, different funds, but if we commit just the planning funds, would that stop the time?

Mr. COPPIE. If we commit the planning funds, that would mean those funds are available to meet the planning requirements of the facility. When we come back for approval of the construction funds, they are subject to the provision in the act. If those funds are not obligated in part, within 2 years, we will lose them.

DISTRICT'S CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFYING EXPENDITURES

Senator INOUYE. What is the District's criteria for classifying expenditures as capital improvements?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I would want to provide the detailed description for the record, but generally it is that the project has a life of 5 years or longer.

(The information follows:)

DEFINITION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

An expenditure intended to benefit future periods, in contrast to an expenditure which benefits a current period. The term is generally restricted to expenditures that add fixed-asset units or that have the effect of increasing the capacity, efficiency, span of life, or economy of operation of an existing fixed asset. (D.C. Government Accounting Manual, 12/66)

INCLUSION OF MOVING COSTS IN CAPITAL PROJECT SUBMISSION

Mr. JORDAN. Is it not true that in a recent supplemental, a Capital outlay project was submitted which included moving costs of the agency? I refer to the courts. Was that not submitted in the Capital Outlay request?

Mr. STAROBIN. I believe that was done in connection with the court reorganization bill, sir. We received Capital funds to renovate rental space and to accomplish the move of the court personnel into that space.

Mr. JORDAN. The moving costs were then not submitted——

Mr. STAROBIN. They were an element of the Capital request.

POLICY RESPECTING MAINTENANCE AS CAPITAL OUTLAY ITEM

Mr. JORDAN. The Capital not the outlay. And, secondly, we make some reference to renovation cost and maintenance cost. What is your policy with reference to the inclusion of maintenance as a Capital outlay item?

Mr. STAROBIN. If we are dealing with major renovation, major rehabilitation, say the replacement of the boiler, a new roof, major systems of multiyear effect, they go under the Capital budget. But normal year-to-year maintenance, repainting and so on, generally, do not.

Mr. JORDAN. The Capital outlay budget presently before the committee contains no items with a life of less than 5 years?

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, I would hesitate to make——

Mr. JORDAN. Not those the General Services has to do with; restricted to your own agency.

Senator INOUYE. I might be able to give you specific examples. Would you consider the replacement of venetian blinds and kitchen cabinets as part of the capital budget?

Mr. STAROBIN. It might be, sir, if it is an element of rehabilitation of an existing facility.

Senator INOUYE. Installation of floodlights?

Mr. STAROBIN. Definitely. If we have a major installation for a long-term use.

Senator INOUYE. Installation of window guards?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Electrical modernization?

Mr. STAROBIN. Right. That is, in effect, giving the building a new lease on life.

Senator INOUYE. Moving units?

Mr. STAROBIN. Moving units, sir? What sort of units?

Senator INOUYE. Blocks, buildings.

Mr. STAROBIN. That would be marginal. I am not aware of that particular one, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Replacement of basketball backstops?

ACCOUNTING POLICY ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

This is not nit-picking but I would just want to know what the accounting policy is, as to what is capital and what is regular, general expenditures.

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, it is hard to draw the line between what sort of maintenance should come under our year-to-year operational expenses and which is capital. Generally, if it is an item that has a long duration life—and as I used the examples, replacement of a boiler, of a central air-conditioning plant, redoing a roof that has a multiyear life, 10, 15, 20 years, it is definitely a capital item. But where you come into annual maintenance items; moving partitions, replacement of glass, repainting, this would be a yearly operational maintenance cost.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS STUDY ON ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Senator INOUYE. May I suggest that if you have not as yet looked up the Accounting Request Study No. 7, Inventory of General Accepted Accounting Principles for Business Enterprises, as issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, it might assist you in distinguishing between capital and revenue expenditures, because if we applied the guide as suggested by this very procedure for organization of CPA's, many of your capital expenditures would be classified as revenue expenditures.

I just want to keep the bookkeeping straight so we can have a better picture of what we are dealing with. That was just the purpose of my questioning.

VERIFICATION OF COMMITTEE TABLE NO. 3

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Corletta, the committee's table No. 3, the white table which you have, was published from information made available by the Office of Budget and Management in the District of Columbia. It was amended subsequent to its printing because of certain revisions submitted by your office.

I would like you to state for the record whether the information that is contained in the schedule before the committee is now correct.

Mr. CORLETTA. Yes, sir. The information you have before you is correct. The last table that was submitted on April, I believe the 14th, is amended to the extent that there were some changes made by the City Council, which would have affected costs in other columns in the report.

Mr. JORDAN. And 3 days prior to the recess of the first session of our hearing, we asked the Office of Budget and Management of the District of Columbia to up-date the table and provide us with a renewed table, giving the City Council's action.

PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

And today we have the President's budget, so we know what that is, and I presume you have known for several days. Do we now have that complete?

Mr. CORLETTA. Yes, sir.

Mr. JORDAN. We have it so we can follow it?

Mr. CORLETTA. Yes, sir.

I believe you have it. It was submitted to you on Saturday.

Mr. JORDAN. Do you have an extra copy of it here?

Mr. CORLETTA. No, sir; I do not. I have a Xeroxed copy.

INCREASED COST TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF BOND PROPOSAL: TREASURY CASH RELIEF AND U.S. TAXES

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Coppie, in connection with your statement that you gave to the committee, on pages 7 and 8, there is a reference made to the cost to the Federal Government of the new bond proposal. It makes several references to reductions, primarily reductions of disbursements. But it goes on for several sentences, for the two paragraphs of the statement, and makes reference on several occasions to decreases and reductions. You do not mean to say there is going to be any less cost to the Federal Government, should the Legislative Committee authorize and the Appropriations Committees appropriate, on the basis of the new bond proposal do you? In fact, you do not disagree with the General Accounting Office's estimate this morning, it would cost substantially more than the present plan?

Mr. COPPIE. No, we do not. I think that the important point here is that—and I think this motivated the Administration, particularly the United States Treasury Department, to support this proposal—was the fact on an annual basis there is more than $100 million in cash relief to the United States Treasury as a result of this plan. If that relief is significant in terms of helping to reduce the Federal debt, I think that factor was an important one in their consideration and their ultimate endorsement of the proposal.

Mr. JORDAN. But there are very real increases in cost as a result of the plan as submitted to the Federal Treasury?

Mr. COPPIE. I think the answer to that is relative, depending on what you mean by real increase. As we have pointed out, it is $21 million for every $100 million that we borrow in the commercial market over a period of 30 years. We feel that is relatively insignificant in comparison to the amount of annual cash relief that the United States Treasury receives.

Moreover, that $100 million of commercial borrowing is subject to U.S. taxation. So there is an advantage to the Federal Treasury on that, too.

Mr. JORDAN. You have no reason to question the $160 million increase over the life of the bonds as submitted to the committee this morning?

Mr. COPPIE. I regard the $160 million as being accurate, based on the analysis we have done in cooperation with GAO.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mr. COPPIE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES: IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENTS IN CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman, if I could just refer to your earlier point about the unobligated balances and the fact that you will be pursuing that point with each of the operating departments. There are three implementing departments in our Capital improvements program. The Department of General Services is responsible for the implementation of general public works programs, and they would be able to speak to the unobligated balances in the general public works area. The Department of Sanitary Engineering would speak to all of the projects in the sanitation and water areas. The Department of Highways and Traffic would speak to the projects in the highways and traffic area. Of course, the METRO staff will speak to the Metro program. But I think that those particular agencies will be better qualified to speak to your area of concern, than would the actual operating department.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mr. COPPIE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Public Schools

STATEMENT OF DR. HUGH J. SCOTT, SUPERINTENDENT

ACCOMPANIED BY:

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STATEMENT OF ANITA F. ALLEN, PRESIDENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF EDUCATION

Senator Inouye. I would like to welcome once again our Superintendent, Dr. Scott. I am sorry you have had to waste all of this time, sir.

Please proceed, sir.

Dr. Scott. Mrs. Allen is unable to be present this afternoon therefore I would like to have permission to have her prepared statement printed at this point in the hearings.

(The statement follows:)

I am pleased to appear before you again to testify in support of the District of Columbia Public School System's Capital Improvement Budget request.

The Fiscal Year 1972 Capital Improvement Budget reflects three priorities established by the Board of Education: 1) the elimination of overcrowding; 2) the replacement of obsolete facilities and, 3) the modernizing of existing facilities.

The $74.9 million capital improvement funding request limitation imposed upon the Board of Education by the Mayor represents only a step forward in reaching the above objectives and priorities. The Board reluctantly accepted the Mayor's dollar recommendation which only provides $69.4 million for 25 school projects previously authorized and funded at various levels by Congress, $4.5 million for permanent improvements, and $1.0 million for equipment for new and improved services. The Board believes that the projects contained in its capital improvement request, mostly located in the Southeast and Northeast sections of the City, represent our most urgently needed projects.

The Board urges your Committee to approve the capital improvement budget recommended to you by the Mayor in order that we can better provide adequate education facilities for our students.

The Superintendent of Schools will address himself to our capital improvement needs in some detail and will be pleased to answer specific questions.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Dr. Scott. Mr. Chairman, before my response, formal statement, I am accompanied by Mr. Cornick, my budget officer; Mr. Woodson, Associate Superintendent for Buildings and Grounds; and Mrs. Marshall, who has the responsibility for the capital outlay section of the budget. Upon completion of my statement, they will give more specific information in terms of the capital outlay.

BUDGET REQUEST

I am pleased to have this opportunity to come before your committee to present the Capital budget of the public schools, of the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1972. Our total request is for $74.9 million, which includes $69.4 million for school projects, $4.5 million for permanent improvements and $1 million for new and improved educational equipment in schools throughout the system.

SCHOOL PROJECTS

Let me speak first of the school projects which comprise the major portion of the capital budget. These 25 projects, totaling $69.4 million, have all been reviewed by the Congress in previous years. Each has received authorization and funding for initial phases in the construction process.

Seven of these projects represent requests for equipment purchases, which is the last phase of the construction process. These projects are scheduled for completion in the near future, and require funds for the placement of equipment orders to assure the prompt opening of the buildings when construction is completed. Most of the remaining 18 school projects represent requests for funds for the second phase of construction services, which primarily cover the management of construction, and for the actual construction funds. All of these projects have received prior funding, and it is necessary that they receive appropriations for the next phase in the construction process at this time.

PRIORITIES OF PROJECTS

These 25 school projects reflect the cooperative effort of the Board of Education, the District government and the Congress to meet the critical facility needs of the District of Columbia Public Schools. The projects fall within the priorities established by the Board of Education; namely (1) the elmination of overcrowding; (2) the replacement of obsolete facilities; and (3) the modernization of outmoded facilities. Let me speak briefly regarding our progress in each priority area.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding is now concentated in the Anacostia area of the city, which is geographically the far Northeast and Southeast sections of the District. Schools in this area have experienced overcrowding over the last 4 or 5 years as a result of rapid housing development. Eight of the twenty-five school projects requested focus on this first priority need in the Anacostia area. If these projects are approved as requested, overcrowding in this area will be eliminated within the next 2 to 3 years. I am certain that you and your committee are aware of the urgency of these projects. Another project in this priority is the elementary school for Fort Lincoln New Town. Schools in this area will be heavily overcrowded if housing construction proceeds according to schedule.

Replacement of Obsolete Facilities

The second priority is to replace obsolete school facilities. Nine of the twenty-five school projects requested meet this priority. These schools will replace several school buildings built before and during the

early 1900's, which are totally inadequate today. In addition to their age, they do not have those instructional and ancillary facilities required to provide a comprehensive educational program. These buildings are not appropriate for modernization. The new buildings will have up-to-date instructional areas as well as space for research centers, art and music classes, speech classes, hot lunch facilities, and other essential educational needs. These nine projects are a part of a total plan to replace 38 obsolete schools with 27 new schools. Two of these projects are completely funded. Thirteen are partially funded and 12 are included in the Capital improvements 6-year plan.

Modernization of Outmoded Facilities

Seven of the twenty-five school projects involve the modernization of outmoded facilities. These represent the continuation of a modernization program scheduled for completion in the next 5 years. Existing school buildings will be brought up to present approved standards, and be provided with those instructional and ancillary facilities mentioned above. In some instances projects will entail the construction of additional space, but will also focus upon remodeling facilities, including the provision of up-to-date electrical, lighting, and heating systems. New requests for major modernization projects will be presented to the Congress as we move through the coming years.

Permanent Improvement Program

I would like to add a paragraph which was omitted from this section. We have a very successful permanent improvement program and we want to continue this program with a request for $4.5 million to accelerate the programs of installing window guards, installing public address systems, installing security devices, installing trash compactors, providing air conditioning, providing electrical modernization, and making major roof repairs in our existing school facilities.

Equipment for New and Improved Services

Educational technology is playing an increasing role in learning. Most of the new instructional programs, including those in the critical areas of reading, oral and written communications, and mathematics require a major investment in instructional equipment. We are requesting $1 million to continue our efforts to provide this necessary educational equipment in all of our schools.

Awareness of Critical Facility Problems

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that you and the members of your committee are aware of the critical facility problems of the District of Columbia Public Schools which have led to the major capital improvement program in which we are engaged. While this budget certainly represents a large dollar investment, it is low when balanced with the many years of neglect in the past. The concern which led to the initiation of the capital improvement program was shared by all District officials and the Congress, and I trust that our cooperative efforts to meet these critical educational needs will continue with the approval of this budget.

As I have indicated, all of the major school projects have been previously reviewed and authorized by the Congress. Mr. Granville Woodson, Assistant Superintendent for Buildings and Grounds, is here with me, and will be glad to speak to specific questions regarding the progress of these projects.

ABSENTEEISM IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Dr. Scott.

A few days ago, just prior to the Easter recess, I received three calls from knowledgeable persons suggesting to me that at most hours of the school day if a census were taken of high school students, you would find approximately one-half being absent. Is this a correct picture?

Dr. SCOTT. As I recall from the testimony before, I think our absentee rate was not even close to that percentage of 50 percent. I would doubt very seriously on a continuous basis that would be it. I can get the exact figures in terms of the senior high schools. But I doubt very seriously that would be the case, unless it was a particular day when there was a demonstration and the students weren't in.

Senator INOUYE. No; they claim you will find some students coming in for 2 hours in the morning, taking off the rest of the day, or coming in at noon and not coming in, in the morning. One was a teacher, who says all you have to do is come into my class and you will find at no time more than 50 percent present.

Dr. SCOTT. I think we projected before we operated somewhere around 10 percent absenteeism across the city. I think anything above that is abnormal, unless it were a flu epidemic or something of that sort. But I can check on that. But I doubt very seriously across the city, this is true.

Senator INOUYE. This is just for the high school.

Dr. SCOTT. I was saying in terms of the 14 high schools. I think this would not be true. We could check again, but I have never received any input in terms of statistics, in terms of absenteeism being that high. I would certainly think even a physical count in terms of just observation would not reveal a figure of 50-percent absenteeism. I would rather question the teacher in question who is giving the projection of his or her class, and if this is the case, what steps is he or she is taking to notify the administration of this. Whether or not maybe this in some case might even be a critique of the instruction; I don't know.

FALSIFYING ATTENDANCE RECORDS

Senator INOUYE. Well, this instructor suggested that her superiors don't wish to have her children listed as absentees, so, therefore, the record would show most of the children are present in school when, in fact they are not in school.

Dr. SCOTT. Well, I would doubt very seriously again that—certainly, there would not be the overall efforts on the part of the senior high school principals to falsify attendance records. We have asked to maintain accurate attendance records. Our problems in terms of attendance is that we only have a very limited number of attendance agents and the fact, as indicated before, attendance was taken once per day by the teachers and that was it. It would be possible, especially in the secondary schools, to be absent in the latter

part of the day. But, again, I think any principal worthy of the designation of educator would certainly bring to the attention of the Assistant Superintendent and other school officials an absentee rate on any basis of 50 percent in any school. And I have never heard any such figure. I can certainly spotcheck these things in terms of the accuracy. But if this is true, I am appalled by the fact someone has not brought it to my attention, but to somebody else's attention.

Suggested Unannounced Calls in the Schools

Senator Inouye. It might help if you made some unannounced calls in the schools.

Dr. Scott. I certainly try to get in the schools as much as possible, but I think one spends more time responding to unnecessary things than he does to the business of the day. This is one of the difficulties of being superintendent sometimes. But I have made unannounced calls; in fact, I attended one secondary school on an unannounced visit and happened to arrive at the time of a bomb scare. Everyone thought my visit was timed with the bomb scare.

But I agree this needs to be done. I will check on this figure for high schools in terms of absentee rate.

Change in School Policy Involving Attendance

Senator Inouye. Now, I would like to get back to construction. I asked this original question on absenteeism because if the absenteeism is that high, I would think this would call for some drastic and even dramatic change in our school policy involving attendance and possibly lowering the mandatory age of attendance. If this is the situation, then you won't need too many buildings.

Dr. Scott. I would hope we would need more, rather than less.

Increase in School Construction Cost

Senator Inouye. Sir, what are the reasons for the significant increase in cost of school construction? Can you tell us about what percentage you would consider are labor costs and costs of material?

Dr. Scott. Mr. Woodson can respond to the technical costs of equipment and labor and so forth. I can give you some impressions in terms of the demand of an educational program by just examining the older buildings as compared to the more recent buildings being constructed, or the more recent demands of citizens.

As you stated, the citizen input of construction of a school site, the school plan, is extremely important. I think that most of the citizens nowadays are so sophisticated that they know we must build more than just a simple classroom and there are additional facilities that should accompany a school plant. When one takes the time to build, one should build appropriately. I think this is one factor alone that would require more supportive rooms, and rooms with different kinds of equipment.

I think Mr. Woodson now can give you the breakdown in terms of costs and call upon anyone else who is available to give you the cost breakdown. But I certainly think the demands of the educational program would require a much higher cost, and I do not think those costs will go down.

Space for Additional Teaching Staff

Mr. Woodson. Senator, I want to say a word, and then I think we will ask Mr. Starobin to talk about the cost of inflation. Recently, we have had music teachers, physical education teachers, art, science, mathematics teachers added to our staff at the buildings, rather than being itinerant teachers.

Up to this time, they have had no place to work in the school building. So that you will find the buildings designed within the last 3 to 4 years have included facilities for this kind of instruction.

Modernization of and Added Space to Buildings

In addition to that, we have a number of buildings that you will find under the addition projects, where we are modernizing the existing plant at the same time as we add some capacity space to the building. In most of these cases, you will find that we do not have adequate administrative offices, adequate storage facilities. There were no spaces for counseling of pupils and none for the instruction of speech and reading.

So I might say if you would compare today's building with the building we were building in the early 1950's, that from a facilities standpoint, we have added space, additional kinds of space other than the straight classroom.

I think Mr. Starobin is much better prepared to speak to the cost of inflation and the rise in construction costs than I am.

Senator Inouye. Colonel?

Inflation

Mr. Starobin. Mr. Chairman, the construction industry for the past several years has been in a state of inflation that is very frankly approaching chaos. The President, of course, has addressed that in certain actions he has taken and hopefully they will have some effect. But for at least 2 years in this area we have had a rate of inflation of construction costs of 10 and 12 percent a year. One percent a month.

We have had to, of course, put these costs into our figures, so that if you follow the progression of a project from year to year, if it is not funded, you will find our figures increase generally about 10 to 12 percent per square foot each year.

Additional Programs

Then a number of other problems have overtaken us for the past several years. One on the positive side has been the addition of programs and, as a result, we find now schools requiring, well, schools getting air conditioning so they can operate year round. Schools with extensive electrical hookups so you can have TV for educational purposes.

Increased Vandalism

On the negative side, however, we have found an increase in the rate of vandalism and the requirement for additional security precautions. Building certain rooms with security walls, security doors, installation of surveillance devices, the beefing up of hardware. All of this has had a very significant impact on the construction costs.

Extensibility in Building

Another element that enters into the increase in cost is the requirement to build in extensibility. We build in a school to a certain capacity, we will say three floors, the need to build a structure that can support a fourth floor, because the dynamics of the population here are such that we must anticipate that growth. That does not show up in capacity, but it does show up in costs. And should we have to build that fourth floor, of course, it would be a saving.

Modifications

Senator Inouye. Is the element of changing plans involved also in the increasing cost?

Mr. Starobin. Changing plans in the sense of plans changing as we go along, sir?

Senator Inouye. Yes, modifications.

Mr. Starobin. Well, certain projects that have been modified during the construction phase—and I can think of a few examples—have contributed to the rising costs. But then we have the benefit of having the latest type of educational space, rather than an earlier one. One particular case I can recall, is the Shaed School, which was designed to the old egg crate pattern and which we modified into the new open space program. It was more expensive but it gives us a modern educational space rather than an outmoded one.

Shaw Junior High and Takoma Elementary Schools: Prior and Present Cost Estimate Variances

Senator Inouye. I am asking these questions because I note that in fiscal year 1969, the District of Columbia government estimated that Shaw Junior High School replacement would cost $4,545,000 to construct. And in fiscal year 1968, the District of Columbia government estimated that Takoma Elementary School replacement would cost $1,385,000 to construct. Now the District estimates that the buildings will cost $10,055,000 for Shaw Junior High School and $5.3 million for Takoma Elementary School.

I note your inflation run at 10 to 12 percent a year, but how can you explain this rise from 1969 to 1971 from $4,545,000 to $10,055,000?

Plan Changes

Mr. Starobin. Mr. Chairman, if you examine that project in detail, you will find we are talking about two very different schools, from 1969 to 1972.

Senator Inouye. So you had a change in plans?

Mr. Starobin. Yes, sir.

Senator Inouye. That is what I am talking about.

Mr. Starobin. To give you some of the statistics that go into that $10 million figure, for instance, the school has now planned to accommodate some 264,000 square feet at $35 a square foot, which comes to about $9.3 million, approximately. The site preparation, that is the playground and various areas around, come to $350,000. Certain equipment comes to $100,000. Utility hookups, $100,000; extensibility requirements add up to $100,000.

Back in 1969, secondary schools were costing approximately $23 a square foot, a difference between 1969 and 1972 of almost 50 percent a square foot.

The difference there lies partially in inflation. But also partially in the much more intensive development of educational faces and educational facilities.

PROJECTED INCREASE IN PUPILS

Now, further, I believe there has been a rather extensive rise in the pupils projected for that school. Granville, am I correct there?

Mr. WOODSON. Well, ultimately we think that if the urban renewal plan develops sufficient housing in the immediate area, that we perhaps will have to add to it. We originally had contemplated a building of some 1,500. We dropped the figure to 1,250, and that is the present construction. But as the colonel points out, we do anticipate that this building might have to be added to. So we have asked for extensibility on one of the learning centers.

NEW EDUCATIONAL CONCEPTS

Senator INOUYE. In other words, sir, if Shaw Junior High School was completed in 1969, today in 1971 that building would be obsolete?

Mr. WOODSON. I wouldn't want to say that it would be obsolete, Senator. I think that the big difference is that we have realized that there are many educational methods that are just coming into use, that we in the past, in 1969, were not prepared to take advantage of. I think that probably the best example of what I am talking about is simply this, that the original Shaw was a building that called for what I term "partitioned flexibility." We were going to have folding partitions in it, and this would allow us to group the children into teams and teams of teachers. Our latest idea is to open these plants so that the teachers will all be definitely working in groups.

Now, we have not built a building like that up to this point. Shaw is being designed this way, in the open fashion. There is some reason to believe we may find the costs are comparable because we will be leaving out a lot of corridors and a lot of masonry walls and a lot of folding partitions. I think the proof will come when this building is actually bid later on this year.

On the other hand, as the colonel pointed out, the fact that we are using new techniques says this, that we are preparing our buildings for closed circuit TV programs and also for computer technology when it comes. It is here to some extent.

I would expect within a few years the Washington system will be using a computerized instructional program.

So that these things do say that a building of the type that Shaw will be is a better building than it would have been if we had built it with the partitioned flexibility kind of design.

RESULT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Senator INOUYE. But the 1969 project was a result of much study and much deliberation, was it not?

Mr. WOODSON. I think that is correct. But as I pointed out——

Senator INOUYE. And in 2 years the results of this study would become obsolete?

Mr. WOODSON. It would not render the building obsolete. But there have been other factors that were involved in this particular project. Community participation probably has been greater in this project than it has in any other project.

Now, the 1969 project did not get off the ground because the community participation process—this was MICCO and the urban renewal requirement—said we want greater participation in the actual design of the structure than we have had up to date.

We had extensive meetings with the entire neighborhood to discuss the site and the size of the building and the phasing of its construction. However, after we were ready to move with it, the community again said through its agency, MICCO, we want to participate in the design.

They got some $25,000 from educational facilities laboratory and under I guess our rules of operation and cooperation with the community, we waited until this was done and then after that had been accomplished, the city officials had to reconcile it with realities of the situation. This caused a delay which in effect took the project out of that budget year. I do think that the building itself was so significantly different that this would account for this increase in construction cost.

AUDITORIUMS IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Senator INOUYE. Will these high schools have auditoriums?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir. All high schools will have an auditorium. If you are speaking of the Shaw as a particular instance, we will be able to seat half of the student body in this auditorium.

COMMUNITY USE OF NEW SHAW BUILDING

Now, I might add that the building is designed for community use and that underneath the auditorium we have our art and music classrooms.

The community will be able to use these facilities without intrusion into the upper teaching spaces.

DUAL OR MULTIPLE PURPOSE CAFETERIAS

Senator INOUYE. Have you considered providing for multiple purpose or dual purpose cafeterias? I notice that in many schools throughout the country, including those in Hawaii, many of the cafeterias can be easily converted into auditoriums.

Mr. WOODSON. We do this in the elementary schools. In the secondary schools we do use our cafeterias. We do have folding partitions in these spaces for large group instruction so that we can divide up our lunchroom space.

Senator INOUYE. Are they used for that purpose, sir?

Mr. WOODSON. Well, I am not directly associated with the educational arm of it to the extent that I know what they do from day to day. I have seen them used for large group instruction.

Senator INOUYE. All of the high schools have separate auditoriums?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes.

NEW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, OXON RUN PARKWAY, S.E.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to ask a few questions on Project 10-185, the New Junior High School on Oxon Run Parkway, Southeast. The estimated total cost is $10,057,400. Has the site for this high school been acquired?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes. The large portion of this site is being gotten from what is now park land. These arrangements were made with the National Park Service and we are buying some unimproved land that is adjacent to it. I think about 2 acres. The 2 acres have been purchased.

AREAS OF TRANSFER TO DISTRICT FROM PARK SERVICE

Senator INOUYE. But all of the site required has not been acquired yet, has it?

Mr. WOODSON. We have permission from the Park Service to use this site, and I think final arrangements are in process.

Mr. STAROBIN. Let me address myself to this. To be very specific on that matter, Mr. Chairman, the transfer of this area of Oxen Run is part of a transfer of a great many areas to the District of Columbia from the National Park Service. There is agreement in principle on it. We have the authorization from the National Capital Planning Commission. The transfer plats have been signed by the National Park Service and they await the actions to make them final. Approval by the District of Columbia City Council and the final approval by the National Capital Planning Commission, these two steps remain.

COMPLETION OF STEPS FOR TRANSFERING LAND

Senator INOUYE. We learned from the District that as of March 1, the site for the project had not been acquired.

Mr. STAROBIN. As of March 1, and as a matter of fact as of today, sir, those two steps still remain to complete the transfer of land.

DATE FOR COMPLETION OF DESIGN

Senator INOUYE. How soon will these steps be completed?

Mr. STAROBIN. I anticipate within 2 months, sir.

Senator INOUYE. We have been further advised that the design would not be completed until April of 1972. Am I correct in that?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir. March.

Senator INOUYE. March of 1972?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir. March of 1972 represents the final date before we can commit ourselves to going to construction. March of 1972. And we have the firm of Perkins & Wills doing this job. It is a firm with tremendous capability and when we took them on, we got an obligation to meet this date.

TIME BETWEEN DESIGN APPROVAL AND CONSTRUCTION START

Senator INOUYE. Well, we do not want to quibble over 1 month. But isn't it true that it takes about 3 months after approval of the design to start construction?

Mr. STAROBIN. Approximately that. That is why March permits us to start in June.

Senator INOUYE. That being the case, the construction funds being requested would not be obligated until about the beginning of the fiscal year 1973?

Mr. STAROBIN. Or the end of fiscal year 1972, sir. We intend to tighten on down and be able to commit them in June of 1972, sir.

ACCELERATION OF PROCEDURES IN EFFORT TO MEET DEADLINES

Senator INOUYE. Although history seems to indicate that the District has great difficulty in meeting deadlines it would be safer to say that construction would not begin until the beginning of fiscal vear 1973?

Mr. STAROBIN. That is true, sir. History does speak to that. But let me speak to the problem we face here and each year I have this same question addressed to me.

I, as a manager of construction, am faced with the reality that construction costs are mounting on me 1 percent a month, approximately. If I have a $10 million school, that means every month I lose $100,000. Therefore, I have to be optimistic and I am instituting a number of changes within my own procedures to try to reverse history, try to change it, because as I assess the cost of delay, I recognize it is worth almost any cost of accleration.

If within this one project, $10 million project, 1 month can cost $100,000.

If the 1973 appropriation were to come through on July 1, the impact would be minor. But if the 1973 appropriation were to be delayed as it—and again to speak from history—as it has been in the past, until September, October, and even January——

Senator INOUYE. Later than that.

Mr. STAROBIN. We have a cost of half a million dollars assessed against us for delaying.

PERCENTAGE OF COST INCREASE DUE TO DELAY OF CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION

Senator INOUYE. What percentage of the increase in cost would you attribute to that delay on the part of Congress to appropriate on time?

Mr. STAROBIN. I would use the 1 percent a month figure, sir. This has been the pattern for this past several years and I do not believe it will be reversed in the near future.

MARCH 1972 DESIGN DEADLINE

Senator INOUYE. And you are most confident that the design will be completed by the end of March 1972?

Mr. STAROBIN. I am the eternal optimist, sir. I have an exceptional architectural firm. I am streamlining my procedure for dealing with the crews. I am whipping my people to increase their efficiency and I intend to see it is done.

Senator INOUYE. And are you not concerned about possible community input say 6 months from now, to change plans again?

Mr. WOODSON. No, sir.

Mr. STAROBIN. Certain discipline has to be imposed here. The architect is presently working with the community. And after he reaches the initial concept drawing where he lays out the building and sees what it looks like and sees the allocation of spaces, that pretty well is the obligation to the community.

COMMUNITY APPROVAL OF ALL PROJECTS

Senator INOUYE. Do you wish to add anything else?

Mr. WOODSON. I was simply going to say that the community has approved this project. As a matter of fact, the community has approved all of the projects that you will find in this budget.

And in a number of them where we are asking for construction funds, they have seen the designs and they are completely aware of what is in these buildings.

Senator INOUYE. Well, there are projects that were stopped at midstream whlch were supposedly approved by the community at some time. So we have to be a bit cautious here.

AWARDING CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT FOR 31ST AND ERIE STREET SE., ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

I would like to now refer to project No. 10–201. It is a new elementary school at 31st and Erie Streets in Southeast. My first question is: Will you be able to award the construction contract for the 31st and Erie Street elementary school before the end of fiscal '72?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir. My schedule is as follows, sir: Design started in February of 1971, scheduled to be completed in February of 1972. Construction is to start in May of 1972. That permits me the 3-month period.

COMMUNICATION GAP

Senator INOUYE. Somewhere along the line we are not carrying on proper communication because the Department of General Services stated to this committee that the site for this project had not been acquired and that the design would not be completed until April 1972. They must have received that information from some source, presumably you?

Mr. STAROBIN. Did you say the Department of General Services?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mr. STAROBIN. That is my department.

Senator INOUYE. That is the information my staff received.

Mr. STAROBIN. Could I see the document, sir? I think evidently I have to become more knowledgeable of what my department is doing.

Senator INOUYE. This is by telephonic conversation with a responsible person on your staff.

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, sir, in my department I have to assume the position of being the most responsible person. And you must recall, sir, that things change.

UNANTICIPATED DELAY IN ACQUISITION OF LAND

Senator INOUYE. Do you anticipate any delay in the acquisition of the land?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir. The land is Government-owned land and it presently is owned by the National Park Service, but it is coming to us as a part of a transfer which is under way and where I anticipate no hangups. We have solved all of the major problems.

AWARDING CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, POMEROY STREET AND ERIE STREET, S.E.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to now touch upon project No. 10–C–51, the new elementary school at Pomeroy Road and Erie Street in Southeast. Construction services, $156,000; construction $6,280. million. Will you be in a position to award the construction contract for this school before the end of fiscal year 1972?

Mr. STAROBIN. Here I must admit my optimism is stretched to the limit. There is a site that we propose to acquire and if we can acquire it, we can do so. The architect went on board in March and he was due to complete in March. The problem is the acquisition of the site.

CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS REQUISITE

We will have to go to condemnation there.

Now, here there is a further complicating factor and perhaps others can speak to, and that is that an alternate site had been proposed, had been in consideration, and finally we went to this site to get the project underway, since we could not reach a resolution on that other site.

If we acquire the site, the design shall be complete and we can go to construction.

Senator INOUYE. It is rather difficult for this committee to act on "if." Are you certain that you will acquire this property?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, I cannot be certain. But the process of condemnation is always a tricky one and whereas in most cases condemnation perhaps is the exception, here I am certain they do have to go to condemnation.

No, here it is subject to the vagaries of the courts and jury views, and so on. Normally, within a year's time, we can bring a property through the process of condemnation and acquire it. But I cannot speak with absolute certainty on that.

COMPLETION OF DESIGN

Senator INOUYE. Are you certain that your design will be completed by March?

Mr. STAROBIN. I feel quite certain it will be complete. Again, we have an extremely capable firm doing this, with sufficient resources to put enough people on it to get it done.

Senator INOUYE. Here again we are advised that you will not be completed until June of 1972. But we did not inquire of the most responsible person?

Mr. STAROBIN. Sir, going through my organization, you will find all kinds of opinion. But finally I must say after all the buck stops at my desk and I have to take a position and rise or fall on it.

Senator INOUYE. Did you have anything to add?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir; I think I do, Senator.

SITE CHANGES

This is a project which had been moved on one occasion. The site had been changed to satisfy the community, in that we were to move some six owner-occupied dwellings. We selected this site both because of its topography and because there were no owner-occupants on it.

There has been a request by the owner of the land to change the site again; and this request has been supported by some members of the City Council and some members of the Mayor's staff.

There has been a request for change of site and this has been supported at those levels. The Board of Education at this point has refused to move the site, on the basis that they have a viable project, it is among our highest priorities, and we feel as Mr. Starobin states that here is a project that can move forward without delay.

Now, on the other hand, Mr. James G. Banks, the Mayor's assistant for housing is here, and I think you have a letter from the Mayor, which he would like to speak to.

I think that the board's position is simply this, again that the board would like some assurance that there would be no undue delay in the completion of this project. So I think that now is an appropriate time to hear Mr. Banks, if you desire.

Mayor's Request for Reprograming of Funds

Senator Inouye. We just received a letter this morning dated April 16 from the mayor. I believe this is the letter you are referring to. It says this is to request that capital improvement funds in the amount of $131,000 be reprogramed?

Mr. Woodson. Yes, sir.

Senator Inouye. For a new elementary school at Pomeroy and Erie Streets SE.

The amount to be transferred will come from savings in other authorized school projects.

Savings From Authorized School Projects

Now, what savings are we speaking of?

Mr. Woodson. I think Mr. Starobin can reply to that.

Mr. Starobin. There are certain savings in the acquisition of the property, sir. When we come forward and ask for money for a property, of course it is an estimate. We are never certain until we make the offer and it is accepted, or if it is not accepted, it goes to court and the court determines what the value of that property should be. Sometimes we overestimate, sometimes we underestimate. And over the years we have certain moneys, have accumulated, that have not been spent on that particular acquisition and which can be transferred to this particular property acquisition.

Senator Inouye. It makes our work a bit more confusing because right in the middle of our hearings we have a reprograming request.

Mr. Starobin. Yes, sir.

Senator Inouye. I would like to have some detailed information on the savings that this letter refers to, so that we will know where the money is coming from.

Mr. Starobin. Well, I do not know we have identified it specifically.

Senator Inouye. This is a big amount, $131,000.

I don't suppose you would find money like that all over the place.

Surplus in Account for Payne Cemetery School

Mr. Starobin. No, sir; but one project in particular we acquired below the estimated amount, and that is the Payne Cemetery taking.

Isn't that correct? And I believe there is a surplus remaining in the account sufficient to transfer to this account and accommodate us.

Senator INOUYE. Payne Cemetery?

Mr. STAROBIN. Payne Cemetery Schools which are also in here. But the property taking was in earlier budgets.

LETTER OF COMMISSIONER WASHINGTON

Senator INOUYE. Will you submit this in writing as a supplement to this letter? I would like to have it for the record. This is the letter dated April 16 from Walter E. Washington, Commissioner, relating to the amount of $131,000 to be reprogramed or refunneled on the Erie School.

I would like to know what the Mayor meant by "savings from other authorized school projects" and without objection, that letter will be made a part of the record at this time.

(The letter and statement in response to question follow:)

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

April 16, 1971

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations
for the District of Columbia
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is to request that capital improvement funds in the amount of $131,000 be reprogrammed for the new elementary school at Pomeroy and Erie Streets, S. E. The amount to be transferred would come from savings in other authorized school projects. In addition to this requested reprogramming, this change of site will also require an additional $217,000 for play space which would be requested in the FY 1972 budget.

The reason for this request is to allow a change in the site of this school to an immediately adjacent site. Discussions between the developer, the city government and the public school administration have indicated that the present school site can be better used for an attractive housing development that offers considerable economic and social advantages to the city and this neighborhood in Anacostia. The proposed site is also more preferable for a school from a locational standpoint. The nearest elementary school, Moten, fronts along Morris Road. The proposed new site fronts along Stanton Road, which would enable it to serve the extensively built-up apartment developments north of Suitland Parkway which are not convenient to Moten School.

The present site is 155,000 square feet and the proposed site at Stanton and Elvans Roads, S. E. would be 185,000 square feet. The additional site area would better accomodate the 1350-capacity elementary school programmed for the area. The proposed site would displace more housing. The site has five single family homes, two of which are owner occupied. The present site has three dwelling units. Additionally, it is estimated that a higher tax return to the city could result from the housing proposed on the present site. This tax return would more than offset the increase in site and construction costs.

Sincerely yours,

Walter E. Washington
Commissioner

The source of the reprograming is from Projects 10–217 and 10–139, New Elementary and Junior High School Complex, located at Benning Road and "C" Street, S.E. In FY 1968 and 1969, funds in the total amount of $2,097,000 were appropriated and transferred into the project to acquire the site. Site acquisition is still in progress with one more small parcel yet to be acquired and condemnation must be completed on another tract. Costs to date are $1,254,277.07. Estimated additional obligations to acquire the balance of site and to settle condemnation should not exceed the total cost of $1,400,000. The primary reason for the lower site acquisition cost is that the fair market value appraisals came in lower than estimated in the budget. The budget estimate submitted for appropriations assumed that the former cemetery would probably be developed under Section 7501 of the D.C. Zoning Regulations. The detailed appraisal prior to acquisition concluded that a substantially lower value was appropriate as, at that point in time, a typical purchaser would develop the land consistent with R–5–A Zoning. Additionally, the cost of relocating unknown thousands of bodies caused doubt at the budget phase in favor of the higher figure. Since negotiation for the sale of the largest tract was by contract, the contingencies estimated for condemnation were not required.

URGENTLY NEEDED PROJECTS

Senator INOUYE. The committee has studied all of the other projects and we have looked through this yellow book and we had questions just on those four projects. If you wish to add anything on certain specific projects you are welcome to do so at this time.

Mr. WOODSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do not know that there is anything in particular that I would like to add. I would like to say that all of the projects which are requested are in the opinion of the Board of Education and its staff urgently needed projects. They all relate to crowded conditions or to the replacement of buildings which are no longer able to meet the educational program. We hope that you will give these very sympathetic and constructive consideration.

LIST OF SCHOOL PROJECTS

Senator INOUYE. This may not be a fair question to ask, but it is rather important to this committee. This table 3, list of school prjects, is it listed according to priority?

Mr. WOODSON. In this—which would be table 3?

Mr. STAROBIN. Simply to project number, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Not priority number?

Mr. WOODSON. By calendar year, really. A lower number indicates this started some time back.

PRIORITY LISTING OF PROJECTS

Senator INOUYE. Would you be able to furnish this committee a priority list?

Mr. WOODSON. There is a priority list in the record for the submission for fiscal year 1972. We have it on page 17–CAP–i. This is listed in order of priority. That was the first yellow sheet.

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Chairman, if I might be able to give just a brief word of explanation.

Mr. JORDAN. 17–CAP–I or i?

Mr. WOODSON. 17–CAP–i, the first yellow sheet.

I might say the first seven items deal with equipment. These buildings will be completed and without the equipment fund we would be unable to use the buildings. We would not be able to furnish it or to provide the operating equipment. That explains why all of the equipment items are at the top of the priority list.

TYPES OF MONEYS IN UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Chairman, if I might just add a brief word of explanation here. As you will see, as in table 3, and addressing ourselves only to the school projects, there are many more than appear in the current budget. These go far back in history. In the unobligated balances, we find three types of moneys. No. 1 is where the project is underway. In many cases, it has been completed but moneys remain in the account because the account is not yet closed out. A project may not be closed out years after it is completed because there are claims, outstanding claims against it.

This second type is where money has been appropriated in previous years but has not yet been committed to the major element, the construction. Between now and approximately the end of this calendar year, I anticipate the letting of some $50 million in construction contracts for schools alone.

The third category is those projects that are hung up, that are stuck, are just not moving anywhere and which are truly unobligated moneys. In the school area, this amounts to about a million dollars or so. But the first two categories account for the vast bulk of this very large amount shown as unobligated.

Senator INOUYE. I appreciate this very much, Dr. Scott. Be assured that we will give your request our most serious and hopefully favorable consideration.

Dr. SCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

STATEMENT OF JOE Y. LEE, ACTING DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:
FRANCIS X. DOHERTY, ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
JOHN T. CHENEY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
VIRGINIA S. PHILLIPS, ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
FRANCES W. SHIBLEY, HEAD, BUDGET AND FISCAL DEPARTMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator INOUYE. I would like to now take up the request submitted by the public library. Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the committee. Will you identify yourselves. I believe you are Mr. Joe Lee, are you not?

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, I have with me a few staff members today. I should like to introduce them, if I may.

Senator INOUYE. Please do, sir.

Mr. LEE. Miss Frances W. Shibley, head of the Budget and Fiscal Department; Miss Virginia S. Phillips, assistant to the director; Mr. Francis X. Doherty, acting associate director; Mr. John Cheney, assistant director.

OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman, I should like to make a brief statement if I may.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Mr. LEE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: The capital outlay part of the fiscal year 1972 budget request is for four items (totalling $2,474,000). These are needed for vital improvements in our branch service: construction of the Shaw branch; acquisition of sites for branch libraries in Deanewood and Parklands; and air conditioning of six branches.

CONTINUATION OF BRANCH BUILDING PROGRAM

The first three items represent the continuation of the Library's second-phase branch building program, begun with Congressional appropriations in 1970 and 1971 for the site and construction services for the new Shaw branch. The branch building program starts from the premise that adequate library service can be offered to a community of 20,000 to 30,000 people within a one to one-and-a-half-mile radius with a branch library having space of approximately 20,000 square feet and a collection of about 60,000 adult and juvenile books. The realization of this program requires careful planning over a considerable period of time. The changes in the needs of the community based on the present and projected population growth and the

rectification of major imbalances in the distribution of branch library facilities have to be taken into account. All three branches proposed have, in our opinion, a high priority in the second-phase building program and are aimed at communities badly underserved or totally deprived of conveniently located library service.

Shaw Branch

The Shaw branch, to be located at 7th and R Streets and Rhode Island Avenue, NW. will serve around 30,000 people within a 1-mile radius in an urban redevelopment area.

Deanewood and Parklands Branches

The two branch sites (Deanewood and Parklands) requested are both east of the Anacostia River. These two, together with 5 branch libraries already in existence, will bring the total number of libraries in this heavily populated area to 7. (Present: Anacostia, Benning, Capitol View, Fort Davis, Washington Highlands.)

The Deanewood branch, to be located on Deane Avenue between 48th and 49th Streets, NE. is planned substantially to improve the library service to the far northeast, a generally deprived area of the city. This would provide library service for about 26,000 of the people who are now underserved.

The Parklands branch is needed to provide service to about 20,000 people in the Parklands (Congress Heights) area who do not now have branch library service.

Air Conditioning Program

The library's program of air conditioning all major branch libraries will be completed in fiscal year 1972 with the installation of cooling equipment in the Petworth Mount Pleasant, Northeast, Southeast, Takoma Park, and Georgetown Branches.

Peak temperatures ranging from 89 to 98 degrees have been recorded inside these six branch libraries in summer months. The discomfort is often aggravated by high humidity. Needless to say, such conditions make it extremely difficult for users spending extended periods of time in the library to accomplish their assignments. Staff productiveness is also reduced.

Congress has already approved funds for air-conditioning 10 branch libraries beginning in fiscal year 1967. In addition, two new branches (Chevy Chase and West End) and the Martin Luther King Memorial Library (new Central Library) have been built with air conditioning. When the six branches mentioned are finished, all users of Public Library buildings will be able to work in comfort in the summer time.

FINANCING SHAW BRANCH LIBRARY WITH FEDERAL GRANTS

Senator Inouye. Thank you very much, Mr. Lee. I have just one question and it relates to project no. 11–17, the Shaw Branch Library. My first question: Will Federal grants be available to finance the construction of the Shaw Branch Library?

Mr. Lee. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Inouye. How much will be received?

Mr. LEE. $120,000 from the Library Services and Construction Act, title II, will be available to be applied to the total cost ($349,000) of site acquisition and construction services for the branch. Approximately $67,000 will be available for construction.

Senator INOUYE. Has the amount requested been reduced by the amount you will receive from Federal grants?

Mr. LEE. May I ask Miss Shibley to answer these questions, sir?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Miss SHIBLEY. Mr. Chairman, the amount requested and the grant money together will just cover the cost of the construction. In other words, both are necessary to cover the total cost of the building.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much. That is all we wanted to know.

Mr. LEE. Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

REDUCTION IN SITE SIZE FOR DEANEWOOD AND PARKLANDS BRANCH

Mr. LEE. If I may, I should like to inform you of a change in the size of the site for the Deanewood branch and in the location of the Parklands branch.

On Deanewood, the budget request is for $400,000 for a site measuring over 47,000 square feet. Since this budget was originally prepared, it has been determined that such a site size is excessive for our requirements. A site measuring approximately 23,000 square feet is adequate for construction of the building described in the scope of work, as well as providing for limited automobile parking. This reduction in site size has been approved by the Board of Library Trustees, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Service Area (No. 3) Committee, and the District of Columbia Budget Office.

The reduced site is estimated to cost $288,000. We would, therefore, like to volunteer a reduction of $112,000 in the amount requested ($400,000) for purchase of this site.

Senator INOUYE. This is something new?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir. In regard to parklands, the request for $123,000 is for a site at 18th Place and Alabama Avenue SE., originally selected by the Board of Library Trustees in 1967 as its first priority. However, with the new policy of the National Capital Planning Commission to have community participation in the planning of new construction, the library was instructed by the District of Columbia Department of General Services on February 23, 1971, to hold a public hearing to hear comments from the community on the site selected. The trustees held the hearing on March 19, 1971, at which time the community disapproved of the above site because of the dislocation of persons involved. They suggested other locations and the trustees inspected these on April 12, 1971. At their regular meeting held on April 14, 1971, they selected the one situated at the corner of Alabama Avenue and Stanton Terrace SE. This is now used for the Turner Elementary School Playground and for programs operated by the District of Columbia Recreation Department. It also includes land occupied by units of the Douglass dwellings.

We have informed the agencies concerned of the trustees' action and have discussed it informally with them. Further discussions will be necessary before a decision can be made. In the meantime, Mr.

Chairman, I sincerely hope that the committee will approve the request for site funds in the 1972 budget in order to avoid any delay in the badly needed Parklands project. If the new site chosen by the trustees can be obtained for less than the $123,000 requested, the unused portion will be returned. If the site should cost more, we shall probably have to request a supplemental in fiscal year 1972.

Senator INOUYE. I appreciate your statement very much, Mr. Lee. Will you submit it to the stenographer, please.

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH H. COLE

ACCOMPANIED BY:
EDWARD THACKER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
LAWRENCE GAFFNEY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator INOUYE. I now call upon Recreation. Gentlemen, welcome back to the committee. I know you have a prepared statement. May I request this statement be submitted for the record?

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I do not have a prepared statement. I was informed that a prepared statement was not necessary for the hearing. I would have been more than happy to have prepared one but I do not have one at this time.

Senator INOUYE. If you wish to make a statement, that is all right. I am doing this because I notice that time is running out and the District Committee will be meeting next week on home rule, which I want to participate in. So I would like, at this time, if I may, to ask questions on two projects.

Mr. COLE. Fine, Mr. Chairman.

PROJECT NO. 12–105, BENNING PARK PLAYGROUND DEVELOPMENT

Senator INOUYE. I studied the other projects and they seem satisfactory. I just have questions on the first one, Project No. 12–105, the Benning Park Playground Development.

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I believe the amount requested for construction services is $84,000; construction, $2.1 million.

Mr. COLE. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

PROJECT NO. 12–84, ROSEDALE RECREATION CENTER AND SWIMMING POOL REPLACEMENT

Senator INOUYE. And the other project is Project No. 12–84: Rosedale Recreation Center and Swimming Pool Replacement. Construction services, $24,300 and construction, $885,000.

FEDERAL GRANTS FOR FINANCING CONSTRUCTION

My questions are: Will Federal grants be available to help finance construction of the Benning Park Playground Development at the Rosedale Recreational Center?

Mr. COLE. Generally, Mr. Chairman, we seek Federal funds through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's land and water conservation funds for assistance in the construction of these outdoor recreation areas. We are not assured at this time that there will be any Federal funds available for these projects.

APPLICATIONS FOR FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. Have you made applications for the funds?

Mr. COLE. We will be making application for funds from BOR as soon as we identify those projects which will be eligible as a match for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Senator INOUYE. What do you think the chances of your receiving assistance are?

Mr. COLE. I think our chances from past years experience, Mr. Chairman, will be good, up to approximately a million dollars in matching grant for projects that are eligible for 1972.

LOCATION OF FACILITIES TO PAYNE CEMETERY

Senator INOUYE. How close is Project 12–105, which is the Benning Park Playground to the new elementary school and the new junior high school being built at Payne Cemetery?

Mr. COLE. It is approximately two and one-half to three blocks, I would say Mr. Chairman, sizable blocks, from the area where we would be constructing the Benning Park Recreation Center and ground.

CONSIDERATION OF NEW FACILITIES WHILE DETERMINING NEED FOR BENNING PARK PLAYGROUND

Senator INOUYE. Were the new recreational facilities considered for these schools when you determined the need for the Benning Park Playground?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir; they were. We talked with Mr. Woodson, who just testified. We have, as you know, two very large housing developments in the area. We have also worked directly with the community people. We have analyzed each of our projects very carefully and specifically working with the community people, and we see no conflict or overlapping in terms of type of facilities for recreation purposes.

NEED FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Senator INOUYE. This committee has been advised that these two schools, the new school projects, have been designed to serve as community-centered recreational schools that they will have a dual purpose not just for education but to serve as a community recreational center. If that is the case, do you agree that all of these recreational facilities are needed in this one area?

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I can truthfully answer your question and say, yes, I believe that they are needed and needed badly. Presently, we have no facilities at all in this area, other than a very small operation we have at the Harris Elementary School, which is approximately six to seven blocks from this location, and a very small area. The Benning Park site is one of the sanitary land fill areas which we and the community were expecting to build the Benning Park Recreation Center. We had launched on this project well ahead of the proposed school for the Payne Cemetery site. And, as I indicated, those are the facts. We still communicated with school officials concerning the type of recreational facilities which were to be included in the

school building. Generally facilities in school buildings are difficult for us to use for day-long programs. We have senior citizens in the area of the East Gate Housing Development as well as the Benning Terrace Housing Development. We have persons who will be living, and who are now living in the area, in the high rise apartments and homes who we could not provide recreation for during the school day. There is quite a bit of new construction going on in the area right now, Mr. Chairman.

The difficulty, Mr. Chairman, if you are interesed in knowing why we may have difficulties, stems from the fact that, when the school becomes overcrowded and in need of space for school purposes, the first areas, generally speaking, which are looked at are the areas which have been provided for recreation. Further areas which are being provided for recreation in schools do not necessarily meet the full needs of the kinds of programs that we generally have for recreation. In other words, the schools will have two large recreation rooms, a gymnasium-auditorium and, generally, that is the base of what is being provided for community recreation.

We are providing far more as indicated in our scope of work at Benning Park, swimming pool, night lighting activities for ballfields, the areas for cooking, for arts and crafts, for drama, for many things that really relate to the realistic recreational needs of the community.

RECREATION FACILITIES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Senator INOUYE. I note that you provide recreation facilities for the senior citizens in Washington?

Mr. COLE. That is correct.

Senator INOUYE. This morning we heard testimony to justify expenditures for the new senior citizen center which would also provide recreation. Now, in the planning of this senior citizen center were you called upon for any advice or consultation?

Mr. COLE. The proposed center at 460 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., is the one you are identifying, Mr. Chairman. Is that the turnkey project?

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Corletta, is that the one we discussed this morning?

Mr. CORLETTA. It is the same project.

Mr. COLE. Yes, Mr. Chairman in answering your question, we were called upon for advice and consultation. I am happy to announce here that we can take out or delete from our request the $186,000 you see for site acquisition. We are working jointly with the National Capital Housing Authority, and it will not be necessary to make a request for the $186,000 for Project 12–144 Senior Citizen Center at 460 Massachusetts Avenue, NW.

Senator INOUYE. So this will be taken out?

Mr. COLE. That will be taken out.

Senator INOUYE. I just wanted some clarification.

PROJECT NO. 12–119, CAMPSITE DEVELOPMENT

I would like to now touch upon Project 12–119, campsite development. Are your estimates based on a 400 permanent camp or 800 permanent campsite?

Mr. COLE. It is 400, Mr. Chairman. That was an error. I discovered that myself, it is 400, not 800 camp capacity.

Senator INOUYE. I just wanted to clear the record, sir. The master plan calls for eight, does it not?

Mr. COLE. The master plan is calling for 400. The typographical error I discovered in here is where it states on page 21–CAP–4 under the master plan, item 4, it says 40; it should be 20.

Senator INOUYE. I appreciate this very much. If you wish to submit for the committee's study a prepared statement, we would be very happy to receive it, sir.

Mr. COLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Do you wish to do that?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir; I will.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, your statement will appear at this point in the record.

Mr. COLE. Thank you, sir.

(The statement follows.)

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Senate Sub-Committee on Appropriations, District of Columbia, I am Joseph H. Cole, Director, District of Columbia Department of Recreation. Other witnesses with me from the Department are Mr. Edward H. Thacker, Deputy Director, and Mr. Lawrence J. Goffney, Assistant Director, Planning and Development.

I am pleased to appear before your Committee, Mr. Chairman, to justify the Department of Recreation 1972 Capital Outlay request for recreation needs of the citizenry, District of Columbia.

Mr. Chairman, throughout the process of developing our projects for submission to your Committee, I wish to state that representative citizen groups and individuals have fully participated in the formulation of the fifteen (15) projects now before the Committee. All of our projects have been approved by C.I.P.T.A.C. (Capital Improvements Program Technical Advisory Committee), the N.C.P.C. (National Capital Planning Commission) and our Community Recreation Advisory Board. A thorough analysis of each project was made by me to coordinate our projects with other city departments to avoid any duplication or overlapping for future program operations.

The Department of Recreation's chief objective as an essential year-round operating agency is to provide satisfying, enjoyable, wholesome leisure time experiences to enrich the physical, social, cultural and mental growth of individuals and groups from pre-school age through senior citizens, including the mentally retarded, the mentally ill and the handicapped.

To achieve and fulfill our goals, we seek to develop and maintain through our Capital Outlay Program recreation areas and buildings within reasonable walking distance of all residents. Provision of good recreation facilities, coupled with well trained recreation leaders will give the Department the capability to achieve its goals for the citizens of our city.

58-979 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 23

The District of Columbia is heavily populated with youth and young adults who not only desire but who need wholesome and enriched recreation opportunities. Likewise, our growing senior citizen population and the handicapped must be provided with more recreation outlets. Our 1972 Capital Outlay request is geared toward this end, Mr. Chairman.

Poor, dilapidated, obsolete, inadequate or no recreation facilities are a contributing factor to crime, high tensions and many forms of anti-social behavior patterns.

I am quite knowledgeable, Mr. Chairman, of our deficiencies and needs to greatly improve recreation opportunities in our Nation's Capital. Ten (10) of our requested fifteen (15) projects in our 1972 Capital Outlay request have received some appropriations in prior years to get the projects started. Eleven (11) of our fifteen projects are in heavily populated areas where the needs are greatest. All of the Department's projects are in priority order.

Submitted with this statement, Mr. Chairman, are a few pictures as visual aids which I believe may be helpful to you and to the members of your committee in evaluating the Department of Recreation's 1972 Capital Outlay needs. I have labelled each picture and categorized them to synchronize with the priority order of our request.

I am also submitting a few copies of letters from parents and youths who participated in our Resident Camp operation during the summer of 1970, which I believe supports our need to develop the Department's 217-acre Resident Camp Site, Project 12-119, Scotland, Maryland.

I kindly request, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of our citizenry and our Community Recreation Advisory Board, approval of our 1972 Capital Outlay request.

(Material submitted with statement is retained in committee files.)

Police Department

STATEMENT OF JERRY V. WILSON, CHIEF

ACCOMPANIED BY:
ROBERT C. WATSON, CAPTAIN, HEAD, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BRANCH

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Inouye. We will now consider the Metropolitan Police Department. If you have a prepared statement and wish to submit it for the record, I would be happy to receive it.

Chief Wilson. No, we have no statement.

The two items in the budget speak generally for themselves. They are funds for our Fifth District station house and our Second District station house, both of which were approved by prior appropriation in concept. Our budget item for fiscal 1972 is for construction services and for construction of a Fifth District station house and for construction services and construction for a Second District station house. These are replacements for existing old buildings and former precinct stations.

Project No. 13–27, Fifth District Station House

Senator Inouye. I have just one inquiry to make and this is on your project No. 13–27, which is the Fifth District station house. The amount requested is $109,000 for construction services and construction is $2,840,000. My first question is, can you enlighten the committee as to the significant increase in the estimate to construct Police Station No. 5? I ask this question because in the budget justification for fiscal year 1971, the District of Columbia government estimated that Station No. 5 would cost $2,026,000 to construct, and now we note that it will cost $2,840,000, an increase of about $814,000. Can you tell us why this increase, sir?

Chief Wilson. Mr. Chairman, the estimates for construction are prepared, of course, by the General Services Agency.

Senator Inouye. Colonel, will you help us here?

CLASSIFICATION OF ERROR

Mr. Starobin. Mr. Chairman, in examining this we found we had made an error in that estimate and we are now prepared to correct it.

For project 13–27, District No. 5, the figures should be as follows:

For construction services, $72,000, and for construction $2,472,000. A difference of approximately $405,000.

Now, to address the differences between 1971 and 1972——

Senator Inouye. How did you come about this error? Typographical?

Mr. Starobin. No sir. Our previous estimate was incorrect.

To show you how we come to the new figure for the district station house—and I bring attention to another error here—has 46,500 gross square feet, which we cost out at $44 per square foot. Now, in addition to that, there are certain site costs. And in reviewing this estimate, we came up with this error. But this new figure is our firm estimate on this, sir.

CONSTRUCTION OF HELICOPTER PAD ON THE ROOF

Senator INOUYE. I note that in the plan for station No. 5, you have provisions for construction of a helicopter pad on the roof; am I correct?

Mr. STAROBIN. That is right, sir.

Senator INOUYE. How does this compare with the cost of building a helicopter pad on the ground?

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, we would have to assess here one of the costs of creating a roof strong enough to take the helicopter but that is not much of a problem as opposed to buying the real estate that must be set aside for the helicopter landing area.

Now, that real estate at the very minimum would be an estimated quarter of an acre that would have to be set aside. And depending on the area of the city it is in that could be $20, $30, $40,000.

NUMBER OF HELICOPTERS IN DEPARTMENT

Senator INOUYE. How many helicopters do we have, Chief?

Chief WILSON. Mr. Chairman, we are just beginning our helicopter program at this time, and are hopeful of having three within the next few months. We have none at the present, other than the traffic helicopter, which is a leased machine used during rush hours.

COMPARISON OF HELICOPTER PAD ON GROUND TO ROOFTOPS

Senator INOUYE. I am for the use of helicopters for crime control because I think it makes good sense. I just wanted to know the difference in cost between a pad on the ground and a rooftop operation.

I presume, then, in comparing costs of land and the cost of construction, it will be cheaper to build the pad on the roof? Is that your conclusion, sir?

Mr. STAROBIN. I have not made a detailed analysis, sir; but my personal belief is it would be cheaper all around. Not only considering it from the point of purchase costs, but from the other aspects of the necessary relocation of people. Acquisition of sites in this densely populated city is extremely difficult, and getting another quarter acre may mean replacing another 5 to 10 families.

VISIT TO SIXTH DISTRICT STATION HOUSE

Senator INOUYE. During my visit to the sixth district, I visited one of your station houses with these trailers there. I do not note any replacement money for this old station house which, I believe, was built about 70 years ago.

Chief WILSON. That probably is the Anacostia substation, Mr. Chairman, which was built around the turn of the century. As you perhaps know, we asked in last year's budget for funds to replace it, to build a new Sixth District station house which would have replaced

the existing Sixth District headquarters, and the substation in Anacostia; the former 11th and 14th precincts. However, since then our plans have changed and we are now in the process of recommending to the Congress, primarily because of citizen interest in the area, as well as the growing workload east of Anacostia, that we divide those areas into two separate districts, one of which would be housed in the existing Sixth District headquarters and which will be fairly adequate; the other of which is housed in the building to which you refer.

We are hopeful of moving into leased space, because of very old facilities there. It is, without question, in the worst condition of any of our buildings although we have some older, I believe. It is not only old but it is small and it is in very bad shape.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, Chief. You may be assured that your request will be given our most serious consideration.

Chief WILSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CITY-WIDE PRIORITY TESTING

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Corletta, the Chair wants to know if you would remain a minute. The chairman asked this morning for a submission by the City Government in the committee's report of last year. It was mentioned that a District-wide system of priorities would be helpful in coming up with a total Capital outlay program. Mr. Watt this morning replied to the chairman's inquiry, that such a priority, such a city-wide priority listing, was available.

Mr. CORLETTA. That is correct.

Mr. JORDAN. The committee was furnished with a draft of that information which I, personally, have before me. As I understand it—I asked this for purposes of illustration to see if I understand correctly what the city is saying to the committee—a listing of city projects is (1) education; (2) public safety; (3) human resources; and so forth.

Mr. CORLETTA. That is correct.

PUBLIC SAFETY PRIORITY

Mr. JORDAN. Within the Public Safety, there is an A, B, C, and D. Is the committee to understand that all of the projects of the "d" the Department listed as "d" are behind all of the projects of the Department listed as "a"?

Mr. CORLETTA. Yes, sir.

Mr. JORDAN. In other words, then, all of the updating of the police facilities listed in this particular listing are listed as "d," under Public Safety. Am I to understand that the improvement of stationhouses to which we have just referred is to be ranked by the city government below renovation of culinary units at the Department of Corrections and paving road conversion from oil to gas, and shop improvements? These are five, six, seven and eight in priority. In effect, that is what the city government is saying?

PRIORITIES LISTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROGRAM NEEDS

Mr. CORLETTA. We have listed priorities according to the program needs of the city. Generally, we base the program needs in a rank of priority. Education, public safety, resources. In other words, we are

saying education is our primary program; second, public safety; third, human resources, and so forth. Then within each of those program areas we did delineate the agencies in order of priority.

This does not speak to the exact priorities that the agencies listed in each of their departments, plus priority projects within agencies.

Senator INOUYE. What I would like in further clarification is that I am certain you are aware that the amount of money available will be rather limited.

REVENUE AUTHORITY

Mr. CORLETTA. Mr. Chairman, there is revenue authority for all of our projects that we are proposing except the water pollution control. We do need additional revenue authority in the sanitary sewage work fund and the metropolitan area sanitary sewage work fund.

Senator INOUYE. I note this is No. 4 in the city projects.

Mr. CORLETTA. That is correct, under Public Safety, Police Department.

Senator INOUYE. Sanitary engineering, Washington Aqueduct.

Mr. CORLETTA. Those are ranked below. I do not have a copy of that. That is just a draft we wanted to officially transmit.

REQUEST FOR FURTHER CLARIFICATION ON PRIORITIES

Senator INOUYE. I think we need further clarification, because taken at face value, this could be a very misleading document. Do you suggest that paving a certain roadway would be much more important than, say, replacement of a stationhouse?

Mr. CORLETTA. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JORDAN. It has been a problem, Mr. Chairman. This is not the first time it has come up. This is an end result of a 3-year effort to try to obtain from the city government, citywide priorities of capital projects. Then in the course of time, there comes a requirement for markup of the bill, and if the committee elects to fund and authorize less capital projects than requested, then the critical problem is to determine what the city determines its priorities to be, and not what Recreation believes, or Corrections considers theirs to be.

It is imperative, if we are going to do this in an orderly manner, taking into consideration the District's own feeling as to its priorities, that we have it by projects. That is what, in effect, we are talking about, Mr. Corletta. Can that be done?

Mr. CORLETTA. Yes, sir; it will be formally transmitted to the committee tomorrow.

Senator INOUYE. I appreciate that very much. Once again, I thank you, Chief Wilson.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR ACQUISITION OF SITE FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATIONHOUSE

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Chairman, if I might address a question here, we agreed to present at this time. It has to do with a new use for funds already approprited. The funds already appropriated are the $1.4 million appropriated for acquisition of a site for the Sixth District Stationhouse out on East Pennsylvania Avenue.

Since that time, there has been a change in the Police Department plans. They propose to build the Sixth District Stationhouse in conjunction with the renovation of the 14th Precinct and to establish a Seventh District Stationhouse, and, thirdly, to get started on the construction of a Fourth District Stationhouse.

Proposed Reprograming Action

It is, therefore, proposed to present to you a reprograming action as follows:

1. The sum of $400,000 to augment the funds necessary for the construction of the Fourth District Stationhouse. This construction can go forward as soon as the money is committed. The sum of $400,000.

2. The sum of $500,000 to provide for the renovation and expansion of the 14th Precinct Stationhouse to serve as the new Sixth District Stationhouse.

3. The sum of $500,000 to provide for the renovation of an existing apartment house in the Anacostia area to serve as the Seventh District Stationhouse. I propose this, not for a decision at this time, sir, but to apprise you of it and to inform you that the necessary letters will be forthcoming.

Senator Inouye. Where will the funds come from?

Mr. Starobin. From the money already appropriated to acquire the site for the Sixth District Stationhouse. They were appropriated last year, sir.

Senator Inouye. Will you have this request filed through channels?

Mr. Starobin. Yes, sir.

Senator Inouye. I thank you very much.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF LOYDE H. BALCOM, ACTING FIRE CHIEF

ACCOMPANIED BY:
DANIEL J. PLASS, BATTALION FIRE CHIEF FOR PROGRAM AND PLANNING
FRANKLIN MAPHIS, BUDGET OFFICER

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator INOUYE. I would like to call upon the Fire Department.

Chief Balcom, I notice you have a prepared statement. If I may, I would like to have your statement placed in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, the appropriation being sought for the Fire Deparztment's 1972 Capital Improvements Program will enable us to sustain our plan for the replacement of several antiquated engine houses, and further, it will provide for the most needed repairs, maintenance, and improvement of the remaining structures.

Our Department currently appraises the useful life of a fire station to be 64 years. This service life should permit a program of replacing one of our thirty-two fire houses every other year. There are presently ten fire stations which are more than 64 years old. Five of those stations were built before the turn of the century. Part of our 1972 request would fund, in some manner, two projects which would replace three of those stations.

It has become necessary within this year's request to seek additional funds for both site acquisition and construction services connected with our first priority item due to an essential site relocation. The Committee has today been furnished a data sheet which delineates that Project 14–17—Engine Company No. Four and Truck Company No. 4. We hope to move expedituously with this item in order to consolidate two companies which are presently located in separate obsolescent quarters (built in 1885 and 1895). This project accomplishes the final step in the last stage of a program which commenced in 1940—that of combining Truck and Engine Companies into the same quarters, so that there would be no "single Truck houses" left in the city.

We are also requesting funds to support our on-going program of rehabilitating these older fire stations not presently slated for replacement, Project 14–99. There are seventeen fire stations listed within the scope of this item. Included in this year's presentation is an improvement designed for considerable benefit for the fire fighting training facilities at our Training Center.

We are asking for construction service funds for Engine Company No. 2, a subject of immediate concern because of the implementation of the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan and the associated need for haste in relocation of this company.

The other two items are equipment funds for Engine Company No. 6, and funds to improve the site at Engine Company No. 25 by providing an area for drills and training in a safe environment.

This concludes my statement. I will be happy to answer any questions the Committee may have.

PROJECT NO. 14–17

Senator INOUYE. I studied your projects. I have a question on just one project and that is, Project No. 14–17, Replacement, Engine Company No. 4 and Truck Company No. 4.

DESIGNS FOR PROJECTS

My first question: has a design for Engine Company 4 and Truck Company 4 started? Have you started work on the design?

Chief BALCOM. Yes, sir; we are using a pretty standard design for both Six Engine and Four Engine.

Senator INOUYE. When do you think the designs will be completed sir?

Chief BALCOM. Mr. Starobin, would you, please?

Mr. STAROBIN. To address myself to Engine Company No. 4, the design is not yet started. It will be starting within the next few weeks. We are dealing with a fairly standard design, so the design problem is pretty much that of site adaptation rather than original design. On that basis, I project the completion of the design in January of 1972, permitting us to go to construction in April.

COMPLETION DATE FOR DESIGNS

Senator INOUYE. Here, again, we have information from a lesser official that the designs will not be completed until August of 1972.

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, sir——

Senator INOUYE. You are confident it will be completed by January?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes. Let me say this, Mr. Chairman. Some of my people are prisoners of history; I do not intend to be. If I continue to be a prisoner of the history of the past few years, I am not going to be in my job a year or 2 from now.

Senator INOUYE. So you are convinced that this can be completed by January of 1972?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir; because, basically we are dealing with a standard design.

OBLIGATION OF CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. So the funds being requested for construction and equipment can be obligated in fiscal year 1972?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. That is the only question I have.

Chief BALCOM. Thank you, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. Please be assured that your request will be given our very, very serious consideration.

Economic Development

STATEMENT OF JULIAN R. DUGAS, DIRECTOR

EASTERN MARKET RENOVATION

Senator Inouye. Colonel, may I call upon you to just give us a capsule account on the Eastern Market renovations.

Mr. Corletta. Mr. Dugas, Director of the Department, is here.

Senator Inouye. I did not notice you sitting there. Welcome again.

Mr. Dugas. Yes, sir.

Senator, this is a request for $220,000, which will be a dollar-for-dollar matching fund by the District with the Department of the Interior to modernize the old Eastern Market which is located just some seven blocks east of Capitol Hill.

It is primarily the last of the great farmers markets that we have in the city. I think it would be a fine source of revitalization for the area. It would serve as a focal point and a meeting place for citizen groups, but would also provide the base for additional employment. So we believe this is a justifiable use of our funds in this area, sir.

Senator Inouye. I am sorry you had to come all of the way here just to give us the account of the marketplace. I asked this question because I gather that we will be having public witnesses speak on this.

Mr. Dugas. You will, sir.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator Inouye. And if you wish to submit a written statement you may do so.

Mr. Dugas. I will prepare a written statement.

Senator Inouye. Without objection, your statement will appear at this point in the record.

Mr. Dugas. Thank you, sir.

Senator Inouye. Thank you very much, Mr. Dugas.

(The statement follows:)

The Department of Economic Development in the Fiscal Year 1972 Capital Outlay Budget is requesting $220,000 for the renovation of the Eastern Market located at 7th Street and North Carolina Avenue, S.E. This structure has been designated as an historical landmark in the District of Columbia and as such is eligible for 50% matching funds for historic preservation through the National Park Service. Eastern Market is one of the few farmers markets left in the Washington Metropolitan area. Since its completion in 1873 the Market has served as a neighborhood center and has recently served as a focal point in the revitalization of the Capitol Hill area. Because of its proximity to the Natatorium and Hine Jr. High School, the market's potential as a community focal point should increase in the future. The building is in a deteriorating condition and must be rehabilitated immediately, if it is to continue in its historic use as a neighborhood market.

Renovation will require repair of exterior brick and woodwork; exterior painting; repair of brick sidewalks; gutter and roof repair; repair of concrete floor in market area; installation of two (2) public toilets; modernization of some mechanical facilities; interior painting and conversion of basement for public use. It is proposed to enlarge the market area by eliminating present storage space thus providing for additional merchants, thereby creating need for more employees to serve the clientele of the market.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP J. RUTLEDGE, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

MISS WINIFRED G. THOMPSON, DIRECTOR, SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WILLIAM W. BARR, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF YOUTH SERVICES

DR. WILLIAM WASHINGTON, DIRECTOR, HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CARE ADMINISTRATION

CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Senator INOUYE. Will the representatives of the Health Services Administration come forward.

Mr. RUTLEDGE. Mr. Chairman, our representative from the health end of the Department of Human Resources has not arrived yet. If we may, could we take the Capital Outlay for the Social Services Administration, first?

Senator INOUYE. For Social Services?

Mr. RUTLEDGE. Yes, the project for the Receiving Home for Children.

Senator INOUYE. Fine. If you will come forward. Welcome again, sir. If you do have a statement, do you wish to submit it?

Mr. RUTLEDGE. We have no statement for the record.

PROJECT NO. 23–95, RECEIVING HOME FOR CHILDREN

Senator INOUYE. Then I would like to ask a question on your Project No. 23–95, the new Receiving Home for Children. My question is, have there been any changes in the plan for the new Receiving Home for Children?

Miss THOMPSON. Yes, there have been, Mr. Chairman. Since the receiving home was originally planned in the budget and the first planning money was requested, several things have happened. The most important has been an order by the chief judge of the old juvenile court, but now of the superior court, setting some program conditions for the receiving home. Among these was, first, that all residents should be provided with 5 hours of schooling a day, regardless of age; second, that a recreational program should be developed to include big-muscle activity inside the building; third, that some psychiatric space be provided so that psychiatric and psychological examinations can take place within the facility; and fourth, that the design of the building be such that it can be construed as a suitable home substitute.

SECURITY FEATURES AND DESIGNED CAPACITY

Now, when the chief judge talked about a suitable home substitute, he meant tlat all of the security features in the building be designed so it would not look like a juvenile jail. He also limited the population

that can be in the receiving home at the present time; and indicated that in any future facility, if the population exceeded the designed capacity, then the court reserved the right to restrict the number of juveniles that were placed in those facilities.

So if you go back and review the history of the receiving home, where it has been overcrowded for a number of years, we feel that this court order by the judge sets some very specific requirements that had to be incorporated in the design of the building.

EFFECT ON REQUESTED BUDGET

Senator INOUYE. Well, will these changes that you just mentioned affect the amounts being requested now in this budget?

Miss THOMPSON. This is one of the features that affects the amount. The program area had to be expanded and the security features had to be designed in a different way. But the most expensive part of the building was to meet the program requirements.

Senator INOUYE. So the amount listed here is not a firm amount, is it?

Miss THOMPSON. We have a firm amount.

Senator INOUYE. The request is $450,000 for construction services, and $7 million for construction. Is this the final amount?

Miss THOMPSON. No, sir. The final amount at the present time is, including everything, $14,351,600. This year in the budget we are asking for $13,450,000.

AMENDMENT TO JUSTIFICATIONS

Mr. CORLETTA. Mr. Chairman, if I may clarify this. Late last week we submitted revisions to the justifications. So it is an amendment to the justifications, and the receiving home is one of the items. As the deputy mayor stated in his statement this afternoon, he noted that some of these items did change to reflect the city council's action. This is a cost change that has been reflected in the revision.

CLARIFICATION OF REVISIONS

Senator INOUYE. Are you certain that no changes will be made from now on, Mr. Corletta, because we have already, unfortunately incurred some costs in reprinting this for the committee without incorporating these changes.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Corletta, about 4:30 this afternoon, we sent to the Government Printing Office, in order that they could be available for tomorrow morning's hearing, the summary sheet and the detailed sheet, as corrected by your Office.

You told us it was sent up here earlier in the hearing. You said they were sent Saturday. And we did receive them this morning, after I left to come over to the hearing. That particular table reflecting the City Council's action and the President's transmitted action, are those figures now correct, even the last week's submission?

Mr. CORLETTA. Yes, sir. The Senate table does include all of the revisions. Those are just revisions to the justifications. The Senate table you have, there will be no further changes.

Senator INOUYE. If I were aware of the changes, we would not have asked the questions. But we just got it here. It just makes my job more confusing.

That is all I have for the social services.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. RUTLEDGE. Joining us at the table is Dr. William J. Washington, Jr., the Director of the Hospitals and Medical Care Administration.

Senator INOUYE. This is on health services administration?

Mr. RUTLEDGE. Sir, the Hospitals and Medical Care Administration, this is on Project 21–50 and Project 21–52.

PROJECT NO. 21–50, GLENN DALE HOSPITAL

Senator INOUYE. I have a question on 21–50, renovation, addition to Glenn Dale Hospital.

Will the additional 200 beds be sufficient to relieve the District of Columbia General Hospital of all long-term illness care, or will some long-term illness care still be maintained at the District of Columbia General Hospital?

Dr. WASHINGTON. It is our feeling, Mr. Chairman, that the majority of persons who would qualify as long term who are now being treated in District of Columbia General Hospital, which is an acute short-term care hospital, will be able to be transferred to Glenn Date Hospital.

We will have in the back of our minds, of course, the possibility that some of the buildings which may be emptied as a result of this construction, may at some later time be considered as extended care facilities to be present on the grounds of District of Columbia General Hospital, should those additional long-term care beds be necessary. However, for the present, most of those long-term care patients currently in District of Columbia General Hospital can in our opinion be transferred to Glenn Dale Hospital.

FEDERAL FUNDS UNDER HILL-BURTON

Senator INOUYE. Are Federal funds under the Hill-Burton Act requested to partially fund the renovations?

Dr. WASHINGTON. No, sir; they have not been requested.

Senator INOUYE. Why not?

Dr. WASHINGTON. The reason is that the construction as contemplated, in order to obtain the number of beds that we need, would not allow for attaining the minimum requirements under the Hill-Burton Act in terms of space requirement for each individual patient. Each individual patient is required to have at least 80 square feet of space under the Hill-Burton requirements.

Additionally, in order to come up to Hill-Burton standards, the remainder of the hospital would have to have certain renovations to bring the entire hospital up to the standards. And in order to keep the cost down, we decided rather than to take that path to go without using Hill-Burton funds.

JUSTIFICATION TO RELIEVE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

Senator INOUYE. We have been advised that one of the major justifications for Glenn Dale is to relieve the District of Columbia General Hospital and, therefore, free some space for obstetrical care.

Dr. WASHINGTON. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator INOUYE. There is no information here as to additional renovation costs. Am I to assume there would be no additional cost of renovation at District of Columbia General?

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SYSTEM

Dr. WASHINGTON. Well, let me put it in this perspective, Mr. Chairman. The Joint Commission on Accreditation, as we indicated, is coming to survey the hospital this year. Certain must items must be taken care of. For example, the fire extinguisher system must be installed in order to pass inspection this particular year. This is an item that must be completed. However, there will not be any large renovations or constructions necessary at District of Columbia General Hospital in addition to the construction of the 200-bed addition at Glenn Dale Hospital.

Senator INOUYE. I am talking about the obstetrical service.

Dr. WASHINGTON. Yes, sir. That is what I had reference to. The fire extinguishing system must be installed in the old building.

Senator INOUYE. That is all that is involved?

Dr. WASHINGTON. Yes, sir. No substantive construction is involved.

COMPLETION FOR DESIGN OF PROJECT

Senator INOUYE. Now, if the amount is funded, do you have any estimate as to when the design for this project will be completed?

Dr. WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, perhaps Mr. Starobin may speak to that point.

Senator INOUYE. I realize it has not started, but if the amount is funded in this fiscal year——

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Chairman, I anticipate starting that design in the month of May, completing it in March 1972, to permit construction to start in June of 1972. However, the design contract has not yet been let.

Senator INOUYE. Your people work overtime, don't they?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir.

PROJECT NO. 21–67 PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT CENTER

Senator INOUYE. I have another item here. 21–67, Psychiatric Treatment Center. Is someone here to answer that?

Mr. RUTLEDGE. Yes, sir.

SITE ACQUISITION AND LOCATION

Senator INOUYE. My question, what arrangements are being made for site acquisition and where will the site be located for the Psychiatric Treatment Center?

Mr. RUTLEDGE. Mr. Chairman, it is because some of our planning had not proceeded that far that we have withdrawn the request of project 21–67 for 1972. In a supplemental budget which is coming to you, we are asking for preliminary survey and construction services funds. As we determine and confirm the site location, we propose to request construction funds again as a supplemental in the 1972 budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST AND HEARING

Another factor, Mr. Chairman, is that the request for this project was not approved by the City Council. We are going to submit a supplemental request which we should be discussing with you later this week, for the preliminary survey and construction services costs amounting to $170,000.

Senator INOUYE. So the request listed here for $1.2 million is withdrawn?

Mr. RUTLEDGE. That has been withdrawn.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Corletta, our hearing is scheduled on the supplemental for the coming Friday. Does the District government have any information as to when the President's Office of Budget Management will favor the committee with the transmittal of the items?

Mr. CORLETTA. No, sir; I do not.

Senator INOUYE. All right. Thank you very much, sir.

58-979 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 24

D.C. Teachers College

STATEMENT OF DR. PAUL P. COOKE, PRESIDENT

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator Inouye. Doctor, welcome again, sir.

Dr. Cooke. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Inouye. Do you have a prepared statement?

Dr. Cooke. Yes, sir; I do.

Senator Inouye. May we have that submitted for the record at this time?

Dr. Cooke. Yes, I would be pleased to do it. I sent a number of copies to the budget office and can supply more, but this is the one copy here.

Senator Inouye. Give it to the stenographer. I can assure you we will study it with great care.

(The statement follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
1100 HARVARD STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009

April 1971

The District of Columbia Teachers College continues and will continue to render a broad service in preparation of education personnel. Emphasis is on preparing young teachers but also includes preparing teacher aides, teachers in-service, principals and with Title I HEA grants, District of Columbia Government personnel on the subject of race and other group relations matters.

In the self-study made by the College family for the Middle States Team last month, the following information appears:

Generally, the College picture today is substantially better than at the beginning of the last decade. It is better by far for the College under the Board of Higher Education, effective January 1, 1969 (than being a part of the public school system and the School Board). The financial picture today is vastly superior to that when the College's budget went through a battery of public school people and was low man on a totem pole greased with the problems of elementary and secondary school education.

Direct presentations to the District Office of Budget and Executive Management, to the D. C. City Council, and to the U. S. House and Senate Appropriations and District Committees have been far more fruitful; the amount of moeny for operating expenses and capital outlay has dramatically increased. Enrollment has grown from 1505 to 4479 in five years, faculty from 58 to 140.

Why then, in light of all the improvements, is the assessment prefaced with "Generally. . ."? The Teachers College today still cannot show sufficient improvement in physical plant or a new plant that an institution otherwise in the first class should present. True, the final chapter shows more than 150 improvements. True, new health, physical education, and recreation facilities are now within sight -- a specific item in the FY 1972 Budget Request. True, substantial increase in space within the present physical plant -- renovation of the third floor of the Wilson Building -- is also an item in FY 1972. Also, clearly likely now is the planning for the second complete new structure, just west of the present Wilson Building in FY 1973 and FY 1974. All are a part of accreditation.

The failure in the past to make maximum physical improvement is tempered by the support of the (funding bodies) in the FY 1972 Budget for capital outlay.

1. Four Demountable Classrooms

In FY 1971 the Senate and House Appropriation Sub-committees were most helpful in their support of funding for four demountable classrooms for our existing Early Childhood program. At the time, it was spelled out that these classrooms would need $32,000 for air conditiioning in FY 1972.

The College operates on a twelve-month basis, from September through August, and has need for training and teaching facilities for young children and trainers of young children. The four demountable classrooms already funded will meet the twelve month demand when funds are available for air conditioning.

2. Carpeting for Library and Other Areas

The College Library requires relative absence of noise, a condition difficult to achieve with the original wood floors of the year 1913, when the Wilson Building was constructed. Absence of noise for study in a library is a normal expectation and requirement. College libraries all over the country have found that the noise level, especially in reading rooms, can be reduced by the installation of carpets. The American Library Association has recommended carpeting for library floors, and some Washington, D. C. public secondary schools have carpeting installed in the libraries.

As Federal City College has concluded, carpeting in College administrative and faculty offices has also reduced the noise level and made counseling of students more effective. Faculty offices have wooden floors and exist in both Wilson and Miner Buildings which were constructed in 1913.

Learning, reading, writing, speech, mathematics and close-circuit television laboratories also require maximum sound control. The program in each of these specialized support facilities are at present restricted by the noise levels.

3. Furniture and Equipment for New and Improved Services

Some of the requested funding will be used for the initial equiping of new classroom and laboratory space which has been obtained by converting part of the existing boiler room, storage, kitchen, and previously condemned space into

usable classrooms. The dollar amount requested was determined on a program-by-program review of needs. The persons who are professionally and administratively responsible for a given program submitted their requests to the College budget office where they were coordinated against a master plan of the college operation.

One of the greatest problem areas the College is experiencing is its total lack of transportation facilities. In other words, the College has no vehicles available to its administration, faculty, students, athletic teams, or custodial or maintenance men. The College needs at present five vehicles to meet existing demands. In order of priority, the first is a 3/4 ton open-panel truck which is essential for the transportation of furniture, books, equipment, and supplies. The second major need is for a station wagon to be used for college relations, admission activities, and light hauling. Admission and college relations officers must travel to high schools in the District of Columbia and neighboring areas for career days, award days, assemblies, and must take with them brochures, applications, and other materials. A station wagon could also serve as a pick up vehicle for light pick up and deliveries.

The College offered instruction this past year on 23 "on-site" centers in its off campus instructional program for the Public Schools of the District of Columbia. The demand for on-site instruction, including on-site experiences, for college students continues to increase and some of the bus time will be used to transport staff visitors and special groups of students from one site to another. One vehicle requested is a 24-passenger bus and the second vehicle is an 8-passenger carry all. The buses will also be used for our Early Childhood Education program to transport both younger students and student teachers to laboratory classes. Buses are also required for the many field trips which college students take as part of their class requirements to let them actually touch, see, hear and taste the real problems experienced in urban educational institutions. Finally, the buses are required for transportation of our athletic teams to and from their official competitions with other colleges and universities.

The fifth vehicle needed is a sedan to provide travel for administrative staff trips within the metropolitan Washington area. This vehicle would also be used for messenger service between the College and other District of Columbia

government agencies for transporting mail, personnel, materials to be printed, etc., from one site to another.

4. Gymnasium

With a total enrollment at present of 4,474 students, coming day and evening six days a week, and requiring courses in health and physical education, the College has need of at least one first-rate gymnasium.

Further justification lies in the College's program to prepare health and physical education majors for the secondary and elementary schools. Graduates are regularly placed in teaching positions, and the program -- in spite of the lack of adequate facilities -- received praise from the Middle States Association in the 1961 evaluation and accreditation of the College.

Mention of evaluation and accreditation by Middle States raises the question of the College's physical facilities in general and the need for adequate facilities for physical education in particular -- both matters raised by the accrediting association in 1961 although accreditation of the College was continued and affirmed.

This gymnasium must be designed with extensibility to accommodate eight stories of general education classrooms in outlying years; provision must also be made in its construction for aquatic facilities in years subsequent to its construction. The entire building should not have to be unlocked when only one or two areas are being used for a wide variety of community and student activities.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, the College remains strong in program and product dedicated to graduating students who are a boon to the teaching profession in general and the residents of Washington, D. C. more specifically. There is no question of our need for gymnasium facilities to meet this end nor is there any question of our need for gymnasium facilities to meet the needs brought about by our rapid growth and involvement in community programs.

Paul P. Cooke
President

PROJECTS NO. 20–4 AND 20–6: UNOBLIGATED

Senator INOUYE. I just have one question. I notice that you have two items, 20–4, and 20–6, unobligated, of $294,000 and $15,000, respectively. Why are they unobligated as of this moment?

Dr. COOKE. I do not have that in front of me, Mr. Chairman. Would you repeat that?

Senator INOUYE. This is for Project 20–4, maximum air conditioning, Wilson Building. You have an amount of $294,000 unobligated as of August 31, 1970. And you have an item for lighting a parking lot at Wilson and minor buildings, for $15,000. I am just curious to know why these funds are still unobligated.

Dr. COOKE. Yes. I am sure they are obligated or are in progress, but may I refer that to Mr. Starobin, please. We are moving right along towards those items inside the college and outside.

Senator INOUYE. Are these funds unobligated, Colonel?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, they are. The classroom air conditioning is under design right now, and we will be in a position to let them out for contract. In the very near future, the same holds for Project 20–6, the lighting for the parking lot and related facility. It is under design and contract will be awarded very soon.

Senator INOUYE. That is all we have for District of Columbia Teachers College. I am sorry we had to have you come all of the way down here for the two questions.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED

Dr. COOKE. As I understood, we had four items before you; in addition to the air conditioner, and demountable classrooms which were authorized and appropriated for last year, we have a gymnasium which is very important to us and which I mentioned for our accreditation when I appeared before you on March 28. We have an item for permanent improvements of the library and related services and also an item for furniture and equipment for new and improved services, a total of which, Mr. Chairman, is $1,150 million.

Senator INOUYE. Yes, I am aware of that. I just had questions on those two items which were unobligated.

Dr. COOKE. I see.

Senator INOUYE. I just wanted to know why they were still unobligated, because there has been a long delay in spending this money. You may be assured this committee will consider your total request very seriously.

Dr. COOKE. Thank you, sir.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for having one of your staff members attend our conference on the new program we are considering, "Teacher Placement in Correctional Institutions;" it was very helpful to have Mr. Milks there. Thank you for seeing that he came.

Federal City College

STATEMENT OF DR. HARLAND RANDOLPH, PRESIDENT

ACCOMPANIED BY:

LAWRENCE P. GOODWIN, VICE PRESIDENT FOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

JOHN E. GREEN, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator Inouye. I notice that the president of Federal City College is here with us. Will you come forward, sir?

Dr. Randolph. Thank you very much.

Senator Inouye. If you have a statement, would you like to have it submitted at this time?

Dr. Randolph. The statement is being revised and I am waiting for Mr. Goodwin.

Senator Inouye. Without objection, your statement will appear at this point in the record.

(The statement follows:)

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST F.Y. 1972

The F.Y. 1972 Capital Budget Request of Federal City College is $3.5 million. These funds are to cover three major categories:

- o Repair and improvement of existing facilities $302,500;
- o Furniture and equipment for temporary facilities $1,800,000; and
- o Renovation of newly leased facilities $1,430,000.

1. Repair and Improvements to Existing Facilities. The College developed these cost estimates in conjunction with the Department of General Services. These costs are mandatory in order that the College (1) meet the needs of fire and saftey codes and (2) the renovation or modification to achieve maximum use of space. The breakout of the requested funds are:

- o Repair and improvement of T-1 (425 Second Street, N. W.) $95,000
  Repair and maintenance $45,000; and
  Renovation or modification to achieve higher space efficiency $50,000.
- o Repair and improvements of T-5 (16th and Que Streets, N.W.) $90,000:
  For renovations necessary to bring the building in line with fire and safety code requirements $60,000; and

For modifications required to meet educational requirements of the physical educational pro-program - $30,000.

- o Repair and improvement of T-3 and T-4 (1321 H Street, N.W.)

  For modifications required to meet educational program needs for the business, nursing and science programs - $65,000.

- o Repair and improvement of other facilities, eight in total, amounting to $25,000.
- o Construction services - $27,500.

2. The furniture and equipment funds requested are needed for initial equipping of new temporary sites, and the completion of requirements within existing temporary sites. The College policy on items purchased for these sites requires that were possible, the items meet the standards for use within the permanent facilities. The dollar amounts requested are based on a program review of needs as developed by the faculty and staff of each department.

Many of the items requested are mandatory for the third and fourth year programs. Many of the items requested are specialized items needed to meet minimum requirements for learning activity as defined by the professional associations and accrediting agencies.

The total cost is $1,800,000 of which approximately 60% is for items that are on GSA schedule. The remainder is for specialized items used in such academic programs as physics, chemistry, speech and hearing, media technology and other laboratory programs.

3. Renovation to newly leased facilities - the College is requesting $1,430,000:

- For construction - $1,300,000
- For construction services - $130,000

It is a must that the College acquires 160,000 additional square feet of space if new students are to be admitted. The space will be allocated as follows:

Central administrative office.....30,000 sq. ft.

New seminar and classrooms.....66,000 sq. ft.

Faculty offices.....36,000 sq. ft.

Media space.....16,000 sq. ft.

Student Lounges and study areas.....12,000 sq. ft.

The College presently occupies space in 12 temporary locations. These facilities are used primarily for academic programs and administration of the institution. Based on an analysis of the use of space at FCC, the College has an overall efficiency rate of 82% for classrooms and 67% for laboratories. The normal efficiency rate based on national standards is 65 to 70% for classrooms and 50 to 60% for laboratories.

FCC presently has a space allocation of 72 sq. feet per FTE*. The acceptable space allocation (as defined by the National Center for Educational Statistics for Fall, 1968) for public 4 year colleges is 95 sq. ft. per FTE and for public universities is 138 sq. ft. per FTE. This means that the College is approximately 25 to 50% short of its present space needs.

The College requested 200,000 sq. ft. of space in FY-71 which was denied. The College is requesting 160,000 sq. ft. in FY-72. This request was based on the acceptance of new students at the rate of 1,500 FTE for FY-71 and 1,000 FTE for FY-72. If the College had received funds for space in FY-71 and receive those requested for FY-72, the College would average about 85 sq. ft. per FTE by Academic year 1971-72.

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* All space figures are net assignable sq. ft. and does not include corridors, washrooms, stairwells, storage areas, etc.

PROJECT NO. 18–5, FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

Senator INOUYE. I just have a few questions: two of them.

The first question relates to project No. 18–5 furniture and equipment for all temporary facilities. The amount requested is $1.8 million.

OPEN MARKET AND GSA PRICES

My question is, when preparing a statement of this amount, did you use open-market prices, GSA prices, or what prices did you use?

Dr. RANDOLPH. We used a combination of open market and GSA schedule depending on what the items are. Some of the items can be purchased from the Government Service Schedule, other items cannot.

It is a combination of both equipment for offices, for example, where we can use the schedule and educational and instructional items, which require in some cases, outside procurement.

Senator INOUYE. The committee has been advised that most of that $1.8 million estimate was made according to open-market equipment prices. Is that correct?

Mr. GREEN. Of the total 545 line items requested, 57 percent or about 312 line items are on Government schedule. The remaining 33 percent or 233 line items are for items that will be secured on the open market. These open market items are not on the Government schedules presently available to the college and do reflect commercial discount prices. However, all open market purchases are made through competitive bidding. Dollar wise, this breaks down as follows: Government scheduled items represent 40 percent of $728,742 of the $1.8 million request, while open market items represent 60 percent of $1,071,238.

Dr. RANDOLPH. I was correct in my original statement that the items which are on the GS schedule were used and the supplies came from the GS schedule.

Senator INOUYE. For all of the $1.8 million?

Dr. RANDOLPH. Not all of the $1.8 million, because some of the items are not on the GS schedule.

Senator INOUYE. So most of it will be from the GS schedule?

Dr. RANDOLPH. Yes, about 57 percent of our request will be from Government schedules indicated.

BREAKDOWN OF EQUIPMENT AS TO WHETHER OPEN MARKET OR GSA
PROJECT NO. 18–6, RENOVATIONS TO NEWLY LEASED FACILITIES

Senator INOUYE. Thank you. The next project is 18–6 renovations to newly leased facilities. I note that construction services amount to $130,000, and the cost of construction $1.3 million. Has the building to be renovated been leased? Have you leased this building?

Dr. RANDOLPH. No, it has not.

BUILDINGS UNDER CONSIDERATION UNDER RENOVATION PROJECT

Senator INOUYE. What buildings are being considered for leasing under this renovation project?

Mr. GOODWIN. We have looked at four different buildings, primarily in the downtown Mount Vernon area in close proximity to our other facilities. The buildings we have looked at to date are the

GHI Building at 14th and L Streets NW, 80,000 square feet; the Victor Building at 725 Ninth Street NW, 40,000 square feet; the Elks Building in the 900 block of H Street NW, 40,000 square feet; and the TransCarribean Building at 1420 New York Avenue, 30,000 square feet.

These buildings would be used principally for four activities: centralizing the administrative offices of the college; general classrooms and faculty offices; media center (library); and student lounges and study areas.

Our plan is to move most of the administrative functions out of our facility at T–1 (425 2d Street NW) and to use that space for educational purposes. As you probably know, it is very expensive to convert most office buildings into classroom or laboratory facilities because of the high requirements for this kind of activity in the fire and building codes. Our property at T–1 already meets those requirements and it is easier and more economical to move the administrative offices out of those locations into an office building.

DETERMINATION OF RENOVATION COST WITHOUT SPECIFIC PROPERTY

Senator INOUYE. Then I gather from your testimony that you have not yet determined what buildings will be leased?

Dr. RANDOLPH. We have in our projection identified several pieces of property that we feel would be adequate for this purpose. But we have not been able to enter into direct lease agreement with those properties. We have not had the funds.

Senator INOUYE. I am just curious now. You have not specified any building for leasing but yet you have made firm cost estimates as to renovations. I am just curious as to how you could come to a firm renovation cost without having a specified building.

Mr. GOODWIN. In developing the cost estimates, the college first determines what programs we will have to provide space for, after this determination is made, a preliminary layout is made to determine. the amount of and the types of spaces needed (classrooms, offices, etc.)

After this, a general assumption is made that all new positions will be required and based on this assumption basic cost can be calculated. After this calculation is made, the college checks with the Department of General Services to see what the average cost per square foot is for this type of construction. We also check to see what the costs are for renovation for similar types of construction that the college has done or is doing. Once this cost has been determined, we check our estimates to see how close we are to current cost. In most cases we have specific buildings in mind and our layout is based on these buildings. We have made it a policy to stay within 10% of the allocated cost for this is the normal practice in construction cost estimating even with detailed plans.

FINAL LEASING ARRANGEMENTS

Senator INOUYE. When do you think you will make some specific moves on the leasing?

Dr. RANDOLPH. We will not be able to do that until we have funds authorized in the operation budget for lease and rental of property.

Senator INOUYE. Assuming that moneys are made available, when will you conclude the lease arrangement?

Mr. GOODWIN. Assuming that moneys are made available by June, the college could be in approximately 60,000 square feet by September and the remainder by January. That is to say that the facilities would be renovated and operational by these dates.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, Mr. President. You may be assured that your request will be given our serious consideration.

Dr. RANDOLPH. Thank you very much.

Senator INOUYE. Do we have representatives of the Washington Technical Institute present?

Mr. CORLETTA. I believe they are on their way but are not here yet.

Senator INOUYE. We will stand in recess until they arrive.

(Recess taken.)

WASHINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

STATEMENT OF DR. CLEVELAND L. DENNARD, PRESIDENT

ACCOMPANIED BY:

DR. THOMAS M. LAW, VICE PRESIDENT FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

AUGUSTUS L. PALMER, VICE PRESIDENT FOR RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

CLAUDE FORD, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator INOUYE. My apologies for calling you at this late hour. Dr. Dennard, do you have any prepared statement?

Dr. DENNARD. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Then, may I request that that statement be made a part of the record at this point?

Dr. DENNARD. Very good.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to be able to inform you with a degree of certainty that the Institute has been able to establish the designation of a site which is to become the location of its permanent campus.

As you know, the Institute before this presentation, has come before this Committee to request capital appropriations for temporary facilities only. These facilities were established to provide higher educational opportunities for the citizens of the District where no opportunities had existed for the previous 189 years.

We are now at a new threshold—the planning for permanent campus facilities designed specifically to provide educational opportunities for District residents. This activity follows an intensive effort on the part of the Institute, the National Capital Planning Commission and an Executive Office Task Force to locate a permanent campus site for the Institute. The north portion of the former Bureau of Standards site at Van Ness and Connecticut Avenue has been selected and designated as the permanent location.

In the President's message of April 7, 1971 on the District of Columbia he stated:

"It has seemed particularly desirable that the Washington Technical Institute be relocated from its temporary quarters in the southern portion of the Old National Bureau of Standards Site in Northwest Washington. Since 1968, this land has been earmarked by the Congress for construction of an international center which would house foreign chanceries and the headquarters of the Organization of American States. Many countries have been unable to find adequate quarters for their chanceries here in Washington, and the Congress by this action recognized the importance of providing suitable space for them. At the same time, it is important that the Washington Technical Institute be moved with minimum interruption of its outstanding education programs.

After a thorough review of alternative sites for the Institute and the International Center, I have accepted the recommendations of the National Capital Planning Commission, other affected Federal agencies, and the Washington Technical Institute that the two activities share the old Bureau of Standards site. The International Center can occupy the south end—the present Institute grounds—while the northern portion of the site can become an excellent permanent campus for the Institute. Planning is proceeding accordingly. During construction of its new buildings, the Institute will be housed in suitably adapted existing buildings on the north side of the site."

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Mr. Chairman, with the approval of this budget request, the Board will now be prepared to implement the first phase of the permanent campus planning involved in the relocation process.

PROJECT NO. 19–4, RENOVATIONS, TEMPORARY CAMPUSES

Senator INOUYE. You may be assured that we will study your statement very carefully.

I have one question I would like to ask. It relates to Project No. 19–4, renovations, temporary campuses. Are you aware of what I am talking about? It is Agency Project No. 19–4. The construction services amounted to $123,000; cost of construction is $1,230,000, and equipment $568,000. My question is, since the report does not clarify what the $568,000 for equipment is to be used for? What will be the purpose?

Dr. DENNARD. We had assumed that Project No. 19–4 would have been updated for your records to Project 19–7 in time for this hearing.

UPDATED PROJECT FOR RECORD

Mr. JORDAN. I think Mr. Corletta might like to clarify this. It was in the items that were submitted but not included in our table.

Mr. CORLETTA. Mr. Chairman, this is a recent revision and, actually, was done through the initiation of the President and OMB. It is being proposed to you in the fiscal year 1971 second supplemental. It is renovation of buildings 11 and 14, north of Van Ness Street on the old Bureau of Standards site.

Due to the fact that the renovation of these buildings on the old Bureau of Standards site is being proposed in the 1971 supplemental, the 1972 budget will redirect that total amount. The equipment funding remains the same. The balance of that money is then used for preliminary survey and design for the permanent campus of WTI, north of Van Ness Street at the old Bureau of Standards site.

DELETION AND ADDITION OF PROJECTS

Senator INOUYE. What you are telling this committee is 19–4 has been deleted?

Mr. CORLETTA. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. And 19–10 has been deleted.

Mr. JORDAN. What has been added?

Mr. CORLETTA. 19–7.

Mr. JORDAN. In the same identical amount?

Mr. CORLETTA. In the same identical amount that 19–4 and 19–10 would equal.

Mr. JORDAN. Is it coincidence it happened to be that way?

Mr. CORLETTA. No sir. We are keeping the 1972 mark the same.

Mr. Chairman, Dr. Dennard may want to explain more about why we are proposing the second fiscal year 1971 supplemental and this is why the 1972 budget is changed in this manner.

Senator INOUYE. It will not involve renovation; it will be new construction?

Mr. CORLETTA. That is correct, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I have some questions on renovation, but there is no use asking them. I am sorry I called you all the way here for a question which I will now not ask.

Dr. DENNARD. That is all right. The priorities have been changed, Mr. Chairman, since the clear definition of site has been determined.

Senator INOUYE. This is what confuses me.

STUDY AND CONSIDERATION OF BUDGET REQUESTS

In the opening statement of Mr. Coppie—this is not your fault—Mr. Coppie indicated that before any item is presented to this committee, it has gone through several steps, as a result of many, many hours, days, months, years, of careful study and consideration, community input, et cetera. Now we come almost to the final day, and right after advising us that this is the result of great study, we find a change right in midstream.

Frankly, it makes it rather difficult for this committee. We have had, for example, to reprint our committee report twice now because this table here has to be amended. I am not saying it is your fault, but——

REASON FOR RECONSIDERATION OF PROJECT

Dr. DENNARD. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Coppie was eminently correct as you are eminently correct at that point in time. But included in the message of the President on April 7, relative to the District of Columbia, he confirmed a conclusion agreed to by an interagency task force that had been working since October to resolve the problem of land for the International Chancery that we presently occupy, and to designate a site north of that location for the institute.

So since we had worked to our budget estimates earlier with the District of Columbia Government, and Buildings and Grounds Office, and the Office of Management and Budget, we are here, in the light of the definition of permanent land requesting a reprograming or reconsideration of 19–4 and 19–10. In the light of the fact that we now have land, instead of renovating what we have, let us proceed to a more permanent relationship, thus the request for substitution of project 19–10.

Senator INOUYE. Was this land considered at the earlier deliberation?

ORIGINAL REQUEST FOR PROJECT 19–4

Dr. DENNARD. Not at all. The original 19–4 request had only to do with the site where we are now located temporarily. We have been there under a lease arrangement with General Services Administration. The lease terminated in February, and we have been on a month-to-month basis since that time. We could not make any projections in good faith until we had a definite piece of land somewhere against which to plan.

It is now clear that in the second supplemental that is not before you at this time, that one consideration is being made for the conversion of facilities there on the new site, and the 1972 request would be reprogramed to begin the master planning.

So it is not an issue of poor faith on Mr. Coppie's part in this regard, but it was a triggering of a new set of incidents that confirmed 3½ years of planning.

Senator INOUYE. I appreciate this very much, sir. Once again, I am sorry you had to come in all of the way just to discuss something which was not on this agenda.

Thank you very much.
Dr. DENNARD. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.
Senator INOUYE. Mr. Corletta, may I call upon you at this time, sir.
Mr. CORLETTA. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

POSSIBILITY OF ACQUIRING SURPLUS EQUIPMENT

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Corletta, in my study of your budget, your capital budget and your operating expenses budget, and your justification statements, I have not as yet come across an indication that the city was purchasing or had purchased surplus material and surplus equipment from other government agencies. It appeared that this city is always purchasing new equipment.

My question is, does the city make an effort to look into the possibility of acquiring surplus equipment which you can almost get for a song, and if so, what has been the history of surplus acquisition?

Mr. CORLETTA. Mr. Chairman, I cannot respond to that question.
Senator INOUYE. Could you supply us with that?
Mr. STAROBIN. Could I respond to that?
Senator INOUYE. Please do.

FUNCTION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY OFFICE

Mr. STAROBIN. That falls within my department. Within my office of procurement, I do have a surplus property office that has several functions. One of them is to dispose of property made surplus by the District Government, either through making it available to other elements in the District Government or disposing of it for sale. The other is to acquire surplus property from other sources, particularly the Federal Government and the Department of Defense.

We do acquire a goodly amount, not nearly as much as I would like to see. Just Friday, when I was meeting with my people from the Procurement Office and setting management goals, one of the goals we established was to find ways of more intensively exploring the capability of using surplus materials.

COST AND EQUIPMENT ACQUIRED IN LAST THREE YEARS

Senator INOUYE. Can you furnish this committee with information relating how much and what sort of equipment you have acquired in the last, say 5 years?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes. sir. Five years?
Senator INOUYE. Three years.
Mr. STAROBIN. I will pull together all of the information we have, sir. I do not know that our records go back that far. But I will have all of the available information pulled together for presentation to you, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Because, for example,—although I did not bring this up this morning—in a casual, unofficial chat with Coast Guard officials, I have been told that if the proper inquiries had been made, this city could have acquired a substantial boat for the water sampling purposes for almost nothing. There are many ships that we give away to other countries, and we place into mothballs, just lying around, waiting for some qualified agency to make a request.

In the chronology of the sanitary engineer's office, there is never mention of the possibility of looking into some of these matters. As

you are aware, there are surplus typewriters, surplus automobiles, just name it, they have got it.

In looking over the transcript of the hearings, this year's and the past year's, and in the justification sheets, I have yet to come across one mention of the acquisition of surplus equipment.

Mr. STAROBIN. I know in my own department, sir, we have acquired surplus vehicles, surplus desks, surplus file cabinets. But I will pull together as detailed a record as possible for as long a period as possible and see that it is transmitted to this committee, sir.

(The information follows:)

Q. What use has D.C. Government made of surplus materials?

A. The D.C. Government acquires surplus property from the Federal Government through two channels, the Educational Surplus Property Office which acquires property from HEW specifically for educational institutions and the Personal Property Utilization Office which acquires material for all D.C. agencies. Following is a tabulation of acquisitions:

Educational surplus property office:	
1968	$90,000
1969	97,000
1970	61,000
1971 (to date)	71,000
Personal property office:	
1967	973,597
1968	709,543
1969	733,320
1970	466,212
1971 (to date)	433,938

NOTE.—Figures are original acquisition costs.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator INOUYE. During these hearings. In talking about equipment, it is on the open market or GSA price list, but never once is surplus equipment mentioned. Everyone wants something new. But if we can get along with a 1970 model electric typewriter, I think we should be satisfied. So I would appreciate some information from your office as to what and how much you are able to find.

This hearing will be recessed until tomorrow morning at 10:30. We will begin with the Department of Corrections.

(Whereupon, at 6:15 p.m., Monday, April 19, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10:30 a.m., Tuesday, April 20.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1971

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10:45 a.m., in room 1318, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel K. Inouye (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Inouye and Percy.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

STATEMENT OF KENNETH L. HARDY, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:
ROBERT MONTILLA, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
ROBERT W. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator INOUYE. The hearing will come to order. We will resume our hearings on capital outlay.

This morning we are pleased to receive testimony from the Corrections Division. Is Mr. Hardy here?

Welcome back, sir.

Mr. HARDY. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, the only statement I have is the introductory statement I had when I presented the operating funds.

Senator INOUYE. If you wish to present an additional one, you may do so at any time.

CHANGES IN CAPITAL OUTLAY BUDGET

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, there are some changes in the capital outlay budget which I would like to bring to your attention. On page 15–CAP–i, under Project 22–71, "conversion from coal to oil-gas." Under "estimated total project costs," would you please change it from 374.0 to 698.5.

Under "Capital budget request for fiscal year 1972," the same project, if you please, change it from construction services of 34.0 to 63.5.

Senator INOUYE. What project number?

Mr. HARDY. The same one, 22–71, "Conversion from coal to oil and gas. I am addressing the column "Capital budget request, fiscal year 1972." As I mentioned, construction services, 34.0, change that to 63.5. And construction from 340.0 to 635.0.

Mr. JORDAN. If I may, Mr. Hardy. Mr. Corletta, the changes furnished the committee that went to the Government Printing Office last night have not been returned here. Did those sheets reflect the changes Mr. Hardy is giving us or are there still more changes?

Mr. CORLETTA. Mr. Chairman, these changes have not been submitted to the Executive Office. The request that you have before you will remain the same. We will have to evaluate the cost changes in the light of the cost changes before you.

COMPLETION OF REVISIONS

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Corletta, we have advised the Mayor that I would like to have all of the changes submitted to this committee by noon. It has been rather perturbing for this committee to receive the statement of the administration advising this committee that hours and hours and weeks and weeks and months and months have been spent planning, designing, discussing, inviting community input and we find ourselves at the very last moment confronted with changes. We have no way to cope with this. We have made our studies according to the support as submitted to us. Now changes have been coming in fast and furiously.

Yesterday we had some; I presume we will have some this afternoon. So if you do have any more changes, may I suggest that they be submitted in writing and that the justifications be fast and firm because I will advise my committee to look upon later changes with a jaundice eye, to put it very mildly.

Mr. CORLETTA. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. They had better be top priority matters before this committee will even consider them. Because I cannot conceive of an organization such as yours, supposedly spending hours and weeks and months and suddenly finding that something is wrong.

INCREASED COST ESTIMATE FOR CONVERTING TO OIL AND GAS FROM COAL: LETTER FROM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

What is the reason for this change involving almost double the original sum?

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I just received a letter from the Department of General Services advising me that the cost estimates for this conversion program from coal to oil and gas—the letter was received by the Associate Director on April 16, from the Assistant Director, Department of General Services, for Program Management, in which it states:

> The original estimate for the subject project forwarded to your office by memorandum dated October 16, 1970, is incorrect in that it included only the heating plant conversion for the Lorton complex. Please revise the Fiscal Year 1972 Budget Cost Estimate as follows:
>
> Construction services for the Lorton complex conversion, $34,000. Minimum security conversion, $29,500. A total of $63,500.

These are the changes I was mentioning this morning.

Senator INOUYE. Will you submit that letter for the record, sir?
Mr. HARDY. Yes, sir.
(The letter follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

The original estimates for the subject project forwarded to your office by memorandum dated October 16, 1970 is incorrect in that it included only the heating plant conversion for the Lorton Complex.
Please revise the FY 1972 budget cost estimate as follows:

	Construction services	Construction
Lorton complex conversion	$34,000	$340,000
Minimum security conversion	29,500	295,000

S. A. CAPUTO,
Assistant Director for Program Management.

CORRECTIONAL DETENTION FACILITIES: PRELIMINARY STUDY

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any further changes to report?
Mr. HARDY. No sir.
Senator INOUYE. I would like to ask a few questions on Project No. 22–66, Correctional Detention Facilities. Have you completed the preliminary study for the correctional detention facility?
Mr. HARDY. A preliminary study is scheduled to be completed within the next 2 months. We have received most of the reports. S. A. U. Dillingham is here on its last leg, from California, to discuss the final parts of this report with us. The ad hoc committee is continuing to meet with the consultant firm regarding the preliminary studies.
Senator INOUYE. Even before the preliminary study has been completed, you are able to advise this committee as to exactly what you need?
Mr. HARDY. Exactly what the cost will be?
Senator INOUYE. Yes.
Mr. HARDY. This is a general estimate, Mr. Chairman.
Senator INOUYE. I somehow suspect when the study is completed that the Administration will once again come forth with changes.
Mr. HARDY. I was pleased to see yesterday their estimate was lower than the original estimates that we placed on it when we first introduced this project.

DIAGNOSTIC CLASSIFICATION ACTIVITY

Senator INOUYE. Why is there a question about combining the detention center and diagnostic and outpatient service center?
Mr. HARDY. This project is called the Correctional Detention Center for the District of Columbia. But this is a multifacet program, which includes more than just the detention operation. In every correctional system, one must have a diagnostic and orientation operation. The Department of Corrections does not have what I consider an up-to-date, really effective diagnostic classification system.
In the detention facility will be those persons after they have been convicted by the courts, who will have to be given the diagnostic

work-ups before they are transferred to the correctional institution, either the complex or the youth center or a minimum security institution.

So included in this capital outlay project is the area for diagnostic classification activity.

Mr. Montilla wants me to also emphasize that the presentence activities for the youth cases, the 60-day studies that we are now doing at the youth center, and overburdening our staff down there, will have to be handled in this new institution.

Senator INOUYE. Sir, I do not question the justification for the construction of a new detention facility, but I find it difficult to convince myself that this committee should approve this request when the preliminary study has not been completed.

SELECTION OF SITE

Secondly, am I not correct in stating that the site has not been selected yet?

Mr. HARDY. There have been many considerations given to the site. This is also under study, with the overview or oversight committee. There are some questions about whether or not this facility should be divided in two parts, one a pretrial facility, in Judiciary Square, or whether the whole thing should be placed in an area where it could take on a massive structure such as this. The Judiciary Square will not take on the whole structure.

Senator INOUYE. So you are telling this committee that as of this moment you have not decided whether this should be one unit or separate units, the site has not been selected, and the study has not been made?

Mr. HARDY. There are three alternatives that have been presented. Mr. Starobin, who is responsible for the committee, perhaps would be able to discuss what has been going on with the various consultants in the District of Columbia.

Senator INOUYE. Much as I am sympathetic, sir, with the new detention facility, I find it very difficult to convince my colleagues in accepting a project, sight unseen.

Colonel, have you selected the site?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir, we have not yet selected a site.

EXPEDITION OF PROJECT COMPLETION

Senator INOUYE. How can you come forth with a price tag, when you do not have a site, when the study has not been completed?

Mr. STAROBIN. This price tag is based on a general estimate of the square footage in the building. We have a pretty good idea of that. Of course, that would vary, based on the particular site conditions. This was brought forward in an attempt to expedite the completion of this extremely essential project. However, I must agree with you that without knowing the site and certain other matters, it is difficult, in fact impossible, to come up with a very precise estimate.

DATE OF REQUEST FOR SITE FUNDS: 1973 OR 1972 SUPPLEMENTAL

Senator INOUYE. Is it not true that the District has not prepared to request site funds until Fiscal Year 1973?

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, some of the sites in question are Government-owned land that we could acquire without site costs. But the alternative to asking for it now is either waiting for 1973, which imposes a time delay of 1 year, or coming forward in the supplemental. I am sure you understand, sir, the extreme essentiality of getting a decent detention facility built as rapidly as possible, and considering the crisis nature of the detention situation, we have in effect shortcut the process at the price of some accuracy, by coming forward to you at this time.

Senator INOUYE. I would hate to have this committee use that as the path for the shortcut, because as I indicated to you, Colonel, if an error is found next year I would hate to have someone sitting there pointing a finger at me and saying, "But, Mr. Chairman, you approved it."

I am not in the mood this morning to be approving a subject, an item, where the site has not been approved, the preliminary studies have not been made, and the total estimated cost is $31,988,000?

That is a big price tag to be making shortcuts on. I can understand making a shortcut on something that costs less than $10,000, but on something that is $31,988,000, that is a big shortcut, sir.

ABBREVIATION OF TIME

Mr. STAROBIN. By shortcut, of course, what I am talking about is the abbreviation of time. There are a number of mistakes we can make and one of them is, of course, to let time drag out until the crisis reaches a catastrophic proportion. In the entire crime situation, we are dealing with—dynamic is hardly the word—an explosive situation. Projecting the future needs; if we are to be building right now, it would hardly be in time.

ERROR IN ORIGINAL ESTIMATE

Senator INOUYE. I do not question, as I said earlier, the merit of this new detention facility. I concur with you that a facility is needed. But I have been impressed by your statement yesterday about the hard work and competent people on your staff, and I know that the original estimate made last fall was just discovered to be in error. It took over half of a year to find this error.

Mr. STAROBIN. What error was that? The one just addressed by Mr. Hardy?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mr. STAROBIN. If I might take a moment to address myself to that. That was not really an error. We have several facilities at Lorton. The $340,000 addressed itself to the powerplant at one of the facilities. The remainder addresses itself to the powerplant at the other facility. The difference between the figure presented by Mr. Hardy and the figure in the book is the difference between two facilities over one facility.

Senator INOUYE. This is not what we were told up until this morning.

RENOVATION OF CULINARY UNITS: CONTRACT LABOR

May we go to the next item. Project No. 22-123, the renovation of culinary units. The amount requested, construction services,

$31,500. Cost of construction, $315,000. I have been advised that some of the work on the renovation for these units will be performed by inmate labor. Am I correct?

Mr. HARDY. Yes; we use inmate labor in most of our projects, sir.

Senator INOUYE. However, is it true that the project cost estimated is based upon contract labor?

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I have been advised that this is a contract schedule.

Senator INOUYE. It is based upon contract labor costs?

Mr. HARDY. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. But, in fact, you will be using inmate labor?

Mr. HARDY. I said we use inmates in most of our building projects at the institution.

Senator INOUYE. Where will the extra money go? Because you are not paying the inmates the contract labor cost.

Mr. HARDY. Apparently the need for this is so great, that we are going to put it out on contract to get it completed as soon as possible, because of the health inspection that was made indicating that these changes must be completed as soon as possible.

Senator INOUYE. You just advised me you would be using inmate labor.

Mr. HARDY. Sir, I did say we use inmates in our projects at Lorton and the other institutions. However——

Senator INOUYE. But not on his job?

Mr. HARDY. Not on this job, sir; because of the need to get it completed as soon as possible. There are inmates working on other renovation projects.

Senator INOUYE. Is that correct, Colonel?

PRIMARY USE OF INMATE LABOR: DORMITORY REVISIONS

Mr. STAROBIN. That is right, sir. The inmate labor has been used primarily in the renovation of the dormitories. It is the type of work that can be done by unskilled or semiskilled workers.

Senator INOUYE. Is it not true inmate labor has been used for all renovation?

Mr. STAROBIN. All renovation work? No, sir. There are a good many jobs going on in Lorton that require a degree of professionalism and are being done entirely by contract labor.

Senator INOUYE. You are telling me now there will be no inmate labor used for this job?

Mr. STAROBIN. The estimate—

Senator INOUYE. You are certain?

Mr. STAROBIN. The estimate is based on doing it by contract.

Senator INOUYE. I suppose I will be sitting here again next year and I might be asking you the same question. We have been advised and earlier confirmed by the Director here, that inmate labor will be used. But yet the estimate is based upon contract labor.

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Hardy stated that inmate labor is used on many projects, particularly, I stated, the project of renovation of dormitories, which is an ongoing thing for many years. However, I do not know whether you mix contract and convict labor. Do you, Mr. Hardy?

Mr. HARDY. I usually use inmate labor within the perimeter of an institution, that is, the classification of the inmate does not have to

be considered that seriously, whether he is minimum, or medium, or maximum security. So there in the 21-dormitory program we are using inmates on that project. On the buildings that are being renovated because of the fire damage of last year, inmates are being used on those buildings.

This is the reason I had the idea, sir, because the dining hall is within the perimeter that we might be using inmates on the dining room construction.

Senator INOUYE. So on the 22–64 project, which is the renovation of the 21 dormitories, you will be using inmate labor?

Mr. HARDY. We are using them now; yes, sir.

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Chairman, if I could also address your attention to 22–99 where you find an item for construction services and an item for equipment and nothing for construction. This is another case where inmate labor will be used.

PROJECT 22–64: TOTALLY FUNDED FOR INMATE-LABOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator INOUYE. In the case of 22–64, does the estimated total cost involve contract labor? Is it based upon contract labor? Just the dormitories.

Mr. MONTILLA. That was totally funded for construction by inmate labor.

Senator INOUYE. And the cost was based upon inmate labor?

Mr. MONTILLA. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Not upon contract labor?

Mr. MONTILLA. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

TESTIMONY AT 1971 HEARINGS

Mr. JORDAN. During last year's hearing this same project came up and we discussed it and I thought at that time the project was also originally submitted based on contract rather than inmate labor. Am I incorrect in my recollection?

Mr. HARDY. The only thing about contract labor in this dormitory project was the installation of the locking system. That is in the cell blocks, as I recall, sir. I am speaking of the dormitories on the quadrangle and in the area we call the hollow. But behind the wall there is also a construction job where we have to put in new locking systems, and, of course, this is a highly technical thing and we use contract people.

Mr. JORDAN. My question specifically relates to the justification submitted in connection with the 1971, present year, appropriation bill, and the initial increment, I believe, was the initial or second increment of the updating of these facilities. And it is your recollection that that was based on contract and not inmate labor?

Mr. HARDY. My recollection on that, sir, is that just those in the cell blocks would be contract. The rest would be inmate labor.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir, unless you have anything to add.

PROJECT 22–66: CORRECTIONAL DETENTION FACILITIES

Mr. HARDY. I wish I could go back to the 22–66 and press my point about that.

We are 2 months behind in our preliminary studies. I would hate to delay this project any longer, Mr. Chairman. I am running 440 some men over at the jail. I have been trying to get this new detention facility since I became Director.

Senator INOUYE. I am completely in sympathy with you, sir, but can you imagine my difficulty in facing the whole committee—I hope you will check on the membership of the full committee—and imagine my saying to them that this project should be approved, although the site has not been selected, and although the studies have not been completed? And if someone should ask me, "Are you certain that this will be the final cost, $31,988,000?" my answer will have to be, "I am not certain because the studies have not been completed."

SITE SELECTION

Mr. HARDY. As far as the site selection is concerned, Mr. Chairman, the Department of Corrections has been pushing this to the hilt. There are other agencies that are involved in this decision and agencies that are not directly under the Mayor. There is, for example, the court system that has something to do with the site selection. And until there is a meeting of the minds, there will be no site selection.

But I assure you, sir, we have been pushing this. Because I realize, my staff realizes, what the urgency is for this facility.

DORMITORY: INMATE AND CONTRACT LABOR

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Chairman, may I address Mr. Jordan for a moment?

Mr. JORDAN. Please.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Jordan, on the contracts that have been mentioned in the dormitory, the duct work, the windows and certain parts of that building are contracted out. But the actual bricklaying, the masonry, the roofing, and so forth, is done by inmate labor. We had to contract the windows and the duct work.

I think it was mentioned we were going to put cell blocks in one of the large dormitories at that time which would have been done by contract.

PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS

Senator INOUYE. Have your preliminary drawings been completed?

Mr. HARDY. Yesterday I went over the preliminary drawings with the consultant and these are just preliminary schematics, showing the layout, the traffic flow, the distribution of the population. They are not architectural drawings as such.

PROJECT 22-66: CORRECTIONAL DETENTION FACILITIES SITE SELECTION: 1971 HEARINGS

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Hardy, I notice that my predecessor at the hearing last year, in discussing the same project, 22-66, inquired on the matter of the site. At that time, I note that you did not have a site.

Mr. HARDY. Correct.

Senator INOUYE. The urgency must have been present at that time also?

Mr. HARDY. The urgency was with me. It was with me in 1967 when I first suggested that we follow the Crime Commission's recommendation. This was of high priority with me that we start on this detention facility as soon as possible.

Senator INOUYE. Whatever it is, this committee does not wish to be made the scapegoat——

Mr. HARDY. I would not want to do that, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Because there are other agencies along the way that should have done the job. Unless you wish to have this committee make the site selection, I presume we can do it within a few hours.

CONSIDERATIONS OF OTHER AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. HARDY. Well, I feel as far as my department is concerned I could do it in the next few hours. But as I said, there are other agencies and other organizations outside of the District of Columbia, not under the Mayor, that are considered in the site selection.

Senator INOUYE. I will make a little bargain with you, sir. If you are able to furnish this committee a copy of your preliminary study and a document indicating a definite selection of a site before this matter is brought up before my subcommittee, it will be considered. Otherwise, I shall tell you with all regret, I find it extremely difficult to consider 22–66.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, you have been quite considerate and I appreciate this opportunity that you have given us.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

CHANGES IN CAPITAL OUTLAY BUDGET

Mr. CORLETTA. Mr. Chairman, may I make a point of clarification?

Senator INOUYE. Please.

Mr. CORLETTA. I would like to explain why there is a difference between the document you have and what is happening today. The original document was prepared based on the Mayor's recommended budget of the District of Columbia. Table 3 included columns under the Mayor's recommendation, City Council's recommendations, and the President's recommendations.

In the meantime, during last week, we reflected the City Council's action and the Mayor's action in deriving the final District of Columbia budget. That was put on table 3 as revised.

So therefore, you do have changes which will come up during agency presentations and what this does reflect is the District of Columbia's budget as it is being submitted by the President.

Senator INOUYE. I am well aware of that, sir. What I am talking about is the sudden discovery of errors. That is not the first one. We have been sitting here for a few days, so you are well aware of this.

I can understand a change in policy between the White House, the Mayor's Office, and the departments. But to be suddenly confronted by agencies advising the Chair that an error has been found, therefore we have to increase this by a certain sum, decrease this, or to delete a project because studies have shown it would not be feasible, that is my concern, sir.

Mr. CORLETTA. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. But I would like to point out what you have before you is the District of Columbia Government's budget. Any changes to those numbers, any changes to table

No. 3, have to be through the Mayor, through the City Council, and through the President. So all you have before you is the updated table 3.

An agency may have comments on cost estimates, on changes as far as two projects rather than one project costs. However, in order to be before you, this would still have to be approved by the Mayor and the City Council and the President.

BUDGET REQUEST FOR PROJECT 22–71

Mr. JORDAN. What would the Mayor have the committee consider then, the $374,000 for Project 22–71, or the $698,500 for the same project that we were just requested to consider?

Mr. CORLETTA. The project that is before you is the $374,000 project.

Mr. JORDAN. The Commissioner then would like for us to disregard the request Mr. Hardy just made before the committee?

Mr. CORLETTA. Pardon me, sir?

Mr. JORDAN. The Mayor would like to have us disregard the request Mr. Hardy just made to increase that amount to $698,500?

Mr. CORLETTA. The request that is before you is the $374,000, which is based on certain projections. I would say that the Commissioner is not aware that we are talking about two projects rather than one project.

1971 MARKUP AND CONFERENCE BETWEEN SUBCOMMITTEE AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STAFFS

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the markup of last year's bill there were eight different capital outlay programs submitted, resubmitted, and changed—eight different ones. In the markup, it was almost totally confusing.

Because of that, at the outset, within 10 days after you were named chairman of this committee, there was a meeting between the staff and the District of Columbia government in an effort to obtain a table by which we could determine what the total District of Columbia capital outlay program was, the amounts that were requested for this year, and the amounts that were in the pipeline as of the beginning of the year.

To get this table as it appeared before the committee yesterday, there were three separate printings caused by three separate submissions of changed data. Yesterday there were changes that the committee was advised were sent to the committee last Saturday. In fact, they were transmitted to the committee yesterday morning after I left my office to come to the hearing. This was supposed to be in our hands and it had been delivered yesterday morning to the office of the committee.

But the problem in connection with marking up the $250 million capital program is almost insurmountable if the figures are going to continue to change or amounts reprogramed. One came here dated yesterday, in connection with the schools.

Now, from a staff point of view it is completely impossible for us to work with these changing figures.

Now, this morning the chairman asked us for a capital program from which he would like to work and to have it finalized by today. The

figures that you supplied yesterday have been included on the table that I have before me, reflecting the President's submission.

Cooperation Imperative

I would like most earnestly to ask the chairman and to ask your cooperation and the help of the District's Budget Office.

In this regard I have marked this paper here with my name and the "R" symbol used by the Government Printing Office for their final copy.

In connection with your efforts to supply the chairman's request for final, accurate information, I would like to ask you to please note it on this copy and supply it back to us, so that we can at last have a final copy of the Capital Outlay budget. Not the departmental budget—not the Mayor's budget—not the President's budget—but the budget which the District of Columbia would like to have this committee consider.

I would deeply appreciate your doing it.

Mr. Corletta. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Cooperation of People of District of Columbia

Senator Inouye. This is, as I said earlier in the assumption of this position, a horrible way to run a ship. One committee having such a limited staff to deal with a budget in total exceeding $1 billion.

The only way that we have been able to come forth with some of the questions and some of the criticisms is due in large part to the extraordinary cooperation we have enjoyed from people of the District of Columbia. Some of you may consider these people as a bunch of no good spies. You may find some in your office. They are in the Mayor's office. They are in every office in the District government.

For some reason the morale is not the highest and for some reason they are so eager to tell us about some of the shortcomings of the District government. Otherwise, how do you think that half a staff person and one Senator is able to come up with some of these little "goodies?"

So it would be to the benefit of the city, and as I indicated to Mr. Coppie, I consider myself part of the team. So if you will help us and bear with us, I think we can come up with some workable final paper. But if the cooperation is not going to come from the official family, I might be led to take a position, as I did with Mr. Hardy, setting a deadline.

So when Mr. Jordan asks for assistance, I would hope that he will receive your assistance.

The letter will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

58-979 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 26

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Suite 1114
614 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Office of The Director

April 26, 1971

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman, Subcommittee on District
Of Columbia Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chairman,

In response to your request for additional information concerning our deficiency for 1971 FY, we submit the following information:

1. Increase in per capita cost in contract houses (current daily population is 185) --

1969	1970	1971 (3/1/71)	1970 (After 3/1/71)
$14.00	$15.00	$15.00	$18.35

The above deficiency resulted from cost of living increases and pay raises. Deficiency $58,531.00 .

Increase in operating Community Correctional Centers (current daily population is 280) by Department direct operations due to increased cost and pay raises. Deficiency $160,520.

2. Care Items (cost relating directly to inmates such as food, clothing, medical, etc., due to inflationary costs):

Per Capita 4th Qtr. 1969	Per Capita 4th Qtr. 1970	Per Capita 1971 FY	
$1.72/day	$2.01/day	1st Qtr.	$2.11/day
		Oct.	2.14/day
		Nov.	2.07/day
		Average	$2.12/day

During the first 6 months, 1971 FY, the care per capita cost was $2.12, difference 1971 over 1969, $ .40. Budgeted population 3000 x 365 days, 1,095,000 man days x $ .40 = deficiency $ 438,000.00.

3. Cost Due to Increased Population:

The Department is budgeted for 3.000 population in the 1971 FY. Actual population through the first 9 months was 3421 or an increase of 421. 421 x 365 = 153,665 man days x 2.12 = deficiency $ 172,770.00.

4. Overtime:

Overtime is not a budgeted item and has to be absorbed from the Personal Service Account. Overtime through pay period ending April 3, 1971, amounted to $ 458,697.06. Projected through June 30, 1971, at the rate of $ 15,000.00 per pay period, the total overtime will be approximately $ 553,197.06. We have 84 vacancies as of April 1, 1971. We feel we can absorb part of the overtime deficiency; therefore, we requested $400,000.00.

Total Positions Authorized	1519
Positions Filled	1435
Vacant	84
Deficiency	$ 553,197.06

5. Support of District Prisoners In Federal Institutions:

When the estimate for the deficiency in the Support of District Prisoners in Federal Institutions activity was made, we had received only the first quarter billing. The second quarter billing was received last week. The estimate now is:

First Quarter - 1971	$ 205,079.00
Second Quarter - 1971	249,324.00
Third Quarter - 1971	250,000.00
Fourth Quarter - 1971	250,000.00
Total Estimate	$ 954,403.00
Appropriated	800,000.00
Estimated Deficit	$ 154,403.00

The deficiency requested was only $ 80,000.00 instead of $ 154,403.00. Deficiency $154,403.00.

6. Increase in Other Cost:- For Example, See Below -

Fuel Coal Cost

1969	1970	1971
20,000 Tons	20,000 Tons	20,000 Tons
$200,064.00	$240,000.00	$342,800.00
$11.32 per ton	$12.00 per ton	$17.14 per ton

Increase over 1969 -- $5.82 per ton x 20,000 tons = deficiency $116,400.00.

7. Automatic Data Processing:

Increased cost of operating automatic data processing on the District Share Computer and IBM equipment rental and service has increased by approximately $ 135,000.00. Deficiency $ 135,000.00.

Recapitulation:

1. (a) Increase in Contract Houses	$ 58,531.00
1. (b) Increase in Department Operated Community Correctional Centers	160,520.00
2. Increase in Care Items	438,000.00
3. Costs Due to Increased Population	172,770.00
4. Overtime	553,197.00
5. Support Of District Prisoners In Federal Institutions	154,403.00
6. Increased Coal Costs	116,400.00
7. Automatic Data Processing	135,000.00
Total Increases	$1,788,821.00
Amount Absorb by Department	302,821.00
Deficiency Requested	$1,486,000.00

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for permitting us to provide the additional information.

Kenneth L. Hardy
Director

GENERAL SERVICES

STATEMENT OF SAM D. STAROBIN, DIRECTOR
ACCOMPANIED BY:
SONNY CAPUTO, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING
HON. HAROLD GREENE, CHIEF JUDGE
D.C. SUPERIOR COURT

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator INOUYE. We will now take up the Department of General Services. Colonel, welcome again, sir.

Mr. STAROBIN. Good morning, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Can we just submit your statement for the record, sir?

Mr. STAROBIN. Certainly, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, your statement will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

The Department of General Services has direct responsibility for the construction, renovation, and maintenance of municipal facilities for use of the D. C. court system and for the administrative offices of the government.

The city is proposing the construction of a new court house to house the D. C. court system, the newly created Superior Court and D. C. Court of Appeals. This building, which is to be built on the government owned land fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue between John Marshall Place and Sixth Street, is badly needed to eliminate the present confusion of court proceedings which are now housed in six buildings and soon will occupy a seventh. The project is a major undertaking in a number of respects. First, as to size, it will accommodate more than 40 courtrooms and cost upward of $50 million. Second, as to complexity, it must be designed for the broad jurisdiction of a state and municipal court system and incorporate the innovations to make it responsive to the needs, many only dimly perceived at present, of a court system for the 1970's, 1980's, and 1990's.

Lastly, this building will be a major link in the reconstruction of Pennsylvania Avenue. Standing, as it will, at the junction of Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, this building must provide the focus for these two splendid avenues. It must meet the most exacting architectural requirements. Meeting the architectural, as well as functional, needs of the structure and trying for a maximum of flexibility and economy will be a major task.

The preliminary study for this building is presently underway and will be complete in June or July. It is planned to go into design by September or October. The funds requested will permit that design work to be initiated.

A number of projects are proposed to improve the utility or safety of D. C. buildings. These include the rehabilitation of elevators which is a multi-year project, replacing the cooling equipment in various buildings to prevent breakdowns, providing air conditioning to various medical clinics, various permanent improvement projects, and the installation of emergency power supplies to insure the functioning of critical facilities in case of a power failure.

Finally, there are two planning projects, the development of master development plans for D. C. owned areas and plans for the development of multi-purpose facilities. The D. C. Government owns a number of large reservations; Lorton, Laurel, and Blue Plains. Structures have been built as needed without thought to the long range needs of the city. It is essential that master development plans be established for these facilities to insure the orderly and efficient development of these areas. Similarly, there is a proliferation of structures throughout the city as various services are established. It is essential to begin grouping these services in common facilities, both to achieve economy in construction and operating costs and to simplify the task of D. C. citizens in making use of these services. It is proposed to study the needs of various neighborhoods and plan common structures to house the services offered by various D. C. agencies.

This concludes my statement on the Capital Improvement Program.

COOLING EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

Senator INOUYE. I would like to follow the procedure we have been following for the last 2 days and begin by asking questions. May I first inquire into project No. 24–43, replacing cooling equipment in various District buildings. The amount requested for construction services, $341,000. For the cost of construction $3,412,000. Is it not true that you have plans at present to build a new morgue building?

Mr. STAROBIN. That is right, sir. The plans have not reached any final stage, but there are such considerations.

Senator INOUYE. If so, how will you utilize the new cooling system for the old morgue?

Mr. STAROBIN. You will note, sir, the sum requested, some $40,000, is not for a central system. It is what we call a package unit that is purchased as a unit and installed.

The problem in the morgue is that during the summer months conditions become almost unbearable. Should we have the money in hand to design and construct a new morgue building now, it would be 2½ to 3 years before we could have it built. And since it is not in the budget, of course it is further off.

For the various technicians and doctors to be working under those conditions for another 3 or 4 years, when we can relieve it by this $40,000, makes this item a wise investment in my opinion. Further, a package unit can be reused elsewhere, or its value can be retrieved to a considerable extent.

Senator INOUYE. That is what I want to know. It could be utilized elsewhere?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes sir.

PROJECT NO. 24–51: NEW COURTHOUSE BUILDING

Senator INOUYE. We now proceed to project No. 24–51, new courthouse building. The amount requested, construction services $3 million. The estimated total cost, $58.6 million. When will the plan for the new District Court Building be finalized?

Mr. STAROBIN. Of course, the money requested is to prepare the final plans. At present a preliminary study is underway which will be completed in either June or July. This will outline the functional needs of the court, give us schematic plans and provide the data to start the final design process.

Senator INOUYE. Well, my question is, assuming that this is approved, this $3 million item, when will the plan be finalized?

Mr. STAROBIN. I estimate a design period of approximately 2 years. If we can get the design underway in September or October of this year then, of course, it will be completed in September or October of 1973.

ADJUSTMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator INOUYE. After the plan has been finalized, will it be necessary to adjust the amount requested for construction?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes. Very frankly, the $50 million at this time is a rather crude estimate.

Senator INOUYE. What would be a less crude estimate, sir?

Mr. STAROBIN. If I had the wisdom to perceive that now, sir, the figure here would be different.

REQUISITES FOR DETERMINING ESTIMATES

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a few words to try to give you an appreciation of my position in coming before this committee for funds before the architect has actually gotten to work, particularly on a facility as innovative and as large as a new District court building.

We recognize we need a facility to house a completely new court system. The size of that court system is not completely known. The types of facilities in it are not completely known. Quite obviously, we will need something different from the old court house buildings that have been built so the old standards don't really apply.

We will have to have new communication systems, new ways of dealing with the tremendous volume of people and documents that this court building will have to accommodate. When the preliminary study is complete, about 3 months from now, we will have a much more precise idea of what the cost should be.

SITE SELECTION: EMPLOYMENT SECURITY BUILDING LOCATION

Senator INOUYE. Has a definite site been determined?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir. The site has been selected and approved by the National Capital Planning Commission. The building is to front on Pennsylvania Avenue between John Marshall Place and Sixth Street and extended north on Government-owned land.

Senator INOUYE. This is the Employment Security Building?

Mr. STAROBIN. The Employment Security Building occupies a portion of that site.

Senator INOUYE. This was the building that was constructed at the cost of $4,408,000?

Mr. STAROBIN. That is right, sir.

Senator INOUYE. And you plan to tear this down?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes sir.

Senator INOUYE. Is this cost included in the estimated total cost?

Mr. STAROBIN. We have site money of $3.2 million, which has been retained against the requirement to demolish the Employment Security Building.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROMISSORY NOTE HELD BY KANSAS CITY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Senator INOUYE. Does that include the District's responsibility for the unpaid balance on the promissory note held by the Kansas City Life Insurance Co.?

Mr. STAROBIN. It is intended to relieve any responsibility the District has for that note. The Department of Labor actually owns that building. We are in communication with the Department of Labor on the means by which we can acquire rights to the building. Their latest communication to us indicated that if we were to take over the programs—and there are moves on foot for all of the programs in that building to become a District reponsibility, presently about half of the employees and half of the programs there are District responsibility—that if we move and house those employees in another facility, the Department of Labor will eliminate the debt.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE REDEVELOPMENT: UNACCEPTABILITY OF PRESENT STRUCTURES

Senator INOUYE. The Employment Security Building, I believe was completed in August of 1964; am I not correct?

Mr. STAROBIN. I believe you are right, sir.

Senator INOUYE. So the building is less than 7 years old?

Mr. STAROBIN. That is right, sir.

I might just address myself to it. I fully appreciate the gist of your remarks. The tearing down of a perfectly useful and——

Senator INOUYE. I have been through the building. It is one of the most modern ones with escalators. There are not too many escalators in Federal buildings in the city of Washington.

Mr. STAROBIN. True, sir. Let me just address myself to it. I addressed myself briefly to it in my opening comments.

We are dealing here with Pennsylvania Avenue and Constitution Avenue. This building is at the junction of those two major avenues. Its immediate neighbor is the National Gallery of Art across the street from it. This new building that we propose to build will provide the focus, the motif, for the redevelopment of the entire Pennsylvania Avenue. To take a building of this size, this monumentality, this significance, and to gerrymander it around a $4 million building, no matter how utilitarian, would be totally unacceptable, I think to every architect, every planner, for the Capital.

Now, in the rebuilding of our cities, we frequently find ourselves doing what appears to be the uneconomic thing, tearing down buildings while they are still usable, to build buildings that are more usable. I just do not think that we could possibly hope to get the authority to build such a building—and I might mention the Fine Arts Commission is a very, very strong, if not overriding, voice in this matter—to build a building of this magnitude and of this importance to the entire development of the city and try to preserve the Employment Security Building. I wish I could find a way of putting it on roller skates and moving it elsewhere.

COMMISSION PLANS FOR REDEVELOPMENT

Senator INOUYE. Was the esthetics of the Pennsylvania Avenue considered when the Employment Security Building was under design?

Mr. STAROBIN. Frankly, I doubt it, sir. If we recall the beginning of the thinking about the rebuilding of Pennsylvania Avenue, it started in the early sixties. A commission was appointed to start working on it. They came out with certain plans in the middle sixties. I frankly think that the Employment Security Building sort of sneaked up while the thinking took place. It definitely is not in accord with the design principles laid down for Pennsylvania Avenue.

Senator INOUYE. Can you think of other buildings that have sneaked up while planning was being made?

Mr. STAROBIN. There have been very few buildings built on Pennsylvania Avenue since that time. The only other major one of which I am aware of is the Presidential Building at the corner of Twelfth and Pennsylvania. The builder here was convinced to follow the guidelines laid down by the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission. You will find that building has setbacks and certain architectural patterns, quite different from surrounding buildings.

TRANSFER OF SITES

Senator INOUYE. And all arrangements have been made for the transfer of these sites to the District Government?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir. All arrangements have not yet been made but they are underway. There are a good many knotty problems remaining.

Senator INOUYE. Are you confident it will be made?

Mr. STAROBIN. I am confident they will be made, sir. They must be made.

BUILDING SKETCHES

Senator INOUYE. Will you furnish the committee with some visual assistance on what the building will look like? Do you have sketches?

Mr. STAROBIN. We do not have sketches yet, sir. We will have sketches at a further phase of the report. I anticipate in about 6 weeks we will have sketches. Provision of sketches is a part of the preliminary design contract that is now underway and they are due to be received in about 6 weeks. If this is time enough, sir, I can provide them then. Otherwise, we can ask the architect to do some work out of sequence and provide some schemes.

DEMOLITION SALVAGE AND COST

Senator INOUYE. In the demolition of this 6-year old building, will you be able to make any savings? I do not suppose you are going to throw all of the doors?

Mr. STAROBIN. No sir. We award the demolition contract on bids, and generally the demolition contractor takes into account what he can salvage. There is a good bit that can be salvaged. A good bit of marble, hardware, the escalators——

Senator INOUYE. What is the estimated cost of demolition?

Mr. STAROBIN. I do not have that, sir. I am sorry, sir. I would be only guessing if I gave you a figure and I prefer to give that to you later.

NEW COURTHOUSE BUILDING

STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD L. GREENE, CHIEF JUDGE, SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

EXPEDITIOUS PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Chairman, the Honorable Chief Judge Greene of the Superior Court is here, and you may want to hear from him on the subject. It is a subject very dear to his heart.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you. We are honored to have the judge here. Welcome, sir.

Judge GREENE. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to have an opportunity to be here again.

Senator INOUYE. You honor us with your presence, sir.

Judge GREENE. I am open for questions. I really want the committee to know, because of the importance of court building for the court system, that the court supports anything that can be done to expedite the planning and construction of that courthouse. I am available for whatever questions you may have.

DEMOLITION OF MODERN AND EFFICIENT SITE STRUCTURE

Senator INOUYE. What the Chair is trying to do is build as strong a case as possible for presentation to the full committee. I might have some difficulty convincing my colleagues in the justification of demolishing a building which is less than 6½ years old, which was constructed at a cost of about $4.5 million, to build your new courthouse building.

I am in complete sympathy with you as to the necessity for a courthouse building. I have visited your courts here. I studied law in Washington. So I am well aware of the confused, complex situation you have here. I am surprised that attorneys and clients can find their way around in the maze.

But it would be very helpful, sir, if you could help us build this case. You understand that up until now we have been dealing with the buildings that are from 40 to 70 years old, but here we come across a building that is less than 6½ years old, a very modern edifice, with escalators, the latest equipment, and suddenly we find that it sneaked through while Pennsylvania Avenue beautification plans were being made. It is not your fault that it sneaked through.

PROBLEMATICAL ALTERNATIVES AND COURTHOUSE URGENCY

Judge GREENE. Well, as I see it, Mr. Chairman, as in so many other things, a choice has to be made. It is the choice essentially between delaying the construction of the courthouse building until another site can be located, or other facilities can be acquired or proceeding as planned. But the final alternative would take obviously much time than proceeding on the present site three-quarters of which is free of any encumbrance, and most of which is pretty open, clear land. Some of it contains very old buildings. All we are talking about is perhaps one-quarter of the corner of that site, which is, relatively speaking, a smaller problem than we would find almost anywhere else where the courthouse could be located.

So the choice is really one of either waiting with the construction of the courthouse until some other arrangements can be made—and I do not know how other arrangements could be made—or proceeding with the demolition of the Employment Security Building, or possibly a third alternative would be to keep the Employment Security Building where it stands and build the courthouse around it.

That raises two problems. No. 1 is the esthetic problem that Mr. Starobin mentioned of the Fine Arts Commission, the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission, and the general esthetic problem of Pennsylvania Avenue at that particular site. The second question it raises is whether the remainder of the site is sufficiently large to accommodate the court building. Although it is only one-quarter of a site or thereabouts, in my estimation there is a question, which I am not prepared to answer at this point, whether, if the Employment Security Building remained on that site, the remainder would be sufficient to accommodate all of the needs of the court.

What I am trying to say, Mr. Chairman, although there are three choices, demolition of a building that is not that old is something that could be done. Under the circumstances and considering the urgency of the situation, the magnitude of the need, and the lack of real solid alternatives, that is what will have to be done.

OTHER SITE CONSIDERATIONS

Senator INOUYE. Colonel, have other sites been considered?

Mr. STAROBIN. An earlier courthouse site was considered where the Georgetown Law School now stands. This was before the court reorganization bill and before the need for a much larger structure. However, Mr. Chairman, the Judiciary Square area has historically been the site of the District of Columbia court system and even earlier the site of the municipal government.

SITE OF PRESENT COURT BUILDINGS

Senator INOUYE. What about the present court site?

Mr. STAROBIN. Where the court buildings presently stand?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, it is hard to build a building without tearing down the old building.

Senator INOUYE. They will have to be torn down, won't they?

Mr. STAROBIN. Do you mean to retain the present building?

Senator INOUYE. Wouldn't it be cheaper to tear down the present court buildings?

Mr. STAROBIN. To tear them down and rebuild them as a larger courthouse?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mr. STAROBIN. If we were talking about a facility of basically the same function and the same size, I would say that it would cost more to tear down the existing buildings and rebuild them. Because no one of those squares is large enough to accommodate the size building we are talking about. It would have to be spread over several squares. In addition we would have the problem of housing the present court system while that very lengthy process of demolition and construction is going on, a process of at least 3 or 4 years.

HOUSING FOR OCCUPANTS OF PRESENT STRUCTURE

Senator INOUYE. Where will the present occupants of the Employment Security Building be housed?

Mr. STAROBIN. This leads to a rather complex plan that I am developing. I have plans to develop municipal buildings on certain squares surrounding Judiciary Square, one of them being the site of the Georgetown Law School. Authority recently granted to us by Congress permits us to enter 20-year lease and lease purchase authorities, and we are now planning to construct facilities there. I propose to move the people from those facilities on Pennsylvania Avenue into the newly built facilities.

PERSONNEL RELOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Senator INOUYE. Does your final total cost involve the cost of relocating personnel and the cost of constructing new facilities to house the personnel?

Mr. STAROBIN. No sir; it does not.

Senator INOUYE. Isn't that a legiti ate cost?

Mr. STAROBIN. It is a very legitimate cost, yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Would you advise the committee as to what these costs will amount to?

Mr. STAROBIN. I cannot at this time, sir, but I will immediately go to work to develop projections and supply them to the committee.

Senator INOUYE. I would appreciate that, sir.

(The information follows:)

I)	DEMOLITION COSTS:			
	A. 210 John Marshall Place		$ 204,000	
	B. 499 Pennsylvania Avenue		$ 146,000	
	C. Employment Security Building		$ 225,000	
	Sub Total		$ 575,000	$ 575,000
II)	MOVING COSTS:			
	A. 210 John Marshall Place	228		
	B. 499 Pennsylvania Avenue	284		
	C. Employment Security Building	572		
	D. People to be moved	1,084		
	E. Sub Total (Estimated Moving Cost)		$ 100,000	$ 100,000 1/
III)	REPLACEMENT SPACE COST (FOR FIRST YEAR):			
	A. 210 John Marshall Place			
	1) Storage & Printing (330240 @ $3.00)	=	$ 99,072	
	2) Offices (302770 @ $5.00)	=	$ 151,440	
	B. 499 Pennsylvania Avenue			
	1) Storage (205570 @ $3.00)	=	$ 61,671	
	2) Offices (565950 @ $5.00)	=	$ 272,975	
	C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY BUILDING (123,255 @ $5.00)	=	$ 616,275	
	Sub Total		$1,211,433	$1,211,433 2/
IV)	TOTAL COST:			$1,886,433

1/ Includes $40,000 for moving printing plant.-

2/ Operating costs of existing space would come to $1.50 to $2.00 per SF.

PRESENT SITE CONSIDERATIONS: ACCOMMODATING REORGANIZED COURT SYSTEM

Judge GREENE. If I might add, Mr. Chairman, to what Mr. Starobin said about the possibility of constructing on the present site. Even if it were done on a phased basis which would involve only demolition of one or two of the buildings that we are presently occupying, there would be no way for us to move any place else. We are overcrowded where we are now. I would not know where we could go in the meantime during the 3 or 4 years. Our situation that is bad now would become fully catastrophic if we had to move some of the court processes five, six, 10 blocks away.

Mr. STAROBIN. If I may amplify on that for one moment. The process of accommodating the reorganized court system, as Judge Greene and I know very, very well, has always been akin to a game of the Perils of Pauline, finding the necessary space at the very last moment and never quite knowing where the next step is going to take place.

COURT EXPANSION: ADDITIONAL COURTROOM SPACE REQUISITE

Another phased expansion of the court is due in February of next year, which requires additional courtroom space. And just how we are going to accomplish it by this date, frankly I do not know, sir.

So we are dealing in a situation that has not really conduced to cold deliberate planning. We are dealing in a situation where the emergency is constantly on our back and driving us to making necessary decisions.

Judge GREENE. It was to avoid that, Mr. Chairman, that we went into the Westinghouse study for a systematic step-by-step study in what should be done about building a new courthouse, so we could get over this crisis atmosphere of planning by emergency.

PROJECT 22–66: CORRECTIONAL DETENTION FACILITIES

Senator INOUYE. I will do my best, sir, to convince my colleagues that this facility should be approved. But, sir, your presence here I think can be helpful in another area, if you do not mind.

SITE SELECTION

May I inquire into the present status of the selection of the detention facility? I believe your court is involved in the selection of the site?

Judge GREENE. Our court is involved in a relatively minor way. The Mayor—I believe it was the Mayor—established a so-called overview committee, which was to consider all of the related building plans, the courthouse, the detention facility, and I believe the police facility which was being planned.

On that overview committee were various groups who had an interest in one or all of the buildings. The courts were represented and are still represented. The overview committee met a number of times to consider among other things whether there should be a detention facility as part of the courthouse. It was our position in the deliberations of the overview committee that it was undesirable to have the jail on the same complex, the detention facility on the same complex as the courthouse, for a number of reasons, including questions of space and other matters.

But the final decision as to the location of the detention facility obviously is not ours. We were asked on the overview committee to provide our opinions on it. I and others did provide our opinion; that is, that it was undesirable to have the detention facility right there next to the courthouse. And that is where the matter stands. We did not make the decision either to place it one way or another or to delay it or not delay it. We gave our views and someone else will have to make that decision.

Senator INOUYE. Somehow we were given the impression that your office might have been a major obstacle. I am glad an opportunity was had this morning for you to advise this committee as to whom we shall pursue.

Judge GREENE. The only way I could construe anyone thinking the court might be an obstacle is because we gave our views. Obviously, this presented an additional complication and might have prevented someone from making the decision more quickly. But beyond that, our role did not extend.

Senator INOUYE. Once again, thank you very much, Judge Greene. Your presence has been most helpful. I appreciate your assistance, sir.

Judge GREENE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Colonel, I thank you, sir.

Mr. STAROBIN. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF NORMAN E. JACKSON, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:
PAUL V. FREESE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
RONALD SENDAK, CHIEF OF OFFICE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
JAMES C. ROBERTSON, CHIEF, BUREAU OF ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION
ROBERT R. PERRY, CHIEF, SANITATION DIVISION
EDWARD R. LINGENFELTER, CHIEF, BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING BRANCH

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator INOUYE. We will now proceed to sanitary engineering, Mr. Jackson.

Do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. JACKSON. I have just one paragraph of my initial statement which is concerned with capital outlay.

Mr. Chairman, under major items on the capital outlay budget are $58 million for the expansion and upgrading of the water pollution control plant; a $7 million segment of the Capitol Hill relief sewer; $2.5 million for continued sewer separation; and $4.55 million for beginning construction of the crosstown water main; and $1.5 million for replacement of the Reno water pumping station.

Mr. Chairman, that is the concluding paragraph on capital outlay in my opening statement.

With your permission, I would like to go through various items that we have on capital outlay, if this meets with your approval.

Senator INOUYE. May I instead make a few inquiries? It might expedite things.

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

PROJECT NO. 32-6, INCINERATOR NO. 5: MEMORANDUM OF MR. COPPIE RESPONSIVE TO REPORT OF MR. JEFF MILLER

Senator INOUYE. I would like to first touch upon 32-6, incinerator No. 5. We have just received a memo from Mr. Coppie, budget officer of the city, in response to a request made yesterday relating to a paper which was prepared by Mr. Jeff Miller. I have not had the opportunity to read this paper. We received this just a few minutes ago. This will be made a part of the record and I am afraid if this is left unanswered, it may present an unbalanced picture.

Would you like to prepare a document in response to this?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; I certainly will.

Senator INOUYE. Have you seen this report? Have you seen the report made by Mr. Jeff Miller?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Jeff Miller—not to my knowledge—no sir.

58-979 O—71—pt. 2——27

Senator INOUYE. This is a report which is very critical of incinerator No. 5.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, yes; I did not recognize the name at first. Is this the young Yale student who submitted a report sometime ago?

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JACKSON. I know of that report; yes, sir. We have prepared a comment which I can furnish this committee. I do not have it with me at the present time.

Senator INOUYE. If you will submit this to the committee it will be most helpful, sir.

Mr. JACKSON. I will.

(The memorandum follows:)

April 20 1971

SUBJECT: Paper on Incinerator No. 5

The attached paper on Incinerator No. 5 was prepared by Jeff Miller, an undergraduate student from Yale University, assigned to the Housing Programs Office under the Work-Study Program at Yale. Mr. Miller, a resident of Portland, Maine, came with the District in June of 1970 as a summer intern and continued in the Fall under the Work-Study arrangement. He was assigned to the Community Renewal Staff working on the far Northeast. Mr. Miller, as a part of his academic work, was to prepare a term paper on urban solid waste problems. Given this subject as an area of special interest to Mr. Miller, he was assigned to study the solid waste problems of the far Northeast as a part of the overall Staff project. As a part of his study he got into the location of Incinerator No. 5. The extent of his efforts into this particular subject area resulted more from his academic interest than his Staff assignment. Mr. Miller left the District in February of 1971 to return to school.

This paper reflects the academic idealism a student should portray. It does not deal with the pragmatic issues such as: existing commitments, financial and political; the time required to bring a major facility to fruition; or the overall problems encountered historically by the District and surrounding jurisdictions in solid waste disposal. Inasmuch as the author of the paper was not technically competent some of the technical conclusions are misleading and not totally accurate. I am attaching a copy of the comments made on this paper by Paul Freeze, Deputy Director of Sanitary Engineering, for your information. Mr. Freeze addresses most of the technical issues in his comments.

In conclusion this paper should be regarded as an academic assignment and viewed in that perspective.

February 19, 1971

SUBJECT: Solid Waste Disposal and Refuse Collection in Far Northeast Washington

I have reviewed the subject report and am pleased to state that it reflects some rather good thinking. Unfortunately, the discussion of waste disposal is based on a limited literature survey and does not lend itself to a critical engineering analysis. Several general conclusions are drawn regarding the impact of Incinerator #5 on the health and welfare of the Far Northeast area without any attempt to document or authenticate the claims.

The inference is drawn that particles of one micron or less in size from the incinerator will constitute a great danger to health. It is interesting that the D.C. Air Quality Standards, approved by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, establish a long-term goal of restricting suspended particulate matter to an annual average of 65 micrograms per cubic meter. Our consultants have calculated that the ambient air at ground level would contain 4 micrograms per cubic meter of particulates originating from the Incinerator #5 stack. This is a maximum concentration occurring approximately one mile from the incinerator and constitutes only six percent of the permissible concentration. Further, to our knowledge no epidemological relationship has ever been established between stack emissions and the occurrance of disease.

It is unlikely that phosgene, selenium oxides or other gases will occur in measurable quantities in the stack effluent, and certainly not at ground level. The inference that these gases will concentrate in the Far Northeast Community are completely misleading. Diffusion and dispersion of gases from a 200-foot stack would not favor concentration in the nearby areas.

Some superficial references are made to projected and theoretical operating efficiencies with the conclusion that thousands of tons of soot will be poured into the air. It is also stated that projected emissions are based on operation at maximum efficiency.

For clarification, it may be well to point out that the air pollution control equipment for Incinerator #5 was designed to comply with stated air quality criteria. The stack effluent were not to contain in excess of 0.2 grains of particulate matter per standard cubic foot of air corrected to 12 percent carbon dioxide. The design provides mechanical cyclones to remove particles which would not be removed effectively by the electrostatic precipitators or would tend to foul the plates. Two-field precipitators were specified since the combination theoretically will remove 98.4% of the particulates, thus resulting in a stack effluent quality of 0.06 grains/SCF. As is readily apparent, the design is conservative and provides for possible operating fluctuations as well as more stringent air quality standards which may be developed.

The alternatives to Incinerator #5 which were presented were limited to:

A. Pyrolysis
B. Pulverizing
C. Composting
D. Recycling

Needless to say, there are many other processes in various stages of investigation and development. One of these is the use of refuse as fuel for the production of energy. An important claim of the proponents is that refuse is the "sweetest" fuel available. In other words, the effluent gases from combustion of refuse contain less sulphur oxides and other pollutants than those resulting from the combustion of coal and oil.

Unfortunately, the only process listed which has been tested fully under full-scale operating conditions is composting. This process has never been proved successful and, almost without fail, has been abandoned after varying periods of time.

The point is made in the report that within the next few years, it will be known whether several economically viable and ecologically sound systems now under consideration will be feasible on a large-scale basis. While this statement reveals a rare insight into the problem confronting the city, the conclusion that it seems unwise to invest in an antiquated incinerator does not follow. If technological development follows a normal pattern, many years may well pass before innovative processes can be implemented.

Recycling may prove to be the long-term answer to solid waste disposal as well as resource conservation. However, development of technology and equipment for recycling on a large scale is only in the embryonic stage. Many of the recommended processes require incineration of the waste prior to separation and recovery of mineral components. Incinerator #5 may become an integral and requisite part of such a scheme at some future date.

Proposal A to conduct additional sanitary landfilling at the site of the completed Kenilworth Sanitary Landfill by the Berming process is very appealing. Transportation and operating costs would be low and our Department has become quite expert in this process. However, we have discussed at length with the National Park Service the possibility of additional landfilling at this site and have been refused. Also, we have exhausted all known appeals to the Navy, Air Force, Department of Defense and Executive Office to obtain landfilling permits at Bolling Field. Other investigations into the use of open space within the District or in suburban Maryland or Virginia have been unfruitful.

Proposal B to construct a second Shredding-Baling-Transfer facility also has appeal. Two considerations impose serious limitations, however. The facility must have access to rail or barge transportation. Massive quantities of bailed refuse cannot be trucked over the roads to a landfill site in Maryland or Virginia without permission from the state or county involved. The prospect of obtaining required permits is very dim. Also, adequate landfill sites must be found. The only site now considered a viable prospect is at Cherry Hill, Virginia. Reduction of the volume of refuse by incineration is considered essential to extending the useful life of this site.

The discussion of cancellation of the contract for Incinerator #5 omits at least two important items: (1) contractor's profit and (2) costs of contract cancellations. It is quite possible that total costs resulting from the proposed cancellations will approach the cost of completing the construction.

It is strongly recommended that Incinerator #5 be completed and placed in operation without delay. Investigation of other processes will be continued as they are developed. When sufficient experience has been accumulated to justify the selection of an innovative process, it can be used to supplement the capacity of the incinerator and the baling-transfer facility when required.

Introduction

The collection and disposal of solid waste represents one of the most pressing and complex problems facing the District of Columbia. By 1972, the city must be prepared to process 2,800 tons of solid waste per day, with peak loads of up to 3,200 tons per day. By 1980 it is projected that the average daily load will reach 3,500 tons, with peak loads to 4,000 tons.

The manner in which trash and garbage are collected in Washington is fragmented and obsolete. Disposal practices, too, are outmoded and inefficient, and soon will be incapable of keeping up with daily loads. Drastic changes must be made in the system merely to meet the demands of the next few years.

The problem is one shared with most large cities. Collection and disposal methods have developed considerably in the past five years to meet the increased load demand. There have been a number of technological advances in the field which certainly will revolutionize current practices. Here in Washington, extreme care must be taken that decisions on the implementation of new systems insure against rapid obsolescence by reflecting these standards of maximum technology.

Two issues in the area of solid waste management in the District of Columbia particularly involve the people of the Far Northeast Community.

I. The construction of Incinerator #5.

II. The proposed revision of the Refuse Collection Regulations.

INCINERATOR #5

The construction of Incinerator #5 poses a tremendous threat to the welfare of the Far Northeast Area. If the project is completed, the residents of the area will be forced to live with the health hazard and inconvenience for decades to come. The presence of the incinerator will certainly exert a negative influence on the stability of the surrounding community, and will severely inhibit future development of the area.

Incinerator #5 is currently under construction on a five acre site on the Anacostia River immediately adjacent to the PEPCO plant north of Benning Road, NE. The project is scheduled for completion in 1972. The construction of the incinerator was proposed almost five years ago as an alternative to the open burning on the old Kennilworth Dump. As such, this was certainly a commendable project. Recently, however, there has been considerable opposition to the construction of the incinerator from a variety of sources. There is now considerable evidence that the construction of Incinerator #5 is not the most desirable system of solid waste disposal available from both an economic and an environmental perspective.

In recent years there has been increased awareness of the pollution effects of incineration; the tendency has been away from incineration as a form of solid waste disposal in urban areas. John L. McGinnity, Chief of the Engineering Branch, Abatement Division, of the Environmental Protection Agency, stated at hearings held before the Health and Welfare Committee of the City Council that incineration should be used as a system of solid waste disposal only as a last resort. He stated further, that ...in the case of Washington, D.C., if incineration must be used, maximum technology should be utilized to minimize the degredation of the air on the nation's capitol.

Mr. McGinnity was of the opinion that the design of Incinerator #5 did not meet the standards of maximum technology, despite the assertion that emissions will easily meet current air pollution codes for the District of

Columbia. The projected theoretical operating efficiency of Incinerator #5 is 95%. Plants have already been built which operate at efficiencies of up to 99.69%. Over the lifetime of an incinerator, this relative difference in percentage of operating efficiency would mean thousands of tons of soot poured into the air.

Incinerator #5 does in fact pose a very serious pollution threat. With a projected capacity of 1,500 tons of refuse per day, it will be the largest incinerator in the country. It will operate twenty-four hours a day, five days a week. It will emit approximatly 350 tons of particulate matter per year -- showering the vicinity with over a ton of soot during each day of operation. Pollution control devices such as electrostatic precipitators and wet scrubbers removing 99.9% (against projections of 95%) of all particles 5 microns or larger from stack emissions still let through 20% of the particles one micron or less in size. These are precisely the particles which are respirable and which provide the greatest health dangers.

In addition to particulate emissions, the incinerator will generate on the average five tons of gases per day. Some of these gases can be captured, but a considerable portion will pass into the air untouched. It is particularly difficult to remove certain types of nitrous oxides, which combine to from nitrous acids and other harmful chemicals. An estimated one and one-half tons of these gases will be emitted per day.

This air pollution will be in addition to the stack emissions from the PEPCO plant and automobile emissions from the heavily-travelled Anacostia Freeway. The entire Anacostia Basin is already overtaxed; also located along the river are the Washington Navy Yard Incinerator, the Congressional Power Plant and the Blue Plains Sludge Incinerator.

The incinerator will prove a nuisance in other ways. There will be a continuous stream of trcuks to and from the site 24 hours a day, creating an unresolved noise and traffic congestion problem. Benning Road at this point is already a serious bottleneck.

The site of Incinerator #5 is a poor one from a land use perspective. It will sit only 400 yeards from Thomas Elementary School; and immediately across the river lie Spingarn High School, Brown Junior High School, Young

Elementary School, Phelps Vocational School and the Langston Gold Course.

The National Capital Planning Commission Comprehensive Plan proposes an Uptown Center to the northeast of the incinerator site. To the north, abutting the site, a major National Park and Recreational Center is to be developed. Placing a mammouth incinerator at this location is completely inconsistent with the espoused land use objectives for the area. In addition to noise, traffic and pollution, the incinerator's two 200 foot stacks will visually detract from the area.

The presence of Incinerator #5 will also have a negative influence on the existing residential neighborhoods adjacent to the site. The Paradise-Mayfair complex has shown signs of steady deterioration over the past few years. The incinerator is an additional threat to the stability of this neighborhood.

Opportunities for new development around the Metro Station will be severely inhibited; and proposed projects for the Parkside site immediately to the east of the incinerator site such as a hospital, educational complex or office structure become less feasible. The Far Northeast desperately needs such development.

Alternatives to Incinerator #5

Sanitary landfilling-- the modern improvement over the old city dump-- is the most economical and most satisfactory manner of solid waste disposal. This system requires little capital investment and a minimum of skilled labor for operation. There is no air pollution and the system is nuisance-free for virtually all types of refuse. The system can be used to reclaim land for certain uses, and provides a good, cheap material for landscaping. Properly administered, sites can be located even in densely populated areas.

Incineration, or some alternative system of compaction or volume reduction, becomes necessary when landfill sites within truck hauling distance are unavailable, and refuse must be transferred to rail or barge for economical transportation to distant landfill sites. Volume reduction also extends the life of landfill sites. Currently, there are four incinerators in operation in Washington, with a combined capacity of 1,100 tons per day. These will be phased out with the completion of Incinerator #5.

Incineration as a system of refuse volume reduction has a number of disadvantages, aside from pollution threats. Incinerator facilities require high capital investment and operation costs. There is also the need for complex and expensive equipment to overcome air pollution. The process reduces refuse volume by only 80%. The budget appropriation for Incinerator #5 is $23.2 million, and the project can be expected to cost more before completion. Operating costs are estimated at $11 per ton.

Incinerator #5 is but one part of the Volume Reduction Phase of the Department of Sanitary Engineering's Proposed Comprehensive Plan for Waste Disposal. According to the plan, one-third of the refuse will be processed for transportation through incineration (Incinerator #5); one-third will go through a Shred and Bale facility (publicly owned and operated); and one-third through a Shred and Bale facility (privately contracted).

The Shredding and Baling Transfer Station is one example of recent technological developments. This unique system shreds virtually all sizes of refuse and compacts into strapped bales for transport by rail or barge. The volume reduction by this process may be as great as 80%. Shredding and Baling facilities are non-polluters and require considerably less capital investment than incinerators. Cost for the city-owned facility, including supplemental appropriation, is estimated at $8.6 million, with a capacity of 1,500 tons per day (vs. $23.2 million for Incinerator #5, with the same capacity). Operating costs estimates for this system run $2-3 per ton lower than that for incinerators.

The adoption of this innovative system by the Department of Sanitary Engineering is applauded. Shredding and Baling is but one alternative to incineration as a system of volume reduction of solid waste. There are many other feasible systems which require less capital investment than incinerator facilities, provide a more economical operating cost per ton, and are more satisfactory from an ecological point of view. A few of the systems already in operation are:

A. Pyrolysis. A system of burning refuse in an oxygen-free environment, which is air-pollution-free. Capital cost is estimated at one-third less than an incinerator; the system

reduces refuse to 6% of input volume, at an operating cost of $7.50 per ton (vs. $11 per tone for incinerators). Monsanto's Enviro-Chem System proposes a 1,000 ton per day facility for New York City.

B. Pulverizing Process. A unique shredding system which reduces refuse volume by 50%. The main advantage of this system is that it produces a landfill material which is uniformly colored, has no offensive odor, and offers no attraction to fly or rodent life. Capital cost is one-fortieth that of incinerators, and operating costs are estimated at $1.59 per ton. The Heil Company offers this system which would be most valuable in increasing the political acceptability of landfills.

C. Composting. This age-old process potentially represents a financially viable industry. A newly developed process transforms refuse into a rich, saleable lawn fertilizer in a sixty hour period. This system would cost the city nothing and would create a means of reducing the amount of refuse the city must dispose. A firm called Ecology, Inc., expects to develop plants with an operating capacity of 1,000 tons per day by 1973.

These examples are included to demonstrate that economically viable and ecologically sound systems which offer an alternative to incineration are now available. In the next ten years, a great many more systems can be expected to be developed. It is strongly felt that the expenditure of $23.2 million for an already obsolete system which as a life expectancy of 25-30 years would be a grave mistake.

It would seem highly more desirable to develop alternative disposal systems on an interim basis to provide sufficient time to study cheaper, safer and more efficient systems. The cancellation of this project would be a serious step, indeed. There does, however, appear to be overwhelming evidence that the cancellation of Incinerator #5 is warranted.

Proposal A:

There could be a net savings, even at this late date, if the city were to cancel the project for Incinerator #5 and instead construct a second city-owned Shredding and Baling Transfer Station to assume the refuse capacity of Incinerator #5.

Present System Proposal	
Appropriation for Incinerator #5	$23.2 million
Appropriation for Shred & Bale	7.2
Supplement for Shred & Bale	2.0
Total	$32.4 million
Alternative System	
Shred & Bale Facility	$8.6 million
2nd Shred & Bale Facility	7.5
Estimated Cancellation Costs	15.0
Total	$31.1 million

Savings: $1.3 million.

It is argued that the construction of Incinerator #5-- or some form of refuse volume reduction facility--is a necessity if the city is to avert a waste disposal crisis two years hence when the current Oxon Cove Landfill will be shut down. At this point, all refuse must be compacted and transferred to rail or barge for transportation to a distant landfill site at Cockpit Point, Prince William County, Virginia. This argument is predicated upon the assumption that landfill sites within truck-haul distance are unavailable. We disagree.

Proposal B:

Enclosed is a sketch representing a sanitary landfill site for Holtsville, N. Y. The site will be developed as a recreational center and park. This will involve the planned landscaping of the area under the supervision of an architect using municipal refuse. The process--called Berming (Technology, The Architectural Forum, November 1970)-- is cheap and practical for both purposes of waste disposal and landscaping. Landfill operations are phased as part of a master plan; they are a coherent part of the implementation of comprehensive land-use objectives.

Disposal costs for this system run about $1.12 per ton; park development will cost approximately $1.50 per ton of refuse; and the combined

operation (including land acquisition, equipment, facilities, labor, and administration) will cost only $3.00 per ton.

When completed, the park will resemble the forms of a fort or of Mayan ruins, with sloped ramps and terraces for tennis, basketball and handball courts; baseball and football fields; and swimming and sailing facilities, etc. There will also be an amphitheater with a capacity of 7,000 and parking facilities. Similar projects are planned for Brookhaven and Croton Point, N.Y., creating hundreds of acres of park and recreational facilities.

We feel that such an operation would be feasible on sites available within the District. For example, the NCPC proposal for the development of the old Kenilworth Landfill Site as a major park and recreational center could utilize this process in landscaping. Similarly, Berming could be incorporated into the master plan for the Anacostia-Bolling Urban Renewal Area, creating a surrounding environment for future development. Whereas both sites are already public property, operating expenses would be cheaper than the New York projections. Upon request, we are prepared to do cost/benefit analyses and submit design proposals for these or for alternative landfill sites.

Conclusions:

Incineration is one of the most costly, most inflexible, and most hazardous systems of solid waste disposal. Ten years ago this was the only answer; today it is not--and it most certainly will not be in five years.

Incinerator #5 will cost at least $23.2 million to build; the operating cost will run over $4.3 million per year. We feel that this is a foolish investment in an obsolete system. The expenditure is entirely unjustified in light of the cheaper and safer alternative systems available.

We have proposed but two alternative systems; there are no doubt a number of other solutions. But time is needed for proper consideration and design. We therefore recommend an immediate moratorium on the construction of Incinerator #5. The people of the Far Northeast Community deserve this consideration.

SEWER SEPARATION

Senator INOUYE. May I now inquire into project No. 12–109, sewer separation. The amount requested is $2.5 million for construction. The committee has been advised that the sewer separation project has not proven to be feasible. If that is so, why is it necessary to spend an additional $2.5 million for this program?

FEASIBILITY OF PROJECT

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, in our view this project has proven feasible. It is a very slow project. We have about 32 percent of our sewer system in our combined system. But up to the present time, Mr. Chairman, we have attempted to separate the system in those areas where it would produce the most good on the Potomac River. Because this has been the only method in which we have been able to make some progress.

In recent years it has come to our attention and we are beginning to look into this, a construction method which will be a way of separating combined sewers which we believe will be more efficient than this. In the meantime, Mr. Chairman, we feel we must move forward with this method that we have.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR STUDY ON STORM RUNOFFS

Senator INOUYE. Even in the light of the recent Department of the Interior study relating to storm runoffs?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Bear in mind that storm-water runoffs do constitute a very serious source of pollution. They are of great magnitude and I think this new method may be a better way of combining treatment of storm-water runoff along with combined sewers.

Mr. Chairman, this is of tremendous scope in terms of both money and construction.

PROCESSING OF STORM WATER BY BLUE PLAINS PROJECT

Senator INOUYE. Will the Blue Plains project process storm water also?

Mr. JACKSON. We are processing storm water now, up to about five times the dry weather flow. In the future, according to the method I previously mentioned, we can store storm water and pump it back into the Blue Plains plant at a much lower rate. We will be able to give treatment to storm-water runoff.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT

Senator INOUYE. I would now like to inquire into your water pollution control plant, 32–504. I note that the amount requested for construction is $47.8 million. My first question is will you be able to obligate in fiscal year 1972, $47.8 million?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, we will not be able to obligate all of that in 1 year.

This is a continuing program and matching funds from the Federal Government are needed.

OBLIGATION CAPABILITY

Senator INOUYE. How much will you be able to obligate?

Mr. JACKSON. Of the $48 million in 1972, Mr. Chairman?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, if you will give me some time, I will get that back to you right away. I would like to look into that before answering it.

Senator INOUYE. If you will submit a memo to this committee. it it will be most helpful.

Mr. JACKSON. I shall, sir.

(The information follows:)

The $47.8 million requested in the 1972 Sanitary Sewage Works Fund capital outlay budget will provide *full* funding of the D.C. Share of the expansion and upgrading of the Water Pollution Control Plant which is necessary to comply with the Memorandum of Understanding on the Washington Metropolitan Regional Water Pollution Control Plan. Contract obligations in 1972 from the $47.8 million are estimated to be $22 million. Completion, scheduled for December, 1974, is contingent upon adequate Federal assistance. Without full D.C. funding authorization construction of this project as well as Federal Grant participation could be delayed.

REPLACEMENT OF FORT RENO PUMPING STATION

Senator INOUYE. I would like to now inquire into Project 32–814, replacement of Fort Reno Pumping Station.

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

ACQUIRED SITE

Senator INOUYE. Has the site for this replacement been acquired?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. This would be on the site where the present old pumping station is located.

DESIGN WORK

Senator INOUYE. Have you started the design work?

Mr. JACKSON. The design work for this, Mr. Chairman, is in-house and we have started that, yes, sir.

COMPLETION DATE

Senator INOUYE. When will it be completed, sir?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. CHAIRMAN, my estimate at this time would be about 6 months. But may I have a little time to look at that and answer you more specifically?

Senator INOUYE. When was this site decided upon?

Mr. JACKSON. Well, this site, Mr. Chairman, is dictated by the fact this is a replacement of the old pumping station that is there now and has been there for quite some years.

Senator INOUYE. Will you be able to complete the design in time to start construction in fiscal year 1972?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I would say yes we could.

Senator INOUYE. I have no further questions. Would you like to add anything?

(The information follows:)

The design time on Reno Pumping Station will be approximately six months. Bids for construction should be advertised by January, 1972.

REPROGRAMING REQUESTS

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to request, if I may, consideration of a reprograming letter which I believe was forwarded to you on March 11. One of the requests in that letter was money for the Upper Potomac interceptor relief sewer at $2.3 million; a second sewer project the outfall relief sewer being $1.3 million; and another item for a trash baling and transfer station at $2 million to add to already appropriated money in the amount of about $7.1 million.

UPPER POTOMAC INTERCEPTOR AND OUTFLOW RELIEF SEWER

Mr. Chairman, if I may very briefly give you the need for this reprograming: It would be concerning the Upper Potomac interceptor relief sewer and the outflow relief sewer. It is quite urgent because sewage is spilling out of the system. Approval of this request would provide about 6 months construction leadtime. By leadtime I mean we will gain 6 months in getting underway. In the present urgent situation this would be most helpful. At the same time it will fit in with our water pollution control plan.

TRASH BALING AND TRANSFER STATION

With respect to the $2 million on the trash baling and transfer station, I would like to point out that the solid waste load is increasing at a very rapid rate here as over the rest of the country. Existing incinerators will not be able to meet current air quality standards and they will be phased out.

Incinerator No. 5, which you are already familiar with, will handle only about half of our projected waste load. Obviously we must have staffing on this and this will be on line in about a year.

With half of the load remaining to be handled the trash baling and transfer station will be needed to handle the load at that time.

Construction must be completed as near as possible to the completion of incinerator No. 5. If you would like to have any further detailed explanation of this request, I would be more than happy to cooperate or furnish any information.

Senator INOUYE. If you have further information please feel free to submit that. It would be very helpful. You may be assured that your request will be given serious consideration.

Mr. JORDAN. What is the number of this project, please?

Mr. JACKSON. The trash baling and transfer—is that the project you would like to have?

Mr. JORDAN. The total reprograming.

SUBMISSION OF REPROGRAMING REQUEST

What I am trying to determine, Mr. Corletta, is this an item the Commissioner would like to have the committee consider? Is it in the revised schedule before us or is it not?

Mr. CORLETTA. It is not before you, sir. This would be reprograming. The Commissioner withdrew the original reprograming for project C sewers. They are reflected in the 1972 budget. The other item, the baling and transfer, we are requesting reprograming funds for that, so we can move forward.

Mr. JORDAN. Has that been forwarded to the committee as yet? There is an item dated the 19th, yesterday. Has that been transmitted to the committee? Is this a new reprograming request?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, whether it has been transmitted to you I cannot say.

Mr. CORLETTA. Mr. Chairman, that is a separate issue from the 1972 budget before you.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, if I may, the information I have is that it was furnished on April 19, 1971.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, sir.

BALING AND TRANSFER STATION

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, might I just take one more minute, if I may, to show you an artist's rendering of the baling and transfer station, which I believe you will agree is a utility building but in the same instance, I think it does fit in quite well with the surrounding area. This is a most important part of our solid waste disposal program.

CHARGE OF INADEQUATE LOADS BY TRASH COLLECTORS

Senator INOUYE. Speaking of incenerators, do you recall in our early hearings involving operating expenses, I shared with you a very serious charge which was made against the operation involving trash collectors who were not filling their trucks properly?

What have you done since that time?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, we looked into that in response to your request.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION REPORT

Senator INOUYE. Have you found it necessary to take disciplinary action?

Mr. JACKSON. If I may, I can give you what we have done, if you would like for me to read it.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Mr. JACKSON. This is entitled "Specific disciplinary action and other action taken by the Department to insure accurate records from collection crews who are required to collect up to 12 truckloads by the union-management contract."

(*a*) On Tuesday, March 16, 1971, compactor truck SE-719 dumped at the Fort Totten incinerator at 12:30 p.m. One hour later this same truck dumped at the Mount Olivet incinerator with a recorded weight of 9,800 pounds.

We believe that it is physically impossible for a crew to collect 9,800 pounds in 1 hour.

In this particular case it was determined that an improper weight had been recorded by the employee operating the scales.

EMPLOYEE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Other activities of the employee caused the department to question his ability to perform in his position and he was requested to take a physical examination. This was done during the week of March 29, 1971. The department has just received the results of that examination and no further action has yet been taken.

Senator INOUYE. Excuse me. He was sent to get a physical examination?

Mr. JACKSON. He was requested to submit to a physical examination.

Senator INOUYE. That was the disciplinary action?

Mr. JACKSON. No; I think this was on the part of the staff.

Mr. Perry, can you elaborate on that?

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, as the statement says, we were concerned with other activities of this employee. We suspected on investigation the possible use of drugs or other difficulties and this is why we asked for the physical examination before we proceeded with any disciplinary action.

Senator INOUYE. Couldn't you just proceed on disciplinary action? Don't you have enough evidence?

Mr. PERRY. We felt we needed the physical examination first, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Any other action taken?

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE CHARGES

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, if I may, I would continue on.

(*b*) On February 22, 1971, three employees were charged 3 hours absent without leave (AWOL) for failing to collect four truckloads of refuse.

(*c*) On March 8, 1971, an employee was charged 3 hours absent without leave for refusing to collect the required number of loads.

CHECKING TRUCK WEIGHTS BY SUPERVISORS

(*d*) During the month of February a determined effort was undertaken by the supervisors in the Waste Collection Division to check the weights of all trucks under their control. If the load on the trucks was light the crew was checked more closely the next day.

If the load continued to run light the truck was checked by the repair shop. This action appears to have corrected the problem of partial loads.

INCOMPLETE DUMPING AT INCINERATORS

(*e*) To correct the problem of not completely dumping at the incinerators, employees at the incinerators and route foremen periodically check the trucks as they leave. The time required to fill a truck, as in case (*a*) above, is also checked.

The best control over these various activities is a check on whether the crew has completed the daily route. If the crew completes their route each day there is no advantage for them to try to cheat on the number of loads. At this date it is a rare occasion when a crew cannot complete the route because it has met the load limit. We now dispatch 80 trucks each day and an incompleted route caused by the limitation on the number of loads occurs less than once each week.

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS FOR ABSENCES WITHOUT LEAVE

Senator INOUYE. You cited cases of absence without leave. What sort of action was taken against those men?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, the charge was made against them in each of these instances. Depending on the case, there are three or four disciplinary actions we can take. It can be a reprimand or a day's

suspension or whatever penalty we might decide in our regular handling of each case.

Senator INOUYE. What sort of penalty will be imposed?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I cannot say right now what it will be.

Senator INOUYE. How long will it take to go through this process?

Mr. PERRY. Senator, in these particular types of cases we chose not to take further disciplinary action. We have found in correcting these problems we can take immediate action to cut the man's pay. In other words, when he is charged 3 hours AWOL, he loses 3 hours' pay for that day.

If we take that action, which is immediate, rather than go through the disciplinary action which can be delayed through appeals and so forth, we get a much better response.

If this would continue again, if he would be charged AWOL again the next week, the same crew, then we would have to proceed to begin processing disciplinary action. But if we can cut his time immediately, if we can hit his pocketbook immediately, we get much better response.

Senator INOUYE. Did you do that?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARY OF TRASH COLLECTORS

Mr. CLARK. You say his pocketbook. Could you give us the average weekly salary of the trash collector in the District of Columbia?

Mr. PERRY. It is $125 per week.

Mr. CLARK. Forty-hour week?

Mr. PERRY. Forty-hour week.

ANNUAL AND SICK LEAVE

Mr. CLARK. Do they earn annual leave?

MR. PERRY. Yes.

Mr. CLARK. And sick leave?

Mr. PERRY. Yes. They are on the same program as any Federal employee.

Mr. CLARK. But they are Wage Board?

Mr. PERRY. Yes.

Mr. CLARK. Something over $3 an hour?

Mr. PERRY. Yes.

Mr. CLARK. That is from the time they report to duty until they return?

Mr. PERRY. Regular 8-hour day, right.

Mr. CLARK. Right. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

STATEMENT OF T. F. AIRIS, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

R.D.WALLACE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
LEONARD A. De GAST, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND PROGRAMING
GEORGE M. BOYNTON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
J. E. HARTLEY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR TRAFFIC ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator INOUYE. The next witness this morning will be from the Department of Highways and Traffic. Welcome back again, sir.

Mr. AIRIS. I still have the same gentlemen who accompanied me before and I am glad to be back, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Jordan, and Mr. Clark.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any prepared statement you wish to submit?

CAPITAL OUTLAY BUDGET INCREASES: HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION AND STREET LIGHTING

Mr. AIRIS. Senator, I do not. I included the capital outlay in the previous statement. I was asked by our District of Columbia Budget Office to add that there were two changes that are on the sheets that you have in front of you, wherein the District of Columbia Council added $60,000 to our capital outlay budget for highway beautification and $300,000 for additional street lighting.

Mr. Boynton advised me those are included in the printed schedules that are being prepared right now in the Printing Office.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE OF HIGHWAY FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. I have two general questions: First, what is the reason for the unobligated balance of District of Columbia highway funds in the amount of $34.6 million?

Mr. AIRIS. I do not believe I could answer it with one simple statement. There are a variety of reasons that run the gamut which I think were supplied as part of the questionnaire that the District of Columbia Budget Office received from us. They are of varying natures.

If you wish to have me go through them, I would be glad to do that.

Senator INOUYE. Could you submit to this committee as a memo, reasons for this large unobligated amount?

Mr. AIRIS. I would be glad to do that.

(The information follows:)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC
415 12TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee
on Appropriations for the
District of Columbia
Washington, D. C. 20510

April 26, 1971

Dear Senator Inouye:

This letter is in reply to your request for further information concerning unobligated balances of Capital Outlay appropriations for the District of Columbia, Department of Highways and Traffic.

There are two primary reasons for the substantial amount (approximately $28 million) of unobligated Capital Outlay appropriations made available to the Department of Highways and Traffic over the past several years.

The first reason is probably familiar to you. In past years, we have appeared before your Committee in good faith requesting appropriations for right-of-way design and construction on various segments of the proposed minimal freeway system in the District of Columbia and to a large extent these appropriations have been granted. Since then certain planning and legal decisions have been made which forced a delay on numerous projects.

For example, a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in February, 1968, brought a halt to progress on such projects as the Three Sisters Bridge, the Northeast-North Central Freeway, the Missouri Avenue Expressway and the East Leg of the Inner Loop Freeway.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968 ordered construction of the Three Sisters Bridge, the East Leg of the Inner Loop up to Bladensburg Road, the Potomac River Freeway and the Center Leg of the Inner Loop. A considerable amount of construction had already been completed on the latter two projects. The Act further called for a study of the other segments of the Interstate System.

The first construction contract was awarded for the Three Sisters Bridge and was underway when on August 7, 1970, the United States District Court of the District of Columbia issued a stop order on construction of the Three Sisters Bridge until certain requirements had been met. This in turn caused a delay in progress on the connecting Potomac River Freeway.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970, approved December 31, 1970, provided for a restudy of the East Leg of the Inner Loop north of

Bladensburg Road and the Northeast-North Central Freeway and a study of the North Leg of the Inner Loop all to be completed within twelve months after the approval of the Act. All of these actions, of course, have had the effect of delaying the obligation of appropriated funds.

The second reason for these unobligated balances is the lack of sufficient cash flow within the District of Columbia Highway Fund to finance these unobligated appropriations. Our previous loan authorization of $85.25 million was exhausted early in the current fiscal year; after deductions for debt retirement, operating expenses and metropolitan police costs paid from the highway fund, less than $3 million of tax revenues remain available to fund Capital Outlay appropriations.

This condition is due primarily to the increased interest rates on funds borrowed from the United States Treasury. When the first loan authorization of $50.25 million was approved in 1954, it was estimated that a 1¢ increase in gasoline tax, which would realize $2 million per year, would cover the annual debt retirement, based on an interest rate of 3 1/2 percent. Interest rates have steadily increased since then and debt service on the first $50.25 million loan is running in excess of $3.5 million per year, thus depleting the amount of revenue available for Capital Outlay appropriations.

We are hopeful that the necessary planning and legal decisions will be reached in the near future. If, as is expected, work is resumed soon on even one or two of these Interstate projects, these decisions together with the additional borrowing authority provided in the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1970 will enable us to make substantial obligations against these appropriations balances.

You also questioned the status of unobligated balances of Federal-Aid apportionments made available to the District of Columbia. Attached is a table indicating the unobligated balances of Federal funds presently available. You will note that there are two general types of funds, Interstate funds which must be matched on a 90-10 basis, and Primary, Secondary and Urban funds, commonly known as ABC funds which must be matched on a 50-50 basis. The table also indicates the amount of these funds which must be obligated by June 30, 1971, to prevent lapsing.

If Federal Interstate funds lapse, they theoretically may be recovered in future years apportionments. If ABC funds lapse, however, they are lost permanently.

The reasons outlined above for the unobligated balances of District of Columbia funds also apply to the unobligated balances of the Federal funds.

Up to now the District has never lost any Federal-Aid Highway funds through lapsing and we will make every effort to prevent lapsing during the current fiscal year.

I trust that this letter provides the information you are seeking. If you require any further details please contact me or my staff.

Sincerely yours,

T. F. AIRIS, Director
Department of Highways and Traffic, D. C.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS UNOBLIGATED
AS OF MARCH 31, 1970
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Interstate	ABC	Total
1969	39,151	1,349	40,500
1970	71,215	5,673	76,888
1971	70,853	5,645	76,498
1972 (Available after 3/31/71)	69,061	5,190	74,251
	250,280	17,857	268,137

FUNDS SUBJECT TO LAPSING ON JUNE 30, 1971
(As of March 31, 1971)

Interstate	ABC	Total
44,481	2,449	46,930

POSSIBLE LAPSE OF FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. Can you also advise the committee as to the unobligated balance of Federal funds available to the District for highway purposes?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes. There is a large backlog and the District is in danger of losing some of these funds through lapsing. It is largely due to the slowness of the programs and that in turn, of course, is due to controversies that the Department got into in connection with the various freeway programs for the District.

DISTRICT RATING IN INTERSTATE AND ABC OBLIGATIONS

At the present time, sir, the District is rated as last among all of the States in interstate obligations and in ABC obligations. I might add, sir, we are last, Maryland is next, and then comes Hawaii.

Senator INOUYE. I didn't quite get that. I just heard a familiar word.

Mr. AIRIS. I just added that as an item of interest. It is really of no practical benefit here.

I am reading from a rating sheet that is put out by the Department of Transportation, that pertains to the percentage of fiscal year apportionment obligation, and the District of Columbia is still obligating its 1969 funds.

Maryland, next ahead of us, is still obligating the latter part of 1969 funds; and Hawaii is already obligating some of its 1970 funds.

Senator INOUYE. We are trying to catch up. As you know, up until we became a State, although we gave for highway funds, since we had an ocean between us and California, we did not qualify for any Interstate Highway funds. We supported the program and received nothing in return. Now we are trying to catch up for lost time.

Mr. AIRIS. I understand. I know some of your people over there and I am acquainted with some of the problems.

AMOUNT FOR UNOBLIGATED BALANCE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. Is it true the unobligated balance of Federal funds amounts to about $200 million?

Mr. AIRIS. I don't have that figure right in front of me. I think that is essentially correct, counting all interstate and all ABC funds.

Senator INOUYE. Will you furnish this committee with some memo on this item, touching upon the danger of the District losing some of these funds?

POSSIBILITY OF FUNDS LAPSING

Mr. AIRIS. I will be glad to. I should add right here I think we have it covered for this fiscal year. Each year for the past 3 years we have been in danger of having lapsed funds, but I think we have it covered for this year.

Senator INOUYE. It will be most helpful to have this memo in the record and this should round up your request, sir.

(The information appears on p. 1200).

Senator INOUYE. Do you have anything else to add? I have no further questions.

Mr. Airis. No, sir: we have nothing further.

Senator INOUYE. Then I thank you very much.

Mr. Coppie, do you have anything to add?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman. I do not.

Senator INOUYE. Inasmuch as the 1971 supplemental budget request was scheduled to be heard 2 days after the conclusion of the hearings on the regular 1972 budget request, officials of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority appeared before this subcommittee on April 23, 1971, and presented the 1971 supplemental request and the 1972 budget request at the same time. Their testimony begins on page 1353 of the Senate hearings on the second supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1971. We will insert in the record at this point the statements pertaining to the fiscal year 1972 budget request:

(The information follows:)

STATEMENT OF
CARLTON R. SICKLES, CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority is pleased to appear before this Committee, once more, to report upon our progress and to explain our plans and requirements for the fiscal year 1972.

However, before I ask the General Manager to discuss the estimates, I would like to acquaint the Committee with our current status. All of you are aware, I am sure, of the stories which have appeared in the press and on the air concerning our financial difficulties. These I shall discuss shortly. Before doing so, however, I think that you will be interested in the very substantial progress thus far achieved.

When we last appeared before this Committee, we had scarcely moved more than a few shovels of dirt. At that time, groundbreaking had taken place and contractors were busily engaged in mobilizing their operations. Today some five miles of the system are under contract and largely under construction.

I wish that your busy schedules would permit you to visit these sections and to inspect the progress being made. Work is moving rapidly apace beginning on surface at Rhode Island Avenue then into cut and cover construction in the vicinity of Union Station and becoming an actual section of tunnel as it moves into Judiciary Square. At that point, a station is now taking form.

The cut and cover tunnel then proceeds toward Seventh and G Streets. Beginning at that point, most of the preparatory work along G Street has been accomplished. This consisted of underpinning of buildings, demolition where necessary and the removal of vaults and storefronts which protruded into public space.

At the Treasury end of G Street, tunneling under the corner of the Treasury property thence under Lafayette and Farragut Parks is about to get underway.

At the Rock Creek intersection with the route, tunneling is moving toward Dupont Circle. Meanwhile the sinking of shafts and other preparatory work is moving southbound along Connecticut Avenue.

More recently, a contract for tunneling under the Potomac to Rosslyn, Virginia has been awarded.

So you can see, Metro is no longer an abstraction. It is well and visibly underway.

Now to get to our problems. Last summer, as a condition of selling our revenue bonds and as a matter of continuing review, the Authority ordered a restudy of construction costs and an updating of revenue estimates. At that time we had had considerable experience with bids on construction and the effect of the unusually high rate of construction escalation was being felt.

The results of these studies revealed that the system cost would exceed the original estimate by approximately $500 million. While revenue projections increased somewhat, the net effect was that it was going to cost about $450 million more than originally estimated to build the system.

A second development which became apparent was that the proposed sale of revenue bonds could not be accomplished without some improved assurance to the investor. Our financial consultants were of the view that some form of tax backup or guaranty would be necessary to attract investors. An additional problem associated with the sale of bonds involves the current rate of interest demanded by the market. Our original projections were at 5 percent. The current estimate is about 7 percent.

These several factors have been a matter of intensive review by the eight participating jurisdictions and by the Administration. We are happy to report that on April 7, 1971, the President, in his message on the District of Columbia, proposed a Federal guaranty of the Authority's revenue bonds to expedite their sale. As a condition of the guaranty the bonds would become a taxable security. This, in turn, would provide a revenue flowback to the Treasury from the taxes upon interest paid. This flowback would be sufficient to cover the issuance of an

additional $300 million in bonds. By the time these additional bonds are marketed the participating local governments would be required to arrange for a 50 percent matching contribution of $150 million. This will preserve the two-thirds Federal, one-third local matching formula.

We are now undertaking to achieve the local matching arrangements. The President's proposal provides sufficient lead time to allow for the necessary legal actions. At the same time, it affords ample protection to the Federal Government.

We are most encouraged by the President's proposal. It promises to provide the means of fulfillment of the objective which the Congress and the metropolitan community has sought for well into two decades. We pledge that with your continued assistance, Metro will be built--built on schedule--and built with the qualities which will encourage its maximum use and to a standard worthy of the Nation's Capital.

I think I would be somewhat remiss if I didn't take this opportunity to commend the seven Maryland and Virginia Compact participants upon their faith and dedication to the transit objective. For despite every set back and every delay, they have steadfastly supported the Regional Transit goal with their tax dollars. As of today they have contributed $96 million in construction costs and $11 million in administrative expenses to the project. And what makes this even more impressive is that nearly all of these dollars are being spent on a system which will not provide any substantial service to them until well into 1975.

Again, Mr. Chairman, we are pleased to be with you today. We are grateful for your past assistance and proud of our accomplishments thus far. Before turning to General Graham, I will be happy to answer any questions which you may have at this point.

STATEMENT OF
JACKSON GRAHAM, GENERAL MANAGER
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority is happy to present its plan for fiscal year 1972. I shall endeavor to be brief and will be pleased to elaborate to any extent you find desirable.

Last year the Congress approved in H.R. 17755, in addition to $180 million for fiscal 1971, an advance appropriation of $150 million for the Federal share for fiscal 1972. This action has allowed the Authority to better schedule its construction program and also assure the participating local governments of the availability of most of the Federal matching share. The President has included $38,011,000 as a supplemental amount to the 1972 budget. Favorable action by the Congress will permit the local governments to arrange their finances, particularly by the sale of bonds, to allow payments in accordance with the capital contributions agreements which they have executed with the Authority.

Thus, the budget estimates for fiscal 1972 are built upon the assumption that the supplemental estimate requesting the appropriation of the District of Columbia share for 1971 will be approved. The Authority is proceeding upon this assumption for the need for such financial support is necessary if further serious financial problems are to be avoided. We are most hopeful that the Congress will continue its encouragement and assistance to the transit objective at this critical time.

Here, it may be well to spell out the financial support which the program has received to date. Prior to fiscal 1971, construction funds in the amount of $274.2 million were made available; $182.9 million from the Federal Government; $51.3 million from the District of Columbia; $23.2 million from Maryland and $16.8 million from Virginia. During fiscal 1971, Maryland has contributed $31.4 million; Virginia $24.6 million, and the Federal Government $112 million of the appropriated $180 million to match those amounts on a two-thirds Federal one-third local formula. In addition, the Secretary of Transportation has

loaned the Authority $57 million. These actions have provided a total of $499.2 million to the Authority.

Nearly all of the funds thus provided have been committed. Contracts have been let in the amount of $180 million and $207 million are either now advertised or approved for advertisement. Final design contracts in the amount of $50 million have been awarded. $58 million has been committed for the acquisition of real estate and easements and the balance, $4 million, is allocated to direct project management.

So, as the Chairman of the Board of Directors has indicated, it has been a busy year. And we shall have to keep busy to meet the schedule before us. Our goal still remains the completion of the system in 1979.

In order to match the $188 million which the President has included in his budget estimates for fiscal 1972 the eight participating local governments have committed themselves through a contractual agreement for $94 million. An additional $3 million has been included in the District of Columbia budget estimate to cover the cost of a change in the Mid-City route alinement which the District requested to conform to its plans for rebuilding the center city. This, together with its contractual commitment of $35,308,000 brings the District of Columbia share for 1972 to $38,308,000.

Looking ahead, for fiscal 1973, the local governments have contracted for matching payments of $87,161,000.

As a part of my statement I have provided a series of maps which portray the schedule of design, construction and the operational phases of the system. It may be helpful to refer to them at this point.

The first indicates the final design program scheduled for 1972. A total of $44.2 million is programed for engineering and design. These additional contracts will provide for the completion of most of the final design of the District of Columbia segments of the Regional System and the movement of design well out into the Maryland and Virginia suburbs. They will include approximately 20 miles of transit facilities along the Greenbelt, L'Enfant/Pentagon River Crossing, Interstate 66 and Backlick Road routes.

The second map shows the main land acquisition program for 1972. $33.2 million is included for the acquisition of rights-of-way, entrances, and sites for support facilities involving 19 project units, thus keeping pace with the design program.

The next maps indicate the progress of our construction program. With the $317 million program for 1972, approximately 22 miles of additional transit facilities will be awarded or advertised. These contracts when combined with the construction financed in prior years will result in substantial progress along the several routes of the system, as follows:

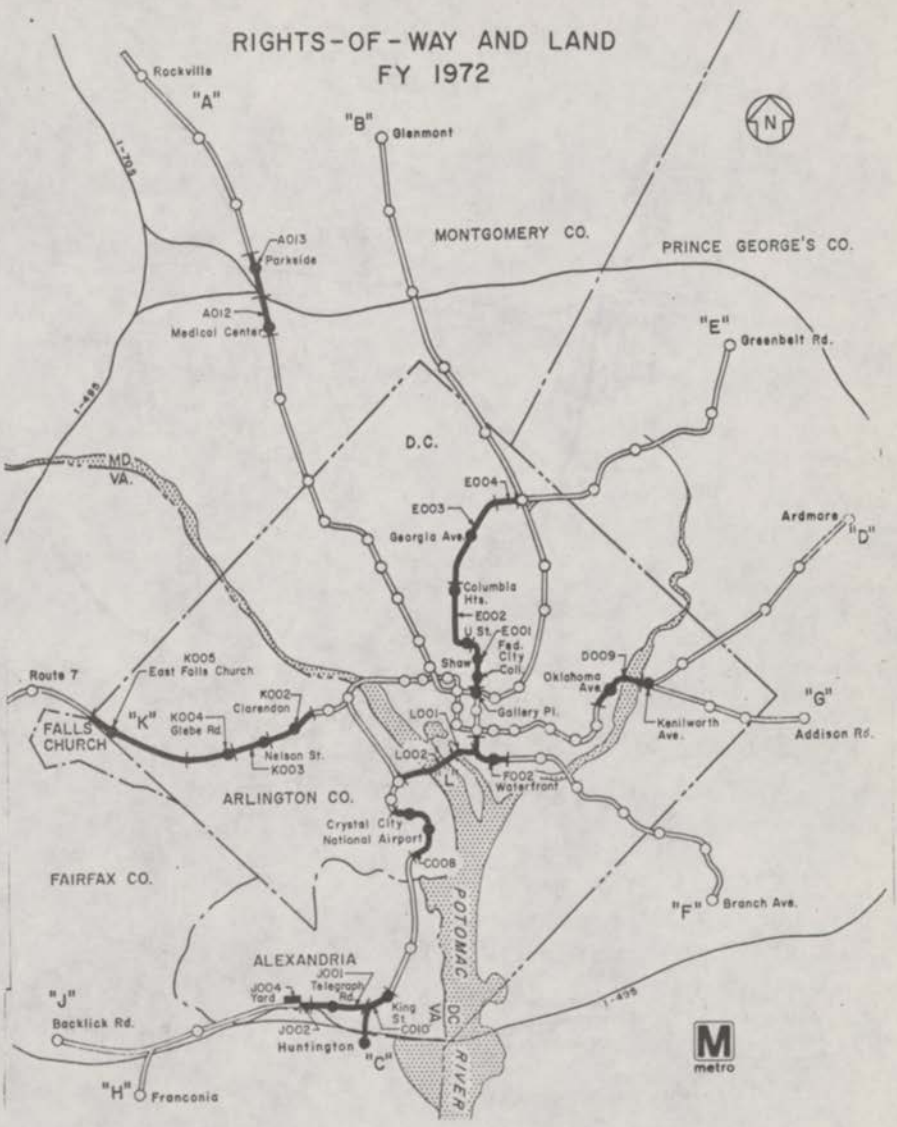
- Along the Glenmont route from Metro Center to Silver Spring.
- Along the Rockville route from Metro Center to the National Institutes of Health.
- Along the Huntington route from Metro Center to Monroe Street in Alexandria.
- Along the entire Ardmore route.
- Work will also be starting on the Branch and the Interstate 66 routes.

All in all, 26 construction and 6 stage contracts are involved. The latter provide for escalators, trackwork, communications and automatic train control equipment, substation and traction power installations, and station furnishings.

Now to place this all in better perspective, the maps showing the schedule of eight operational phases are provided. I will not dwell upon them, but you will observe that initial train operation is scheduled for December 1973, with all of the District of Columbia portion except the Mid-City route in operation in fall of 1975. In June of 1978, all of the District of Columbia will be served.

Mr. Chairman, the schedule we have set is a tough one. We have deliberately made it so. For our goal is to build a system as fast as it can reasonably be done. First, because the metropolitan area needs it and we all want to bring it into being. Second, because in this way we build it more economically. In the pursuit of these goals, we believe that we are being responsive to the desire of the Congress that we get on with this task. With your help we will meet the challenge.

DESIGN PROJECTS
FY 1972
Rockville
"A"
"B"
Glenmont
I-270E
MONTGOMERY CO.
PRINCE GEORGE'S CO.
"E"
Greenbelt Rd.
I-495
D.C.
MD.
VA.
E004
E005
Chillum
Port Totten
E003
Georgia Ave.
Ardmore
"D"
Columbia Hts.
E002
U St.
E001
Shaw
Federal City College
K006
Route 7
K008
(Yard)
K005
East Falls Church
"K"
FALLS CHURCH
"G"
Addison Rd.
L001
L002
F002
Waterfront
ARLINGTON CO.
FAIRFAX CO.
"F"
Branch Ave.
POTOMAC RIVER
ALEXANDRIA
"J"
Backlick Rd.
J002
Van Dorn
I-495
Huntington
"C"
"H"
Franconia
M
metro



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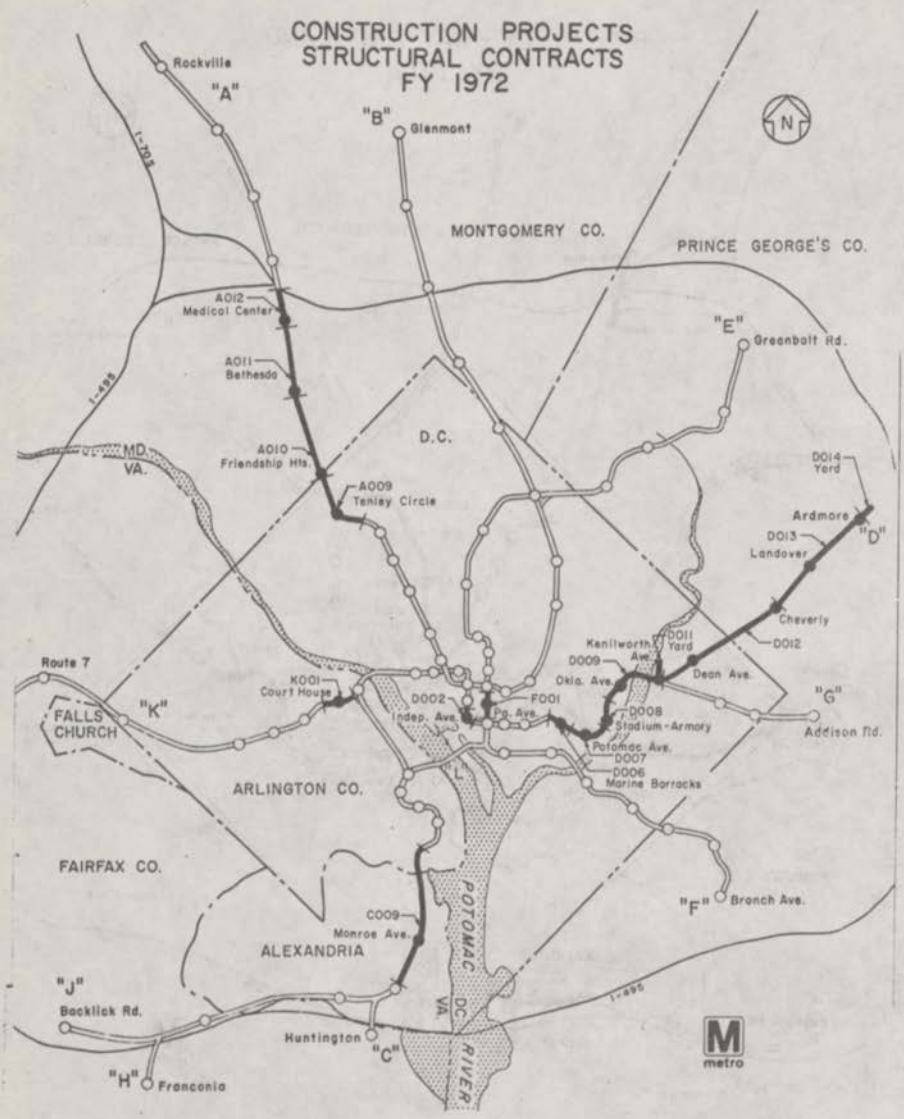
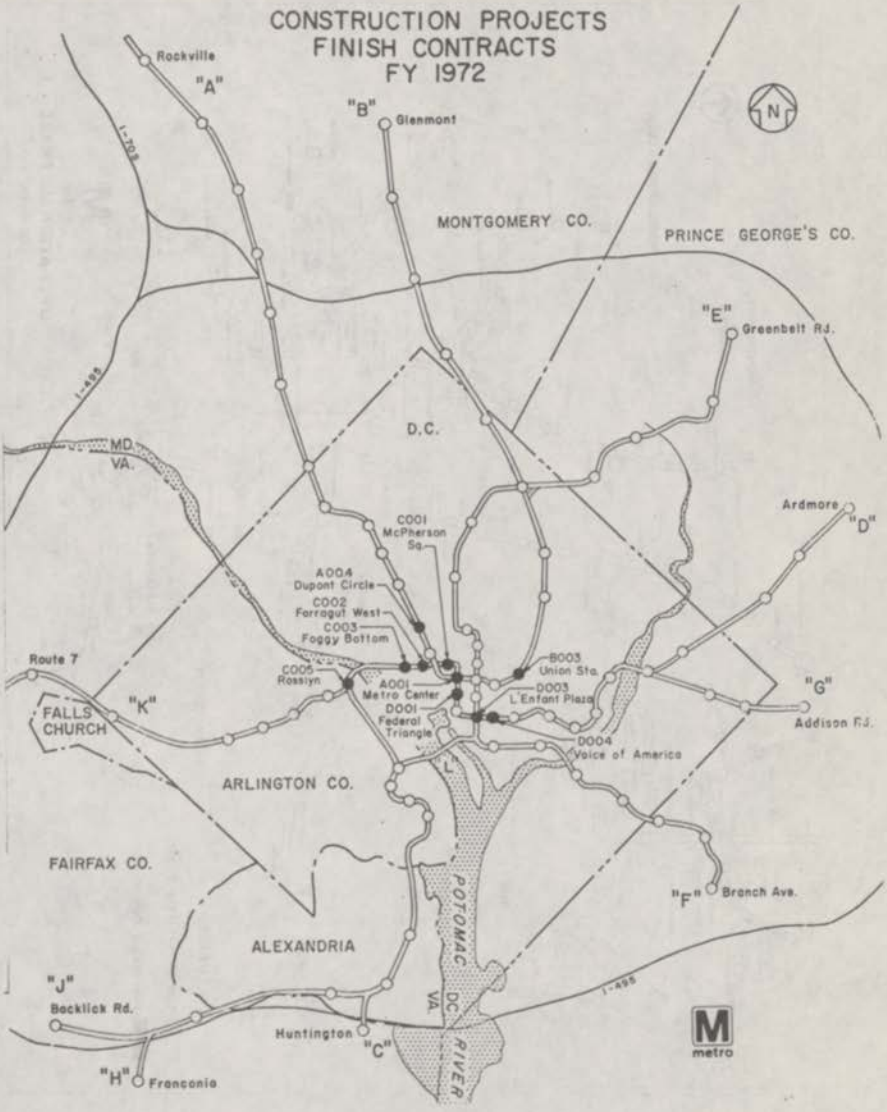

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
STRUCTURAL CONTRACTS
FY 1972
Rockville
"A"
"B"
Glenmont
I-270
MONTGOMERY CO.
PRINCE GEORGE'S CO.
A012
Medical Center
A011
Bethesda
A010
Friendship Hts.
A009
Tenley Circle
I-495
MD.
VA.
D.C.
"E"
Greenbelt Rd.
D014
Yard
Ardmore
"D"
D013
Landover
Cheverly
D012
D011
Yard
Kenilworth Ave.
D009
Okla. Ave.
Dean Ave.
"G"
Addison Rd.
Route 7
K001
Court House
FALLS CHURCH
"K"
D002
Indep. Ave.
F001
Pa. Ave.
D008
Stadium-Armory
Potomac Ave.
D007
D006
Marine Barracks
ARLINGTON CO.
FAIRFAX CO.
C009
Monroe Ave.
ALEXANDRIA
POTOMAC RIVER
DC
VA.
"F"
Branch Ave.
"J"
Backlick Rd.
Huntington
"C"
"H"
Franconia
I-395
N
M
metro


CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
FINISH CONTRACTS
FY 1972
Rockville
"A"
"B"
Glenmont
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I-270
MONTGOMERY CO.
PRINCE GEORGE'S CO.
"E"
Greenbelt Rd.
I-495
MD.
VA.
D.C.
Ardmore
"D"
C001
McPherson Sq.
A004
Dupont Circle
C002
Farragut West
C003
Foggy Bottom
B003
Union Sta.
Route 7
C005
Rossiyn
A001
Metro Center
D003
L'Enfant Plaza
"G"
FALLS CHURCH
"K"
D001
Federal Triangle
Addison Rd.
D004
Voice of America
ARLINGTON CO.
FAIRFAX CO.
"F"
Branch Ave.
POTOMAC
ALEXANDRIA
"J"
Backlick Rd.
Huntington
"C"
VA.
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RIVER
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"H"
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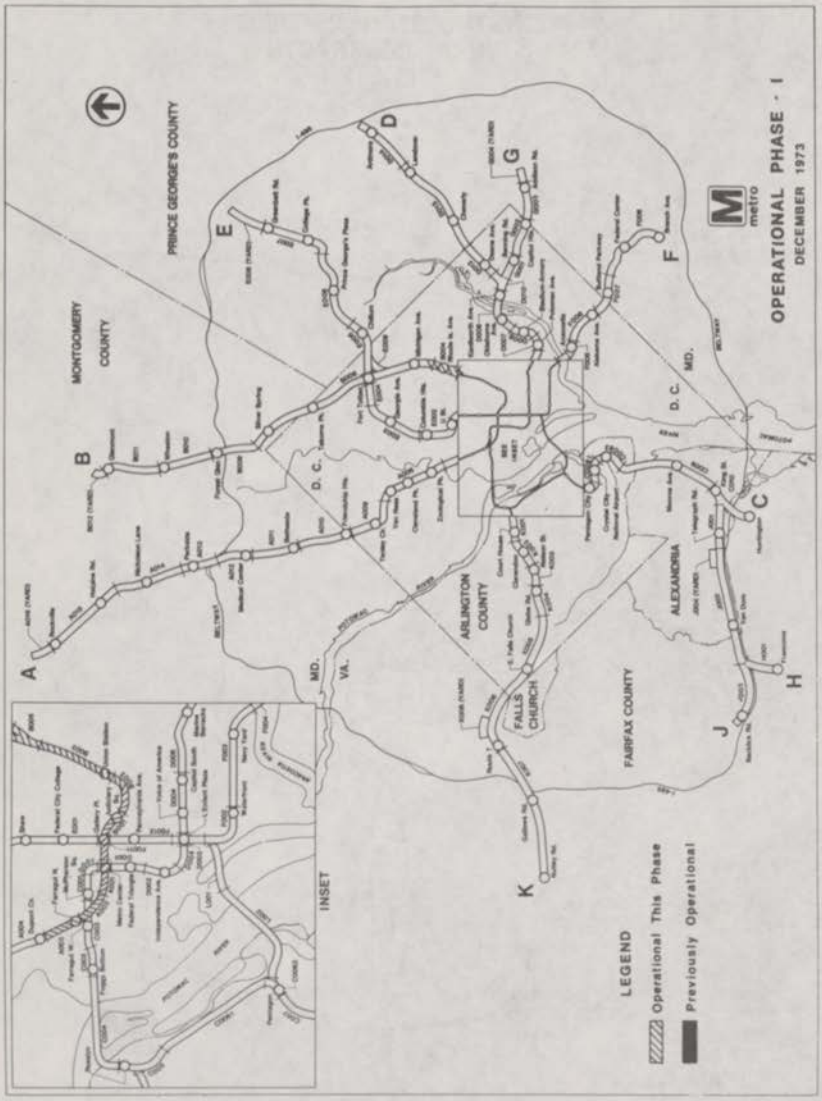
OPERATIONAL PHASE - I
DECEMBER 1973
metro
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
ARLINGTON COUNTY
FAIRFAX COUNTY
ALEXANDRIA
FALLS CHURCH
D. C.
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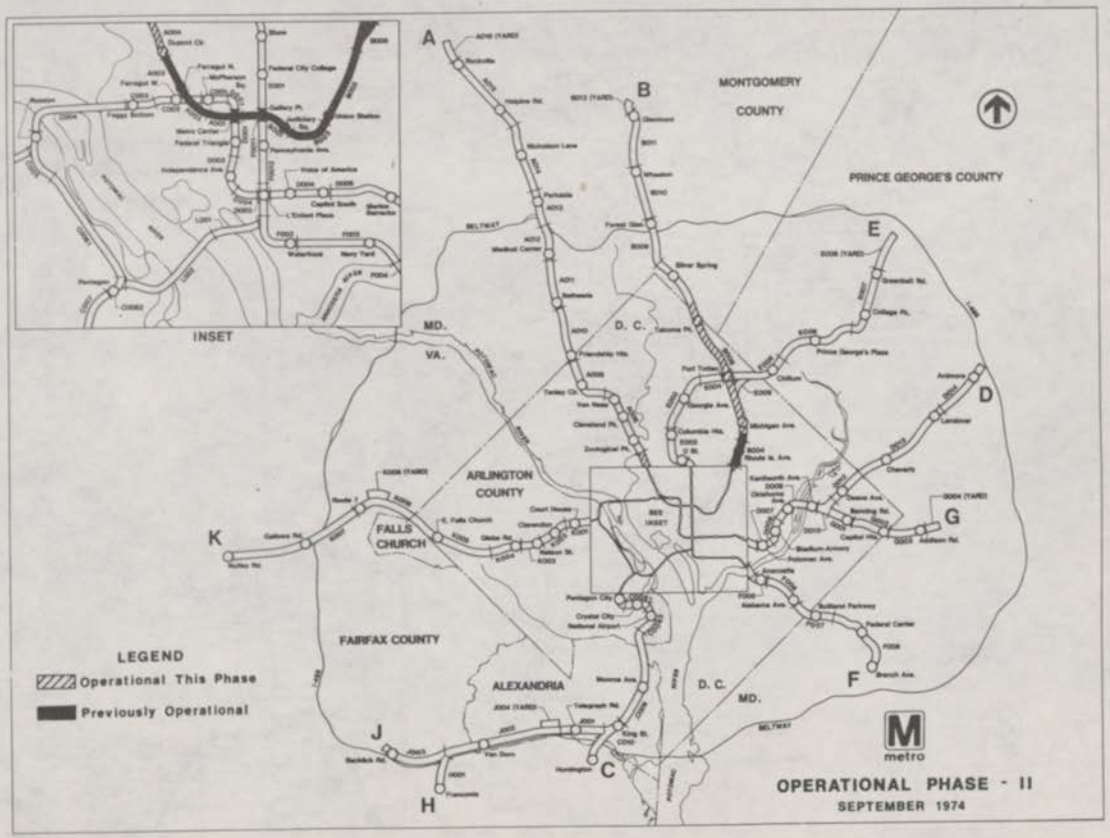
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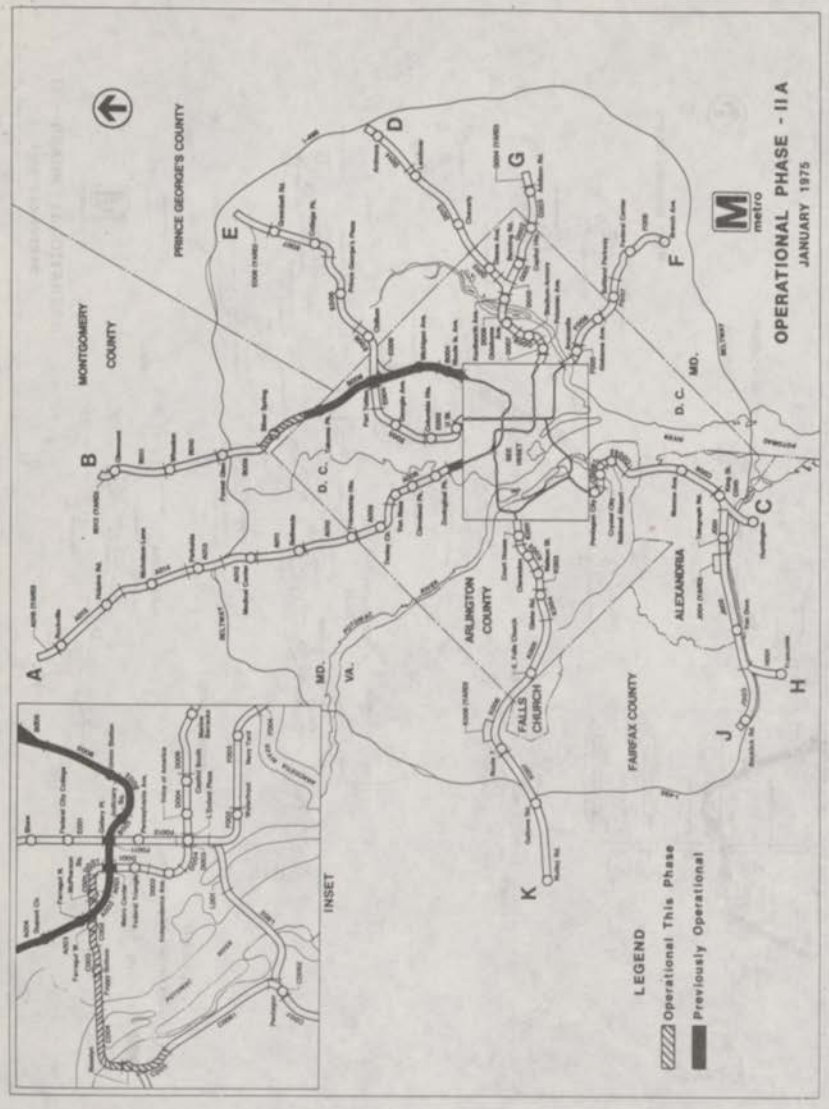
OPERATIONAL PHASE - II
SEPTEMBER 1974


OPERATIONAL PHASE - II A
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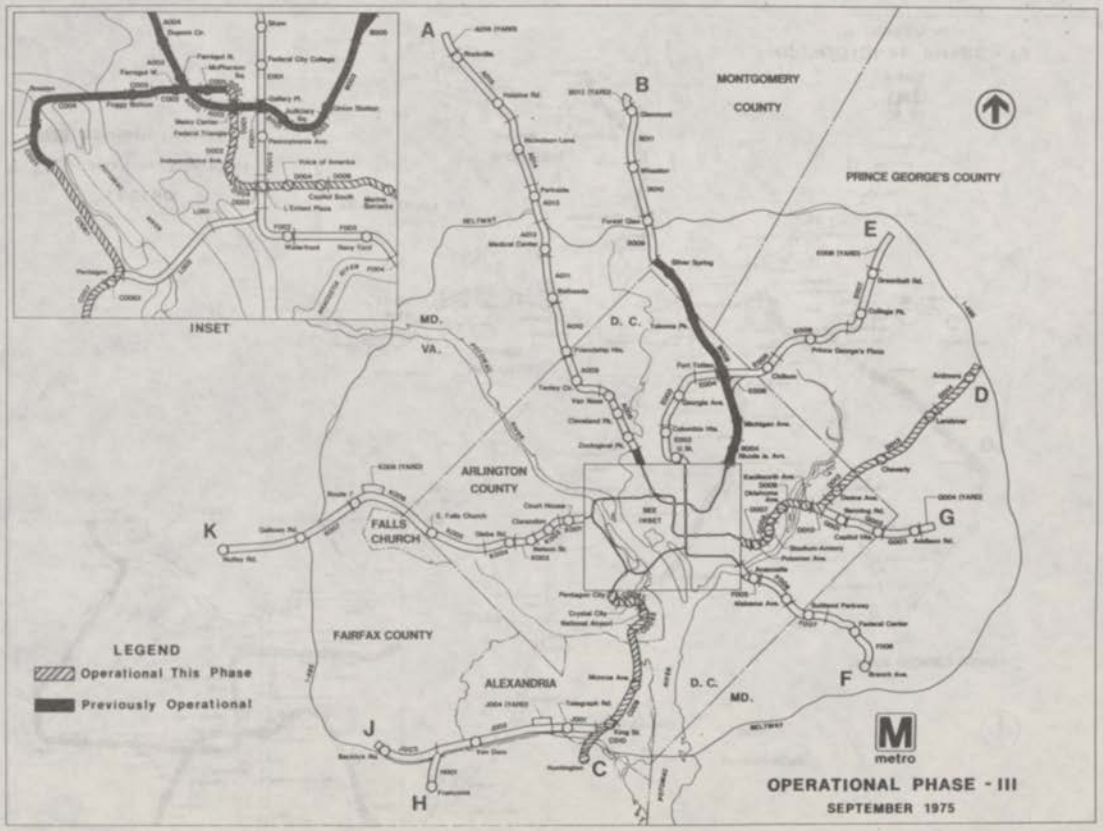
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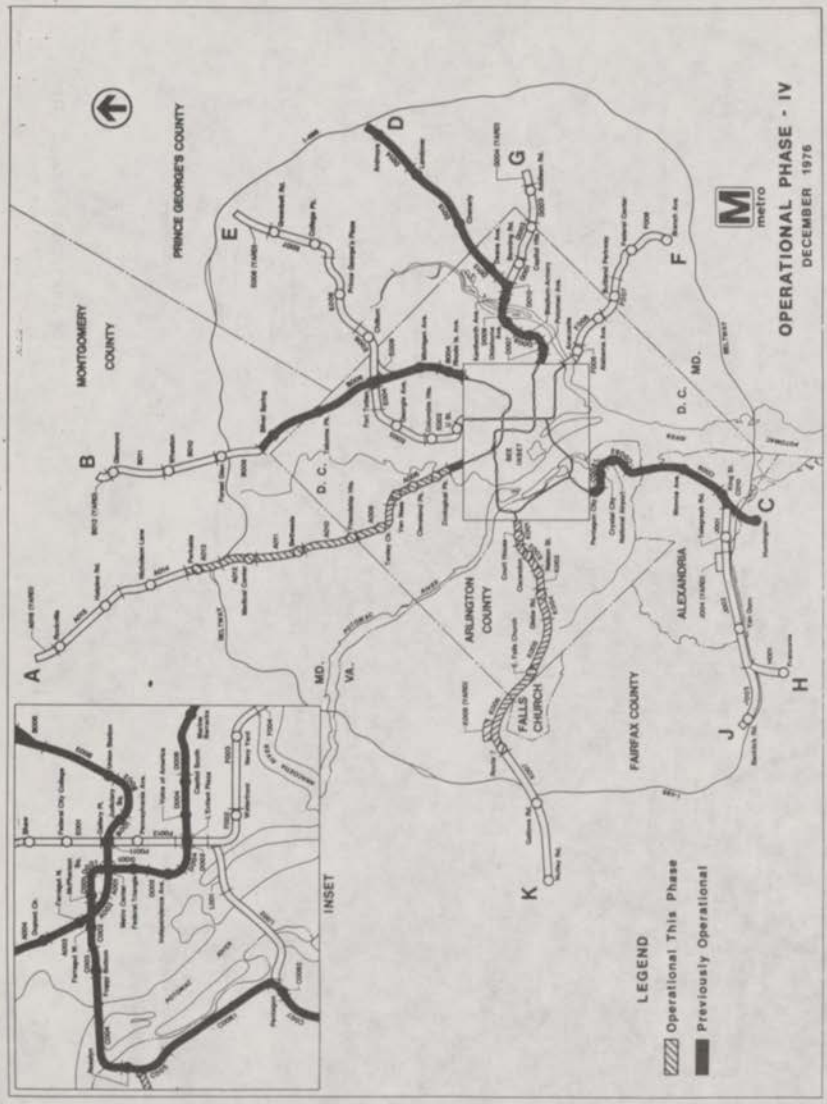
OPERATIONAL PHASE - III
SEPTEMBER 1975


OPERATIONAL PHASE - IV
DECEMBER 1976
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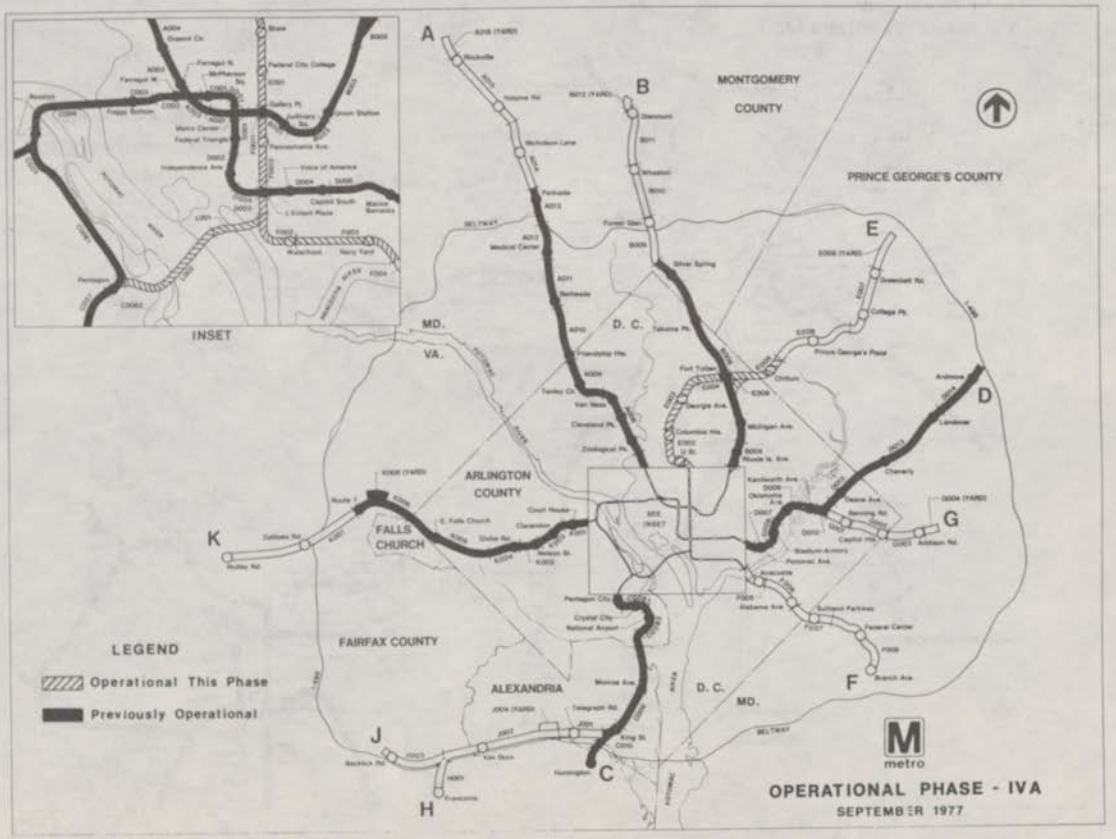
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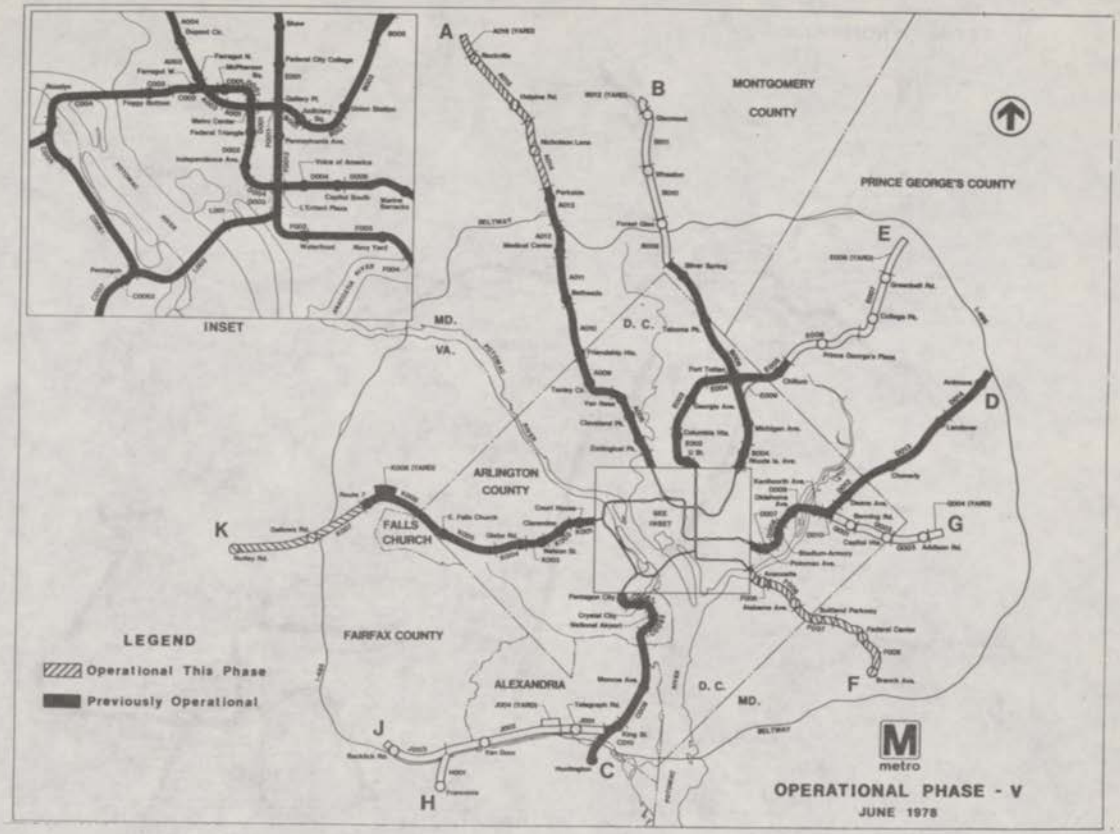
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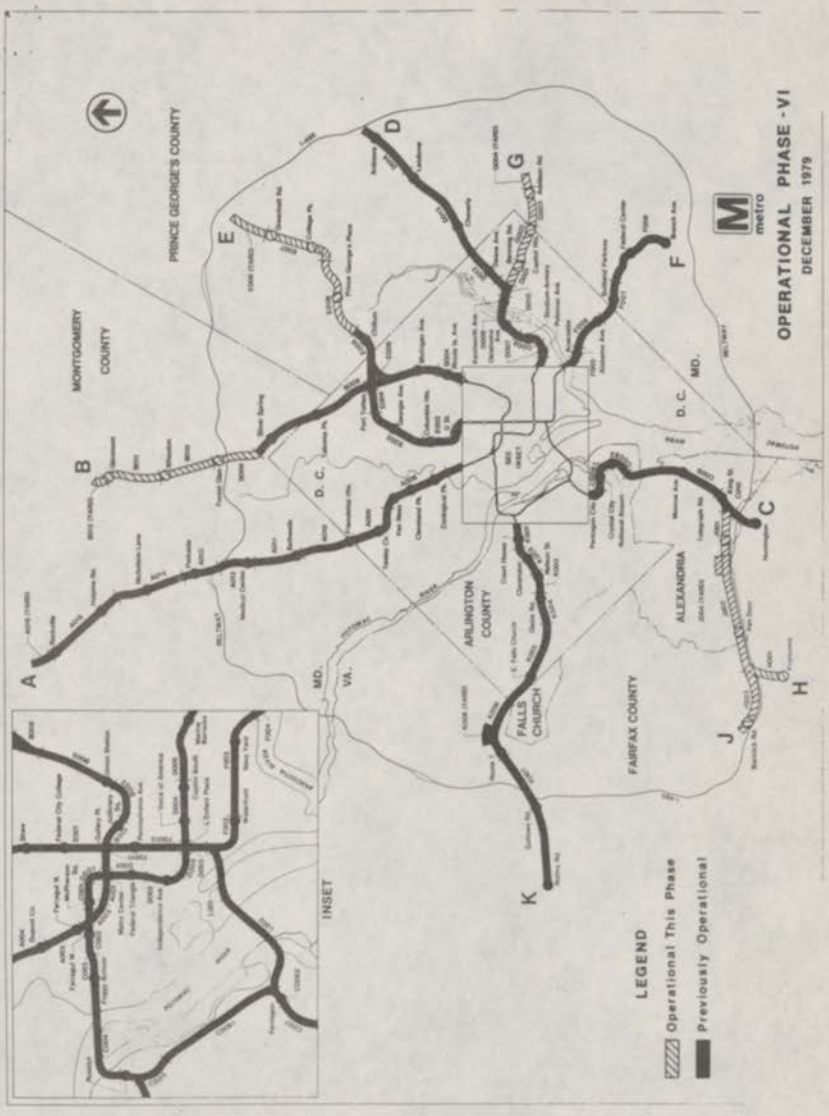
OPERATIONAL PHASE - V
JUNE 1978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OPERATIONAL PHASE - VI
DECEMBER 1979
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WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

STATEMENT OF JOHN E. KESTER, DEPUTY CHIEF

ACCOMPANIED BY:
DAN M. WATT, CHIEF
MARGARET PRESCOTT, BUDGET OFFICER

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator INOUYE. Welcome, sir. Would you identify yourself.

Mr. KESTER. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. My name is John Kester. I am Deputy Chief of the Washington Aqueduct.

On my left is Mr. Dan Watt, Chief of the Washington Aqueduct, and on my right is Miss Prescott, our Budget Officer.

Senator INOUYE. You are going through the training period to take over.

Mr. KESTER. You remembered; yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I notice that you have a total amount of $2,295,000. Are there any changes to report?

Mr. KESTER. We have no changes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. You are one of the few departments not reporting changes.

SHOPS AND STOREHOUSES, DALECARLIA

Could you give us a brief description of your shops and storehouses, Dalecarlia?

Mr. KESTER. Mr. Chairman, it is Project 35–105. The first funds were appropriated in 1964 for a preliminary survey. Now, the total project is $2.9 million.

This project has been deferred in the last 2 fiscal years and we are now quite ready to proceed with the final construction of the building.

The shops and storehouses project will replace existing facilities which are now situated across MacArthur Boulevard on the reservoir side, near Dalecarlia Reservoir. We have been asked by the Committee on Certification of the District of Columbia Water Supply to relocate industry type facillties off the watershed of the reservoir to protect the water supply.

In addition, the existing buildings are old buildings, wooden type or sheet metal type, World War II surplus buildings. And the sheet metal machine shop is a 1949 building. We have deferred maintenance on these buildings since approximately 1968 to conserve funds, knowing we would soon have a replacement shop facilities across the road near the waterplant and adjacent to the waterplant.

FINALIZATION OF PLANS

Senator INOUYE. Have you finalized your plans?

Mr. KESTER. Yes, sir. Our site plans and preliminary building plans have been approved by the National Capital Planning Commission.

Our final construction drawings will be completed this June.

Senator INOUYE. So the amount involved is affirmed?

Mr. KESTER. The amount is firm at this time.

Senator INOUYE. I have no further questions, unless there is something to add, sir.

Thank you very much, sir.

STUDY ON INCINERATOR NO. 5

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Coppie.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to speak very briefly to three areas.

First, yesterday during my testimony you made a request for the paper of Mr. Jeff Miller, the Yale senior, who has done a study concerning Incinerator No. 5.

Senator INOUYE. I appreciate it very much. We just received the paper.

Mr. COPPIE. I am pleased that is now before the committee for its consideration.

Senator INOUYE. Do you object if this document is made a part of the record?

I asked Mr. Jackson to furnish this committee with a memo to counter Mr. Miller's statement, sentence by sentence, if necessary.

Mr. COPPIE. I believe there is a statement that is included with that Miller statement, from Mr. Jackson, concerning his response to the Miller paper. But perhaps it should be supplemented by additional information.

Senator INOUYE. Would you object if it is made a part of the record?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I would want to ask the Deputy Mayor. I am inclined to think he would not care if it is in the record, as long as the appropriation justification is provided.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

(The information appears on p. 1183.)

Mr. COPPIE. We will advise this committee as to his wishes.

PRIORITY LISTING OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Second, yesterday morning you did ask for District priorities concerning the District's capital improvement program.

The report at that time was that the priorities be made available to the committee. It is my understanding, yesterday afternoon, as a result of the discussion with Mr. Corletta, that the priorities that we have prepared were not consistent with what the committee wants in the way of priority listings from the District Government.

In terms of the specific priority listings that the committee wants, we are not prepared today to provide that information. We will be prepared to provide it prior to the markup.

The priority listings that we had prepared, I am pleased to say, I think are a step in the right direction.

Senator INOUYE. The listing will be by projects, will it not?

Mr. COPPIE. It will be by projects but it is my understanding you want it listed by number, priority listing. That will have to be developed. We are providing information to you today which represents our best judgment at this time concerning priorities by category. That will be supplemented at a later time with additional information.

CHANGES IN CAPITAL PROGRAM: PRESIDENT'S TRANSMITTAL

The third area I want to speak to is the area of change in our capital program.

The President's transmittal yesterday contains our capital program for the 1972 fiscal year. Every agency has been authorized to speak to that program and the detailed justification.

Now, it is my understanding there has been an expression of concern on the part of the committee relative to certain changes offered this morning. Those changes were not shared with me prior to the time they were shared with the committee, and it is my understanding they were not shared with the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor.

I am not responding to this morning's suggested criticism as such. I am merely saying we are committed to the program that was transmitted yesterday and I regret any problem which did develop this morning for the committee in the way of changes that were presented by an operating department.

Senator INOUYE. Am I to conclude from your statement that this committee should disregard the changes requested this morning?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I would say unless the project was volunteered in the way of a cost reduction, if they were volunteering cost reduction information——

Senator INOUYE. None were cost reductions, you may be assured.

Mr. COPPIE. Well, the answer to the question I would consider as yes.

Senator INOUYE. Just disregard them?

Mr. COPPIE. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

CATEGORY PRIORITY LISTING

Senator INOUYE. There is a problem of time here, Mr. Coppie. I am certain you are aware of this. When do you think the priority listing will be made available? We would like to prepare some preliminary markups before more formal markup is done by the subcommittee, hopefully sometime this week or at the latest next week.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, we are going to provide to the committee today a priority listing by category. There will be three categories that we are including.

Category 1 includes major construction and other projects that are most important for the adequate delivery of public services in accordance with the overall program needs of the city.

Category 2 projects are selected on the basis of providing a necessary permanent improvement to an existing structure and includes equipment funding to make a facility fully usable.

Category 3 projects are selected on the basis of modernizing, replacing, or adding to, an existing facility in use.

Under each category, projects are in agency order as reflected in table 3, District of Columbia capital improvements program; projects in progress as of February 23, 1971.

REQUESTED PRIORITY LISTING

Now, I understand, based on the information as presented to me, that this does not reflect what the committee wants in the way of priority listings, detailed priority listings from the District Government. That the priority listings that the committee does want will

require an additional effort on our part and we will have it before the committee just as quickly as possible.

Senator INOUYE. Would you say by this weekend?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, we will go to work on it immediately. It does involve not only staff work but also policy judgments on the part of the Mayor. It will be our effort to have it to you by this weekend.

Senator INOUYE. On behalf of the committee, I would like to thank you, Mr. Coppie, for your cooperation, and the way you handle our requests with dispatch.

Mr. COPPIE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Please note that we appreciate it very much.

Mr. COPPIE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator INOUYE. This concludes the formal presentation by Government witnesses. At 2:30 this afternoon we will hear public testimony. As of this moment we have 26 citizens of the District of Columbia desirous of presenting their views. So may I suggest that Government officials be present, Mr. Coppie, in case they want to present a rebuttal to some of the criticisms that may be levied at the District Government?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, you have requested a spokesman from each department be here this afternoon, and they will be here.

At the request of the Mayor, I am asked to say to you that he would request that departmental representatives only be responsive to questions from you.

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

So this hearing will be recessed until 2:30 this afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2:30 p.m.)

(Afternoon Session, 2:45 O'Clock, Tuesday, April 20, 1971)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Nondepartmental Witnesses

PRIOR HEARINGS AND PERSONAL UNDERTAKINGS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

Senator Inouye. The hearing will please come to order.

May I first at the outset express my apologies for being late. We had a vote scheduled at 2:30 this afternoon, and I decided I should exercise my Senate responsibilities and cast my vote.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have now completed nearly 4 weeks of detailed hearings on the 1972 budgets of the District of Columbia's operating agencies. Tomorrow we will conclude with an overall wrap-up by Mayor Washington.

Throughout the hearings I have tried to develop the broadest possible base of information by personal interviews, on-site inspections, telephone calls, listening to citizen complaints, and, in several instances, by special presentation in formal hearings of such groups as Federal City College students, police privates, and drug addicts.

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

It is now entirely appropriate that we should hear from individual citizens and their spokesmen.

I am mindful that those who are with us today—unlike Government witnesses—have come at their own expense. Most are here at considerable personal inconvenience, and in the majority of cases the witnesses have personally prepared and typed the testimony to be presented.

Unfortunately (and I say this most regretfully), as you have been advised, there is a time limitation of 5 minutes for each outside witness. If this limitation precludes the delivery of your entire statement, or if you elect to summarize, the remainder—if generally conforming to the committee's guidelines—will be printed in the hearing record in full; otherwise, it will be retained in the committee files and made available to other committee members prior to markup of this measure.

For some order of presentation, witnesses have been grouped into general subject areas and a listing of your order of appearance has been circulated in the audience so that you may anticipate when you will be called.

Let me extend to each of you a most cordial welcome.

58-979 O—71—pt. 2——30

STATEMENT OF JOHN RUDDER

ESTABLISHMENT OF METERS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAXICABS

Senator INOUYE. I note that our first witness is Mr. John Rudder, who will speak on the subject of the establishment of the meter system for District of Columbia taxicabs. Mr. Rudder, welcome to the committee, sir.

Mr. RUDDER. Thank you very much, Senator Inouye.

On behalf of the District of Columbia taxi drivers, I wish to express gratitude for this great privilege and honor of addressing you and this committee. With me are the vice president and business agent. Now, to my statement.

Senator Inouye, members of the committee, fellow cabdrivers, and friends, and potential passengers:

My name is John Rudder and I am president of the United Brotherhood of District of Columbia Taxi Drivers. This group is very unique, composed of black, white, interracial, the prototype that any city would like to have.

This organization, the sole independent labor union of taxi drivers in the Washington area, has but one purpose—to insure the best possible service to the taxi-riding public in Washington and its environs. This can only be done by the liberation of the taxi drivers through legal, legislative, and other lawful means, from the avaricious, vicious, and immoral business and political thugs and leeches who have turned this very essential service involving 13,000 conscientious, industrious men and women into an economic frankensteinian monster. This industry, of which our great city should be proud, is today the object of bitter criticism, ridicule, and derision, most of which is well justified. The poor white and black are constantly being passed up by taxi drivers and there are many other bases of criticism.

It is with great hope that we call upon you, Senator Inouye, and the members of your subcommittee to understand our great need and gratitude for being granted the opportunity and privilege of appearing before you.

Bogged down as we are in the quagmire of confusion, desperation and frustration in attempting to secure recognition, a letter from your subcommittee has been of tremendous morale value to the entire industry.

We have applied to the Mayor's office and the City Council and with the notable exception of Councilman Philip Daugherty we have been shunned aside.

We have sent hundreds of letters to various labor unions, foundations, businessmen, and insurance companies in an appeal for help and have received only one favorable response, and that was by a used car dealer, Royal Motors, who offered us their own building for our purposes.

Our deepest appreciation to Royal Motors.

Now, as to our testimony: There is an old adage attributed to a great American of African descent—Mr. Frederick Douglas:

"One may not get everything he pays for but he certainly pays for everything he gets," which broken down simply means that the people of the District of Columbia are paying for part-time service

because the majority of the drivers here are part-time, upwards to 85 percent are part-time. And this causes quite a bit of inconvenience.

Taxi driving should be a full-time proposition. Legislation relief in this area is an absolute necessity if the public is to be provided with good service.

Now, to the meter. During the depression years, a rider was placed on an appropriation bill barring installation or further use of meters in the District of Columbia fare structure. Not having a legislative history of this particular act at my disposal, my assumption is that the rider was to guarantee an adequate income for the taxi drivers and guarantee service for the taxi-riding public in the District. However, those days, I hope, are gone forever, and there is no longer any reason why there must be a rider barring meters on taxis in the District.

The very definition of a taxi according to Webster is "A motor vehicle for hire that carries passengers and registers fares by means of a taxi meter or automatic register." So the name itself suggests an installation of a meter. There are other reasons which I will go into later.

The case for meters is so apparent that it begs the question of sanity to think otherwise.

Granted, it may not be feasible—and I say this because we are members of the community and we happen to know that the people of this city at this point do not want meters, because they feel that it would cause economic disadvantages. However, to bar the use of meters by legislative fiat, as to what is happening today, I think is an act of political tyranny. We should have that right.

I have had the pleasure, Mr. Inouye, of having you in my taxi, I think your first day in the city.

Senator INOUYE. My God.

Mr. RUDDER. I thank you again for the tip you gave me. It was beautiful. [Laughter.]

I am certain you would have been much happier if there had been a meter.

Finally, even though our membership represents a sum total of 2,000 years of driving taxis in Washington, and even though our members—many of whom have college degrees in various disciplines—we have teachers, sociologists, and so forth—we cannot—due to our family obligations—develop the type of study that this committee is entitled to before it can make legislative action on the elimination of "free rides," which results from not having a meter.

We are beseeching you to ask Public Service Commission Chairman George Avery to use funds which he has available, I believe, left over from previous study assessments, to conduct such a study.

Again, I want to thank you very much, sir. If you have any questions my business agent, Mr. Watson, will fill in for you. Thank you.

(The exhibit follows:)

THE MAIN THINGS THAT ARE DETRIMENTAL TO THE TAXI INDUSTRY AND DEFINITELY NEED CHANGING ARE

1. Lack of limitation on number of taxis (P.U.C. licenses issued).
2. Unreasonable fare structure (zones rather than meters used as a basis for fees).

3. Too many part-time drivers. This includes foreign students, those who use cabs mainly for their own convenience and transportation, those who do not do work with cabs sufficiently, etc., to justify the licensing of the cabs.
4. I.D. cards too easily obtained by those who enjoy special privileges, those sponsored by taxi schools and others.
5. No workmens compensation. This means that whenever a driver is ill or injured, he must rely on whatever means otherwise available. (Donations from others, which is a very embarassing situation. This situation does not exist in any other field).
6. No unemployment compensation. If a driver does not work through no fault of his own he has no definite means of survival.
7. Lack of any welfare and pension plan. This results in drivers who become too old to work having to rely solely on social security payments. Lack of reasonable incomes results in low S.S. payments because such payments are figured on contributions from income. The welfare plan is necessary to provide a suitable income for a driver who is incapacitated for any reason.
8. Lack of a system whereby the P.S.C. or W.M.A.T.C. can determine the exact income of the drivers. This information is necessary whenever requests for increases in fares must be justified.

INCOME OF CAB DRIVERS

Senator INOUYE. Will you provide for the committee the study information on comparative incomes of full-time cab drivers, say in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, and New York?

Mr. RUDDER. Yes, sir; I am prepared to do that. I might mention to the distinguished Senator, President Nixon appointed a group known as the Council of Economic Advisers, and in last Wednesday's Star a report dealing with the taxi situation in Washington recommended immediate freeze on licensing.

They compared our city with New York. They suggest we have too many cabs here not operating. And the reason for this is, in New York licenses are frozen and they are not in Washington. We have indiscriminate, almost promiscuous, relief of licenses to any qualified driver. But I will be prepared to do what you suggest, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I believe Mr. Avery is here.

Mr. AVERY. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. You have heard your fellow citizen level a few charges. What are your views on the meters versus the zoning?

Mr. AVERY. Well, I feel—I stated this publicly on a number of occasions—that the rider should be eliminated. Not because I have reached the conclusion that the meter is a better system than the zoning system, but it seems to me that we, the Public Service Commission as a regulatory agency for the taxicab industry in the District, should be able to make that determination.

I take it you are familiar with the language of the rider which says we may not expend any funds to investigate that question. In the absence of that investigation, I really have no opinion, not indeed do I think I should have any opinion, as to whether the meter or the zoning system is better.

I do know, despite the fact that Mr. Rudder said it is universally wanted in the taxicab industry, there is a large segment of the industry—I do not know whether any spokesmen is here before you today—who wants to keep the zoning system. On the other hand, there is another large segment that feels as Mr. Rudder does, that they should have meters.

I think the only way you can reach an intelligent answer to that question is to have a thorough investigation of the subject by a regulatory body that is charged with the responsibility. Since 1932 or 1933, that has been prevented by the insertion of the rider.

I have always felt, simply because it seems to me that kind of determination should be made by the local government rather than the Congress, that the rider should be eliminated.

We have done two things. First of all, you never take a position as to whether we should or should not have meters because it seems to me that only should be done after the investigation. Second, we have not taken an active role in pushing the elimination of the rider, the reason for that being that it seemed inappropriate to us to do so. Because automatically, it seems to me, if you are pushing for elimination of it you are indicating that you think it ought to be changed.

It seemed to be rather appropriate for us when asked as we have been today, to state our position, to leave it to others in the industry and in the District Government, to take the active role in suggesting to the Congress the positive role of taking the first step that the rider should be eliminated.

That, in a nutshell, is my position on the existence of the rider itself.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any answer to Mr. Rudder's complaint that there are too many cab drivers?

Mr. AVERY. I don't know, Senator, the answer to that. I don't have any firm answer to that.

I do know this, I feel very strongly that the city of Washington is extremely fortunate in having excellent cab service. I am told constantly, I get letters on it, I am told by people who are here in town that I run into, that Washington has the best service in the country that they have seen. It is easier to get a cab, the service is generally pleasanter in terms of disposition of the cab driver than in any city people are familiar with.

Now, when you talk about meters and talk about limitations, the first thing that comes to my mind, because I am originally from that part of the country, is New York City, where they have both of those. I have been a rider in New York City cabs all of my life, and I think we do a better job here than they do in New York. For that reason, I have some question in my mind about limitations.

There are other social implications that I think are very important in this question of limitations. The cab industry here has provided—I have talked to many of the cab drivers—wonderful opportunities for many people in this town to drive cabs part time. I have talked to people who put their children through college who never would have been able to do it, by driving cabs. People have bought homes by driving a cab part time. People who have been out of a job and wouldn't have known how else to make a living have been able to do it by driving a cab part time.

Essentially, what you have now is a business, an independent entrepeneur, a man who can make an investment in a piece of equipment and go into business for himself. There are a lot of social benefits that flow to this town from that.

So in that regard, I said I have an open mind on it, but I just throw those out. I am sure I could make a lot of equally valid arguments on the other side, that you could derive benefits from having limitations, limited entry in the business. There are many arguments made effectively on that in other cities.

But, again, I regard that as a very open question, which before the determination is made should be studied thoroughly by an agency such as the Commission, so the judgment made on it can be an informed judgment.

It is clear we do not have the power right now. Certainly, not in the PSC and probably not in the District Government to impose such a limitation. That question was negated back in the 1950's as far as the power of the Public Service Commission was concerned. I think the name of the case is *Amalgamated Taxicab Company* v. *Hayes*. It says the PSC does not have power under the present law.

Senator INOUYE. Can you enlighten the committee as to the history of this rider?

Mr. AVERY. Yes; to some extent. I dug out some old documents from the Commission files. It went on during the 1930's about 1932 or possibly 1933.

Senator INOUYE. And we have had the rider all along?

Mr. AVERY. Ever since, imposed annually. It is not a continuing thing. It is not reenacted each year as part of the appropriations process that would expire. So it would not take positive legislative action to eliminate it. All you have to do is fail to incorporate it.

Senator INOUYE. As you know, it is always placed in on the House side.

Mr. AVERY. Frankly, that has always been a mystery to me. It is always there. I have never been privy to how it gets there. Just every year, it is there. I understand it comes from the House side. I understand the Senate side has always gone along with it.

But the way that works, I guess your colleagues would know better than I do. I do not know how it gets on there every year. The history is, back in 1932, I believe it was, the Public Service Commission entered an order requiring meters in the District of Columbia. A certain segment of the industry at that time was extremely upset by that order, for reasons which I have not been able to discover definitely. You get that obliquely from some of the documents.

Senator INOUYE. If Congress authorized you permission to carry on a study to determine the advisability or feasibility of meter cabs, would you be willing to do that?

Mr. AVERY. Certainly. Mr. Rudder is correct. There is a fund available, administered by the Commission. We have the power under our statute to assess any of the utilities or other entities we regulate for the cost of investigations.

Now, we do that on a kind of ad hoc basis with the gas, electric, and telephone companies. We have a specific subject, we enter an assessment order and they pay us the money. It is a little more complicated with the taxicab industry because there are so many of them and it would be awfully hard to do on an ad hoc basis.

What we have done is on a casual basis, maybe every other year or something like that. We will assess each driver 50 cents or a dollar. He pays that at the time he obtains his license and that remains in a

fund which we use for purposes of investigations in the taxicab industry. We now have something on the order of $10,000 in that fund. I do not know the exact figure.

We have our own staff available. We could use that fund to get whatever outside assistance we need, and we certainly have the capability to conduct that investigation.

I might add, though, your question is if you authorized that. You would not have to authorize it. All you have to do is strike the rider and then we would be freed to do it. I am sure Mr. Rudder's group and probably others in the industry would be in the door the first day the rider wasn't in effect, filing a formal paper and asking us to do that, and we might do that on our own motion.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Is Mr. Hornback, president of the Action Cab Association, here?

(No response.)

Mr. RUDDER. No, sir.

Mr. AVERY. I have not seen him.

Senator INOUYE. Is Mr. Melvin Baker here?

Mr. RUDDER. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Are you speaking for all of them?

Mr. RUDDER. No; I happen to know them personally. But I am speaking for all of them.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Rudder, may I assure you that this matter will be given our very serious consideration. I, for one, find it very difficult to justify section 7 of this rider. If you are in favor of home rule, the least you can do is let the people decide for themselves.

I suppose with meters the cab rates might go up a little?

Mr. RUDDER. Yes, sir; thank you very much.

Senator INOUYE. Can I ask you how much you make a month?

Mr. RUDDER. Approximately—$500.

Senator INOUYE. And this is a full-time job?

Mr. RUDDER. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mr. RUDDER. Thank you, sir.

(The information follows:)

RESPONSE TO JOHN RUDDER ON PROBLEMS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAXICAB INDUSTRY

April 23, 1971

Statement of Jeremiah C. Waterman, Acting Chairman,
Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia

On Tuesday, April 20, 1971, Mr. John Rudder, President of the United Brotherhood of D.C. Taxi Drivers, testified before this Subcommittee with respect to a variety of problems he contends confront the taxicab drivers of the District of Columbia. He stated that this organization is the sole independent labor union of taxicab drivers in the District of Columbia and that there were 13,000 of such drivers, but failed to specify how many were members of his organization.

Undoubtedly, the taxicab service in this city is among the best to be found in any city in the country. The industry does, however, have a number of important problems facing it and Mr. Rudder has undertaken at great length to bring these problems to the attention of this Subcommittee. However, this Commission, as I shall point out, has a restricted statutory authority which does not enable it to deal with or solve most of these problems. While most of the questions raised by Mr. Rudder are not of immediate concern on the issue of the District of Columbia Budget, I will comment on the principal questions he has raised.

1. Mr. Rudder expressed a desire to have taxicab meters required in substitution for the presently existing zone system. Unfortunately, the Public Service Commission is prohibited by a rider which has been inserted annually in the District of Columbia

Appropriation Acts since 1935 prohibiting the use of any appropriated funds "for or in connection with the preparation, issuance, publication, or enforcement of any regulation or order of the Public Service Commission requiring the installation of meters in taxicabs, or for or in connection with the licensing of any vehicle to be operated as a taxicab except for operation in accordance with such system of uniform zones and rates and regulations applicable thereto as shall have been prescribed by the Public Service Commission." P.L. 91-337, Section 7. This rider effectively prevents the Commission from taking action of any nature to study, promulgate or enforce any plan for the installation of meters in taxicabs in the District of Columbia. This problem, therefore, is a matter for Congressional action. In the event that the quoted restrictions were eliminated from the Appropriation Act this year, the Commission would be in a position to investigate the desirability of substituting meters for the present zone system. Undoubtedly, a forceful argument could be made for a meter system as providing fares more accurately based on the service furnished. On the other hand, there are undoubtedly many taxicab drivers who would strongly support continuance of the present system. The Commission, however, would be in a position to make an effective determination of the issue if the statutory restriction were removed.

2. A limitation on the number of taxicabs and taxicab drivers in the District of Columbia is supported by Mr. Rudder. This Commission, however, has no jurisdiction over the problem of taxicab limitation. This was held to be the case by the Commission in its Order No. 2984 issued December 5, 1945 in Application of Taxicab Operators, Drivers and Garage Employes Local Union No. 935, P.U.C. No. 2942. The Commission's decision on this point was sustained by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and the United States Court of Appeals for

the District of Columbia Circuit in Associated Taxicab Operators, Inc. v. George E. C. Hayes, 240 F. 2nd 638, 99 U.S. App. D.C. 400 1957. Under the circumstances, the only solution to this problem is through legislative relief. Mr. Rudder's statement concedes that this is the case. Therefore, while arguments can be advanced both for and against the proposed limitation, the matter cannot be resolved by this Commission under present law.

3. Mr. Rudder suggested that he is prepared to present an adjusted zone map which would provide a more equitable income for taxicab drivers pending the adoption of a meter system and he takes the position that the present fare structure is unreasonable. This Commission does have jurisdiction over the taxicab rate structure and the designation of fare zones. In 1969, it conducted an investigation of the zone system and the fare structure in Petition of Local Lodge 814, Formal Case No. 536 and entered orders therein on February 3, 1969 and August 22, 1969. In these orders the Commission considered and determined matters relating both to the zone system and the fare structure, including changes in sub-zone boundaries and granted fare increases. Since that case, however, no further formal applications have been made under the rules of the Commission relating either to the zone system or the fare structure. In response to a recent informal inquiry by the United Brotherhood of D.C. Taxi Drivers, that Union was advised on April 12, 1971, as to the Commission's requirement for institution of formal action to secure changes in taxicab rates. When and if such an action is instituted, the Commission will be in a position to consider and make a determination concerning the issues raised.

4. Mr. Rudder suggests that funds are available from previous study assessments which would enable the Commission to conduct a study on which Congress could base legislative action to eliminate "free

rides". What is meant by the "elimination of free rides" is not exactly clear, but it is assumed this refers to the elimination of the zone system and the substitution of taxicab meters. As I have previously pointed out, the Commission is prohibited under the rider to the Appropriation Act to which we have referred, from conducting any studies designed to eliminate the zone system and substitute taxicab meters.

5. The charge is made by Mr. Rudder that so-called "I.D. cards" are too easily obtained by certain taxi drivers and the suggestion is made that the issuance of such cards should be restricted. The issuance of such identification cards, however, currently devolves on the Office of Public Vehicle Services of the Department of Motor Vehicles of the District of Columbia and is not a function of this Commission.

6. The complaint is made that there is neither a workmen's compensation act nor an unemployment compensation act applicable to self-employed taxi drivers. This problem is, of course, a legislative matter rather than one over which this Commission has any jurisdiction.

7. The lack of a welfare or pension plan for taxicab drivers in the District of Columbia is mentioned by Mr. Rudder as an additional problem of the industry. However, this is a matter for action by the drivers themselves rather than one for this Commission. In fact, under federal law, self-employed persons, including taxicab drivers, are in a position to establish their own retirement plans if they so desire.

8. The final complaint included in Mr. Rudder's statement is the absence of a reliable system whereby the Public Service Commission or the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission can determine the exact income of taxicab drivers. While this may be true, it is not through any lack of action by this Commission. Each driver of a taxicab in the District of Columbia is an individual entrepreneur. As such, no one keeps his books and records other than himself or

someone whom he hires to do the job for him. In order to provide a uniform reporting method, the Public Service Commission has adopted a system involving the use of manifests whereby the income of the drivers can be determined. The system is provided for in the Commission's Taxicab Regulations, Article 14-3:123, entitled "Drivers Required To Fill Out, Keep Trip Records (Manifests)". This regulation provides:

"Every driver of every taxicab shall maintain, in ink, on a form approved by the Commission, a record of all trips made by the taxicab while under his control. This record (manifest) shall contain but not be limited to: (i) the date, driver's name, taxicab company and number; (ii) time and mileage out at beginning of tour of duty; (iii) time and mileage at end of tour of duty; (iv) time and place of origin and time and place of destination; and (v) number of passengers and fare charged for each trip. A complete and accurate record of all information required on said form shall be kept. Each trip record shall be made immediately following completion of the trip. This record shall be kept on file and available for inspection at the residence of the driver for a period of one year. The record shall be deemed to be a public record, and the operator shall produce the record for inspection on demand of any agency of the District of Columbia Government or the United States Government." In addition, Taxicab Regulations, Article 14-3:124 requires every association or fleet owner to keep a personal data file on drivers. At such time as there is a need for the Commission to have records of income of the drivers, it is only necessary for the Commission to request production of the manifests for the prior year from the driver. The manifest described, however, includes no provision for the recording of expenses by the drivers except on an optional basis, this part of the manifest having been

specifically designed by the Commission at the request of and for the convenience of the taxicab industry. In addition as Mr. Rudder points out, "drivers are apt to perpetuate abuses by failing to make due note of all income." In this Commission's latest taxicab rate proceeding, its staff was forced to estimate tip income because of the dearth of data presented on the manifests. In order for the system to operate as designed by the Commission so as to reveal true income information, it is of vital importance that the members of the taxicab industry comply with the regulations by promptly and properly recording their receipts. This is a matter the solution of which depends on the degree of cooperation received from the drivers themselves, not one readily controllable by the Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

RESPONSE TO JOHN RUDDER, PRESIDENT, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF D.C. TAXI DRIVERS

Since most issues in Mr. Rudder's testimony are economic in nature or are under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission, the Department of Motor Vehicles has no position on any issue involved except as follows:

I. "THE MAIN THINGS THAT ARE DETRIMENTAL TO THE TAXI INDUSTRY AND DEFINITELY NEED CHANGING ARE:

. . . .

4. I.D. Cards too easily obtained by those who enjoy special privileges, those sponsored by taxi schools and others."

. . . .

All applicants for I.D. cards are given an objective type of examination which are graded on an equal basis. No special privileges are afforded any individual or group in the licensing process.

II. "SUGGESTIONS FOR ESTABLISHING COMPULSORY WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS TAXI DRIVERS AND THE REASONS THEREFORE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

. . . .

12. That D.C. cabs be required to be presented for inspection once a year only, as in the case of the other major common carrier in this locality the D.C. Transit Company."

. . . .

In 1960 hearings were held by a joint board (the Public Utilities Commission and the D.C. Board of Commissioners) to determine the matter of inspections for common carriers. Taxicab rejection rate at the D.C. Inspection Stations was in excess of 70%, whereas bus rejections were less than 20%. At that time, it was decided that taxicabs were to be inspected on a semi-annual basis and an appropriate order was issued by the then Public Utilities Commission and was republished as a Board of Commissioners Order (GF 40-059, December 28, 1960). Since that time, the number of rejected taxicabs has decreased. In the registration year ending March 31, 1971, the rejection rate for taxicabs was 37.21% - buses during the same period were rejected at the rate of 20.57%. The difference is attributable to the fact that bus owners are better equipped and motivated to maintain equipment in a high state of road safety. In view of the above, this Department would recommend against changing the present semi-annual inspection rule.

Fire Fighters Association of the District of Columbia

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH B. GRANADOS, PRESIDENT, FIRE FIGHTERS ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ACCOMPANIED BY A. O. RAEDER

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE DEPARTMENT

Senator Inouye. Mr. Hornback is not here. Mr. Baker is not here.

Is Mr. Granados here? Mr. Joseph R. Granados, president, Fire Fighters Association of the District of Columbia.

Senator Inouye. Welcome to the committee, Mr. Granados.

Mr. Granados. Thank you, Senator. I have with me retired battalion chief, Albert O. Raeder, who is the executive assistant to our association, for the purpose of asisting me to answer any questions you may have.

Senator Inouye. Fine.

Mr. Granados. We appear before you to beseech you to take a long second look at the Fire Department budget. The authorized manpower strength that the budget for fiscal 1972 requests is demonstrably far short, insofar as the firefighting division—which contains about 90 percent of total personnel—is concerned.

We seek no added manpower for anything other than the bare necessities. Paradoxically, in these days of expansion in virtually every direction, we ask only that our response strength per company be returned to the level of 40 years ago. In that era, our engine companies always responded with five men and our truck companies always responded with six. Now, until very recently, our truck companies were habitually responding with five men, and all too often our engine companies on four. These reductions have come about, not through any technical or expert determination that we didn't need the former quota, but simply because of insufficient funds. Recently, because of a contract entered into between the union and the Department, our long-time quotas have been mutually agreed upon as being necessary for a safe and efficient operation. This has resulted in our placing several companies out of service daily, on a rotating basis. This stop-gap measure obviously cannot be continued indefinitely. On an interim basis, the latter method does not reduce the fire safety of the citizenry below that of the former; that is, if the Department must have 324 men per tour to operate on minimal strength, and only 300 are provided, obviously the citizens are less safe, but their safety is not materially affected by the way these 300 are grouped. On the other hand, the safety of the firefighters themselves is materially enhanced by the return to the five-man engine and six-man truck operation. In addition, the closing down of companies brings home to the citizens the stark realities of the situation. The reduction of manpower of 24 companies by one man each, heretofore, made no impact on the residents. For the apparatus was there, the lights were on, and men were there. The fact that not enough men were there was a fact that was not apparent.

Lest you believe that our insistence on five-man two-pumper engine companies and six-man truck companies is either arbitrary or

capricious, we refer you to Warren Y. Kimball, of the National Fire Protection Association, probably the most widely known, the most respected man connected with the fire service. In his book "Fire Attack," he says—

> Without question the most powerful and effective pumper companies in service are found in the relatively few cities that operate two pumpers per company with a manning of an Officer and six firefighters per operating team.

Thus he pumps, in high-hazard areas, for seven-man engine companies—(emphasis supplied). We ask for five. He outlines no evolutions in his book for two pumper companies, as ours are, with less than five men. In his chapter on "Truck Company Requirements" he says that "Standard manning for aerial ladder trucks has long been placed at seven men in high-hazard districts and six men elsewhere," we seek a constant six men per truck.

Having established this as background, let us get down to the number of men we require and how we arrive at that figure. For purposes of simplicity, let us talk about the number of men we must hire to maintain one position around the clock 365 days a year. There are two tours per 24-hour day, one beginning at 8 a.m., the other at 6 p.m. Thus two men are required to report per day to maintain one position. On a yearly basis, therefore, 730 (2×365) tours are required per position. Let us turn now to the net tours that we can expect per man. Since each man, exclusive of annual leave, sick leave, etcetera, averages four tours per week (2 10-hour day tours, 2 14-hour night tours), he will perform 208 gross tours per year (52×4). From this, however, must be subtracted the number of tours lost per man for various reasons. From the testimony of the fire chief at the 1971 budget hearings these totaled 43 absences per man, which we have included as exhibit 1.

(The exhibits follow:)

EXHIBIT 1

Annual Leave	18 days
Sick Leave	13 days
Holiday	1.7 days
Light Duty	4.4 days
Training School	5.3 days
Military	1
	43.4 days

EXHIBIT 2

COMPLEMENT

32 Engine Co.s @5 men	160
17 Truck Co.s @6 men	102
3 Rescue Squads @5 men	15
1 Fire Boat @5 men	5
9 Ambulances @2 men	18
1 Fire Chiefs Aide	1
1 Deputy Fire Chief	1
1 Deputy Fire Chief Aide	1
8 Battalion Fire Chief	8
8 Battalion Fire Chief Aides	8
1 Salvage Wagon	1
1 Fuel Wagon	1
1 Searchlight Wagon	1
1 MB-5	2
TOTAL	324

58-979 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 31

Mr. GRANADOS. A recent conversation with our Acting Fire Chief confirmed that these figures apply currently.

Subtracting the authorized absences then, from the gross per man total of 208, leaves a net of 165 tours that can be expected to be worked per man per year. Dividing the 730 tours per year necessary to cover one position by the 165 net tours per man leaves 4.42 as the number of men needed to cover any one position.

The total number of men per tour required under our present standards is 324. This is 324, Senator, the figure we have in our statement. We spoke with the Acting Fire Chief this morning and we find that figure is 329. The exhibit we have included on the last page totaled 324 in the firefighting division, and has added to that now two more ambulances, or four ambulance positions, and an aid to the Assistant Fire Chief of Operations, for a total of 329 positions that must be manned around the clock in the firefighting division.

So that our figures are a little bit off and where we say the total number of men required in the firefighting division is 324, on the base of 4.42 per position or 1,432 men, these 1,432 men now in reality are 1,454 men.

We believe the logic of our position to be unassailable.

Even this strength does not insure these stated quotas every tour since they are based on exactly the same total of authorized absence for each tour, an obvious impossibility. But they would average out at our required strength and we can live with that condition. One other point, the other divisions also must be beefed up to the point where they require no details from the firefighting division—the only manpower source—or else the firefighting division must be increased still more to provide for these eventualities.

For the sake of the fire safety of the District citizens, to combat a mounting fire loss, to come to the aid of a Department which has increased its personnel but 3.8 percent over the last 6 years against 40 percent for the entire District government, we urge you to heed our plea.

Senator INOUYE. Captain, have you discussed your proposal with your superiors?

Mr. GRANADOS. Yes, sir, I have.

Senator INOUYE. What was the response?

Mr. GRANADOS. They agreed with everything that we had in the statement, Senator, in that there isn't any way possible that the authorized strength as provided for the Fire Department at this time of 1,364 in the firefighting division, will allow the Department to fully man its companies around the clock, and also provide for the various authorized absences due to sick leave, light duty, annual leave, training, and so forth, right down the line as you see it on that last page.

Senator INOUYE. If the committee were to approve your proposal, have you any idea as to what the additional cost might amount to?

Mr. GRANADOS. Not right off the top of my head. We would have to figure the number of additional positions. Roughly, $900,000.

Senator INOUYE. Is there a representative from the Fire Department here?

Mr. MAPHIS. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Would you like to respond to the captain?

Mr. MAPHIS. On the annual cost of additional positions?

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAPHIS. It would be $835,400 on an annual basis.

Senator INOUYE. Was this submitted in your request to the city administration?

Mr. MAPHIS. Not in the 1972; it was submitted in the 1971 appropriation and carried forward as a 3-year program into the congressional hearings in the 1971 appropriation.

Senator INOUYE. So you have not officially requested this additional amount for the next fiscal year?

Mr. MAPHIS. No. sir.

Senator INOUYE. Were you instructed not to request this?

Mr. MAPHIS. We were instructed not to request additional positions.

Senator INOUYE. Without restriction, would you have requested it?

Mr. MAPHIS. Yes, we would have.

Mr. CLARK. How many positions are empty in a given time recently, which you might be able to give us right now?

Mr. MAPHIS. Right now, we run about 87 vacancies in the total Department; 54, I believe, are in firefighting.

Mr. CLARK. Would you have a problem of recruiting if you had more funds available?

Mr. MAPHIS. Right now, we take them as soon as they come off the register. We are anticipating supplemental funds for possibly1971. We are trying to recruit, meet our authorized strength. In the past, we have not had a sufficient problem in recruiting. There have always been plenty of names. There will probably be a temporary problem until the register is built up again if we take them off at this rate.

Mr. CLARK., But in general there would not be a recruitment problem, is what you are saying?

Mr. MAPHIS. No, sir; we have always had plenty of applicants.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

Captain, let me assure your request will be given very serious consideration.

Mr. GRANADOS. Thank you, Senator.

(Additional information from the Fire Department follows:)

Memorandum ● **Government of the District of Columbia**

TO: Comer S. Coppie
Budget Officer, D. C.

Department, Agency, Office: Fire

FROM: Loyde N. Balcom
Acting Fire Chief

Loyde N. Balcom

Date: April 29, 1971

SUBJECT: Public Testimony on FY 1972 Budget

RESPONSE TO CAPTAIN JOSEPH R. GRANADOS ON FIREFIGHTING PERSONNEL STRENGTH

The Fire Department concurs with Local 36 of the International Association of Firefighters that the desired operating strength for District of Columbia engine companies is five men and the desired strength for ladder truck companies is six men. This operating strength is established in the Department's Rules and Regulations and its firefighting techniques and procedures are based on five man engine companies and six man truck companies. It is also included in a labor-management agreement recently entered into by the Department with Local 36.

The estimate of the number of positions necessary to maintain an on-duty fire fighting and ambulance operating strength of 329 men presented by Local 36 is, as pointed out by Captain Granados, the justification presented by the Fire Department during the Fiscal 1971 appropriation hearings. The Department had proposed, at that time, a three-year program adding 27 men to the Firefighting Division each year. These positions were not allowed because resources were available only "to cover certain personnel cost and cost of essential supplies and equipment." However, 13 firefighting positions were abolished as part of 26 assessed the Department to meet the provision of the 1970 D. C. Revenue Act that required the District of Columbia to abolish 1,000 existing positions.

To reach the desired operating strength of 1454 fire fighting and ambulance positions, 90 additional positions are now required. The following table outlines how this strength is computed:

FIREFIGHTING DIVISION
WORKLOAD - POSITIONS
48-HOUR WORKWEEK
3 Platoon-24 Hour-7 Day Coverage
Platoons Alternating: 2 On Duty Day & Night, 1 Off Duty

WORKLOAD

32 Engine Co.s @ 5 men	160
17 Truck Co.s @ 6 men	102
3 Rescue Squads @ 5 men	15
1 Fire Boat @ 5 men	5
9 Ambulances @ 2 men	18
2 Ambulances @ 2 men (not in service)	4
1 Fire Chief's Aide	1
1 Ass't. Fire Chief's Aide	1
1 Deputy Fire Chief	1
1 Deputy Fire Chief's Aide	1
8 Battalion Fire Chiefs	8
8 Battalion Fire Chiefs' Aides	8
1 Salvage Wagon	1
1 Fuel Wagon	1
1 Searchlight Wagon	1
1 MB-5	2
TOTAL	329

AUTHORIZED ABSENCE
AVERAGE PER POSITION

Annual Leave	= 18
Sick Leave	= 13
Holiday	= 1.7
Light Duty	= 4.4
Training School	= 5.3
Military Leave	= 1
	43.4

POSITION CALCULATIONS

4 days/week x 52 1/7 weeks = 208.57
Less authorized absence = 43.40
Average Days-Work = 165.17

329 x 2 x 365 = 240,170 Man-Tours per year
240,170 ÷ 165.17 = 1454 Men
Present Force = 1364
Men Needed = 90

		COST	
86 Privates		ANNUAL	6 MONTHS
4 Sgts.			
90		835,400	433,450

Democratic Central Committee

STATEMENT OF BRUCE J. TERRIS, CHAIRMAN, DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

BUDGET REQUESTS

Senator Inouye. Our next witness is Mr. Bruce J. Terris, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the District of Columbia.

Welcome to the committee, sir.

Mr. Terris. Mr. Chairman. The budget now before the City Council is, as virtually every citizen of this city realizes, a disaster. It will provide for welfare recipients only 85 percent of the minimum standard of living and this calculation was made as of February 1970 instead of February 1971. It apparently provides no additional funds for D.C. General Hospital even though the hospital was denied full reaccreditation by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals and provides care well below accepted medical standards. It provides less funds for mental health programs than last year even though we are not even beginning to help the large number of our citizens who need assistance. And there is little additional money for improving our school system which our new and able superintendent has described as one of the worst in the country.

I know of course that not all problems can be solved by more money. I know that part of the trouble at D.C. General has been inadequate administration of the health department (and fortunately Dr. Standard seems to be making some progress in this area). I know that our school system spends as much, or even more, money per pupil as other big-city school systems. But while we must do far better with the money we have, there can be little doubt that more money is needed for a wide range of services which can only be provided if money is found to provide them.

Consideration of a budget obviously has two distinct although closely related components—where will the money come from and how should it be spent. All of us can think of critical needs which are not being met at all or are being met inadequately. But if money cannot be obtained to meet them, it is not only idle but irresponsible to propose grandiose programs which cannot be implemented.

FINDING NEW FUNDS

There are two different ways to free new money for new or expanded programs. One is to find new revenues; the other to squeeze waste out of present expenditures. I believe that there is considerable waste in the District government—as indeed in all large organizations. I, therefore, strongly support the efforts of the chairman of this subcommittee to expose and eliminate the bureaucratic waste in the District budget. Your effort is a service both to the taxpayers of this city and to the people who urgently need more and better government services.

Let me just give a few examples of waste of money.

This subcommittee has pointed to the waste of money for automobiles for city officials. The Democratic Central Committee pointed out to the City Council, both last year and this, that funds for auto

maintenance have been increased by extremely large percentages while vital services are cut or remain about the same. The Council did nothing in either case. This is obviously a small matter in terms of money. But it suggests the atmosphere in the District Building isn't really one of proposing a crisis budget but rather of going about business as usual.

Junior Village has been much in the news. But we have known for years from earlier newspaper exposes that Junior Village is not only a terrible way to take care of children but is several times as expensive as other methods. Substantial sums of money could be saved by using foster homes at the same time our young people are helped.

The capital budget includes $7.6 million for a new Receiving Home largely for youngsters awaiting trail in juvenile court. That figure has increased from $4 million only a year or two ago and I am informed that plans now in the District Building which have not yet been publicized will increase the cost to $11 million.

There is no doubt that the District desperately needs a new Receiving Home. The District's planned new home, however, will not only be a colossal waste of money but will be totally inconsistent with modern penology. The planned home will have 235 beds, far more than are needed and far more than the 135 recommended by the Mayor's Citizens Advisory Committee on the Receiving Home. The new Court Reorganization Act should mean a smaller, not larger, Receiving Home, since many older juveniles who had committed serious crimes and therefore likely to be detained in the Receiving Home are now tried in adult court and detained in adult facilities. Furthermore, I am informed that the Superior Court has significantly reduced the time before juveniles are tried which should likewise reduce the potential population of the Receiving Home.

We will not be serving the community by building a huge Receiving Home which is not filled or by filling it with youngsters who should either be at home or in group homes in the community. We must not forget that placing youngsters in large institutions, most under 16, most prior to any determination of guilt, rarely helps them, and is extremely costly in tax money.

The proposed new Receiving Home is not only much too large but is poorly designed. I am informed that the design reflects a philosophy of punishment and retribution, a philosophy which is totally inconsistent with the purpose of juvenile court and corrections to help youngsters return to society. The planned institution is a virtual fortress with walls cutting it off from the outside world. Its interior will be start and prison-like. Each room will have an open toilet, basin, cement bunk and cement table and recreational space will be limited. As a result, I am told that the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and American Corrections Association have both opposed the planned institution in reports to the city government.

I strongly urge this subcommittee to ask the city government to submit plans describing and justifying the new Receiving Home before you approve money for it. You have the responsibility, unfortunately, but still true, to insure that this facility, which must serve this city for years to come, is genuinely the best possible one we can buy.

While I believe that considerable unnecessary waste and misguided priorities do exist in the District budget, I of course do not believe that

the city has adequate funds to carry out even its most essential services. We cannot possibly find sufficient items where funds can be reduced to meet the city's critical needs. We must support a higher Federal payment, a parking tax, the reciprocal income tax, and increased income taxes.

Spending the funds the District has: I would now like to turn to how the budget proposes to spend the funds which are available. Unfortunately, it is difficult to analyze the budget available to the public because despite the fancy cover and printing, it covers up as much as it discloses. The Democratic Central Committee has been complaining about the obscure nature of the District budget since 1968 and, while progress has been made, it certainly has been slow.

For example, problems at D.C. General Hospital are extremely acute but the budget does not tell us how much money is spent there, whether more will be spent next year, or how the shortages of staff, drugs, and other essentials are being met. According to the summary of the budget, (but not the budget itself) $54,400 will be spent on a new consumer office; there is no explanation what the office will do and whether these funds are adequate for even the minimum need. Almost no detail is given on how the increased funds for the Corrections Department will be spent or what justifies the increase.

I say all this not because I am critical of these expenditures but because I support them. It is essential for the District government to analyze clearly and concisely the essential needs of this city and make a convincing case for the money to meet them. This is our only hope to persuade Congress to provide more revenue and to get our fellow citizens to be willing to accept higher taxes. I hope therefore that this Subcommittee will make clear to the District government that it must do a much better job in explaining and justifying its budget in the future.

I would like, however, to do the best I can to urge placing the highest priority on certain expenditures and indeed even to increase them.

CRIME

The Democratic Committee supports today, as we have consistently supported for years, programs to prevent crime—correctional rehabilitation, treatment of narcotics addicts, programs to help youngsters both before and after they get into serious trouble. We, therefore, strongly support the funds for a properly designed, modest sized new receiving home for more parole officers, and for new correctional efforts, particularly halfway houses.

While it is difficult to ascertain because of the lack of details in the budget, it appears that funds in these areas are still not adequate. The budget does not seem to provide adequate money for the Department of Corrections both to handle the large number of new prisoners expected as a result of more felony trials in the Superior Court and to move quickly to provide the innovative and progressive rehabilitation programs which are so sorely needed. There are apparently, once again, no funds in the budget to start the kind of programs which are essential to help youngsters when they first get into difficulty. The District of Columbia simply has no juvenile delinquency program and will not have under this budget. All this raises the question

whether we are really serious about lowering the rate of crime in this city.

EDUCATION

The proposed budget increases for higher education deserve strong support. It is shameful that there are thousands of young people in this city who deeply desire higher education who are turned away because our institutions of higher learning cannot handle them. We must be moving as soon as possible toward the time when every District resident can obtain a higher education who wants one at Federal City College or Washington Technical Institute.

It is sad, in fact tragic, that the proposed budget allows the Board of Education essentially no new funds except to meet higher costs of existing programs. In view of the serious needs of the school system, the Congress should make every effort to obtain for the school board the additional funds it seeks. If money cannot be found elsewhere in the budget, as it probably cannot, additional revenues should be sought.

HEALTH

City Council hearings over the last 2 years have demonstrated the serious deficiencies in health and mental health care provided for the poor. The only significant new health initiative is the welcome increase in the payments under the medical charities program which hopefully will lead to reducing the burden on District of Columbia General. At the same time, the budget proposes, without explanation, to reduce mental health programs by $1.9 million, gives no indication whether funds will be available to meet the grave problems at District of Columbia General, and does not suggest whether enforcement of nursing home regulations will be improved. I strongly urge the subcommittee to address these problems to insure the adequacy of health care in this city.

WELFARE

The Democratic Central Committee strongly supports the increase to welfare payments to 85 percent of the minimum cost of living in February 1970. Indeed, by definition, this increase is inadequate—the payment should be raised to 100 percent of the minimum cost of living calculated as of today, not a year ago. The proposed increases will do nothing more than keep up with inflation by the time the budget is adopted in the summer or fall.

We further support income supplementation for working mothers. In this city where we hear about law and order so frequently, it is gratifying to see the District finally decide to comply with Federal law.

MISCELLANEOUS

We strongly support the new senior center and consumer office. The elderly have been neglected and ignored for all too long.

While the consumer office is welcome, the small amount of money requested is clearly insufficient for any major program. We strongly urge the subcommittee to provide substantial additional funds so that the office can vigorously enforce the proposed consumer regu-

lations now pending before the City Council, and likely to be passed through.

Finally, it is astounding to find that the city expects to issue 35 fewer air pollution violation notices next year than this. As I pointed out to the City Council several months ago and as the Post reported, there is virtually no enforcement of the air pollution regulations. I noticed in the last few days there has begun to be a little movement in this field. What we need is more enforcement, including court prosecution, not less, if City Council regulations are to have any value or purpose.

Thank you very much.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Mr. Terris.

I find it very difficult to disagree with you. If you think you are frustrated, imagine how I feel. I did not request this job but now that I am in it, I will try to do my best.

I must say, very honestly, there are many projects which I find most difficult to recommend to my colleagues in the Senate. For example, the new receiving home you touched upon, I have noticed in the last 3 years the cost has increased from $4 million to $14 million. I realize that we are suffering from inflation, but this is a special kind of inflation that I am not accustomed to.

Furthermore, I am convinced that every department can tighten its belt and still provide the taxpayers of this city the services that the people are deserving of. It will just take some enforcement of regulations.

For example, I find it very difficult to justify nondisciplinary action when one is aware of trash collectors not carrying out their duties, picking up two loads instead of three and getting paid for three. I find it difficult, for example, in reading over the article by Martha Angle in the Star, referring to revenue losses from unpaid tickets in the District of Columbia. Incidentally, it amounts to about $3 million. If the police were given the authority to impound these cars, I am certain we could collect a few dollars. I am going to ask the Mayor why the City Council has refused to authorize the Police Department to carry out a very simple method of collecting fines that all other cities have.

So if you think you are a bit depressed, welcome to the club, sir.

Mr. TERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I think the problems in part—and this is not a new problem in appropriations—the power to get the kind of belt-tightening that you suggest without some kind of across-the-board cuts, unfortunately, I think, usually result in cutting the wrong things. What would happen, I am afraid, with the across-the-board cuts, is the things the city needs most urgently would be cut and the things that we do not need would unfortunately remain.

I do not know exactly what to do about that, other than what you are doing which is to lean on city officials to the extent that maybe next year they won't want to come back in the same vulnerable position.

Senator INOUYE. Let me give you a little goodie to take home with you. During the hearings prior to the Easter recess, I submitted an inquiry on a small item, chauffeur-driven vehicles. And since I did not want to embarrass all city officials I just inquired as to the cost of chauffeurs for four important officials. For the year 1971, the chauffeur services for the Mayor of this city will cost the taxpayers $24,500.

For the Deputy Mayor for this year, it will cost $18,700; for the Chairman of the City Council, it will cost $19,800; and for the Vice Chairman of the City Council, $19,200.

Mr. TERRIS. I have been told the Vice Chairman even did not get a car until about a year ago or something, so it is a relatively recent innovation. It might be that some of them ought to give it up again.

Senator INOUYE. In a way, I don't blame the city officials. This is a unique city. The city of Washington is a place where everyone seems to have a limousine; every officer in the Pentagon when he comes to the city has to be driven here. So I suppose everyone wants to get into the act. But it is going to cost a few dollars to get into this act. And as far as this committee is concerned, I do not consider all of these expenses to be absolutely necessary.

I have searched the records of all other cities in the United States of comparable size and larger, and I find that there isn't a single city where the vice chairman of the city council is given a chauffeur-driven car. Only in the larger city would you have the chairman of the city council and in the very largest city, the deputy mayor. The mayor of the city of Honolulu has a part-time driver. The city of Honolulu has a population of 650,000 people.

So let me assure you, Mr. Terris, that we will be going through this budget, not with an eye to cut, but with the hope of providing people of this District their money's worth when they pay their taxes.

Mr. TERRIS. I think that last point is very important because there are obviously very important areas of large unmet needs. So that every cent that you extract from, whether it is chauffeur-driven cars or some other unnecessary needs, can be funneled into very critical ones—health needs, welfare, education. It is obviously a great benefit for the people who live in this city.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much for your contribution this afternoon. Please be assured your statement will be carefully studied.

CITIZENS CONCERNED ABOUT DRUG ADDICTION IN THE DUPONT CIRCLE AREA

STATEMENT OF MRS. HARRIET B. HUBBARD, REPRESENTING CITIZENS CONCERNED ABOUT DRUG ADDICTION IN THE DUPONT CIRCLE AREA

DRUG PROBLEM IN THE DUPONT CIRCLE AREA

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Harriet Hubbard, representing the citizens concerned about drug addiction in the Dupont Circle area.

Welcome to the committee, ma'am.

Mrs. HUBBARD. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Is this Mr. Nicholas Addams?

Mr. ADDAMS. Yes; it is.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Addams is president of the Dupont Circle Citizens Association. Please proceed, ma'am.

Mrs. HUBBARD. Senator Inouye, we represent the citizens concerned about drug addiction problems in our area. It is concentrated by the Government itself in our area.

We ask you not to fund certain parts of the District budget, notably Dr. Dupont's drug addiction program, until the citizens have been given relief from the intolerable conditions created in our area by the Government itself, and until such time as certain fundamental questions of policy are settled to the satisfaction of the citizens, according to the requirements of tle law.

We have sought relief through Mayor Washington and the City Council for over a year, beginning in the early spring of 1970. It is generally the policy of the groups and the people represented here to strengthen the city government and to look to it for relief and to avoid congressional interference in our local problems. However, our Government refuses to take advantage of the powers it has to regulate the situation, and so we are forced to come to you to ask your help, which we hope you will, in all graciousness, afford us.

We had hoped to furnish you with all of the data necessary to make the investigation, specifically, maps showing those conditions of which we complain. We find, however, that no official in our Government nor many of the members of the department we had consulted had this information completed, so we had to make our own list of 18 different locations in our area, concerned officially or semi-officially with drug addiction.

We furnish you with the list. I could read it off to you, but I won't right now.

(The list follows:)

TENTATIVE LIST OF ADDRESSES, PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY SPONSORED, CONNECTED WITH DRUG ADDICTION

1841—16th St., N.W. (Corrections Department, rooming house permit)
2019—19th St., (Corrections Department, rooming house permit)
1728 S St., N.W. (Public Welfare, permit canceled)
1369 Columbia Rd. (Welfare, rooming house permit)
1902–1904 T St., N.E. (no permit)
2101 N St., N.W. (narcotics treatment, rooming house permit)
1503 Newton St., N.W. (narcotics)
14th & Q St., N.W., Barrett School (narcotics)
919 12th St. (D.C. Govt.)
1743—18th St., N.W. (rooming house permit)
1856—19th St., N.W. (no permit)
1751 Church St., N.W. (special permit)
2320—17th St., N.W. (no permit)
Switchboard—1800 block of 20th St., N.W.
1616 Riggs, N.W.
D.C. owns, unused, the firehouse on U St., and the Ross School, unused, for youth purposes.

TREATMENT OF ADDICTS

Mrs. HUBBARD. Now, no one has been able to give me figures as to the numbers treated or the people seen or who has been referred to these agencies, or has any information been given as to the results that have been gained by their operations.

The addresses listed in our list which we submitted to you, treat addicts on the premises, they board addicts, they refer addicts, they give methadone or they treat without drugs.

The addicts are not separated by age or sex in any way that we can make any sense out of. All we know is the area swarms with addicts, pushers, fences, and has all of the appearance of a psychiatric

ward, which is getting worse every day. Addicts beg, steal, sell drugs and methadone, and go in and out of these buildings in the area unmolested. There are a large number of out-of-town addicts, suburban addicts from Maryland and Virginia, which the policy of the Government has drawn to our area. The Council of Governments told me yesterday they had no policy for the treatment of addicts on a regional basis, but are just beginning to think about it.

We have an enormous number of school-age children in our area. At the time of the Skelly-Wright decision, we had the largest concentration of youth in the area. We have protested the present census figures, that is the 1970 one, that show a decline in the youth population which is under 18. We feel the character of the population has changed to one that was less likely to fill out the census forms in the population of 1970, and that is the reason for the decline. But even if the decline were accepted, the concentration of children is enormous and we are, therefore, protesting vigorously on the grounds of protecting our own children from the District's policy of concentrating addicts in our neighborhood.

Mr. Schwartz in Colonel Starobin's office says the Government's policy is to concentrate the addict buildings in our neighborhood. I pressed him for the names of the people who have made this decision and he refused to give this to me.

Dr. Dupont's office said to us the citizens had been consulted and agreed to this policy. We have here today members of the major citizen groups in these areas and their top officers. They can tell you we were not consulted and we certainly never would have approved.

No one in any level of Government knows how many children there are in the city of Washington, where they live or whether they need care and what number or what type. We want the continuing census of the school-aged children kept up. This is required by law in the District Code but it has not been done for some years.

We want Dr. Dupont's program not to be funded. There is no proof it works. A heroin addict just turns into a methadone addict, at best. Methadone is now sold on the streets along with heroin. We want the addicts removed from our area.

The police department has tried to show in the past that there was a connection between drug addiction and crime. Yet when I asked their statistical department to prove the connection, they told me they had no figures showing the connection. Inspectors Bishop and Manners in the police department say almost nobody is cured of drug addiction. There seem to be no reliable statistics on which to make a judgment. Therefore, the idea of having these houses at all is not necessarily a good one, even for the addicts.

The enormous danger which threatens very young children is very evident. The addicts bring in the pushers, the fences, the shoplifters, scarcely an ideal environment for young people. Even if we accepted the census figures of 9,000 or more children in our area through the age of 18, how many of them are addicts? No one can tell me that. What we do know is that there are more and more and younger and younger ones.

Dr. Dupont's office thinks the child addicts should be kept in school with the other children. The Education Department's policy is to keep them out. What guarantees can you give me, Senator, that

the wholesome, normal children of our neighborhood will be given a chance of growing up, not to be debauched or degenerated by the Government's policy forcing the association in the public schools?

All of these centers, public and private, are a violation of our zoning code which says every building which is not a single-family house must have an occupancy permit. We have petitioned the mayor, sent him petition papers asking him over and over to define these points in the zoning regulations of the licensed operator, to limit the size, separate the sexes and ages and to separate the different kinds of criminals and mental cases and protect us from the chaos of the present operations which exist in our community.

Our area, because of the kind of concentration of children we have, can stand just a little bit of the poison instead of the inundation we are getting. The role of the court needs to be examined and the parole and probation boards referring accused people and ex-criminals into our neighborhood, into unlicensed and unregulated houses which cannot guarantee the citizens against harm from their charges. The truancy laws are not being enforced. We would like to see a regulation written into the police laws requiring the police to return school-age children to school when they see them on the streets. Last year was the first year the school system failed to enforce the regulation regarding truancy.

We have many citizens who will sign our petition who are unable through the lack of cooperation with the government to keep their children out of these addicts' houses on the weekends, during school hours. They are just a menace to the community.

We protest the policy of renting and acquiring property for drug addiction treatment centers, which has a tendency to raise rents in the neighborhood which desperately needs good housing and we do have some good housing and we need it for our families. Dope addicts pay about three times what similar property rents for on the same street. The huge overcrowding, poor management, and supervision of these dope addiction centers run down property. I mean, there are houses where there are 80 people living which were really meant for eight people. We suspect collusion between the government and the people who wish to tear down our neighborhood for high rises.

We note that the Recreation Department and other youth-connected organizations do not screen their employees. We find that addicts and people on parole are out on bond or hired by the various youth programs to supervise other children who are not dope addicts. We insist a requirement be made in the new budget for screening out dope addicts from these programs. We protest the policy of a Federal and local government to experiment on our children, to run pilot programs and so forth in our area. We want our regular government laws to be enforced and to be able to require every program in our area to comply with every law we have, and that we be assisted in being protected against their experimenting on us.

Any little psychologist who couldn't be even trusted with the care of even one small child, who would not be a successful or responsible parent, seems to be able to come into our neighborhood and get money for a grant to experiment on our children. Some of this comes from private foundations and some from HEW and some from OEO. I mean they are experimenting all of the time.

These children that are in these experimental programs are not going to thank you or our authorities when they are older for allowing them to be the guinea pigs for somebody who was writing a term paper on ghetto youths. They are wasting time and they are wasting the children's time and wasting the money and they are hurting the children.

What we want is vocational training, after-school centers, day-care centers and everything for normal, wholesome children. We want the Ross School reopened. We want the addict houses closed up.

We have some theories on how to handle this, the addict problem, but today we want to make clear the time has come when we must insist for our own protection and the protection of the future of our neighborhood, and its children and its good order, that the present policy be stopped.

We want the license and permit offices put back in the police precincts where they were until the police reorganization of 3 years ago. Nowadays, the number of illegal uses of city property is mushrooming. These dope centers are an example. They make the job of the police even larger because of illegal uses closely related to crime.

We would also like to have the police entrance examination made more difficult instead of less, which is what they did. It does no good to have more police if they don't have much capacity. The police certainly should know more than the citizens about what the law is. And now we find citizens know much more than the police do, which is just the contrary of the way things ought to be.

I do beg your help in all of these matters.

This is Mr. Addams, and we have a group of people here who represent our views and many more who are signing a petition as to this situation.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mrs. Hubbard.

STATEMENT OF NICHOLAS A. ADDAMS, PRESIDENT, DUPONT CIRCLE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

NARCOTICS AND OTHER TYPES OF HALFWAY HOUSES IN THE DUPONT CIRCLE AREA

Mr. ADDAMS. May I have a moment?

Senator INOUYE. Proceed, please.

Mr. ADDAMS. By short introduction, I reside in the Dupont East area. I have a law office in the Dupont Southeast area. I have a vital interest in this area. I am president of the association that represents approximately 150 homeowners and properties. We are vitally concerned about the degradation of the city's policies in regard to the drug situation.

Mrs. Hubbard mentioned 18 Halfway Houses concentrated mostly on the northeast side of the circle. If you consider the circle as the center of four quadrants, only one Halfway House is in the southwest corner.

This letter is from an elderly woman, I say approximately 70 years old, who lived on Riggs Place for 60 years. She complained about a Halfway House just being run into her neighborhood at 1616 Riggs Place.

(The letter follows:)

1622 Rigg Place N.W.,
Washington, D.C.
20009.
March 31, 1971.

Mr. Nicholas A. Addams,
President, Dupont Circle Citizens Association.

Subject: HALFWAY HOUSE
sneaked into 1616 Rigg Place N.W. (This is a one-block quiet residential street. About 7 of the homes are owner-occupied.)

Dear Mr. Addams,

I am almost a charter member and regret that I can no longer come to meetings. Maybe some younger member will advise me what to do.

1. Recently young school-age boys began ringing door bells asking "Is this Halfway House?"
2. About 16 or 18 clothes lockers were taken into 1616.
3. A sign "For Sale" was left on 1616 front window so neighbors thought it was being renovated for an office. (Sign was taken out last week.)
4. No owner was consulted (or even told) by the Corrections Dept. of their "invasion" plan.
5. Since there is already a Halfway House two blocks up 16th Street, (1841-16th) a second one in so small an area is unfair.
6. The Star 3-26-71 reported that "Corrections" Drug Report 3-25-71 admitted such houses are risky. (During Oct.-Nov.-Dec 1970 quarter 27.9% of occupants had used drugs (mostly heroin).
7. Can the Rehabilitation Program be channeled into a different approach which will not ruin homes of old D.C. residents?

Best wishes to all members but especially to you for your unselfish leadership of D.C.C.A.

Yours sincerely,
Ethel Howlett
Member.

Mr. ADDAMS. She and adjacent property owners were not consulted. She knows no neighbor who was consulted. Certainly, as the president of the largest civic association in the area, I had no contact from Mr. Starobin's office or Dr. Dupont's office. Dr. Dupont and Mr. Starobin make wild, unsubstantiated claims about citizen participation and citizen contact in connection with the location of these houses.

I would ask Mr. Starobin or Dr. Dupont why haven't Halfway Houses been located in Watergate, for example. Of course, Georgetown would never permit them, or River Road, or far northwest regions of Washington or far southwest regions of Washington.

The manner of fixing the rents by Starobin's office makes the lessee, the City of Washington as the lessee, a very favorable lessee. He is attracted because he has more money to pay than the average person who is going to rent the house. Accordingly, it is very easy for Harold Starobin to find houses to rent to speculator landlords which, of course, has a degradating effect on those neighborhoods.

We have in our neighborhood Corcoran Street. I am sure the Senator has heard of Corcoran Street. Over $2 million of private money, I don't mean big people's money, maybe 10 people who have worked hard and developed capital through loans, and so forth, developed the whole 1700 block of Corcoran Street. It has been written up in the papers and national magazines. It is in the hub of this area we are talking about. More people would like to come into this area but what man, what husband, would bring his wife and children into a block and the next week after he purchased this house—the neighborhood looks good—in come Colonel Starobin and Dr. Dupont and start another Halfway House. We think this indiscriminate, arbitrary way of just jamming Halfway Houses in our area should be carefully examined.

I think perhaps this committee or some committee should hold a full hearing devoted especially to that problem. I would ask that this committee, knowing the publicity it has gotten so far, and in all of the prior years I have been in Washington it has been the most interested in the welfare of the city, I hope they would consider this request.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mrs. Hubbard and Mr. Addams.

Mrs. HUBBARD. We have quite a group down here that supports our view. Would you want to see how many there are?

(Delegation standing.)

Mrs. HUBBARD. There are working mothers with children in school who are affected by this, who would have come down today but we had such short notice they couldn't get the day off.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Coppie, I am going to ask the government about some of the charges. You heard Mrs. Hubbard and Mr. Addams suggest that the city has not been following the zoning regulations in the issuance of permits, or the placement of these Halfway Houses. What would be your comment, sir?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, this gets beyond my area of responsibility. I could only say we would welcome the opportunity.

Senator INOUYE. Is there anyone here responsible?

Mr. COPPIE. To investigate the charge and see the appropriate reply is made?

Senator INOUYE. May I suggest to you this committee be furnished with an answer by Friday, sir?

Mr. COPPIE. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Is there a representative from Dr. Dupont's office here?

Mr. COPPIE. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Coppie, would you ask Dr. Dupont to respond to Mrs. Hubbard's charges? I would like to have a response by Friday, sir.

(The response follows:)

Memorandum ● Government of the District of Columbia

TO: Comer S. Coppie, Budget Officer

Department, Agency, Office: General Services

FROM: Sam D. Starobin, Director

Date: April 27, 1971

SUBJECT: Response to Public Testimony on FY 1972 Budget

Response to Harriet B. Hubbard of Citizens Concerned About Drug Addiction in Dupont Circle area.

The D. C. Government operates Narcotics Treatment clinics at the following locations:

2101 N Street, N. W. (leased)
Barret Building, 14th and Q Streets, N. W. (D. C. owned)
919 - 12th Street, N. W. (leased)
59 M Street, N. W. (leased)
456 C Street, N. W. (D. C. owned)
D. C. General Hospital (D. C. owned)
122 C Street, N. W. (leased)

Of these facilities, only the one at 2101 N Street, N. W. can be considered in the vicinity of Dupont Circle. The rental for this building is $23,353 per year or $2.35 per square foot per year. Since this is a rooming house, the per room rent is more significant coming to $6.41 per room per week. Considering additional payments for furniture and maid service to achieve comparability, this would come to $8.10 per room per week.

The following sites are cited as comparables:

1229 - 21st Street, N. W., $18,000/yr. or $11.16/room/week
1337 - 21st Street, N. W., $37,923/yr. or $16.57/room/week
1315 - 20th Street, N. W. $91,000 or $12.50/room/week

This is presented as evidence that the D. C. Government has not concentrated Narcotics Treatment Facilities in the Dupont Circle area and that it is not paying excessive rent for the facility in this area.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Department of Human Resources
Narcotics Treatment Administration
Office of the Director
122 C Street, N. W., Suite 200
Washington, D. C. 20001

April 22, 1971

Memorandum to: Comer S. Coppie, Budget Officer
Office of Budget & Executive Management

Subject: Response to Testimony of Harriet Hubbard, Citizens Concerned about Drug Addiction in the DuPont Circle Area, in open hearings before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, April 20, 1971

The Narcotics Treatment Administration, in conjunction with other District agencies and organizations as mentioned, submits the following points in response to the presentation by Harriet Hubbard on Tuesday, April 20.

1. Concentration of government and private programs for drug treatment in the area immediately surrounding DuPont Circle.

NTA operates a residential facility for youth and subcontracts with a private organization for a female halfway house in the location under discussion. As of April 16, the Youth "Emerge" House had 20 patients and the Washington Halfway House for Women, Inc. had 13 residents, or a total of 33 patients of the 2,973 in treatment with NTA and subcontracting programs on that date. Neither of these facilities treats outpatients. The only other private program directly treating drug addiction in that area is RAP, Inc. which currently has 60 residents and approximately 12 daily participants in its community program. NTA has no formal relationship with RAP, Inc.

2. Concentration of children in the same area.
No comment - wholesome or otherwise.

3. Crime increase in relation to drug-addiction.
NTA recognizes the increase in crime that results from narcotics addiction and uses a reduction in criminal activity as one measure of treatment effectiveness. A recent study by the D. C. Department of Corrections thoroughly documents the relation between drugs and crime and the kinds of crimes committed by addicts prior to treatment. It also concludes that criminal activity decreases during periods of abstinence treatment. (See Attachment 1) NTA treatment evaluation studies also indicate a 50% lower re-arrest rate for patients remaining in a treatment program than for those dropping out. (See Attachment 2) The provision of adequate drug-treatment services in high-crime areas is an effective program for crime reduction.

4. Out-of-town addicts attracted to local drug pushers.
Drug addiction spreads rapidly through peer group pressures. Adequate measures to prevent this social disease epidemic are not yet known but isolation of "infected" carriers in stringent treatment programs, as well as immunization through education, are the best means now available to combat the problem. NTA treats only District residents, but urges suburban cooperation to provide the additional services necessary to treat all heroin addicts in the metropolitan area. Since most street pushers are drug users, treatment programs are also effective "pusher-removal" programs.

5. District of Columbia real estate policy.
Colonel Starobin's office adheres to the Economy Act of 1932 as amended which has been ruled applicable to the District of Columbia. The Act provides that not more than 15% of the fair market value of a property may be paid as rent in any one year. This policy applies to all

rentals over $2,000/year. Evaluations are made on all rental properties by competent professional appraisers assigned on a rotating basis. Property alterations for the full lease term are also limited to 25% of the first year's rent. Many professional landlords claim that instead of escalating rents, the District pays less than the fair market rental price.

6. School policy.

Mr. William Rumsey, Director of the Office of Educational Affairs in DHR, verified that the District schools have no policy to exclude addicts. The Narcotics Treatment Administration encourages a return to school for appropriate patients as part of a full rehabilitation program. Some youths may temporarily require the specialized services of a visiting teacher in a residential setting, others are of an age to attend evening school or to obtain a GED, but all patients require an education to develop the skills necessary for productive and competitive employment. It is the unrecognized and untreated young addict in the school, and his dropout friend who continue the spread of addiction.

7. Personnel in drug treatment programs.

NTA abides by the personnel hiring practices of the D. C. government and the Civil Service Commission, as does the Recreation Department. All applicants are screened accordingly. Both agencies have hired former offenders as part of an enlightened approach to equal employment opportunities and career development programs for all citizens. NTA takes special pride in its ex-addict staff members who work as role-models and counselors and have already earned promotions and transfers to other career areas through outstanding job performance. Provision is made for treatment of staff members who experience health-related job difficulties. Disciplinary problems and performance failures have resulted in several dismissals.

8. Third-party custody and parole board policies.

Community-based treatment or correctional programs are now recognized as more likely to lead to rehabilitation than long-term incarceration in a prison or mental hospital. The 1966 Federal NARA program supplemented the hospitalization of addicts at Lexington, Kentucky with after-care supervision in the community. (See Attachment 3) The courts, probation, and parole offices continue to search for effective alternatives to prison terms and direct, unsupervised release to the community. All drug-treatment programs need continuous evaluation of their long-range success rates in this area, but the trend to their use is clear.

9. Day-care centers, recreational facilities, and truancy laws.

NTA also supports any plan for the provision of sufficient day-care centers, recreation programs, and proper enforcement of existing truancy laws.

10. Citizen's efforts to tighten requirements for drug-treatment programs.

Although the DuPont Circle Citizens Association has been very involved in overseeing or revising city regulations relating to treatment programs, several other area groups have apparently welcomed the NTA Youth House and found constructive ways to assist its programs. Mrs. Judy Dobbins, President of the Lincoln Civic Association, relates that her organization consists of some 60 DuPont Circle area residents concerned with improving the quality of living for the neighborhood. The membership represents a wide cross-section of citizens of all ages, races, and incomes. They have welcomed the NTA program and worked with the "Emerge" House residents and Francis Junior High School Teen Center youth to sponsor a Drug Education and Prevention Program for their neighborhood. This Civic Association has also donated time and money to improvements in the house, guest tickets for shows, etc. More importantly, house residents have

been invited and do participate regularly in community meetings with this group, the Church of the Pilgrims, the Neighborhood Planning Council, and the Community of Christ. NTA appreciates all of these efforts to encourage rehabilitation through responsible citizenship and welcomes the interest and program involvement of a wide range of citizens. (See Attachment 4)

The Narcotics Treatment Administration also has a Professional Advisory Committee (See Attachment 5) which is broadly reflective of the community and is reviewing all the programs and policies of the agency for recommendations to the Department of Human Resources.

Distribution:
Leslie Hutchens
Bill Rumsey
Mr. Cole
RAP

Robert L. DuPont, M.D.
Director

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION
3149 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20010

April 22, 1971

Response to Harriet B. Hubbard
on
Citizens Concerned About Drug Addiction in the Dupont Circle Area

Mrs. Hubbard stated that the Recreation Department hires addicts to take care of younger children and does not require screening of personnel so as to eliminate drug addicts or criminals.

The Department does not knowingly hire drug addicts or criminals. Applicants for employment are screened before hiring to determine their suitability for the positions available. Screening covers previous education, employment and review of all statements contained in Standard Form 171 (Civil Service Commission Application for Employment).

Appropriate disciplinary action is taken when, and if, any employee is revealed to be a drug addict or convicted for crimes involving public morals.

The Department participates in Civil Service Commission and District Government programs aimed toward the rehabilitation of ex-offenders and the disabled. The Department supports those efforts to restore dignity and economic security to these persons. No adverse reactions have been observed in this Department's participation in these programs.

Joseph H. Cole
Director

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

April 23, 1971

OFFICE OF
CHIEF JUDGE ANDREW M. HOOD

MEMORANDUM

To: Comer S. Coppie
Budget Office, D. C.

From: Andrew M. Hood A. M. H.
Chief Judge
District of Columbia Court of Appeals

Re: Testimony of Harriet B. Hubbard on Addiction in the Dupont Circle Area, April 15, 1971

I am in receipt of your memorandum of April 21, 1971, requesting a response to Mrs. Harriet B. Hubbard's testimony. I note in her testimony Mrs. Hubbard makes reference to the policies of the courts and parole boards of releasing drug-related criminals in the custody of unlicensed personnel. Since this is an appellate court, with no probation or parole services, a response from me is not required.

STATEMENT OF THE DC BOARD OF PAROLE

Response to Senate District Committee on the Subject Treatment of Offenders with History of Narcotics Use

In the past 4 or 5 years there has been a significant increase in the use of drugs by offenders who eventually appear before the Parole Board. At the same time, there has been what might best be described as a "crash program", originally in the Department of Corrections and presently in the Narcotic Treatment Administration, to discover and apply methods and treatment to deal with the question of drug addiction. It is recognized by all concerned that the treatment of drug addiction is only now becoming a matter of high priority and great concern by the medical profession. The entire spectrum of the Criminal Justice Agencies is vitally concerned with how best to treat the drug offender.

The Parole Board has followed the policy of extending every opportunity to the offender involved in the use of drugs to seek and follow methods of treatment designed to assist him in overcoming or controlling his addiction. This means that offenders who appear before the Board may well be paroled with a special condition of their parole that they respond to narcotic treatment either preliminarily as a resident of a drug treatment center or by responding to urinalysis to determine whether they continue to be involved in the use of drugs.

We understand that a part of the treatment process is extensive counseling for those involved in drug use. We are further advised that ex-addicts are particularly effective in the counseling relationship. We would hope that such counselors receive extensive training in the use of counsel techniques and professional skills. It is our understanding that the narcotics treatment administration makes such training available.

In our opinion there is no real value to the community by merely keeping addicts locked up. The real problem of drug addiction must be faced in the communities in which the drug user lives. At the same time, when a person has shown an inability or unwillingness to respond to narcotic treatment, the Board acts with dispatch to remove that person from the community.

HAF
4/23/71

STATEMENT OF GEORGE W. BRADY, ACTING CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS AND TAXATION, FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Miss Claire E. Simpson.
(No response.)

ENTIRE BUDGET

Senator INOUYE. Mr. George W. Brady, acting chairman, Committee on Fiscal Affairs and Taxation, Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Brady, I notice your statement will take over a half an hour.

Mr. BRADY. I plan to make some general remarks within the 5 minutes.

Senator INOUYE. May I assure you we will personally study your statement carefully and it will be made a part of the record, sir.

Mr. BRADY. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Mr. BRADY. My name is George W. Brady. I am currently chairman of the Fiscal Relations and Taxation Committee of the Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia. I am also a past president of the federation. Our federation is in its 61st year of service to the city and currently has a membership of 32 neighborhood citizens associations located throughout the District. I am appearing here today representing our current president, Mr. Donald Crone.

Our statement is presented in three categories: General, revenue, and specific, addressed to the budget as it was set forth by the budget information from the District Building. The total as it was given in this material is $885 million, and in this morning's paper we read that President Nixon has submitted a budget of $967 million. I understand some of that may be due to supplemental activities, but my comments would be related to the original $885 million.

Our Federation is aware of many of the unfilled needs of our city—education, health, public safety, transportation, taxes, zoning, urban development. However, we look at our city's pocketbook and we see there is a financial limit as to what we may be able to do at any one time to solve these problems. Our local taxes keep going up. We wonder if this will ever stop. Our city's expenses also keep going up and we wonder if this will ever stop. We, therefore, can only call the committee's attention to certain factors to help it find the best balance between needs, desires, and resources within the limits of a sound fiscal policy.

Mayor Washington's budget message is a persuasive document to explain and justify the large increase for fiscal year 1972 which he requests. But we would like to put it into a different perspective, that of the local taxpayer.

We have reviewed the budgets for the 10 years since 1960 and have plotted the results on a chart in the last page of this statement. This shows that while the population has remained essentially static in this decade, expenses have increased more than three times the level for 1960 in the current fiscal year 1971 and the projection for next year will be almost four times this. We recognize that part of this is due to

inflationary trends and partially to demands for improved services, but somewhere along the line there must be a leveling off in this growth and we think 1972 is the year to begin it. If it doesn't we wonder what 1973 will bring.

We note in the Mayor's statement that the $90 million increase in the requested budget is "mandatory". Is this really so? Can any of the items be eliminated or at least deferred? It is easy for those in authority to say, "let's give a pay raise every year," but what about the many people on fixed incomes which does not appear to be the case here. We believe and hope the District of Columbia and the Board of Education will set an example to slow down the inflationary spiral.

One other general comment to which we call attention in our budget testimony each year is the continued growth in the local bureaucracy. Just 10 years ago the number of positions in the city government was 25,300. This year it is 41,250 and a further increase is proposed for the next year. With the static population we think there should be no increase and that there must be some functions which are no longer needed or which can be reduced in magnitude to permit a decrease in the number of city employees.

Many private businesses during this period of financial squeeze have had to reduce the size of their organizations, and we see no reason for a local government to be exempt from the same factors.

A few comments on revenues. As individual citizens of the District, most of us who are homeowners have experienced real estate tax increases of over 100 percent since 1960 through a combination of reassessment and tax rate increases. Furthermore, the District of Columbia income tax has doubled since 1965. We as taxpayers believe we are being squeezed a little too hard and now is the time to give us some relief and to let others share part of the load.

We have looked at the Mayor-Commissioner's proposed revenue proposal and we have the following four comments:

One, we do not believe the present real estate tax should be increased but should be held at the present rate of $3.10. Many of our members have had to pay higher taxes this year, even though the rate has not been increased, because their assessments have been substantially increased. In my own case, it was something of the order of 15 percent during the past year.

Two, we think the reciprocal commuter tax proposed by the Mayor-Commissioner should be instituted.

Three, we have recommended for several years that a formula for the Federal payment to the District of Columbia should be established and we recommend a 50 percent of the tax raised locally would be a reasonable amount under such a formula. The Federal Government would be paying about $25 million, or 33 percent of the cost of the District Government, which seems to us is very reasonable compared to the fact there is a Federal ownership of the District lands.

Four, we think a tax, or user charge in lieu of taxes, on income producing properties owned by tax exempt organizations should be instituted.

The rest of my statement has to do with specific programs which I will brief to the best of my ability.

Public Safety. We follow the District budget proposal on this. We believe that the progress made by the Metropolitan Police Department in reducing crime justifies full support of their request at this time. But at the same time we still are unhappy over the fact of the six district reorganizations of the Police Department and the fact in the current capital budget there are three district station houses to be constructed. We would recommend and much prefer the 14-precinct organization as more responsive to the citizens.

Of course, we strongly supported the Omnibus Crime Act and therefore believe all necessary financing required by the court reorganization should be applied.

We believe our Fire Department has been and is an efficiently run organization and we support the full request in the budget. However, in addition to that, we recommend that since some of the Fire Department equipment is now quite old and probably not as efficient as more modern equipment would be, the matter should be surveyed and if our observation is correct, the 5-year equipment program be established.

On public schools, I have a very brief statement which I will pass over.

Higher education. We feel that the Washington Technical Institute and the Federal City College should be supported at the present level, that they have had some growing pains, and probably very much expansion should be deferred.

We also think that it is reasonable to ask the students to pay a higher fee at the Federal City College. I am not aware of what the Washington Technical Institute does, but it seems quite like action similar to that being taken in most State-supported land grant colleges. Scholarships or deferred tuition fee plans might be established for those students who cannot afford the increased fee schedule.

I have comments on welfare, health services, rehabilitation. And with regard to the latter point, the halfway houses. We have some questions in our mind just as the previous witness had, as to whether this is the right way to proceed. We think it should be considered an experimental program and its operation and contracting operators should be watched very carefully.

Recreation and culture, economic development, housing and community development, protection of urban environment, are all areas we are interested in but defer any comments.

I would like to make one particular comment on the Sanitation Department. The only specific matter that we are commenting on in this statement is the dispute between the Mayor and the City Council on the completion of Incinerator No. 5. We side with the Mayor on this issue and strongly recommend the committee also enforce completion of this modern facility. And in support of this, we cite an article in the November issue of Science Magazine, by Dr. Eisenbud, the first administrator of Environmental Protection Administration of New York City, which states that the basic strategy to meet the waste disposal crisis "must be to increase the municipal incinerator capacity to reduce the volume of waste and to convert the refuse to a less offensive and more manageable form."

So we hope that the committee and the Congress will decide to follow the Mayor and complete and operate Incinerator No. 5, which as I understand it has all of the latest devices for cutting down on the smog and so on from the incinerator.

On transportation, we have talked about freeways before the Congress a number of times. In general, most of our federation delegates oppose freeway projects. We have always strongly supported Metro and we hope that this matter can be decoupled between freeways and Metro as far as funding is concerned.

Finance and revenue and executive directions and general support, we comment on briefly, hoping the results of the Little Hoover Commission will show ways in which costs in the District Building and the general city administration can be reduced.

One specific item which I would like to question is the proposed establishment of a municipal planning office for which $100,000 is requested. Although the amount is relatively small, we believe this office should not be approved because it appears to duplicate the responsibility of the National Capital Planning Commission.

We are pleased to see this committee has gone ahead with its District budget hearing in advance of the formal hearings, and we hope the House and Senate will act on the budget for the District by the start of fiscal year 1972.

In summary, we believe that our Mayor-Commissioner and City Council are making progress in finding solutions to many of the problems that beset our city but that they are permitting our budget to approach a runaway condition. We have therefore presented in this statement a number of areas where economies can and should be achieved. We recognize that we must all share in the growth of our city and the costs of that growth, but we believe that the individual taxpayer is now paying more than his proper share.

Thank you for the opportunity of appearing before this committee.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much on behalf of this committee for your contribution. Let me assure you that many of your concerns are ours and we will be considering these very carefully.

(The prepared statement, and a reply by the District government, follow:)

Federation of Citizens Associations
of the District of Columbia
ORGANIZED MARCH 5, 1910 • INCORPORATED JUNE 3, 1940

April 19, 1971

Statement to the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia on the Proposed FY 1972 D. C. Budget

My name is George W. Brady, Chairman of the Fiscal Relations and Taxation Committee of the Federation of Citizens Assocations of the District of Columbia. Our Federation is in its 61st year of service to our city and currently has a membership of 32 neighborhood citizens associations located throughout the District. As an indication of our geographical spread, I am a delegate to the Federation from the Spring Valley Wesley Heights Citizens Association, and our President, Mr. D. R. Crone, whom I am representing today, is from the Naylor-Good Hope Citizens Association, which, as you know, is located in the Anacostia area.

Our statement is presented in three categories: General, Revenue, and Specific, addressed to the proposed FY 1972 budget as set forth in the Mayor-Commissioners Program Budget for the City of Washington for Fiscal Year 1972 and the briefer document entitled Summary Budget Review, together with City Council actions dated April 2, 1971.

General - Our Federation regularly presents its views on many matters affecting the District to officials in the D. C. Administration, to the City Council and to the committees in both House and Senate concerned with District affairs. We appreciate this opportunity to comment on the D. C. budget to the subcommittee.

Education, health, public safety, transportation, taxes, zoning, and urban development are the areas of most concern to our members. We know there are so many unfulfilled needs in so many areas of our city, such as schools, safety, transportation, health, recreation, etc., and at the same time we look at our city's pocketbook and see that there is a financial limit as to what we may be able to do at any one time. Our local taxes keep going up and we wonder if this will ever stop. Our city's expenses also keep going up and we wonder if this trend too will ever stop. We therefore can only call the Committee's attention to certain factors to help it find the best

balance between needs, desires, and resources within the limits of a sound fiscal policy.

Mayor Washington's budget message is a persuasive document to explain and justify the large increase for FY 1972 which he requests. Just as he attempts to put it in perspective, we would like to do so but from a different vantage point--that of the local taxpayer. With the new census figures available, we find that the District has actually lost in population since 1960. We have reviewed the budgets for the ten years since 1960 and have plotted the results on a chart in the last page of this statement. You will note that we have plotted both population (763,956 in 1960 and the 756,510 in 1970) and D. C. expenditures on a basis normalized to 100. While the population has remained essentially static in this decade, expenses have increased to more than three times the level for 1960 in the current year and are projected for next year to be almost four times. We recognize that part of this is due to inflationary trends and partially to demands for improved services, but somewhere along the way there must be a leveling off in this growth, and we think 1972 is the year to begin the leveling process.

We note in the Mayor's statement that $90M of the increase in the requested budget is "mandatory." Is this really so? Can any of the items be eliminated or at least deferred. It is easy for those in authority to say let's give a pay raise every year, but what about the many people on fixed incomes? Pay raises feed inflation, unless efficiency is increased, which does not appear to be the case here, and we believe the District government and the Board of Education should set an example to slow down the inflationary spiral.

One other general comment to which we call attention in our budget testimony each year is the continued growth in the local bureaucracy. Just 10 years ago the number of authorized positions in the city government was 25,300. This year (FY 71) it is 41,250 and a further increase of 1300 is proposed for the next year. With the static population we think there should be no increase and that there must be some functions which are no longer needed or which can be reduced in magnitude to permit a decrease in the number of city employees. Many private businesses during this period of financial squeeze have had to reduce the size of their organizations, and we see no reason for a local government to be exempt from the same factors.

Revenue - The taxes on the individual citizen of the D. C. have gone up extravagently in recent years. Most of us who are homeowners have

experienced real estate tax increases of over 100% since 1960 through a combination of reassessment and tax rate increases. Further, the D. C. income tax has doubled since 1965. We believe we are being squeezed much too hard and that now is the time to give us a little relief from further increases and to let others share part of the load. With regard to the proposed revenue proposals for FY 1972, we therefore recommend the following:

1) Do not increase the present real estate tax but hold it at the present rate of $3.10 per $100. (Many of our members have during this past year experienced sharp increase in their taxes through increase in their property assessment, even though the tax rate has not changed.)

2) Establish the reciprocal Commuter Tax proposed by the Mayor-Commissioner.

3) Establish a formula for the Federal payment to the District of 50% of the taxes raised locally. (Under this formula the Federal government would be paying about $225M or 33% of the cost of the District government, which compares to a Federal ownership of 43% of the District's land.)

4) Establish a tax, or user charge in lieu of taxes, on income producing properties owned by tax-exempt organizations.

Specific Programs - We submit in the following paragraphs our comments of some of the specific program proposals for the Program Elements in the Proposed Budget.

1. Public Safety

a) Police - We believe that the progress made in reducing crime in our city with the enlarged MPD justifies full support at this time for the requested operating budget for police.

We believe that the reorganization two years ago of MPD into 6 districts rather than the previous precinct structure was a mistake, and we therefore oppose the construction of District Station Houses Nos. 2, 5, and 6 in the Capital budget and recommend a return to the 14-precinct organization as more responsive to the citizens.

b) Courts - The Federation strongly supported the Omnibus Crime Bill for the D. C. last year and therefore believes that all necessary financing required by the Court reorganization should be supplied.

c) Fire Dept. - We believe that our fire department has been and is an efficiently run organization, and we support the full request in the proposed budget. Some of our members have noted that a considerable amount of fire department equipment is now quite old and probably not as efficient as more modern equipment would be. We therefore suggest that this matter by surveyed and, if our observation is

correct, that a five-year equipment replacement program be established.

2. Education

a) Public Schools - We are concerned that the cost per pupil in the D. C. public schools is one of the highest in the nation but that the results as measured by achievement tests is below the norm. We do not believe that the answer is "more money," particularly as the school population is decreasing. We believe that the attempt to force an integration pattern throughout the city schools in the wake of the Hansen/Hobson suit and the Wright decision was a mistake and has forced many parents to leave the city or to send their children to private schools to obtain the type of education that they desire their children to have. We believe in the neighborhood school concept and oppose any expenditure for busing students, except temporarily to relieve overcrowding.

b) D. C. Teachers, Washington Technical Institute and Federal City College - These institutions of higher learning should be supported at about their present size. We believe the FCC is making good progress, but we do not believe it should be permitted to grow as rapidly (30%) as the FY 72 budget request indicated. We also consider the fees paid by FCC students to be too low and recommend that they should be raised so as to cover a larger share of the cost, by perhaps about one-third, similar to action taken in most state supported land grant colleges. Scholarships or deferred tuition fee plans might be established for those students who cannot afford the increased fee schedule. Further, the training at the Washington Technical Institute, as well as in the three vocational high schools in the city, seems especially valuable for the economic well-being of Washington.

3. Human Resources

a) Welfare - Like tax payers in all large cities, we are shocked and dismayed at the skyrocketing costs of welfare in recent years. As the Mayor's statement says "in just one year, November, 1969, to November, 1970, the case load increased 53% from 18,525 to 28,386," and the budget forecasts a case load of 36,000 in FY 72. No one wants to see truly needy persons without help, and in a period of economic stringency we can see that some temporary increase in assistance may be needed. But when in a period of only two years the number of cases has doubled and costs climbed more than double, we as taxpayers ask "Why and what is government going to do about it?" It appears that too many people look on welfare as a way of life, which should be made easier and easier for them by government supplying more and

more. We believe that Congress must come to grips with this problem, either by redefining eligibility more stringently or by enacting a new system based on President Nixon's proposals to assist welfare recipients who are capable of working to become self-supporting.

In this regard we were glad to note Mayor Washington's statement that the District was inaugurating a program "for supplementing the income of mothers who are working full time but earning below the level they would receive if on welfare." We would hope that this program will be structured to provide incentive to many of those on welfare to take jobs, and that in the long run the result would be a reduction in the case load and in welfare costs.

The budget also proposes an increase in welfare payments from "75% to 85% of the February 1970 cost of living" and estimates that this will cost $5.2 M. Our arithmetic indicates that the cost even for the present case load will more likely be about $10 M, and even higher if the 36,000 case load figure is reached. Hence we believe that the welfare payment increase is something which the District cannot afford at this time.

b) Health Services - The FY 1972 budget for the several categories of health care--of which D. C. General, etc. at $42M and Mental Health (St. Elizabeth's, etc.) at $39M are the largest items--shows only a modest increase, which is probably the minimum to maintain current levels of service.

c) Rehabilitation--Juvenile and Adult - This category is an example of the difficulty of comprehending the D. C. Budget under the Program Element System. Administratively, the Juvenile Rehabilitation Program appears to be under both Social Services and the Superior Court. The Adult Program is under the Department of Corrections. Yet both are grouped under the Human Resources umbrella. We suggest that rehabilitation is part of Corrections and should be listed under Public Safety.

We note that $924,000 is proposed for operating half-way houses under contract. Our impression of this program to provide a transition from reformatory to normal civilian life is that it is good in principle but not always so in practice. We believe it should be considered only as an experimental program to be tried on a limited scale, that its operations (and contract operators) be watched and

evaluated carefully, and, if it turns out that the results are unsatisfactory, that the half-way house program be terminated.

4. Recreation and Culture - The programs in this category appear reasonable, although the budget increase of 8% is indicative of an expansionist trend. We are pleased to note that the new Central Library is scheduled to begin operation this year.

5. Economic Development)
6. Housing and Community Development)
7. Protection of the Urban Environment)

a) We have definite interest in all of these areas because of their effect on our neighborhoods, but we defer comment as not appropriate to a statement on the budget per se.

b) The only specific matter we comment on is the dispute between the Mayor and City Council on completion of Incinerator No. 5. We side with the Mayor on this issue and strongly recommend that the Committee also endorse completion of this modern facility. In support of this, we cite an article in the 15 November 1970 issue of SCIENCE magazine by Dr. M. Eisenbud, the first administrator of the Environmental Protection Administration of New York City, which states that the basic strategy to meet the waste disposal crisis "must be to increase the municipal incinerator capacity to reduce the volume of waste and to convert the refuse to a less offensive and more manageable form."

8. Transportation

a) Freeways - The budget data are not clear as to plans for several of the controversial freeway projects such as the Three Sisters Bridge. Hence, we defer comment other than to state that most of the Federation's delegates oppose these Freeway Projects.

b) Metro - We strongly support the completion of the Metro and believe that it should be decoupled from the freeway program.

c) Traffic Signals - One of the smaller items in the budget is for "15 additional signalized intersections." We question if this is adequate and hope that there is sufficient flexibility for an increase in the number in the interest of improved traffic safety.

d) Street Lighting - We believe that the improved street lighting on certain streets has helped reduce crime and therefore that this program should proceed on an expanded scale.

9. Finance and Revenue)
10. Executive Direction and General Support)

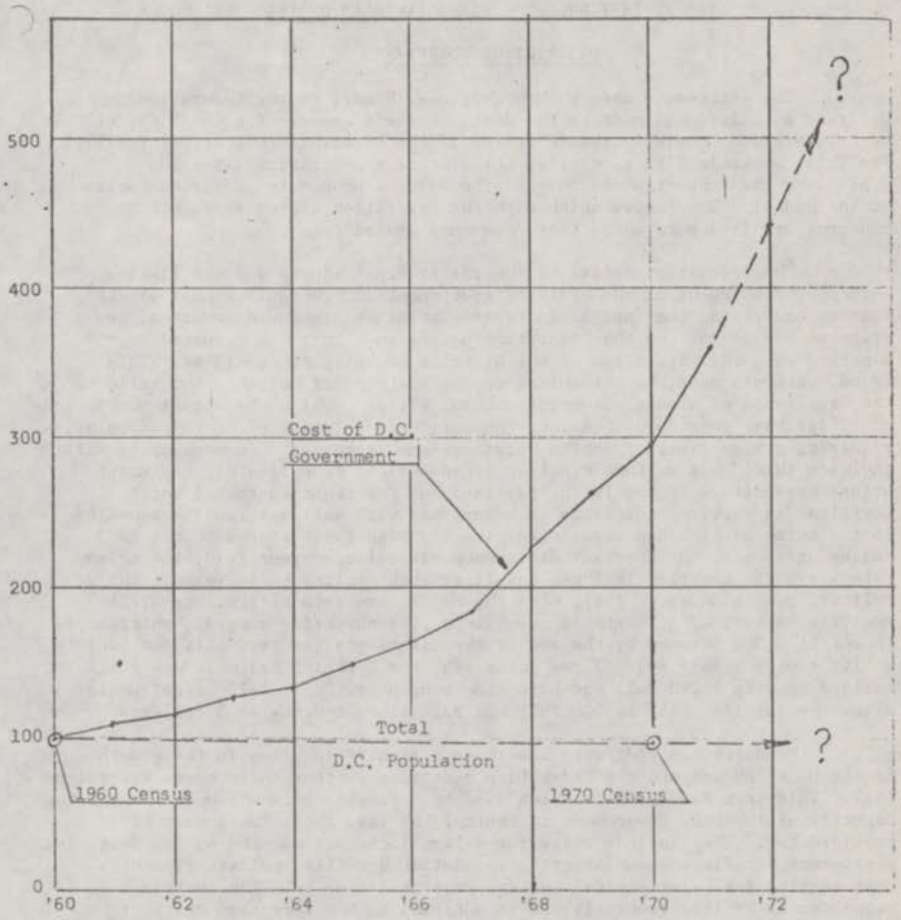
a) These two categories between them account for $30.7M to run the business end of the District government. We can only assume that this is being done efficiently, although when we visit the District

Building and see the number of people in the halls who are apparently city employees, we sometimes wonder about this. Also, the cost of rented office space has increased by one-third in the last two years. We hope that the results of the "Little Hoover Commission" study will show ways in which costs in this administrative area can be reduced.

b) One specific item which we question is the establishment of a Municipal Planning Office for which $100,000 is requested. Although the amount is relatively small, we believe this Office should not be approved because it duplicates the responsibility of the National Capital Planning Commission.

Summary - We believe that our Mayor-Commissioner and City Council are making progress in finding solutions to many of the problems that beset our city but that they are permitting our budget to approach a runaway condition. We have therefore presented in this statement a number of areas where economies can and should be achieved. We recognize that we must all share in the growth of our city and the costs of that growth, but we believe that the individual taxpayer is now paying more than his proper share.

We appreciate the opportunity to present this statement to the Committee.



Comparison of Total D.C. Population and Annual Cost of D.C. Government 1960-1972

(Figures Normalized to 100 in 1960)

THE RESPONSE TO MR. GEORGE W. BRADY

THE FY 1972 BUDGET & FINANCIAL PLAN OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The statements made by Mr. George W. Brady, of the Federation of Citizens Associations indicate the depth of their concern for the District of Columbia and their intensive review of the District's budget for FY 1972. For this, we would like to express our sincere appreciation. We also appreciate the support given many of the Mayor's proposals in various areas of the budget. The issues which with the Federation expresses doubts or concerns are issues to which these comments are addressed.

The Federation speaks to the rising expenditures and the risiing personnel complement of the District government and recognizes many of the reasons underlying that budget increase--inflation, improved services, new programs and so on. As the Federation points out, this has occurred over a period when the population of the District has slightly declined. This trend, we would note, is not unique to the District of Columbia but reflects the experience of almost all major central cities. While the actual populations of cities have gone down, however, the service population -- or that population requiring a high level of public services--has increased. Some examples will indicate this. The welfare caseload is an obvious example--this has meant higher expenditures not only for payments but for required social worker positions to service recipients in accordance with national law. Responding to the crime problem has meant significantly high expenditures. This is beginning to make an important difference--in calendar year 1970, the crime rate was 5.2% less than in 1969, the first such decline in 14 years. The Police force in November 1967, when the Mayor came into office, was 2,736 men; its authorized strength is now 5,100. The narcotics program, which hopes to enroll 3,300 persons by the end of the fiscal year, served only ten addicts a little over a year ago. Three years ago, the District had only one public college serving 1,890 full and part-time students; the FY 1972 budget would allow the enrollment of 16,000 full and part-time students at 3 colleges.

Mandatory expenditures have been a significant item in the growth in the D. C. Budget and the Federation questions whether these costs are essential. This term mandatory has been used to describe costs which are beyond the capacity of the D.C. Government to control; by law, these costs must be provided for. They include costs for salary increases adopted by the Congress, retirement benefits, unemployment compensation benefits, welfare payments, debt service for prior capital outlay projects and so on. The increases requested in FY 1972 generally are in addition to the increased costs of goods and services necessary for operation: books, drugs, supplies of all kinds. These higher costs must be paid for within the existing budget level.

On the matter of salaries and personnel benefits, it should be explained that the District of Columbia is presently under the jurisdiction by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and all changes in Federal law as they relate to personnel also affect the District of Columbia. The District will be taking a close examination of this and making a determination as to whether it is feasible and sound to end this situation.

The rising expenditures have required increases in taxes as noted in the Federation testimony. The real property tax rate increase proposed for FY 1972 is one part of a three part revenue package. The rising costs of government must, of course, be met by residents, but also we believe, by all those who benefit from the services of the city. In Washington, this includes the Federal government and thousands of nonresident employees. Therefore we are also proposing an increased federal payment of $27 million and the reciprocal income tax. These two proposals are very important parts of our revenue program for FY 1972.

Many statements were made regarding programs of the District government. Briefly, these comments might be made.

Police Districts: The Police Districts were established in order to improve command control and management and the Police Department finds this system superior in these terms. It should be added that the precinct houses will continue to operate as "substations" in order to provide continued decentralized services to the community.

Halfway House Program: The operations of the halfway houses (which are the basic unit of our community-based correctional program) and of the contractors for the houses are carefully monitored to avoid problems which might develop. What is important in this program is its performance effectiveness in furthering positive adjustment of the law violator to the community. Preliminary research, which must still be further clarified, indicates that releasees from the halfway house programs show a significantly lower rate of recidivism than releases who move directly from institutions to the community.

Higher Education: Increases in enrollment at the colleges do not reflect growth per se, but do reflect the initial development of the institutions, subsequent to their creation in 1968. The colleges are still moving to reach the level of program offerings anticipated in their creation; neither college has yet reached its full cycle of educational programs. Federal City College is a four year institution. Washington Technical Institue offers a two year technical training period, but is still phasing in its curriculum in accordance with its original plan. On the matter of fees, the Board of Higher Education is currently studying its student fee structure and will be coming up with its recommendations in the near future.

Welfare: We too are concerned about the "skyrocketing" cost of welfare in recent years. However, the 53% increase in the caseload over the period of November 1969 to November 1970 appears representative of a nation-wide trend in urban America today. This is to suggest that the District's welfare problem may not be solely attributable to the character of the local welfare population; hence, the problem may not be amenable to a solution that is wholly local in nature. For this reason we look forward, with great urgency, to the passage of the President's Family Assistance Plan or similar legislation that will alleviate the welfare burden on the tax-paying population while providing adequate support for those of us who are not sufficiently fortunate to share in the affluence of our society.

Planning Office: This request, for $100,000 and 12 positions, would establish a centralized planning function within the District government. The National Capital Planning Commission is an agency of the Federal government which is the designated planning agency for the entire Washington Metropolitan area. Its concerns are for the region, for development of the Federal establishment within the region as well as for District of Columbia Capital projects. It performs a review function for D. C. capital improvements, but does not do the kind of planning which would be performed by our proposed planning office. The District Government seeks this planning office for planning beyond land use and physical development, for defining the long-range social and economic goals of the city, developing alternative programs and policies for achieving these goals. It would provide an overall executive level framework for the planning efforts of various D. C. agencies and would encourage coordination of now fragmented planning efforts. There is a great need for the District government to have this planning capability and this is the basis for our request. The Federation should be assured that it does not duplicate the work of the Planning Commission.

STATEMENT OF MRS. EDWARD B. MORRIS, REPRESENTING THE GLOVER PARK CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOUSING

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Edward B. Morris, representing the Glover Park Citizens Association. Welcome to the committee, Mrs. Morris.

Mrs. MORRIS. Thank you.

I am Mrs. Edward B. Morris, past president of the Glover Park Citizens Association which covers part of the area north of Georgetown, west of Wisconsin Avenue, and south of Massachusetts Avenue, and which has more than 500 paid-up members.

We are concerned over conditions in the District of Columbia Fire Department. Much of its equipment is obsolete and at times cannot be operated. Brakes on an 18-year-old ladder truck out of No. 5 Station in Georgetown failed some months ago and the truck had to be run into a curb to stop it. This truck has since been replaced by one 15 years old which has had even harder wear. Equipment from this station and the station on MacArthur Boulevard are said to be unable to get up some of the hills in the areas they serve.

Each station has been closed for hours at a time recently because of the manpower shortage. Someone going recently to the MacArthur Boulevard station found only three men on duty, not enough to man one truck; the Georgetown station on Dent Place is also often undermanned.

These two companies have a large university and two hospitals to protect, and Georgetown itself which is a tinder box with many frame buildings, some of which are in poor condition.

Insurance rates on property have recently gone up and it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain insurance at all in the District of Columbia. Unless money is appropriated to upgrade firefighting equipment and provide sufficient manpower to operate it effectively, insurance problems will be aggravated.

We are not appealing only for the stations that serve our area; this is a citywide problem and one that requires prompt if not emergency remedies, especially in this age when public safety officials must contend with riots, fire bombs, and the like and Washington is the center for radical activities. I have attached to my statement a copy of our association bulletin which contains this letter on page 4.

(The bulletin follows:)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FIRE PROTECTION

Tonight your fire station at 3412 Dent Place in Georgetown will be partially closed. Instead of the necessary strength of 11 men, there are only 6 and those 6 will be operating a hook-&-ladder truck that is 18 years old. If this truck were to fail to operate due to its age and length of service you would have to wait for a neighboring company providing that they were not at a fire. The lack of newer equipment and the shortage of men has put your family, home and maybe your business in a very serious situation. Do you care enough to speak out and support your firemen? Give us the proper equipment not something that is 18 years old and should be replaced and the men to operate it and you can rest assured that we will do the job.

CONCERNED FIREMAN.

Mrs. MORRIS. I will not belabor the subject further as you have letters on file on the subject, including one from the Advisory Council of the Seventh Police Precinct in Georgetown.

I might just comment on my own, and I am sure the association would support me, that we are not getting our money's worth out of the Sanitation Division. Last fall, during the heavy fall of leaves from the large oak trees in our area, on some streets there was only one pick-up of leaves and some others two pickups. After which there was debris left in the gutters and sewers which were stopped up from leaves that the waters couldn't drain off.

I wrote to the Sanitation Division calling their attention to specific piles of leaves and debris and stopped-up sewers and to date all of the debris is still there.

Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Mrs. Morris, the problem that you have very graphically presented has been brought to our attention.

Mrs. MORRIS. We just want to bring it for emphasis, because we want you to know all of us are very much concerned about it.

Senator INOUYE. Earlier we heard from one of the captains on the lack of personnel. Please be sure we will try to provide adequate fire protection.

Mrs. MORRIS. It was required last year by the Seventh Precinct Advisory Council and others and nothing was done. I don't believe there were any additional funds granted. That is why this year we all decided we were going to let you know how we felt about it.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

(Official responses to Mrs. Morris' testimony follow:)

Memorandum ● **Government of the District of Columbia**

TO: Comer S. Coppie
Budget Officer, D. C.

Department, Agency, Office: Fire

FROM: Loyde N. Balcom
Acting Fire Chief

Loyde N. Balcom

Date: April 29, 1971

SUBJECT: Public Testimony on FY 1972 Budget

RESPONSE TO MRS. EDWARD B. MORRIS ON FIRE APPARATUS AGE AND FIREFIGHTING PERSONNEL STRENGTH

The present Fire Department apparatus replacement schedule calls for the replacement of one aerial ladder truck each year. There are 17 truck companies in the Department and 3 trucks are maintained in reserve. This means that each aerial ladder truck must have a service life of 20 years, 17 in active service and 3 in reserve.

The 18-year old truck mentioned in Mrs. Morris' testimony is a 1953 model that was in service at Truck Company No. 5 from July 1960 to March 1971. It was then placed in reserve. The 15-year old truck is one of two 1955 models in the Department. It was transferred to Truck Company No. 5 from Truck Company No. 17 in Anacostia after the latter unit took delivery of the new truck purchased from Fiscal 1969 funds and after being reconditioned at the Department Apparatus Division. The new truck was placed in service as Truck Company No. 17 because it has a covered five-man cab and tiller seat to protect firemen from missiles thrown at them in that area.

During the Fiscal 1972 hearings, the sub-committee requested the Fire Department to present justification and requirements to place an 11 year apparatus replacement schedule proposed by the Department in Fiscal 1970 into effect. This data has been submitted for the record.

In regard to the manpower deficiencies, budget reductions and forced absorption of additional cost during fiscal years 1970 and 1971 has forced the Department to reduce the manpower available. This reduced manpower precluded the placing in service of two additional ambulance units authorized in Fiscal 1970. It has meant that approximately 20 of the 325 positions necessary to fully man the fire fighting and ambulance units in service were not being covered.

Prior to March 7, 1971, this deficiency was made up by manning some companies below minimum strength. This meant that aerial ladder truck companies that normally operate with six men would operate on

five or engine companies that normally operate with five men would operate with four. Enough of the companies would be so reduced to make up the manpower deficiency for that particular shift.

After March 7, the policy was changed. In order to make the safest and most effective use of available manpower, entire companies are placed out of service sufficient to make up the deficiencies and the remaining companies are operated at full strength.

The Department's policy statement is quoted from the news release issued at the time:

> To cope with a personnel shortage in the D. C. Fire Department, due to budget reductions and absorption of additional expenses, and to provide most efficient firefighting service to the city under the circumstances, with adequate regard for the safety of the men, procedures are inaugurated effective at 8:00 a.m. March 7, 1971, for selectively placing companies out of service for single tours of duty. No company will be placed out-of-service for extended duty tours or for long periods of time.
>
> Instead of an unlimited manning of companies below minimum strength, not more than four truck companies will work short-handed. When personnel shortages cause this to be exceeded, one company in fire stations housing two companies will become inactive for the particular tour of duty, and the members will be detailed as necessary to bring in-service companies back to minimum strength.
>
> It is contemplated that at present not more than three of the fifty-three firefighting companies will be temporarily out of service. Curtailment of the officers and ambulance training programs has been accomplished, and restrictions have been placed on the annual leave to be allowed the firefighters. In the event that it becomes necessary to increase the number of companies out of service, procedures have been prepared to discontinue all training at the Department's Training Center and to further limit annual leave.
>
> By limiting the out-of-service program to the stations with two companies, no fire station will be closed. At least one company in each fire station will be available for response. In some areas the second company will have further to travel, but "filling-in" for companies out of service is an established procedure and no difficulty is anticipated. Furthermore, guidelines being followed by the Deputy Fire Chiefs are aimed at equalizing among all two-company stations in the city the limitations imposed by this policy.

RESPONSE TO MRS. EDWARD B. MORRIS, GLOVER PARK CITIZENS ASSOCIATION, ON THE AGGRAVATION OF INSURANCE PROBLEMS IF FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT IS NOT UPGRADED AND SUFFICIENT MANPOWER IS NOT PROVIDED.

I am not in a position to evaluate the effect that improvements called for by Mrs. Morris would have on insurance rates or market conditions in any precise way. It would seem obvious that improvements in fire-fighting equipment would produce less loss to property. I can state that insurance rates on property have been recently increased materially and that there is a distressing lack of interest on the part of insurance companies to insure property in the District to the point that our local Placement Facility, which is a pool for risks not accepted by insurance companies on an individual basis but supported by all companies pursuant to law, is huge compared to the small geographic area of the District of Columbia. It is the fire losses that produce the escalation of property insurance rates, and it is the insurance companies' judgment as to future expectations that create an affirmative or a negative attitude on their part in providing a competitive market.

Edward P. Lombard

Edward P. Lombard
Superintendent of Insurance

STATEMENT OF ARNOLD B. BARACH, PRESIDENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, INC.

FUNDS FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mr. Arnold Barach, president, District of Columbia Mental Health Association, Inc.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Barach is unable to attend today. I am Arnold Webster, the executive director.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, Mr. Webster.

Mr. WEBSTER. First I should like to express on behalf of the association, appreciation for being here today.

We want to emphasize two important areas in the budget requests relating to services for emotionally disturbed children: One, public school funds for the Department of Special Education; and two, Mental Health Administration funds for residential psychiatric treatment facilities for children and youth.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

We endorse the high priority given by the Board of Education to these services and strongly support the increase of $1,232,600 in the budget as adopted by the City Council. These funds are urgently needed to increase the number of teachers to serve all handicapped children. Year after year hundreds of children are diagnosed and referred for nonexistent special school classes. This year 350, including 100 emotionally disturbed children, did not get the services they require. These children have a right to public education, and we deny it at our peril and theirs.

RESIDENTIAL PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT FACILITIES

There are no public residential facilities in this city. For the past 5 years, the need has been documented, and the funds requested by the Mental Health Authority only to be cut from the budget. Not only our government officials, but parents, teachers, ministers, psychiatrists working in the inner city, juvenile court judges, all private and public agencies working with children have attested to the need. President Nixon, following the emphasis in the report of the District of Columbia Crime Commission, recommended these services in his 1970 message on crime. We are attaching for the record further data to document the need for and public support for these facilities.

(The data follow:)

4/20/71

STATEMENT OF D.C. MENTAL HEALTH ASSN.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION ON NEED FOR RESIDENTIAL PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT FACILITIES

One Illustrative Case

Feb. 24, 1971 -- As a last resort, a Juvenile Court lawyer, calling from the Courthouse, asked the Hospital for Sick Children to take an 11 yr. old boy with severe emotional problems. He had run away from home because of problems with an alcoholic father and an ambivalent mother. Placed in a runaway house, he ran away again. In December 1970 the police took him to St. Elizabeths for evaluation. Residential psychiatric treatment had been recommended around January. The child was waiting while the lawyer made this desperate search for an alternative to sending him back to St. E's. Hospital for Sick Children is not a residential facility. They could not take him because they do not have enough security to contain a runaway. He's still in St. Elizabeths, April 20, 1971.

Some Statistics

I Using national percentages from the Joint Commission Report on Children's Mental Health, Fall 1969:

D.C. Children probably psychotic..... 1,770
D.C. Children severely disturbed..... 5,900 to 8,850
D.C. Children needing help with some emotional problem.....23,600 to 29,500.

Of these nearly 30,000 children, only 2,180 were on the caseload of all treatment facilities reporting to the Health Dept. in Feb. 1970.

II In 1964, Juvenile Court referred 59 children for psychiatric evaluation. 16 were recommended for treatment in a psychiatric hospital or school for disturbed children; only 2 placements of this type could be made.

(In Nov., Dec. 1970 and Jan. 1971 - three months - Juvenile Court referred 45 children for psychiatric examination or treatment. Outcome not known at this writing, but there is no reason to suppose the situation is any better than in 1964)

Agencies Supporting the Need in public testimony, in calls for help in placing children in residence or in describing cases of children who need this service:

Social Services Administration
Mental Health Administration
Department of Human Resources (Director)
Health and Welfare Council
Family & Child Services
FLOC (For Love of Children)
Travellers Aid Society
Visiting Nurses Association
Junior Village
Pilot School for the Blind
Receiving Home
Hospital for Sick Children
The Urban League
Juvenile Court
D.C. Public Schools
Information Center for Handicapped Children
Neighborhood Health Clinic (Parkside)
Episcopal Home for Children

Failure To Receive Help: Effect on Emotionally Disturbed Children

Before we specify the four items we are supporting, we want to make two introductory statements:

What happens to all the children who receive no help for their emotional problems? A vast majority are literally lost. They are bounced around from Junior Village to Children's Center, to Receiving Home. They are suspended from school for "acting out" and walk the streets until they get into trouble, or perhaps if they are the quiet ones, they sit and vegetate in a dreary, dark apartment.

In the budget documents the descriptions of the programs which would alleviate this intolerable situation are in some instances not in exact conformity with the latest versions of Mental Health Services Administration plans. These plans have most recently been outlined in a letter dated February 16 from the Director of Mental Health Administration to the Director of the Department of Human Resources. We would be glad to supply a copy, if you wish. We must bear in mind that planning is an ongoing process and residential facilities are especially complex. Not every detail can be pinned down before we act on these fund requests. Further, we depend on the study and design item mentioned below to produce a first-class comprehensive plan and the wisest use of this money. There are already studies, background material, and planning experience accumulated over the years while children have gone down the drain as we've described. There is also in Washington enough mental health expertise—to begin (given these funds) what we are always aiming for but never attain: a model for the Nation.

The funds consist of:

One, $50,000 in the 1971 supplemental to match Federal funds for a law enforcement assistance grant and the annualization of these funds. This will provide an immediately available diagnostic and crisis intervention program for Superior Court, juvenile branch. This is for a short-term evaluative service and not a treatment facility.

Two, $170,000—$50,000 for study and design and $120,000 for construction services—for a physically secure residential psychiatric care facility. These funds are in the 1971 supplemental and will be used to plan an appropriate facility or facilities which will provide a treatment service where children may be cared for for as long as they need it.

Three, the sum of $1,200,000 was in the 1972 amendments for capital outlay to build or renovate the facility or facilities for which the aforementioned study and design funds were requested. It was cut out by the City Council because, we understand, it was felt planning and capital outlay could not be used in the same year. We question this, especially since the possibility of renovation exists, and it might be possible to get a facility going in 6 months. We urge the restoration of these funds. Again, we stress, these are for wards and clients of the court who require various degrees of security.

Four, $600,000 reallocated by the City Council in the 1972 budget from funds identified as available because of an anticipated drop in St. Elizabeths Hospital patient load. These funds can be used for non-court children and, for the first time, would make it possible for the

ordinary citizen to obtain public residential services now totally lacking for such citizens. The exact use of these funds should be part of the careful overall study and planning process, and we believe they provide the opportunity to establish two of nine group homes projected by the Mental Health Administration.

These services are expensive but not nearly so expensive as what the community will pay if it continues to allow mentally ill children to be sent to correctional facilities and to adult wards at St. Elizabeths. Perhaps this committee cannot singlehandedly bring about the major social changes which are primary to the prevention of much mental illness, but you can provide these secondary preventive measures: the availability of early diagnostic and effective treatment in residential settings and, as we first mentioned, improved services within the school system.

It is our intention to maintain continuous liaison with the Mental Health Services Administration and the Department of Special Education to help produce the most effective and appropriate programs possible and to safeguard the use of these funds.

I thank you.

Senator INOUYE. I appreciate your constribution this afternoon. Could you advise this committee as to the number of children in the District who could be categorized as being mentally retarded?

Mr. WEBSTER. In the area of mental retardation, Senator, the association does not deal as often as one would expect. There tends to be a separation between the emotionally disturbed and the mentally retarded, and we are primarily dealing with those mental illnesses and do not delve deeply into the mental retardation area.

Senator INOUYE. Your statistics here for the fall of 1969, indicating children needing help with emotional problems, of 23,000 to 29,000——

Mr. WEBSTER. This is based on findings by the Joint Commission Report. We did have statistics showing children that are probably psychotic somewhere in the area between 1,700. Children severely disturbed between 5,000 to 8,000 and then children having some type of emotional problems between 23,000 to 29,000.

Senator INOUYE. Would these statistics still apply for the fall of 1971?

Mr. WEBSTER. Yes sir; definitely. It has not decreased.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, sir.

STATEMENT OF DR. JAMES PRESCOTT, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, NIH

HEALTH OF WELFARE MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Dr. James Prescott, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Dr. Prescott, welcome to the committee, sir. I realize that you wanted to show a film this afternoon, but because of the time limitations I will be calling upon you for a private viewing at some later time.

Please proceed.

Dr. PRESCOTT. Thank you. My name is Dr. James W. Prescott and I am a developmental neuropsychologist employed by the National

Institute of Child Health and Human Development. I am testifying as a private citizen and my remarks do not represent the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Since my statement is somewhat too long to read, I would like to highlight the document and submit it to you for the record.

Senator INOUYE. Your full statement will be made a part of the record, sir.

Dr. PRESCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My brief comments are provided to offer support for the District of Columbia City Council's plan to phase out Junior Village, particularly for the children 6 years and under.

My scientific and professional interests have for a number of years been concerned with the effects of sensory deprivation upon the developing nervous system and behavior. More specifically, I have been concerned with the effects of maternal-social deprivation, as a form of sensory deprivation, upon the developing brain and behavior. The effects of institutionalization and isolation rearing of animals represents to one degree or another varying characteristics of sensory deprivation. The importance of an adequate amount of sensory stimulation during early development has been established by many studies of animals reared under varying conditions of maternal-social deprivation or sensory deprivation. It is now well recognized that the sensory systems and the brain cannot develop nor function normally without sufficient sensory stimulation during the formative periods of development. Further, it is well recognized that insufficient physical touching and handling during the formative periods of development lead to a variety of abnormal social-emotional and intellective-cognitive behaviors.

There is a film that does document and dramatize the relationships and the effects of maternal-social deprivation of institutionalization upon children and animals. The depressive withdrawn behaviors, hyperactivity, asocial, and violent aggressive behaviors are well portrayed in this film. This 28-minute film, "Rock-a-Bye Baby" was. produced by Time-Life Films, Inc., as a part of their series, "The World We Live In," and has been shown at the White House Conference on Children and on NET. I served as one of the scientific consultants in the production of this film.

At this point I would simply like to highlight some parts of my testimony and focus in on what I think is a major consequence of maternal-social deprivation. First I would like to comment about the Steele and Pollack studies of the battered child. They found that parents who batter their children, and this is not physical punishment, but hospitalization, brain concussions, fractures, and the like, all have an early history of maternal-social deprivation. Lack of mothering, cuddling, physical touching, and handling. This relationship has also been found in studies of animal behavior.

With respect to Junior Village, Mr. Sterling Tucker in testimony the U.S. House of Representatives ad hoc committee on Junior Village on January 28, 1971, commented upon the findings of the Comptroller General of the United States in February 1964: that approximately 30 percent of persons who were 18 years and older had been subse-

quently confined to correctional institutions. I am not aware of any current statistics that may reaffirm these findings of 1964; however, it is clear that research and evaluation on the effects of institutionalization at Junior Village upon subsequent behavior is much needed and required if informed decisions are to be made.

A more recent study by Koller and Castanos found that long-term prisoners had 3½ times as much loss of both parents as compared to the normal controlled population.

One of the most significant findings of this study was that the long-term prisoners had been placed or reared in remand homes—shelters—and training schools for delinquents because they were not or could not be controlled by their parents. Thus parental deprivation amongst the prison populations was the result of failure of intrafamilial relationships leading to compulsory institutionalization; whereas, among the normal population controls, the parental loss was largely a passive process which led to being reared by the remaining parent.

The reason for reporting the study of Koller and Cantanos was to emphasize that the problem of institutionalization and of Junior Village goes far beyond that institution, as such. The roots of Junior Village reside in the families and communities within the District of Columbia and any program that focuses only upon the child in distress and not upon the family and community in distress is headed for failure. Junior Village and institutionalization is only the top of the iceberg and primarily a symptom of grave social disorders within the community. We can treat these symptoms forever if the District of Columbia and other cities like it do not come to grips with the fundamental problems of family disintegration and community indifference.

We need to be reminded again of the report for fiscal year 1970 of the youth division of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Force that approximately 50 percent of the crime rate in the District of Columbia is committed by the youth population, 18 years and under. The Metropolitan Police Force is fully aware of the sources of that crime rate and it is worth quoting from their report.

> The records of juveniles in serious trouble often reflect a complete social disorganization in a given family unit or an environment. It is felt that a greater emphasis is needed in correcting this situation. There is a need to reevaluate the moral and social structure of this group. The Police Department is identifying persons and neighborhoods, but very little is being done in the changing of the social conditions responsible for delinquent behavior.

These observations assume greater significance in the light of recently published data that the infant mortality rate is rising in the District of Columbia and that resident physicians at District of Columbia General Hospital have to strike to bring attention to the intolerable conditions at that hospital in the service of the poor. When a nation and community is so indifferent to the needs of their families, children, and youth we can only expect future generations of social offenders. The United States has a continuing record of national disgrace in having one of the highest infant mortality rates of major industrialized nations. By our neglect and indifference today where families cannot survive, children are abandoned and infants die needlessly, we are clearly building new generations for crime, violence, and

social disorder. The infant mortality rate of a nation is a good barometer of the social and parental neglect of infants and children and as previous studies have linked this kind of neglect to increased social disorders and violent-aggressive behaviors it would be expected that infant mortality should predict the degree of violent-aggressive behaviors, particularly of a personal-assaultive nature. In order to confirm this expected relationship, the infant mortality rates for the 50 States and the District of Columbia were correlated with their homicide rates during 1967 and a correlation of 0.67 was obtained. This is highly significant and is interpreted that 45 percent of homicides can be predicted from and accounted for by those factors underlying infant mortality statistics, i.e., infant, child, youth, and family neglect. The current emphasis and strategy of national thinking in law enforcement in their attempts to cope with rising crime is an anachronism in the light of these statistics and relationships.

The importance of the family structure and the parent-child relationship cannot be over-emphasized. In a partially analyzed study Walder, Lefkowitz and Eron—1970—have shown, that lack of identification with mother and father at 8 years of age is highly related to aggression at 13 years of age; that the lack of nurturance at 8 years of age is related to aggression at 13 years of age; and that physical punishment with such parent-child relationships results in increased aggression rather than decreased aggression by the punished child.

The lack of identification, nurturance and a meaningful affectional one-to-one relationship between parent and child appear to be the most significant contributing variables to the social development of the child. The invariable and necessarily high staff-to-child ratio in institutions prohibits the development of those interpersonal relationships necessary for the healthy social-emotional development of the child. It has previously been noted that endangered families with five or six children is a statistical commonplace. Clearly, individualized attention and affection become increasingly difficult with increasing family size. This is even more true for institutions.

I would like to just briefly comment on a visit I and others had at Junior Village. I would like to point out the staff was most helpful, cordial, and cooperative. However, I would like to point out that although some of the older children engaged in what we would call normal play, although somewhat aggressive, one of the most disturbing aspects was the quality of care for the very young infants.

We found, for example, young infants in their cribs had to feed themselves with a bottle propped on the blanket, instead of being held like a mother usually holds a child or infant to be bottle fed. The staffing at Junior Village makes it impossible to provide the personnel necessary for the infants.

The students were depressed, withdrawn, and they started crying when we left.

I think it is important to emphasize we are not looking for scapegoats. I think the staff up there has done extraordinarily well with the limited resources they have but they certainly cannot cope with the situation.

This ends my comment except I would like to make one additional comment with respect to budgeting. I think as a matter of adminis-

trative efficiency, it may be well to consider the direct funding of the funds requested for the District of Columbia city plan, rather than depend upon matching funds from other Federal agencies to implement the plan. Such a plan of Federal matching involves a great deal of negotiations and administrative delays in obtaining such matching funds. And if we are to get this plan underway, it may well be worthwhile to provide the full funds directly to the city to accomplish this.

Senator INOUYE. Doctor, I thank you very much for your help. I can sympathize with you. I spent a day at Junior Village and your description of your visit there is a very graphic one. I think those of us who have been blessed in life should maybe spend a day at Junior Village. We might leave there with a different perspective, a bit more generous in our consideration of their problems.

Thank you very much.

(The prepared statement and the official response follow:)

My name is Dr. James W. Prescott and I am a developmental neuropsychologist employed by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. I am testifying as a private citizen and my remarks do not represent the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development or the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

My brief comments are provided to offer support for the D.C. City Councils' plan to phase out Junior Village, particularly for the children six years and under.

My scientific and professional interests have for a number of years been concerned with the effects of sensory deprivation upon the developing nervous system and behavior. More specifically, I have been concerned with the effects of maternal-social deprivation, as a form of sensory deprivation, upon the developing brain and behavior. The effects of institutionalization and isolation rearing of animals represents to one degree or another varying characteristics of sensory deprivation. The importance of an adequate amount of sensory stimulation during early development has been established by many studies of animals reared under varying conditions of maternal-social deprivation or sensory deprivation. It is now well recognized that the sensory systems and the brain cannot develop nor function normally without sufficient sensory stimulation during the formative periods of development. Further, it is well recognized that insufficient physical touching and handling during the formative periods of development lead to a variety of abnormal social-emotional and intellective-cognitive behaviors. I have brought with me a film which documents and dramatizes the effects of maternal-social deprivation or institutionalization upon children and animals. The depressive-withdrawn behaviors, hyperactivity, asocial and violent-aggressive behaviors are well portrayed in this film.

This 28 minute film, "Rock-a-Bye Baby" was produced by Time-Life Films, Inc. as a part of their series THE WORLD WE LIVE IN and has been shown at the White House Conference on Children and on NET. I served as one of scientific consultants in the production of this film.

One of the major consequences of institutionalization or maternal-social deprivation, as you have seen in this film, are the serious impairments in social and emotional behaviors. Increased violence and aggression and abnormal sexual behavior is a highly predictable and likely outcome of such early deprivation experiences. Further, these abnormal violent-aggressive behaviors can be related to impaired brain function as a consequence of insufficient sensory stimulation during early development, particularly, insufficient physical touching and handling. Although, it was not illustrated in this film it is known that infant female monkeys reared without their mothers or other infant monkeys become abusive to their offspring when they become mothers. Similar behaviors have been documented for human parents who batter their children. Drs. Steele and Pollack in their studies on the battered child have reported that lack of mothering, cuddling, or physical touching and handling is characteristic of the early infancy and childhood of parents who batter their children.

The incidence of violent-aggressive and asocial behaviors have been documented elsewhere as a consequence of these early deprivation experiences. Particularly, with respect to Junior Village, Mr. Sterling Tucker in testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives ad hoc Committee on Junior Village, January 28, 1971 commented upon the findings of the Comptroller General of the United States, February 1964 that approximately 30% of persons who were 18 years and older and who had received care at Junior Village during their childhood had been subsequently confined to correctional institutions. I am not aware of any current statistics that may reaffirm these findings of 1964, however, it is clear that research and evaluation on the effects of institutionalization at Junior Village upon subsequent behavior is much needed and required if informed decisions are to be made.

A more recent study by Koller and Castanos (1970) reported upon the Family Background in Prison Groups: A Comparative Study of Parental Deprivation, British Journal of Psychiatry, 1970, 117, 371-380. In that

study a sample of prisoners from two distinct prison populations were analyzed. The first prison group were mostly first offender male prisoners who were convicted of offenses mainly against property and currency and had short terms. The second prison group contained male recidivists with long term sentences and with a large proportion of personal physical assault offenses. The control group consisted of samples from the general population at large and were matched with respect to sex, age, marital status, socio-economic status and social isolation.

The significant findings and highlights of that study are as follows:

a) The incidence of parental loss was 36% for the short term prisoners; 49% for the long term prisoners and 22% for the control group.

b) Loss of both parents occurred in 25% of the short term prisoners, 35% of the long term prisoners and 10% of the control group. (Parental loss was defined as the loss or continuous absense of one or both natural parents for at least 12 months before the 15th birthday.)

One of the most significant findings of this study was that the long term prisoners had been placed or reared in remand homes (shelters) and training schools for delinquents because they were not or could not be controlled by their parents. Thus, parental deprivation amongst the prison populations was the result of failure of infra-familial relationships leading to compulsory institutionalization, whereas, among the normal population controls the parental loss was largely a passive process which led to being reared by the remaining parent.

It is also of interest that the criminal population came from families twice as large as that of the controls (5:2½), Wooton (1959) reports from American and British studies that delinquents are derived from larger than average families (5:3). It is also noteworthy that long term prisoners with parental loss tended to be single and those with no loss divorced or separated prior to imprisonment. These factors contribute to and insure the continuity of social isolation experienced throughout much of their life.

The reason for reporting the study of Koller and Cantanos was to emphasize that the problem of institutionalization and of Junior Village goes far beyond that institution, as such. The roots of Junior Village resides in the families and communities within the District of Colombia and any program that focuses only upon the child in distress and not upon the family and community in distress is headed for failure. Junior Village and institutionalization is only the top of the iceberg and primarily a symptom of grave social disorders within the community. We can treat these symptoms forever if the District of Colombia and other cities like it do not come to grips with the fundamental problems of family disintegration and community indifference.

We need to be reminded again of the report FY 1970 of the Youth Division of the D.C. Metropolitan Police Force that approximately 50% of the crime rate in D.C. is committed by the youth population, 18 years and under. The Metropolitan Police Force is fully aware of the sources of that crime rate and it is worth quoting from their report.

"The records of juveniles in serious trouble often reflect a complete social disorganization in a given family unit or an environment. It is felt that a greater emphasis is needed in correcting this situation. There is a need to reevaluate the moral and social structure of this group. The Police Department is identifying persons and neighborhoods, but very little is being done in the changing of the social conditions responsible for delinquent behavior."

These observations assume greater significance in the light of recently published data that the infant mortality rate is rising in the District of Columbia and that resident physicians at D.C. General Hospital have to strike to bring attention to the intolerable conditions at that hospital in the service of the poor. When a nation and community is so indifferent to the needs of their families, children, and youth we can only expect future generations of social offenders. The United States has a continuing record of national disgrace in having one of the highest infant mortality

rates of major industrailized nations. By our neglect and indifference today where families cannot survive, children are abandoned and infants die needlessly we are clearly building new generations for crime, violence and social disorder. The infant mortality rate of a nation is a good barometer of the social and parental neglect of infants and children and as previous studies have linked this kind of neglect to increased social disorders and violent-aggressive behaviors it would be expected that infant mortality should predict the degree of violent-aggressive behaviors, particularly of a personal-assaultive nature. In order to confirm this expected relationship, the infant mortality rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were correlated with their homicide rates during 1967 and a correlation of .67 was obtained. This is highly significant and is interpreted that 45% of homicides can be predicted from and accounted for by those factors underlying infant mortality statistics, i.e. infant, child, youth and family neglect. The current emphasis and strategy of national thinking in law enforcement in their attempts to cope with rising crime is an anachronism in the light of these statistics and relationships.

Certainly, from an ethical point of view, this continued neglect by our nation's leaders can be considered "crimes of state" equal too and surpassing many of the crimes committed by our neglected and alienated youth.

The importance of the family structure and the parent-child relationship cannot be over emphasized. In a partially analyzed study Walder, Lefkowitz and Eron (1970) have shown, that lack of identification with mother and father at 8 years of age is highly related to aggression at 13 years of age; the lack of nurturance at 8 years of age is related to aggression at 13 years of age; and that physical punishment with such parent-child relationships results in increased aggression rather than decreased aggression by the punished child.

The lack of identification, nurturance and a meaningful affectional

one-to-one relationship between parent and child appear to be the most significant contributing variables to the asocial development of the child. The invariable and necessarily high staff to child ratio in institutions prohibits the development of those interpersonal relationships necessary for the healthy social-emotional development of the child. It has previously been noted that endangered families with 5 or 6 children is a statistical common place. Clearly, individualized attention and affection become increasingly difficult with increasing family size. This is even more true for institutions. The need for affection by the young children (under 6 years of age) at Junior Village was evident in my recent visit to the Junior Village. (Drs. Ann Barnet, James E. Lieberman, Earl S. Schaefer, Deaver W. Kehne and myself comprised the visiting team). Children would hang onto your arms and legs and just would not let go. Although, most of the children played well together and were not depressed and withdrawn which is characteristic of the more severely deprived, the effects of institutionalization could be seen. Some children were depressed. Others asked if I was a real daddy and would I be going home to my children and those children stated they were going to be with their mommies soon.

Institutionalization effects were particularly noted in the infants where depression, withdrawn behaviors and plaintiff crying were noted. Because of limited staff it was not possible to hold the babies during bottle feeding except toward the end when the housekeeping chores were completed. These infants had the bottle propped up on a blanket while the infant self-fed. The damaging effects of this routine cannot be over emphasized.

It is only appropriate to mention that, in my opinion, the staff at Junior Village have been forced to cope with an impossible situation. They are understaffed with too little resources to even approximate appropriate infant and child care. I was impressed by how much they were able to do for the children with such little support and resources.

The staff was friendly, cooperative and helpful during our visit.

It is my belief that the child cannot be effectively helped when the family and community within which the child lives is disintegrated and allowed to deteriorate. It does not make much sense to take a child out of an environment and bring him into another environment which may be substantially different -- requiring adjustments to that new environment and then send him back to the same old environment of the ghetto at some time later. We must eliminate our impoverished environments if we are to prevent the continuing spiral of youth crime and give our children and youth the opportunity for normal development, dignity and a sense of meaningful existence.

The D.C. City Council Plan is a necessary first step in implementing meaningful family-child care. A research and evaluation of disabled families is needed as is the evaluation of the children now present in Junior Village. Direct and total funding of the proposed plan would appear more effective than depending upon matching funds from other federal sources since that approach would require considerable "negotiation" and administrative delays in the implementation of that plan.

I would like to thank Senator David K. Inouye and members of his committee for this opportunity to provide testimony relating to the effects of institutionalization, maternal-social deprivation and general infant, child and family neglect upon the development of the individual and society; and to commend Senator Inouye and his colleagues for their initiation and support of the Comprehensive Child Development Act of 1971.

James W. Prescott, Ph.D.
President-elect
Maryland Psychological Association
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D.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Response to Dr. James W. Prescott, President-Elect, Maryland Psychological Association, Darnestown, Md., on Junior Village."

The D.C. Department of Human Resources, Social Services Administration is in essential agreement with the following points in Dr. Prescott's testimony:

A. That institutionalization or maternal-social deprivation of most young children causes serious impairments in social and emotional behaviors: Junior Village is obviously not the ideal substitute placement for infants and young children. Unfortunately, however, the District of Columbia does not at the present time have a variety of alternative type placement facilities due to serious limitations in community resources, manpower and funding.

B. The child care problem in the District of Columbia goes far beyond Junior Village as such. More emphasis should definitely be placed on the far reaching social disorders which have prevailed in the local community for several years and which have caused a rapidly growing incidence of family breakdown. While steps are being taken by DHR-SSA to prevent placements at Junior Village and to reduce the current population, especially for infants and young children, the community as a whole has a more serious responsibility to establish a child care system which will reduce dramatically the high rate of family disintegration which currently exists. It cannot be emphasized strongly enough that this is a total community responsibility and not the sole responsibility of DHR-SSA. The returns realized in the reduction of family disintegration and the

need for substitute family care will be in direct proportion to what the community is willing to invest.

C. The D.C. City Council plan is a necessary first step in implementing a meaningful child care approach to the problem. DHR-SSA, however, is hesitant regarding the feasibility of the recommended time schedule for the "phasing out" of Junior Village. In the meantime, DHR-SSA has launched a vigorous program directed towards this aim.

D. While the recommendation regarding the need for research and evaluation of disabled families as well as the Junior Village population seems valid on the surface, it is the opinion of DHR-SSA the abundance of appropriate data in both these areas already exists. Frequently in situations of this type there is a tendency to "over" research or evaluate, and valuable time lost in developing solutions to the problem.

As mentioned, DHR-SSA is concentrating its existing resources on developing community resources which will prevent the placement of infants and children at Junior Village and which will also reduce the current population. The Mayor has also recently established a highly qualified ad hoc committee to assess the complete child-care system currently in operation in the Nation's capital and to develop the most appropriate course of action for the community at large to follow. It is anticipated that the committee's findings will be made available to the community in the near future. For this reason, while DHR-SSA endorses this testimony in a general sense, it would be premature at this time to react to the more specific recommendations made by Dr. Prescott.

STATEMENT OF DR. ANN BARNET, PEDIATRIC NEUROLOGIST AT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

JUNIOR VILLAGE

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Dr. Ann Barnet, pediatric neurologist at Children's Hospital.

Dr. BARNET. Thank you.

I wish to endorse the District of Columbia Council's proposal to end the current practice in the District of Columbia of placing infants and young children dependent on public care in custodial institutions, and their plan for developing alternatives to institutionalization for children. I think the Council has rightly recognized the critical imperative of the youngest children to have their basic physical and psychological needs met as a first priority.

Six years ago under a grant from the National Institutes of Health, I began to study the development of normal infants and children by recording the electroencephalogram or brain wave. We used computer techniques to analyze the brain waves. Some of the babies we tested were at Junior Village and other child care institutions in Washington, D.C. It soon became apparent that many of these institutionalized babies, whom we thought at first were normal, did in fact show abnormalities on some of the tests. These abnormalities appear to be related to the fact that the babies were institutionalized.

NORMAL DEVELOPMENT

The course of normal development in the first 6 years is more rapid and more changes take place than will ever occur again. Sixty percent of brain growth has occurred by the time an infant is 2 years old and 90 percent has taken place by age 6.

The child learns more in his first years than he will ever learn again. He learns to control his movements, and to explore space and objects and his relationship to them. He learns to recognize and remember the familiar face of his mother and to wait for her expectantly when she is away. Gradually he learns that she can be depended upon to come back, and thus he learns to trust. He learns that when he cries or makes sounds his mother or father comes, and interprets his needs and meets them. These sounds are the beginning of language.

THE INSTITUTIONALIZED BABY

I think sometimes we tend to think of this kind of mental, emotional, and spiritual growth as inevitable and automatic because in the ordinary home situation it happens without anyone giving much conscious thought to it. We think that growth and development are "natural", therefore inevitable. But this is simply not so. Although we recognize that nutritious food is necessary for growth, we sometimes have forgotten that emotional, sensory, and cognitive input must be provided to promote healthy psychological and intellectual development.

Many workers have compared babies reared in institutions with home-reared infants, and their conclusions are similar.

A standard college psychology textbook puts it this way:

In general, rearing in institutions seems to have serious consequences for later emotional and intellectual development. Among the consequences pointed to by various observers are blunted responsiveness, perceptual retardation, motor retardation, linguistic impairment, increased susceptibility to infection, repetitive rocking and more bizarre and ritualistic mannerisms, impaired learning ability, and general apathy. The people who work in institutions are often not aware that anything is wrong: their charges are seen as "good" babies, quiet and undemanding and easily managed. * * * it is clear that, on the average, children raised in the barren unstimulating setting of an orphanage are in various degrees psychologically stunted and deformed.

Of course, one can't lump all institutions together. There are good ones and bad ones. But for the young child whose need for warm, continuing one-to-one interaction is enormous, the institutional structure is extremely risky.

Early, between the ages of 4 and 6 months and even younger, we begin to see in some of these children the insidious beginning of patterns of behavior which may last for a lifetime. I have personally seen this in many babies and it is well documented by many observers. The child lies passively in his crib and won't reach out for a bright toy held above him. He may even turn his head away. If you pick him up and hold him he may be tense and unrelaxed and even push away. Or, on the other hand, when he is a little older he may automatically hold up his arms to every stranger but show no attachment to any one person.

He is a silent baby except when he cries or screams, which may be often. When he is a little older he grunts or points or cries when he wants something instead of using words to ask. On standardized tests of infant development he may already score 20–30 points lower than average. His handicap persists and reflects the fact that he cannot use words to express his thoughts, ideas, and feelings. This, of course, will be a terrible handicap in school and it also means that, since he cannot use words to express his feelings he will often be impulsive and hyperactive, or else withdrawn. The evidence—as Dr. Prescott has told you—we now have suggests that deprived infants grow up to be social misfits, poor mothers and indifferent fathers. The personal costs and dollars and cents cost to society are enormous.

There are many things about the deprivation syndrome we do not know and need to know. We have indications that there are physiological and biochemical changes which may alert us to the brain dysfunction and help us to prevent it. We need to know why some babies are more vulnerable than others. We don't know how long the deprivation has to continue to cause permanent dysfunction. We need to know what the ingredients are which characterize good mothering and adequate sensory and cognitive input so we can try to provide them more efficiently for children who are in the public care.

But we do now have overwhelming evidence that young children in institutions are in danger and I am glad we are acting on the evidence. I think the major emphasis in the Council's plan on family support services to prevent the child from being removed from his home and neighborhood is essential. For those children who cannot remain with the natural parents, it will be important to provide flexible, comprehensive, and sustained service suited to the child's individual require-

ments. For example, foster parents should have on-going training in child development and consultation services should be available for medical and psychological problems. Subsidized adoption will be the answer in some cases. Social workers will need to utilize the resources in the city and some of these resources will need to be developed. I am in touch with many child care experts whose expertise could be called upon.

To make the City Council's plan work I think it would be most helpful to have a person within the City Government who would act as an advocate for children dependent upon public care. This person could draw together the many faceted efforts which will be necessary to phase out Junior Village and substitute more desirable alternatives. He could work to improve communications within the Social Services Administration and between the public sector and the many individuals and organizations in the private sector who want to be of assistance. Most important, he should have a mandate to ask the pertinent questions, review progress, and be available to report to the Congress, the Mayor and City Council, and the public on the status of the efforts which are being made on behalf of the dependent children.

I feel the Council's plan is a good one. To implement it will require the enthusiastic cooperation of many elements in the City Government and sustained and informed community interest.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Barnet, I thank you very much. Your point that the present investment in proper facilities and adequate and well trained personnel might in the future save this community enormous sums of money is well taken.

Dr. BARNET. I am sure it would.

Senator INOUYE. This matter will be considered in all seriousness. Thank you very much.

(Official response to Dr. Barnet's testimony follows:)

D.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Response to Ann B. Barnet, M.D., Director EEG Research Laboratory, Children's Hospital of D.C. on Junior Village."

The D.C. Department of Human Resources, Social Services Administration is in essential agreement with Dr. Barnet's indorsement of the District of Columbia City Council's proposal to terminate the current practice of placing dependent and neglected infants and young children in custodial institutions, as well as plans to develop alternative methods for meeting the basic physical and psychological needs of all such children.

Recently, Junior Village, DHR-SSA's major institutional facility in the District of Columbia, was subjected to considerable criticism by the Washington Post in a series of articles. This negative publicity resulted in stimulating a high degree of concern throughout the community and led to a number of formal and informal studies of this long standing problem. Among major groups and individuals who became involved were the D.C. City Council, F.L.O.C., the Urban League, individual members of the U.S. Congress, Family and Child Services, the National Association of Social Work, etc. While many positive and appropriate findings resulted from this concerted interest, some of the findings were based on misconception or incomplete information. In general, however, the thinking and philosophy of most of the proposals coincided with that of DHR-SSA, and especially in the general area regarding the appropriateness of Junior Village as the ideal placement facility for all children removed from the care of their parents through dependency or neglect. In order to eliminate the confusion which continued to exist, Mayor Walter Washington recently appointed an ad hoc committee comprised of a

variety of individuals residing in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to conduct an in depth study and to assess the range of child care practices, resources, services and programs currently in existance locally and to develop the most feasible course of action to follow in the immediate future. The committee members represent a wide variety of child care experts and related interests.

It is anticipated that the ad hoc committee's recommendations regarding a future course of action will become available in the near future. For this reason DHR-SSA is of the opinion that it would be premature at this time to comment on other specific recommendations made by Dr. Barnet, such as the recommendation regarding the appointment of an individual as a child care advocate for the District of Columbia.

In the meantime DHR-SSA has continued its concerted efforts to prevent placements at Junior Village and to reduce the current population of 350 children. One of the latest developments has been the establishment of programs in conjunction with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, in which DHR-SSA caseworkers are stationed on a 24-hour basis in the headquarters of the Juvenile Aid Division. Juvenile Aid workers investigating reports or complaints of child neglect, abandonment, abuse are accompanied to the home by a SSA worker. Major emphasis is on locating appropriate resources for the children with parents, friends or neighbors in order to avoid placement at Junior Village. In addition, SSA has redoubled its efforts in working with the private child care sector including Family and Child Services, F.L.O.C., Black clergymen, etc., in order to develop badly needed facilities such as infant and young child care foster homes, emergency care foster homes, group homes, homes for children with special needs and subsidized adoptive homes.

STATEMENT OF FRED TAYLOR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FOR LOVE OF CHILDREN (FLOC)

HOMES FOR FOSTER CHILDREN

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mr. Fred Taylor, executive director, For Love of Children.

Mr. Taylor, welcome to this committee, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. I am the executive director of FLOC—For Love of Children—Inc., 2025 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. FLOC is an organization of more than 250 volunteer members—coming from 20 District of Columbia churches and 25 suburban churches—who are concerned over the harsh effects of institutionalization upon the homeless and dependent children of Washington—especially those who must stay at Junior Village. Through its own work for the past 6 years with deprived families and through its sponsorship of 18 group foster homes for former residents of Junior Village, FLOC tries to actualize its goal: A child care system in the District of Columbia which will:

Effectively prevent the breakup of natural families wherever this is possible;

Provide homelike substitutes instead of custodial institutional care for the children where displacement cannot be prevented.

Provide strong backup services and specialized placement situations for children with special needs, rather than utilize a so-called temporary shelter as a long-term holding operation.

I am here today, Mr. Chairman, to ask your support and that of this committee in the struggle to attain this goal. You are aware of the plan developed by the Youth Affairs Committee of the District of Columbia City Council which calls for the gradual dismantling of Junior Village by July 1973. Their plan is in two 1-year phases. As you know, the first-year phase was adopted unanimously by the City Council and later accepted by the mayor as part of his fiscal year 1972 budget proposal. The first-year phase calls for the relocation of all well babies and children under 6 out of Junior Village and out of city hospitals into foster homes; the transfer of emergency care from Junior Village to small neighborhood shelters; and foster homes available to receive children at any hour. This would be tied in with a comprehensive emergency care programs to include 24-hour caseworker service and emergency caretakers who would assume the care of children in family crises. The plan also calls for thorough medical and psychological testing for all remaining children in Junior Village. Plus, I must add, the increase in payments to the existing foster parents, a very important matter.

Mr. Chairman, this is a sound, and realistic, achievable plan. Furthermore, in terms of the fiscal year 1972 budget, its financing involves simply the transfer of 10 percent of the money originally requested for Junior Village by the Social Services Administration, plus $250,000 new money. Which would be 15 limousines transferred over to this fund. Moreover, if a plan is drawn up and submitted by the Social Services Administration, we have reasonable assurance that it will qualify for Federal matching funds under Social Security Act title IV–A and title IV–B.

What we request, Mr. Chairman, is that this committee also endorse phase one of the Youth Affairs Committee plan; and second, that you request of the Social Services Administration their submission of a plan of implementation to you and to the appropriate Federal authorities to obtain the commitment of Social Security Act Federal matching funds. FLOC and many other community organizations and agencies stand ready to make an all-out effort to assist the city government in achieving the goals of this plan. We have so informed the Social Services Administration and have asked them to tell us how our services can be most useful. Everywhere I turn, I encounter the same concern and readiness to participate in positive action. This community has been aroused many times before about Junior Village. This time we are not going to be denied in effecting the program and policy changes that are needed. We ask you to lend us your support.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Taylor, you may be assured that the matter of Junior Village has been one of great concern to us. The Chair has visited Junior Village personally. I have taken my staff with me, and may I assure you that your proposal and that presented by Dr. Barnet and Dr. Prescott makes a lot of sense to us.

Mr. TAYLOR. Glad to hear that, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

(Official response to Mr. Taylor's testimony follows:)

D.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Response to Mr. Fred Taylor, Executive Director, For Love of Children, Inc. on Junior Village."

The D.C. Department of Human Resources, Social Services Administration has enjoyed a long and highly professional relationship with Mr. Fred Taylor and the organization he so ably represents - For Love of Children, Inc. DHR-SSA is also in general accordance with Mr. Taylor's recommended goals of establishing a child care system for the District of Columbia which will prevent family disintegration wherever possible; to provide homelike substitutes instead of custodial institutional care for children where displacement cannot be prevented; and to provide strong backup services and special placement situations for children with special needs, rather than utilize a so called "temporary shelter" as a long-term "holding" operation. One minor difference, however, concerns the second and third premises in Mr. Taylor's proposal. DHR-SSA is of the opinion that these specific recommendations are not always possible nor appropriate for all children.

DHR-SSA is also in essential agreement with Mr. Taylor's assessment of the recommendations made by the Youth Affairs Committee of the D.C. City Council. While the Committee's goal regarding the complete phasing out of Junior Village is a commendable one, it is virtually impossible to establish a definite time schedule for

this action in view of limitations in the areas of community resources, budget and manpower.

Of prime concern, however, to DHR-SSA is that portion of Mr. Taylor's proposal dealing with the availability of financing through the Federal matching of funds under Titles IV-A and IV-B of the Social Security Act. DHR-SSA has been informed by reliable HEW officials that Federal financial participation for foster home care is available only to those children who are members of active AFDC families or are members of families eligible for AFDC benefits. Unfortunately, most of the children at Junior Village are not in these categories.

Regarding the first-year phase of the D.C. City Council plan, DHR-SSA has launched an all out campaign involving the private child care agency sector, and groups such as F.L.O.C., Catholic Charities, clergymen, etc. in order to develop as rapidly as possible emergency and long-term foster facilities for infants and children 6 years of age and younger.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CHARLES RUNYON, CHAIRMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DAY-CARE

FUNDS FOR DAY CARE

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Charles Runyon, chairman of the Social Services Administration, Advisory Committee on Day Care. Welcome to the committee, madam.

Mrs. RUNYON. Thank you.

I am chairman of the Social Services Administration Advisory Committee on Day Care. Committee members—and there are 26—are appointed by the Mayor, and include eight mothers for whom SSA provides day-care service. It is the responsibility of this committee to advise SSA about day-care needs in the city and to make recommendations for meeting them.

Recently the Mayor and City Council have changed the regulations to liberalize the day-care income and fee scales at a cost of $25,000 local money. These changes have been sought by SSA upon the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for 2 years and already are making a very real difference to the working mothers who, in the past, have often had to terminate day care for their children because of the disproportionate increase in the cost of day care in relation to salary raises. The income ceiling for SSA assistance for day care is now $7,000. The fee scales now range from no fee for families with gross annual income up to $3,400 to $12 for one child, $14 for three or more, per week, for families with gross annual income of $6,999.

However, two other changes in the regulations on day care sought by SSA upon recommendation of the Advisory Committee have not been made due to lack of funds. The Advisory Committee is gravely concerned that no money is included in the 1972 District of Columbia budget to cover: one, proposed increases in day-care rates paid to day-care centers; two, proposed increases in day-care rates paid to day-care homes. The present rates have not been changed since 1967 and are completely out of line with current costs for the services expected. SSA does not operate day-care facilities but contracts for care. An additional $266,000 is needed to cover these increases.

Currently, SSA is providing day care to 1,661 children. Nine hundred eighty-two are in licensed day-care centers. Day-care centers provide group care for 10 or more children aged 3 to 6 years. Another 295 are being cared for in licensed day-care homes. Day-care homes provide care for not more than five children from infancy to 3 years. The other 334 children remain in their own homes tended by a friend or relative of the working mother, who is paid by SSA.

About two-thirds of these youngsters are children whose mothers receive funds from Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC). These mothers are in training in the District's manpower work incentive program, WIN, or have just completed their training and are now employed. Under the 1967 Social Security Amendments a mother, to participate in the WIN program, must arrange adequate day care for her children, and SSA pays full cost of service for these mothers. And then on a sliding scale basis, they start to work. Currently there are 533 mothers in training, and since 1968, 884 have completed training and are now working.

The other third of the children now in SSA's day-care program have mothers or fathers who are working and earn less than $7,000 annually. They are not on public assistance and they don't want to be. SSA shares in their day-care costs according to the set fee scale as with the WIN mothers. This is SSA's method of helping them stay off their relief rolls.

These centers and homes with whom SSA has contracts must meet certain standards established by SSA if SSA is to qualify for HEW 75 percent Federal matching. These standards, based on HEW guidelines, require quality day care with qualified staff and good child development program, and this costs money. The average cost of day care per child both nationally and locally varies from $30 to $50 per child per week, depending on the amount of supportive services offered, caliber of program and staff and variables in individual agency costs.

The proposed increases, which are being requested, would up the rate from the current $20 to $30 a week for full day care in day-care centers, and would up the rate from the current $15 to $18 a week for full day care in day-care homes. For part day care for school-age children at either centers or homes, the rates would be increased for before-school care from the current $2.50 to $5 per week; for after-school care from the current $7.50 to $10 a week; for before and after-school care from the current $10 to $15 a week. May I just add it is getting very, very difficult to find any place that will take these children before and after school. They just cannot afford to do it.

The SSA budget for 1972 includes $542,000 local money for day care with 75 percent Federal matching of $1,626,000 for a total of $2,168,000.

The budget needed to cover these proposed increases should be $808,000 local money for day care with 75 percent Federal matching of $2,424,000 for a total of $3,232,000.

Therefore, we request most urgently that the sum of $266,000 be added to the District of Columbia budget, to be specifically earmarked for the day-care program of SSA.

I have copies of the little fee scales which explain what the departments are, if you are interested. I would be glad if you do have any questions to try to answer them.

Senator INOUYE. Mrs. Runyon, I thank you very much. Your request appears to be a very reasonable one, when we consider that adequate funds would make it possible for more mothers to take up employment.

Mrs. RUNYON. And to support their families and keep them together.

Senator INOUYE. I think it is a good cause.

Mrs. RUNYON. Thank you very much.

Senator INOUYE. Please be assured we will study this very carefully.

(The official response to Mrs. Runyon's testimony follows:)

The Social Services Administration is in agreement with the recommendation of its Advisory Committee on Day Care, as presented by the Committee's Chairman, that fees to the providers of Day Care Services be increased. The District Government, however, decided that it has higher priority needs which require all the additional funds estimated to be available for appropriation for Fiscal Year 1972.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARY B. MORRIS, CHAIRMAN, JUNIOR VILLAGE VOLUNTEER ADVISORY BOARD

JUNIOR VILLAGE

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Mary B. Morris, chairman of the Junior Village Volunteer Advisory Board. Welcome to the committee, Mrs. Morris.

Mrs. MORRIS. Thank you.

I testify today as chairman of the Junior Village Volunteer Advisory Board. All 16 members of our board are active volunteers at the Village who serve for a maximum of 4 years before rotating off the board. Since we neither administer nor seek to administer programs for dependent children, but do provide direct services for such children, and are not dependent for funds or for election on the Village administration or any other group outside of the Village volunteers, we feel we are in a unique position to speak with both objectivity and intimate knowledge of the children of Junior Village, of their strengths, their weaknesses, their needs.

I shall speak briefly today, first, about the original request for the Village submitted as part of the Mayor's budget and, secondly, about Councilman Anderson's plan to dismantle the Village which has been adopted by the City Council.

Underlying both discussions is the long-held belief of our board that there is neither a cheap nor an easy answer to the problem of the dependent child. We firmly believe that a comprehensive plan of child care must include a well-planned attack on the forces in the community which lead to the breakdown of family units and to dependency for the children. Such plans also must recognize that needs of individual children differ; consequently an adequately planned, funded, supported, and supervised system of traditional and group foster homes and of institutional variations must be established. Detailed definitions of the services such alternative types of care would provide and of the criteria for placement are included in the outline we have submitted for the record.

These assumptions made, we are, first of all, most disappointed in studying the Mayor's request, to learn that this year's budget would merely maintain the status quo at the Village, adding only funds for mandatory pay raises. We understand the difficult financial situation of the District, but especially in light of recent revelations about the Village and its youngsters, we cannot agree that the Village administration's requests for psychiatric and dental teams are unreasonable. Even should the Village be closed in the near future—and the City Council's plan foresees a need for the Village for at least 2 years—some 200 of the residents there will probably require some variation of institutional rather than foster care. The suggested system of residential treatment centers and group homes will require adequate psychiatric and dental service which could be provided by these same teams. At present, psychiatric services at the Village are both fragmented and inadequate, being provided by volunteer psychiatrists—the term "volunteer" may not be absolutely accurate, they are paid a minimal amount but not from budgeted requirement, from grant funds—who each serve only a few hours a week. In spite of the recent addition of a mental health coordinator, there are still many children

in need of such services who have never been seen by either a psychiatrist or the psychologist. Dental care, at present, is limited almost exclusively to emergency extractions with little or no provision for hygiene and prevention. The needs of the better than 300 children still at the Village are very real. While our board felt much of the recent publicity about the Village was inaccurate, outdated, or exaggerated, we know that the inadequacies of the Village are both dangerous to the children—and therefore to the community—and, to a large extent, could be remedied, with adequate planning and funding.

Secondly, we have studied the City Council's plan for dismantling Junior Village with great interest. We support the varied approaches to the care of dependent children, within and without their own homes, but we are concerned about a number of important points. We feel there are many places in the plan where definitions of services provided, of staff needs, of suitable children, and of costs, are disturbingly vague.

The enclosed outline, of which I have provided copies for the record and to which I have referred earlier, is intended, first of all, as a listing of and precise definition of the various types of care needed by dependent children and the facilities or homes which might provide this care; and, secondly, a listing of some of the major questions we still find unanswered. This outline is designed as a supplement to our written testimony before the City Council, February 18, 1971. We have also provided you with copies of that testimony for the record. In the left-hand margin of the second part of the definitions, we have indicated possible sources of further information in the hope that you and your staff will meet with more success in obtaining updated explanations of costs and services than we have.

One other point which causes us concern is the target dates for the removal of all children under 6 and the cessation of admissions to the Village. We, along with a number of the experienced private child-caring agencies in this city, seriously question if the required number of child-care alternatives can be established in so short a time without seriously lowering standards for such institutions and homes. Abuse and neglect can occur in foster homes which are improperly supervised and supported as well as in natural homes and in institutions.

We also note the lack of extensive diagnostic services for new children coming into care. We support the effort to be made to diagnose the needs of the children now at the Village, but submit that all children requiring placement outside homes need equivalent services.

In conclusion, if there is any way in which we of the Junior Village Volunteer Advisory Board can be of help to you and your subcommittee, please call upon us. No one knows better than we how neglected and abandoned these children have been, by community as well as by family. We all share the responsibility and cannot begin soon enough to rectify this situation.

(The testimony, and the official response, follow:)

TESTIMONY OF MARY B. MORRIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE JUNIOR VILLAGE VOLUNTEER ADVISORY BOARD, BEFORE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CITY COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, my name is Mary B. Morris and I appear before you today as Chairman of the Junior Village Volunteer Advisory Board.

As you are undoubtedly aware, there are a great many who would tear Junior Village down, brick by brick, if necessary. It's a blot upon the conscience and the consciousness of the citizens of the District of Columbia and upon the governmental and private agencies charged with the care of dependent children. But where will the 338 children now at the Village go when it has been torn down? Into emergency centers and traditional and group foster homes, say the Village's critics, pointing an accusatory finger at the Social Services Administration for failure to develop such alternatives. But both kinds of care are now available in the District. The children at the Village represent a mere 12% of the nearly 3,000 children cared for by the Social Services Administration and the various child caring agencies in the District: 2,300 children are in more than 1,000 traditional foster homes and approximately 250 are in more than 50 group foster homes and group homes. This Board before the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee on Junior Village testified to the effect that, as of January 22, 1971, better than 200 of the 346 children at the Village fell into categories unsuitable for all but very specialized group home or even institutional care.

Since those hearings, our Board - an inter-racial group of 16 active volunteers including educators, a pediatrician, a psychologist, a lawyer, and a minister as well as housewives -- have sought to digest the information available on dependent children, the alternative kinds of care available, and the strengths, weaknesses, costs, and suitabilities of these alternatives when weighed against the needs of the children and the

economic and political situation of the District of Columbia. None hoped more than we that we might find a solution or group of solutions which could be immediately implemented, obviating the need for such an institution as Junior Village, even if operated on a smaller scale, vastly improved and more personalized. We sought out the HEW model for a system of decentralized Emergency and Diagnostic Centers, the reports on the decentralized systems of emergency and long-term child care in Buffalo, Milwaukee, Cleveland and other cities. We reexamined the cost reports of the private agencies which have operated group foster and group homes in the District of Columbia as well as in other major cities. The result of this searching? We must once more, with great disappointment, say: there is neither a cheap nor an easy answer to this complex problem.

First, who are these children about whom we are all so concerned? Dependent children are not orphans; they are not delinquents. Somewhere there is for each of these children at least one parent who can't -- or won't -- provid adequate care for them. They have been neglected, evicted, abused, attacked, abandoned, sometimes burned out; their parents have been caught in a web of poverty, illness, crime, addiction to alcohol or drugs; the family faces a crisis, possibly even disintegration. Efforts are being made -- and rightly so -- to treat these ultimate causes of dependency, to rebuild or even to build for the first time viable family units capable of caring for the children. Although this is not our field of expertise, we applaud and encourage these efforts. If they fail, however, what are the kinds of resources upon which we can call to aid the children?

For the vast majority of these dependent children, for those who have somehow managed to survive the disintegration of their family with a minimum of emotional scarring and, in particular, for the very young, the traditional foster home -- carefully selected and supervised and adequately supported by social and medical services -- is the answer. The traditional foster parent cares for

from one to five or six children in return for a minimal child support stipend for each child. The best of these parents give much more than custodial care: they provide homes, in the very real sense of the word, for the children in their care.

More recently, children have been placed in innovative group foster homes. The essential difference between traditional and group foster care is the method in which the foster parents are compensated for childcare expenditures. In group foster homes, the mother is a salaried employee of the agency. Along with their husbands, who are usually employed outside the home, these women have committed themselves to care for their foster children, in most cases, as long as the children need such care. Family and Child Services have stated their criteria for such placement as:

> . . . . . The children must be able to get along in a large family-like setting, to be able to live in the open community. They must physically and mentally be healthy enough not to require extraordinary care or treatment.

In other words, with few exceptions, these are the same children who would be considered suitable for placement in traditional foster care. Most, but not all group foster homes, also exclude children who are likely to be returning soon to their own families. Dorothy Washburn, formerly of the Children's Aid Society of Buffalo, New York, in her 1970 study of that agency's program for emergency care of children makes the following comments on the use of foster homes as sources of emergency and short-term care:

> For many years the agency subsidized foster homes designed for use by Emergency workers. This gradually changed as it became difficult to find foster parents willing to receive children at all hours . . ..

This difficulty was encountered in a city of Buffalo where the largest number of calls requiring direct action (many of these probably involving more than one child) was 117 in 1966. Part of this low volume can be attributed to the fact that the

Buffalo program operated only for children whose needs were discovered after office hours. Although there are no available statistics on how many of these were admitted after normal office hours, 1,073 children were admitted to Junior Village last fiscal year. Obviously, the scale of Washington's problem is much greater than is that of Buffalo. Miss Washburn also cites the drawback of the further upset caused by the necessity of moving the child almost immediately out of the emergency home. Cleveland, in July of 1969, utilized for emergency care a system of families who were paid a modest bed subsidy for keeping a bed available and a room and board rate for actual days of child care, in addition to some emergency foster care homes, one group home for 12 children, and a 65 bed institution defined as for the temporary care of children as well as a diagnostic and treatment center. As of July 1969, they were experiencing a shortage of beds for such care. We intend to contact the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department to find out whether they have solved these problems, as well as to obtain updated cost estimates of services provided.

Group foster home costs, per child per annum, in this city range from a low of $2,300 to a high of over $4,000 among the four private agencies which operate such homes. This discrepancy is largely attributable to the fact that the different agencies provide varying amounts of the supportive psychological, medical, educational, and social work services required by such homes. In some cases, almost all of these services are provided by the Department. The annual cost per annum per child at Junior Village includes at least some expenditures for all of these services, although in several areas they are not adequate at the Village either. We hope to be able to provide for the record a comprehensive, comparative listing of group foster costs in this city in order that you can accurately estimate the costs of such care.

What, now, are the alternatives available to children not

meeting the criteria for group foster or traditional foster care? Mr. Martin Gulla, HEW Specialist on Group Care, in his pamphlet on Agency Operated Foster Homes, speaks of group homes which are:

> Institutional variations /achieved/ by reduction of the number of resident units, fuller use of community life and resources, and more flexibility in designing programs for individual children's needs.

He quotes the administrator of such a home, this one designed for adolescent girls, as saying:

> We expect to help girls who have shown such behavior as stealing, disobedience, truancy, defiance, withdrawal, running away, etc., if they have sufficient inner strength to develop control of their behavior. . . . However, without the inner strength necessary to be able to learn to control behavior, the freedom provided by the group home increases their insecurity, and results in another experience of failure and can only add to the prior destructive experiences of the girls.

Mr. Gulla identifies three groups of children who can benefit from variations of the group home:

1. Adolescents who need a minimum of casework services, but do need a constructive group living experience, with helpful adults, in a community setting. Their parents use casework services. Foster family care is not available.

2. Adolescents who need full casework services, occasional psychiatric consultation, professionally supervised group living with child care staff collaborating closely with casework staff in a community setting.

3. Children and adolescents who need a maximum of casework services, regular pyschiatric help, coordinated with therapeutic group living, but still in a community setting. Psychological and remedial services are usually needed. The parents may also use casework and psychiatric services.

Mr. Gulla's 1964 cost estimates for this latter type of home, unadjusted because of inflation or variations in the cost of living in different areas ranged from $4,380 to $6,570 per child per annum. The Junior Village Volunteer Advisory Board is seeking both to update these figures, to obtain truly comparative cost estimates, and to have a professional assessment made of how many of the more than 200 children over the age of ten at the Village would require each of these kinds of group home care. As of

January 22, 1971, 41 children at the Village were classified as emotionally disturbed, and Mr. Gulla's 1964 estimates of per child costs of residential treatment care in 1964 run as high as $9,855 per year. Three residential treatment centers in the Baltimore-Washington area estimate per child annual costs which vary from $9,000 per child for a five day program, with children going home on weekends, to over $30,000 per child annually for a 7 day a week program including residential care, schooling, and therapy. Some of the children Mr. Gulla cites as unsuitable for group home care and, therefore, needing this kind of very expensive residential treatment are: Children with brain damage; those who "black out" or are wild and unrestrained; those who recognize no authority, who are suicidal, or who are unable to establish contact with others; those who are unable to compete intellectually with others; and those who have had too much contact with delinquent behavior and antisocial living for the other children to adjust to.

> Children who form no relationships with other group members and relate to adults in a superficial manner, . . . gain little from the experience. Often the family contributes to this attitude because it cannot accept placement and cannot tolerate the child at home . . .. Children who cannot tolerate freedom in an open community gain little from this placement. In fact, it harms them. They need a period in a more controlled, more highly structured setting to enable them to gain some inner resources so that they are able to meet the demands of community living.

The HEW model for a Suggested Neighborhood Service Center Pattern for Prevention and Handling of Abuse, Dependency, and Neglect Complaints, includes a combination of emergency social workers, family shelters, caretakers and homemakers, and emergency foster families in the neighborhood for short-term and emergency situations with long-term placement in temporary foster families, group foster and group homes, and in treatment institutions. The model describes Junior Village as an "Institutional Treatment and Out-Patient Treatment Center for selected parents and children in foster family care with involvement of foster parents." The Junior

Village Volunteer Advisory Board has urged for several years that Junior Village be greatly reduced in size, decentralized and de-institutionalized as much as possible, and be transformed from its present catch-all function to a small, specialized institution for older youngsters, with perhaps one or two cottages reserved for emergency and short-term care. The current effort to keep siblings together, to provide at least one live-in child care person per 10 to 20 youngsters, and to model cottage life as closely as possible on normal patterns of family living are to be encouraged and actively supported. If the current budget requests for a psychiatric package, a dental package, and a simple but adequate new facility to house a model learning center were granted, they could, in combination with existing programs at the Village and intensive in service training and upgrading for the staff, transform the Village into the kind of therapeutic institution so many of its residents desparately need. Kathleen M. Jackson's exhaustive study of the 1962 Junior Village population establishes conclusively that, in addition to poverty, the families of these children suffer from generally poor health, lack of education, and unemployment or underemployment. Surely an intensive therapeutic approach at the Village in all these areas could do much to insure these children against encountering the same problems in their adulthoods.

The Board urges the greatest caution be used in attempting to set up a large-scale system of specialized group homes and residential treatment centers and widely scattered emergency centers without adequate study, planning, funding, staffing, or administration because problems of supervision and abuse which have sprung up at the Village will be even harder to identify and control in such a system.

In conclusion, the Junior Village Volunteer Advisory Board sees the probable answer to the problem of Washington's dependent

child as a combination of the following elements:

1. A specialized, 24 hour system of emergency services and reception centers, at first centrally located at the Village, and perhaps later-after adequate planning and study - decentralized;

2. Traditional and group foster homes for the normal and near normal child, especially for youngsters under the age of six;

3. Group homes and residential treatment centers especially adapted to the needs of older children, of children with physical, emotional, mental, and educational handicaps; and, at least for the present,

4. A much smaller, decentralized, de-institutionalized Junior Village especially designed as a diagnostic and treatment center for the troubled, the handicapped, and the older child.

We of the Board offer our services as an information gathering agent for the City Council because we feel that, since we are neither defending a currently operating program in which we have a stake nor proposing a program we would like to administer, we can maintain a degree of neutrality and objectivity perhaps impossible to public and private childcaring agencies; yet our long history of concern for and active involvement with the children of the Village give us a unique knowledge of their needs and their desires. Please: Use us.

CORRECTED FIGURES

Tentative Break-down of Alternative Care Needs of

Junior Village Residents as of

January 22, 1971

Since there are no accurate psychiatric assessments available of the Junior Village population and accurate cost estimates of alternative kinds of placement are difficult to fix, the following is only a very rough estimate. The Junior Village Volunteer Advisory Board hopes to be able to provide a more accurate analysis of the situation in the very near future.

No.	Classification of Child	Placement of Choice	Per Child Annual Cost
46	Juvenile Court Cases	Controlled Institution	Unknown
50*	Emotionally Disturbed	Residential Treatment Center	$20,000
103*	Pre-teen & Teen	Youth Homes	$ 7,000
62	7-10 year olds	Foster Homes Group Foster Homes	$ 3,600
92	6 mos.-6 yrs.	Emergency Care Centers (for approximately 100 children from the total	Emergency Center costs unknown
358	Total		

* These are types of care which, if available, would undoubtedly be used by children now living in the community as well as by youngsters now at Junior Village.

D.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Response to Mary Morris, Chairman to the Junior Village Advisory Board on Junior Village."

The D.C. Department of Human Resources, Social Services Administration concurs in general with the statement of Junior Village Volunteer Advisory Board Chairman Mrs. Mary Morris. The Volunteer Advisory Board in its service capacity to various programs of Junior Village is in a position to observe both the adequacies and inadequacies of the programs and overall objectives of the facility for homeless, neglected and dependent children.

DHR-SSA has long recognized and agrees that alternate resources should be developed for the children who are cared for in Junior Village. The problem first and foremost is one which has deep roots in the community. It involves total community structure including economics, housing, the educational system, physical and mental health service deliveries, total family counseling, etc. Until an adequate package of community based services are developed to supplement the needs of children in their own homes, homes of interested relatives or a variety of adequate foster homes, the community will perpetuate the existence of the present unpalatable arrangement for its children. Until such services are developed the eradication of Junior Village will result in the proliferation of inferior placement resources for children who are in need of services which, in the first place, precipitated their removal from their homes.

Budgetary constraints have prevented the development of such ancillary services at Junior Village such as a full range of dental care, complete psychological and psychiatric evaluations. However, to a limited extent, psychiatric services are provided on a part time contractural basis. DHR-SSA recognizes that this is far from adequate or satisfactory in meeting the needs of the children placed at Junior Village. It is projected that there will be full time psychiatric services in the event of budgetary allowances for it. Moreover, a complete range of diagnostic services for all children coming into the system is being developed. This service will be provided by a multi-disciplinary team which will provide screening for all children who require placement away from their own homes.

DANGERS OF INSTITUTIONALIZED UPBRINGING

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mrs. Morris. Do you agree with the previous witnesses on the dangers of institutionalized upbringing?

Mrs. MORRIS. Yes, especially for the babies and the children under 6. I think there can be no question. It is not a natural way. And the sooner these children can be placed outside, the better.

Now, we have relatively few infants at the Village, I suppose you saw. But I understand there are a great many still at St. Ann's and hospitals throughout the city, and I cannot agree with you more, being the mother of two young children myself. They don't belong in the hospital.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF EVIE M. WASHINGTON, MEMBER, MAYOR'S COMMISSION ON FOOD, NUTRITION, AND HEALTH

FEEDING PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Thelma V. Rutherford, director of the information and referral service, Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area.

Mrs. RUTHERFORD. Good afternoon.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to have share in this testimony, Mrs. Evie Washington, from the Commission on Food Nutrition and Health. I would like for her to talk first and then I will come in.

Senator INOUYE. Fine. Please proceed, madam.

Mrs. WASHINGTON. I have long been interested in the Washington community and have been a member of many community organizations among them the Board of Education; MICCO; Health Subcommittee for Model Cities; D.C. Citywide Consumer Council; Neighborhood Planning Council for Children and Youth; Shaw Junior High School Community Council, and the Planning Council for Building of the New Shaw.

I wish to speak briefly this afternoon about the need to improve and expand the feeding program of our children. Poverty and a lack of proper food create educational and social problems in our city which seriously jeopardize our children's ability to successfully cope and adjust with the world as they find it today.

In the D.C. Public School System, I believe the Food Services Department is doing a pretty good job but the programs must be expanded. The public schools must provide a free breakfast and lunch for all students as an integral part of the services offered by the school system. Our hungry children must receive top priority, but to effectively reach them and to get them to participate in these programs, action must be taken to eliminate some of the stigma that is inherent in the identification and determination of eligibility of students for free lunches. In the school lunch program we must furnish free nutritional lunches to all children without an economic means test.

We have more than 144,500 students in our school system. I am informed that more than 30 percent or 44,500 of these children are now receiving lunches from the free lunch program. More than 10 percent of the total enrollment or 15,000 children participate in our

free breakfast program. The school system is furnishing free milk to all children at the elementary level in the morning and afternoon. Not only must we feed all of our schoolchildren free lunches but we must do a much better job of seeing that the food it serves them is nutritionally sound, served in desirable amounts, and the types of food that children will eat.

According to the formula created by the Department of Agriculture we have found there are a minimum of 53,140 identifiable hungry children in the District which means that there are approximately 9,000 children not reached by the Public School System.

Congressman Perkins introduced legislation in the House on March 1, 1971, establishing a universal food service and nutrition education program for children. This bill states that proper nutrition of the Nation's children is a matter of highest priority; that there is a demonstrated relationship between the food children eat and the capacity for children to learn and develop; that poor and inadequate diets are prevalent in all levels of family income; that any procedure for determining whether a child is eligible for free lunches or reduced price lunches is injurious to the child; and that the national school lunch program has not achieved the goal of nutrition for all children. We hope that you will support this legislation when it comes to the Senate for approval.

So far I have addressed myself to the need for nutritional food, free lunches, and breakfast for all our youngsters while at school. We must also provide adequate nutritional food for children previous to entering school; perhaps under the supervision and direction of the District of Columbia Recreation Department. During the summer months greater efforts should be taken by the school system, the Recreation Department, and other public and private organizations to see that all children fed during the school year are reached and given the opportunity for free breakfast and lunch during the summer.

Free, attractively prepared, quality controlled, nutritional food made available to all our children the year around will, in my judgment, and the judgment of experts in the field of nutrition, materially improve the health of our children. We urge your committee to appropriate the full amount requested by the District of Columbia government.

Again I would like to say thank you. It is a pleasure to have addressed you.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mrs. Washington. Is it your understanding that the appropriation of the full amount requested by the District of Columbia government would fund the program that you have suggested?

Mrs. WASHINGTON. No, it is not.

Senator INOUYE. Your statement says we should appropriate the full amount requested by the government. But to carry out your program, I think it would mean tripling the amount, wouldn't it?

Mrs. WASHINGTON. Right; it is, according to Mr. Perkin's bill. To the Nation it is about $8 billion more.

Senator INOUYE. I appreciate your statement very much. There is no question that nutrition is an important element in the upbringing of any human being, child or adult. Thank you for your contribution.

(Official response to Mrs. Washington's testimony follows:)

RESPONSE TO EVIE M. WASHINGTON ON CHILD FEEDING

The expansion of the feeding program for children is long overdue. A total feeding program integrated into our educational system would probably achieve greater results in learning capacity, health status, and social behavior than any other one program. Research is and has been available to substantiate such a program.

Progress has been made and efforts are continuing toward expansion and improvement of the D.C. School Food Service Program. The lunches do meet the U.S. Department of Agriculture regulations for the standard type A lunch and are nutritionally sound. Children could take a greater role in menu planning. Stigma does exist and can only be completely irradicated by a total food service and nutrition education program.

There are few scientific means being used to determine the number of identifiable hungry children and it is not really known how many children are hungry or malnurished. To say there are 9000 still not reached is a figure based on a formula created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture based on meals served and absenteeism.

Pre-school child feeding program efforts could be intensified to encourage day care programs to participate in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Child Feeding Program that offers reimbursement for the cost of breakfast, lunch and snacks for needy children served. Such financial support would make it possible to improve their total feeding program for all children.

It should be understood that until a total nutrition education program is an integral part of our education program, maximum benefits will not be achieved from either the present school food service program or a total school food service program.

The instituting and implementation of a total food service program is the concern of the budgetary program of the Board of Education and the Department of Human Resources should go on record to support such a program and legislation that would establish a universal food service program and nutrition education program for children.

STATEMENT OF MRS. THELMA V. RUTHERFORD, DIRECTOR, INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE, HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA

FOOD STAMPS

Mrs. RUTHERFORD. And now my testimony.

As chairman of the Food Stamp Advisory Committee on the Budget for the Social Services Administration, District of Columbia Department of Human Resources, I am specifically speaking at this time for adequate funds to make the food stamp program work in the District of Columbia.

The advisory committee represents 45 groups—organizations, agencies, food stamp customers, and others—interested in seeing that the program is given a chance to work. The committee has the following functions: To coordinate educational activities; to evaluate the effectiveness of the food stamp program; to advise the administration through constructive planning and criticism, and to devise new ways and means of publicizing the program in the community. Also to encourage the food stamp users to make the most of their food money and their bonus food coupons by buying and using the foods most needed in their diets.

We are today pleading, yes begging, for additional funds. The budget calls for 35 certification officers and $426,200 for the coming fiscal year. Yet this program pours over $1 million worth of food into the grocery checkout baskets of low-income families in Washington every month. The latest available figures are for November 1970 and the exact amount is $1,212,066. This is Federal money, exclusive of the $805,831.80 paid by food stamp customers themselves.

You cannot buy a program which will bring $25 million annually into the city's markets without a reasonable outlay. And remember this money goes directly to the low-income family to help them meet their most basic physical need—nourishment. Food stamps are not an extravagant outlay; they provide only the basic economy diet—less than $1 a day per person.

The members of the District of Columbia Food Stamp Advisory Committee know how desperately the program is needed. I know that the committee, working through 45 different organizations and agencies has sold the people of this community on the food stamp bargain in health and nutrition. We rank 11th in participation among 1,915 jurisdictions using food stamps in the United States. Those who need and are eligible for food stamps, however, should not be made to suffer the dehumanizing indignities—standing for hours in long lines, sitting additional hours in bleak waiting rooms, losing valuable work time, getting to the centers in the wee hours of the morning because there is not adequate staff to serve them.

Thirty-five certification officers are not enough to open approximately 2,000 new cases a month, and maintain and recertify another 32,058 already registered. We must remember too that the staff—certification officers—are people. They have feelings and react to the long lines, poverty, and impatience. They are often overworked, underpaid and feel dehumanized also. They are not computers. Long lines and red tape discourage not only these workers, but many potential customers.

I would add here particularly our senior citizens. They cannot stand in long lines. They cannot bear to go in and apply for the food stamp service because they feel it is dehumanizing. It is welfare. So many of them go without applying because of this.

I just recently had a case this week that tears us all to pieces, because, for the first time in this lady's life, she had to on welfare, had to apply at the age of 59 for welfare. So I know what I am telling you about.

After 5 years in operation, close to 103,000 persons are participating in the program. A conservative estimate, however, tells us that 150,000 persons should be participating, and if the unemployment figures continue to rise, some 170,000 or more people will be eligible.

Lack of certification staff does not begin to tell the cost story—or lack of investment story—of the Food Stamp program. The Social Services Administration does not receive reimbursement from the Department of Agriculture for costs which do not stem directly from the certification process. These include issuing the food stamps to banks, presently paying the banks 50 cents for every food stamp transaction, staff salaries, and equipment for keypunch and computer processing, inserting machines, records, and accounting clerks, and other necessities required by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for accountability; postage to mail the cards used to purchase food stamps, and so forth.

Another peripheral cost has been the installation of safety features required for security at locations where the Social Services Administration now sells food stamps because of the acute shortage of sales outlets in the rapidly expanding program.

The Social Services Administration does not receive reimbursement for costs associated with the certification of Public Assistance cases which make up slightly more than half of the food stamp case load. In November, 19,706 food stamp cases representing 59,058 persons received Public Assistance; the remaining 11,863 cases representing 41,374 persons, are low- or no-income families not receiving Public Assistance. There are an additional 489 households where income from both Public Assistance and other sources was received. This makes a total of 32,058 cases—representing 102,711 persons.

The Food Stamp program is now operating with 25 authorized positions and 37 temporary positions. Why not operate on the basis of realistically meeting needs instead of relying on a budget that may look trim but does it begin to do the job?

The food stamp advisory committee recommends that 51 positions be added to the 1972 Food Stamp program request. This will cover the 37 temporary positions it now has without authorization plus an additional 14 positions needed to do the job of serving people courteously and efficiently, and of opening new centers in the far Northwest area to meet the needs of the Spanish-speaking citizens there.

I would also like to add a request for a realistic payment to food stamp vendors. While 50 cents may seem like a large amount, in other jurisdictions $1 and more is paid. The need for additional sales outlets is acute. Banks have quotas of the number of food stamp cases they will accept. When a bank has reached its limit, persons who live nearby are no longer accepted and must travel long

distances for banking service to cash their food stamp purchase cards.

The Social Services Administration also needs a stronger component for home economics and nutrition. Four home economists cannot do the job required in helping 25,000 to 30,000 families learn how to buy in order to get the most mileage out of their food stamps. At less than $1 a day per person, it requires skill in buying, planning, and preparing food in order to get adequate nourishment from food stamp purchases. The Food Stamp Advisory Committee, therefore, recommends an additional 12 home economists to work with clients, and through use of the media, to make the customer more aware of good nutritious diets.

To further increase necessary services to our food stamp customers, the hiring of a minimum of 12 consumer aides attached to the Home Economics and Nutrition Services seems a necessary requirement. This would provide a career ladder for employees from the neighborhood centers and provide additional help for the program.

The final judgment on the food programs will not involve the net amount of money they bring to the District of Columbia, but in the preventive job they do. The food stamp budget is not the only thing in the District that is anemic. Ten percent of the people who come for Health Service screening are anemic, a condition that could be alleviated by proper diet.

The Food Stamp Advisory Committee would remind the Senate Appropriations Committee the 1972 budget for food stamp services is based on the 1964 public law. As soon as guidelines are handed down from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, new procedures will be the order of the day, and additional funds will be needed to conform to the 1971 public law. Will we be able to obtain funds for this program then or will we be playing games with persons who are hungry?

(The attachment follows:)

FOOD STAMP ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TO

SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, D. C. DEPARTMENT

OF HUMAN RESOURCES

D. C. Alcoholic Clinic
Potter's House City Center
United Planning Organization
CHANGE, Inc.
Senior Citizens Clearing House
Washington Urban League
Arthur Capper-Potomac Gardens
Howard University - Home Economics Department
Homemaker Service, Inc.
Federal City College
Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Need
Four C's
D. C. Mental Health Association
Health and Welfare Council, NCA
Neighborhood Center No. 1
Neighborhood Center No. 2
Southwest House
Southeast House
Data Conttol Corporation
Metropolitan Dairy Council
Health Services Administration
Social Services Administration
Safeway Stores, Inc.
Giant Food Stores
United States Department of Agriculture
People's Involvement Corporation
Family and Child Services
Neighborhood Legal Services
CHASE, Inc.
Metropolitan Citizens Advisory Council
Far Northeast Neighborhood Center
Project Link
Friendship House
Operation Bridget
National Welfare Rights Organization
City-Wide Welfare Rights
Neighborhood Consumer Information Center
Martin Luther King Center
Migrant Research Project
Head Start

CRITICISM OF FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. I am certainly aware welfare programs are under severe attack at the present time and the success of any welfare program, including the food stamp program, will depend upon the acceptance of such programs by the taxpayers. Keeping this in mind, I have been made aware of a whole list of criticisms relative to the food stamp program and I wish to have your counsel on some of them.

For example, under the present orders, where you have the $5, the $2.50 food stamps, if I should go into a grocery store and purchase a dollar's worth of goods, the proprietor could well give me change in cash. Isn't that right?

Mrs. RUTHERFORD. For anything under 50 cents; yes.

Senator INOUYE. Up until recently——

Mrs. RUTHERFORD. It was not so.

Senator INOUYE. You had to keep a count.

We had been advised these amounts had been abused, that the cash has been used by some people for purposes other than food purchases. What would you think about returning to the old practice of no cash change?

Mrs. RUTHERFORD. Well, I could see that the use of the cash for most of the people—we find, what shall we say, people who are somewhat careless with their purchasing in any group. So you cannot just say it is the food stamp user. But I would say most of the people use their cash to buy their household items that they cannot buy with food stamps. So I would not be agreeable to no cash.

I think it is much better. However, we have a better plan than that. We think if we started credit card use instead of food stamps, we could do a better job and have much better success with it. So we are working on this as an alternative.

Senator INOUYE. As you may be aware, if you have 100 participants and if 99 people abide by the law, and you have one who somehow does not follow the law, it takes only that one to ruin the whole program.

Mrs. RUTHERFORD. This is so.

Senator INOUYE. So steps must be taken to minimize these abuses.

Second, in using these food stamps, these stamps are almost equivalent to legal tender. I can just walk into a store. What would you say if the user was required to use these stamps in a way I would use a check, by endorsing the back?

Mrs. RUTHERFORD. I should think that has merit.

Senator INOUYE. Because I am certain you are aware that food stamps have been black marketed—that recipients have been selling these to others. I felt if one were required to endorse these stamps, keeping in mind that falsifying or false endorsement would be grounds for prosecution, it might well discourage some from violating the law.

Mrs. RUTHERFORD. That sounds very good.

Senator INOUYE. Third, the city just instituted a new practice when they mailed out the application forms. It indicated that there were significant numbers who had applied for stamps in several centers. Would you suggest that we continue the mailing system?

Mrs. RUTHERFORD. Well, at this point it is a little early to know how effective this is. It has created many hardships for some of the families. We were aware of this; however, I think perhaps in another 2 or 3 months, when there is some real output as to statistics and all, we might come up with this as a means of curbing some of the irregularities. Hopefully it will, because otherwise—Agriculture was on the verge of taking the food stamp program away from the District and we are aware of that, which would be even worse for the people who have to use the stamps.

Senator INOUYE. The food stamp program is a good one and I hate to see it taken away because of the abuse of it by just a few people. I think every effort should be made to prevent abuses.

Thank you very much, Mrs. Rutherford. Thank you very much, Mrs. Washington.

(Official response to Mrs. Rutherford's testimony follows:)

Response to Mrs. Thelma V. Rutherford on the Food Stamp Program

Mrs. Rutherford, Chairman of the Food Stamp Advisory Committee, testified that Food Stamp applicants were forced to suffer "dehumanizing indignities" - arriving in the "wee hours of the morning" and waiting hours to see a certifier, etc., - because of the lack of staff.

The Food Stamp Program, on February 1, 1971 terminated manual issuances and instituted an automated system in which purchase coupons are mailed to recipients the morning after they are determined to be eligible. The impact of this procedural change has been to eliminate the conditions to which Mrs. Rutherford testified.

The staffing complement of the Food Stamp Program is 41 appropriated positions - 35 in Certification and 6 in Issuance - plus 51 temporary positions - 43 in Certification, 3 in Issuance and 5 in Data Preparation. The temporary positions were established as workload increases necessitated:

a. Certification - 13 on February 7, 1969 and 30 on March 12 1970.

b. Issuance - 3 on July 17, 1970.

c. Data Preparation - 5 on February 18, 1971.

The Food Stamp Advisory Committee recommends the addition of 12 Home Economists and 12 Consumer Aides to the Food Stamp Program. These positions would be desirable and beneficial. On a District-wide basis, however, these positions could not be assigned a high enough priority to warrent any of the additional funds estimated to be available for appropriation for Fiscal Year 1972.

The Food Stamp Act of 1964 Amendments, P.L. 91-671, signed January 11, 1971 will create a need for additional funds and staff. The Department of Agriculture has not yet issued the regulations and guidelines for implementing the Amendments, therefore, the additional needs cannot be estimated at this time.

58-979 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 37

LETTER OF MR. TIRANA

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness was to be Mr. Bardyl Tirana, a member of the Board of Education. He has submitted a letter. Without objection, his letter will be made a part of the record.

(The letter and the official response follow:)

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

MR. TIRANA REQUESTS
THAT THIS LETTER BE
ACCEPTED AS HIS
STATEMENT

March 29, 1971

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman, Subcommittee on the District
of the Senate Appropriations Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am deeply concerned that the success of the Subcommittee in uncovering waste and disinterest by District agencies is having one very damaging side effect. The aggressive action of the Subcommittee is unwittingly perpetuating a myth -- the myth that District officials and citizens are powerless to solve their own problems because of Congressional control over every detail of the city's life.

The annual appropriations hearings appear to be a painful experience that District officials endure, and then at their conclusion return to "business as usual". When the public raises its meek voice to ask why the quality of life in the Nation's Capitol continues to deteriorate -- the scapegoat is the Congress. How often have we heard the excuse, "Well, we can't do anything about it because Congress won't give us the money or authority"? In a city whose citizens are denied the right of self-government accorded all other Americans, the "Congressional Scapegoat" theory of failure is easily accepted.

I urge the Subcommittee to help dispel the principal myth -- the line-item budget. Everybody -- the city government, the School Board, the school administration, citizen groups, parents and teachers -- assumes that by some mysterious process every one of those countless lines in the budget has the force of law from which there can be no deviation. The line-item budget is the principal excuse offered for the failure constantly to examine expenditures and to make justified changes for improved efficiency and delivery of services to the classroom.

The line-item budget is only an estimate of needs. (D.C.Code, 31-104) The appropriations for the public schools generally are contained in just one sentence in the D. C. Appropriations Act. Indeed, your Subcommittee has long encouraged sensible reprograming of funds and the justified departure from the line-item budget. As recently as in the FY 1970 D. C. Appropriations Report, the Senate Appropriations Committee stated:

"The committee is mindful of problems inherent in long-range budget planning and it is not the intention of the committee to restrict unduly the District government's flexibility in the fine and timely refocusing of the myriad activities covered by this appropriations bill . . . ."

As a matter of policy and sound coordination between the Congress and District agencies, the Subcommittee has only requested 10 days advance notice for reprograming of operating funds for reorganizations, creation of new programs, or substantial augmentation of existing programs. Constructive consent to the reprograming is granted if no objection is raised within 10 days after submission of the request. You have not even asked for notice as to the transfer or reprograming of operating funds of less than $25,000 between approved programs or activities.

Since the day the first elected School Board took office, there has been no instance to my knowledge in which either your Subcommittee or the counterpart in the House of Representatives have objected to a request to reprogram school operating funds. In short, there is no rational basis for the widely-held belief that the Congress has produced the rigidity which has characterized wasteful and unresponsive administration.

Ultimately, the only solution to government in the District is Statehood or its equivalent, so that the full responsibility of citizenship will fall on and be met by our community. In the interim, however, the Subcommittee can help the schools by:

1. Dispelling the myth that the line-item budget prevents the School Board from using its operating appropriation wisely and from adjusting expenditures to changing needs.

2. Encouraging periodic review of authorized capital outlay projects, and reprograming of funds where advisable, in order to meet constantly shifting student populations, educational criteria, and design and construction requirements. (The present capital outlay process has tended to produce expensive buildings which are obsolete at the time of completion.)

I would welcome the opportunity to testify before the Subcommittee on the School Board's budget, or to submit further written comment. I appreciate your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Bardyl R. Tirana
Member, Board of Education

Response to Mr. Bardyl Tirana
Member of the Board of Education
on Line Item Budgets

The comments made regarding the line item budget and the extent of commitment to that budget describe a concept of budgeting with which we fully agree.

The budget estimates for the District of Columbia are prepared many months before the beginning of the fiscal year. They represent the best possible estimate at the time of agency needs; obviously time and changing conditions will affect that estimate -- even subsequent to the final enactment into law of the appropriation act. This means that the operating agencies of the District government must have the flexibility necessary to deal with situations as they develop. The District of Columbia has found that by and large the reprogramming guidelines under which we have been operating over the past years have been conducive to the flexibility we must maintain.

These comments made by Mayor Washington on Wednesday, April 21, at the concluding Committee session on the question of reprogramming should be re-emphasized.

"During the Senate hearings, much attention has been devoted by the Committee to specific line-items of Department budgets. Any focus on line items should not obscure the fact that a budget plan is just this: a plan by which the public administrator seeks to accomplish a particular task. It is an expression of the resources required: men, supplies, motor vehicles, equipment or whatever. A budget is far more, however, than just an expression of "input." It must also be an expression of "output", focusing on what we are accomplishing with these resources, and looking at whether our programs are effective in meeting their objectives. If change in the line item budget plan is necessary to maximize our effectiveness, then the freedom to change must be available to us. ....

".... Reprogrammings are one means of such change. Reprogrammings do not represent new initiatives which are counter to the basic policies implicit in the approved budget; they do represent the important principle that the District government must have sufficient flexibility to meet emergency situations and particular requirements as they arise."

STATEMENT OF MRS. EDWARD F. RYAN, CHAIRMAN OF LEGISLATION, NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

QUALITY EDUCATION SERVICES

Senator INOUYE. The next witness is Mrs. Edward Ryan, chairman of legislation, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Mrs. BAISINGER. Good afternoon. I am not Mrs. Ryan. She could not be here. I was not able to reach her in Massachusetts.

I am Mrs. William Baisinger, of Washington, D.C. I have had the pleasure of being with the PTA in Hawaii several times.

Senator INOUYE. Wonderful.

Mrs. BAISINGER. The National PTA is here today as we have been for many years, because we believe that the citizens of the United States, through their elected Congressmen, should share with District residents the legal and moral responsibility to provide every child in our Nation's Capital an education and community services of a quality that will permit him to develop to his fullest capacity, and, at the same time, will insure a wholesome environment in Washington, D.C. Because the District of Columbia does not enjoy self-determination, the Congress of the United States is its legislature and does, in fact, exercise fiscal control.

Therefore, the 10 million members of the National PTA, through its branches in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the European Congress of American Parents and Teachers, have adopted a policy that the Federal Government should insure that "adequate funds for schools and community services are provided for the District of Columbia."

The school situation in Washington, D.C., distresses us deeply. Although we are fully aware of the economic crunch confronting the District, we are, nevertheless, alarmed that the $155 million budget described by the Board of Education and school administration officials as austere and "hold the line" has been reduced to a $144 million request by Mayor Washington and the City Council.

We are not here to debate whether the budget of the schools (or any agency) is sacrosanct, or that some economies should not be achieved. However, we do believe that the difference between the two budget requests represents drastic reduction in school services and school programs. This is a most undesirable result at any time, and particularly now when school problems such as low academic achievement, truancy, dropouts, drugs, safety in the schools, and poor morale are almost overwhelming. We suggest that school services and school programs should be expanding.

In PTA, we have set as one of our goals that no youth shall leave the public schools without the ability to read and function at the next level of his life experience for which it is the function of the schools to prepare him. Therefore, we wonder about a budget request from the Mayor and City Council that eliminates additional reading and mathematics specialists; increases class size; eliminates teacher aide positions at the elementary level; and fails to provide additional funds for staff development to help teachers and increase the efficiency of administrators.

How can we justify such action at a time when confidence in public education is at its lowest ebb? How can we justify such action at a

time when the Board of Education at last appears to be trying to come to grips with the problem of low academic achievement? How sad it is then that as the schools appear to be taking one step forward, they may be forced to take two steps backward. "You can't win for losing," many parents in our Nation's Capital have told us.

In the brief time allowed here, may we call your attention to some special concerns?

We regret that neither the Board of Education nor the Mayor saw fit to request funds to provide shoes and clothing for needy schoolchildren, yet school officials tell us that on any given day as many as 200 children may be absent from school because they have no shoes or clothing. As Mrs. Roberts, president of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers, testified before you on April 2, children cannot learn or achieve if they are not in school, and the bikinis and chiffons collected in used clothing drives in January will not put children back in the classrooms. May we add here that we were pleased to hear the chairman's statement supporting funds for clothing for needy schoolchildren.

We are disturbed to note that in the budget proposed by the Mayor and the City Council programs in the cultural arts will be reduced by one-half. In a recent survey, the PTA in the District of Columbia found that present funding for the arts was inadequate, and that arts programs in music, art, dance, and drama in District of Columbia schools varied widely from school to school in both quality and quantity. The importance of the arts in developing skills to communicate and in the use of language no longer can be disputed.

The arts contribute significantly to the satisfactions and achievements of students and are an important influence in personal development. The feelings of success that come from creative experiences help children develop emotional stability. We know too that the arts are a means of promoting good human relations and respect for the cultures of peoples.

Rather than reducing what already is a meager allocation for the arts, we would urge the committee to disregard the recommendations of the Mayor and City Council and provide additional funds for the arts as a way—too little used in any school system—to encourage all children to take a greater interest in education and academic achievement. In a school system where a large percentage of the population comes from families at or below the poverty level there are few opportunities outside the classroom for children to have creative experiences and the self growth and pride in accomplishment that come with such experiences.

We deplore the fact that children with specific learning disabilities will continue to be denied education in the District of Columbia public schools. Nature has already dealt these youngsters a severe blow. Must we continue to ignore their right to overcome their handicaps?

Before we conclude, once again we would like to express our support for Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute. We trust the committee will consider favorably the testimony of the students and president of Federal City College. The National PTA supported the founding of this institution and we would hope that the Congress will provide the funds to make an orderly growth possible.

For many residents of the District, the Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute are the only hope for higher educational opportunity and productive citizenship.

We are aware that the responsibility for the Federal payment to the District does not rest with this committee, but we would like you to know that we support a Federal payment based on a formula or percentage of the District's revenue-raising efforts. We urge you to support our position at the appropriate time.

We thank you for this opportunity to speak on behalf of the schools in our Nation's Capital for which we will all have a responsibility until such time as the District is given home rule.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much Mrs. Baisinger. You have touched upon a matter of special interest to the chairman. However, as noted by you, our budgetary request by any department, including the Department of Education, is not sacrosanct.

Mrs. Baisinger. That is right.

Senator INOUYE. And I must say in reviewing the budgetary request of the Education Department, we have found areas where expenditures were unnecessary in our view. We have found areas where we find it extremely difficult to justify. However, may we assure you that education will be given our highest priority in our deliberation.

Mrs. BAISINGER. I heard you make that statement as I sat in on many of these hearings. We are happy to hear this and I think as Bruce Terris and the Democratic Central Committee said, we are deeply grateful for the interest you are taking in the budget of the District of Columbia.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. I would like to pause here for a moment.

(Brief recess.)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MR. EARLE JONES

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mr. Earle Jones, chairman of the Cultural Arts Committee of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers. Is Mr. Jones here?

Mrs. BAISINGER. Mr. Jones could not leave the office this afternoon, but has provided a copy of his statement.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, his statement will be made a part of the record.

(The statement follows:)

District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers

Branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers

State Office, Grant School, 22nd and G Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037

(Earle Jones, Cultural Arts Chairman, 1304 Somerset Place, N.W. 20011)

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE CULTURAL ARTS
IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Presented to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia

April 1971

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Earle Jones, cultural arts chairman for the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers.

I am here to discuss with you that part of the school budget that relates to the cultural arts. Other spokesmen for PTA have expressed our concern for adequate funding for D.C. public schools.

We are appalled that the $144 million budget proposed for the District of Columbia for 1972, which you now have before you, cuts cruelly the art and music programs offered in the D.C. schools, where funding of the cultural arts curriculum has never been adequate.

For the past several years, the D.C. Congress of Parents and Teachers has committed its volunteer manpower and its resources in an effort to promote cultural arts experiences for all children, recognizing the importance of the arts in the learning process in all fields of study for all children. The importance of creative experiences in the arts in fostering social, moral and spiritual insights; stimulating original thinking; and promoting emotional stability cannot be disputed. Therefore, a private foundation supported our efforts to focus attention on the state of the arts programs in D.C. schools and to seek community support for providing creative experiences for all children.

In the PTA survey of the state of the arts in the schools, we found that there were great differences in the quality and quantity of arts programs. The PTA found that children in the inner city, for whom skills in

communication and language are often particularly difficult to achieve, have little opportunity in their school experiences to participate in cultural arts experiences. Tragically, too, creative experiences are often the only successes and satisfactions these children achieve in their school life. In a school system where more than one-fourth of the children are classified as coming from families with incomes at or below the poverty level, the possibility that the family will be able to afford to provide for instruction in the arts is very doubtful, indeed.

The survey showed that one elementary school has a resident instrumental music teacher even though some elementary schools have enrollments as high as 1400 students. Indeed, many elementary schools have no instrumental music programs, and many more have instruction in instrumental music only one day a week. Art instruction and programming are spread equally thin.

There are no departments of dance or drama in the administrative set-up for the arts. In schools where English teachers have the ability and the desire, students have the opportunity to do some work in drama. The same situation prevails for dance. Only where physical education teachers are capable and have the time to develop dance programs on their own do students enjoy programs in dance.

In-service training for new teachers and staff development for all arts personnel are lacking. Nor do the music and art departments benefit from the supportive clerical services that would make for more efficient use of the professional staff and increase its productivity.

No longer can we question the value of the arts in developing communication and language. For example, in the artist-in-residence pilot project, funded jointly by the National Endowment for the Arts and the U.S. Office of Education in elementary and secondary schools in three states during 1966-67, many striking results were attained. Teachers reported increased student interest in subjects other than the arts; the use of library facilities was noticeably greater among the children involved; children developed new interest in reading and in being able to spell and

use language; and teachers found themselves able to communicate more effectively with their students.

Here in the District of Columbia where academic achievement is low; where many children find little or no satisfaction in attending school, it is imperative that the schools be given the wherewithal to provide creative experiences for all children. It may be significant to point out that academic achievement as measured by national norms in reading scores is not high in the Model School Division of the D.C. schools, nevertheless, it is higher than in many other areas of the school system. We believe this may very well be attributable to the fact that more emphasis and attention have been given to the arts and creative expression in the Model School Division.

We respectfully request the committee to finance the cultural arts programs at least to the extent of the $155 million "hold the line" budget requested by the Board of Education. In terms of need, we would recommend additinnal funding for the $155 million budget represents no expansion in the arts programs; indeed, it reflects a reduction in services. The amount requested in the $144 million budget requested by the Mayor would devastate the arts programs in the D.C. public schools.

We thank you and the committee for this opportunity to be heard.

STATEMENT OF MRS. EASTER BLACKSHEARE

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. G. Fromm, chairman of the Public Affairs Committee, Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Fromm has advised me, Mrs. Blacksheare, that she would prefer to have you present your statement at this time.

Mrs. BLACKSHEARE. Mr. Chairman:

I am Mrs. Easter Blacksheare, a 42-year resident of the District of Columbia, I am very pleased to testify before this committee on behalf of my 13-year-old son and other District of Columbia children with similar plights.

My son was labeled "severely emotionally disturbed with normal intelligence," with the recommendation for residential treatment by District of Columbia health and school officials. Because of this description and the fact that the schools' social adjustment classes could not tolerate him, he was excluded from school in 1967 and remained out of school until about 6 weeks ago when District of Columbia school officials placed him in a junior high school class without benefit of education remediation, even though he had been out of school for 3 years. Thus, he has become quite frustrated and has begun to truant from school and to engage in antisocial behavior.

During his 3 years of exclusion from the public schools he was placed at St. Elizabeths Hospital in an adult program without the benefit of education. Then, last summer on the advice of the Juvenile Court, he was placed in a residential program at District of Columbia General Hospital, where he was able to get some instructions. However, when we moved out of the Southeast area, known as area C, to area B, he was excluded from the program at District of Columbia General. It turned out that area B had no similar program, but agreed to provide psychiatric outpatient therapy once each week.

He began to roam the streets while I worked during the day, resulting in his becoming known to the Juvenile Court on a burglary charge. Finally, I changed my work shift to nights in order to spend as much time with him as possible. This did not answer the problem of education for my child.

I turned to the Washington Post in August 1970 to relate my story. The Post found that the District of Columbia public schools programs for severely disturbed children are almost nonexistent. He was too old for the private facilities within the city. As a result of the newspaper publicity, the Information Center for Handicapped Children, funded by the U.S. Office of Education, came forward as a friend and advocate for us.

This was the first time that I had heard that tuition grants up to $4,000 were available to children who cannot be served by the public schools. However, after my son was approved for tuition, we found that there were just no residential schools under $12,000 per year that would serve his needs. This means that at least $8,000 would be needed from other sources. My husband is deceased and I am the sole provider for my family and could not afford to supplement this grant. There-

fore, it appears that tuition aid for the emotionally disturbed child could only be used by the more affluent population. According to the Department of Special Education of the District of Columbia Schools the total tuition fund last year of $1.2 million served about 485 children attending private schools in the District and other States. The $1.2 million could provide placements for 1,650 children in public school programs in the District school system if it would assume the responsibility of educating its own children. Meanwhile 250 children like my son are on a waiting list.

Since I was unable to supplement the grant awarded my son, I had no choice but to have my child committed to the Department of Social Services by a juvenile court order with the hope that they could supplement the grant. The Department placed my child at Junior Village, but he would abscond to his home almost daily. Due to his continuous running away he was transferred to the District of Columbia Children's Center where he was housed with the delinquent children. He was constantly threatened with violence and homosexual activity. I could not rest well at night knowing that my child was living under these conditions. The court released him to me in response to my plea.

Meanwhile with the help of the Information Center for Handicapped Children I continued my search for private facilities across the country that would accept my son. I have copies of letters in my hand from several well-known residential schools across the country who responded to us by saying, "We regret that we cannot consider your youngster because of his presenting problems" or, "We cannot accept your son because he would not fit in with the students in our cottage for his age group." This committee should be aware that my son is black and poor and the residential schools for the severely emotionally disturbed tend to serve a population of white children of at least middle class status. Mr. Chairman, when the private schools are unwilling to accept our children, and the public schools have made no provision in their programs for our children, where are we to turn? There must be a marriage between the Department of Human Resources and the District of Columbia school system to provide for the needs of children with emotional disorders.

Today, my son is pitiful. He has been excluded from academies for 3 years and attends a junior high school with children who are achieving on a much higher level. He wants to go to school but he truants because he cannot tolerate being called dumb and stupid. Yes; the system has made him educationally retarded. Also, while truanting from school he has become involved in a law violation and expects to appear before a juvenile court judge this coming Thursday on a charge of destruction of Federal property—a mailbox.

I feel that the system that has failed to provide for his needs has also contributed to his need to engage in antisocial behavior. I am uneasy because the city has responded to the needs of many with similar problems, by locking them up in penal institutions and forcing them to become future tax burdens.

I wish to thank this committee for your indulgence in hearing me out. I hope that you will take a close look at the budgets of the Department of Human Resources and the District of Columbia

schools and determine how we can get the best value educationally for our dollar.

I thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Mrs. Blacksheare, I thank you very much. Frankly, I find it very difficult to respond to you. Not having the experience, I cannot fully sense your depression and your frustration and confusion. The least I will do at this present time is to respectfully request the appropriate heads of the departments involved, Dr. Scott, and the man in charge of Human Resources——

Mrs. BLACKSHEARE. I beg your pardon. This little boy has been under Dr. Scott—not Dr. Scott, I am sorry. Dr. Johnson.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott is the superintendent. He responds specifically to this letter and to send a copy to Mrs. Blacksheare. I am making this same request to the appropriate agencies for all of the other statements that have been issued this afternoon.

All I can say to you, Mrs. Blacksheare, is that we will do our best to find the necessary funds. Like you, I am convinced that there are funds available.

Mrs. BLACKSHEARE. I think so, too.

Senator INOUYE. It is just a matter of proper reshuffling. We will do our best to reshuffle the moneys and place them in areas where we feel that priorities have not been properly articulated. You can be assured of that.

Mrs. BLACKSHEARE. Thank you very much.

(Official response to Mrs. Blacksheare's testimony follows:)

"Response to Mrs. Easter Blackshear on her 13 year son Duane Blackshear"

1. With reference to the statement made by Mrs. Easter Blackshear, our school records show the following facts concerning Duan Blackshear:

   a. Duane attended the Giddings Elementary School from 1962 until January 23, 1968.

      (1) He was given a psychological examination December 1, 1966. He was placed in a social adjustment class as a result of this examination.

      (2) November 27, 1967 he was reevaluated at which time it was recommended that Duane be placed in the Visiting Instruction Corps Program until he could be placed in the Overbrook School in Arlington, Virginia. Duane was placed on the waiting list for Overbrook School, before he could be placed, the school was closed by Virginia's school officials.

   b. January 23, 1968 - pupil was placed in the Visiting Instruction Corps program Area C at D.C. General Hospital. This program works with boys and girls who have been found to be emotionally disturbed.

   c. April 30, 1968 - Pupil was placed on home visits of the VIC Program until November 3, 1969.

   d. November 3, 1969 - Pupil was transferred to the Engineered Classroom located in the Developmental Center at the Perry School.

      Pupil remained in the center for two weeks at which time he was referred back to VIC.

e. March 2, 1971 - Pupil was placed in the MIND Program at Roper Junior High School by Mr. Queen from Special Education.

The placement in Roper was the result of a conference held between the mother, Mrs. Easter Blackshear and Mr. Queen. Duane at the time was in residence at Cedar Knoll.

Mr. A.E. Brown, the Assistant Principal at Roper has taken a special interest in Duane. He has assigned Duane all male teachers except for one and provides guidance and counsel to Duane on a daily basis. Duane has attended class $24\frac{1}{2}$ days out of a possible 38 school days since entering Roper.
He is now on the waiting list for placement in the New Jersey Youth Center. Tuition will be provided by the D.C. Public Schools' Department of Special Education.

STATEMENT OF MRS. G. FROMM, CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, CONCERNED COMMITTEE FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Fromm.

Mrs. FROMM. My name is Sandra Fromm. I represent the Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children of the District of Columbia.

Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children is an umbrella group composed of 35 organizations which embrace the interests of all handicapped children in the District of Columbia. We appreciate this opportunity to present to the subcommittee our plea for a budgetary allocation that will at least begin to be responsive to the enormous, indeed, tragic, unmet needs of literally thousands of handicapped children in this city, and that will add strength to its school system as a whole. You just listened to Mrs. Blacksheare's testimony. We could bring you hundreds like her.

PREPARED STATEMENT

The prepared statement and attached data which with your permission, we should like to have made a part of the record of these hearings.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

by Sandra B. Fromm*

Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children is an umbrella group composed of 35 organizations which embrace the interests of all handicapped children in the District of Columbia. We appreciate this opportunity to present to the Subcommittee our plea for a budgetary allocation that will at least begin to be responsive to the enormous, indeed, tragic, unmet needs of literally thousands of handicapped children in this city, and that will add strength to its school system as a whole.

A quick glance at the data attached to this statement points up the shocking gap between needs - both estimated and documented - and actual services provided. Past allocations of funds have not only been pitifully inadequate to serve the estimated numbers of handicapped children (based on national incidence rates of various handicapping conditions), but they have ignored the education of hundreds of handicapped children already duly identified. During the current school year, almost eleven hundred children are on waiting lists - 467 for placement in classes for the trainable mentally retarded, 189 for special classes for Children with Learning Disabilities, and 398 with various handicapping conditions - for tuition grants to private facilities unmatched in the school system. The Alternative I ("Hold-the-Line") budget submitted by the D. C. Board of Education for Special Education ($7,033,500) barely would fulfill these demonstrated needs. The $5,721,000 special education budget approved by the D. C. City Council fails to make provision for undeniable requirements, and will continue to deprive handicapped children of appropriate education. In our view, this is unconscionable - unless one can repudiate the constitutional right of all children to an education.

Moreover, the waiting lists of handicapped children who would be helped by an increased budget are a very small part of the true picture of current deficiencies. HEW statistics on the incidence of handicapping conditions among inner city children place the figure at just under 15% of the total school population. Thus, there may be approximately 22,000 handicapped school-age children in the District of Columbia.

*4801 Dexter Terrace NW, Washington, D. C. 20007

The Department of Special Education reports that it has only 1,200 pupils in special classes. An additional 521 receive tuition grants to private facilities, 444 socially maladjusted youngsters are served in the regular instruction program, 154 others are served by other community resources (Total: 2309). Almost 20,000 children remain. Some of these are aided, in varying degrees, by supportive services, but most are simply not receiving any real opportunity to achieve their potential.

I should like to share with you some figures that were obtained from neighboring school systems. Please keep in mind as you consider them that the expected incidence of disability is significantly lower in suburban communities. Over 12,000 pupils are served by Special Education in Prince Georges County - a system of comparable size in student population (153,000). In another neighboring county of significantly smaller population, 6,000 children receive special education at a per pupil expenditure in excess of $3,500. The inadequacies of Special Education in D. C., in terms of numbers of pupils and per-pupil outlays, are of such magnitude that they cannot be disputed.

Because we are not unmindful of the financial problems of this city, we recognize that the appropriate level of funding, which could require a five-fold increase in the Special Education Budget, may be an unrealistic goal. At the same time, we are certain that the District of Columbia must begin to close the appalling gap between the needs of the handicapped and the meagre programs currently provided.

A significant start could be achieved by a fiscal year 72 appropriation of $8,297,000 for Special Education. This would enable: 1) 24 new learning-disability classes (to provide handicapped waiting list children "of normal intellectual potential" the opportunity to achieve their potential); 2) 51 additional teachers for the organically mentally retarded (to satisfy the waiting list and newly identified pupils, and to provide for them the possibility of achieving some degree of self-sufficiency); 3) 70 additional positions for the emotionally disturbed (to permit behavior problems to receive necessary attention and, as a positive by-product, to lessen disruptive situations that plague regular classrooms); 4) an allocation of $2,300,000 for tuition grants (to provide for waiting list children for whom there is no appropriate public school program and to cover anticipated increases in charges); 5) 5 pre-

Kindergarten classes (to begin a modest, urgently needed program for children identified as handicapped early in life); 6) an additional 30 aides (to enable more productive utilization of teachers' time in special classes which are above the 8:1 pupil-teacher ratio); and 7) basic minimum funds for necessary materials and equipment.

We earnestly request your careful consideration of these demonstrated needs. Your failure to provide for them will force 1,800 children to wait another precious year, and to lose an irretrievable part of their already limited chance to salvage their lives.

Sandra B. Thomas

APPENDIX

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. Limited screening and diagnostic procedures make it impossible to determine accurate statistics for the occurence of handicapping conditions among D. C. pupils. However, the enormity of the gap between numbers served and probable incidence is obvious (see Table 1).

2. Increased resources for diagnosis, evaluation and periodic reassessment are essential.

3. Appropriate programs must be made available to children identified as suspected of having handicaps.

4. Adequate provision must be made for the sizable number of educable mentally retarded who have been deprived of special classes as a result of misinterpretation of the Wright decision.

5. Expanded vocational training is necessary in order to enable the handicapped to become productive and avoid long-term cost to society.

6. Disabilities are more readily ameliorated by early remediation and treatment. Pre-school programs for the handicapped must be instituted.

7. To fulfill the needs of the current waiting list would provide for less than 10% of the children in need of special services (1,754 of 19,837 children - see Tables 1 and 2).

8. Funds are needed to provide tuition grants for instruction in private institutions when adequate programs are not available in the public schools (see Tables 3 and 4).

9. A comprehensive plan for special education should be devised, funded, and implemented so that handicapped children can realize and enjoy their potential and become useful members of society.

Table 1

Estimated Incidence of School-Age Handicapped Children in the District of Columbia and Numbers Actually Served: School Year 1970-71

(as of April, 1971)

HEW Statistics on the Incidence of Handicapping Conditions in Inner City Areas as Compared to Numbers of Children Served by the D. C. School System.

	HEW Incidence Rate	Served	Estimated Unserved
Mentally Retarded	7%		
Educable	9000	None in Special Ed.	9000[a]
Trainable	1500	625	875
Speech Handicapped	3.5%	None in Special Ed.	5355[a]
	5355		
Emotionally Disturbed	2%		
	3060		2534
Special Education Program		82	
"Socially Maladjusted"		444[b]	
Learning Disability	1%		
	1533	87	1446
Hearing Impaired and Deaf	0.575%		
	778	40	738
Crippled or Health Impaired	0.5%		
	767	211	556
Visually Handicapped	0.1%		
	153	31	121
Total Incidence	14.675%		
Total Estimate	22,146	2,309	19,837[a]
Served by Department of Special Education		1,200[c]	
Non-public Resources and Tuition Grants		665	
Socially Maladjusted[b]		444	

[a] Minimal supportive services for a small portion through regular instructional program.

[b] Served in regular instruction program.

[c] Includes 124 children in developmental center pilot programs; detail above totals 1,076 children.

Source of Information on numbers served: Office of Director of Special Education.

Table 2

Waiting Lists of Handicapped Children in the District of Columbia:
School Year: 1970-71

(as of April 1, 1970)

Waiting List for Placement in Special Classes ---	
Trainable Mentally Retarded	467
Children with Learning Disabilities	189
Emotionally Disturbed or "Socially Maladjusted	700[a]
Waiting List for Tuition Grants ---	
Various Handicapping Conditions	398
TOTAL	1,754

[a]Minimum estimate

These children have all been diagnosed and evaluated. School authorities have determined that they require special education. Yet, the Alternative I Budget submitted by the School Board ($7,033,500 for special education) does not fully satisfy these acknowledged needs. The proposed D. C. Council budget now under consideration provides even less support.

Table 3

Statement in Special Education Information Bulletin: 1970 - 71 [a]

"Tuition Grants

Funds are provided for tuition grants for instruction in private institutions when an adequate program is not available in the public schools. Tuition grants are provided for all* severely handicapped children whose needs cannot be met in the public schools. (See Board of Education policy statement for June 17, 1970.)

Medical and psychological examinations required
Documented, definitive information required

[a]Page 13.

*Emphasis added.

Pupils ages 2 through 21
Grant not to exceed $4,000 per year, unless additional amount permitted by Appeals Committee
Membership:

521 pupils are receiving tuition -

blind	40
deaf	192
emotionally disturbed	79
health impaired	10
mentally retarded	138
multiply-handicapped	32
neurologically impaired	30

These pupils are enrolled in 36 private schools."

This statement unfortunately, is highly misleading. The total allocation for tuition grants for FY 1971, $1,205,000, had been assigned prior to the opening of school in September. Approved applications for tuition aid for 398 children have been placed in a "waiting list" category due to lack of funds (see Table 4). The Department of Special Education has discouraged additional applications because it is unable to provide support.

Table 4

"Waiting List" Children Certified as Eligible for Tuition Grants
School Year: 1970-71

	As of 11/18/70	As of 4/1/71
TOTAL	336	398
Blind	1	
Deaf	4	
Emotionally Disturbed	124	(Categorical breakdown not presently available)
Health Impaired	5	
Hearing Impaired	4	
Mentally Retarded	103	
Multiply Handicapped	5	
Neurologically Impaired	90	

Source: Mrs. Mamie Lindo, Supervising Director
Department of Special Education, D. C. Public Schools

By early December 1970, an additional 6 children had been added to the waiting list, making a total of 342. At that time, according to Mrs. Lindo's estimates, approximately 200 of these children were in the public schools, inappropriately placed; an estimated 100 were in private schools, with their parents paying the total costs and not even being reimbursed for the system's average per pupil expenditure for normal children. The remainder, 30 to 40 children, were at home receiving no school experience. Those in the last group are excluded from school because of profound disability or severely disruptive behavior.

As of April 1, 1971, the waiting list had increased to 398 children. Thus, at a minimum, there are 919 children currently eligible for tuition grants of which only 521 receive aid. While the number of children requiring assistance is increasing, the anticipated support is decreasing. A recent report from the Department of Special Education projects that only a total of 484 children will be funded by tuition grants during the 1971-72 school year. The estimates given are as follows:

	Number	Estimated per pupil cost
Blind	30	$4,931
Deaf	129	1,787
Emotional Disturbed	87	3,452
Hearing Impaired	29	2,653
Mentally Retarded	141	1,684
Multiply Handicapped and Health Impaired	38	1,343
Neurologically Impaired	30	2,792

Because of anticipated increases in tuition charges by private schools, tuition grants to the above group are expected to exhaust the proposed allocation of $1,300,000. An additional $1 million is required to satisfy the present waiting list (that is, approximately 400 grants at an average cost of $2,500). This still would not provide for newly identified handicapped children whose needs cannot be met by programs in the public schools.

NEEDS OF HANDICAPPED

Mrs. FROMM. The prepared statement and attached data indicates beyond dispute the shocking gap between the needs of the handicapped—both estimated and documented—and the actual meager services provided. It seems unnecessary to repeat all of the figures it contains. Therefore, I should like to discuss the problem in more human terms.

Although one may be sympathetic toward the circumstances, it is difficult, if not impossible, for anyone whose life has not been touched by the tragedy of having a handicapped child to understand fully the further deprivation—the lack of opportunity for appropriate education and training—the handicapped child suffers. As you know, handicapping conditions affect children at all levels of society throughout the Nation. There are Members of the Congress who confront this tragedy in their own families. They seek for their children, in their home communities and in the Washington area, the kind of education that will afford them the best chance to achieve their potential, and hopefully, to become productive, self-supporting adults. We seek this opportunity for all handicapped children, including those in the District of Columbia. We look to you to begin to make it possible.

In a city such as ours, incidence rates indicate that as many as 15 percent of the school-age population—or, 22,000 children—may be afflicted with some handicap. It can only be termed appalling that fewer than 2,000 are being served by the Department of Special Education and Tuition Grants and a lesser number receive supportive services or special attention through the regular instruction program. Despite limited diagnostic facilities, the school system has 1,700 children on various waiting lists. Unless the 1972 appropriation is increased substantially, many of them will continue to be deprived of the education so necessary to their development.

For years, studies of the District of Columbia schools have urged comprehensive "crash" programs to fulfill the needs of the handicapped. For years, the funding for special education has remained pitifully inadequate. The city has many pressing and unmet needs, and so, because of priorities, budgetary constraints, fiscal responsibility, innocent children and their families—and, ultimately, our society—suffer tremendous waste, both human and economic.

I wish you could talk to the parents of some of these children—to hear of their unsuccessful struggles to place a child in a special class or a special school, to listen to the fears for the future of a child who is in a regular sixth grade class who has yet to learn the alphabet, who is taunted, frustrated, and destined to become a dropout—and then what—or to share for 1 day the despair of a family with a child so profoundly disabled and so severely disruptive that he has completely been excluded from the District of Columbia school system. Even more, I wish you could have heard, as I did a few weeks ago, the first meaningful word of an aphasic little boy of six of normal intellect, but with a brain injury that had impaired his ability to speak. Appropriate techniques and devoted teaching have made it possible for him now to have a different, far happier prospect for the future. I had never imagined that "Hi" could sound so important.

The comprehensive program so desperately needed for Special Education in the District of Columbia would comprise parent educa-

tion, early diagnosis, and remediation through special instruction and vocational training. We have so little available at any level—and we have so many children in need of help. I doubt that I shall ever forget seeing a handsome little boy of seven or eight who suddenly fell to the sidewalk in a convulsion—which I recognized because, unfortunately, I have seen too many. His mother pulled a branch from a nearby tree and started to beat him. When she noticed me staring, she said: "He does this just to upset me and his teacher." I tried to explain that this might be an illness and gingerly suggested that she take her boy to Children's Hospital. She said, "No; there's nothing wrong with this child, he just does it to upset me when he is being a bad boy." The child recovered and then walked away.

I tell you this story because it has implications in another direction for the mother and the child, who may never get appropriate help, but also because I suppose it is easier to shy away from the things that are different, costly, frightening, and sad. But we ask you not to shy away from the magnitude of the unfulfilled requirements of handicapped children in the District of Columbia—but rather, to share in a commitment, and to support feeling with appropriations that will make some progress toward rectifying the tremendous discrepancy between what is, and what ought to be.

We request your careful consideration of undeniable needs—and an allocation of $8.3 million to special education in order to satisfy the waiting lists of approximately 500 retarded children and 189 children with learning disabilities for special classes, to enable at least some of the emotionally disturbed to receive help, and to approve sufficient funds for tuition grants—$2.3 million—to permit all of the 919 already evaluated children for whom there is no appropriate District of Columbia school program to have a meaningful education experience.

Your failure to provide this amount will force too many children to wait another precious year and to lose an irretrievable part of their already limited chance to salvage their lives.

Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mrs. Fromm, for your very moving statement. Let me assure you this committee will do its best to assure the forgotten human beings of this city that we will do our best to at least appropriate the sums being requested, the $8.3, plus the $2.3 million for special education.

Mrs. FROMM. I beg your pardon, Senator? Would you repeat that?

Senator INOUYE. Well, you are asking for $8.298 million aren't you?

Mrs. FROMM. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Plus the $2.3 million for tuition?

Mrs. FROMM. Thank you very much.

Senator INOUYE. I realize this amount is not in the budget, but as I indicated earlier in the hearings, at least I as a Senator will not be limited to the request. We find that some programs have greater merit and we might be moved to appropriate much more than officially requested. On the other hand, we may cut out those items requested by the administration.

Mrs. FROMM. May I say simply that the problem has developed over a period of years and those of us who are concerned with handicapped children recognize that it will take a few years, we hope a very

few, to catch up. But if there could be a plan to phase this in, so that we could narrow this—I was surprised to hear the gentlemen from the Emotionally Disturbed Group speaking of a hundred children on the waiting list and then 23,000 who have this problem. There are many more on the waiting list, actually.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Cush.

Mr. CUSH. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Would you respond to Mrs. Fromm? Of that $8.3, how much is presently in your budget?

Mr. CUSH. The present District budget as submitted under the Mayor and City Council is $6.5 million. But I also want to point out, it seems to include the $1.7 million of Federal grants. So I am curious—as I think the lady testifying did not intend to include that figure.

Mrs. FROMM. No; I did not.

Mr. CUSH. Because the total District funding only is $6.5 million.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have anything for tuition grants?

Mr. CUSH. It includes tuition grants and the amount of $1.3 million.

May I raise a question at this time? Looking at the statement, may I question whether the statement of $8.3 million does not include tuition grant?

Mrs. FROMM. No; it did not. On my prepared statement, it detailed——

Senator INOUYE. The total amount is about $10.5 million?

Mrs. FROMM. That is what we would like.

Senator INOUYE. Which would be about double the city's request.

Mrs. FROMM. Well, half again as much.

Senator INOUYE. We will do our best to see if we can provide at least a beginning.

Mrs. FROMM. We are grateful.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. BOSTICK, COCHAIRMAN, GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, HELP FOR RETARDED CHILDREN, INC.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mr. Robert L. Bostick, chairman, Governmental Affairs Committee, Help for Retarded Children, Inc.

Mr. Bostick, welcome to the committee, sir.

Mr. BOSTICK. May I just say I am very well pleased to hear your expressions to Mrs. Fromm as to your feelings on the budget for special education. It encourages us very much.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Robert L. Bostick and I represent Help for Retarded Children, Inc., the District of Columbia Chapter of the National Association for Retarded Children.

I speak here today on behalf of the city's handicapped children—particularly, for some 490 mentally retarded children, more than enough to fill this hall, who are awaiting for the education that only you as the leaders of this capital city can give them. These 490 children consist of 362 who have been recommended by the District of Columbia

school authorities for placement in classes for the trainable mentally retarded (TMR) and 128 who have been recommended for tuition grants for private schooling because the District of Columbia school system has no facilities for them. Their names are known, their problems diagnosed, their educational programs mapped out for them—yet they have been waiting for months, and some for even years, and still they wait as we meet here today in the capital city of the richest nation in the world, in the city that you administer.

The District of Columbia Board of Education has responded to widespread community concern, expressed by our organization and others, and has revised its budget to include special education as the No. 2 priority in school improvement for fiscal 1972. It has asked for $2,911,900 in additional funds for special education in its $155 million budget request. This is the very minimum that you in Congress should provide. This would bring 47 more teachers for the mentally retarded, $295,000 more for tuition grants, plus additional teachers for other desperately needed special education programs, such as those for the emotionally disturbed, for children with learning disabilities, for the visually impaired, hearing impaired, and the physically handicapped.

The City Council has responded in some measure to this pressing need for special education expansion in the District of Columbia schools. Overriding a shockingly irresponsible veto by the Mayor, the Council has voted $500,000 in added funds for special education, covering 37 additional teachers for the retarded and a small portion of additional funds for tuition grants. But this is not enough to fully serve the 490-child waiting list for classes and for tuition grants, nor is it enough to provide for the other pressing special education needs. For these reasons, we urge you in the Congress, you who are responsible for providing all District of Columbia children with an education, to vote the full $2,911,000 in added funds for special education, as originally requested by the school board for fiscal 1972. That was, of course, the hold-the-line minimum budget.

At this point I should like to direct your attention to our testimony before this subcommittee a year ago (Apr. 23, 1970) when we sought to alert you to the serious consequences of this escalating waiting list of TMR children, which then stood at 175. Today it is more than twice that number, and is still climbing.

We also call your attention to the Board of Education's action in abruptly and unconscionably raising the pupil-teacher ratio in TMR classes to 12-to-1. This is a 50-percent increase above the Board's own optimum ratio for TMR children, which has long been set at eight children to one teacher, in recognition of the special individualized approach these children need to overcome their learning handicaps. This unwarranted step by the Board erases much of the proposed gain in expansion of educational programs for the TMR child. Adding a teacher's aide to each TMR class would bring the ratio down to an acceptable level again. To do this, an additional 89 aides are needed, requiring an added budget item of $552,000—figured at the GS–4 pay level of $6,202. (Less experienced aides begin at the GS-2 level of $4,897.) It does no good to get a child off the waiting list into a class, and then have that class too crowded for him to get a proper education. I may add sir, that the State of Maryland requires a ratio of seven pupils to one teacher for similar classes.

As taxpayers, we realize that the District of Columbia budget cannot be increased for anything but urgent needs. But these funds for our children are an urgent need—and savings can be made in other less urgent areas to meet this need. We find it difficult to understand, for example, how $265,000 can be approved in this budget to "pretty up" police uniforms (which have nothing to do with fighting crime) while handicapped children such as ours are denied their chance for an education.

Some of the 490 TMR children on this waiting list are floundering in classes for normal children, which are not set up to meet their special educational needs. Others are not even in school at all, but are languishing at home. All of them, in school or out, are irretrievably losing their best learning years. They must be helped now, not later.

Studies show that four out of five mental retardates can become useful, taxpaying citizens who hold jobs and contribute to their communities—if they receive the proper education and training at the proper time. Many of the mental retardates now institutionalized at Laurel (currently at the cost of $5,000 per person per year) could be leading productive lives today if they had received proper attention to their early education from public bodies such as this subcommittee.

For years, Washington has lagged behind other major cities and its own suburbs in providing adequate public school education for retarded and other handicapped children. Now steps are being taken to catch up. But progress remains slow and faltering. There are still hundreds of these children waiting for an education in this year of 1971. It is the direct and inescapable responsibility of you on this committee to vote the funds required to serve these District of Columbia children, who have been identified by proper school authorities as needing educational programs they are not getting.

Finally, we urge you to approve the budget requests of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Forest Haven School at Laurel (for institutionalized retardates), and the Recreation Department's programs for the retarded. It has been shown that there is positive correlation between physical fitness and the ability to learn. For years the Recreation Department has provided excellent limited programs, with very meager resources, for the retarded from preschoolers to young adults. These programs deserve our support and should be expanded.

In all of these areas—education, vocational habilitation, and recreation—we ask: If you don't help these youngsters, who will?

Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Bostick. May I once again repeat that every effort will be made by this subcommittee to provide these young people the assistance necessary to bring them up as citizens of this community. Let me assure you that we will do everything we can.

Mr. BOSTICK. Thank you very kindly.

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Dr. Ralph Wittenberg.

Dr. WITTENBERG. Mrs. Achilles will be the next witness.

Senator INOUYE. Mrs. Francoise Achilles, from the lab school of the Kingsbury Center.

Dr. WITTENBERG. My presentation was submitted in the form of a statement. I am the president of Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children, which is the organization Mrs. Fromm testified for. I originally planned to speak about children with learning disabilities, but you have the information available to you and I wondered if I might take the occasion to make some additional broader remarks.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, your statement will be made a part of the record in full and you may proceed.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. RALPH WITTENBERG, M.D.

TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

Children with learning disabilities have essentially normal or superior intelligence but have impairments of perception, motor ability and difficulty in integration of data which makes it impossible for them to succeed in school without a great deal of help. Their difficulties may include a wide variety of symptoms which are felt to be a manifestation of a minimal degree of brain damage, either due to birth trauma or as a result of an early childhood illness. Their difficulties resemble those of adults who have suffered strokes. Typical symptoms include spatial disorientation; as seen in difficulty in knowing right from left, discrimination of the order of things may be disturbed, an inability to copy bodily movements by seeing them done by others. These children have difficulty in discriminating letters that are reversed in space, such as b and d, or p and q. These and other problems seriously interfere with learning to read and write. Some of these children need visual presentations to learn and others do best with oral help. Some have excellent comprehension, but may not be able to express themselves in an organized way. Each child needs to be taught with regard to his specific strengths and weaknesses.

Many of these children cannot stand excess stimulation, some have difficulty concentrating and others are hyperactive.

It is estimated that one in seven children has some form of learning disability. Many of these are helped by tutoring or special assistance from the regular classroom teacher. In the more severe cases, however, special classes are required to help these children.

The Bureau of the Handicapped of the Office of Education indicates that from one to three percent of children in urban schools have severe learning disabilities. Translated in terms of the Washington, D.C. school system, that means a minimum of 1,500 such children.

As of April this year there were only nine classes with eight children providing services for children with learning disabilities, for a total of only seventy-two children, less than five percent of the projected need.

As citizens we find ourselves in the difficult position of requesting funds from Congress that are desperately needed where these funds have not been requested by the City Government.

The D.C. School System has as of April of this year, three hundred children diagnosed as having severe learning disabilities and in need of special classes. It would require nearly forty new classrooms, at an estimated cost of $20,000 each to serve just this waiting list or in other words a budget item of $800,000. We know however that there are many other children throughout the city who should be added to this list.

Because so few children have been helped in the public schools a tuition grant program was established to help provide education in private schools wherever possible. It is essential that this tuition aide be continued so that the education of as many such children as possible can be carried out.

The present budget request is unchanged from last year. As the cost of tuition has increased in many schools this means that children now being served will have inadequate funds.

Children with learning difficulties are only one of a number of groups of handicapped children on this waiting list for tuition aid and we request that provision be made for all of them, blind, deaf, emotionally disturbed, crippled or whatever.

If reached in time many handicaps can be overcome. This is true of learning disabilities and is particularly tragic as these children, if helped in time, can

enter a regular classroom at a later date and can go on through high school and some attend college. *They can become normal and contributing citizens if they receive help while they are young.*

Each year of help lost to these children can never be replaced.

It is not these children's fault that the city's finances are what they are!

If their needs are not met now how will they have to be met later?

As a citizen, a professional, the chairman of a major citizen's group in behalf of handicapped children, but mainly as the parent of such a child, I urge you to see the vital importance of drastic action rather than that this is just another item in an endless series of demands. What greater priority or investment than in children?

CONSORTIUM OF UNIVERSITIES AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

Dr. WITTENBERG. Thank you. You mentioned earlier in the course of these hearings that your interest went beyond the matter of fiscal matters, that the administration and the organizational programs with ways of saving money were of interest to you. I thought I might apprise you of certain things that those of us who work in this area have had to observe over a number of years.

The District of Columbia area is one which is particularly rich in resources, which could have been available to the District school system for a number of years. I am thinking in particular of a group of universities called The Consortium of Universities and Special Education, made up of Special Education Departments of the University of Maryland, Howard University, Catholic University, George Washington, and American University. These departments had all gotten together and made a concerted offer of help to the District's school system to provide consultative services, student teachers, provide the organizational planning and diagnostic programs for handicapped children, and could not get in the front door.

Now, I am sure you must know what a job it would be for five universities to get together on anything. And these people had made this kind of an offer.

Senator INOUYE. When was this offer made, sir?

Dr. WITTENBERG. It was made, I think, 3 years ago to Dr. Henley, who was then Superintendent of Schools. The offer has remained open. The letter they sent indicated that the offer could be activated at any time by the Superintendent of Schools.

Senator INOUYE. May I hear from Dr. Scott on this invitation?

Mr. CUSH. You may hear responses in a few days.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to get a response by Friday.

Mr. CUSH. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Because I cannot see any justification for turning down assistance, especially when the assistance is offered by such high caliber type people.

Please proceed.

Dr. WITTENBERG. Further, I think Mrs. Blacksheare, who testified earlier, her problem is characteristic of another issue that I do not think has to do with budgetary matters. That is the seemingly careless and unresponsive attitude that parents run into when dealing with people in the school administration. Instead of having the feeling that these people are there to help you, they are people who seem to obstruct and seem to feel that the money, the funds for the programs, are their personal possessions and that those of us who have the advantage of more education, have the advantage of perhaps some greater self-esteem, can buck that kind of system and can go through

the endless bureaucratic red tape and see that our children are cared for.

Somebody who cannot take the time from work, cannot go around and find out were the services are—I mean in the case of my own child. Her problems were diagnosed at Childrens' Hospital well before she got to school age. And only because we were so certain of what was needed could we go through a system that began with the grade school principal, who had no idea, and whose responsibility it was to decide whether my child needed services or not. She had no training whatsoever and decided that there was nothing she couldn't do in her school. There was no child she couldn't take care of.

I think perhaps well meaning, but on the other hand, with the kind of problems my daughter had, she had no chance whatsoever of succeeding in a regular school.

I was able to fight the matter through, as many parents in my position might be able to do. Parents of poor black families don't have a chance and their kids don't have a chance. They don't have anybody to speak for them, except those of us who have a chance to appear before you.

Senator INOUYE. Although I have not had the experience of going through the bureaucratic maze of the school department, I did spend several hours trying to go through the maze of the Welfare Department here. I can well understand the dehumanizing experience that others must go through, to be greeted by a rough police officer in language that would be unfit in any room. Someone in need of some warm and compassionate understanding and someone who has made the traumatic step to seek public assistance, that is in itself dehumanizing. But then to be greeted by public officials who are absolutely careless, and then 15 minutes before closing time being told, "I am sorry, you are too late, it is closing time, so come back tomorrow again." Well, as long as I am chairman of this committee, we will expose these things and if necessary insist upon certain officials being disciplined and fired.

I do not have a constituency here, but I have some interest in this city as a Senator and as a taxpayer. After spending these 2 months, 3 months now, I think it would be an understatement for me to say I am impressed. So let me assure you you are not the only one that is frustrated around here.

Dr. WITTENBERG. Well, it is one thing being a Senator and I am sure your interest is very sincere, and I have followed your hearings in the newspaper and it has certainly been a shot in the arm for all of those of us who do trudge from one hearing to another making our same plea, to feel that we have had a sympathetic voice, or a sympathetic ear.

Senator INOUYE. We will try to provide more than a sympathetic ear this time.

Dr. WITTENBERG. Well, even that helps.

As I said, I was originally going to talk about learning disabilities and I made mention of resources that are available in this community that could be used in the school system. One of the many resources are the private institutions in the area that have offered a variety of different things, aside from service to children that is not being provided by the school system.

So without any more comment, I will let Mrs. Achilles proceed.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Dr. Wittenberg.

Mr. CLARK. I wonder when you report back from the District government, if you would also inform the committee how many persons are assigned with them either in the public school system or the Department of Special Education to work with potential volunteer groups or persons, if any, and what the budget is for that. [Applause.]

(Official response to Dr. Wittenberg's testimony follows:)

"Response to Dr. Ralph Wittenberg on Testimony on Behalf of Children With Learning Disabilities"

2. With reference to the charge made by Dr. Ralph Wittenberg that three years ago a committee of persons from the area universities such as Howard, Maryland, etc, made an offer in the form of a letter to the then Acting Superintendent to provide help to the Department of Special Education in assisting them with any programs and/or problems with reference to the charges.

I submit the following:

I cannot locate the three-year-old letter to which Dr. Wittenberg refers. I do remember, however, that I met with Dr. Wittenberg and a group of other persons concerned about special education for several hours. I wish to indicate that representatives from several organizations and agencies have served for two years on our Advisory Committee for Special Education and that universities were represented on that committee. It is our belief that input, support and help from the universities were channeled through this Advisory Committee. (See attachment 1)

Additionally, I would call your attention to our recently formed Task Force for Special Education which has developed a preliminary draft of the direction that our Special Education Program will take. You will note that Dr. Wittenberg is a member of that Task Force.

I believe that the conference with Dr. Wittenberg, the formation of the Advisory Committee for Special Education and the formation of the Task Force on Special Education indicate that we did respond to the offer made by Dr. Wittenberg to help us. (See attachment 2)

3. With reference to the additional charge by Dr. Wittenberg that private institutions have also offered to help us and that these offers have fallen on deaf ears. I believe that the two attachments referred to above indicate our willingness to accept help. The Department of Special Education does not have any personnel whose sole function is to work with special volunteer groups but it is the responsibility of all personnel in the Department to work with volunteer groups and community agencies that are concerned with the provision of appropriate programs for handicapped children. There are twenty-four volunteers working with Special Education Programs through the Urban Service Corps of the D. C. Public Schools. There are seventeen additional volunteers working through Mrs. Mamie H. Lindo of the Special Education Department and there is a volunteer program which provides tutors for the mentally retarded which works with our children and which has been sparked by the Information Center for Handicapped Children in cooperation with the D.C. Teachers College.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

Miss Miriam Aiken	National Association of the Deaf
Dr. Irwin Dillick	HUD
Mrs. Bertha Bolden	Asst. Principal, Burdick Vocational High School
Dr. Perry Botwin	George Washington University, Department of Special Education
Mrs. Brainbridge Eager	Parent
Mrs. Estelle Epstine	D.C.T.C.
Mr. Charles Fortson	Psychologist, D.C. Public Schools

Mrs. Elizabeth Goodman	Educational Specialist, HEW
Mrs. Rosalie Iadarola	Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children
Mr. Robert A. Jackson	President, Washington Chapter, ACLD
Miss Helen Joe Mitchell	D.C. Recreation Department
Dr. Janet Neslen	D.C. Health Department
Mrs. Rose Paper	Teacher, Sharpe Health
Mr. Samuel Paschall	Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children
Sister Mary Riley	Kennedy Center
Mr. William A. Rich	Private Attorney
Mrs. Eleanor Ring	Counselor, Multiple Handicapped Children
Dr. Pearl Rosser	Howard University
Mr. William Simmons	Committee for Visually Handicapped
Mrs. Clara Stevenson	Clinic Psychologist, Title I D. C. Public Schools
Miss Barbara Stockton	Supervising Director, Team III Kennedy Center
Mrs. Nancy Symington	D.C. Mental Health
Mrs. Dorothy Vaill	Director, Speech & Hearing Center Pupil Personnel
Mr. Charles Warefield	President, Military Road P.T.A.
Mr. Peter Williams	Teacher, D.C. Public Schools, Lenox
Mrs. Rosalie Wingfield	Teacher Aide, Richardson
Dr. Stanley Jackson	Director, Special Education D. C. Public Schools

TASK FORCE FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

Mrs. Muriel Alexander	Member Board of Education, D. C. Public School System
Mrs. Rose Alplier	Teacher/Principal - Hillcrest Children's Center

Mrs. Louise Appell	Assistant Professor Special Education, Catholic University of America
Mrs. Rena Becker	Parent Education and Child Development Specialist, Gales Clinic for Retarded Children
Mr. Robert Bostick	Visual Informal Specialist, Library of Congress
Dr. Perry Botwin	Director Department of Special Education, George Washington University
Mr. Alfonso Brown	Teacher, Acting Assistant Principal, D. C. Public School System
Dr. James Byrd	Clinical Psychologist, Title I, Pupil Personnel Services, D. C. Public Schools
Dr. Bertice Cornish	Assoc. Professor Special Education, George Washington University, Project Director, Diagnostic Nursery, Georgetown University Hospital
Mrs. Sandra Fromm	CLD Forum, Metropolitan (Children With Learning Disabilities
Mrs. Yetta Galiber	Director Information Center for Handicapped Children
Mrs. Katheryn Gorham	Staff, Information Center for Handicapped Children
Mrs. Azalee Harrison	CLD Teacher, Wheatley Elementary School
Dr. Ruth Hayes	Program Planning Consultant, Mental Health Administration
Mrs. Dorothy Howard	Auditory Aide, Sligo Junior High School, Wheaton, Maryland
Mr. Macco Hutcherson	Pupil Personnel Worker, D. C. Public School System
Mrs. Rosalie Iadarola	National Association for Retarded Children/Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children
Mr. Burnel Irby	Teacher, Educational Leave Attending George Washington University

Mrs. Dorothy Kennison	Social Worker, Formerly with the Information Center for Handicapped Children
Mrs. Mary King	Teacher, Pierce Center for Trainable Mentally Retarded Children
Mrs. Inez Lattimore	CLD Teacher, Banneker Junior High School
Mrs. Orelia Ledbetter	Educational Specialist (Physically Handicapped) Department of Special Education, D. C. Public School System
Dr. Nicholas Long	Director Hillcrest Children's Center
Mr. James McCord	Funding and Physical Plan Development/Member Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children
Rev. Chester McDonald	Administrative Officer for the Executive Staff, Management Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration
Dr. Jacqueline McMorris	Pediatrician Medical Officer Health Services Administration, Gales Clinic for Retarded Children
Dr. James Moss	Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U. S. Office of Education
Mrs. Patricia Nagle	Consultant, D.C. Citizens for Better Public Education
Rev. Archie Oliver, Jr.	Educational Leave from D.C. Public School System, Howard University School of Religion
Mrs. Mitzi Parks	Child Development Specialist, Child Development Center, Howard University
Mrs. Ruth Pearl	Staff Development, AMIDS Program, Washington Technical Institute
Mr. Ben Rathbun	Associate Editor and Director of Planning, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc./Consulting Editor, Manpower Information Service

Mr. William Rich	Attorney at Law, Founder Developmental Center for Special Education
Mrs. Grace Robinson	Assistant Director, Health Occupations Education, D.C. Public School System
Mrs. Barbara Simmons	Staff Development Specialist/Assistant Director AMIDS Program, Washington Technical Institute
Mrs. Sally Smith	Director, Laboratory School of the Kingsbury Center
Mrs. Josephine Teague	Principal, H.D. Cooke Elementary School
Mrs. Maureen Thomas	Teacher on Educational Leave, D.C. Public Schools, attending George Washington University
Mr. Robert Wehrli	Teacher, Model Secondary School for the Deaf
Mr. Peter Williams	Teacher, Trainable Mentally Retarded Children, D.C. Public Schools
Mr. James Wise	Comprehensive Care Clinic, Children's Hospital
Dr. Ralph Wittenberg	Psychiatrist, President, Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children
Mrs. Rose Bulow	Union Research Analyst, Dept. of Research, Planning and Evaluation

STATEMENT OF MRS. FRANCOISE ACHILLES, PRINCIPAL, LAB SCHOOL OF THE KINGSBURY CENTER

EDUCATION

Senator INOUYE. Mrs. Achilles, welcome.

Mrs. ACHILLES. I am talking on behalf of Kingsbury Center and it is a lab school. The lab school is providing education for 34 children with special learning disabilities. It is a private, nonprofit school.

It is generally considered that the obligation of the public school system is to educate each child residing within its boundaries. And, educating means much more than merely providing children with a desk and chair within a classroom. Many children require highly specialized and, regrettably, expensive educational programs. Their disabilities, such as blindness, deafness, emotional disorders, specific learning disabilities, et cetera, know no boundaries of intelligence, race, or wealth.

However, there is much evidence to suggest that the special needs of these very special children are not presently being met by the public schools of the District of Columbia. For example, from sources such as HEW's April 1970 incidence rates statistics, we find that only 87 children suffering from specific learning disabilities can be served by the District of Columbia schools—this being only 5.6 percent of the total estimated number of 1,533 youngsters with this disability.

Yet, one might ask, are not those other children, for whom public school is not available, eligible for tuition grants enabling them to to enroll in private school? The answer is, of course, affirmative. However, we find that the funding for the tuition grant program, $1,205,000, is providing assistance for only 521 of the 919 handicapped children who have been identified and approved for tuition grants by the District of Columbia Department of Special Education. The remaining 398 youngsters, 90 of whom suffer from specific learning disabilities, have been placed on a waiting list. This means that they have been consigned to another lost year in their lives. A year which should be filled with joy and excitement and curiosity and learning but which, instead, is filled with emptiness and sadness and frustration and despair.

If this year, this amount of money again does not meet the needs of the children already approved for tuition grants, what will these children do?

Too many handicapped children of the District of Columbia need tuition grants and are not receiving this aid. They need it because the public schools are not prepared yet to help them .

The school budget must include the necessary funds that will cover not only continuing help for the children already receiving it, but also make available grants for those on the waiting list, as well as for the children who will no doubt be identified as handicapped next year.

I would like to mention that the Lab School of the Kingsbury Center does not benefit financially from tuition grants. Our cost per student for the highly individualized and innovative academic program at the lab school is approximately $3,400, while the maximum tuition grant allowable is $3,000. Furthermore, the lab school is in no way

dependent upon tuition grant students to maintain its limited enrollment of 34 students. Thus, it is the children and their parents who are helped—not the school.

However, the tuition grant program does enable our accepting children from disadvantaged backgrounds who could not otherwise afford our tuition. In fact, we hired someone last summer to assist the parents of these children in conquering the formidable obstacles of bureaucratic procedures and forms—to say nothing of unanswered telephone calls.

Thus, we believe that the District of Columbia Special Education Department cannot be denied the means to provide SLD children and, in fact, all handicapped children, with tuition grants enabling them to enroll in appropriate schools.

Denial of increased tuition funds means denial of basic education to at least 90 SLD children already identified; it means denial of basic education to at least 398 identified handicapped children; and most certainly it means denial of basic education to many more handicapped children who will be identified next year.

Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mrs. Achilles. As I have indicated to the preceding witnesses, every effort will be made. Thank you very much for being so patient and waiting this long.

RECREATION

STATEMENT OF ROBERT F. LEDERER

ACCOMPANIED BY RICHARD F. TURNEY, WASHINGTON YOUTH GARDENS

WASHINGTON YOUTH GARDEN PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mr. Robert F. Lederer, who is accompanied by Mr. Richard F. Turney, of Washington Youth Gardens.

Mr. Lederer, you will be the last witness today. I am sorry you have had to wait so long.

Mr. LEDERER. Good old No. 26.

Mr. Chairman, my name is Robert F. Lederer; I am appearing as chairman of the Washington Youth Gardens Council. I want to speak to you today about a program working under the sponsorship of the District of Columbia Department of Recreation that is now 9 years old and has grown from an idea in the minds of a few interested citizens, to a program which now affects the lives of 1,000 children in Washington, D.C. We have grown in these years from a dream to an actuality that has now begun to spread to other cities. This program which is widely recognized and very successful needs help. Its total income of approximately $30,000 last year allowed it to operate at less than half of the activity which we are now ready to assume. Of that amount nearly one-third came from private citizens—many of whom also devoted uncounted volunteer hours to the Youth Gardens. Frankly, Mr. Chairman, a program such as this, proven successful and made possible by the time and dedication of private citizens, deserves

your financial support. We are appearing today in support of an item in the proposed District of Columbia budget which calls for an additional $36,000 for the Washington Youth Gardens program. The money will help to pay for what we are now doing and most important of all, allow us to expand. No program can remain effective and vibrant if it is stagnant. We must, at least, begin to scratch the surface of this opportunity in our city if we are to continue to exist. If we are to retain the citizen support we now have, we need your help.

Our most serious need is for supervisory personnel to operate the year-round Washington Youth Gardens activity.

Presently our program—as good as it is—is not even paying for what it is getting. We have a director and an assistant. Our Youth Garden Council is rapidly running out of funds to pay the salary of the assistant. His salary, for many months of 1970, came out of a trust fund from money privately donated. It now is being temporarily financed by the District of Columbia Youth Opportunities Council. This is not a permanent solution. We must have at least $10,500 additional to pay for our present program or we stand in serious jeopardy of losing a fine young man who helps head our effort.

Let me make it very clear that the Washington Youth Gardens program is not just a program which affects the lives of our children today. It is having a lasting effect on many of them because without even realizing it they are training for possible careers in an industry that very much needs employees right here in this urban area. The landscape portion of the nursery industry is expanding rapidly, thanks, at least in part, to its important position in the battle to improve our environment. These children are being taught horticultural skills they can achieve nowhere else as city dwellers, and they are absorbing a love for plant material and its use that will qualify them for jobs in the Washington area or for further education even at the college level aimed at a career in the nursery industry.

I know you are being asked to appropriate more funds for more worthy programs than there are dollars available. Of course, what all of us appearing before you are asking of this Council is a value judgment. And it is here that we believe we score particularly high marks for the Washington Youth Gardens program.

The Youth Garden Council is unique among activities in this city. First of all, it is a preventive program channeling, early in their lives, our city's youngsters to constructive and positive activity.

This activity not only teaches our children gardening skills, but more important, it instills in them a needed sense of responsibility and offers the thrill of real accomplishment.

The inherent values of this program have been noted by some of our city's most distinguished leaders. Last fall, when the program's Harvest Awards Festival was held in the House caucus room here on the Hill, Mayor Washington enthusiastically congratulated the youngsters who were receiving special awards for their plant-growing skill and for successfully joining together as a team to produce the city's best flower and vegetable gardens. In asking why this kind of activity had not received more widespread public attention, the Mayor described it as the kind of constructive, useful program worthy of citizen interest. The children receiving awards were happily and con-

structively contributing to their community—making it a better place in which to live.

Also present that day with many other members of the House District Committee, was Congressman McMillan who registered many of the same thoughts. He said that this is the kind of program the District must have—the kind of program that helps our youngsters lead constructive lives at a time when so many pressures could lead them to destructive action.

The Washington Youth Gardens activity is a truly cooperative program between government and interested, involved citizens. It is an important volunteer-oriented effort. If it is lost through lack of funds, I think our city will lose far more than a youth gardening activity. We will be losing a unique pioneering opportunity in having citizens participate in a relationship with an important District of Columbia governmental program.

We respectfully ask that you approve the additional $36,422 for Washington Youth Gardens requested in the fiscal 1972 District of Columbia special recreation program budget.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Lederer, I thank you very much. The amount suggested, $36,422, does not seem too much. I am certain we should be able to find that amount somewhere.

(The official response to Mr. Lederer's testimony follows:)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION
3149 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20010

April 22, 1971

Response to Robert F. Lederer
on
Washington Youth Gardens Program

The Recreation Department fully endorses the statements about Mr. Lederer and the Washington Youth Garden Council.

As a consequence to Mr. Lederer's testimony before the District of Columbia City Council, the Council recommended to the Mayor that an amount of $36,000 be added to the Mayor's budget in support of the Washington Youth Garden Program. The Mayor, with Council's recommendation, in the 1972 budget submission to the Congress includes $36,000 to cover the items specifically requested by Mr. Lederer.

Joseph H. Cole
Director

RESPONSES TO STATEMENTS

Senator INOUYE. We have noticed in the past 5 weeks that there are sources which we can tap in the budget without hurting this city or the administration. So once again, to all of you here, may I express to you my apologies for having you wait this long to present your views. But let me assure you, your views will be seriously considered, they will be studied again. Although I cannot promise the ultimate, I can promise this much, that every effort will be made to provide the programs that some of you have been suggesting this afternoon, especially those for the less fortunate among us.

Mr. Coppie, Mr. Jordan suggested that I make a clarification. Today 26 witnesses have appeared and most of them have made charges of shortcomings in the city's administration of some of its programs. I have requested that the appropriate officials respond to each of these statements and to send to the witnesses a copy of the response. The response will be sent to me officially to be made a part of the record, but I want the witnesses to receive a copy so they may have an opportunity if they so wish, to react to the response issued by our government officials.

Mr. COPPIE. That will be done, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. We would like to have this by Friday, because as you know, Mr. Coppie, we are trying to have preliminary markup on the District's request sometime next week.

Mr. COPPIE. All right, Mr. Chairman.

(Official responses are inserted after each witness's testimony.)

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE

Senator INOUYE. There will be inserted in the record at this point statements and letters which I have received from the following individuals: Donald S. Dawson; Mr. and Mrs. George Frain of the Kalorama Citizens Association; the Friends of the Washington, District of Columbia Youth Orchestra Program; Drexel D. Journey, president of the American University Park Citizens Association; Miss Wilma C. Martin, president of the League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Mae B. Phillips, president of the Senior Citizens Clearinghouse Committee in the District of Columbia; and Mrs. Elois Wade, secretary, Parents of Hidden Children. Enclosures are retained in the committee files.

April 20, 1971

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUDGET FY72
SCHOOL FARES

FROM MR. DONALD S. DAWSON

The Congress, pursuant to Act approved August 9, 1955, (DC Code 44-2-14A) provided that fares for school transportation by bus within the District, should be fixed at not more than one-half the cash fare for regular route transportation.

In 1968, the Congress enacted PL90-605 to provide for payment by the District of Columbia government of the difference between the fare fixed for students, and the regular fare. This legislation has proved effective and has placed the cost of transporting students on the public at large rather than the bus riders alone.

Without payment for the full cost of transporting school children, the regulatory body would be required to fix adult fares at a higher figure to meet this cost. In such event, the small segment of the public riding the buses would be subsidizing the transportation of school children, when such cost should be borne by the public at large as a cost of education.

The Provisions of PL90-605 expire in August, 1971. A Bill providing for a three-year extension, HR6638, has been introduced in the House and hearings have been held without any objection being noted. Both the WMATC and Commissioner Washington testified in favor of the Bill.

The City budget, as prepared by the Commissioner's office, originally included funds for school fares for the fiscal year 72. However, the City Council deleted this item. A compromise was later effected to provide for inclusion of school fares through August, 1971.

If funds are not included for the full year, it is entirely probable that even though the legislation extending payment for school fares is enacted into law, there will be a period when no funds for payment will be available. It is entirely likely that a long delay in securing a supplemental appropriation will ensue. This would have very serious consequences on the bus companies.

Mr. Gilbert Hahn, the Chairman of the City Council, made a curious public statement, November 5, 1970, to the effect that he will try to cut off the payment of funds for transportation of children going to and from school in order that D.C. Transit will suffer a financial collapse and so that the City can take the company

Mr. Hahn's strategy in limiting funds in the proposed budget through August, is a step toward achieving his objective, which would saddle the City with the needless expense of acquiring the mass transportation properties of the various bus companies and operating them as a part of the D.C. government.

It is recommended that the District of Columbia budget for FY72 include the full amount for the entire year as estimated by the Commissioner and WMATC for school fares, in order that there will be no interruption in payment for transportation provided, and so that the Congress will not be burdened with the work involved in considering a supplemental appropriation. It should also be noted that the submission of the supplemental appropriation request might be delayed by the City to such an extent that the bus companies would be financially embarrassed. In the remote possibility that the school fare legislation is not extended, restrictive language could be used in the appropriation act so that the school fare funds could not be used for other purposes.

From time to time, reference is made to monies owing by D.C. Transit to the City. This is in the nature of an open account, as the City also owes D.C. Transit monies. I am advised that the City owes D.C. Transit $493,652, on account of school fares. This amount has been withheld since 1968, and was incurred under PL87-507 (6-28-62) which provided for school fare payments prior to the present statute PL90-605. In addition, the City owes the company $32,156.21, for snow removal costs incurred under a Contract with the City. D.C. Transit owes the City $584,442.10, for track removal costs; thus there is a net difference owing by the compny to the City of $58,633.89, at this time.

Please reply to: George Frain, Elected Delegate
Kalorama Citizens Association
1789 Lanier Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009
Phone: 387-3737

KALORAMA CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 29, 1971

Hon. Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman, D. C. Appropriations Subcommittee
Senate Appropriations Committee
Washington, D. C.

Re: Senator Vance Hartke calls for Immediate Implementation of President Nixon's Executive Order of February 27, 1970 to end slum and blight, and rebuild the city's burned-out and blighted areas.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are sending you, for inclusion in the printed Hearings of your Subcommittee, two recent speeches by Senator Vance Hartke of Indiana which his office furnished us. Both speeches make important contributions to bipartisan solutions of the problems of rebuilding and renewing the city of Washington, expanding its tax base, and providing jobs for the city's vast army of unemployed, thereby reducing relief costs.

The first speech is entitled "Federal Buildings Urged For Blighted Urban Areas" and was delivered on March 23, 1971. Senator Hartke says: "The Federal Government has the power to spur employment and economic vitality by constructing office buildings in depressed areas of the District. Unfortunately, the President's Executive Order of 1 year ago has not been implemented in Washington". Senator Hartke includes the text of President Nixon's Executive Order, dated February 27, 1970, the text of the related White House Press Conference, and relevant articles from the Washington Post and Evening Star in support of his position, including an editorial from the Washington Post which declares that "government dispersal has become a way of evading national policy."

Senator Hartke calls for preserving small businesses, and historic buildings in this significant speech, and we urge and request that you do all you can to prevent the destruction of small businesses and historic buildings in the District of Columbia. A leading member of Congress recently said that downtown commercial urban renewal would displace 2,500 small businesses from the mile-square area bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue on the South, M Street on the North, 15th Street on the West, and First Street on the East. You have the power to stop this wholesale destruction of small business and we request you to do so, the best way to do this is (1) maintain the present height limits, (2) adopt Senator Hartke's suggestions.

We also include Senator Hartke's significant speech of March 9 entitled "The Worsening Outlook for the City's Landmarks in the Nation's Capital". We hope that you will move to preserve the city's historic landmarks, and Senator Hartke has again urged actions which make this easily possible. In this connection we urgently request you to preserve the historic height limits of the Nation's Capital.

We request you to include these two important speeches in your printed Hearings on the D. C. Budget, and to take steps to implement them. We also include a letter from the then Secretary of Interior Walter J. Hickel published in the Saturday Review, please include it too.

Respectfully yours,

George Frain

George Frain
Elected Delegate
Kalorama Citizens Association

Re: Why has Congress Failed to Help Revive The Blighted Residential and Commercial Areas of NW Washington, to provide homes, jobs?

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Evening Star (March 22) reported you have gone riding in District police cruisers, visited precinct stations, driven over the city in your own car after long days on Capitol Hill to get a first-hand feel for the city and its people, that tips are flowing in from various sources, including anonymous phone calls.

There is nothing anonymous about this letter, we are writing to ask you to look at the Adams-Morgan, Mt. Pleasant, and 18th and Columbia Road residential and business areas. This is a truly integrated area, Black, White, rich, and very poor, Spanish-speaking (the largest concentration of the city's 50,000 Latinos are located in this area west of 15th Street). There is in this area what the Federal Government has called for in "new towns", that is, a mix; cosmopolitan, international--many of the Embassies, France, Italy, Mexico, for instance, are located here, chanceries etc., also Young, elderly and retired.

This area needs help; its side streets need the new sodium vapor lights to reduce crime. It was promised, only to have withdrawn later (1) a subway to serve its poor; (2) urban renewal to house its needy; (3) 130 foot zoning heights to revive its commercial areas; (4) 5,000 jobs; (5) "a unified, high-density combination of office buildings and shopping and service establishments,with high-density residential development an important element" --promised in the "Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital, February 1967".

Since Hawaii is the melting post of the East, surely this should give you a special insight into the problems so clearly evident in the Adams-Morgan, Mt. Pleasant, and 18th and Columbia Road residential and business areas.

The City's Federally-funded agencies, such as the Zoning Commission, and the National Capital Planning Commission have shown they can cooperate in building up the suburban high-rise developments of Crystal City near National Airport, Rosslyn near Key Bridge, the new Bethesda stretching to the D.C. Line, and Silver Spring. But nothing happens, or is happening in Adams-Morgan, Kalorama-Mt. Pleasant areas of the District.

Attached herewith is a copy of President Nixon's Executive Order of February 27, 1970 calling for new office space. An accompanying text of the White House Press Conference called to explain the new order on page 2 states that "where the Federal Government locates its offices, its plants, its factories, has very great consequences for people, not just for the Government; that this has extraordinary impact on the development of cities, different parts of cities....(page 4) In other words, what we are talking about is double duty for Federal dollars....Not only will the dollars be used to build the building, but they will also be used to assist and aid in the economic development". This is fundamental good sense, which the Senate Appropriations Committee and the Democrats in both Houses of Congress have long ignored.

It is clear that the Federal Government itself has ignored President Nixon's directive, and has continued to disperse to suburbia. The Washington Post said editorially on January 11, 1971:

> "Now, for a variety of new reasons, government dispersal has become something else; it has become a way of evading national policy. One begins with the Nixon administration's announced policy of drastically curbing the construction of Federal office buildings. Since this policy does not curb the need for more office space, the General Services Administration leases space from private builders. And since private builders prefer to build where the land is cheaper and the land is cheaper out in the suburbs, the government is still dispersing into such human filing cabinets as Parklawn, near Rockville, or Crystal City in Arlington. And since there is still not much low cost housing there, the low income and minority employees are still left behind in the city."

The Federal Government has proposed that new office buildings be built in the downtown areas under (1) the Pennsylvania Avenue Plan, and (2) an urban renewal plan to take over 6 acres near subway stops and kick out small businessmen. Both of these plans are being challenged on several grounds, and small businessmen

have gone into the courts to secure their rights under the due process clauses of the Constitution and the provisions of the urban renewal laws which were ignored by the Federal and District Governments.

We would suggest, therefore, that the vacant and underutilized land in the Mt. Pleasant, Adams-Morgan, Kalorama, and 18th and Columbia Road areas be provided new zoning, and that new jobs be provided by locating Federal buildings in the area. For instance, on the 5-acres vacant at the East End of the Calvert Street Bridge; 7½ acres vacant at 16th and Florida Ave., nw. There are slums to be gotten rid of on Champlain, Euclid, Ontario, 17th and other nearby streets, and on Florida Avenue --all west of 15th Street. In the burned-out corridors urban renewal and the subway can be expected to rebuild. But there is nothing planned for the area to the west which is the subject of this letter.

Senator Tydings, on February 12, 1970, at a hearing before his Senate D. C. Committee, said: "look at your planning and zoning set-up in the District of Columbia and you will find if it is not the worst in the nation, it is close to it....the planning and zoning operation of Washington, D. C. (is considered) a national disgrace."

The projected displacement of 2,500 small businesses from the downtown part of the District of Columbia, and their replacement by big business is, indeed, a national disgrace--which is why the small businessmen there are in the courts today with a very good chance of winning. They are citing the Overton Park Case recently decided by the Supreme Court in a very important decision -- in fact, a landmark decision -- in support of their own position.

In summary, the citizens of the District of Columbia are opposed to high-rise developments which would destroy the historic horizontal character of the Nation's Capital and human qualities, and they cite the mounting problems of such high-rise cities as New York, Chicago, etc.

The citizens of the District of Columbia are opposed to the destruction of the city's landmarks by urban renewal, the Pennsylvania Avenue Plan, the subway, and the freeway programs, and we cite Senator Hartke's recent speech attached herewith.

The citizens of the District of Columbia think the continued dispersal of Federal agencies to lily-white suburbia has become, in the words of the Washington Post editorial, "a way of evading national policy."

We believe that these things deserve just as much airing and support--if not more--than the time you have given to the problems of the city's chauffered cars.

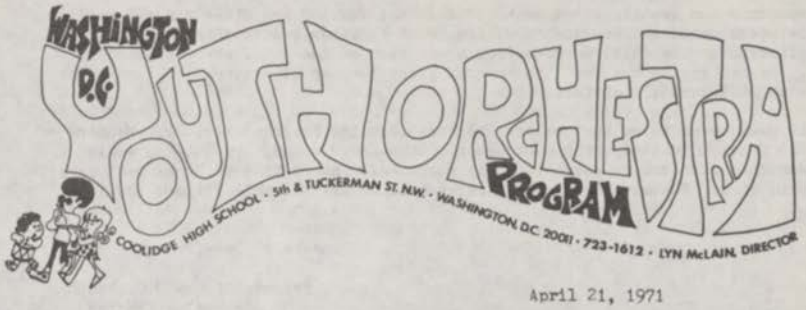
May we look forward to hearing from you with regard to these matters?

We hereby request that this letter and its attachments be included in the printed hearings of your Subcommittee.

Respectfully yours,

George Frain
George Frain

(Mrs) Nell M. Frain
Mrs. Nell M. Frain



April 21, 1971

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Sub-Committee on Appropriations for the
District of Columbia
U.S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye,

We are writing to urge you to support funds for the D.C. Youth Orchestra Program in the 1972 budget for the District of Columbia. The City Council added funds for this program to the request submitted by the schools because several members of the Council know from personal experience that the D.C. Youth Orchestra Program is one of the few, visibly and audibly, successful programs in the D.C. public schools. Because it has grown, since its founding in 1961, from 60 students to a program now for almost 1,000 students, it has reached the point of needing financial support from the schools just when restraints have been put on the school budget.

As the attached statement shows, the program has been fully supported, until the past two years, by the efforts of the parents, organized as the Friends of the D.C. Youth Orchestra Program. The Friends raised all of the funds, over $75,000, to send the Orchestra to Switzerland last summer where it brought great fame and honor to the District. It is not so easy, however, to raise that kind of money from the community to pay for the regular running expenses of the Program.

During the past two years, the Schools have been able to re-program funds to cover about 60% of the total instructional costs. But this has meant that the program is not in the base budget, that it has no assurance that it will again receive re-programmed funds, particularly if in the coming year, as is expected, funds to cover regular classroom teachers will be tight. Yet this program is filling a real educational need for many young people. It has proven to be a means of entrance into college for all of its graduates, as you can see from the enclosed record of last year's group. Many of its graduates have gone on to professional careers in music, including a current member of the National Symphony Orchestra. The Youth Orchestra Program provides for musically interested children in the schools the only opportunity for intensive, free instruction by professional musicians, and the only opportunity to play in a fully instrumented orchestra. It is a unique program in the country, and ought to be the show-piece of the public schools, instead of a step-child which has to fight for funds.

We understand that the City Council amendment to the Budget asked for $35,000 for the Orchestra and the Youth Chorale. We urge you to specify the exact sum which should be allocated to the Orchestra, and we hope that that will be at least $30,000. That amount would represent about 60% of the total cost of from 128 to 180 hours of professional instruction for 800-1,000 children, at a cost per child to the city of less than $30 per child. The Friends of the Orchestra can make up the difference, as we have in the past, by contributions, fund-raising events etc.

We, the undersigned, are all parents of children in the Program. These children all voluntarily spend four hours every Saturday in classes or ensemble groups. In addition, the members of the Senior Orchestra and the Junior Orchestra rehearse

for two hours one evening every week. We do not know of any other program in the schools where children show such devotion, with no other reward than their own accomplishment. The children come from every part of the city, every economic level. We can assure you that the Program gives them an experience and a satisfaction that will last all of their lives.

It would seem to us that we must be sure that the Program survives. Members of our Executive Committee, or the Director of the Program, Mr. Lyn McLain, would be pleased to give you or your staff any additional information or background material you would wish. You may reach any of us by calling Mr. McLain's office, 723-1612.

Sincerely yours,

Friends of the D.C. Youth Orchestra Program

M. Neal
Mrs. Thelma D. Sharpe
Frank S. Santamour Jr.
Abram Lalbrette
Agatha W. Assevero
John L. O'Neil
Hilda G. Ramos
Marjorie F. Mills
Carol W. Rerbe
Elsie M. Santamour
Amma Smithers
Ruth D. Kaplan
Agnes A. Shelton
William Johnson

Robt. Cryer
Ella T. Talley
William B. Thomas
Lyn R. McL.
Mrs. Louis Malone
Margaret Konicki
Levi Milton Collins
Lyndon L. Woodfork Jr.
Leah S. Humphrey
Hilda Perry
Floyd W. Johnson Jr.
Virginia W. Patrick
Wilhelmina T. Lewis
Alonnie B. Carter
Leonard S. Kozela
Barbara R. Short

Plus over 700 other parents from all sections of the city.

D.C. YOUTH ORCHESTRA PROGRAM

FINANCIAL HISTORY
(School Year Program Only)

Year	Enrollment	Staff	Sources of Funds D.C. Schools	Foundations	D.C.Y.O. Friends
1961-62	80	2 unpaid	-	-	(Volunteer help and expenses for music and concerts.)
1962-63	165	4 unpaid			
1963-64	250	5 unpaid			
1964-65	265	6 unpaid			$110 (instruments)
1965-66	390	10 unpaid			$400 "
1966-67	445	14	$5,131	$4,775	$2,120
1967-68	525	25	5,131	5,000	5,013
1968-69	750	38	14,131	23,700	13,547
1969-70	750	41	30,000	16,705	13,550
1970-71	800	56	35,000	10,000* 1,000**	18,000

(The D.C. Schools' contributions have been re-programmed funds. There is no provision for the program in the base other than the Director's salary.)

Notes: The allotment of $35,000 from the schools goes completely to instructional costs for almost 800 children for four hours every Saturday morning, and for an additional two hours one evening a week for both the Senior Orchestra and the Junior Orchestra.

The contributions by the Friends is used to make up the difference in instructional costs and to cover such other costs as instrument repair, purchase of music, clerical and secretarial help for the Director. The D.C. Schools provide only the Director's salary toward administration of the program. It should be noted that the per student cost of the program, for this intensive instruction by professional musicians on the instrument of their specialty is estimated at $.50 an hour, or less than $50 per year.

* $10,000 grant from the Cafritz Foundation to purchase oboes, bassoons, and French Horns, difficult instruments to learn, expensive to purchase and not taught in the D.C. elementary schools and very limited opportunity in secondary schools because of the difficulty of the instrument and shortage of trained instructors.

** Matching grant from National Endowment for commission of new jazz work. See attached program and news story.

American University Park Citizens Association

Washington, D. C. 20016

DREXEL D. JOURNEY
PRESIDENT
HOWARD N. KENYON, JR.
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
WILLIAM J. BROWN
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. EDGAR M. CLARK
THIRD VICE PRESIDENT
PAUL M. FEINE
RECORDING SECRETARY
DR. CLARA R. LOUGEE
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. LAWRENCE R. RADANOVIC
TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET L. BRIGANTI
COMPTROLLER
DANIEL B. LLOYD
PARLIAMENTARIAN
ALFRED S. TRASK
RICHARD P. THAYER
FEDERATION DELEGATES

MAR 22 1971

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Appropriations
Committee on the District
of Columbia
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

The American University Park Citizens Association requests that the following statement be incorporated in the record of published hearings on the District of Columbia budget.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PARK CITIZENS ASSOCIATION RELATIVE TO THE PROPOSED 1972 PROGRAM BUDGET FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

This Association questions the 1972 Program Budget in several respects. Our comments are necessarily general since we do not have the advantage of expert budget analyses available to Association officers or members. Citizens groups such as ours must make their contribution to the political process through conceptual challenges and suggestions.

Our first challenge is to the "captured taxpayer" syndrome. As reported in the public press, the revenue requirement increases of the budget assume that real estate and personal income taxes are available to carry a "hefty chunk" of the District's 1972 fiscal requirements, regardless of how hard or how soft other potential revenue sources are pushed. We think this assumption is erroneous. Speaking for residential homeowners, we have witnessed the flight from the District of Columbia to locations in Maryland and Virginia.

We believe further tax increases and burdens should be shared more equitably among the Nation's taxpayers, and not be placed upon the shoulders of District residents. We note that the Congress is considering various techniques to accomplish that. We urge that some means be found to do it.

Our second challenge may be described as questioning the order of priorities of expenditures by departments and agencies of the District of Columbia. In our meetings, we have received increasing numbers of complaints by Association members regarding sanitary and trash removal and street maintenance services. We have heard pleas for truly effective use of public money in the educational process. We have been advised that many, many discipline and student conduct problems exist in our neighborhood junior high and senior high schools. And, most recently, we have received word of District of Columbia plans for a proposed use of public property in the vicinity of the Alice Deal-Woodrow Wilson School complex to build a garbage facility. Presently, the District of Columbia, in the face of citizen pressure, has deferred this garbage facility.

As members of Congress, you have the legal capacity to take many remedial actions. We ask that you, in reviewing the proposed 1972 Program Budget, plumb the depths of District of Columbia spending. We ask that you test the decisional judgments of District officials to insure that "first things" are in fact placed "first".

Our position is not that of indicating the special interests of a particular citizens group. Not at all. We are merely asking for the rendition of adequate educational and other municipal services. We believe that such "adequacy" is essential to the stability of the City, its residents and its commercial and property interests. We note, with appreciation, the efforts which are now being made by many persons to improve Washington City life. We join with you in that task.

It is respectfully requested that this Statement be incorporated in the record. In the event that a personal appearance is required for inclusion of this statement in the record, please advise me and a representative of this Association will arrange to attend the Committee hearings.

Sincerely,

Drexel D. Journey

Drexel D. Journey
President

4540 Windom Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ROOM 730 DUPONT CIRCLE BUILDING
1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
232-2616

STATEMENT OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Submitted by Miss Wilma C. Martin, President April 23, 1971

The League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia wishes to thank the Subcommittee for the careful and constructive hearings it held on the District budget for the 1972 fiscal year. Although the League believes that the District should have local self-government and such detailed Congressional scrutiny should not be necessary, we are grateful when Congressional study is conducted with regard for the needs and desires of the citizens and providing the best possible services for the community. We appreciate the Subcommittee's early consideration of the budget so that action on it may be completed by the start of the fiscal year, but we regret that it was necessary to end hearings only two days after the budget was officially transmitted to the Congress. We suspect that other groups, like the League, missed the brief opportunity to testify publicly, and we hope that our written comments will receive the Subcommittee's attention.

The League of Women Voters supports most of the District Government's proposals for new and expanded programs. These are some of the areas in which we particularly think additional expenditures are needed:

to increase the level of public assistance payments more nearly to reflect current cost-of-living levels;

to supplement the income of working mothers who earn less than they could get on welfare;

to support improved enforcement of laws and regulations in order to protect the qaulity of the urban environment and the health and welfare of residents;

to build needed additional public school facilities, including planning funds which will enable the school administration to prepare for the future;

to enable Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute to admit Freshman classes and grow in an orderly way;

to expand the Glen Dale Hospital by an additional 200 chronic disease beds and to establish an obstetrical unit at D. C. General in the space freed by the Glen Dale Construction;

to proceed with the expansion of the Blue Plains Treatment Plant and the construction of the Potomac Interceptor Sewer in order to stop the dumping of untreated and partially treated sewage into the Potomac;

to increase emission monitoring as well as enforcement of air pollution control regulations;

to proceed with construction of the subway; and last, but of basic importance,

to establish a central planning office for the District Government.

With further reference to budget requests for school funds, we wish to state that we are alarmed by the proposed cut in the number of teachers. Many classes now have 30 to more than 40 pupils to one teacher.

There are some proposed expenditures which the League does not look on with favor: We oppose the construction of additional freeways in the District and object to funds for this purpose. We are uncertain about the air-polluting potential of Incinerator No. 5. If further studies indicate that it would be excessive, we would not support further funding. We question the necessity to include funds for three new police stations in this "crisis" budget, when important social needs go unmet, when proposed studies on the location of community facilities and possibilities of multi-purpose facilities have not been made, and when police districts presently do not correspond to the newly established Community Services Area. We wonder if the costs of the proposed recreation facilities are not greater than is warranted. Although the League works closely with the Board of Elections and strongly supports its efforts to get District residents to register and vote, we do not believe the increase in its budget request has been adequately justified either.

The League unfortunately is unable to determine whether all the present programs of the District Government are sufficiently important and successful to deserve continued funding. We found the budget document distressingly incomplete in terms of documentation and evaluation. We would prefer to see the District Government incorporate a review of performance and achievements in all programs on its own initiative, in order to serve the public better, but perhaps some urging from this Committee is needed in this regard.

The League heartily endorses the Mayor-Commissioner's proposal for removing the exemption for non-residents from the District income tax. We believe this is

fair, just and long overdue. Taxing income at its source is the rule rather than the exception. The District must perform the duties of a state and is merely asking approval to apply its income tax in the way that all states are permitted to apply theirs. The proposal is said to be unrealistic because it would deprive Maryland and Virginia of a tax benefit they have long enjoyed at the expense of the District. We submit that justice should require those who benefit from their proximity to Washington, D.C., to pay more of the costs of running the city than the citizens of Hawaii, Illinois, or any other state must pay as a Federal taxpayer.

The League supports the proposed increase in the Federal payment as entirely appropriate and justified by the special responsibilities and restrictions placed on the District of Columbia as a result of its being the Nation's capital.

If the Congress should decide to reject the reciprocal income tax proposal, this would be a unique restriction of the District's power to tax. It would be treating the District differently than any state or city and would be a clear example of the kind of limitation which should be compensated for by the Federal payment. Consequently, the League of Women Voters urges the Congress to support either the reciprocal income tax or a compensating increase in the Federal payment to balance the budget.

SENIOR CITIZENS CLEARINGHOUSE COMMITTEE
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
3118 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20010

Mrs. Mae B. Phillips
President

Mrs. Eula W. Young
Secretary

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman
Subcommittee on the District of Columbia
Senate Appropriations Committee
1325 New Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Chairman Inouye:

I want to thank you very much for allowing me to present a statement for the hearing record on the need and feasibility of a multi-purpose Senior Citizens Center in the District of Columbia.

As President of the Senior Citizens Clearinghouse, I have worked with representatives of the Model Cities Program and the District of Columbia Department of Recreation -- as well as the Budget Office of the Deputy Mayor -- preparing plans and justification for the Center in the budget for 1972.

The Clearinghouse Committee is a non-profit-voluntary organization so we are unable to accept grants. The enclosed proposal outlines the need and type of facility we are proposing. It would be the only one of its kind in the Washington area. Existing or future centers could serve as satellites. The Center should be located near downtown, convenient to shops, transportation and cultural centers. It should be designed and equipped to adequately serve at least 500 older persons at any given time, and serve visitors as well as area senior citizens.

Money for this project was originally appropriated through the Model Cities program, but was transferred to the Division of Family and Child Welfare. Subsequently, the Director of Recreation, Mr.Joseph Cole included the sum of $500,000 in his Department's budget for the development of the Senior Center. There are approximately 68,000 older persons in the District of Columbia 65 years of age and over. Based on the number and unmet needs of the senior population in the District of Columbia, this sum is inadequate to our needs, and could only provide limited facilities and services -- much like the neighborhood center at 25 K Street, N.E.

The members of the Senior Citizens Clearinghouse Committee urge you to give every consideration to the enclosed proposal, and then provide every possible assistance in approving the necessary funding to carry out the energetic plans for establishment of a Senior Citizens Center in the District of Columbia.

Sincerely,

Mrs Mae B Phillips

Enclosures

(Mrs.) Mae B. Phillips
President

PROPOSAL FOR RECREATIONAL NEEDS OF SENIOR CITIZENS IN THE MODEL CITY AREA

We propose a Senior Citizens' Center with out-reach service, staff, satellite facilities and assistance to all Senior Centers in the Model City area. This center should be centrally located, near public transportation with adequate parking facilities, out-door and in-door recreational facilities, a chapel, a cafeteria, commercial kitchen, health facilities, and adequate facilities for all agencies providing services for older people.

This center should have areas specially designed and equipped for all senior citizens, including the physically and mentally disabled, and the handicapped. Ramps should be installed for wheel-chair patients from the sidewalks to the buildings, as well as the building itself.

Staff should be composed of a center director, and three assistants; (one assistant director in charge of the handicapped and mentally retarded program and training; one coordinator, in charge of transportation, food program, custodial services and training; and another coordinator, in charge of satellite units, center activities, and training. Each assistant director should have two full-time assistants.

Full and/or part-time community aides should be based on the ratio of one community aide for every ten elderly persons living in the Model City area. The aides should assist in every facet of the center operation.

In addition to the above services to the senior citizens of the District of Columbia, it is proposed that first, training research and demonstration programs be provided for students, professionals and senior citizens in the field of aging and second, training of older people be provided which would enable them to participate in other work experience.

BUILDING	PERSONNEL	SIZE	COST
Parking Area (50 cars)	2 attds.	10,000 sq.Ft.	
Elevators		Large	
Swimming Pool	4 Lifegds.		$100,000
Bowling Alley	8 attds.	8 Lanes	$ 50,000
Commercial Kitchen	cook, 2 assts., 6 p.t.workers, 6 volunteers	500 capacity	$ 20,000
Beauty Parlor	7 operators	4 chairs & 600 sq.ft.	$ 4,000
Gymnasium - including:	4 instructors	3,000 sq.ft.	
(a) fitness room & equipment		800 sq.ft.	
(b) steam room with massage area & equipment		1,200 sq.ft.	
(c) light room			
(d) sleeping room			
(e) tennis court			
Library & Reading Room	2 Librarians	400 sq.ft.	
Game Rooms (3)	3 attds.	8,800 sq.ft.	
Office Space & Counseling Areas for each agency (the agencies will furnish their own staff, equipment & furniture)		2,000 sq.ft.	
Toilets for staff, participants, & the public with woman's lounge & powder room		1,400 sq.ft.	
Health Clinic (including dental & podiatrist services)		1,500 sq.ft.	
First Aid Room	2 Reg. Nurses	400 sq.ft.	
Custodial Services	6 man/2 woman	800 sq ft.	
Entry space for Receptionist	3 receptionists	600 sq.ft.	
Fall-out Shelter			
Pool Room	2 attds.	800 sq.ft.	
Art Room	2 attds.	400 sq.ft.	
Resting Rooms (4 beds)	2 attds.	400 sq.ft.	
Ceramics Room	4 Instructors	400 sq.ft.	
Barber Shop (4 chairs)	4 Barbers	400 sq.ft.	$ 2,500
Craft Room	4 Instructors	400 sq.ft.	
Sewing Room	4 Instructors	400 sq.ft.	
Photography Room w/Dark Room	2 Instructors	80 sq.ft.	
Woodwork Room	2 Instructors	400 sq.ft.	
Typing Room (equipped)	1 Instructor	400 sq.ft.	
Music Room (accoustical)	4 Instructors	800 sq.ft.	
Auditorium (500 capacity)		6,000 sq.ft.	
Outdoor facilities w/badminton court, clock golf, croquet, horse shoes, shuffle board & tennis crt's		15,000 sq.ft.	
Greenhouse	1 Horticulturist	400 sq.ft.	
T.V. Lounge Areas (2 w/one quiet)		1,000 sq.ft.	
Electronics Workshop	2 Instructors		
Meditation Chapel (50 capacity)			
Coat Room (500 capacity)	2 attds.		
Thrift & Souvenir Shop	2 attds./vols.	800 sq.ft.	
Snack Bar	2 attds.	400 sq.ft.	

TRANSPORTATION

2 Buses (36 passenger)	$16,000
1 Clubwagon (12 passenger)	5,000
1 Special Bus (Wheel-chair patients)	15,000

The Part-time Staff should be divided thusly:

80% - Middle age and Senior Citizens workers (35 years and up)
10% - Young Adults (20-34 years)
10% - Youth (15-20 years)

All equipment to include feasibility of use by mentally retarded and the physically handicapped.

The rooms should have accoustical convertible partitions to enable enlargements for certain activities.

All agencies providing services for older people should have adequate staff and facilities to conduct each service at the center.

SERVICES THE CENTER SHOULD PROVIDE

Health	Legal Services
Welfare	Homemaker Services
Employment	Transportation
Education	Social Services
Housing	Job Development
Recreation	Vocational Rehabilitation
Social Security	Research & Demonstration Services
	Training

The Community Aides should provide individualized services to those senior citizens who require someone to perform such tasks as cooking, sewing, housekeeping, and assisting them in traveling to and from the different places such as hospitals, clinics, shopping, churches, field trips and picnics.

Special supplies and equipment should be purchased for the handicapped, shut-in and the mentally retarded.

Day care facilities are needed, whereby adults can bring the parents and grandparents so that they may participate in activities during the day. A fee should be charged for this service. This is one means of supplying an income for the center.

COSTS

Building	$30 per square foot	$2,979,900	(total cost)
Land	$5.00 per square foot	$496,650	(total cost)
Architects' Fee	$12.00 per square foot	$1,191,960	(total cost)
Equipment		$5,000	(annually)
Supplies		$4,000	(annually)
Furniture		$10,000	
Lounge Furniture		$20,000	
Classrooms and Meeting Rooms (Furniture and Equipment)		$6,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	$4,975,010.00	

PARENTS OF HIDDEN CHILDREN

5375 Chillum Place N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20011

Dear Senator Inouye:

This appeal is in the interest of Parents of Hidden Children--an ad hoc group of parents whose children have been ignored by the D. C. Board of Education because of their special handicaps. For years most of us have been waiting and hoping that somehow local facilities would be broadened and/or financed so that children who have been excluded from existing programs might benefit. This has not happened. We are still hopeful but we have decided to act!

Our objective is to provide suitable programs for our children. We ask your assistance in the following ways:

(1) Earmark a portion of the 1972 special education funds for training and transporting children with severe mental and physical handicaps

(2) Direct the D. C. Department of Special Education to provide at least two classrooms in the Mamie D. Lee School for children with severe multiple handicaps

(3) Provide additional teachers and teachers aides at the Mamie D. Lee School to adequately train and supervise children with severe multiple handicaps

(4) Increase the special education tuition-grant fund to allow additional grants for training severely handicapped children in facilities outside Washington, D. C.

Attached to this appeal you will find short medical histories which are representative of our children's problems.
Our children desperately need the special help which your Committee is empowered to provide. They have waited long enough!

We eagerly await your response.

Respectfully submitted,

PARENTS OF HIDDEN CHILDREN

Elaine Wade
Secretary

Mrs. Mary James
Chairman

Rose Nixon
Vice-Chairman

MEMBERS

Mattie Briscoe
Pearlie Mae Burgess
Peggy Gorham

PARENTS OF HIDDEN CHILDREN

Janice K., age 12, was born normal. At an early age she had a stroke which has confined her to life in a wheel chair. She is severely retarded and has seizures. Janice has never been in a special training program. With considerable pressure (exercised by her parents) Janice was institutionalized for 7 months at Children's Center (Laurel, Maryland). Unfortunately, Janice was grossly mistreated and abused at the Center and her parents were forced to withdraw her.

Jerome J., age 12, is a victim of lead poisoning. He is retarded and hyperactive. Jerome has never been in a special training program. His mother, who works outside the home to support her family, is forced to leave Jerome in the care of babysitters--some of whom lack the required experience and training to adequately care for Jerome.

Becky G., age 9, is profoundly retarded. She does not communicate well; is not trained to care for her personal needs. For 3 years Becky's parents tried to enroll her in a special class and when that failed, tried to start a program in D. C. for children like Becky. These failures forced Becky's family to leave the District for the Maryland suburbs where they now get State aid for Becky's present school enrollment.

Lenora W., age 15, has cerebral palsy. She is partially ambulatory and severely mentally retarded. Lenora was enrolled in the SMR classes in D. C. at age 8, but excluded at age 9 when she suffered dilantin poison. (Dilantin was prescribed for seizure control.) Fortunately, Lenora's father is presently eligible to receive tuition funds for handicapped children of military personnel. This OCHAMPS program has allowed Lenora to attend school in Vienna, Virginia (a 40 mile trip each day). Lenora's father retires from the United States Army in 1972 and these funds will cease.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator INOUYE. We will stand at recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at which time we will have a wrap-up of District hearings. We will hear from Mr. Coppie, from Mayor Walter E. Washington, and Mr. Gilbert Hahn of the City Council.

(Whereupon, at 6:35 p.m., Tuesday, April 20, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, April 21.)

58-979 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 41

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1971

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10:10 a.m., in room 1318, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel E. Inouye (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Inouye and Percy.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PRESIDENT'S BUDGET MESSAGE

Senator INOUYE. Will the hearing please come to order.

After almost 4 weeks, we now come to the final day of our hearings on the District of Columbia's fiscal 1972 budget. On the opening day, I outlined my reasons for initiating early hearings and stated that all figures and data will be adjusted to reflect the budget as finally transmitted to the Congress by the President of the United States.

As you know, this was not done until Monday, April 19. However, I am anxious that any changes be duly noted and request the assistance of the District Budget Office in noting specific changes from the Mayor's original budget at this point in the hearing record, and updating of all summary schedules and capital outlay to reflect figures contained in the President's budget.

(The tables appear on p. 1506 in Appendix.)

CONCLUSION OF VARIOUS ITEMS

Senator INOUYE. Ladies and gentlemen, the appearance of the very distinguished Mayor of the District of Columbia is, of course, the highlight of this morning's meeting. However, there are several items of necessary business which we must conclude prior to his appearance. These involve justification of the budget request of the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia by representatives of the Commission and, justification of the requested Federal payment and Federal loan by Mr. Coppie of the Budget Office.

Additionally, I have requested the chairman of the City Council, Mr. Gilbert Hahn, to place before the committee any views that he wishes to make known prior to the conclusion of our hearings.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN NELSEN, COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Before proceeding, I would like to place into the record a statement submitted by a representative of the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia, Congressman A cher Nelsen.

(The statement follows:)

April 21, 1971

MR. CHAIRMAN:

I make this statement in my capacity as Chairman of the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia in support of a budget request for the Commission for Fiscal Year 1972. The appropriation request submitted on behalf of the Commission for Fiscal Year 1972 amounts to $425,000.

Mr. Chairman, it may be helpful to the Committee if I provide some background as to the posture of the study currently undertaken by the Commission so that this budget request may be placed in its proper context.

The Commission was unavoidably delayed in its formal organization for reasons as set forth in its Report to Congress dated March 22, 1971 (See attached Appendix A -- Report of the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia, Report No. 92-130, House of Representatives, 92nd Congress, 1st Session, April 20, 1971.) As a result, the date for the expiration of the Commission study as provided in P.L. 91-405 is now September 22, 1971 and, if the Commission is to complete its study, an extension of six months in the life of the Commission must be obtained if the study is to be properly prosecuted and completed.

Accordingly, I have introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, H.R. 5765, cosponsored by Congressman Don Fuqua of Florida -- also a member of the Commission, which would extend the life of this Commission from September 22, 1971 to March 22, 1972. On the 5th of April this bill came up for consideration before the Full District of Columbia Committee and was favorably reported by the Committee. As noted above, the Report to accompany H.R. 5765 was filed yesterday in the House.

I provide the foregoing information because the budget

request which I make to you today must necessarily be predicated on the assumption that the extension requested in H.R. 5765 will be acted upon favorably by both the House and Senate so that the Commission may complete its study. The Commission has, as indicated in the Report filed with the Congress, determined that it can complete its efficiency study by March 22, 1972 if it receives the extension as provided for in H.R. 5765.

In November 1970, Richard Nathan of the Office of Management and Budget appeared before this Committee, then chaired by Senator Proxmire, and submitted a budget request for the Commission for Fiscal Year 1971. At that time the Commission was not formally organized. Yet, it was important that the budget request be submitted and Mr. Nathan after discussing it with other members of the Commission made an appearance on behalf of the Commission for the 1971 budget request. At the time he appeared, Mr. Nathan indicated that his request must necessarily be based on tentative projections and conclusions inasmuch as the Commission was not formally organized and he could not with any degree of certainty establish the personnel and administrative services or contractual requirements of the Commission at that point in time.

The Commission is now in its planning and staffing stages having formally organized on February 5, 1971. We now have employed five individuals and are in the process of hiring others. Space for the staff offices has been sub-leased from the General Services Administration and we have entered a services agreement with GSA to provide certain housekeeping services for the Commission such as payroll, etc. Currently the staff ceiling for the Commission is established at 17. It is contemplated that the personnel staff requirements for the Commission may expand to 24 or 25 in 1972 during the period when the majority of the research, the writing, and the general work of the Commission will be taking place.

I submit to you today an appropriation request for 1972 in the amount of $425,000. That request would provide the Commission with a total budget for its life of $750,000. The $325,000 budget provided the Commission for Fiscal Year 1971 constitutes "no-year" funding such that any balance that exists on June 30, 1971 will be carried over into Fiscal Year 1972. This appropriation request of $425,000 takes into consideration an unobligated balance that it is anticipated will be carried forward into Fiscal Year 1972.

Further detail on the budget for the Commission is contained in the accompanying exhibits: Exhibit 1 -- furnishes some further information on the contemplated allocation of the requested funds in the amount of $425,000 for Fiscal Year 1972; Exhibit 2 -- furnishes further details on the projected allocation of all funds, both appropriated and requested, over the life of the Commission; Exhibit 3 -- provides further information on the administrative and contractual services expenses of the Commission as projected for Fiscal Year 1972; Exhibit 4 -- provides further details on the staffing requirements and an apportionment of the requested funds for the Commission for Fiscal Year 1972; Exhibit 5 -- details total projected Fiscal Year 1971 obligations; Exhibit 6 -- contains a breakdown of administrative support and contractual services for Fiscal Year 1971; and Exhibit 7 -- details a breakdown of staff salaries and a balance of funds currently expected to be unobligated in Fiscal Year 1971.

I am sure that the Committee will understand that when Commissions such as this are in the planning stages of their studies, there is some difficulty in projecting their total actual funding needs with perfect accuracy. The Commission has attempted to determine the extent and depth to which it will examine and study the District Government and attach a realistic cost figure to it prior to getting into the study to the extent that it will later where it will be better able to gauge its

problems and the attendant costs of studying those problems. Understandably this is not an easy task, but one which we believe we have performed well given the circumstances of our task.

Soon I will be requesting some personnel support from private industry on a nonreimbursable basis to aid us with this study of our Nation's Capital. I am hopeful that there will be good response to these requests. If there is, we may not only be able to submit a better report and do a better job generally, but we may be able to do it at less cost to the taxpayers. In any case, I assure you that the Commission will conduct its study in such a way as to minimize its cost as is consistent with its charter as an efficiency commission.

Should you consider this appropriation request reasonable, as we believe it to be, I would urge you to recommend it to the Full Committee. Should you have any question as to whether it is excessive, I would point to two things: first, as you no doubt are aware, this request is less than, or at least in line with, the budgets of other commissions formed to conduct studies for the President or Congress; and second, I would ask the Committee to compare or relate the cost of this Commission to the budget of the District of Columbia for Fiscal Year 1972 and as projected for at least five years, and suggest that the savings that can be effected by the recommendations of this Commission will far outweigh its cost.

I appreciate very much having this opportunity to present this statement to you on behalf of the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia, and I especially want to express my appreciation to you, Mr. Chairman, for the courtesy extended to me.

EXHIBIT 1

COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

April 21, 1971

FY 1972
APPROPRIATION REQUEST
(July 1, 1971 - March 22, 1972)

STAFF SALARIES	$336,000
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	58,000
CONTRACTUAL/CONSULTANT SERVICES FY 1972 FUNDS	31,000
TOTAL	$425,000

EXHIBIT 2

COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

April 21, 1971

PROPOSED TOTAL BUDGET -- $750,000

(PROJECTED) FY 1971			(PROPOSED) FY 1972		
Appropriation (P.L. 91-665)		$325,000	Appropriation (Request)		$425,000
Projected Obligations:			Projected Obligations:		
Staff Salaries	$45,000		Staff Salaries	$336,000	
Administrative Support	30,000		Administrative Support	58,000	
Contractual/Consultant Services	75,000		Contractual/Consultant Services	31,000	
		$150,000 *			
BALANCE Carried Forward		$175,000	BALANCE Carried Forward from FY 1971 -- Contractual/ Consultant Services		175,000
			Total		$600,000 **

RECAP OF TOTAL PROJECTED OBLIGATIONS

FY 1971	$150,000 *
FY 1972	600,000 **
TOTAL COST	$750,000

EXHIBIT 3

COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

April 21, 1971

FY 1972 PROPOSED BUDGET

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:		
Secretarial Overtime Allowance		$ 3,000
GSA Housekeeping Support Agreement		20,000
Equipment Rental --		
6 typewriters Xerox Machine 2 Calculators 2 Adding Machines 2 Dictaphones 1 Transcriber		2,500
Telephones		1,000
Printing		5,000
Supplies		2,000
Travel		
Commissioners	$4,500	
Other	1,000	5,500
Per Diem (3 days a month - 5 members)		19,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.		$58,000
CONTRACTUAL/CONSULTANT SERVICES		$31,000

EXHIBIT 4

COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

April 21, 1971

FY 1972 PROPOSED BUDGET

PROFESSIONAL STAFF:			
(1)	Executive Assistant to Commission	-----	--------
(1)	Staff Director	GS-16	$ 21,067
(1)	Deputy Director	GS-16	21,067
(1)	General Counsel	GS-16	21,067
(4)	Task Force Directors	GS-15	72,753
(8)	Management/Systems Analysts	GS-13	106,614
(1)	Staff Assistant	GS- 9	7,853
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF:			
(1)	Administrative Officer	GS-14	15,611
(1)	Administrative Assistant-Personnel	GS- 8	7,119
(1)	Messenger	GS- 3	4,143
(1)	Secretary to Director	GS- 9	7,853
(4)	Secretaries	GS- 7	25,982
TOTAL (25):			$311,129
BENEFITS (at 8% of pay):			24,871
TOTAL STAFF SALARIES			$336,000

Staff Salaries	$336,000
Administrative Support	58,000
Contractual/Consultant Services	31,000
GRAND TOTAL	$425,000

EXHIBIT 5

COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

April 21, 1971

PROJECTED FY 1971 OBLIGATIONS

STAFF SALARIES	$ 45,000
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	30,000
CONTRACTUAL/CONSULTANT SERVICES	75,000
TOTAL	$150,000
BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD TO FY 1972	175,000
P.L. 91-665 Appropriation for Commission	$325,000

EXHIBIT C

COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

April 21, 1971

PROJECTED FY 1971 OBLIGATIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
General Services Administration Support	$10,000
Space Rental	12,500
Equipment Rental	500
Printing	100
Franking	100
Expendable Supplies	500
Telephones	300
Travel	2,500
Per Diem	3,500
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.	$30,000
CONTRACTUAL/CONSULTANT SERVICES	$75,000

EXHIBIT 7

COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

April 21, 1971

PROJECTED FY 1971 OBLIGATIONS

STAFF SALARIES

Staff Currently on Board

(1)	Executive Assistant to Commission	$ -----
(1)	Staff Director	7,000
(1)	Deputy Director	7,000
(1)	Administrative Officer	4,000
(1)	Secretary to the Director	2,000
(1)	Secretary/Receptionist	2,000
		$22,000

On Board as of 6/1/71

(4)	Task Force Directors	$ 8,900
(4)	Management/Systems Analysts	5,200
(1)	Administrative Assistant/Personnel	700
(1)	Secretary	1,300
(1)	Consultant	3,600
		$19,700

TOTAL (17)	$41,700
BENEFITS (at 8% of pay)	3,300
GRAND TOTAL	$45,000

Total FY 1971 Projected Obligations	$150,000
BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD TO FY 1972	$175,000

STATEMENT BY CITY COUNCIL CHAIRMAN GILBERT HAHN, JR., AS PRESENTED BY COUNCILMAN REV. JERRY A. MOORE

MAJOR POLICY DECISION

Senator INOUYE. It is the Chair's understanding that Mr. Gilbert Hahn is out of the city at this time, and that Councilman Jerry A. Moore is here to present the final views of the District of Columbia City Council.

We are very pleased to have you with us, Reverend Moore. Please come forward, sir.

Reverend Moore, we are pleased to have you with us this morning. Please proceed.

Reverend MOORE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On behalf of the City Council of the District of Columbia and Chairman Hahn, I make this statement.

I very much appreciate the opportunity to testify before you today. While I had hoped to speak on a number of important budget topics such as the drug problem, juvenile delinquency, enforcement of city regulations by the Office of the Corporation Counsel, and some new proposals for the school system, I am going to confine myself to three of the four issues which involved major policy decisions in the budget process between the Mayor and the Council in the District of Columbia Government.

The fourth of these issues—namely the Council's position that $31 million of operating appropriations in the 1972 budget amendment should not be approved at this time—is no longer an issue. The President in his letter transmitting the District of Columbia fiscal year 1972 budget to the Congress modified the District's budget request to include the entire $31 million. Consistent with this action of the President, the District of Columbia Government (Mayor and Council) support this request.

The other three issues: (1) The omission of expenditures to operate incinerator No. 5; (2) the denial of over $2 million in funds for a subsidy for the bus companies; and (3) a $2.1 million increase in the school budget were not modified by the President in his message to the Congress and therefore are to be fully supported by the City Government (the Mayor and the Council).

Because of the importance of these issues and the special knowledge and insight which the City Council brought to bear on these three issues, I am pleased to present the City's reasons why these three budget actions should be supported by the U.S. Senate.

INCINERATOR NO. 5

The District of Columbia budget proposal eliminates the funds for the operation of incinerator No. 5.

For over a year now, the City Council has determined that incinerator No. 5 should not be finished, and if finished should not be operated.

Expert testimony and citizen hearings before the City Council have

persuaded the City Council that no more burning should take place in the District of Columbia as part of the solution to solid waste disposal.

We conclude that the modern day solution to the disposal of solid waste prefers recycling for the long range and sanitary landfill and rail haul for the short range, with both production to be done by hauling or shredding instead of burning.

Incinerator No. 5 was planned years ago before society came to the conclusion that it must do without burning and the pollution that it causes.

Even today, incinerator No. 5 as it is planned does not meet the technological standards that are now available to us. It would produce, according to the National Air Pollution Control Administration, 1,000 tons of soot each year. This is compounded by the fact that it abuts an elementary school playground and is across the Anacostia River from other schools and the National Arboretum.

The City Council has (as a secondary solution only) commenced the adoption of appropriate air pollution regulations based upon today's technology. The Federal law requires this. Incinerator No. 5 does not meet these standards and cannot be made to meet these standards except by the expenditure of substantially larger sums of money.

Even if incinerator No. 5 were completed and put into operation, the cost of incineration and the disposal of the ash all comes to around $15 a ton.

The City Council believes that this is about twice what the cost of solid waste disposal should be.

As an argument to support completion of incinerator No. 5, the Director of the Department of Sanitary Engineering argues that there is no other alternative to the use of incinerator No. 5.

Here again, the head of the Sanitation Department is either in error or misleading your committee.

There are at least four other solutions to the problem of disposing of solid waste, each of which is quite feasible, several of which the Council has provided funds for and all of which the Sanitation Department has refused to consider.

WASTE MANAGEMENT AGENCY

First, there is the Waste Management Agency of the Council of Governments which proposes to put in a baling facility and transfer station and rail haul to sanitary landfill sites which it will own beginning in 1973 at a contract price of $7 or $8 a ton.

The Waste Management Agency indicates that it can handle up to 1,500 tons a day for the District of Columbia. This is half of the total estimated requirement for the District by that time and at least as much as would be handled by Incinerator No. 5.

The Sanitation Department has so far refused to entertain the proposition of the Council of Governments.

BALING AND TRANSFER STATIONS

Second, the Council has approved funding for the completion of the baling and transfer station at the Eleventh and O Streets site, provided the production of that baling station was taken by rail haul to Cockpit

Point. This facility, which could handle up to 1,500 tons a day, has for no apparent reason been withdrawn from the fiscal year 1972 budget on the grounds that the project cannot be completed in fiscal 1972.

The only apparent reason the Council can infer from this is a political reason, viz: That the Sanitation Department wishes to demonstrate the indispensability of incinerator No. 5 by deliberately delaying completion of the Eleventh and O Streets facility.

CONVERSION OF SMALL INCINERATORS INTO BALING FACILITIES

Third, the City Council has provided capital funds of $1.4 million for the conversion of the four small incinerators (Nos. 1 through 4, inclusive) into four small baling facilities. These baling facilities could double the production of the four incinerators and handle 2,000 tons a day instead of the 1,000 tons a day handled by burning. Our investigations conclude that about one-third of the manpower would be necessary to operate the baling facilites as compared with burning. An immediate by product of this plan would be to stop stationary burning at these four antiquated and dangerous facilities.

BIDS FOR COMPANIES TO HANDLE DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

Fourth, one railroad company is prepared to bid to handle any amount of solid waste from the City and under certain conditions (that is, a guaranteed length of contract) would build its own transfer station and provide its landfill sites.

The head of the Sanitation Department has refused the suggestion of the Council for over a year to put out bids to these companies to handle the disposal of solid waste.

EFFECT OF ALTERNATIVES

It is evident that any two of these four alternatives could handle all of the daily requirements of solid waste disposal in the city and that any one of these alternatives could replace the tonnage of solid waste to be burned in incinerator No. 5.

The City Council believes that it is against good policy continuously to build up small empires in the District of Columbia Government like that of the Sanitation Department and that it makes better sense to contract out the work.

PHASING OUT JOB TO THIRD PARTIES

We concluded in our last hearings that the cost of solid waste disposal was running at around $15 a ton doing our disposal with our own city resources, and that we should be able to realize a substantial saving by gradually phasing the job out to third parties—either private entrepreneurs like the railroads or nonprofit organizations like the Waste Management Agency.

As an example of the obtuse position of the Director of the Department of Sanitary Engineers, consider his attitude toward the City Council's proposed action of requiring a $5 a ton fee for the disposal of solid waste at city landfill and collection points.

Of the about 600,000 or 700,000 tons a year of trash and garbage collected in the city, only about 200,000 tons are collected by our own Department of Sanitary Engineering, and 400,000 is brought there by private companies. Our city Department is only required to collect from single-family dwellings and multiple-family dwellings of not more than four units. Apartment houses of over four units and businesses and restaurants are required to dispose of their own trash and garbage.

As matters now stand the city is receiving 400,000 tons a year which cost perhaps as much as $15 a ton to dispose of for no compensation.

While the Director of the Department of Sanitary Engineering says that he regulates his operation so well that no trash and garbage is brought in from outside the city, the Council is of the view that a $5 a ton fee for solid waste diposal would see a substantial reduction in the number of tons deposited with the city. Two of the surrounding jurisdictions charge $2.50 a ton.

The alternative is that the $2 million in license fees collected would defray the expense of administering the private licensees that dump and protect the safety of the workers who have to be exposed to these private operators.

In the face of these simple, logical, economical arguments, the Director of the Department of Sanitary Engineering has steadfastly refused to support any trash disposal fee for over a year.

BUS SUBSIDY

It has become apparent now not only to the District of Columbia but to the entire Metropolitan Washington community that the bus systems in the metropolitan area must be publicly owned and operated by the Transit Authority as part of an integrated mass transportation system with the subway.

As is apparent from recent evidence, all of the major areas in the Metropolitan Washington area except the District of Columbia have acted with respect to amendment of the WMATA charter to provide for purchase of the bus companies.

The Virginia Legislature has already acted to pass the necessary legislation to amend the charter and in April the Maryland Legislature has acted in the same way.

On April 12, 1971, the chairman of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments announced that he would present a resolution to the next Council of Governments' meeting, supporting the immediate acquisition of the bus companies by WMATA and the indication was that this resolution would be unanimously supported.

From all this, it is apparent there is near unanimity among the 3 million residents of the metropolitan area and their political representatives that this action should take place.

Therefore, it is equally apparent that actions by the Congress ought to be taken for the early acquisition of the company.

It is equally obvious that the Congress should not take actions which would prolong the private operation of D.C. Transit and the other bus companies in the area.

In the case of D.C. Transit, a proposed bill presently pending before the House provides a direct $2 million subsidy to the company.

Mr. Avery has so constructed the financial affairs of D.C. Transit that the subsidy—called by a misnomer, a school fare subsidy—will always guarantee Mr. Chalk a profit no matter how many riders he carries or how inefficient he operates the company.

Indeed, the one single act of this Congress that will make the sale of the company possible is the denial of the subsidy of Mr. Chalk's profit.

Those among us who have been in business would not like to operate any business where the Government will constantly pay us enough money to measure the difference between our expenses and a profit.

If I were Mr. Chalk, I would be very happy to go on operating this company forever, being guaranteed my profit and I would never wish to sell.

Three years ago, for the first time, a major subsidy was introduced allowing the Transit Commission to crank in as much money as they want out of the District of Columbia treasury to subsidize Mr. Chalk's operation.

By permitting Mr. Chalk a $2 million subsidy, Mr. Avery and his Transit Commission are, for all practical purposes, requiring the city to make the equivalent of a 10-percent increase in the real estate tax.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR CONGRESS

We recommend that the Congress take two important actions for the benefit of the metropolitan area.

One should be legislation setting the school fare at no more than 10 cents, and second should be denying the continuation of the bus subsidy.

It is quite true that the bus company should be publicly owned as the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia have already agreed. When the bus company is publicly owned, it ought to be subsidized so that the fares can be kept low.

This is only good business because the failure to serve large numbers of people with mass transportation only makes additional vast expenses for the government.

But while D.C. Transit is a private profitmaking company, it should not continue to be propped up by public subsidy out of the city treasury.

SCHOOL BUDGET

The city budget has approved a $2.1 million increase in the school budget. This increase was proposed upon a set of assumptions.

The first assumptions are that Superintendent Scott's appraisal of his school system as "the worst in the country" is accurate and that our opinion that we are probably spending the most amount of money in the country per pupil—or very nearly so—is also accurate.

If this is so, it follows that many of the practices and policies of the school system are badly miscarried and ought to be reprogramed and replaced.

Obviously, among the faults of the school system are the excessive expenses for overhead and supervision and the mismanagement of procurement and waste.

REALLOCATION OF PRIORITIES

In recommending reallocation of existing resources plus a $2 million addition to the budget, the Council has left it to the school board to do its own reallocation and its own priorities.

The Council feels that substantial reallocations of priorities ought to be made by the school board and its new Superintendent. However, the Council feels that a higher budget is justified.

This concludes, Mr. Chairman, the testimony of Chairman Hahn of the City Council of the District of Columbia. I would be pleased to answer any questions that you may wish to ask.

EVIDENCE IN DELAY OF COMPLETION OF BALING AND TRANSFER STATION

Senator INOUYE. Reverend Moore, I appreciate the presentation this morning. I would like to proceed by inquiring into your first item, and that is the matter of incinerator No. 5. Your statement indicates that the Sanitation Department in its wish to demonstrate the indispensability of incinerator No. 5 has deliberately delayed completion of the 11th and O Street facility.

Do you have any evidence of deliberate delay?

Reverend MOORE. The feeling here is that the work on converting the facility could be hastened so that baling could proceed forthwith. That baling should occur and solid waste matter could be more readily hauled to sanitary landfills. It is the feeling here that there has been some readjustment of program in order to delay this operation.

Senator INOUYE. This is a very serious charge. You state flatly that they deliberately delayed completion of this facility. I am just wondering if this is what you think is happening, or you know it is happening.

Reverend MOORE. I think it is a feeling that it is happening.

Senator INOUYE. And you have evidence of this?

Reverend MOORE. I, myself, have no direct evidence of the fact, but I am sure we would be very pleased to supply you with any knowledge that may be in the mind or in the record of the Council Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. This committee will be pleased to receive such evidence. Because if there is a deliberate delaying of any project in which funds are involved, we would be very interested.

We have been given the impression that all projects are proceeding with dispatch and efficiency and, according to schedule. But your charge is that there is a deliberate delay. When do you think you can furnish this evidence to us, sir?

Reverend MOORE. The Chairman of the Council is out of the city right now attending a board meeting in Cincinnati. He is expected to return some time this evening. I am sure tomorrow he can respond to this matter.

Senator INOUYE. I would appreciate that, sir.

SUGGESTIONS OF CITY COUNCIL REGARDING BUS SUBSIDY

Now, on the matter of the bus subsidy. We have heard from Mr. Avery, who indicated that if this subsidy is not granted, the

likelihood would be for increase in bus fares. You have suggested here that we should adopt legislation setting the school fare at no more than 10 cents, and that we should deny continuation of the subsidy.

Are you suggesting that the bus rates be increased? Because this is what Mr. Avery says will happen.

Reverend MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I am not suggesting that the bus rates be increased. I would suggest that they be decreased. In regard to the bus subsidy issue, the Council in its wisdom denied the bus subsidy for the present fiscal year, based on the fact that the D.C. Transit Co. is indebted to the District of Columbia for the removal of tracks from the streets. This, of course, would be an offset. The school bus subsidy would be an offset against what is owed to the District of Columbia for track removal. The District of Columbia at certain times must undertake to remove the tracks and it charges that amount to the D.C. Transit Co.

FORCING MR. CHALK INTO BANKRUPTCY

Senator INOUYE. I gather from this statement that what the City Council is actually hoping to achieve is to force Mr. Chalk into some form of bankruptcy. Am I correct?

Reverend MOORE. The City Council recognizes that the subsidy is a form of profit to the D.C. Transit Co., to which it feels it is not entitled under the present system of operation. It is further the feeling of the District of Columbia Council that the D.C. Transit Co. should be a publicly owned facility, and the continued subsidizing of the profitmaking motive of the D.C. Transit Co. is not in the best interest of the District of Columbia, in terms of its need to own the company as a publicly owned facility.

Senator INOUYE. In other words, you are asking that Congress be used as an instrument to force Mr. Chalk into a financial position, whereby he will have to sell?

Reverend MOORE. Sir, if I am not mistaken, I believe that the Congress has the issuing authority for the operations of the D.C. Transit Co. It falls upon the Congress either to revoke that charter for operation, or to provide the money for the District of Columbia to buy the D.C. Transit Co. out.

EXAMPLES OF EXPENSE AND MISMANAGEMENT OF PROCUREMENT AND WASTE IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Senator INOUYE. On your third item, the matter of the school budget, in your fourth paragraph, and I quote, you state:

> Obviously, among the faults of the school system are the excessive expenses for overhead and supervision and the mismanagement of procurement and waste.

Would you favor this committee with some detailed explanation of that sentence? Because if there is excessive expenses and mismanagement of procurement and waste, we would like to know some examples of this so we can attack the problem appropriately.

Reverend MOORE. Mr. Chairman, as to the first item, the Council has received testimony in its hearings on the District of Columbia school budget to the extent that there is a considerable waste in

overhead expenses, to the end that perhaps the school system is top-heavy in terms of personnel at certain levels. On the other hand, there has been the presentation that there needs to be a redistribution of personnel in the upper echelon for more benefits to the school system than are derived under the present program of organization.

Of course, if there is an overburden at the top, this is a waste in terms of expenditures.

Now, with regard to the procurement angle of it, the Council has also received testimony during its hearing on the school budget that there are necessary items of expenditures in terms of procurement that really do not need to be made, or should not have been made.

Senator INOUYE. Reverend Moore, I thank you very much for your participation this morning. You may be assured that the statement of the City Council will be considered with all seriousness.

Reverend MOORE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I shall convey your remarks to the Chairman of the City Council.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

STATEMENT OF COMER S. COPPIE, BUDGET OFFICER

ACCOMPANIED BY MAX CHAIKIN, ASSISTANT FOR FINANCIAL PLANNING

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Senator INOUYE. We will now hear from our city's most able budget officer, Mr. Comer Coppie, who will justify the amounts requested as a Federal payment to the District of Columbia and as Federal loans for the District of Columbia.

May I say once again, Mr. Coppie, how much I have appreciated your participation in our hearings to date. You have been most helpful to us and I would hope that you would be able to continue in this spirit of cooperation. I will be calling upon you in the days to come as we prepare our markups to advise the Council.

This morning we will hear from you on the matter of the Federal payment.

Please proceed, sir.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATE

Mr. COPPIE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to officially introduce to the committee, Mr. Max Chaikin, my Assistant for Financial Planning.

PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. Chairman, the District of Columbia budget request, including reserves, as transmitted by the President totals $987.8 million. This amount is divided principally between two parts. The first being moneys required for operating expenses. This amount equals $725.9 million. Within that amount the budget request currently before the committee is $715.4 million with an additional $10.5 million required in reserves. Most of this reserve amount, or $8.1 million, is reserved for

anticipated pay increases for classified and wage board employees in fiscal year 1972. The second major part consists of budget requests for capital improvement programs. This budget request totals $261 million. A detailed analysis of these budget figures and the detailed financial plan by fund will be presented for the committee's consideration as required. The total District of Columbia operating budget request is $87.3 million in excess of the total fiscal year 1971 operating appropriation plan. The first supplemental which has already been approved by the Congress and a second supplemental which is currently pending before the President will be transmitted to the Congress later this week. Within this amount, $63.1 million is for mandatory cost increases—increased costs which we must meet and over which we have no control.

PAY INCREASES

A major mandatory increase is $15.1 million for annualization of pay increases as well as anticipated pay increases. These increases are costly but essential if the District Government is to maintain a competitive position for attracting top quality personnel and if we are to meet our obligations as an employer. Other mandatory increases are due to public assistance caseload and medicaid requirements, greater retirement contributions for police, firemen, and teachers, and debt service on increased borrowing.

Quite obviously, even to meet these increases would require more revenue than the District currently can produce from present sources and with existing rates. No new or improved programs except those to which the mayor has strong policy commitments, such as increased standards for public assistance payments, have been included in the fiscal 1972 budget. These items, which we have characterized as obligations, total in this budget, $26.6 million. Three-quarters of these obligatory items are for human resource programs and greater support for higher education.

INCREASE IN DISTRICT BUDGET

The District budget has increased significantly since 1965. This is not an experience unique to the District. Governor Rockefeller's budget message referred to a 66-percent increase in the New York State budget from 1959 to 1965 and an even sharper rise from 1965 to 1975, a 103-percent increase. The District's budget history is almost parallel, a 62-percent increase from 1959 to 1965 and a 150-percent increase from 1965 to 1972.

Although the District's actual population has remained relatively constant, the service population has increased, and meeting the needs of the service population has produced higher budgets. However, the acute increase since 1965 has been the product of a heavy burden of inflation and uncontrollable cost increases. The fiscal 1972 budget suffers the impact of this burden even more than previous budgets.

REVENUE GAP

The revenue gap in our financial plan for 1972 is $90.3 million. Indeed, but for already severe belt tightening in District agencies and the Executive Office of the Mayor, the gap would be far greater.

In the years 1970 to 1972, $46 million of costs have been absorbed by District agencies. The personnel freezes redirected $11 million temporarily to meet other required costs. Continuing savings of $35 million have been achieved by reducing programs and abolishing positions in 1971, by a 15-percent absorption of pay raises in 1971 and 1972.

These absorptions and forced financial savings have an inevitable effect on city services. In formulating the fiscal year 1972 financial plan we determined and we are convinced that further absorptions will erode the quantity and quality of public services in this city. Our capacity to progress toward the limited objectives discussed in these hearings will be undermined; we shall not even be able to preserve past progress in meeting our municipal obligations. In fact, in order to merely stay even, by precluding our obligatory programs, we would require approximately $60 million in new revenues.

The plan we propose expresses our goal that the expenses of government be shared among all those who derive benefit from and use city services. They are as follows:

An increase of $27 million in the Federal payments;

An increase in the real property rate of 30 cents, producing an additional $11.7 million;

A reciprocal income tax to generate an additional $51.6 million.

RECIPROCAL INCOME TAX

In proposing the reciprocal income tax, we seek the same right which every State-level tax jurisdiction enjoys—to tax income at the source where it is earned. We propose to obtain a fair and equitable share of financial support from thousands of persons for whom the District provides a livelihood and makes possible their employment. We would avoid double taxation of both residents and nonresidents by proposing a tax which allows credits for income taxes paid to the jurisdiction where income is earned. In contrast to a flat-rate, municipal-type tax on nonresidents, the reciprocal income tax is a more equitable one. In addition, our recommendation extends to nonresidents a tax which is inherently progressive, not regressive, having a graduated rate and bracket structure. Once these facts are understood, the fairness and equity of this proposal is clear.

All three—the reciprocal income tax, the increased real property tax rate and the increased Federal payment—are required to meet the higher costs of public services in fiscal year 1972. The District cannot continue to be deprived of tax resources if we are to help assure the social and economic well-being of the entire metropolitan area and especially of Washington as the central city and primary base of employment within the area.

CAPITAL OUTLAY BUDGET

The items that I have just discussed relate to revenue proposals to fund operating appropriations requests. I would now like to turn my attention to the District's Fiscal Year 1972 Financial Plan for funding the capital outlay budget requests. For fiscal year 1972 the District estimates that its capital improvement program cash requirements

will equal $172 million. Our present plans provide for an amount of $143 million to be received as loans from the U.S. Treasury. The remaining $29 million would be provided from a municipal bond issue late in the fiscal year 1972. This planning is, of course, predicated upon legislation now before the Congress to allow the District, through a series of stages, to fund its capital outlay programs through the issuance of municipal obligations. We will not belabor what we consider to be the advantages of this program since the committee, we believe, is familiar with its major aspects. We only say at this time that our municipal bond program represents in our opinion a step forward in improving the sophistication in dealing with the funding of our capital programs.

UNCONTROLLABLE COSTS

The long-range outlook is for further widening of the revenue gap as a consequence of soaring uncontrollable costs. Our attention is turned both inward and to the national scene for relief. We intend to continue our emphasis on strengthening the District's management capability. We intend to devote much attention to a broad-based study of our revenue potential. A report of Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, recently released, seeks to convey a series of urgency about District finances. Many steps which it suggests call for immediate action. Others, getting at the unique complexities of the District, will require careful and thorough study. We also intend to work closely with the Little Hoover Commission as it seeks out means to promote efficiency with effectiveness in our operations. This 1972 budget has been constructed in as close and tight a manner as possible during the period of budget preparation.

REVENUE SHARING AND FAMILY ASSISTANCE PLAN

Nationally, the new awareness of the financial plight of our cities will stimulate broad support for two major components of the President's program which aim to assist our State and local governments—revenue sharing and the family assistance plan. Under the revenue sharing proposal, Washington would be granted an estimated $22.5 million. These funds would finance services which address some of the many unmet most onerous of the mandatory, uncontrollable costs in our budget in Washington as for States and cities throughout the Nation—the burden of public assistance.

In the meanwhile, we believe that this budget does the best that can be done to meet responsibilities to the citizens of the District and the metropolitan area. The task is a large one, it would be sizeable even if far more resources were available to us. The fiscal crisis, however, is still the dominant theme in fiscal 1972.

That concludes my remarks, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Coppie, I thank you very much. I have several questions I would like to ask you but I believe these questions should be addressed to the Chief Executive. So if you would just sit there with us, I would like to now call upon our distinguished mayor.

STATEMENT OF HON. WALTER E. WASHINGTON, MAYOR-COMMISSIONER

ACCOMPANIED BY GRAHAM W. WATT, DEPUTY MAYOR-COMMISSIONER

INTRODUCTION OF MAYOR-COMMISSIONER

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Mayor, a lot of water has gone over the dam since you were with us on the first day of our hearings. We have had interesting and, I hope, fruitful hearings. However, we now come close to the day of reckoning and, in so doing, this committee looks upon you for your guidance and for your direction.

As I have stated, we are again most honored to have you with us. Please proceed in any manner which you desire.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

DEPUTY MAYOR'S COMMENTS ON TESTIMONY OF CITY COUNCIL

I would first like to ask if the deputy mayor might say a word with respect to some of the testimony of the Council. I think it will be brief and it would not serve then to interrupt my remarks, if it meets your pleasure.

Senator INOUYE. Fine, sir.

COMMENTS ON SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to respond informally, if I may, to comments offered by the City Council with regard to solid waste disposal in Washington, I think it is important that the record be clarified and I will seek to do that as briefly as possible.

BACKGROUND OF INCINERATOR NO. 5

First of all, with respect to the Incinerator No. 5, and the baling facility, these are, of course, both very important segments of our long-range solid waste management program. I would emphasize the fact that this is a program which is a long-range program, and it is an effort on our part to manage as effectively as possibly in response to the growing mountain of solid waste which must be collected and disposed of.

The initial planning for Incinerator No. 5 started about 8 years ago. The prime contracts for construction of this facility, in the amount of $18.5 million were awarded in February 1970. The plant has been under construction since that date.

We have in the city approximately 700,000 tons of refuse, of solid waste, to be collected and disposed of each year. Incinerator No. 5 is designed to handle 1,500 tons of solid waste a day. That represents half the volume which we anticipate by the latter 1970's.

IMPACT OF INCINERATOR NO. 5 ON ENVIRONMENT

Now, with regard to the impact of Incinerator No. 5 on our environment, speaking specifically of air pollution control, I will try to clarify that as best I can, although the facts are a bit technical at points.

REPORT ON STUDY OF INCINERATORS FOR D.C.

In 1968, the U.S. Public Health Service, through its Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, published a report entitled "Special Studies for Incinerator for the Government of the District of Columbia." That report printed as a Public Health Service publication, was prepared by Day & Zimmerman Associates, for the District of Columbia, financed with a grant from the Solid Waste program. This was the predecessor agency of the Solid Waste Management Office, now of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Senator INOUYE. Excuse me. What was the date?

Mr. WATT. The report was in 1968.

The foreword of that report states, and I quote:

> The report, consisting of six special studies was prepared as a part of the evaluation leading to a design for an incinerator, subsequently know as Incinerator No. 5, for the District of Columbia. The text of this report provides a thorough, technical discussion of probable considered options in incineration. This information should be useful for other communities considering these alternatives.

INTERESTING ASPECTS OF REPORT

Several aspects of the report are of interest here. It sets forth a minimum overall efficiency of pollution control equipment needed to meet air pollution control requirements for Federal facilities. The Federal Facilities' Standard was used in the study because at that time the District of Columbia did not have a numerical requirement governing particulate emissions from the incinerators. The value so used was subsequently proposed by the then Department of Public Health, enacted by the City Council, and approved by the Mayor in February 1969. The requirements governing incinerators are still in effect, although our Community Health Services Administration currently is planning and preparing revisions to be offered shortly.

But I would note that the revised requirements under consideration by our Community Health Services Administration are not as restrictive as those which the Council has considered recently in its consideration of new air pollution control requirements.

STANDARDS ON PARTICULATE MATTER

Now, while incinerator No. 5 was designed in anticipation of the standard which had not yet been adopted by the District—we are still operating with the Federal Standard—the air pollution control equipment is, in fact, capable of producing an effluent gas with much less particulate matter than is required by the current standards.

On several occasions with the City Council and again in the Council statement, it has been suggested or stated that incinerator No. 5 will emit 1,000 tons of particulates a year. This statement is based upon a letter sent to the Council chairman by Mr. McGinney of the Environ-

mental Protection Agency last January. As we have tried to reconstruct the comments made in his letter, it is our belief that Mr. McGinny's estimate was based on the air pollution control requirements, the minimum standard, rather than the actual capabilities of the equipment to be installed in incinerator No. 5.

To explain further, the current standard is 0.2 grains per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas corrected to 12 percent carbon dioxide. In contrast, the air pollution control equipment for incinerator No. 5 is designed to emit 0.04 grains per standard cubic foot, the same correction.

Thus it can be seen that the amount of particulates anticipated to be discharged from incinerator No. 5 is one-fifth the amount of particulate matter permitted under current regulations.

Now, this point is important, because whatever standard is used to measure the concentration of particulate matter of stack gases, the controlled quantity of particulates emitted per unit of time, determines the effect on air quality.

Therefore, while Mr. McGinny and Council have publicly stated that incinerator No. 5 will emit 1,000 tons per year, the fact is that our information, supplied by our consulting engineers, is that the correct figure is between 215/220 tons per year.

I think it is important, Mr. Chairman, to indicate, as this committee has on several occasions, that here again the standards which we are following are subject to change as the need for a strict control increases and as technology improves. The fact is, we need incinerator No. 5 now. We could not have afforded to delay construction until a a better technology was developed. We proceeded to design a facility based upon the best information available at the time. We believe that Incinerator No. 5, when completed, will provide excellent air pollution control.

CONSIDERATION OF CITY COUNCIL'S ALTERNATIVE

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Watt, if I may interrupt at this point. Have you considered the alternative suggested by the City Council?

Mr. WATT. Yes, sir, we have. I would comment very briefly on those. The suggestion was made that the Council of Governments Waste Management Agency, and I quote: "Indicates that it can handle up to 1,500 tons a day for the District of Columbia."

We worked very closely with the Council of Governments and with its Waste Management Agency. In our discussions with that agency we have no indication, no reason to believe, that that agency presently has any such capacity. It is not now disposing of any waste whatsoever and has no plans so far along in preparation as to be able to offer any guarantee of immediate service.

BALING AND TRANSFER STATION

With regard to the baling and transfer station at the 11th and O Streets site, as committee is aware, there is now pending before this committee a request for reprograming in the amount of $2 million, and that is the reason why the appropriation for this item was withdrawn from the fiscal 1972 budget.

The proposal to convert the small four incinerators to baling facilities is a matter which is currently under study. We have investigated the San Diego operation, which is a pilot operation. It has not been proven. It is not of sufficient scale at this point to be of direct help to us. We are investigating some other new developments which are being made elsewhere in the United States, one of them being San Francisco. We will continue to examine alternative uses for these four incinerators.

I point out, however, before these incinerators can be taken out of service, we must provide a comparable capacity for waste disposal, and that is the reason for incinerator No. 5. It will replace these four incinerators for refuse disposal.

PROPOSAL TO SOLICIT BIDS FROM COMPANIES FOR HAULING AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE

Finally, insofar as the proposal to solicit bids from railroad companies for the hauling and disposal of waste, it was only, I believe, in January of this year that the city received legislative authorization for 5-year contracts. Obviously, even this statement recognizes that we must be able to offer a contractor a reasonable period of time in order that he can amortize his capital cost providing the facilities necessary to accommodate this service. We are presently in negotiations with one of the local railroads and will continue to pursue this. But we lacked the necessary legislative authority for making contracts until just a couple of months ago.

COSTS OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Finally, the latest figures we have, the 1970 figures, costs of solid waste disposal are not $15 a ton, as indicated in the statement, but $6.55 per ton.

EFFECT OF CHANGES OF AIR POLLUTION CONTROL STANDARDS

Senator INOUYE. As you indicate, sir, the air pollution control standards do change, and have changed, and will very likely continue to change. I cannot help but recall that in the last few weeks, a major plantation in the State of Hawaii decided to hold up its operations because of the new requirements under the Air Pollution Control Act. It became too costly and, therefore, literally closed up the village.

Do you believe that with new controls you may have to close up incinerator No. 5?

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, it is possible, of course, to speculate or to anticipate a number of actions in the future. The matter of our environment is of great concern to all of us. If new methods are introduced and are proven to be technologically feasible, methods for solid-waste disposal, which at a reasonable cost or affordable cost will do a comparable job of disposing of solid waste with a lesser impact on the environment, then obviously this city, and I am sure this Congress, would consider that alternative.

The fact is, every year we have 700,000 tons of refuse that must be disposed of. We cannot keep it around waiting for new technology.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Mr. Watt.

Mr. Mayor?

STATEMENT OF MAYOR WASHINGTON

Mayor WASHINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I first want to say that I, personally, and the city are grateful for the manner in which you have proceeded. In our discussions, both in this room and outside, you have indicated what you wanted to do was to look at the detail carefully, you wanted to be in the strongest position to go to your colleagues and to the Congress and say that we have a budget that is appropriately justified. With this background, and with this view, I am in hearty accord, sir, and believe that during the deliberations—I have followed them daily, they have been painful to some of the members of our staff from time to time, but they have been so searching, and the benefits derived, I would say, would be all to the good for the citizens of this city.

So I feel compelled to commend you, sir, and make this statement as I open. I would like to also say that the matter of the time of the hearings has given us some little concern because the manner in which you proceeded in very close detail, has caused us to present material to you before we were able to present it to the Council. This has caused some little concern because they have acted one way or the other subsequent to that presentation. I believe this has not created a very difficult problem, but it has been the source of our having to continue to understand why this committee has something and it may not have been before the Council.

I think this is a minor problem in relation to the good that the timing has produced in terms of getting an early start and we are better for it.

SETTING TONE FOR PRESENTATION

I would like to introduce for the record, Mr. Chairman, if I may, a statement which I just made on the 16th before the American Society of Newspaper Editors. It is perhaps the best statement that I have made with respect to my views on the city. And in that connection, I would call your attention to what I would like to do in trying to set a tone for my presentation.

The big city mayors were in town just a couple of weeks ago, and James Reston of the New York Times did a synopsis on what they had to say. I think you would be interested in this, because from my standpoint in a very succinct way and in a moment's time, I can probably give a broad rendering of how cities are.

Starting with Mayor Lindsay of New York, he remarked while here that:

> The cities of America are in a battle for survival. Frankly, even with help from Washington, I'm not sure we can pull out of the urban crisis in time.

Mayor Alioto of San Francisco said:

The sky is falling in on us in the cities. We've had six cops killed since I took office. We need jobs and money for the poor and haven't money for either.

Mayor Gibson of Newark said:

We have the worst infant mortality and crime rate in the country. If we had a bubonic plague in Newark, everybody would try to help, but we really have a work plague and nobody notices it.

Mayor Uhlman of Seattle said:

I had five sit-ins in my office last week. I'm so busy putting out fires, I don't have time to think about anything else. We are suffering from a real sickness, a kind of schizophrenia. The people say they love the cities but wouldn't want to live there.

Mayor Landrieu of New Orleans:

We've taxed everything that moves and everything that stands still, and if anything moves again, we tax that, too.

Mayor Stokes of Cleveland:

We're operating on $25 million less than in 1970. Our community relations activities have been wiped out and we're now spending 60 percent of our budget on the police and fire departments.

Mayor Flaherty of Pittsburgh states that:

You can't understand how lonely a Mayor feels with his problems.

And I suppose this morning I share that, Mr. Chairman. The people in the suburbs use our facilities but won't help pay for them. I wasn't really pumping for the reciprocal tax.

Mayor Gribbs of Detroit, I think, puts it finally:

Our unemployment is now 14 percent. Our deficit is $23 million, and we have to find $43 million this year just to stay where we are. Revenue sharing with the Federal Government is our only hope this year.

I would say, Mr. Chairman, that in that brief diagrammatic way, I have before you as a backdrop of what I may say, the sense, the pulse of the cities, the futility out of which many of the mayors are working, frustrations with which they have to attack their problems, particularly in the fiscal areas.

AWARENESS OF CITY PROBLEMS

And so as you have proceeded during these hearings, you have not only looked at other cities in your studies as you have compared them to Washington, but you, too, are well aware that the problem of the city is a serious one, one that seems to me if we do not work on very hard, we are going to participate in the demise of an institution which will mean the demise of a great part of America.

I would say, also, if I might, Mr. Chairman, that as we look at this budget and as we look at this city, it has its problems. In 1968, we had serious difficulties. We had attitudinal problems. We had to come to grips with a myriad of problems. But I am here to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that in 1970 we did have—although we are far away from our goal—more housing starts than we had in 1969, and we expect this trend to continue as mortgages ease.

STEP-BY-STEP ACCOMPLISHMENTS

We are also noting that even in our burned out corridors on Seventh Street, the Lincoln West Moreland project is now in occupancy, and it is the first new housing in Shaw. And I think our record is already before you in terms of what we have done in urban renewal.

We anticipate this year, as indicated in the past 3 weeks, a record tourist year. Last year, we did over $600 million, and hotels alone did $400 million, and we believe that this provided a substantial background for our economy and our growth.

Banks in the District, as indicated by our reports, from December 31 last, up nearly 7 percent above the year past.

Employment in the Washington area has remained far below the national average, showing relatively slight increase, 2.2, up to 2.4.

Ongoing construction of the subway, albeit problems that we are having, totaled, as I appeared before the House committee yesterday, nearly $400 million.

Washington is in the front rank at this moment in providing a home base for large scale prestigious trade associations, businesses amounting to $500 million a year, 50,000 jobs. And there are other plans underway, Georgetown waterfront and the new marina in the Southwest and some others that indicate confidence in the city.

I make this point at this time, Mr. Chairman, because as you look at the dismal picture of cities around the country and you look at this city and hear the gloom and doom people, there is a feeling that death is upon us. I point these indicators out because I believe this city is on the move. I believe there is greater investment confidence in what we have to do and what this budget does, I hope, is at least hold the line until we can do even better.

CITY COUNCIL CHANGES

So, I am honored, Mr. Chairman, to be here this morning. You had asked at one point if we might indicate the changes that the City Council had made. We have listed those on pages 2 and 3, and I need not read those out, as they appear on those two pages.

Moreover, as has been pointed out, the budget submitted by the President finally speaks on all of these subjects. Except for your pleasure, we will not dwell on that.

TOTAL BUDGET REQUEST

The total fiscal year 1972 appropriation request for operating purposes is $715.4 million, and for capital outlay, $261.8 million.

We realize that the capital budget which was presented on Monday and yesterday was inclusive of the Council's action. The operating total includes the pending second supplemental request as well as the annualization requirements for the first and second supplemental budget. These annualization requirements were proposed to the Council as an amendment to the fiscal 1972 budget, were denied in their final action, and included in the budget submitted by the President that is now before you.

RAPIDLY CHANGING TIMES

Going to page 3, Mr. Chairman, I would like to continue by saying that we are, as I have indicated here, living in what is probably the most rapidly changing times in history. The change is havoc. The only question, and this is what we hope to influence, is whether the change is spasmodic, convulsive, and directionless or gradual, evolutionary, and pointed toward accomplishing a certain vision of life and society. But this is the quality of our times and presents a tremendous challenge to our cities and to us as municipal administrators.

DAY-TO-DAY NEEDS

The cities of America—and this is what is so important, I think, today as we come to the Congress—so many Members of the Congress in looking at the problems of our city because it is the only city uniquely before them, fail from time to time to understand that we have day-to-day operations, day-to-day needs, and are unlike many of the departments that are before them. We have to put out the fire and we have to police the streets, we have to clean the streets, we have to do these day-to-day functions, and it is sometimes rather difficult to make the transition between a departmental operation and a day-to-day operation. And since we are only the one unique one, when it comes before so many Members, it constantly requires them to make adjustments between the operating Federal department and a day-to-day city operation, which has to manage the help and safety and the other matters that require day-to-day service.

This, Mr. Chairman, you have put your finger on so carefully. Because you do understand this transition, this need, and this is why you have gone into depth in a number of these areas, so that you can isolate, analyze, and pinpoint these day-to-day needs.

I dwell on that because some of my colleagues on my staff have not been sure that there is full understanding of that point. My assurance and my feeling is that you have got the kind of understanding and kind of transition from a large department that has research and other factors as its day-to-day activity, in contrast to the annoying problems that meet a city in its efforts to serve its people.

MEETING NEEDS OF THE CITY

Cities no longer limit their primary attention to physical and economic concerns, but must broaden their look to social issues and try to anticipate problems and needs. Cities may no longer be just the keeper of the peace and provider of the most basic city services—sanitation, water supply, police and fire protection, and so on.

They must cope with such nationwide phenomenon as we have experienced over the past decade—civil disturbances—and we have had ours; mass demonstrations—we continue to have ours; a migration of people which has meant the development of a suburban America, and the neglect of the urban core—and we have this consideration; a rising rate of crime and personal insecurity—and fortunately we have turned the national tide in that area by one of the best police units in the entire Nation; the growth of narcotic addiction and a drug

culture which has flourished in a climate of alienation and desperation among too many groups in our society—and on that, I am submitting for the record, an editorial from a local station, pointing out that this city is again in the forefront in recognizing the problem of addiction and then moving to do something about it.
(The information follows:)

a WTOP editorial

BROADCAST HOUSE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016 (202) 244-5578 WTOP-TV-9 AND WTOP RADIO 150

REGIONAL ATTACK ON ADDICTION NEEDED

Broadcast March 30 and 31, 1971

There will be no way of coping with drug addiction in Washington in any lasting way until we deal with the problem on a regional basis.

The District of Columbia is the only jurisdiction which has tried to come to grips with its addicts. Whatever its imperfections, the District's methadone maintenance program is the only systematic, broad-scale effort underway here to help addicts relieve the horrors of heroin.

The suburbs, by and large, have been blind and apathetic to the problem. Most of the adjacent governments in Virginia and Maryland have piecemeal strategies aimed toward education, treatment, or rehabilitation. But heroin addicts--the most tortured and the most dangerous of all--have had few remedies available in the suburbs. To gain whatever benefits methadone offers, for example, they have had to rely on private physicians both inside and outside the District.

In the future, however, almost no private doctors will be dispensing methadone because of strict new guidelines published by such groups as the American Medical Association and the D. C. Medical Society. Especially in the suburbs, the addicts for whom methadone has been a less painful alternative will have nowhere to turn to get it.

The uncertainties about methadone itself require that it be used only in situations where rigid controls can be applied, and that inevitably means government-supervised clinical settings.

But unless all of our local governments are tied together on this thing, there'll be no way to detect abuses by patients or to assess the effectiveness of drug-treatment efforts. The Council of Governments could be the catalyst.

The District may have the worst addiction problem, but the suburbs have a sizable one, too. The only hope for curbing addiction in both places is with the closest possible cooperation among the governments involved. So far, the District has been the willing partner. The suburbs have been the reluctant one.

This was a WTOP Editorial...Norman Davis speaking for WTOP.

LOCAL FLEXIBILITY

This is not an easy process in a city. I would point out, Mr. Chairman, at this time again, the question of flexibility. We came upon the problem of drug addiction and recognized that something should be done and submitted to the Congress our request when we first decided that we had to move forward. Unfortunately, at that time—and this was in 1969—we were under continuing resolution and being under continuing resolution, we could not really feel this program until 6 months after we actually recognized the need to move forward.

I cite that only to say it is the kind of local flexibility that really we need to permit us to function and which you have so ably suggested we need in order to do our day-to-day work.

These are just some of the issues which present a direct challenge to us. Demands are placed upon us by the issues and by our constituents and changes in our times. Flexibility and innovative management is the key to effectively dealing with such complexities. This is why we have sought to implement a comprehensive program budget system in the District Government, and a higher degree of selfdetermination.

DECISIONMAKING PROCESS

It is important, therefore, to build flexibility and planning into our traditional mode of operation. In large part this can be done through the budget framework—inasmuch as the budget is a primary tool of the executive. Another means is through organizational concepts which seek to insure that as many as possible of the various community and governmental interests are brought into the decisionmaking process.

This, I think, is the sum and substance of our service area programs, so-called SAP, which has divided the city in such a way that we can actually not only decentralize but bring more and more into fruition, equity, and services and involvement of people in the decisionmaking process.

The District Government is moving more and more in this direction. I would like to take some time to indicate approaches. First, how this 1972 budget shows that we are coming to grips with many of the new issues confronting our city and Nation; and, second, how the District's decisionmaking process is being broadened and strengthened.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

In community planning, sir, I would say in recent years the profession and orientation of city planning has expanded from its previous emphasis on physical structures, design, and land use planning to the concept of community planning. One area where we are looking at the needs of the whole community is Anacostia.

This community is a rapidly growing, highly dense, young, and low-income area of the city. Its population has increased nearly 50 percent between 1950 and 1967, whereas the population of the entire city has grown only 3 percent. We think this is quite significant, that growth factor of 50 percent, and people tend to forget this in terms of what they ask for and what they say. There is a high concentration

of both multifamily units and public housing units which have contributed to the population density. It is an unfortunate fact that the resulting mammoth need for increases in public services was not fulfilled. We are focusing our attention now to correcting imbalances in housing, social and economic needs, and public services in Anacostia.

The far southeast study completed this year by the Office of Housing Programs made specific recommendations for zoning and other changes to stimulate more single-family dwellings, to increase homeownership and commercial opportunities, and to promote quality neighborhoods and better site development. The Zoning Commission, on November 17, 1970, adopted many of these recommendations.

In formulating the fiscal year 1972 Capital budget, we have placed a high priority on projects filling service gaps in Anacostia—60 percent of all locally oriented projects amounting to $60.8 million are in either service area 3 or 4, the area west of the Anacostia River. Three-quarters of these Anacostia projects serve the area's social needs—13 projects to relieve overcrowding in public schools, five recreational playground developments, and two branch libraries. These efforts seek to alleviate a present problem. At the same time, current planning to meet housing needs must and is to be in the context of comprehensive community development. The necessary ingredients for community stability must be planned for and we must make available the necessary schools, transportation facilities, recreation areas, commercial shopping, and employment centers.

In addition to specific site and zoning changes adopted in response to the far southeast study, it is now required that all new residential developments, except single-family and semidetached dwellings, be reviewed by the Board of Zoning Adjustment, the Department of Highways and Traffic, Office of the Assistant to the Mayor for Housing Programs and the National Capital Planning Commission in order to determine the adequacy of streets, recreational, educational, and other public facilities and the relationship of the project to other project plans. The Housing Office is about to conclude a similar study on the far northeast which also looks to the total community and the particular needs and problems.

ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION

As a Nation we recognize that in our affluent economy, economic deprivation, and inadequate health care should not exist. As a city, we accept our responsibility to insure a basic standard of living for all our citizens. In fiscal year 1972, fiscal constraints mean that we cannot do all that we would wish; indeed, the increases requested barely allow us to keep up to the inflationary growth of the economy. We are requesting $5.2 million to increase the standard of welfare benefits from 75 to 85 percent of the cost-of-living index as of February 1970. Even this request is outdated in terms of cost pressures for welfare families as they try to maintain a minimal standard of living. It would, however, raise the average monthly benefit for a family of four from $238.50 to $270.30.

Our request of $4.8 million will enable income supplementation of AFDC mothers working full time. This is a long overdue program

and one that goes to the heart of the problem. This request will bring the District of Columbia into compliance with the 1967 social security amendments which require such a program. It will provide an income level equivalent to the welfare standard for AFDC mothers who are working full time but earning less than they would receive if they were unemployed and on welfare.

In the area of health care, and you have heard much of this, the District of Columbia provides health services to the indigent residents through the programs. Medicaid and medical charities, which is for persons in need of health care but not eligible for medicaid. The required increase for medicaid, $4.9 million, is necessary due to the higher caseload of eligible welfare recipients, but unfortunately does not allow for expanded kinds of services, which we deem also are needed. In the medical charities program, we are requesting $2.6 million to allow reimbursement of our voluntary hospitals at reasonable cost, rather than the present rates which were established in fiscal year 1965 and are far below cost.

And as you know, there is a great debate on this as to whether the voluntary institutions would continue to receive some of our patients, based on the low provision for the services provided. We believe we have in this budget met that problem head on.

We are also moving within the already available funding levels to improve services. We are proposing a reallocation of $1.5 million for the development of group health programs. The Department of Human Resources is currently engaged in discussions with Group Health Association and George Washington University to establish prepaid health systems, or health maintenance organizations, to include preventive care and improve the total health status of the community.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

In consumer affairs, and you have heard particularly from citizen participants about this problem, it is an area where new attention has been focused in recent years in consumer education and protection. It is an accepted truism that the quality and safety of goods and materials must be maintained, yet governments, and particularly city governments, are not really geared up to the task. The basic consumer protection program in the District of Columbia has thus far been limited to the regulatory function; professions and occupations are licensed; restaurants and food establishments are inspected; weights and measures are checked for accuracy; and so on.

We recognize that for a meaningful consumer protection program, much more is involved. Therefore we are requesting $54,400 to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs to serve as the focal point for the District's effort to protect consumers from exploitation.

We are aware, Mr. Chairman, that this is not enough, but again the constraints of the money in this budget will not permit us to go far beyond that. But we want to make the start, we want to make it in an appropriate way in terms of getting an office established and then begin to do the work.

We are also reinforcing our regulatory efforts. Many new regulations have been adopted by the City Council for proprietary schools, moving

companies, psychologists, uniform security guards, and detective agencies and nursing homes. The Department of Economic Development has been reorganized and a new Office of Special Operations set up especially for investigations and enforcement actions. Investigations are conducted of applicants and licensees; audits are done of money lenders, pawnbrokers, motor vehicle dealers, automobile financing, and other such business operations; and sales contracts, accounting, and other forms are approved to insure against sharp business practices.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. JULIAN DUGAS AND CORPORATION COUNSEL

All of these I point out have been really absorbed by this office under Mr. Julian Dugas, who I might say, Mr. Chairman, I have also in addition to his work here, asked him this morning to serve as my general assistant who will be assisting me in managing the sensitive areas actually out of my office, as he also performs this other office.

I say that to you because I regard him, as you know, very highly, and his counsel at my table and in my direct office has been sought and received by Mr. Dugas.

As you also know, I have made one other move with respect to the Corporation Counsel, and I might just in getting my breath, point out that I hope that this meets with your favor in terms of timing.

IMPROVED SERVICE DELIVERY

There have been many services and activities implemented over the years by all levels of government. Too often, these services have been fragmented and citizens have experienced a high degree of frustration in dealing with various arms of the government. The District government has been on a number of fronts to combat this problem.

In the area of health services, former single-purpose health clinics are being converted into comprehensive neighborhood health centers so that a variety of services may be provided to clients instead of only immunization services, maternity and child health services, and so on. At the same time, the ties between the neighborhood health centers and D.C. General Hospital are being improved so that a continuity of services can be developed.

I would point out, Mr. Chairman, parenthetically, that I have established a governing board at D.C. General, composed, I think for the first time, in the Nation, of not only specialists, doctors, and others, but of the consumer who now will sit around the table with the technicians and the professionals and work on the problem of quality care for D.C. General Hospital. This, again, is an effort to bring a kind of community and citizen involvement into the operational facilities.

Needless to say, I have been criticized for this move, but I believe it is essential that the consumer participate at some point in those things that are delivered.

The Department of Human Resources has established a "triage system" which refers patients to neighborhood centers close to their homes rather than continuing to see them at D.C. General Hospital once their immediate needs are taken care of. This is also having the effect of reducing waiting time at D.C. General.

Improving service delivery is the direct goal of the Service Area System established by Executive order and operating under the direction of the Office of Community Services. This System essentially involves the phased adoption by agencies of identical service area boundaries and the establishment of communications and coordinating linkages for operations at the neighborhood level.

I have spoken a little of this, and I support this service. This form of decentralization is what ultimately must come to all cities, where they are designed to get their government closer to the people.

ROLE OF POLICE OFFICER

The turmoil of national and urban issues have centered in the city and most particularly on the individual police officer who has the immediate responsibility when the time comes for insuring public safety and order. We have seen already that, parenthetically again, the policeman is called upon to be mother and father, grandmother, psychologist, sociologist, and all as he tries to perform his duties on the street. This is perhaps a factor of life when one is so close in delivering service to the people. This is a great burden on the individual and it is of utmost importance that leadership and training be the finest possible. The Washington Police Force has responded most admirably and has gained national renown for its capacity to handle the many tension-filled and emotional public demonstrations which have occurred here in the past few years. According to the list for the next 3 weeks, they will be tested very well.

Because of the increasing number of demonstrations, the 600-member CDU (Civil Disturbance Unit) has increased its sensitivity training, and its antisniper and antibarricade efforts. A mobile command bus added in 1970 enables field commanders to coordinate unit movement and provides a field communication center. An important emphasis within our police force is community relations. The individual police officer must be able to relate to the local neighborhood he serves. Each man projects the image of the police within the community. And I might say not only of the police, but of the government. Communication is a critical element here and I call the committee's attention to the innovative program we have begun to provide officers with Spanish language training. This program aims to break down the language barrier between our growing Spanish-speaking population and the police officers to whom they must report their problems and request assistance. Another example of our police community relations effort is the "officer friendly" program which was initiated in fiscal year 1969 and continues to grow. Members of the police force visited over 85,000 schoolchildren in fiscal year 1970, teaching them safety hints and working with them to show how the policeman stands by to help.

ECOLOGY

The quality of our environment is an issue which we are also beginning to face up to in a positive manner. Not until recently has our Nation begun to realize the full impact of our needs in this area and how previous neglect and lack of concern has seriously endangered our ecological balance.

I might say again, parenthetically, this form of neglect, not only the ecological area but with respect to many services is now what many mayors are faced with, having to try to fill the gap of years of neglect, virtually overnight. The money isn't there but yet the expectation still gnaws at you.

I say to you this is a frustrating problem for mayors, not only here but elsewhere to come to grips with it. This is why we need the kind of help that you are providing, not only in understanding, but in seeing that we are able to balance between great expectations, high hopes and the realities of budget and revenue limitations.

We are proposing major capital improvements in the fiscal 1972 budget to protect water quality in the Washington metropolitan region. The Blue Plains Water Pollution Control Plant will be expanded and upgraded in accordance with proceedings of the Potomac Enforcement Conference and adopted water control standards. Local funding agreements and Federal grant assistance have been arranged so as to enable completion of this project by 1974.

I might add, parenthetically again, here the first increment of $15.1 million of that project is underway and we hope that it will provide relief fairly quickly. The fiscal year 1972 request for the District's share of the project cost is $54.4 million. Additionally, $3.6 million is requested for the Upper Potomac Interceptor Relief Sewer and the Outfall Relief Sewer. These are the last two projects not yet underway to complete Project C, the comprehensive regional sewerage plan.

If I might in deference to my friends on the Council, I am happy to say in the ecological area with respect to water quality, they have come along recognizing there are different parts of view. This plan was developed in the 1950's, and envisioned an integrated sewerage system to form a protective barrier between the city and its wastes, and the major waterways which flow through the city, the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers and Rock Creek. Without completion of the system, raw sewage spills into the rivers, hampering achievement of our water quality goals and hindering future growth and development of the whole area. Approval of these three capital improvements is therefore very important.

MASS TRANSIT

In the area of transportation, extensive use of the private automobile and increasing mobility has brought problems of congestion and pollution to our cities. The District's Highways and Traffic Department has a strong ongoing program to facilitate the smooth flow of traffic using such means as traffic signals, one-way streets, and constant evaluation to determine what bottlenecks are arising and how they might be eased. We recognize that more is required, however, and we are deeply committed to the development of transit.

I would say that in the flow of traffic, I kind of look at it with mixed emotions these days. When the people refer to the city as dying, I know if you are having traffic jams at the same time, somebody must not be looking. You can't have one or the other at the same time.

This is just nostalgia. I don't offer it for anything other than the fact I believe we need to do more in this area and we will do more in this area.

We also recognize that more is required and our commitment to development of mass transit is very solid.

The Metro system will not only improve our basic transportation problems but will also have many spill-over benefits in reducing air pollution, relieving parking problems, stimulating economic development, and enhancing the ability of residents of the whole region to take advantage of all the various social, economic, educational, commercial, and employment opportunities available. The fiscal year 1972 request is $38.3 million and is essential for maintaining the construction schedule.

As you know, Mr. Chairman we were before your counterpart committee, Mr. Natcher's committee on the House, yesterday, appealing in the 1971 supplemental for the $34 million that is involved for that period of time.

Thirty-eight miles of subway are planned within the District. In fiscal 1971, construction contracts are being let for 16 miles and in 1972 plans are to contract another 20 miles.

As a complement to our primary emphasis on the subway system, we believe other means of encouraging mass transit use are extremely important. We are coordinating our effort to stimulate bus ridership, particularly for the commuter, with the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, to which we contribute financial support and on which representatives of the city government serve. The recently established express bus lanes on Shirley Highway were accomplished under the initiative of COG and our Highway Department is taking steps to insure that the rapid flow of bus traffic continues once it is in the city. Already we are seeing good results from this effort. Not only in terms of movement of traffic but in terms of employment opportunities that prevail in the suburban area and this permits them to get to their employment and back to the city in rapid time.

PLANNING AND FLEXIBILITY

The importance of planning and flexibility I would like to speak to briefly, Mr. Chairman.

I have reviewed these issues to indicate ways in which the District of Columbia government is responding to many of the new pressures and forces which are confronting our cities and our Nation. As we build our capacity to deal with these matters, I believe that two concepts are important parts of tools for decision making: Planning and flexibility.

We are placing increasing importance on comprehensive planning defining long-range objectives, examining alternatives to accomplish our objectives, improving information systems, and evaluating our effectiveness. For all of these we need capability. Perhaps one of the greatest deficiencies as I view them, is this capability to really perform and really evaluate that performance. In his earlier statement the Deputy Mayor reviewed for you how this analytical approach underlies our Planning-Programming-Budgeting-System, the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, and how we hope to further strengthen this effort with the requested Planning Office.

We believe we have made, if I might point out parenthetically, great strides in combating crime in this city. This was only due to our recognition in order to really combat crime, it is necessary to develop and devote yourself to a system, a total system, and get it in motion. That means good law enforcement. That means courts that really give speedy trial, and the reform of the court system is leading in that direction, to the point where we are so overcrowded with court space, that we are rocking and reeling.

It means also we have a correctional system that deals with corrections, that deals with rehabilitation, and this as a third aspect is one that has been somewhat overlooked and we must bring into the full operational forefront of the criminal justice system, and the thought being that of drugs and the handling of drug problems through our drug treatment administration, which has in less than a year's time through its operations brought some 3,500 young people particularly under treatment and control.

This is what I mean by systems and planning. We must do more of this and we must knit together our organizations and out activities so that they make the greatest impact upon the needs of our cities and citizens.

DEFINING OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAM NEEDS

When we approach issues by defining our objectives and weighing the various alternatives available, a positive plan of action can be achieved. For example, the District of Columbia government has recently let a contract for developing a master plan for higher education. This study will not only examine the needs and demands for higher education, but also make recommendations for meeting these needs. It will define what kinds of programs are needed and how the colleges can cooperate and complement one another in alternative program offerings.

Implicit in broadening our approach at both the planning and the operational level is the "test oriented" look, which extends across department lines and looks at the job to be done, rather than who does the job. Our activities in the model cities area will illustrate how services can be accomplished by bringing together various departmental activities. A community street project is being developed in Shaw through a cooperative effort by Office of Community Services, the Sanitary Engineering, Highways Services.

This meets, Mr. Chairman, head on, one of your observations that you have noted, this tendency to build empires or to develop large departments, some related to the functioning of others. This, I think, goes to the heart of it. The model cities approach, the service area approach, where we actually cross departmental lines and put in tandem agencies and organizations of the government that can function and make an impact, and I think with your help we can do more and more along this line.

I think it is not only necessary, that it has been made, that we look in that direction. It is a survival factor that we must operate this way with our revenue sources being what they are.

It is also critical that we maintain flexibility in order to respond to changing needs and irrational forces as they arise. Our budget system must allow for this flexibility just as it must allow for more long-range planning and programing to achieve basic objectives.

ATTENTION TO LINE ITEMS

During the Senate hearings, much attention has been devoted by the committee to specific line items of department budgets. Any focus on line items should not obscure the fact that a budget plan is just this: A plan by which the public administrator seeks to accomplish a particular task. It is an expression of the resources required: Men, supplies, motor vehicles, equipment, or whatever. A budget is far more, however, than just an expression of input. It must also be an expression of output, focusing on what we are accomplishing with these resources, and looking at whether our programs are effective in meeting their objectives.

I might say to that point, you have been particularly sharp and particularly active in seeing that these resources are, indeed, placed into programs where they can be most effective. I think the city has recognized that this committee has done this, Mr. Chairman, and I believe, as I have indicated, we will all be the better for it.

CHANGES IN BUDGET PLAN

The committee has requested a number of reports which will specifically indicate reasons for various changes in the budget plan. Reprogramings are one means of such change. Reprogramings do not represent new initiatives which are counter to the basic policies implicit in the approved budget; they do represent the important principle that the District government must have sufficient flexibility to meet emergency situations and particular requirements as they arise.

On that point, I would just stress again, Mr. Chairman, the difference between the ordinary government department and the needs of the city in changes. I have something like 40 to 50 demonstrations coming into town in the next 3 to 4 weeks. I cannot anticipate at this point what the needs are in police overtime and fire department, in sanitation services, trying to clean the city, and a whole range of help services, providing not only for the great number of people that may be here for medical care and for ambulance services; I am not in a position to forecast that, except on a day-to-day basis.

I know the needs are there. I need the flexibility to move in order to take care of human needs as they may develop. This is a unique part of this city as a nation's capital. And here I think even more than other cities, because of the nature of it, we need this kind of flexibility. And I belabor that only to say that you, too, have recognized that because I heard you both on the media and in this room indicate that the city is unique, we are called upon to do things far beyond, far greater than other cities because of the nature of the Nation's capital and what it means to the cities of this Nation.

So I belabor it to let you know we are together in our projection of the needs and in terms of the uniqueness of the city.

PERSONNEL FREEZES

I would point out one or two things. Temporary positions are sometimes included in the approved budget plan and sometimes they are not. The reasons for temporary positions vary; but in most

cases, they relate to new workload requirements or to the need to compensate for regular personnel who are sick or otherwise on extended leave.

We call attention to that and we are mindful of your concern in this area. I would say when we are mindful, we tend to react favorably.

Personnel, as represented through the permanent authorized positions displayed in the budget plan is an obvious resource need and when vacancies occur, this can hinder the program or service involved. The committee has been critical of the extent of vacancies in the District government. I would emphasize that the District's fiscal conditions of late bear a direct relationship to vacancy rates.

I have twice imposed a freeze and beyond that the agencies have imposed a freeze in an effort to hold their line and see that services are indeed performed. I think we have had very careful discussion of this in terms of our knowing what the committee's view is. New needs must be allowed for; in August 1970, a personnel freeze maintaining hundreds of vacancies was implemented in order to force a savings of between $4 and $5 million and finance unfunded salary increases.

Mr. Chairman, you should know and the members of the committee, this was only because the Congress authorized in this case a certain level of salary increases but failed to provide the adequate funding for it. It was necessary for me at that time, in order to make it up out of what we would call the so-called hidden $4 to $5 million by an act which the Congress had undertaken but which finally meant a personnel freeze was the only way we could sustain it.

You have to realize the employees do get a little touchy when they have undergone one freeze in order to make up that kind of money, they kind of look very carefully as to when another one might be imposed. But, fortunately, we have not had to do so since the one in August which expired in October.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Finally, I would like to comment on the issue of motor vehicles. I don't think there is much more I can say. This has been a subject which has been fairly well treated and, as you know, we are planning to present a plan—we will present a plan—in my opinion for the most part as I see the city officials in their respective role, this use of the automobile is greatly needed in a city that requires for instance, the Department of Highways to move and inspect and handle 90 miles of highways and freeways. I think without getting into the detail, I support the plan which we will present to you and I am hoping that before action is taken that we will have an opportunity to make a presentation, further presentation, to you in markup.

Washington again is a unique city and I don't believe I am looking at the vehicle as a matter of someone simply riding around. I think there is simply vitally involved performance of the duties. We are looking very carefully at it. Much of this is an opinion and it would be needless to do so, even if we didn't want to, Mr. Chairman.

The decentralized services and facilities of the District government requires intra and interagency transport services. Buses and other vehicles are employed daily in programs which seek to expand oppor-

tunities of District of Columbia residents, and so on and so forth. I think you have become a specialist on this subject and I need not dwell on it.

To summarize what I have been saying, I would stress again that the budget plan is a representation of the tools, funds, manpower, and equipment, which are required to operate programs and provide services. They are essential.

PROGRAM NEEDS

The one thing that threaded through the entire series of hearings, Mr. Chairman, was your concern for the program needs. It was your concern that they were placed in their strongest position to serve the needs of the people. You, yourself, acted as a constituent during the process of these hearings, and threaded through the entire fabric of this budget, meager though we call it. I do realize it is $977 million, and this is not hay.

This is something that you have taken seriously and examined. And, as I point out, you have threaded through the entire hearing and on a day-to-day basis, whether I was here or not, I have not only read the accounts, but I have consulted with Mr. Coppie and Mr. Watt day by day, to remain fresh and up to date as to your views and directions. And that direction has been, as I could perceive it, threading through the entire hearing, one of being concerned that the programs are real and, in fact, will make a difference in the quality of life and the citizens of this city.

I say that to you, members of the committee, because it is most important that these days we are frank and honest with each other, because in my opinion we are serving the same constituents and we are working for the same city and for the same Nation. And out of frankness, we get closer to quality service, in my opinion.

Mr. Chairman, I would conclude with that and thank the committee again for the reception. Thank you for the manner in which you have gone about hearing us. What I have tried to do here was simply let you know that we have a rationale for what we are trying to do. We have threaded through this budget. I have not tried to get into the details but rather the highlights because you have dealt with many of those.

You have policy questions and other questions which you will submit to us and at this time, we would be most happy to respond.

Thank you very much.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. WALTER E. WASHINGTON

Mr. Chairman, I am honored to return to this Committee after your full and intense look at the District of Columbia's FY 1972 Budget proposals. Your review began on March 15, prior to the final formulation steps of the District's budget process. Since that time, the City Council concluded its budget review. The city government's recommendations were forwarded to the Executive Office of the President and the President transmitted the FY 1972 Budget to the Congress on Monday. The appropriation request which has been formally transmitted to the Congress is substantially the same as the Executive Budget upon which your hearings were based. While most of the Council's amendments were not major, there were a few significant changes in the areas of solid waste management, public schools, school transit subsidy, Junior Village and the Corporation Counsel. The Chairman has requested that I address these changes and this I shall be happy to do.

Budget Changes

The total FY 1972 appropriation request for operating purposes is $715.4 million, and for capital outlay, $261.8 million. The capital budget which was presented on Monday and yesterday was inclusive of Council action. The operating total includes the pending second supplemental request as well as the annualization requirements of the first and second supplemental budgets. These annualization requirements were proposed to the Council as an amendment to the FY 1972 budget and were denied in their final action on April 2. They are included in the Budget transmitted to the Congress by action of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

Changes made by the City Council to the budgetary proposals heard by the Senate, that is, the FY 1972 Budget, second supplemental budget and FY 1972 amendment, include the following additions:

$2.1 million in funds for the Public Schools;

$300,000 for the Corporation Counsel's Office for enforcement of city regulations;

$100,000 for the Department of Human Resources for the collection of third party insurance payments;

$30,000 for the Veterans Affairs Office to strengthen the program for Vietnam veterans;

$36,000 for the Department of Recreation's Washington Youth Gardens Program;

$300,000 in capital funds for the street lighting program and $60,000 for the street beautification program;

$1.4 million in capital funds to convert existing city incinerators to baling facilities;

$250,000 for the Narcotics Treatment Administration for a urine testing program;

$250,000 plus a reallocation of $380,000 in the Department of Human Resources to begin implementation of a comprehensive plan for community-based care for dependent children, phasing out Junior Village;

$41,000 for the Department of General Services to improve court security; and

$250,000 for emergency room services at D.C. General Hospital.

The City Council deleted from the Executive budget these items;

$2.4 million in school transit subsidy funds to D.C. Transit; leaving in the proposed budget, $175,000 which will be owed to D.C. Transit for two months of the 1972 fiscal year, prior to the time the authorizing public law expires; and $37,300 which would be owed to WMA Transit for the full year's operation of the program;

$677,500 for staffing funds for Incinerator #5 expected to be completed in March, 1972;

$240,000 for staffing funds for the Baling facility on 11th Street, S.E., which is not expected to be operational until FY 1973;

$200,000 in the environmental health program of the Department of Human Resources and

$30,000 in the Office of the Director of the Department of Human Resources in order to eliminate publication of the "Informer" newsletter.

Reallocations other than the amount for Junior Village include:

$1.5 million in the Health Services Administration for the development of group health plans;

$125,000 in the Office of the Secretariat for codification of city regulations; and

$600,000 in the Department of Human Resources budget for St. Elizabeths Hospital for the proposed residential psychiatric treatment center.

With formal hearing of this budget having been essentially com-

pleted, I would like to make some more general observations and comments at this time.

DEMANDS OF A CHANGING SOCIETY

We are living in what is probably the most rapidly changing times in history. Change is the pattern. The only question -- and this is what we might hope to influence -- is whether the change is spasmodic, convulsive and directionless or gradual, evolutionary and pointed toward accomplishing a certain vision of life and society. That this is the quality of our times presents a tremendous challenge to our cities and to us as municipal administrators. The cities of America are thrust into the heart of almost every social issue today. Cities can no longer limit their primary attention to physical and economic concerns but must broaden their look to social issues and try to anticipate problems and needs. Cities may no longer be just the keeper of the peace and the provider of the most basic city services, sanitation, water supply, police and fire protection, and so on.

They must cope with such nation-wide phenomena as we have experienced over the past decade -- civil disturbances; mass demonstrations; a migration of people which has meant the development of a suburban America and the neglect of the urban core; a rising rate of crime and personal insecurity; the growth of narcotic addiction and a drug culture which has flourished in a climate of alienation and despair among too many groups in our society; a significant increase in the number of governmental services provided, but a growing realization that services are often fragmented and ill-coordinated, reducing both effectiveness and efficiency; and finally, a new and heightened awareness of the importance of our environment and the need to preserve its quality.

These are just some of the issues which present a direct challenge to us. Demands are placed upon us by the issues and by our constituents and changes in our times. Flexibility and innovative management is the key to effectively dealing with such complexities. This is why we have sought to implement a comprehensive program budget system in the District Government and a higher degree of self-determination.

It is important therefore to build flexibility and planning into

our traditional mode of operation. In large part this can be done through the budget framework -- inasmuch as the budget is a primary tool of the executive. Another means is through organizational concepts which seek to insure that as many as possible of the various community and governmental interests are brought into the decision making process. The District government is moving in this direction and I would like to take some time to indicate how we are approaching this challenge -- first, how this 1972 Budget shows that we are coming to grips with many of the new issues confronting our city and nation; and second, how the District's decision making process is being broadened and strengthened.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

In recent years, the profession and orientation of city planning has expanded from its previous emphasis on physical structures, design and land use planning to the concept of community planning. One area where we are looking at the needs of the whole community is Anacostia.

This community is a rapidly growing, highly dense, young, and low income area of the city. Its population has increased nearly 50% between 1950 and 1967 whereas the population of the entire city has grown only 3 percent. There is a high concentration of both multi-family units and public housing units which have contributed to the population density. It is an unfortunate fact that the resulting mammoth need for increases in public services was not fulfilled. We are focusing our attention now to correcting imbalances in housing, social and economic needs and public services in Anacostia.

The Far Southeast study completed this year by the Office of Housing Programs made specific recommendations for zoning and other changes to stimulate more single family dwellings, to increase home ownership and commercial opportunities, and to promote quality neighborhoods and better site development. The Zoning Commission, on November 17, 1970, adopted many of these recommendations.

In formulating the FY 1972 Capital Budget, we have placed a high priority on projects filling service gaps in Anacostia -- 60% of all locally-oriented projects amounting to $60.8 million are in either service area 3

or 4, the area west of the Anacostia River. Three-quarters of these Anacostia projects serve the area's social needs -- 13 projects to relieve overcrowding in public schools, 5 recreational playground developments, and 2 branch libraries. These efforts seek to alleviate a present problem. At the same time, current planning to meet housing needs must and is to be in the context of comprehensive community development. The necessary ingredients for community stability must be planned for and we must make available the necessary schools, transportation facilities, recreation areas, commercial shopping, and employment centers.

In addition to specific site and zoning changes adopted in response to the Far Southeast Study, it is now required that all new residential developments, except single family and semi-detached dwellings, be reviewed by the Board of Zoning Adjustment, the Department of Highways and Traffic, Office of the Assistant to the Mayor for Housing Programs and the National Capital Planning Commission in order to determine the adequacy of streets, recreational, educational and other public facilities and the relationship of the project to other project plans. The Housing Office is about to conclude a similar study on the Far Northeast which also looks to the total community and its particular needs and problems.

ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION

As a nation we recognize that in our affluent economy, economic deprivation and inadequate health care should not exist. As a city, we accept our responsibility to insure a basic standard of living for all our citizens. In FY 1972, fiscal constraints mean that we cannot do all that we would wish; indeed, the increases requested barely allow us to keep up to the inflationary growth of the economy. We are requesting $5.2 million to increase the standard of welfare benefits from 75 to 85 percent of the cost of living index as of February, 1970. Even this request is outdated in terms of cost pressures for welfare families as they try to maintain a minimal standard of living. It would, however, raise the average monthly benefit for a family of four from $238.50 to $270.30.

Our request of $4.8 million will enable income supplementation

of AFDC mothers working full time. This request will bring the District of Columbia into compliance with the 1967 Social Security Amendments which require such a program. It will provide an income level equivalent to the welfare standard for AFDC mothers who are working full time but earning less than they would receive if they were unemployed and on welfare.

In the area of health care, the District of Columbia provides health services to its indigent residents through two programs, Medicaid and Medical Charities, which is for persons in need of health care but not eligible for Medicaid. The required increase for Medicaid, $4.9 million, is necessary due to the higher caseload of eligible welfare recipients, but unfortunately does not allow for expanded kinds of services. In the Medical Charities program, we are requesting $2.6 million to allow reimbursement of our voluntary hospitals at reasonable cost, rather than the present rates which were established in FY 1965 and are far below cost.

We are also moving within the already available funding levels to improve services. We are proposing a reallocation of $1.5 million for the development of group health programs. The Department of Human Resources is currently engaged in discussions with Group Health Association and George Washington University to establish prepaid health systems, or health maintenance organizations, to include preventive care and improve the total health status of the community

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

An area where new attention has been focused in recent years is consumer education and protection. It is an accepted truism that the quality and safety of goods and materials must be maintained, yet governments, and particularly city governments, are not really geared up to the task. The basic consumer protection program in the District of Columbia has thus far been limited to the regulatory function; professions and occupations are licensed; restaurants and food establishments are inspected; weights and measures are checked for accuracy; and so on.

We recognize that for a meaningful consumer protection program, much more is involved. Therefore we are requesting $54,400 to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs to serve as the focal point for the District's

effort to protect consumers from exploitation. An important part of their work will be conducting research concerning retail transactions involving goods and services, and working with business, professional and trade groups to encourage voluntary compliance with consumer regulations.

We are also reinforcing our regulatory efforts. Many new regulations have been adopted by the City Council for proprietary schools, moving companies, psychologists, uniform security guards and detective agencies and nursing homes. The Department of Economic Development has been reorganized and a new office of Special Operations set up especially for investigations and enforcement actions. Investigations are conducted of applicants and licensees; audits are done of money lenders, pawnbrokers, motor vehicle dealers, automobile financing and other such business operations; and sales contracts, accounting and other forms are approved to ensure against sharp business practices. An increase of $300,000 requested in the budget of the Corporation Counsel will complement administrative improvements already undertaken in that office to improve enforcement of city regulations. These changes include assigning an experienced trial attorney part-time to the Law Enforcement Division to supervise and monitor all cases from initiation of a complaint to final disposition, assigning another full time attorney to the staff and changing procedures to reduce administrative duties of attorneys and free them to devote more time to prosecutorial duties.

IMPROVED SERVICE DELIVERY

There have been many services and activities implemented over the years by all levels of government. Too often, these services have been fragmented and citizens have experienced a high degree of frustration in dealing with various arms of the government. The District government has been moving on a number of fronts to combat this problem.

In the area of health services, former single purpose health clinics are being converted into comprehensive neighborhood health centers so that a variety of services may be provided to clients instead of only immunization services, maternity and child health services and so on. At the same time, the ties between the neighborhood health centers and D.C. General Hospital are being improved so that a continuity of services can be developed.

The Department of Human Resources has established a "triage system" which refers patients to neighborhood centers close to their homes rather than continuing to see them at D. C. General Hospital once their immediate needs are taken care of. This is also having the effect of reducing waiting time at D. C. General.

Improving service delivery is the direct goal of the Service Area System established by executive order and operating under the direction of the Office of Community Services. This System essentially involves the phased adoption by agencies of identical service area boundaries and the establishment of communications and coordinating linkages for operations at the neighborhood level. This system is establishing an organizational vehicle through which agencies can plan together, work together, establish facilities and deliver services together. In this way, the District of Columbia can achieve the maximum program benefit for the people of the city.

ROLE OF THE POLICE OFFICER

The turmoil of national and urban issues have centered in the city and most particularly on the individual police officer who has the immediate responsibility when the time comes for insuring public safety and order. This is a great burden on the individual and it is of utmost importance that leadership and training be the finest possible. The Washington Police Force has responded most admirably and has gained national renown for its capacity to handle the many tension filled and emotional public demonstrations which have occurred here in the past few years.

Because of the increasing number of demonstrations, the 600 member CDU (Civil Disturbance Unit) has increased its sensitivity training, and its anti-sniper and anti-barricade efforts. A mobile command bus added in 1970 enables field commanders to coordinate unit movement and provides a field communication center. An important emphasis within our police force is community relations. The individual police officer must be able to relate to the local neighborhood he serves. Each man projects the image of the police within the community. Communication is a critical element here and I call the Committee's attention to the innovative program we have begun to provide officers with spanish language training. This program

aims to break down the language barrier between our growing spanish speaking population and the police officers to whom they must report their problems and request assistance. Another example of our police-community relations effort is the "Officer Friendly" program which was initiated in FY 1969 and continues to grow. Members of the police force visited over 85,000 school children in FY 1970, teaching them safety hints and working with them to show how the policeman stands by to help.

ECOLOGY

The quality of our environment is an issue which we are also beginning to face up to in a positive manner. Not until recently has our nation begun to realize the full impact of our needs in this area and how previous neglect and lack of concern has seriously endangered our ecological balance.

We are proposing major capital improvements in the fiscal 1972 budget to protect water quality in the Washington metropolitan region. The Blue Plains Water Pollution Control Plant will be expanded and upgraded in accordance with proceedings of the Potomac Enforcement Conference and adopted water quality standards. Local funding agreements and Federal grant assistance have been arranged so as to enable completion of this project by 1974. The FY 1972 request for the District's share of the project cost is $54.4 million. Additionally, $3.6 million is requested for the Upper Potomac Interceptor Relief Sewer and the Outfall Relief Sewer. These are the last two projects not yet underway to complete Project C, the comprehensive regional sewerage plan. This plan was developed in the 1950's, and envisioned an integrated sewerage system to form a protective barrier between the city and its wastes, and the major waterways which flow through the city, the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers and Rock Creek. Without completion of the system, raw sewage spills into the rivers, hampering achievement of our water quality goals and hindering future growth and development of the whole area. Approval of these three capital improvements is therefore very important.

MASS TRANSIT

In the area of transportation, extensive use of the private

automobile and increasing mobility has brought problems of congestion and pollution to our cities. The District's Highways and Traffic Department has a strong on-going program to facilitate the smooth flow of traffic using such means as traffic signals, one way streets, and constant evaluation to determine what bottlenecks are arising and how they might be eased. We recognize that more is required, however, and we are deeply committed to the development of mass transit.

The METRO system will not only improve our basic transportation problems but will also have many spill-over benefits in reducing air pollution, relieving parking problems, stimulating economic development, and enhancing the ability of residents of the whole region to take advantage of all the various social, economic, educational, commercial and employment opportunities available. The FY 1972 request is $38.3 million and is essential for maintaining the construction schedule. Thirty eight miles of subway are planned within the District. In fiscal 1971, construction contracts are being let for 16 miles and in 1972 plans are to contract another 20 miles.

As a complement to our primary emphasis on the subway system, we believe other means of encouraging mass transit use are extremely important. We are coordinating our effort to stimulate bus ridership, particularly for the commuter, with the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, to which we contribute financial support and on which representatives of the city government serve. The recently established express bus lanes on Shirley Highway were accomplished under the initiative of COG and our Highway Department is taking steps to insure that the rapid flow of bus traffic continues once it is in the city. Already we are seeing good results from this effort.

IMPORTANCE OF PLANNING AND FLEXIBILITY

I have reviewed these issues to indicate ways in which the District of Columbia government is responding to many of the new pressures and forces which are confronting our cities and our nation. As we build our capacity to deal with these matters, I believe that two concepts are important parts of tools for decisionmaking: planning and flexibility.

We are placing increasing importance on comprehensive planning; defining long-range objectives, examining alternatives to accomplish our objectives, improving information systems, and evaluating our effectiveness. In his earlier statement the Deputy Mayor reviewed for you how this analytical approach underlies our Planning-Programming-Budgeting-System, the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, and how we hope to further strengthen this effort with the requested Planning Office.

When we approach issues by defining our objectives and weighing the various alternatives available, a positive plan of action can be achieved. For example, the District of Columbia government has recently let a contract for developing a Master Plan for Higher Education. This study will not only examine the needs and demands for higher education, but also make recommendations for meeting these needs. It will define what kinds of programs are needed and how the colleges can cooperate and complement one another in alternative program offerings.

Implicit in broadening our approach at both the planning and the operational level is the "task oriented" look, which extends across department lines and looks at the job to be done, rather than who does the job. Our activities in the Model Cities area will illustrate how services can be accomplished by bringing together various departmental activities. A community street project is being developed in Shaw through a cooperative effort by Office of Community Services, the Sanitary Engineering, Highways and Traffic, and Fire Departments and the Office of Youth Opportunity Services A consumer program is operating through the efforts of the Department of Economic Development, other D.C. agencies and 3 community based organizations, United Planning Organization, Neighborhood Legal Services, and the NE Community Improvement Corporation.

It is also critical that we maintain flexibility in order to respond to changing needs and irrational forces as they arise. Our budget system must allow for this flexibility just as it must allow for more long range planning and programming to achieve basic objectives.

During the Senate hearings, much attention has been devoted by the Committee to specific line-items of Department budgets. Any focus on

line items should not obscure the fact that a budget plan is just this: a plan by which the public administrator seeks to accomplish a particular task. It is an expression of the resources required: men, supplies, motor vehicles, equipment or whatever. A budget is far more, however, than just an expression of "input." It must also be an expression of "output," focusing on what we are accomplishing with these resources, and looking at whether our programs are effective in meeting their objectives. If change in the line item budget plan is necessary to maximize our effectiveness, then the freedom to change must be available to us.

The Committee has requested a number of reports which will specifically indicate reasons for various changes in the budget plan. Reprogrammings are one means of such change. Reprogrammings do not represent new initiatives which are counter to the basic policies implicit in the approved budget; they do represent the important principle that the District government must have sufficient flexibility to meet emergency situations and particular requirements as they arise. Some examples from our report to the Committee will serve to illustrate this principle.

In 1970, $1 million was reprogrammed within the Department of Sanitary Engineering for operations of the Kenilworth and Oxon Hill Landfill programs through contractual services rather than hiring permanent District personnel. In FY 1971, resulting from an immediate need for space for our expanded court system, $326,000 was reprogrammed from the Superior Court to the Department of General Services for rental of the Potomac and Judiciary Buildings.

Temporary positions are sometimes included in the approved budget plan and sometimes they are not. The reasons for temporary positions vary; but in most cases, it relates to new workload requirements or to the need to compensate for regular personnel who are sick or otherwise on extended leave. Just as an example, the Model Cities program of storefront libraries and bookmobiles is an exciting new service to the people of the Model Neighborhood, but it created increased acquisition work for the libraries and this need was met through the establishment of a temporary position.

Personnel, as represented through the permanent authorized positions

displayed in the budget plan, is an obvious resource need and when vacancies occur, this can hinder the program or service involved. The Committee has been critical of the extent of vacancies in the District government. I would emphasize that the District's fiscal conditions of late bear a direct relationship to vacancy rates. New needs must be allowed for; in August 1970, a personnel freeze maintaining hundreds of vacancies was implemented in order to force a savings of between $4 and $5 million and finance unfunded salary increases, principally classified pay raises. This was the second of two job freezes we have initiated to meet our financial needs.

Finally, I would like to comment on the issue of motor vehicles. The motor vehicle is a tool of the job, just as is a secretary's typewriter, or a policeman's radio. Use of vehicles is directly related to carrying out the business of a government which has municipal, county and state level responsibilities. Motor vehicles are necessary to get city officials to the job they must do: inspection of buildings and housing units for code compliance, inspection of real property for assessment purposes; consultation by social workers with families and persons in need; field testing of swimming pools, rivers, streams and other water resources for pollution and quality control. The decentralized services and facilities of the District government require intra and interagency transport services. Buses and other vehicles are employed daily in programs which seek to expand opportunities of D.C. residents; the Recreation Department transports children out of inner city neighborhoods to museums, special events, national monuments, and park areas; the Youth Opportunity Services Office transports young people to jobs; the Schools utilize carryalls for handicapped children in their special education program.

To summarize what I have been saying, I would stress again that the budget plan is a representation of the tools, funds, manpower and equipment, which are required to operate programs and provide services. They are essential. Our budget requests are based on their essentiality and the best possible judgement at the time as to the proper allocation of resources. However, it is not possible to achieve a viable budget process or a responsive city government without a certain degree of latitude to move from a tightly con-

structed budget plan when necessitated by new or emergency conditions. This can be achieved within the reprogramming requirements as established by this Committee and I reaffirm the earlier statements by both Mr. Coppie and the Deputy Mayor that the District government is committed to meeting these requirements.

In this overview, I have spoken to the concept of responsiveness; how our organizational and budgetary concepts can support our capacity to respond to new and changing conditions and also, in some ways, how the District government is meeting some of the critical new issues confronting our nation. I must be quite frank and say that the constraints upon us are severe. Certainly the FY 1972 budget reflects the most serious constraint and that is the critical fiscal situation we face. Our costs are escalating far beyond our ability to support them. Our revenue base is limited despite some very encouraging and hopeful trends within our city's economy. We know the needs of our city and its people are not justly treated in this budget, and that there are many difficulties and problems which demand resolution. We appreciate your concern and your sincere dedication to participating with us in dealing with these issues.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Mayor, on behalf of the committee, I thank you for your very thoughtful presentation.

I note that the hour is now 5 minutes past 12. I intend to recess these hearings at 12:30 to resume at 2 o'clock again, at which time I hope you will be available for questioning.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Absolutely.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR PERCY

Senator INOUYE. I have been advised that my very distinguished colleague, the ranking Minority Member, Senator Percy, has a statement to make.

Senator PERCY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say at this time that consistent with my service on 14 other subcommittees and committees of the Senate, I have tried to be with you, Mr. Chairman, as much as I possibly could. I regret that it has not been more, but I think that I have been able to get a flavor and to get some depth of understanding for many of the problems.

COMPLIMENT ON EARLY HEARING

I would first like to say I believe it is a perfectly remarkable thing that we are completing these hearings today. This is the earliest completion date that I have been able to find in a decade. The only reason I cannot go beyond that is because I did not have time to check the record further.

I think it is a tribute to you, Mr. Chairman, and to your recognition that the witnesses that you have had from the city have something other to do than to testify before the Congress—that they have to run the city sometime.

Now, to get them over early enables them to get back and run the city and plan their affairs with the feeling that they have discharged their responsibilities fully to the people of the United States who are providing part of the budgetary funds.

I think we are very fortunate indeed to have as chairman of this committee, a man who has complemented the offices of the city, the appointed officials, by digging in and probing as deeply as he has.

I think there is nothing more discouraging to a budget director, a man who worked for a year to put a budget together, than to have someone take a superficial look at it. The depth he has probed has sometimes been a little embarrassing. He has revealed a few things that have required explanation, but I think this is in the nature of the process under which we are working, and I for one fully support every action he has taken and every query he has made.

I compliment the officers of the city who have testified sometimes in the spirit of a respondent and sometimes accepting punishment and admonition, also in good grace.

PARTICIPATION OF MR. AND MRS. WASHINGTON

I would like also Mr. Chairman, to say that in my 4½ years in residence in the District of Columbia, I have had personal occasion to observe the Mayor and Mrs. Washington on many, many occasions.

We have toured housing projects together, to see whether there is a better way for people to live. We have seen new innovations, we have talked to the residents of those houses, and they have moved into new programs, new housing, homeownership programs.

We have toured with the Senate Hunger Committee, going door-to-door. We have stood in food stamp lines and talked to people. I have seen the Mayor out at numerous occasions in the city when I have dropped in, whether it is a walk for the hungry, or a civic concert being given in the parks, or some other cultural activity. I am perfectly amazed at the many occasions the Mayor personally is there, and if he cannot be there, Mrs. Washington is there.

The time that they give to this city is just unbelievable. It means really we have a good team running the city, because someone has to be back tending the store when you are out at all of these public functions, which are so important. I think the visibility of the mayor has been critically important during these past 4 or 5 years of urban unrest. And the loss of sleep that the mayor has sustained, I think, has brought a good deal of calm to the city.

Also, I have observed among the embassies here—and they are important residents after all the best diplomatic representatives from almost every country in the world—nothing but fine comments about this city. I have seen the mayor many times after a long day's work—rather late, sometimes later, at a reception or dinner, but he always gets there when he has accepted that invitation.

FIELD OF CRIME

So I feel the mayor has done a remarkable job. In the area of crime, I was pleased to note the decline in the rate of increase and the fact that we have been able to level off the number of officers.

I would like to say to you, Mr. Mayor, from my own observations and discussions with scores of police officers under various and difficult conditions—riot conditions and situations of civil disturbances, I was out on the street with those men—I feel the force is comprised of a remarkable caliber of men. Yet I commend the Chairman for bringing before us a group of young men to let them get off their chest some of the dissatisfaction that they actually had with a system as it is set up. It was a remarkable thing to enable them to appear before this committee and say the things they did.

We received that criticism in the spirit in which it was intended—no matter how good a system is or how good a force is, you can always find ways to improve it. That panel was very useful.

FIELD OF EDUCATION

In the field of education, I am delighted that a master contract has been let for higher education. I think it is good that the budget, although it is a stringent budget, has been substantially increased for Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute. Again, the students panel that was brought here, not just the educators, but the students who were able to say what can be done to improve the quality of education, was a very good thing. In the field of narcotics, the toughest problems any of us face, the panel of experts which came to

educate us, tell us what they are doing, and give them a sense that someone cares about the role they are carrying on, was a fine thing.

WELFARE PROGRAM

How we will ever solve the welfare program, I don't know. It faces every city. Our welfare costs budgeted for the State of Illinois alone, this year was $1.1 billion. That is bigger than the whole state budget of a few years ago. We do not know how we are going to grapple with that problem. I hope this diligent group of city officials can help us, in the laboratory they provide to the Federal Government, find ways to reform our welfare.

We really almost have to scrap the system we have and start over. It has been rejected overwhelmingly by everyone, including welfare recipients. We have to find a way to reform it. The city of Washington can help in this respect.

BENEFIT OF ADVICE AND COUNSEL

I would hope also we would have the benefit of your advice and counsel in areas such as revenue sharing, and the reorganization of Federal Government. No mayor knows the Federal Government better than you do. You have to go through a maze trying to find the places to get funds. I am amazed at the number of agencies and bureaus and departments that have grants to the city. I hope you will finally resolve this in the four major functional departments so you do not have to deal with quite the complex that you have to deal with now in getting the assistance and help that you need.

VIEWS ON HOME RULE

I hope to support the efforts of the District of Columbia to have more home rule. I want to see voting representation in Congress, not just observers, and I think we should work toward that.

I hope Congress can get out of the role of being a duplicate city council. I think that the Chairman can provide fine guidance to us and to the Congress, and the Senate certainly has a great respect for his judgment. Now he has had a chance to see what function we serve as Senators; I hope he can recommend what can we do to get back to doing senatorial work and get out of the job of duplicating the work of the city council, serving in effect as a board of directors that oversees the whole operation. I think to cut out our work will be one of our primary recommendations and responsibilities.

FINANCIAL VIEWS

I hope the city will get an adequate tax base. I wholly support the reciprocal income tax. I think it is right in principle that people who work in the city and derive their income should pay a part of the cost of managing the city. Not as much possibily as those who live here, but certainly they ought to pay their share.

I share the chairman's realistic appraisal that this is not going to happen tomorrow; we have to provide all of the methods of financing

in the meantime. But we will give every bit of support we can to that principle.

I hope this city also will be placed on the same basis as other cities. It ought to have the power to issue tax-exempt bonds and not this backdoor supplementary payment arrangement made by the Federal Government to subsidize the bonds which have to be sold at premium rates, way above any other city in the United States.

CAPITAL BUDGET

Your capital budget, I think, is needed to build for the future.

I am very grateful not only for the time Deputy Mayor Watt has put in here, but also for the special dealings I have had in my office on subjects that I simply missed during the hearings or did not have enough information on. I think the future population projections I asked for during the next decade, were exceedingly helpful, particularly in helping us look ahead to the future of the transportation system to determine how we are going to move four million people around this metropolitan community.

I am satisfied that the plans are there, the subway and highway system, if we can just get funding and break all of these barriers down that have come in the way to impede progress in the future.

I hope we can find a way not only to clean up the burned out areas of the city, which are a disgrace to any city, but also look ahead to other areas, such as Georgetown, which is a historical part of the city. We have areas along the river there that are in need of future planning. I spent 2 hours yesterday going over architectural plans with the Commissioner of Fine Arts, and so forth, looking ahead to ways we can eliminate the blight, the visual blight, that we have in those areas, in order to preserve one of the most historical parts of the city.

So we have a lot of work ahead of us and I am very honored indeed to serve on this committee. I look forward, Mr. Chairman, to working with you in the markup of this budget next week.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Thank you very much.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Percy, I thank you for your very generous and kind remarks. I appreciate it very much, sir.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. MURPHY AS CORPORATION COUNSEL

Mr. Mayor, this is a very auspicious day. During your presentation, you announced the appointment of a very important member of your team. I think it might be good of you to introduce the gentleman to the Senate here.

Mayor WASHINGTON. I was hoping you might wish to do so. As announced earlier today, the appointment of Mr. Murphy as corporation counsel. Mr. Murphy has served in a number of capacities, including acting corporation counsel. For the past 14 years, his entire career has been in court or in the law. Highly regarded by his associates in the bar, he brings the experience, compassion, and understanding of the law, as well as other people.

It is my great pleasure, Mr. Chairman, to present him today.

Mr. MURPHY. Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Mayor, I would like to join you in congratulating Mr. Murphy on this appointment.

I am certain that with your appointment, we can look forward to some effective and efficient activities from the chief law enforcement officer.

(See article on p. 1741 in appendix.)

CONSIDERATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL BUDGET REQUEST

As you recall, in the first appearance before this committee, the Chair had indicated that it did not wish to consider the budget request of the corporation counsel until the counsel himself was appointed. Now that the gentleman has been appointed, may I assure you, Mr. Mayor, and Mr. Corporation Counsel, this committee will very seriously consider your budgetary request. It will be part of the markup.

Mr. MURPHY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. I am certain members of this committee join me in congratulating you.

Mr. MURPHY. Thank you, sir.

Senator PERCY. I certainly do and I am very happy this appointment has been made. Today is a good day to do it.

Mr. MURPHY. Thank you, sir.

INTRODUCTION OF MR. DUGAS

Mayor WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, if I might just have Mr. Dugas stand. I mentioned his name before. He is a dedicated member of my staff and many people are aware that informally he has served in very sensitive areas, some that Senator Percy has mentioned in connection with many operations of this city that have been very vital and very sensitive. I have asked him to join me as my general assistant in this assignment.

I would like for you to know this. He will be now far more active. I have formalized something I have been doing informally for a period of time.

Senator INOUYE. This is a very important day, isn't it? A day of promotions. Congratulations, Mr. Dugas.

Mayor WASHINGTON. A day of reckoning, too.

Senator INOUYE. We will be reconvening at 2 o'clock this afternoon. But before we do I notice a very distinguished visitor in our midst, a very honorable Representative, the Congressman from the State of New York, Jonathan Bingham.

Congressman Bingham.

STATEMENT OF HON. JONATHAN BINGHAM, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK

CAMPING OF VETERANS ON MALL

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to testify before this distinguished subcommittee, but I think the errand on which I came here, which was primarily to catch the mayor, would be of

interest to the subcommittee. It is a matter of urgency and as a matter of fact what I have to say supports I think, the mayor's plea for some flexibility in his appropriation request. I am here because I am concerned about the matter of the veterans who are camping on the Mall and who have been ordered to leave at 4:30 this afternoon. While I think the order by the Administration was a mistake—I do not know why they could not have been allowed to stay on the Mall—the fact is that the order has been issued and unless the Supreme Court this morning overrules the Chief Justice, they will be under, probably marshals will be there to get them off at 4:30 this afternoon.

I have talked to a number of these men and I am very impressed with them on the whole. They are very serious about their mission here and they have a lot of information of value to the Congress.

I think it would be a terrible shame if there were a confrontation there this afternoon. It really is an unimportant issue where they camp and they have indicated to me, those I have talked to, that they will leave if they have an alternate site to go to that is reasonably convenient.

ALTERNATE CAMPING SITES

I have been in touch with the Interior Department this morning. They recognize this, but they say that there is no national park that is under their control that is near the Capitol that would be available.

They have already suggested, I believe, to some of Mayor Washington's people, that there are possible sites under the control of the District, within 3 or 4 blocks of the Capitol. I know one school near South Capitol Street where some of us practiced our congressional baseball a few times. And there are only, I understand, about 250 men that are actually camping. So it is not a very large group.

It was my hope in coming here today to urge the mayor, and I am sure he would be sympathetic, to see whether we cannot provide some alternate site for these men to move to before there is a confrontation this afternoon at 4:30.

It was a matter of urgency and that is why I came in this rather unusual way.

COOPERATION OF MAYOR WASHINGTON

Mayor WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, as I pointed out, I can never tell from month to month what is required of me and I need some flexibility. I shall get with my good Congressman and see what I can do

Senator INOUYE. The point has been well taken, sir.

COMMENDATION TO CONGRESSMAN

Senator PERCY. I would like to say I concur completely. I met this morning with 10 of the veterans from Illinois, for about 45 minutes. And I must tell you they will be very embittered men if there is a confrontation. Some provision simply must be made and I commend you Congressman, for being here and mentioning it. I think it is very important indeed and I feel confident we can end this in some way.

Mayor WASHINGTON. This is not a new role for me, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. I am happy this committee was able to provide you the opportunity.

Mr. BINGHAM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate your courtesy.

Senator INOUYE. We will stand in recess until 2 this afternoon.

(Whereupon at 12:25 p.m., the subcommittee was recessed to reconvene at 2 p.m.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:10 O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1971)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF MAYOR WASHINGTON—Resumed

Senator INOUYE. The hearing will come to order.

I would like to resume the hearings this afternoon by asking the Mayor a few questions.

Mr. Mayor, first may I commend you for your very thoughtful statement.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Thank you, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I believe it presented the problems for this city with much clarity. However, I would wish further clarification on some of the matters involved.

SUPPORT OF RECIPROCAL INCOME TAX

In prefacing your statement, you quote the statements made by some of your colleagues in other cities, that this is a battle for survival, the sky is falling in, and words such as "unemployment," "deficit," "frustration," "futility," were descriptive of the city problems. We have here a budget approximating $1 billion and the financing plan calls for reciprocal income tax, which, if I read the President's message correctly, will not become part of the law of the land.

I feel that the President by his rather vague and indirect reference to your reciprocal income tax proposal has not provided you with sufficient support for passage through this Congress. As I indicated very early in these hearings, I have made a careful study among my colleagues, and I found that very few are willing to step forward and support this proposal.

The President in his message indicated that instead of violently slashing your budget, we should look for other sources of revenue. He did not mention what sources we should be looking at. Could you advise the committee as to what other sources may be available, sir?

ALTERNATE SOURCES OF REVENUE

Mayor WASHINGTON. Well, at this point, Mr. Chairman, I am not certain that we can identify all of the sources. We do have Mr. Ehrig here who may be of assistance. We have looked at a number of sources that may be available. All of them or practically all of them are regressive, in the form of taxes, as you have pointed out. Of course, it's something we are not at liberty to move, because the President has set the Federal payment, but that may be a substantial source in the event that this tax is not sustained. We believe that the tax should have its fullest opportunity to be heard. We feel that it is equitable and just, and yet you have very pointedly indicated the political nature of it and we are aware of that.

I think most of the other revenue possibilities that we see would be regressive and have a substantial dampening effect on the local economy and the vitality of the city. It is for that reason that we elected to try to stay with this.

I think if the time comes, of course, we would necessarily have to examine every contingency that is available. I think those remaining regressive taxes as in any jurisidiction would be the last we would want to turn to.

Senator INOUYE. I would hate to add anymore gloom to your gloom, but the President by pinpointing the dollar amount of the Federal payment would seem to indicate that he has set the limit. And if this is so, coupled with this vague reference to the reciprocal income tax, would indicate to me that we may have to in a few months face up to the fact that you will be short about $50 million, unless certain drastic courageous steps are taken.

USEFULNESS OF DRASTIC STEPS

In this budget we have disallowed requests for added educational opportunities for retarded children. We seem to have curtailed fire and sanitary facilities for the city. We have reduced funds for narcotic treatment. It might be well if we did something drastic, for example, how would you feel if the committee decided to place a freeze upon the 1,533 positions that have remained vacant for 6 months or more?

Mayor WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I think I would feel from where I sit very bad about that, because I think that we are faced with a selective process in terms of what those positions mean or what they may do to city services. I think to look to any bulk area like that and summarily act on it would not be in my opinion a very sound approach. We may get the dollars and lose in the long run.

Senator INOUYE. Then could you assist this committee in advising us as to what positions can be frozen?

Mayor WASHINGTON. Yes. Would you want me to submit that after we have carefully looked at it——

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mayor WASHINGTON. And not respond off the top of my head?

I think, as you have indicated, you wished us to work closely with you and you would like to see that we had an opportunity to participate in establishing priorities. And on that basis in any area, Mr. Chairman, that we can participate, we would like to do so, so that we can get a quality result.

CONSIDERATION OF IMPROVING ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Senator INOUYE. During the hearings, this week, a representative from the General Accounting Office indicated that this city has not had at any time an accounting system that was acceptable; that your principles, your standards and practices were woefully inadequate and below standard. And as a result, you have had inefficiency and practices which are costly and uneconomic. Can you assure this committee that measures will be taken with dispatch to correct this situation?

Mayor WASHINGTON. I think they not only have been—but this has been a long running situation with respect to GAO's actions here. I thought last year we satisfied them to a degree. And this year I understand they made some of the similar observations. I would like to certainly assure the committee that every effort, not only will be made, but is now being taken to take advantage of any comments they make, but also to take advantage of any corrections, any improvements that not only could but should be made.

As I indicated, Senator Proxmire before you was very much interested in this area. We went deeply into it and I thought last year we had relatively satisfied the situation, that we were moving rather rapidly into a kind of accounting, cost accounting, as well as evaluative procedures that would permit us to do that kind of evaluation and analysis. And that was really, Mr. Chairman, why we also went to the program budgeting as a feature that would be helpful. We took several steps to begin the executive management and the Budget Office, as a part of that process, came out with some of the recommendations.

CONTINUING GROWTH IN YEARLY DEBT

Senator INOUYE. I think it is absolutely essential, sir, that every step be taken to assure the taxpayers of this city and of this Nation, that our tax dollars are being well spent.

I would like to quote from the committee's 1971 report:

> How can an agency with virtually no population and perhaps a population decline and limited economic growth realistically sustain a yearly operating budget growth of 19 percent per year and incur yearly debt for capital improvements of 44 percent of its revenue base?

Incidentally for this coming year it will be 18.5 percent growth in operating budget and 41.9 percent of its revenue base for the capital improvement. So it appears that this growth is continuing.

In the 1971 report, it was requested that some projection be made and we have not seen any projection. Early in these hearings I requested again for some 5-year projection——

Mayor WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have Mr. Coppie speak to a part of that. But I would like very much to have the opportunity to speak to the first part of it.

As I analyzed—and in this documentary you will see some analysis—about eight major cities. This pattern, both for population and economic growth is practically universal and it relates from the things we have been talking about. No. 1, the character of your population has changed substantially. Whether or not you get population growth is not really the factor that causes the spiralling of needs. It relates more to the dependent nature of the population. As Senator Percy was pointing out, the welfare program, the movement of families that have their tax base into the suburbs.

The other part of the statement you mentioned is that it outgrows passing levels—for instance, we have been funding at a level far below the ability to even keep up and this accrues or accumulates over periods of 10 or 12 years. And what you find, as I mentioned in my earlier remarks, is a situation where everybody now cries for a coming

up to normal, or a coming up to equivocal positions, out of a neglect that has developed over 10, 20, 30 years. And the great expectations and the high hopes are not really measured against the funds that are available at any given time to do this.

SIMILAR PROBLEM OF CITIES

No; the problem that cities—and the real reason, I think we must face it, that all cities in the Nation, any size, are making statements such as I read is that the need of our cities do outdistance the revenues by such an extent and by virtue of the character of the population that they cannot keep up. This city is no different. This city is following a very similar pattern, and what we must do is try to create a base. We have competition with the suburbs, we have all of the factors that relate to the urban crisis, and I do not see any end to it until we really nationally, as well as locally, come to grip with the real problem.

Senator INOUYE. All right. I am well aware that population growth alone is not a factor because of the character of the population, as stated by you.

LEADERSHIP IN PROVIDING AUSTERITY IN EXPENDITURES

I was hoping that the city leadership could take some leadership in providing austerity in expenditures.

I started these hearings by nit-picking on automobiles. I would challenge you to discuss this matter with any constituent of yours in the District, and I doubt if any one of them will agree with you that 24 officials are entitled to have chauffeur-driven vehicles.

What I am trying to suggest to you is what other cities have done. When times are bad, why not insist that your important officials use motor pool cars? Why is it necessary to have nearly 200 drivers? Why is it necessary to have at this moment eight chauffeurs waiting for you out here? Why couldn't they have come in two cars?

Is it necessary for men to have bigger cars?

Why aren't your departments aggressively searching the possibility for surplus equipment and material? We are in the National Capital here, close to all of these sources—the Defense Department, the Agriculture Department—all of the other departments that have surpluses. I realize that our secretaries want brand new IBM typewriters and Remington typewriters, but I happen to know that the Defense Department for some reason gets rid of their typewriters that are 2 or 3 years old. Why can't they get some of them? Automobiles that are on surplus? They have desks, chairs, and in searching through your budget very few items are purchased from this area. I would suggest that maybe we can get a bargain, a real bargain by going to surplus.

CAR AND CHAUFFEUR SITUATION

Mayor WASHINGTON. Well, Mr. Chairman, you are well aware, as I have said to you, we have no problem with tightening our belt. I happen to know that—I do not really question you on the car situation. I think we are going to look at that as we told you, and apply whatever standards you may suggest or we may think feasible, and we would like to report on that.

But, Mr. Chairman, I have worked in cities and I know. I had in the Housing Authority in New York City 80 cars with drivers. I am not happy about that, but you say, you know, this is what I found when I went there.

Senator INOUYE. I notice Mayor Lindsay is cutting that out also.

EFFECT OF FREEZING POSITIONS

Mayor WASHINGTON. He is cutting 90,000 positions. But around the cities they vary in terms of what constituents want. I don't debate that. I am looking at my own situation. And what I say to you, sir, is this, that I have instigated two freezes that amounted to $11,000,000 in an 18-month period. I cut out a thousand jobs. This is the kind of initiative I have taken and I intend to take.

SURPLUS PROPERTY

You make a suggestion about surplus property. This is a good one. I do not think we have fully taken advantage of all of the opportunities there. I think it should be explored and we will explore it.

VARIOUS INITIATIVES

But what I want you to understand by this statement, is that these are aggressive measures that we have taken already. We are going to look at some more of them, and I think they amount to a rather substantial savings.

For instance, in the years 1970 to 1972, $46 million of costs have been absorbed by the District agencies. That was my initiative, sir, in trying to really get into the situation. Last year, the year before last, when I took a thousand jobs right out of the base, I knew that I was going to get the cry and I sustained it, because I thought it was right. We are moving in this area and I think your suggestion is good.

Senator INOUYE. Were a thousand people fired?

Mayor WASHINGTON. No; they were not fired. But a thousand positions were eliminated.

Senator INOUYE. A thousand positions requested. What I am suggesting is that——

Mayor WASHINGTON. No, sir. That was from our base.

FIRING EMPLOYEES

Senator INOUYE. You may have to fire some people.

Mayor WASHINGTON. This was from our base. Well, we may get to that. I don't know, for instance, any other city that I have even reported on as I talked to the mayors, who have really gone into a firing area. They have cut down on some of their services but they have not fired people. Now, we may get to that.

Senator INOUYE. Well, if the sky is falling, sir, I think something will have to be done to shore it up.

Mayor WASHINGTON. No question. I have no disagreement with you.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE CONCERNING LOST REVENUE DUE TO UNPAID PARKING TICKETS

Senator INOUYE. You should make every effort to legally squeeze out every last dollar that we can. For example, Miss Martha Angel had an article a couple of days ago in the Evening Star, which indicated that the Citizens Association of Georgetown had made a study which showed that the city has lost approximately $3½ to $4 million of potential revenue because of the failure to collect some half a million unpaid parking tickets. It appears that the city has been reluctant to authorize the proper agencies in this government to take necessary steps, such as impounding these cars to collect the fines.

When we are searching for $20,000 for clothes to give to kids so they can go to school, I would be really enticed by $3.5 million.

(See article on p. 1743 in Appendix.)

IMPOUNDING OUT OF STATE VEHICLES

Mayor WASHINGTON. I would, too, and if we could get Virginia and Maryland to agree to a reciprocal arrangement on which we could impound the cars, we could do just that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. You need a reciprocal agreement if the car is in your jurisdiction, from the Congress?

Mayor WASHINGTON. Sure.

Senator INOUYE. Do you?

Mayor WASHINGTON. I must check to see whether or not——

Senator INOUYE. Oh, no. If a car from Maryland is parked illegally in the city, you can impound it.

Mayor WASHINGTON. The problem is to find the car, not impound it. If you can find it, you can impound it. If the chairman was suggesting that we have our policemen stationed to find these cars that have been ticketed as they come into the city, and use that manpower in that way—I am not sure that you are suggesting that, Mr. Chairman.

In other words, if a person has 10 tickets and the car is in, if you can find the car you can impound it. Then you have the process to go through. I, too, agree that if we had a reciprocal arrangement, again like a reciprocal tax, there are many things that would fall, you know, without the administrative involvement.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT TO IMPOUND CARS

Senator INOUYE. I do not see where the reciprocal agreement is necessary. If we are not going to follow up, then we have wasted valuable time of a lot of police officers to issue a half million tickets. For example, I am certain you are aware that one of the public officials in this city was issued 88 tickets. He was exposed, but he did not pay anything for it.

Mayor WASHINGTON. I read about the case. I am not personally familiar with the case. Maybe Mr. Murphy can speak to it.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Murphy, do we need any reciprocal agreement of any State to impound the cars of any one of the citizens?

Mr. MURPHY. Not for impoundment as such, sir. For an effective enforcement of parking tickets, you would need some sort of reciprocal

agreement, whereby neighboring States would do what the District does with its residents who have delinquent tickets. We refuse to issue the tag for the next year until all past tickets have been cleared.

Impoundment would reach—as the Mayor indicated—those cars which happened to be found and for which tickets are outstanding. Now, in that case, to impound the car, in our view, would require legislation from Congress, because it is an unusual enforcement method. Right now the legal situation is that when one is charged with violating a parking regulation, we are authorized to issue a warrant for that person's arrest. We are not authorized to, in effect, attach personal property which is what we would be doing. This, in effect, would be the same as attaching a bank account or any other personal property the violator happened to have within the District of Columbia.

ILLEGALLY PARKED CARS: TOWED

Senator INOUYE. If I parked my car in a no parking zone, could you tow it away?

Mr. MURPHY. If you are illegally parked; yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. And I am expected to pay for the towing fee?

Mr. MURPHY. We presently do that for illegally parked cars.

Senator INOUYE. If you provide the police department with a list of those neighboring citizens who have failed to pay for five or more tickets, can't they have those cars towed away, also?

Mr. MURPHY. If they are parked illegally. If they are found in a situation where they are not in violation of the law——

Senator INOUYE. Do you need congressional legislation for this?

Mr. MURPHY. I think to actually attach the property, by way of impoundment, for the satisfaction of what constitutes an information which has been filed in the court, citing a violation of the traffic regulations or the parking regulations, I believe you would, sir.

DRAFTING LEGISLATION

Senator INOUYE. Will you assist this committee and especially this Senator, in drafting appropriate legislation?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I will introduce this forthwith.

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I will see to it that it at least passes the Senate.

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Very good. We would appreciate it.

Senator INOUYE. Because I have been advised by some of the cities I have been calling up that all of them have authority to impound for parking tickets. So if you will favor this committee by drafting this bill, it will be introduced.

Mr. MURPHY. We will have that before you promptly.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I might state you know this is also in the area of the reciprocal tax, so you will have difficulty from my neighbors, as you pointed out to me, about the reciprocal tax.

Senator INOUYE. As I indicated to you, I will try at least to have that bill voted up or down. I will do my best to see that.

Mayor WASHINGTON. We would appreciate that.

Senator INOUYE. But I am convinced that the political realities as of this moment have just about doomed that bill to failure.

Mayor WASHINGTON. All I am saying, Mr. Chairman, is that you are going to find many, many areas, just like this, which are beyond the political clout of this city. I am just pleased to see us go into this one, which is perhaps not as politically charged, but I think we will all learn from this how our neighboring jurisdictions react to reciprocity.

Senator INOUYE. Well, I have been advised by your Corporation Counsel that you do not need reciprocity as far as impounding legislation goes. We will have your bill, sir.

Mayor WASHINGTON. All right, fine.

LETTER TO MAYOR WASHINGTON FROM SENATOR INOUYE CONCERNING REPROGRAMING

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Mayor, I would like to place into the record, a letter which I just delivered to you, sir, dated April 21. I would like to have your response to this, if I may.

DEAR MAYOR WASHINGTON: The 1970 Senate Appropriations Committee Report on the District of Columbia restated the long-standing policy with reference to advice desired concerning their reprogramming actions. The understanding provides that this policy shall remain in effect until revised or cancelled in writing by the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee for the District of Columbia. This letter is authority to cancel this previous understanding as it has heretofore existed and been interpreted. The new Committee requirement for advice concerning reprogramming is as follows:

The Subcommittee desires that the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee for the District of Columbia be notified in writing a minimum of ten days prior to:

1. Reprogramming of any and all funds between program activities or projects within the District of Columbia budget;

2. Increased funding by reprogramming or reimbursement or increased staffing of any item or project for which funds have been denied or reduced in a regular or supplemental appropriation bill for the year in which the action is proposed;

3. Changes in concept or scope of Capital Outlay projects as authorized, regardless of the amount involved, with the exception of reprograming of Capital Outlay projects for which specific authorization is necessary, constructive consent may be implied if no objection has been raised by the Committee within ten calendar days after the submission of the notification or request.

INADEQUACY OF REPROGRAMING INFORMATION

Mr. Mayor, it has become increasingly clear that the committee's requirement for reprograming information is either inadequate or inadequately understood. It is for this reason that I have sent you this letter and asked for a report on reprograming of any and all amounts and any and all items. It is not my wish to deprive you of flexibility; that is not my wish, sir.

But I find it rather difficult when I see in the budget and in my inquiries discover that moneys which have been appropriated for personnel—this is a specific purpose—for staff people, being used for travel purposes. I see very little relationship between personnel and travel. But since the amount involved is less than $25,000, it is not reported to this committee. So, therefore, none of us are aware of it

unless and until we dig in. And when we do dig in, and inquire, as the record will indicate, I have had some of your Department heads sitting there telling me, "but, Mr. Chairman, you approved it." Because technically we did by that provision. Anything below $25,000, you go ahead.

Mr. Mayor, I would hate to be sitting here next year, if I am called upon to serve again, to be faced with witnesses telling me, "but, Mr. Chairman, you approved it." Therefore, if I am to bear some onus and serve as a scapegoat at times, I would like to know how these moneys are being reprogramed. All I am asking for is information.

FLEXIBILITY OF REPROGRAMING AUTHORITY

Mayor WASHINGTON. Well, I would like very much to have a chance to reply to this, Mr. Chairman, in some detail. As you say, I have just gotten a copy of it. I am distressed about the reprograming aspect in the sense that the very flexibility we have been talking about is, I think, severely limited here. And that is why I have got to look at it more carefully.

Senator INOUYE. It is not the intention of this committee to deny you this flexibility. We would just like to have the information before us so that if, in the judgment of this committee, we feel that the reprograming is atrocious, we will, accordingly, advise you.

EFFECT OF 10-DAY DEADLINE

Mayor WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, for instance, you were here when I was called out today. We have a problem of 10 buses to move a few hundred veterans——

Senator INOUYE. No objection to that, sir.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Yes, but I would have to give you 10 days in order to do it. And by that time, I am not sure we would have much to administer. All I am saying——

Senator INOUYE. You had better be assured this committee and this Chairman will be understanding of that.

Mayor WASHINGTON. I know, but you see, you are putting a—we may not be understood by some other member of the committee, all I am trying to do is get a focus on really what it is. For instance, are we talking about $200 or $300 items?

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman—maybe I will just offer this—that you have submitted to me—I would like very much to have the opportunity to reply and see if we do understand exactly what you are getting at.

Senator INOUYE. I would be very happy to discuss this.

Mayor WASHINGTON. I do not think you wish to get into the minutiae of administering $500 or $600 reprograming of small dimensions. You may, I don't know.

Senator INOUYE. You would be surprised. I would like to do so, as long as I am chairman of this committee.

Mayor WASHINGTON. This may be what I need to understand. And once I do, I think I can reply. But I cite you that kind of a situation to say that if this is it, I think what we are doing is severely——

Senator INOUYE. In fact, Mr. Mayor, with this requirement it might help you, because you, yourself, will know the type of reprograming that may be carried out in your department.

Mayor WASHINGTON. I think there are other ways to get at it, to limit it. I think people feel that way about it. But since I have just received this, I would like to make a full reply to you and for the record.

(The information follows:)

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

APR 28 1971

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations
for the District of Columbia
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have received your letter of April 21, 1971, setting out new requirements regarding the reprogramming of District of Columbia appropriations. As I have already indicated to you, I am deeply concerned about the concept and the effect of these new requirements.

On Wednesday, April 21, at the concluding session of Senate hearings on the fiscal 1972 Budget, I addressed this very issue. I most firmly reiterate those comments: That a budget plan is "a plan by which the public administrator seeks to accomplish a particular task... If change in the line item budget plan is necessary to maximize our effectiveness, then the freedom to change must be available to us... Reprogrammings are one means of such change. Reprogrammings do not represent new initiatives which are counter to the basic policies implicit in the approved budget; they do represent the important principle that the District Government must have sufficient flexibility to meet emergency situations and particular requirements as they arise."

Prior to December 1969, the District of Columbia followed a policy outlined in an October 12, 1961, letter from Commissioner Tobriner to Senator Rober C. Byrd, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations. This policy was that the Subcommittee would be informed of major changes within the appropriation, namely major transfers of funds between objects, programs and activities. I would stress that this left a high degree of discretion to the District government in budget execution. The definition of major changes was not explicit. A major change could have been either in terms of the program or the amount of monies involved, but this was left to the judgment of the District of Columbia.

In December 1969, the new policy adopted by the Committee in its Report on the FY 1970 Appropriations Act represented a significant difference. All reprogrammings in excess of $25,000 between programs and activities were to be reported to the Committee prior to the transfer of funds. For capital outlay, reprogrammings in excess of ten percent of the project's cost were required to be reported to the Committee.

I must point out that this more restrictive policy was imposed at the same time that the Congress was moving toward a posture of greater self determination for the District of Columbia in governmental policies and local affairs. Indeed, the heart of this movement was in the adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967. This reorganization established the single executive and nine-man City Council and transferred many of the functions formerly performed by Congress to the new city government.

Under the Reorganization Plan the Commissioner -- as the chief executive -- is ultimately responsible for managing the affairs of the City. The primary planning tool for the Executive in fulfilling this responsibility is the budget and budget execution. The Congress remains responsible, of course, for final enactment and approval of the budget plan as submitted by the President. However, it is critical that needs developing subsequent to final approval of the budget are not ignored or neglected. It is my concern that the new reprogramming requirements you have outlined would severely limit our capacity to respond to the varied and new needs and to the diversified day-to-day problems which constantly develop in the Nation's Capital City.

In a very practical sense, the requirements leave very little maneuverability to the city to meet the daily challenges and emergency situations which so often arise. Facing such situations as imminent strikes, demonstrations, protests, or civil disturbances, or personal health and social welfare problems, the ten day notification you require simply could not be honored if we are to react in a responsible manner. With reference to capital outlay items, reprogrammings within our ten percent limitation usually does not involve change of plans but is needed to accommodate inflationary cost increases and other minor cost changes.

A further practical problem would result from implementation of the requirements you have outlined. The scope of your requirements would mean the creation of additional administrative overhead and some duplication of responsibility.

As you know, because of the District's tight fiscal conditions over the past few years, operating agencies have had to absorb many higher costs and salary demands not adequately financed by appropriation amounts. This absorption requires shifts in funds, often between objects and sometimes between activities and/or programs. Unfortunately, we expect that we will continue to face this need. The nationwide trend for

American cities is for expenditure growth to rise at a greater rate than revenue growth. I would again say that to report all such changes from the original budget plan could be a difficult and perhaps counter productive effort.

During the Senate hearings the District of Columbia government stressed the fact that we are committed to carrying out the requirements of the reprogramming policies outlined in the December 1969 Report. We have been sensitive to the new policy and to the Congressional responsibilities in the area of reprogramming. Additionally, we have established a reporting system for enabling the operating agencies and the District Budget Office to fully comply with the Committee's policy. A copy of our directive to all agencies on the reporting of reprogrammings is attached for your information.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, I am concerned that the requirements outlined in your letter of April 21 would be severely restrictive, working against the efficient and responsive operation of the District government and running counter to a very important principle of greater self government for the District of Columbia. In view of this, I must request your reconsideration of the reprogramming policy outlined in the April 21 letter. I pledge that the District government will continue to implement the reprogramming requirements of the Committee as they are stated in the Fiscal Year 1970 report. Moreover, I shall forward to you on an annual post audit basis, those amounts budgeted and obligated for main objects of expenditure by agency. This information is currently developed within the District's central accounting system.

Because of the opportunity you have afforded me to reply to your April 21 letter, the District is continuing to report reprogrammings as outlined in the Fiscal Year 1970 Senate Report.

Your acceptance of my request will allow me to meet my responsibilities and thus place me in a position that I might be better able to help you to meet your responsibilities to the District of Columbia.

Sincerely yours,

Walter E. Washington
Commissioner

Memorandum ○ Government of the District of Columbia

TO: HEADS OF ALL AGENCIES

Department, Agency, Office: Executive Office Budget & Executive Management

FROM: Comer S. Coppie
Budget Officer, D. C.

Date: OCT 27 1970

SUBJECT: Policy on Reprogramming and/or Redirection

The following reporting system is hereby established for agencies in requesting Budget Office approval concerning reprogrammings and/or redirection of resources. These guidelines are established not only to enable the Budget Office to meet certain of its responsibilities but, where appropri to obtain approval from Congressional committees on the proposed actions.

For this purpose reprogramming is defined as the temporary shift of funds in excess of an annualized amount of $25,000 for a purpose other than that agreed to in the budget plan approved by the Congress.

Funds become available for reprogramming when (1) there is a willingness by an agency to shift from one purpose to another, or (2) funds are not used for the agreed purpose and thus become available for other purposes.

Major examples of operating reprogrammings are as follows:

1. Reorganizations.
2. Transfers between programs, activities, or objects of expenditures.
3. Funding or staffing of any projects for which funds have been denied or restricted in a regular or supplemental appropriation bill for the year in which the action is proposed.
4. Creation of new programs or substantial augmentation of existing programs.
5. Shifts of groups of employees between agencies or the creation of new groups of temporary positions and a description as to the source of funds from which they are financed.

Reprogramming as it relates to capital projects is defined as major changes in concept or scope of the capital outlay project or increases in cost of the project in excess of 10 percent of authorized cost.

Redirection is defined as a decision by an agency to change a program by reallocating base resources from an old program to a new program to meet changing needs. The redirection process is intended for significant program changes and is a permanent change affecting the current and subsequent years.

If an agency wishes to initiate reprogrammings or redirections, Budget Office approval must be obtained. The agency should forward the information as detailed on the attached exhibit to the Budget Office. This request in triplicate must be forwarded at least 30 days in advance of the proposed action. This is necessary to allow the Budget Office adequate timing if Congressional approval should be necessary.

Agencies do not have authority to implement the reprogramming or redirection request until written approval is received from the Budget Office. Notice of Budget Office action will be forthcoming within the 30-day period.

Questions regarding this memorandum should be directed to your budget analyst.

Attachment

Exhibit I

REPROGRAMMING FORMAT

Agency: _____

1. Type of Action Requested: (Check one)

☐ Reprogramming ☐ Redirection

2. Amount of funds to be reprogrammed:

3. Title of program to receive funds:

4. Title of program providing funds:

5. Use of funds: (Number and type of personnel, amount of personnel cost, amount of supplies and equipment cost, other expenditures)

_____

_____

6. Justification of reprogramming: (Include explanation of why funds are available in source program and why they are needed in receiving program)

_____

_____

_____

_____

Approval:

_____
Agency Head

_____
Date

Approval:

_____
Budget Officer, D. C.

_____
Date

Budget Office Comments:

MISUSING REPROGRAMINGS

Senator INOUYE. I bring this up because I notice in other committee reports, restrictions and prohibitions have been specifically noted in the committee reports. But yet under the guise of the reprograming method, the city has been able to overcome some of these prohibitions.

For example, you are not supposed to pay overtime for drivers but you reprogram from elsewhere and get the necessary funds. So I would be very happy to sit with you and your officials to discuss this letter.

Mayor WASHINGTON. I would think this would be proper.

Senator INOUYE. And finalize a program.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Very well.

Senator INOUYE. But I would hate to set a limit of $25,000, as heretofore set, because it becomes very tempting to very carefully schedule reprogramings for $24,999.

Mayor WASHINGTON. You are not suggesting that, are you Mr. Chairman?

Senator INOUYE. I want to be on your team, sir.

CLASSIFICATION OF REQUEST

Mayor WASHINGTON. I think we want to be on the same team and I would not want to have that kind of shenanigans going on. I only want to understand the degree to which you really want this in full. And I think we can discuss it and we shall then be able to provide just what you wish.

What I did not want to do, is at a time when you are talking self-determination with so many of your colleagues, find that in the proverbial kite-flying situation, we have to have the Congress look at problems, whether or not we fly kites and that sort of thing. I know this is not the area you would be going into. I just wish to understand. I have not had a chance to look at this.

SUPPORT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Mayor, as I stated time and time again, I am fully committed emotionally, politically, psychologically, and in every way possible to assist the people of the city of Washington in getting what they deserve and, that is, self-government. But as long as this scandalous situation exists, the denial of the people of their right, and as long as I am assigned this job, I feel that I must carry out my responsibilities. I must be in a position whereby I can advise my colleagues whether this budget is good or bad. And this is my only desire, to present as strong a case as possible for the city.

Mayor WASHINGTON. This I shall do.

Senator INOUYE. So that I will be able to answer any and all questions that may be posed by my colleagues.

TEAMWORK

Mayor WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, the only reason I raise it, we are on the same team and there has never been any question in my

mind about it. I just want to be sure that in that respect we both—you have your responsibilities and, obviously, I have some rather serious ones on a day-to-day basis. And for you really to be able to fully discharge yours, I have to be in a position to discharge mine, or else then there is no need for a team. We would just have chaos in the situation, of trying to function in a municipality that is as complex and difficult as this one. And you know, you have made perhaps the best statement on complexity that I have heard, on one of the channels, on your program, in talking about the uniqueness. And I need not belabor that.

All I am asking for is the kind of armroom that will permit me to do what I have to do. I realize you have your responsibilities, and I want to be a part of the team that moves together.

Senator INOUYE. Speaking of teamwork, in order to conform with the President's request for timely appropriation measures, I did, as you are well aware, try to rush this measure through. Although I assured you and the people here that this committee would listen to any and all statements that may be issued on any item here.

RESCHEDULING TO HAVE A TIMELY BILL

In order to have a timely bill, would it be possible for the city to revise its procedures of scheduling, so that this committee could say, begin consideration of a measure by February of next year?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, the problem on this is that we are faced with a situation that you are well aware of, where the budget is increasing at the rate of about 15 percent a year, in terms of uncontrollable or mandatory costs. Our revenue base is growing at the rate of around 5 percent. So, consequently, in any 1 fiscal year, we start with a deficiency situation, unlike any other agency in the Federal Government that comes before the Congress, and particularly the Appropriations Committees of the Congress, the District of Columbia has to fund every single expenditure in its budget.

So, consequently, we come before this committee with an appropriation request but we go before the District's Committee of the Congress for the revenue request.

Taking the last year as an example, the budget was appropriated in July. The revenue bill was not approved by the Congress until December and signed into law by the President on January 5.

The problem we were faced with in formulating the 1972 budget, then, was that it was virtually impossible to develop a full budget and related financial plan for the 1972 fiscal year until we knew just exactly where we were going to come out in 1971, in terms of our revenue program. It was pending before the Congress between March of 1970 and December of 1970.

That kind of time framework works against an effective timeliness in terms of formulation of the budget. Because once the Mayor has taken his final action, he presents it to the City Council, they have 30 days in which to review and act, and then there is a period of reconciliation and finally there is the ultimate submission by the President.

The complexity of the process works against the timeliness, I think, that you are calling for. So I do not think today we could say we would be prepared to make full presentation to this Committee

in February of 1972, consistent with what I think you want on the part of the District government.

Senator INOUYE. What about mid-March?

Mr. COPPIE. Well, Mr. Chairman, I think we started last year prior to the time the budget was transmitted by the President. I think based on the experience, the hearings have gone fairly well. I do not think they have gone as well as they would have, if the hearings would have been held subsequent to the final submission by the President.

This year, if there is early action on the part of the Congress and, particularly, the District committees of the Congress, as far as revenue, and the revenue can be coordinated with the appropriations bill—and this means some time within the next several months—I think we can move the formulation of the 1973 budget in a way to allow for it to be submitted by the President in January 1972. But it is going to require final action on the part of the Congress as far as revenue, by the summer of 1971, in order for us to stay in the time-frame to meet your highly desirable time schedule for 1973.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, it might be helpful if I might just add to that, we should have all of these sources that have to function with the budget, the value of the last 2 years, particularly this year, when you have been able to move expeditiously. I am speaking of the Bureau as well as anybody else that is involved in the process. Because I do believe the time factor you are getting to is a crucial one.

VIEWS ON AMENDMENT TO CAB CHARGE RATES

Senator INOUYE. I have a few questions that I was not able to inquire of your proper officials. If I may, I would like to ask you at this time. It is not a big item, but it is an item which is very important to your city cab drivers.

As you know, at the present time there is a restriction in the law, the appropriations law, which says almost specifically that cabs will have to charge rates according to zones and that meters cannot be used. The Chair at this moment, is inclined to amend this section by deleting it. What is your position, sir?

Mayor WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I have not studied this in depth. I would be favorable to the concept and would proceed, I take it, to move as we did——

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I think as Mr. Avery pointed out yesterday, the restriction in the appropriation language precludes even a study to determine whether a meter would be desirable. It has been the District's commitment that we should be authorized to at least have the study accomplished through the Transit Commission.

Senator INOUYE. Then the city is in favor of deleting the section, section 7, to be correct?

Mr. COPPIE. We are in favor of a study which would allow the determination to be made.

Senator INOUYE. In order to have the study, you would have to delete Section 7?

Mayor WASHINGTON. You have to modify it. It says the appropriation shall not be used, and then it goes on to the number of things included in the study. It would appear to me to modify, to eliminate it, that it would permit us to move ahead and get that done. I think it is a highly desirable thing to do.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, may I suggest this might be an appropriate item to consider as you look upon the transition of greater home rule, of authorizing the city council to legislate in this area?

VIEWS ON SEPARATING THE DISTRICT FROM FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM

Senator INOUYE. I am all in favor of that. And in the spirit of the transition as far as home rule, may I inquire into your views on the following proposition. There is no question that the city does have financial troubles. This has been the theme of the hearing—they have financial troubles. You are now tied in with the Federal Civil Service laws, the payrolls, and, as such, you are involved in a situation where Congress has mandated pay raises. Much of your mandatory increases involve salary increases. How would you feel with a proposal that the District of Columbia be separated from the Federal Civil Service System, thereby giving you the authority when times are bad to freeze pay raises, or at other times?

Mayor WASHINGTON. I think this is an item that I would have to look upon gravely in terms of creating a City Municipal Center. There are so many complexities when you get into it, involving police, fire, wage board, and regular, that little by little, we have chipped away at it. We have not taken the bold step of moving the whole scheme. It is really kind of a hornet's nest, when you begin to take one or the other pieces out.

I firmly believe in the long haul, however, Mr. Chairman, that a municipal service would best service the city for a number of reasons that relate basically to a local consideration rather than tying entirely into the Federal system. The problem is it has been in the Federal system so long it is encrusted, and you really have some difficulty.

Senator INOUYE. If you are going to have self-government here, there comes a day when you must divorce yourself, cut the umbilical cord.

Mayor WASHINGTON. It is a real question whether or not you are going to make that complete, absolute divorce, or a limited one. In some of these areas, because of the nature of how close they are situated I favor a municipal system. I have worked under a municipal system. I know its merits and its benefits. This is why I say I think there are a number of complexities. I don't think they are perhaps so engrained that they could not be extracated, but I do believe it is a problem that we know has a number of difficulties.

Senator INOUYE. I think this was brought up on the first day of our hearings when the charts were brought forth by Mr. Coppie. The first word that I saw was "mandatory" and it appeared to me that a change was justified. And if a change is justified, sir, can I prevail upon you for the services of appropriate officials in your office of Corporation Counsel or your Employment Personnel Office to draft appropriate

legislation that would give this City the power to set its scales, without reference to the Federal Civil Service System?

May WASHINGTON. We shall certainly do that, sir.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I think one point here that needs to be underscored is that if the motivation is self-determination for the District of Columbia in the area we are addressing ourselves to, then I think it is highly desirable. I think it needs to be made very clear, to be kept very much in mind, that the District Government, regardless of whether it is a part of the Federal Civil Service or not, still must be competitive in the job market as far as this area is concerned. I do not like to think of a situation that would remove us from the Federal Civil Service, in a way that would jeopardize the ability of the District Government to recruit and compete successfully for personnel in the Washington Metropolitan area.

SUBURBAN CITIES AND COUNTIES PAY SCALES

Senator INOUYE. Are the cities of Arlington, County of Montgomery, Prince Georges County, are their pay scales identical with the Federal Civil Service?

Mr. COPPIE. I really have not made a study. The one county I do know something about is Montgomery, but I do know they are competitive with the Federal Government.

Senator INOUYE. If you were given the authority, you could make it identical, if you wished to. What I am trying to suggest is when times are bad, the belt has to be tightened, you will have your opportunity to tighten your belt. Now, by being tied up with the Civil Service Commission——

Mayor WASHINGTON. That is what I think is the issue.

Senator INOUYE. You cannot tighten your belt because you come to the city and say this is mandatory.

VARIOUS FACTORS INVOLVED

Mr. COPPIE. I think we are saying we are in agreement, if the objective is one of self-determination. If the objective is one to in some way economize in the area of hiring, as far as our personnel are concerned, in a way that would jeopardize the District of Columbia's ability to retain competent personnel, I think the objective would be hard to explain.

Senator INOUYE. You have all of the flexibility you want. You can set your scales up or down. Isn't that what you want?

Mayor WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I am rather pleased with the suggestion. I think it is a little complicated to put the legislation together. I would not want you to expect that in a few weeks.

Senator INOUYE. I do not expect that.

Mayor WASHINGTON. I kind of look at it as a real challenge. We have looked at the matter and discussed it from time to time and we stopped short of going ahead and really putting the pieces together on the basis of a number of factors you run into, such as Mr. Coppie mentioned, competitiveness and all that. I think the real point that you are making appeals to me here and that is another area of self-determination that we may find, and in the meantime, we may find a little relief from mandatory. I think it is a challenge.

DATE FOR DRAFTING A BILL

Senator INOUYE. Would 30 days be sufficient to draft a bill, sir? Could you have your officials draft the bill within 30 days?

Mayor WASHINGTON. I would like to get back to you, Mr. Chairman, to see just how much is involved. We will let you know within a day exactly how soon we think we can do this. There will be some complication, as you know, with Federal funds.

COOPERATION OF MAYOR'S STAFF DURING HEARINGS

Senator INOUYE. Well, Mr. Mayor, I think the hour is now approaching and I wish to once again thank you for the cooperation I have received and extend thanks to you and your staff people for the help I received.

If I may single out two men who have been understanding in their help, the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Watt, and your Budget Officer, Mr. Coppie. They have been almost indispensable. In fact, I have become so accustomed to seeing them, that I might become lonesome next week.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Call me, Mr. Chairman. I may be very anxious to have a retreat.

Senator INOUYE. We anticipate beginning our preliminary markup consideration some time next week, at which time I hope I may be able to call upon you and your officials to assist us.

Mayor WASHINGTON. We will, sir.

Senator INOUYE. We hope that we can come up with some picture of what the budget should look like on the Senate side. I say within the very near future.

Mayor WASHINGTON. I appreciate, Mr. Chairman, all of the diligence and all of the concern. As we have indicated to each other, I think from the beginning we both wanted to come out in a place which best serves the citizens. And whatever the process of getting to that may be, I want you to know that that is where I want to be. I regard what you have done as a great, great service and I just enjoy being a part of the team. I want to thank you so much for your services.

Senator INOUYE. For a number of years annual appropriation acts have incorporated by reference the limitations and legislative provisions contained in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act of 1961. I question that we should year after year perpetuate this often obscure means of expressing the will of Congress. It has been recommended to me, and I am carefully considering recommending to the committee, that the first sentence of section 14 in the 1971 biii be stricken and that any provisions that are timely and necessary be restated in the 1972 bill. To this end, it would be helpful if the District of Columbia government would provide this committee and perhaps the House committee with a listing of those provisions of the 1961 act which it believes should be restated and brought forward into the 1972 bill. Can this information be provided for the hearing record?

(The information follows:)

Memorandum • Government of the District of Columbia

Department, Agency, Office: Executive Office Budget & Executive Management

TO: Mr. William H. Jordan, Jr.
Staff Assistant
Subcommittee on Appropriations
United States Senate

FROM: Comer S. Coppie
Budget Officer

Date: APR 27 1971

SUBJECT: Section 14, 1971 Appropriations Act

This memorandum indicates the implications of eliminating Section 14 from the Fiscal Year 1972 Appropriations Act. Serious consideration was given to this action by the Budget Office before the President's Budget was transmitted to the Congress containing that Section. It was determined that in view of the complexities involved, and in view of the parallel movement to secure the proper legislative authority for items concerned, the Budget Office would not recommend changes at this time. This is, of course, still an option for the Senate Committee.

As you know, Section 14 carries forward (and, in some cases, amends) legislative provisions contained in the Fiscal Year 1961 Appropriations Act. The Congress first included this section in the Fiscal Year 1962 Appropriations Act in an effort to simplify and reduce the language provisions of the annual bills. We have examined each language item of the Fiscal Year 1961 Act to determine whether it is still necessary and relevant to District of Columbia operations, whether there is sufficient legislative authority for the provision, and whether there still is a need for the language item in the Appropriations Act. Wherever there was still a need for the provision and there was insufficient legislative authority for it, we have included the item in our 1971 Legislative Program. The Administrative Improvements Act contains all such items, whether in Section 14 or in other sections of the Fiscal Year 1972 Appropriations bill. This proposed legislation is imminently due to go to the Office of Management and Budget for transmission to the Congress.

Should Section 14 be eliminated from the Fiscal Year 1972 Act, we strongly recommend that those itmes which are still necessary be included in the 1972 bill as new, explicit language provisions. The items affected are (the language quoted below is from the Fiscal Year 1961 Act, with changes as necessitated by reorganizations and amendments in the Fiscal Year 1971 Act):

1. for "general advertising in newspapers (including the District of Columbia Register) and legal periodicals in the District of Columbia but not elsewhere, unless the need for advertising outside the District of Columbia shall have been specifically approved by the Commissioner, including notices of public hearings, publication of orders and regulations, tax and school notices and notices of changes in regulations" (General Operating Expenses).

2. for "expenses in case of emergency, such as riot, pestilence, public insanitary conditions, flood, fire, or storm, and for expenses of investigations" (General Operating Expenses).

3. for "administrative expenses, workmen's compensation, to be transferred to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation for administration of the law providing compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain employments in the District of Columbia" (General Operating Expenses).

4. Provided "That this appropriation shall be available for advertising, for not more than once a week, for two weeks in the regular issue of one newspaper published in the District of Columbia, the list of all taxes on real property, water charges, sanitary sewer service charges, and all special assessments, together with penalities and costs, in arrears, the cost of such advertising to be reimbursed to the general fund by a charge to be fixed annually by the Commissioner for each lot or piece of property advertised" (General Operating Expenses).

5. for "subsistence supplies for pupils enrolled in classes for crippled children" (Education).

6. for "transportation of children attending schools or classes established for severely handicapped pupils" (Education).

7. Provided "That the compensation for summer school personnel may be charged to the appropriation for the fiscal year in which the pay periods end" (Education).

8. for "expenses of attendance, without loss of pay or time, at pistol matches, including entrance fees" (Public Safety).

9. (Appropriation amount), of which amount $200,000 "shall be exclusively available for expenditure by the Chief of Police for prevention and detection of crime under his certificate approved by the Commissioner and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended" (Public Safety).

10. for "compensation of convalescent patients to be employed in essential work and as an aid to their rehabilitation at rates and under conditions to be determined by the Commissioner (but nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as conferring employee status on patients whose services are so utilized" (Human Resources).

11. for "not to exceed $1,000 for financial assistance for needy patients as determined by the Superintendent of Glenn Dale Hospital at rates established by the Commissioner" (Human Resources).

12. for "not to exceed $1,200 for fire prevention and protective services rendered to Glenn Dale Hospital under conditions to be determined by the Commissioner" (Human Resources).

13. for "subsistence of interns" (Public Safety and Human Resources).

14. "identifying, pursuing, recapturing (including rewards therefore), and returning to institutions, escaped inmates and parole and conditional-release violators" (Public Safety).

15. for "burial of indigent residents of the District of Columbia" (Human Resources).

16. for "subsistence in lieu of salary for employment of persons for the purpose of securing training and experience in their future vocations" (Human Resources).

17. Provided "That all apportionments of appropriations for the use of the Department of General Services in payment of personal services, retirement costs of persons employed on construction work, and other expenses provided for by said appropriations shall be based on an amount not exceeding 10 per centum of appropriations for such construction projects and appropriations specifically made in this Act for the preparation of plans and specifications shall be deducted from any allowances authorized under this paragraph: Provided further, that reimbursements may be made to this fund from appropriations contained in this Act for services rendered other activities of the District government without reference to fiscal-year limitations on such appropriations: Provided further, That this fund shall be available for advance planning subject to subsequent reimbursement from funds loaned by the Housing and Home Finance Agency under the provisions of the Act of October 13, 1949 (63 Stat. 841)." (General Operating Expenses)

18. Provided "That this appropriation shall not be available for collecting ashes or miscellaneous refuse from hotels and places of business, or from any building connected group of buildings operated as a rooming, boarding, or lodging house having a total of more than twenty-five rooms" (Sanitary Engineering).

19. for "acquisition by gift, exchange, purchase, or condemnation of supplementary land" (Capital Outlay, Washington Aqueduct).

20. for "expenses of the Human Relations Commission" (General Operating Expenses).

Additionally, there are other language items contained in the Fiscal Year 1961 Act which are required due to the provisions of the substantive law which authorizes the expenditures. In these cases, basic law requires that language specifically be included in the appropriations Act. This substantive law relates to the hiring of consultants (5 U.S. Code 3109), payment of dues to organizations (5 U.S. Code 83), advance payments of moneys (31 U.S. Code 829) and travel allowances (5 U.S. Code 837).

These items include:

1. for "aid in support of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws" (General Operating Expenses).

2. for "District government employees' compensation which shall be available for the advance payment of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third party cases" (General Operating Expenses).

3. for "affiliation with the National Safety Council Inc." (General Operating Expenses).

4. for "services of experts and consultants as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. Code 55a), but at rates not exceeding $50 per diem plus travel expenses for such individuals" (Education).

5. for "allowances for privately owned automobiles used by deputy chiefs and inspectors in the performance of official duties at $480 per annum for each automobile" (Public Safety).

6. for "compensation of civilian trial board members of the Metropolitan Police Department and the Fire Department at rates to be fixed by the Commissioner" (Public Safety).

7. for "fees to physicians under contracts to be made by the Director of the Department of Human Resources and approved by the Commissioner" (Human Resources).

8. for "compensation of consulting physicians and veterinarians at rates to be fixed by the Commissioner" (Human Resources).

9. Provided "That employees using privately-owned automobiles for the transportation of indigent persons or the placing of children may be reimbursed as authorized by the Act of June 9, 1949 (63 Stat. 166), but not to exceed $900 for any one individual" (Human Resources).

10. Provided "That this appropriation and the appropriation 'Operating Expenses, Department of Highways and Traffic' shall be available for the employment of engineering or other professional services by contract or otherwise, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil service and classification laws, and section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. Code 55a), and for engineering and incidental expenses" (Capital Outlay).

11. Provided "That this appropriation and the appropriation 'Operating Expenses, Department of Sanitary Engineering' shall be available for the employment of engineering or other professional services by contract or otherwise, and for engineering and incidental expenses" (Capital Outlay).

12. for "services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S. Code 55a) but at rates for individual consultants not in excess of $75 per diem" (Capital Outlay, Washington Aqueduct).

We have provided, in parentheses, for each item the pertinent appropriation.

(The following letter from Deputy Mayor Graham W. Watt, dated April 16, 1971, concerning disability retirements of District policemen and firemen, and referred to on page 424, will be inserted in the record at this point:)

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman
District of Columbia Appropriations
Subcommittee
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

At the hearing of your Subcommittee on March 24, 1971, you requested a report concerning disability retirements of District policemen and firemen.

Retirements for duty-related disability have, for the past several years, represented the greatest proportion of Police and Fire retirements. With the exception of 1970, they have been on a continual increase since 1963, the first full calendar year following enactment of Public Law 87-857, approved October 23, 1962.

The "Aggravation Clause"

P. L. 87-857 amended subsection (g) of the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 4-521 et seq.) by adding the paragraph commonly referred to as the "aggravation clause" (D. C. Code, sec. 4-527(2)). Prior to the enactment of this amendment, service-related disability retirements were authorized only in cases where the disabling injury or disease resulted exclusively from the performance of duty. The "aggravation clause" created an additional category of service-connected disability. It enables a policeman or fireman to retire for disability if the proximate cause of the injury incurred or disease contracted is doubtful, or is shown to be other than in the performance of duty, and such injury or disease is so aggravated by the performance of duty as to disable the individual for further service.

In 1961 there were 77 service-related disability retirements; in 1962, there were 52. Following passage of the "aggravation clause," such retirements increased as follows from 1963 through 1969:

Year	No. of Duty-Related Disability Retirements
1963	86
1964	96
1965	125
1966	183
1967	212
1968	244
1969	268

The number dropped to 180 in 1970, which experienced a reduction from 1969 of 105 retirement cases considered. This reduction can be attributed chiefly to tighter administration with respect to potential disability retirement cases.

Whereas service-connected disability retirements accounted for 43.3 percent of all retirements in 1962, they climbed to 66.2 percent of all retirements in 1963 and to 94.7 percent by 1969. In 1970, the proportion also dropped to 90.9 percent.

Precedent-Setting Court Decisions

Administration of the disability retirement provisions of the Police and Fire Retirement Act is greatly influenced by the courts. Several precedent-setting judgments have been handed down over the years in connection with appeals from decisions retiring policemen and firemen for non-service-connected disabilities.

In Hyde v. Tobriner (1964), Blohm v. Tobriner (1965), Lynch v. Tobriner (1965) Monica v. Tobriner (1966) and Wingo v. Washington (1968), the courts ruled as follows:

1. Evidence in officers' retirement cases must be viewed in a light more favorable to the applicant seeking relief than in the usual type of civil action, in consideration of the humane purpose of retirement laws. (Hyde)

2. Public policy requires that the disability pension provisions of the D. C. Code be construed liberally. (Lynch)

3. Policemen must of necessity engage in hazardous work as part of their regular duties, and Congress has amply manifested a distaste for the resolution of doubts against them in the administration of laws passed for their protection. (Blohm)

4. Where the Police Department initiates proceedings to retire an officer against his will for a disability which is alleged to be unrelated to his official service, evidence of such lack of connection should clearly preponderate and be substantial and persuasive. (Blohm)

5. Any retirement, under the D. C. statute setting up machinery for the retirement of policemen for disability, may be considered as inherently involuntary in nature, to the extent that disability is ordinarily not desired. (Monica)

6. The Government's conclusion that a police officer's disabling condition is not related to his service must not only be supported by substantial and persuasive evidence, it must also be supported by findings setting forth the material facts. (Wingo)

7. The requisite findings must be enough to indicate that consideration was given to any claims of fact put forward

> by an officer in a case where those claims have at least some appearance of reasonableness and substantiality. (Wingo)

These decisions have had the effect of placing the burden of proof that a disabling condition was not incurred in or aggravated by the performance of duty on the District. In cases involving chronic back strain, heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, arthritis, severe depressive reaction or paranoia, for example, it frequently is extremely difficult to clearly relate the cause or aggravation to performance of duty; yet, equally difficult to support a contrary judgment with substantial and persuasive evidence. In such cases, which represent a fair proportion of disability retirements, the precedents require a decision favorable to the employee. The Wingo ruling, as a matter of fact, resulted in the remand of twenty-one appeal cases for reconsideration by the Police and Firemen's Retirement and Relief Board, which initially acts on Police and Fire retirement cases. They had been pending before the Board of Appeals and Review, the final administrative authority for appeals from Retirement Board decisions. Of the twenty cases completed to date, eight, or 40 percent, were reversed in favor of service-connected disability retirement.

Police and Firemen's Retirement and Relief Board

As noted above, the Police and Firemen's Retirement and Relief Board considers and makes determinations regarding applications or recommendations for retirementof policemen and firemen. At scheduled hearings, the Retirement Board decides the question of disability and whether or not such disability is service-connected. Decisions are based on medical records and testimony presented by the Board of Police and Fire Surgeons; the testimony of the individual whose case is being considered and other witnesses; incident reports and other pertinent information.

The Retirement Board is comprised of five members--the D. C. Personnel Officer, who acts as chairman, the Police and Fire Chiefs, the Corporation Counsel and the Director of Public Health (Health Services Administration). They are represented by designated alternates at Board hearings. The serving members, after hearing each case, deliberate and vote, with the majority view prevailing. Not all disability cases result in duty-related retirements. Each year, there are cases in which the disability is found not to have been incurred in or aggravated by the performance of duty or in which the individual is determined not to be disabled. In addition, there are cases that are returned to the Board of Police and Fire Surgeons for additional information, taken under advisement or in which action is deferred. These types of cases, for instance, accounted for 17.0 percent of all disability cases heard in 1969; 16.7 percent in 1970.

Police and Fire Retirement Practices in Other Jurisdictions

The District appears to share much in common with other large cities across the country, as well as the suburban jurisdictions in the Washington Metropolitan Area, with respect to Police and Fire retirement practices. As reported by 23 cities over 500,000 population and the six local communities in our 1970 Police Compensation Survey (copy attached), a police officer may be retired for the following types of disability in nineteen or more of the large cities and all six of the local jurisdictions:

1. Disability due to injury received or disease contracted in the performance of duty.

2. Disability due to injury received or disease contracted other than in the performance of duty.

3. Disability due to aggravation by duty of an injury received or disease contracted in the performance of duty.

4. Disability due to aggravation by duty of an injury or disease contracted other than in the performance of duty.

In a survey of Police and Fire disability retirement administration practices conducted in 1968 (copy attached), we found that fifteen of the seventeen other large cities responding and three of the six suburban jurisdictions use a retirement board to administer the disability retirement of policemen and firemen. The board size most often cited was seven among the large cities and five in the suburban jurisdictions. Although composition of the boards varies, the District's board make-up is typical by comparison.

We are currently in the process of obtaining additional comparative information regarding Police and Fire disability retirement practices and will make our findings available to you as soon as the data are received and compiled.

The factors contributing to the high proportion of duty-related Police and Fire disability retirements in the District belie the allegations in the press that widespread abuse is the reason for it. These allegations not only are unsupported by facts, they constitute an affront to the responsible officials who conscientiously administer the retirement law within the framework of Congressional intent and legal precedent and to the policemen and firemen for whose benefit and protection the law was enacted.

I hope this report will be helpful to your understanding of the operation of the Police and Fire retirement system in the District. If I can be of further assistance in this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

Attachments

(Attachments are retained in files of Committee.)

(There will be inserted in the record at this point the following letter from Assistant to the Commissioner Graham W. Watt, dated April 19, 1971, with regard to lapsed projects:)

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

APR 19 1971

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations
for the District of Columbia
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The purpose of this letter is to identify lasped projects in accordance with the Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriations Act. As you know, this general provision in the Act requires that all funds which have been appropriated for capital projects would expire after two years of the date of appropriations unless obligated in whole or in part prior to the date of appropriations (P. L. 91-337).

It should be pointed out that since this legislation the Office of Budget and Executive Management has initiated and developed a computerized Monthly Report for Capital Improvements Projects. This report will show the monthly status of all authorized projects by appropriation amounts, first fiscal year, reprogramming actions, obligations, disbursements, unliquidated and unobligated balances.

We have prepared a special report concerning the unobligated amounts for all capital projects not completed. Upon completion and confirmation of our monthly report, which should be completed in approximately two months, we will also identify those completed projects with unliquidated and unobligated balances.

The following are identified as lapsed projects as of this date:

Project Number	Project Title	First F. Y.	Authority	Unobligated
10-194	New Elementary School, 42th and Anacostia Place, N. E.	68	$141,000	$141,000
10-291	New Elementary School No. 2, Ft. Lincoln	69	400,000	400,000
10-292	New Jr. High School, Ft. Lincoln	69	660,000	660,000

Project Number	Project Title	First F. Y.	Authority	Unobligated
11-29	Branch Library, Ft. Lincoln	69	71,000	71,000
12-125	Park - Playground, Ft. Lincoln	69	25,000	25,000
14-26	Fire Station, Ft. Lincoln	69	45,000	45,000
16-2	Neighborhood Center, Ft. Lincoln	69	200,000	200,000
28-50	South Capitol Street, South Capitol Bridge to D. C.	68	50,000	50,000
28-24	Main Avenue at 14th Street	66	80,000	80,000
28-518	R Street, N.W., North Capitol Street to Rhode Island Avenue	62	95,000	95,000

The funds for the Fort Lincoln project have remained unobligated because of the continued uncertainty over the Department of Housing and Urban Development's funding for the project. However, in January 1970, a consortium consisting of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation and Building Systems, International, Inc. were selected with the Department of Housing and Urban Development's concurrence to prepare a feasibility study and development proposal for Fort Lincoln. A development proposal is expected to be submitted to the District Government and the Department of Housing and Urban Development early this summer, at which time HUD has promised a decision on the project.

Assuming an early favorable HUD response concerning Fort Lincoln by the fall of this year, the District should be in a position to develop and submit to the Congress a definite schedule of capital improvements needed for Fort Lincoln.

Sincerely yours,

Graham W. Watt
Assistant to the Commissioner

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

Senator INOUYE. This is a great city, sir. As I have stated many times, I would like to be on the team to make this a better city. And with that in mind, I would like to adjourn the hearings.

(Whereupon, at 3:10 p.m., Wednesday, April 21, the subcommittee was recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

APPENDIX I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUDGET ESTIMATES AS SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESS APRIL 19, 1971

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OPERATING EXPENSES
FISCAL YEAR 1972

	Mayor's 1972 recommendation		Council's 1972 recommendation		1972 estimate as transmitted by President	
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount
OPERATING EXPENSES						
General Operating Expenses:						
Office of the Commissioner	20	$641.4	20	$574.0	20	$616.4
City Council	38	520.1	38	491.7	38	520.1
Executive Office:						
Office of the Secretariat	28	603.4	28	584.3	28	603.4
Office of Public Affairs	6	106.9	6	100.1	6	106.9
Office of Budget and Executive Management	103	1,917.9	103	1,801.0	103	1,917.9
Personnel Office	43	837.9	43	793.3	43	837.9
Office of Community Services	10	216.4	10	205.0	10	216.4
Office of Civil Defense	13	247.1	13	236.7	13	247.1
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis 2/	17	239.9	17	217.3	17	239.9
Employees' Disability, Unemployment and Workmen's Compensation 3/	-------	2,911.5	-------	2,911.5	-------	2,911.5
Planning Office	12	100.0	12	100.0	12	100.0
Total, Executive Office	232	7,181.0	232	6,949.2	232	7,181.0
Department of Finance and Revenue	680	9,508.5	680	8,819.4	680	9,508.5
Corporation Counsel	185	2,855.8	206	2,581.4	206	3,155.8
Department of General Services	593	14,273.2	593	12,609.6	593	14,314.2
Department of Economic Development	560	7,388.4	560	7,037.8	560	7,388.4
Public Library	601	6,780.0	601	6,430.4	601	6,780.0
Other Independent Offices and Agencies:						
Assistant to the Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services	30	1,982.6	30	1,963.7	30	1,982.6
Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Programs	10	222.4	10	213.5	10	222.4
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	27	374.1	27	361.3	27	374.1
Board of Parole	27	385.4	27	294.2	27	385.4
Office of the Coroner	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Department of Insurance	24	422.2	24	408.8	24	422.2
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board	41	614.7	41	510.0	41	614.7
Recorder of Deeds	71	685.0	71	648.0	71	685.0
Public Service Commission	28	457.7	28	432.1	28	457.7

	Mayor's 1972 recommendation		Council's 1972 recommendation		1972 estimate as transmitted by President	
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount
Other Independent Offices and Agencies (con't.) :						
Zoning Office	14	$220.7	14	$206.9	14	$220.7
Board of Appeals and Review	6	85.7	6	59.4	6	85.7
Human Relations Commission	39	598.8	39	515.7	39	598.8
Board of Elections	7	414.0	7	409.3	7	414.0
Office of the Surveyor	41	382.0	41	361.0	41	382.0
Commission on the Arts	2	30.0	2	30.0	2	30.0
Commission on the Status of Women	2	25.0.	2	25.0	2	25.0
Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	2	135.8	2	----------	2	135.8
Total, Other Independent Offices and Agencies	371	7,036.1	371	6,438.9	371	7,036.1
Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies:						
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	-------	160.0	------	155.0	------	160.0
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission	-------	126.4	------	113.3	------	126.4
Total, Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies	-------	286.4	------	268.3	------	286.4
Miscellaneous Contributions:						
Redevelopment Land Agency	-------	6.0	------	6.0	------	6.0
D.C. Apprenticeship Council	-------	5.0	------	5.0	------	5.0
School Transit Subsidy	-------	2,594.3	------	212.3	------	212.3
Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau	-------	252.0	------	233.0	------	252.0
Total, Miscellaneous Contributions	-------	2,857.3	------	456.3	------	475.3
Total, General Operating Expenses	3,280	59,328.2	3,301	52,657.0	3,301	57,262.2
Public Safety:						
Metropolitan Police	6,187	93,107.7	6,187	92,605.3	6,187	93,107.7
Fire Department	1,533	29,965.5	1,533	29,264.9	1,533	29,965.5
Courts:						
Appeals	50	1,192.0	50	1,192.0	50	1,192.0

	Mayor's 1972 recommendation		Council's 1972 recommendation		1972 estimate as transmitted by President	
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount
Public Safety: (con't.)						
Courts:						
Superior Court 4/	1,018	$17,949.6	1,018	$17,949.6	1,018	$17,949.6
U.S. Courts	-------	5,823.5	-------	5,823.5	-------	5,823.5
Public Defender Service 5/	131	1,848.8	131	998.1	131	1,848.8
Bail Agency	44	520.1	44	167.9	44	520.1
Total, Courts	1,243	27,334.0	1,243	26,131.1	1,243	27,334.0
Department of Corrections	1,597	23,487.4	1,597	22,462.4	1,597	23,487.4
National Guard	20	282.5	20	269.7	20	282.5
Total, Public Safety	10,580	174,177.1	10,580	170,733.4	10,580	174,177.1
Education:						
Public Schools	10,476	144,011.1	10,600	145,140.4	10,600	146,111.1
D.C. Teachers College	202	3,334.4	202	3,323.3	202	3,334.4
Federal City College	1,083	20,216.3	1,083	15,283.2	1,083	20,216.3
Washington Technical Institute	499	8,895.7	499	6,707.2	499	8,895.7
Total, Education	12,260	176,457.5	12,384	170,454.1	12,384	178,557.5
Recreation:						
Recreation Department	840	12,790.4	843	12,241.4	843	12,826.4
Human Resources:						
Office of the Director, Human Resources	79	1,706.4	79	1,616.0	79	1,676.4
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	286	1,249.8	286	1,060.9	286	1,249.8
Community Health Services Administration	1,414	20,751.9	1,401	19,503.4	1,401	20,562.6
Social Services Administration	4,452	97,728.3	4,452	95,889.1	4,452	97,978.3
Veterans' Affairs Administration	12	154.2	15	176.2	15	184.2
Narcotics Treatment Administration	58	2,810.5	58	3,016.2	58	3,060.5
Hospitals and Medical Care Administration	2,838	47,162.3	2,850	46,045.2	2,850	47,672.6

	Mayor's 1972 recommendation		Council's 1972 recommendation		1972 estimate as transmitted by President	
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount
Human Resources: (con't.)						
Mental Health Administration	721	$34,090.2	721	$33,517.0	721	$34,113.4
Chief Medical Examiner	29	463.9	29	362.9	29	463.9
Total, Human Resources	9,889	206,117.5	9,891	201,186.9	9,891	206,961.7
Highways and Traffic:						
Department of Highways and Traffic	1,647	17,179.9	1,647	16,753.4	1,647	17,179.9
Motor Vehicles	255	3,851.4	255	3,704.8	255	3,851.4
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	14	327.2	14	301.4	14	327.2
Total, Highways and Traffic	1,916	21,358.5	1,916	20,759.6	1,916	21,358.5
Sanitary Engineering:						
Department of Sanitary Engineering	3,574	36,535.8	3,438	34,515.3	3,438	35,617.8
Washington Aqueduct	341	5,082.1	341	4,862.0	341	5,082.1
Total, Sanitary Engineering	3,915	41,617.9	3,779	39,377.3	3,779	40,699.9
Settlement of claims and suits	------	----------	------	----------	------	----------
Repayment of loans and interest	------	23,573.7	------	23,573.7	------	23,573.7
Grand total, operating expenses	42,680	715,420.8	42,694	690,983.4	42,694	715,417.0

1/Includes first supplemental.
2/Appropriated as portion of Office of the Corporation Counsel.
3/Appropriated as portion of Personnel Office
4/Formerly Court of General Sessions, Juvenile Court and Tax Court.
5/Formerly Legal Aid Society.

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 7/13/70)

Date of Preparation March 6, 1971

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Fund ALL

Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1972	Program Estimate FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	Estimate Beyond Program Period
		GENERAL FUND									
		Public Schools	151,818.8	55,073.4	74,943.0	21,154.0	996.4				
		Public Library	4,983.1	229.0	2,474.0	309.1	1,691.0	280.0			
		Department of Recreation	20,430.0	2,509.7	9,085.9	7,256.0	1,578.4				
		Police Department	7,554.8	2,100.0	5,304.8	150.0					
		Fire Department	4,172.7	1,811.0	1,620.7	750.0	10.0				
		Economic Development	220.0	.....	220.0						
		Federal City College	18,749.8	14,975.3	3,532.5	242.0					
		Washington Technical Institute	3,280.0	900.0	2,380.0						
		D. C. Teachers College	1,257.7	82.5	1,150.2	25.0					
		Human Resources	26,702.3	831.0	21,293.3	4,578.0					
		Department of Corrections	35,748.5	1,126.9	3,296.5	27,925.1	3,400.0				
		Department of General Services	71,027.7	7,608.0	8,713.2	54,596.5	55.0	55.0			
		Total, Public Building Construction	345,945.4	87,246.8	134,014.1	116,985.7	7,730.8	335.0			
		Highways & Traffic	1,157.0	.....	1,157.0						
		Sanitary Engineering	34,320.0	13,435.0	13,685.0	4,200.0	3,000.0				
		W.M.A.T.A.	219,500.0	85,471.0	38,308.0	32,738.0	24,636.0	16,970.0	12,775.0	693.0	7,000.0
		D. C. Obligations	1,192.2	.....	1,192.2						
		Total, GENERAL FUND	602,114.6	186,152.8	188,356.3	153,923.7	35,366.8	17,305.0	12,775.0	693.0	7,000.0

Agency

For each project indicate preliminary survey (PS), site (S), construction services (CS), construction (C), & equipment (E) after each requested amount.

Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1972	Program Estimate FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	Estimate Beyond Program Period
		HIGHWAY FUND									
		Highways & Traffic	14,932.0	4,884.0	4,793.0	3,205.0	1,600.0	450.0			
		SANITARY SEWAGE WORKS FUND									
		Sanitary Engineering	115,369.0	39,779.0	48,910.0	60.0	228.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	15,742.0
		METROPOLITAN AREA SANITARY SEWAGE WORKS FUND									
		Sanitary Engineering	.....	.....	10,200.0						
		WATER FUND									
		Sanitary Engineering	28,446.0	5,301.0	7,270.0	5,242.0	1,790.0	1,740.0	1,740.0	1,740.0	3,623.0
		Washington Aqueduct	20,985.0	1,490.0	2,295.0	7,670.0	1,350.0	720.0	2,350.0	5,110.0	
		Total, WATER FUND	49,431.0	6,791.0	9,565.0	12,912.0	3,140.0	2,460.0	4,090.0	6,850.0	3,623.0
		Grand Total, Capital Improvements - ALL FUNDS	781,846.6	237,606.8	261,824.3	170,100.7	40,334.8	20,365.0	17,015.0	7,693.0	27,274.0

Agency _____

For each project indicate preliminary survey (PS), site (S), construction services (CS), construction (C), & equipment (E) after each requested amount.

APPENDIX II

STATISTICAL DATA AND CHARTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SUMMARY COST OF
PUBLIC INFORMATION FUNCTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1971

Agency	Personnel Compensation	Personnel Benefits	Other Related Costs	Total
General Operating Expenses:				
Office of the Commissioner	$	$	$	$ .....
City Council	18,353.00	1,468.00	.....	19,821.00
Executive Office:				
Office of the Secretariat	109,287.00	8,741.00	.....	118,028.00
Office of Public Affairs	91,104.00	7,288.32	.....	98,392.32
Office of Budget and Executive Management	.....	.....	.....	.....
Personnel Office	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of Community Services	27,655.00	2,295.00	4,450.00	34,400.00
Office of Civil Defense	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Executive Office	228,046.00	18,324.32	4,450.00	250,820.32
Department of Finance and Revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corporation Counsel	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of General Services	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Economic Development	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Library	18,353.00	1,523.00	.....	19,876.00
Other Independent Office and Agencies:				
Assistant to the Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Programs	15,141.00	1,256.00	.....	16,397.00
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	18,034.00	1,442.00	.....	19,476.00
Board of Parole	.....	.....	.....	.....

Office of the Coroner	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Insurance	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recorder of Deeds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Service Commission	9,788.80	902.52	.....	10,691.32
Zoning Office	55,314.00	4,307.00	4,074.00	63,695.00
Board of Appeals and Review	.....	.....	.....	.....
Human Relations Commission	15,541.00	1,290.00	300.00	17,131.00
Board of Elections	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of the Surveyor	44,039.00	3,520.00	.....	47,559.00
Commission on the Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission on the Status of Women	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Other Independent Offices and Agencies	157,857.80	12,717.52	4,374.00	174,949.32
Total, General Operating Expenses	422,609.80	34,032.84	8,824.00	465,466.64
Public Safety:				
Metropolitan Police	107,049.00	5,276.59	65.00	112,390.59
Fire Department	46,450.00	1,340.04	225.00	48,015.04
Courts:				
Appeals	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior Court	38,161.00	3,167.00	.....	41,328.00
U.S. Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Defender Service	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bail Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Courts	191,660.00	9,783.63	290.00	201,733.63
Department of Corrections	17,761.00	1,474.00	780.00	20,015.00
National Guard	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Public Safety	209,421.00	11,257.63	1,070.00	221,748.63

Education:				
Public Schools	55,103.00	5,511.00	28,050.00	88,664.00
D.C. Teachers College	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal City College	67,384.00	7,559.00	.....	74,943.00
Washington Technical Institute	35,847.00	6,444.00	600.00	42,891.00
Total, Education	158,334.00	19,514.00	28,650.00	206,498.00
Recreation:				
Recreation Department	34,498.00	2,846.00	5,000.00	42,344.00
Human Resources:				
Office of the Director, Human Resources	497,539.00	41,299.00	15,722.00	554,560.00
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	21,550.00	1,789.00	7,002.00	30,341.00
Health Services Administration	1/	1/	1/	1/
Social Services Administration	59,048.00	4,901.00	2,050.00	65,999.00
Veterans Affairs Administration	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narcotics Treatment Administration	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total, Human Resources	578,137.00	47,989.00	24,774.00	650,900.00
Highways and Traffic:				
Department of Highways and Traffic	16,042.00	1,331.00	21,200.00	38,573.00
Motor Vehicles	46,968.00	3,641.00	1,000.00	51,609.00
Motor Vehicle Parking	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Highways and Traffic	63,010.00	4,972.00	22,200.00	90,182.00
Sanitary Engineering:				
Department of Sanitary Engineering	404,538.00	37,644.00	50,000.00	492,182.00
Washington Aqueduct	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Sanitary Engineering	404,538.00	37,644.00	50,000.00	492,182.00
GRAND TOTAL	1,870,547.80	158,255.47	140,518.00	2,169,321.27

OBEM
3/1/71

1/ Included in totals of Office of the Director, Human Resources

58-979 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 48

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ASSIGNMENT OF CHAUFFEURS AND DRIVERS FOR PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES

Based on the information furnished by the heads of District departments and agencies, it appears that passenger vehicles assignments can be classified as follows:

1.	Drivers and vehicles assigned to individuals	23
2.	Drivers and vehicles assigned to organizations primarily for the purpose of transporting personnel	85
3.	Drivers and vehicles assigned to organizations primarily for mail and messenger service	51
4.	Vehicles assigned to individuals	183
5.	Vehicles assigned to organizations	151
		493

There follows a listing of drivers assigned to individuals and to individual departments and organizations of the District of Columbia:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS WHO HAVE A VEHICLE AND A
DRIVER ASSIGNED TO THEIR OFFICE
- BASED ON GAO REPORT

	NAME	DRIVER'S TITLE	SALARY
General Operating Expenses:			
Deputy Commissioner	C. Mance, Jr.		$ 7,758
Chairman of City Council	M. Waters		7,758
Vice Chairman of City Council	Jerome Hackney		7,758
Executive Office:			
Director of Civil Defense	Gerald Edelen		7,051
Director of Finance and Revenue	Arthur Wade		7,858
Director of General Services	Thomas O. Battle		7,342
Other Independent Offices and Agencies:			
Recorder of Deeds	Earl Miller		7,342
Public Safety:			
Chief of Police	Gregory Brewer		6,444
Education:			
Superintendent, Public Schools	Danny Thompson		8,759
Vice Superintendent, Public Schools	Virgil Neff		8,324
Head of Federal City College	Willis Belle		8,562
President Washington Technical Institute	Jasper E. Mills		7,051
Recreation:			
Director of Department of Recreation	Charles Thompson		7,052
Human Resources:			
Director of Department of Human Resources	Willie Hines		8,051
Director of Vocational Rehabilitation	James J. Henson		7,342 1/
Commissioner of Mental Health	Robert Rhone		7,758

1/20% of these funds are District, 80% is Federal Support.

Director of Community Health Services	George Harrison		$ 8,758
Director of Social Services Administration	John Malloy		7,342
Director of Mental Health	Eddie Butler		7,550
Highways and Traffic:			
Director Department of Highways & Traffic.	L. Gilbert		8,216
Asst. Dir. Dept. of Highways and Traffic..	Hollis Caison		7,342
Sanitary and Engineering:			
Dir. Dept. of Sanitary Engineering	Raymond Evans		7,051
Total ..... (22)			168,469
General Operating Expenses:			
City Council ..... (1)	Alvin Baltimore		5,508
Executive Office:			
Office of the Secretariat ..... (2)	Lucius Braxton		7,051
	William D. Holland		6,202
Civil Defense ..... (1)	Alfred Gussom		7,051
Corporation Counsel ..... (3)	Wallace N. Hawkins		7,342
	James T. Lewis		7,342
	Charles P. Lomax		7,051
Department of Finance and Revenue ... (6)	William Griffin		7,342
	Joseph Walker		7,342
	Jackie Matthews		7,051
	Benjamin Brown		7,342
	William Peterson		7,342
	Milton Douglass		7,342
Public Library ..... (2)	Charles T. Sanderson		7,800
	James Moris		7,600
Public Safety:			
Department of Corrections ..... (1)	O. S. Russell		4,897
Education:			
Public Schools/Station Wagons ..... (35)	Clifton Aukward		7,467
	Thomas Hodges		7,467
	Samuel Spruvel		7,467
	Walter Holt		7,458
	Nathaniel Curtis		7,467

	Ceasor Staley		7,467
	Charles Green		7,467
	Arthur Rouliac		7,467
	Earl Dudley		7,467
	Clevand Kelly		7,467
	Charles Blalock		7,758
	James Dyson		7,758
	Anastatius Beasly		7,467
	Walter Smith		7,467
	Milton Adams		7,467
	William Meniefield		7,467
	Nathaniel Grooms		7,176
	Samuel Spruell		7,467
	Hennie Brown		7,758
	James Green		7,467
	Henry Taylor		7,467
	James Wooten		7,176
	Harry Pressley		7,176
	Richard Williams		7,467
	Charles Rich		7,467
	George Duren		7,758
	Alfred Williams		7,176
	Robert Ward		7,467
	David Wade		7,467
	Thomas Bolden		7,176
	Horace Gyant		7,758
	Kenneth Archer		7,758
	Claude Smith		7,758
	Ralph Ray		7,758
	(Driver) 1/	Reading Specialists	(,000)
a) Food Services ..... (1)	Curmiton Wyrck		7,767
b) Board of Education ..... (2)	Calvin Moore		6,9[illegible]
	Gerald Broussard		7,0[illegible]
c) Dept. of Buildings and Grounds.. (1)	James Maye		7,0[illegible]
d) Dept. of Federal Programs..... (1)	Edward Jenkins		6,938
Parks and Recreation:			
Recreation Department ..... (1)	Henry Maner		7,052

1/ There are 11 station wagons whose drivers may be anyone of 153 reading specialists who are licensed to drive those vehicles.

Highways and Traffic:			
Dept. of Highways and Traffic			
a) Pool Service ..... (5)	Alexander Jones		7,342
	James W. Flood		7,342
	Joseph Brown		7,467
	Bernard Jackson		7,758
	Issac Reed		8,216
b) Station Wagon/Shuttle Service... (2)	Dewey Hopkins		8,216
	M. Croom		8,653
Human Resources:			
Department of Human Resources ..... (16)	John Mitchell		8,216
	Charles Butler		8,216
	Eugene Green		7,967
	John Oxley		7,967
	Ellison Ray		8,216
	James Person		7,904
	Noah Carter		7,176
	Oliver Douglas		7,904
	Linwood Brock		8,216
	Roger Hooper		8,216
Department of Human Resources.....	Paul Watkins		8,216
	Clarence Bennett		7,904
	Elijah Duhart		7,176
	Raymond Scott		4,305
	Phillip Brandon		9,297
	Cedro Marcelli		8,216
Social Services .....(1)	Paul J. Randell		7,342
Sanitary Engineering:			
Department of Sanitary & Engineering..(4)	O. B. Davis		7,342
	Alonzo Boyd		7,342
	Samuel Miller		7,342
	Clarence Fels		7,342
Total .....(85)			87,005
General Operating Expenses:			
Executive Office:			
Office of Budget and Executive Management .....(1)	Position Vacant		6,760

Other Independent Offices and Agencies:		
Human Relations Commission .....(1)	Luther E. Glenn	4,897
Finance and Revenue .....(3)	Various-unassigned	5,892
	" "	5,892
	" "	5,892
Department of General Services .....(2)	Thomas Mar	4,897
	Eddie Oates	6,823
Department of Economic Development...(4)	R. G. Duke	5,524
	A. M. Redd	4,897
	R. P. Duckett	5,524
	J. D. Watson	8,868
Education:		
Public Schools.....(7)	Aldophos Horne	7,176
	Nelson Dove	7,467
	Harold Abney	7,758
	Roland Waters	7,467
	Chester Whitman	7,467
	David Worthen	7,467
	Edward Jenkins	6,938
Washington Technical Institute .....(1)	Roy S. Plummer	7,051
Federal City College .....(1)	John Kelly	6,552
Parks and Recreation:		
Department of Recreation.....(1)	Edward Smith	7,052
Human Resources:		
Social Services Administration .....(8)	Various Messengers	5,223
	" "	5,223
	" "	5,223
	" "	5,223
	" "	5,223
	" "	5,223
	Theodore Adams	7,051
	Mutiple Drivers	Aver. WG-7
Vocational Rehabilitation Admin.....(2)	Herbert A. Brown Jr	6,760 1/
	James Gilchrist	6,760 1/

1/ 20% of these are District,
80% is Federal support

Community Health Services Admin.....(11)	Charles Hawkins	5,247
	Donald Cole	6,320
	Samuel McKinney	7,529
	Harry Smith	6,604
	John Mitchell	5,212
	Larry Williams	7,055
	Louis Wells	7,681
	James Andrews	7,467
	Gilbert White	6,778
	Robert Sharpe	5,853
	Eugene Lott	8,216
Highways and Traffic:		
Department of Highways & Traffic.....(1)	Vacant Pos.-Temp.	
	Elbert Mack, Jr.	6,510
Department of Motor Vehicles.....(2)	William Murphy	7,052
	Moses Thomas	7,343
Sanitary and Engineering:		
Department of Sanitary & Engineering (5)	John Lee	7,342
	Silas Townsend	7,758
	Paul Townsend	7,758
	Stanles Bennett	6,760
	Edward Butler	6,760
Total .....(50)		323,415

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SUMMARY
COSTS OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971

	Personnel Compensation	Personnel Benefits	Other Related Costs	Total
General Operating Expenses:				
Office of the Commissioner	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....
City Council	.....	.....	.....	.....
Executive Office:				
Office of the Secretariat	19,716	1,577	.....	21,293
Office of Public Affairs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of Budget and Executive Management	545,420	45,171	20,161	610,752
Personnel Office	9,105	728	314	10,147
Office of Community Services	36,227	3,007	3,000	42,234

Office of Civil Defense	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Total, Executive Office	610,469	50,483	23,475	684,426
Department of Finance and Revenue	78,114	6,483	400	84,997
Corporation Counsel	15,243	1,261	100	16,604
Department of General Services	15,541	1,321	.....	16,862
Department of Economic Development	146,902	10,304	4,180	161,386
Public Library	27,362	2,271	.....	29,633
Other Independent Offices and Agencies:				
Assistant to the Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Programs	32,679	2,712	124	35,515
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	71,689	5,734	.....	77,423
Board of Parole	14,422	1,153	.....	15,575
Office of the Coroner	10,470	51	.....	10,521
Department of Insurance	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board	4,607	382	.....	4,989
Recorder of Deeds	8,685	755	.....	9,440
Public Service Commission	2,414	402	.....	2,816
Zoning Office	38,531	2,367	4,089	44,987
Board of Appeals and Review	.....	.....	.....	.....
Human Relations Commission	13,611	1,089	.....	14,700
Board of Elections	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of the Surveyor	11,866	950	.....	12,816
Total, Other Independent Offices and Agencies	208,974	15,595	4,213	228,782
Total, General Operating Expenses	1,102,604	87,718	32,368	1,222,690
Public Safety:				
Metropolitan Police	364,860	21,875	3,930	390,665
Fire Department	70,487	5,850	500	76,837
Courts:				
Court of Appeals	15,040	1,240	.....	16,280
Superior Court	77,830	6,451	.....	84,281
U. S. Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Defender Service	.....	.....	.....	.....

Bail Agency	51,000	4,600	.....	55,600
Total, Courts	143,870	12,291	.....	156,161
Department of Corrections	30,015	2,489	1,300	33,804
National Guard	9,275	769	.....	10,044
Total, Public Safety	618,507	43,274	5,730	667,511
Education:				
Public Schools	224,600	18,220	20,800	263,620
D. C. Teachers College	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal City College	86,784	8,321	.....	95,105
Washington Technical Institute	63,349	8,534	800	72,683
Total, Education	374,733	35,075	21,600	431,408
Recreation:				
Department of Recreation	40,786	3,467	500	44,753
Human Resources:				
Office of the Director, Department of Human Resources	511,156	42,427	9,802	563,385
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	69,523	5,770	5,598	80,891
Health Services Administration				1/
Social Services Administration	340,953	28,240	8,785	377,978
Veterans' Affairs Administration	5,006	415	.....	5,421
Narcotics Treatment Administration				1/
Total, Human Resources	926,638	76,852	24,185	1,027,675
Highways and Traffic:				
Department of Highways and Traffic	67,652	5,615	400	73,667
Motor Vehicles	48,136	3,851	600	52,587
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	3,890	323	550	4,763
Total, Highways and Traffic	119,678	9,789	1,550	131,017
Sanitary Engineering:				
Department of Sanitary Engineering	197,609	18,380	1,735	217,724
Washington Aqueduct	48,124	4,428	.....	52,552
Total, Sanitary Engineering	245,733	22,808	1,735	270,276
GRAND TOTAL	3,428,679	278,983	87,668	3,795,330

1/ Included under total for Office of the Director, Department of Human Resources

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT
ANALYSIS OF POSITIONS VACANT
FOR A PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS OR MORE
AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1971

Agency	Vacant in F.Y. 1969 or Before	Vacant in F.Y. 70	Vacant in F.Y. 71	Total Vacant
Secretariat	1	1	...	2
Public Affairs Office	...	1	...	1
Office of Budget and Executive Management	...	1	...	1
Department of Finance and Revenue	...	10	...	10
Corporation Counsel	...	6	1	7
Department of General Services	...	6	3	9
Department of Economic Development	2	15	7	24
Public Library	...	...	4	4
Assistant to the Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services	...	2	1	3
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	...	1	...	1
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board	...	...	1	1
Public Service Commission	1	...	...	1
Metropolitan Police Department	2	12	5	19
Fire Department	1	12	5	18
Superior Court	...	2	1	3
Department of Corrections	...	32	5	37
Public Schools	3	24	160	187
Federal City College	...	...	2	2
Department of Recreation	...	1	2	3
Department of Human Resources	50	533	193	776 1/
Department of Highways and Traffic	140	121	31	292 2/
Department of Motor Vehicles	1	1	2	4
Department of Sanitary Engineering	2	60	62	124
Washington Aqueduct	...	1	3	4
Total	203	842	488 3/	1,533

1/ Fifty positions are inactive in fiscal year 1971. These positions will be activated in fiscal year 1972 pending receipt of Federal funds in the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

200 positions to be filled for staffing of the new District Training School upon completion.

367 positions frozen as a result of budget cuts needed to fund salary increases. Funds to be restored in fiscal year 1972 budget request.

24	dental positions - Community Health Program
60	positions - Neighborhood Health Center
78	positions - D. C. Village
25	positions - Youth Group Homes
180	positions - agency wide
367	

2/ These positions will be filled once the Highway Program impasses are resolved. Their funding is related to the Capital Improvements Budget.

3/ Many of these positions were funded for only four months in the fiscal year 1971 budget and therefore are still vacant.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT
POSITIONS VACANT (UP TO GS-14 OR EQUIVALENT)
FOR A PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS OR MORE
(As of February 28, 1971)

Position Title	Grade	Date Position Became Vacant
Secretariat		
Secretary (APA)	GS-5	12/24/69
Motor Vehicle Operator	WG-5	3/13/69
Public Affairs Office		
Public Information Specialist	GS-12	6/13/70
Office of Budget and Executive Management		
Budget Analyst	GS-14	3/1/70
Finance and Revenue		
Supervisory Operating Accountant	GS-14	5/2/70
Assessor	GS-13	6/13/70
Assessor	GS-11	7/31/70
Revenue Officer	GS-10	5/31/70
Administrative Aide	GS-7	7/4/70
Assessor	GS-7	5/30/70
Cartographic Aid	GS-5	8/8/70
Clerk	GS-3	8/28/70
Clerk	GS-2	5/3/70
Coin Collector	GS-2	9/4/70
Corporation Counsel		
Trial Attorney (Gen)	GS-14	7/1/69
Administrative Officer	GS-11	3/1/70
Administrative Officer	GS-9	3/1/70
Clerical Assistant (Steno)	GS-6	3/1/70
Clerical Assistant (DMT)	GS-6	9/10/70
Clerical Assistant (Steno)	GS-6	7/1/69

POSITIONS VACANT (GS-15 OR EQUIVALENT AND ABOVE)
SIX MONTHS OR MORE

(As of February 28, 1971)

Position Title	Grade	Date Position Became Vacant
Corporation Counsel		
Corporation Counsel	GS-18	5/1/70
Office of Budget and Executive Management		
Budget Officer	GS-15	11/2/69
Department of Corrections		
Medical Officer	GS-15	4/9/70
Department of Human Resources		
Social Services Administration		
Assist. to Controller	GS-15	9/6/70
Chief, Child Welfare Division	GS-15	7/31/70
Chief, Diagnostic and Evaluation	GS-15	12/24/69

Hospital and Medical Care Administration		
Medical Officer, Psychiatry	GS-15	7/12/70
Community Mental Health Officer	GS-15	5/29/69
Department of General Services		
Civil Engineer	GS-12	2/22/70
Laborer	WG-2	9/20/70
Realty Specialist	GS-11	5/17/70
Realty Specialist	GS-11	5/30/70
Appraiser	GS-9	2/21/70
Secretary	GS-5	7/13/69
Clerk	GS-5	8/9/70
Clerk-typist	GS-4	4/15/70
Clerk-typist	GS-2	9/9/70
Department of Economic Development		
Regulations Officer	GS-13	9/20/70
Training Officer	GS-11	9/18/68
Structural Engineer	GS-12	7/15/69
Structural Engineer	GS-12	1/10/70
Plans Examiner	GS-7	7/31/70
Construction Inspector	GS-8	7/31/70
Construction Inspector (RC AND SS)	GS-10	7/31/70
Smoke and Boiler Inspector	GS-8	3/27/70
Clerk-typist	GS-4	3/27/70
Plumbing Inspector	GS-8	9/30/70
Wts., Meas., and Mkts. Inspector	GS-8	11/7/68
Deputy Housing Administrator	GS-14	8/23/70
Asst. Ch. Housing Imp. Br.	GS-11	12/24/69
Housing Education Spec.	GS-11	12/24/69
Planning Analyst	GS-11	12/24/69
Zoning Asst.	GS-7	1/19/70
Clerk-typist	GS-4	1/19/70
Asst. Ch. Zoning Review	GS-10	1/19/70
Zoning Inspectors (2)	GS-8	1/19/70
Ch. Zoning Inspection Br.	GS-11	1/19/70
Asst. Ch. Appl. Br., Occupations and Professions	GS-10	1/19/70
Investigator	GS-9	10/31/69
Investigator	GS-9	7/31/70
Public Library		
Administrative Assistant	GS-11	8/9/70
Management Analyst	GS-11	9/20/70
Senior Duplicating Operator	WBP-9	9/4/70
Bookbinder	WBP-14	9/6/70
Assistant to the Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services		
Field Technical Assistant	GS-9	9/11/70
Program Analyst	GS-9	5/30/70
Training Specialist	GS-9	3/17/70
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board		
Investigator	GS-7	3/7/70
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board		
Wage-hour Investigator	GS-9	7/31/70
Public Service Commission		
Assistant Chief Engineers	GS-13	5/5/67
Police Department		
Clerk (typing)	GS-5	3/29/70
Clerk (DMT)	GS-4	3/25/69

Clerk (DMT)	GS-4	3/24/67
Secretary (Steno)	GS-6	5/10/70
Clerk (typists) (4)	GS-5	2/7/70
Clerk-typist	GS-4	2/28/70
Clerk-typist	GS-4	9/14/70
Clerk (DMT)	GS-4	9/18/70
Clerk (typist)	GS-3	9/14/70
Clerk (DMT)	GS-4	9/23/70
Clerk typist	GS-2	7/31/70
Supervisory Clerk (typing) (2)	GS-5	3/12/70
Clerks (DMT) (2)	GS-4	2/25/70
Clerk-typist	GS-4	4/4/70
Fire Department		
Operation and Research Analyst	GS-14	12/24/69
Systems Analyst	GS-13	12/24/69
Computer Programmer	GS-9	12/24/69
Supervisory Computer Operators (4)		12/24/69
Fire Communication Operator	GS-6	6/1/69
Fire Alarm Tel. and Radio Dispatcher	GS-5	8/30/69
Fire Alarm Tel. and Radio Dispatcher	GS-5	10/30/69
Fire Alarm Tel. and Radio Dispatcher	GS-5	1/3/70
Radio Repairman	WG-10	7/26/70
Body and Fender Repairman	WG-9	7/11/70
Assistant Engineer Custodian	WG-5	9/13/69
Inspector Class 2		5/26/70
Inspector Class 2		8/9/70
Inspector Class 2 (2)		9/1/70
Superior Court		
Probation Officer	GS-10	9/20/70
Computer Programmer (2)	GS-9	3/15/70
Department of Corrections		
Correction Program Specialist	GS-13	7/31/70
Purchasing Agent	GS-6	7/26/70
Correctional Officer (female) (4)		12/24/69
Correctional Program	GS-11	2/8/70
Dental Officer (part time)	GS-12	9/8/70
Chief of Programs	GS-14	12/24/69
Charge-of-Quarters Officer	GS-4	7/13/70
Correctional Program Admin.	GS-12	7/13/70
Administrative Aide	GS-5	4/9/70
Assistant Administrator (2)	GS-11	12/24/69
Administrator (2)	GS-12	12/24/69
Quarters Officer (6)	GS-4	12/24/69
Counselor (10)	GS-8	12/24/69
Administrative Assistant (2)	GS-6	12/24/69
Clerk-typist	GS-2	12/24/69
Secretary	GS-6	12/24/69
Public Schools		
Class 7 Supervising Director		7/1/69
Class 7 Supervising Director		6/30/70
Class 7 Supervising Director		8/31/70
Class 10 Supervisors (3)		6/30/70
Class 10 Supervisors		7/31/70
Class 6 Principal		5/19/70
Class 8 Principal		8/1/69
Class 15 Teacher		3/10/69
Class 15 Teacher		10/31/69
Class 15 Teacher (2)		7/1/69
Class 15 Teacher (3)		8/31/70
Class 15 Teacher		1/4/70

Class 15 Teacher		7/1/70
Class 15 Teacher (2)		6/30/70
Class 15 Teacher		9/30/70
Secretary	GS-6	7/1/70
Administrative Clerk	GS-6	7/1/70
Clerk-typist	GS-4	1/31/70
SAC Teacher (18)	TSA-15	9/1/70
Assistant Principal (14)	TSA-8	9/1/70
Assistant to Assistant Principal		7/1/70
Class 6 Principals (2)		7/31/70
Class 7 Supervising Director		9/16/70
Class 8 Assistant Principal		7/31/70
Class 10 Assistant Director		8/31/70
Educational Aides (5)	GS-4	7/1/70
Class 4 Clerk-typist (2)		7/1/70
Class 7 Supervising Director		7/1/70
Class 8 Assistant Principal		1/1/70
Class 10 Assistant Director		7/1/70
Class 15 Teachers (5)		7/1/70
Clerk-typist	GS-5	7/1/70
Teacher Aides (74)	GS-4	7/1/70
Supervising Director	TSA-7	7/1/70
Night Watchman (10)	WB	7/1/70
Assistant Superintendent	TSA-3	never filled
Psychologist-Health Sch.	TSA-15	7/1/70
Administrative Aide	GS-8	7/1/70
Administrative Aide (2)	GS-6	7/1/70
Clerk-typist	GS-4	7/1/70
Educational Aide	GS-4	7/1/70
Class 10 Assistant Director Foreign Lang.		1/30/70
Class 15 Math Resource Teachers (4)		8/1/70
Class 10 Assistant Director Science		3/19/69
Class 10 Assistant Director Reading		10/1/69
Class 15 Counselor		7/31/69
Class 2 Associate Superintendent		7/15/69
Class 6 Assistant for Planning		7/1/70
Director Employee Relations	GS-13	1/1/70
Systems Analyst	GS-12	1/1/70
Statistical Clerk	GS-5	7/1/70
Computer Programmer	GS-5	7/1/70
Sub. Assignment Supervisory	GS-5	7/1/70
Sub. Assignment Clerks	GS-4	7/1/70
Clerk	GS-4	6/70
Federal City College		
Vice President for Planning and Development	Level III	7/1/70
Media Specialist	Level XII	9/1/70
Department of Recreation		
Clerk typist	GS-4	6/27/70
Recreation Specialist (Roving Leader)	GS-9	9/12/70
Recreation Specialist (Gen.)	GS-6	9/11/70
Human Resources		
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration		
Secretary (Steno)	GS-8	9/29/69
Medical Consultant	GS-14	10/1/69
Economic Development Specialist	GS-14	10/1/69
Public Information Officer	GS-11	10/23/69
Registrar for the Blind	GS-6	1/29/69
Secretary (Steno)	GS-6	10/1/69
Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor	GS-11	10/1/69
Clerk (DMT)	GS-4	10/1/69
Clerk (DMT)	GS-4	10/1/69

Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor	GS-9	10/1/69
Clerk (Steno)	GS-3	8/11/70
Supervisory Voc. Rehab. Counselor	GS-12	10/1/69
Clerk (DMT)	GS-4	10/1/69
Voc. Rehab. Counselor (2)	GS-9	10/1/69
Voc. Rehab. Counselor	GS-9	6/12/70
Clerk (DMT) (3)	GS-4	10/1/69
Clerk (DMT)	GS-4	11/21/70
Clerk (typing)	GS-3	10/1/69
Voc. Rehab. Counselor	GS-10	10/1/69
Clerk (DMT)	GS-3	10/1/69
Voc. Rehab. Counselor-Coordinator	GS-11	3/31/70
Clerk(DMT)	GS-4	9/19/70
Voc. Rehab. Counselor	GS-9	10/1/69
Voc. Rehab. Counselor	GS-10	10/1/69
Clerk(DMT)	GS-4	10/1/69
Voc. Rheab. Counselor	GS-10	10/1/69
Voc. Rehab. Counselor - Coordinator	GS-11	5/16/70
Voc. Rehab. Counselor	GS-9	10/1/69
Clerk (DMT) (2)	GS-4	10/1/69
Secretary (Steno)	GS-5	8/3/70
Supervisory Voc. Rehab. Specialist	GS-11	7/12/70
Voc. Rehab. Specialist (3)	GS-9	10/1/69
Voc. Rehab. Specialist	GS-5	10/1/69
Clerk steno	GS-3	5/29/70
Voc. Rehab. Specialist	GS-10	10/1/69
Supervisory Voc. Rehab. Specialist	GS-11	10/1/69
Clerk (DMT)	GS-4	1/29/70
Voc. Rehab. Specialist	GS-11	6/12/70
Secretary (steno)	GS-5	10/1/69
Secretary (typing)	GS-5	10/1/69
Social Worker	GS-10	10/1/69
Supervisory Mobility Specialist	GS-11	1/16/70
Mobility Training Specialist (2)	GS-9	10/1/69
Instructor (Special Education)	GS-9	10/15/69
Clerk (Steno)	GS-3	10/1/69
Voc. Rehab. Specialist	GS-9	10/1/69
Voc. Rehab. Specialist	GS-7	10/1/69

Community Health Services Administration

Supervisory Operating Accountant	GS-13	7/18/70
Administrative Officer	GS-11	4/4/70
Administrative Clerk Typing	GS-6	5/26/70
Public Health Nurse	GS-9	9/25/70
Public Health Nurse (2)	GS-9	8/21/70
Public Health Nurse	GS-9	8/28/70
Clinical Nurse	GS-7	8/1/70
Dental Hygienist	GS-5	7/13/70
Dental Hygienist	GS-5	6/29/70
Dentist (5)	GS-13	1/17/70
Clinical Hygienist (9)	GS-5	1/17/70
Dental Assistant (5)	GS-4	1/17/70
Clerk (5)	GS-2	1/17/70
Social Worker	GS-11	7/10/70
Clerk	GS-2	12/31/69
Nurse	GS-11	9/19/70
Health Screening Tech.	GS-4	3/8/70
Physical Therapist	GS-9	1/16/70
Clerk (DMT)	GS-4	2/2/70
Investigator	GS-11	7/1/67
Pharmacist	GS-9	9/25/69
Pharmacy Assistant	GS-4	7/31/70
Vector Control Officer	GS-13	7/21/70
Supervisory P.H. Engineer	GS-14	8/17/69

Public Health Engineer	GS-13	9/26/70
Public Health Engineer	GS-9	9/26/70
Clerk typist	GS-4	5/31/70
Sanitation Training	GS-12	9/18/70
Administrator	GS-13	9/19/70
Clerk-Steno	GS-5	5/31/70
Messenger	GS-2	1/17/70
Medical Technician	GS-7	4/22/70
Laboratory Aide	GS-3	4/22/70
Supply Assistant	GS-6	9/30/70
Clerk	GS-4	9/30/70
Social Worker	GS-11	8/17/70
Medical Aid	GS-2	9/3/70
Social Services Administration		
Clerk typist	GS-5	5/1/70
AFDC Training Spec.	GS-9	9/21/70
Social Service Rep.	GS-10	7/26/70
Social Worker (2)	GS-9	7/1/70
Clerk typist	GS-3	4/19/70
Clerk typist	GS-3	7/1/70
Clerk typist	GS-3	8/24/69
Social Services Rep.	GS-9	9/2/70
Supervisory Social Worker	GS-12	7/1/70
Spec. Work Proj. Spec.	GS-7	8/4/70
Clerk typist	GS-4	9/8/70
Supervisory Social Service Rep.	GS-9	8/8/70
Social Worker	GS-11	5/4/69
Social Worker	GS-11	5/29/70
Stat. Clerk	GS-4	9/21/70
Social Worker	GS-9	7/31/70
Social Welfare Clerk	GS-5	9/25/70
Social Worker	GS-9	8/28/70
Supervisory Social Worker	GS-12	7/12/70
Special Assistant to Chief	GS-12	8/10/68
Secretary	GS-6	8/10/68
Social Work Aid	GS-3	8/28/70
Social Worker (Supry) (2)	GS-11	12/24/69
Social Worker (4)	GS-11	12/24/69
Social Worker (2)	GS-9	12/24/69
Supvy. Social Worker	GS-14	3/20/70
Social Service Rep. (2)	GS-7	3/20/70
Supvy. Soc. Worker	GS-12	7/13/70
Social Worker Aid	GS-3	8/21/70
Secretary	GS-7	9/19/70
Clerical Assistant	GS-6	4/5/70
Social Service Rep.	GS-8	6/14/70
Unit Clerk (2)	GS-5	12/24/69
Clerk typist	GS-4	12/24/69
Clerk (DMT) (2)	GS-3	12/24/69
Supervisory Social Worker	GS-11	1/28/70
Social Service Rep.	GS-7	12/24/69
Unit Clerk	GS-5	12/24/69
Secretary	GS-6	8/28/70
Clerk (DMT)	GS-3	11/30/69
Social Service Rep.	GS-11	2/25/70
Social Service Rep.	GS-8	7/2/70
Social Worker	GS-11	9/18/70
L & T Specialist	GS-10	7/1/70
Cen. Supply Officer	GS-9	7/1/70
Mail Clerk	GS-3	5/31/70
Office Machine Supv.	GS-4	6/14/70
Leave Reg. Clerk	GS-4	11/29/69

Accounting Clerk	GS-5	8/9/70
Deputy A.O.	GS-12	11/3/66
Messenger	GS-2	6/15/70
Clerk typist	GS-4	1/28/70
Ben. Pay Roll Clerk	GS-5	9/20/70
Secretary	GS-6	12/1/68
Social Service Rep.	GS-7	6/16/68
Warehouse man	WG-8	4/20/69
Food Service Worker	WG-4	8/19/69
Cook Supervisor	WL-8	10/30/69
Assistant Dir. of Nurses	GS-12	1/28/68
Nursing Assist	GS-3	2/19/70
Nursing Assist	GS-4	3/28/69
Nursing Assist	GS-4	4/19/70
Nursing Assist	GS-4	3/31/70
Nursing Assist	GS-4	6/5/70
Nursing Assist	GS-2	10/21/67
Nursing Assist	GS-4	3/23/69
Supervisory Clinical Nurse	GS-11	10/29/69
Nursing Assist	GS-3	4/14/69
Cleaner Forman	GS-3	11/19/67
Hosp. Housekeeping Officer	GS-10	10/21/69
Cleaner	WG-2	4/28/70
Nursing Assist.	GS-3	5/31/69
Nursing Assist.	GS-3	12/30/69
Supvy. Clinical Nurse	GS-9	5/28/70
Clinical Nurse	GS-7	11/1/69
Cleaner	WG-2	5/26/70
Cleaner	WG-2	6/19/70
Cleaner	WG-3	5/3/70
Nursing Assist.	GS-3	6/12/70
Assoc. Director of Nursing	GS-13	12/29/68
Nursing Assist. (8)	GS-4	12/24/69
Social Worker (2)	GS-9	12/24/69
Clerk typist (2)	GS-4	12/24/69
Food Service Worker (2)	WG-4	12/24/69
Cleaner Leader (2)	WL-4	12/24/69
Cleaner	WG-2	12/24/69
Nursing Assist.	GS-4	4/19/70
Nursing Assist.	GS-3	11/12/68
Deputy Adm. for Prof. Services	GS-12	10/22/67

Supvy. Clinical Nurse	GS-9	10/15/69
Clerk-typist	GS-4	2/27/70
Cleaner	WL-3	6/14/70
Nursing Assist.	GS-4	3/20/69
Nursing Assist. (2)	GS-4	FY 1969
Clinical Nurse (4)	GS-4	12/24/69
Nursing Assistant (8)	GS-4	12/24/69
Supvy. Clinical Nurse	GS-9	5/1/70
Medical Tech.	GS-7	12/24/69
Med. Records Librarian	GS-5	12/24/69
Nursing Assist. (3)	GS-4	12/24/69
Social Worker	GS-9	12/24/69
Cleaner	WG-2	12/24/69
Pharmacy Assist.	GS-3	8/24/68
Stock Room Attend.	WG-4	7/15/70
Cleaner	WG-2	8/18/69
Dental Assist.	GS-4	8/1/70
Nursing Assist.	GS-4	9/7/69

Clerk typist	GS-4	8/23/70
Clerk steno	GS-4	8/23/70
Clerk typist	GS-3	8/23/70
Group Living Ldr.	GS-6	8/23/70
Group Living Aid	GS-4	5/31/69
Group Living Ldr.	GS-5	8/23/70
Group Living Aid	GS-3	8/23/70
Group Living Aid	GS-4	8/1/70
Group Living Ldr.	GS-6	8/23/70
Inst. Counselor	GS-6	8/22/70
Group Living Ldr. (2)	GS-5	8/23/70
Group Living Ldr.	GS-6	8/23/70
Inst. Counselor	GS-5	7/18/70
Teacher Aide	GS-3	8/29/69
Secretary	GS-5	8/8/70
Supv. Group Living Ldr.	GS-8	9/20/69
Secretary	GS-7	3/21/70
Group Living Leader	GS-5	8/23/70
Teacher	GS-7	8/8/70
Group Leader	GS-5	3/28/70
Supvy. Clin. Nurse	GS-11	5/16/69
Hosp. Housekeeping Officer	GS-8	5/31/69
Cook Leader	WL-8	7/24/69
Inst. Counselor	GS-5	8/23/70
Secretary	GS-5	1/20/70
Teacher	GS-7	9/1/70
Deputy Project Dir.	GS-13	FY 1969
Group Therapist	GS-13	FY 1969
Assist. House Admin.	GS-10	9/21/69
Admin. Assist.	GS-9	FY 1968
House Admin. (4)	GS-12	12/24/69
Assist. Admin.	GS-10	12/24/69
Inst. Counselor (12)	GS-6	12/24/69
Housekeeper (4)	GS-4	12/24/69
House Admin.	GS-12	12/24/69
Asst. House Admin. (2)	GS-9	12/24/69
Inst. Counselor (3)	GS-5	FY 1970
Housekeeper (5)	GS-4	12/24/69
Janitor	WG-2	4/6/69
Accts. Maint. Clerk	GS-4	6/27/70
Washman/Extractorman	WG-6	10/19/69
Painter	WG-9	FY 1970
Elec. Helper	WG-5	FY 1970
Clerk typing	GS-4	5/9/70
Personnel Clerk (typing)	GS-3	9/6/70
Budget Analyst	GS-7	12/24/69
Supv. Group Living Ldr.	GS-8	12/13/69
Refrig. and Air Cond. Mech.	WG-9	8/26/69
Chief Social Worker	GS-13	8/23/70
Supv. of Volunteers,	GS-9	8/10/68
Education Spec.	GS-9	9/29/69
Training Instr.	GS-6	2/9/69
Teacher	GS-5	2/1/69
Secretary (typing)	GS-5	8/10/68
Secretary (Vol. Svc.)	GS-4	8/10/68
Guard	GS-3	3/31/69
Guard	GS-3	7/26/69
Inst. Counselor (4)	GS-5	12/24/69
Plumber	WG-7	8/26/69
Counselor Aide	GS-3	10/20/67
Cook	WG-8	7/26/69
Cleaner	WG-9	9/7/69
Physical Therapist	GS-11	8/10/68

Psychologist	GS-7	12/12/69
Clerk-typist	GS-4	9/19/70
Clerk-typist	GS-4	5/29/70
Inst. Counselor	GS-5	9/21/68
Inst. Counselor	GS-5	1/5/70
Cook Leader Foreman	WS-4	1/31/69
Soc. Serv. Rep.	GS-8	9/8/70
Deputy Inst. Admin.	GS-13	10/5/69
Nurse Supv.	GS-10	5/1/70
Head Nurse (3)	GS-9	5/1/70
Recr. Spec.	GS-9	5/1/70
Teacher (5)	GS-9	5/1/70
Supv. Inst. Counselor	GS-8	4/5/69
Supv. Nursing Asst.	GS-8	2/23/69
Nurse (7)	GS-8	5/1/70
Supvy. Inst. Counselor	GS-7	11/16/69
Inst. Counselor	GS-7	8/23/70
Inst. Counselor	GS-6	9/20/69
Inst. Counselor	GS-6	5/16/70
Inst. Counselor	GS-6	12/24/69
Inst. Counselor	GS-6	12/24/69
Inst. Counselor	GS-6	12/24/69
Inst. Counselor	GS-6	12/24/69
Inst. Counselor	GS-6	5/1/70
Inst. Counselor	GS-6	5/1/70
Supr. Nurs. Asst.	GS-6	2/22/70
Recreation Leader	GS-6	8/10/68
Recreation Aide (6)	GS-6	5/1/70
Supv. Nurs. Asst.	GS-5	2/21/68
Supv. Nurs. Asst.	GS-5	1/29/70
Supv. Nurs. Asst. (10)	GS-5	5/1/70
Oral Hygenist	GS-5	5/1/70
Counselor Aide	GS-4	10/13/69
Nursing Assist. (6)	GS-4	5/1/70
Nursing Assist.	GS-5	3/17/70
Nursing Assist. (63)	GS-4	5/1/70
Clothing Clerk	GS-4	5/1/70
Clerk Typist	GS-4	5/1/70
Secretary	GS-4	12/24/69
Prop and Clothing Clerk	GS-4	5/1/70
Nursing Assist. (15)	GS-3	5/1/70
Record Clerk (5)	GS-3	5/1/70
Nursing Assist.	GS-2	5/1/70
Supvy. Food Service Worker (3)	WS-1	5/1/70
Cleaner, Leader	WL-3	6/16/68
Cleaner, Leader	WL-3	8/10/68
Cleaner, Leader (2)	WL-6	5/1/70
Cook	WG-8	8/9/69
Cook	WG-8	5/31/70
Cleaner, Leader	WL-6	5/1/70
Cook Helper	WG-5	12/24/69
Food Service Worker	WG-4	5/16/70
Food Service Worker (15)	WG-4	5/1/70
Food Service Worker	WG-4	2/28/70
Cleaner	WL-3	5/8/69
Cleaner	WL-3	8/27/69
Cleaner (16)	WL-3	5/1/70
Cleaner	WG-2	6/22/70
Cleaner	WG-2	5/19/70
Counselor Aide	GS-4	5/19/70
Cook Serv. Worker	WG-4	11/5/67

Social Worker	GS-11	12/26/69
Inst. Couns.	GS-5	8/1/70
Nurse	GS-5	11/26/69
Nursing Asst.	GS-3	8/8/69
Nursing Asst.	GS-2	11/4/69
Food Service Worker	WG-4	8/12/70
Teacher	GS-9	3/20/70
Teacher	GS-9	5/1/67
Teacher	GS-8	9/26/69
Inst. Couns.	GS-7	6/13/70
Inst. Couns.	GS-7	7/21/70
Voc. Coun.	GS-7	8/10/68
Inst. Couns.	GS-6	9/15/70
Couns. Aide	GS-4	9/30/68
Cook	WG-8	6/10/69
Soc. Serv. Repr.	GS-8	7/25/70
Voc. Couns.	GS-7	8/10/68
Asst. Inst. Admin.	GS-12	6/13/70
Inst. Couns.	GS-6	5/31/70
Cleaner Leader	WL-3	1/21/70
Clerk Typing	GS-2	5/30/70
Supvy. Inst. Couns.	GS-7	2/8/69
Inst. Couns.	GS-7	3/14/70
Inst. Couns.	GS-6	6/28/70
Inst. Couns.	GS-6	5/11/70
Nursing Assist.	GS-3	11/29/69
Nursing Assist.	GS-3	7/5/69
Cleaner	WL-3	5/1/70
Inst. Couns.	GS-5	6/13/70
Inst. Couns.	GS-5	11/14/69
Inst. Couns.	GS-5	8/10/69
Psychologist	GW-12	5/1/68
Laundry and Drycleaning Foreman	GS-10	6/23/70
Nurse	GS-7	11/13/67
Supvy. Detention Guard	GS-7	6/1/69
Inst. Couns.	GS-7	5/31/69
Chaplain	GS-7	5/8/70
Inst. Couns.	GS-6	3/22/70
Inst. Couns.	GS-6	2/22/70
Couns.	GS-6	5/2/70
Couns. (2)	GS-6	11/13/67
Inst. Couns.	GS-5	6/13/70
Senior Guard	GS-5	11/13/67
Couns. Aide	GS-4	2/7/70
Detention Guard	GS-4	10/4/69
Detention Guard (2)	GS-4	11/2/69
Guard	GS-4	11/2/69
Deputy Inst. Admin.	GS-13	8/9/70
Asst. Inst. Admin.	GS-12	7/27/70
Psychologist	GS-12	7/13/70
Recr Spec.	GS-7	4/18/70
Couns.	GS-6	5/9/70
Sec.	GS-4	9/6/70
Inst. Couns.	GS-7	11/16/69
Inst. Couns.	GS-6	6/13/70
Guard	GS-3	10/31/69
Elec. Forman	WS-9	8/23/69
Operating Engineer	WG-11	5/18/69
Refrig. Mech.	WG-11	12/24/69
Gardener	WG-9	12/30/69
Boiler Fireman	WG-8	4/20/70
Bus Driver	WG-7	10/31/69
Accounting Officer	GS-11	9/20/70

Supply Management Off.	GS-10	7/31/70
Oper. Eng. Foreman	WS-10	7/25/70
Steam fitter Plumber	WS-9	9/5/69
Management Analyst	GS-12	5/5/68
Sec. (Steno)	GS-6	6/2/68
Clerk-Typist	GS-3	8/9/70
Clerical Asst.	GS-5	7/23/68
Clerk-Typist.	GS-4	9/18/68
Sec. (Typing)	GS-5	5/5/68
P.W. Collect. Agt.	GS-9	8/24/69
P.W. Collect. Agt.	GS-9	6/29/69
Supvy Anal. and Eval.	GS-11	7/28/68
Anal. and Eval.	GS-9	9/18/70
Anal. and Eval.	GS-7	8/8/69
P.W. Collect Agt.	GS-9	6/26/69
Clerk - Steno.	GS-3	8/8/68
Sec. (Typing)	GS-5	9/20/69
Anal. and Eval.	GS-7	6/29/69
Legal Asst.	GS-13	4/5/70
Clerk-Steno.	GS-5	7/1/68
P.W. Collect Agt.	GS-9	10/1/69
P.W. Collect Agt.	GS-9	6/29/69
Sec. Typing	GS-5	7/1/68
Clerk-Typist	GS-4	9/5/70
Cash Clerk	GS-4	8/19/70
Clerk - Steno	GS-4	12/16/69
Anal and Eval.	GS-7	7/1/68
P.W. Collect. Agt.	GS-7	8/16/69
P.W. Collect Agt.	GS-11	7/1/67
Anal. and Eval.	GS-7	6/29/69
Clerk - Typist	GS-4	9/11/70
Sec. (Steno)	GS-6	2/12/70
Sec. (Steno)	GS-6	6/1/69
Psychologist (9)	GS-13	12/24/69
Psychiatric Soc. Worker (5)	GS-12	12/24/69
Psychiatric Soc. Worker (4)	GS-11	12/24/69
Psychometrist (6)	GS-9	12/24/69
Clerk - Steno. (4)	GS-5	12/24/69
Clerk - Typist (6)	GS-4	12/24/69
Case Aide (2)	GS-4	12/24/69
Sec.	GS-6	12/24/69
Sec.	GS-5	12/24/69
Psychiatrist (4)	GS-14	12/24/69
Community Youth Couns.	GS-9	12/24/69
Sec.	GS-5	12/24/69
Psychiatric Soc. Worker	GS-11	12/24/69
Sec. (Typing)	GS-6	12/24/69
Soc. Welfare Aide (2)	GS-4	12/24/69
Soc. Welfare Clerk Typist	GS-5	12/24/69
Supy. Social Worker	GS-12	4/19/70
Sec.	GS-5	9/6/70
Case Aide (3)	GS-4	8/10/68
Hospital and Medical Care Administration		
Medical Officer	GS-14	9/7/70
Surgical Resident	4th Yr.	12/31/69
Physical Therapist	GS-8	12/8/69
Occupational Therapist	GS-5	11/26/69
Supvy., Psychiatric Nurse	GS-11	9/21/70
Supvy. Clinical Nurse (Head Nurse)	GS-11	6/26/70
Dietitian	GS-8	8/22/70
Hospital Housekeeping Asst.	WS-2	9/9/69
Health Serv. Advisor	GS-5	9/20/70

Asst. Dir. Of Volunteer Serv.	GS-9	8/9/70
Telephone Oper.	GS-4	5/3/70
Telephone Oper.	GS-4	7/12/70
Clerk	GS-4	7/24/70
Clerk Typist	GS-3	9/30/70
Clerk Typing	GS-4	7/11/70
Clerk	GS-4	9/4/70
Teller - Typing	GS-4	6/14/70
Clerk-DMT	GS-4	5/28/70
Hosp. Guard	GS-4	4/28/70
Laundry Worker (2)	WL-2	7/26/70
Housekeeping Lead Foreman	WA-1	6/14/70
Housekeeper (2)	WG-3	7/24/70
Clerk (Cost Acct.)	GS-6	9/30/70
Sec. - Typing	GS-4	7/21/70
Supvy. Food Server	WS-2	6/13/70
Cook	WG-8	9/29/70
Cook	WG-7	5/17/70
Cook Helper	WG-5	3/23/70
Food Server	WG-4	7/26/70
Occupational Therapist Aide	GS-5	1/16/70
Physical Therapist	GS-9	9/18/70
Technician	GS-11	1/16/70
Sec. Typing	GS-5	7/4/70
Medical Tech.	GS-7	7/24/70
Chemist	GS-13	7/31/70
Mental Health Administration		
Supvy. Medical Off. (Psy)	GS-14	12/1/69
Nursing. Asst. (Psy.)	GS-5	8/9/70
Nursing Asst. (Psy.)	GS-5	8/10/70
Social Worker	GS-11	7/6/70
Social Worker	GS-11	4/10/70
Social Worker	GS-9	7/7/70
Social Worker	GS-9	8/23/70
Community Mental Health Spec.	GS-13	7/6/70
Supvy. Psychologist (Clinical)	GS-13	7/21/70
Theraputic Nursery School Teacher	GS-7	8/31/70
Steard	GS-7	1/16/70
Supvy. Occupational Therapist	GS-10	7/12/70
Mental Health Aide	GS-2	4/4/70
Medical Officer	GS-14	9/10/70
Resident Physician	2nd. Yr.	4/20/70
Resident Physician	2nd Yr.	6/1/70
Resident Physician	1st Yr.	5/31/70
Resident Physicain	3rd Yr.	6/1/70
Social Worker	GS-9	6/1/70
Social Worker	GS-11	1/19/70
Highways and Traffic		
Elect. Equip. Installer and Repairer	WG-11	4/11/69
Elect. Equip. Installer and Repairer	WG-10	8/7/70
Motor Vehicle Oper. (2)	WG-5	2/8/70
Highway Engineer	GS-13	11/13/67
Personnel Staff and Emp. Rel. Spec.	GS-11	11/16/69
Supr. Bitum. Plants	GS-7	3/8/70
Traffic Sig. Inven Clerk	GS- 5	8/10/68
Sec. (Steno)	GS-5	7/13/69
Clerk	GS-5	5/9/70
Engr. Draftsman (Gen.)	GS-4	5/3/70
Clerk	GS-3	6/15/68
Clerk	GS-3	6/13/69
Comm. Equipment Oper.	GS-3	10/31/69
Clerk-Typist	GS-3	9/20/70

Street Const. & Maint. Gen. Foreman	WS-12	5/4/70
Street Maint. Leader	WL-7	4/5/70
Street Maint. Leader	WL-7	3/8/70
Bridge Repairman	WG-10	6/15/69
Bridge Repairman	WG-10	5/17/70
Bridge Operator	WG-9	7/31/70
Tree Trimmer	WG-9	5/1/70
Motor Grader Oper.	WG-9	6/26/70
Engr. Equip. Oper.	WG-9	6/14/70
Sign Painter	WG-9	9/19/70
Bridge Repairman	WG-8	12/30/65
Bridge Repairman	WG-8	4/30/68
Bridge Repairman	WG-8	12/30/65
Bridge Repairman	WG-8	8/12/70
Bridge Repairman	WG-8	7/30/70
Landscape Gard./Equip. Oper.	WG-8	12/24/68
Grading Equip. Oper.	WG-8	9/6/70
Parking Meter Repairer	WG-8	1/26/70
Bridge Repairman	WG-7	11/30/69
Bridge Repairman	WG-7	10/25/66
Bridge Repairman Helper	WG-6	6/20/70
Motor Vehicle Operator	WG-5	6/15/69
Warehouseman	WG-5	2/8/70
Tool Stock & Parts Keeper Truck Driver	WG-5	6/28/70
Motor Vehicle Oper.	WG-5	9/20/70
Trades Helper	WG-5	9/20/70
Laborer	WG-3	11/2/69
Laborer	WG-3	3/7/70
Laborer	WG-3	10/23/66
Laborer	WG-3	9/20/70
Supvy. Civil Engineer	GS-14	8/23/69
Civil Engineer	GS-13	12/13/69
Supvy Civil Engineer	GS-13	4/15/70
Supvy Civil Engineer	GS-13	3/21/70
Engineer	GS-13	5/16/70
Civil Engineer	GS-13	2/27/70
Engineer	GS-13	11/4/66
Engineer	GS-13	11/4/66
Engineer	GS-13	11/4/66
Highway Engineer	GS-12	7/31/70
Appraiser	GS-12	12/20/64
Electrical Engineer	GS-12	5/17/70
Urban Highway Design Engineer	GS-12	10/19/69
Urban Highway Design Engineer	GS-12	2/9/68
Civil Engineer	GS-12	8/14/70
Engineer (3)	GS-12	11/4/66
Structural Engineer	GS-12	11/2/66
Civil Engineering Tech	GS-12	3/12/67
Supvy Civil Engineer	GS-12	3/23/69
Civil Engineer	GS- 12	2/22/70
Landscape Architect	GS-12	3/30/69
Landscape Architect	GS-12	10/4/68
Architect	GS-12	11/22/70
Engineer (5)	GS-12	11/4/66
Highway Engineer	GS-11	11/19/67
Highway Engineering Tech	GS-11	11/2/69
Contract Specialist	GS-11	11/4/66
Civil Engineer	GS-11	5/2/69
Civil Engineer	GS-11	7/31/70
Civil Engineer	GS-11	6/28/70
Structural Engineer	GS-11	2/23/69
Bridge Engineer	GS-11	9/6/69
Bridge Engineer	GS-11	5/17/70
Bridge Engineer	GS-11	12/6/69

Personnel Staff. Specialist	GS-11	4/6/69
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-11	7/31/70
Civil Engineer	GS-11	1/23/70
Highway Engineer	GS-11	6/21/68
Engineer	GS-11	3/9/69
Traffic Engineer	GS-11	4/4/70
Computer Programmer	GS-11	7/31/70
Computer Programmer	GS-11	9/19/70
Civil Engineer	GS-11	11/4/66
Engineer (9)	GS-11	11/4/66
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-9	2/9/69
Engineering Technician	GS-9	11/4/66
Relocation Assistant	GS-9	11/17/68
Engineering Tech	GS-9	8/8/70
Highway Engineering Tech.	GS-9	8/9/69
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-9	3/7/70
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-9	8/14/70
Highway Engineer	GS-9	8/21/70
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-9	6/12/70
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-9	10/17/70
Engineering Tech.	GS-9	11/4/66
Highway Engineer	GS-9	7/16/70
Civil Engineer	GS-9	7/25/69
Civil Engineer	GS-9	11/4/66
Computer Programmer	GS-9	5/3/69
Engineer (7)	GS-9	11/4/66
Engineering Tech. (3)	GS-9	11/4/66
Clerk Spec.	GS-7	11/4/66
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	1/11/69
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	6/27/70
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	9/11/70
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	3/20/70
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	12/31/67
Construction Inspector	GS-7	10/6/68
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	9/7/69
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	8/24/69
Supr. Highway Engineering Tech.	GS-7	11/5/67
Highway Engineering Tech.	GS-7	7/28/68
Construction Inspector	GS-7	9/22/68
Construction Inspector	GS-7	7/22/62
Supv. Highway Engineering Tech.	GS-7	10/31/69
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	8/14/70
Construction Inspector	GS-7	4/20/69
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	8/24/69
Construction Inspector	GS-7	4/20/69
Construction Inspector	GS-7	7/27/68
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	8/24/69
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	12/27/68
Construction Inspector	GS-7	11/17/68
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	9/9/70
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	3/10/68
Civil Engineer	GS-7	12/4/64
Civil Engineer	GS-7	4/1/69
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	1/22/69
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	5/22/68
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	8/25/68
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	11/29/69
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	7/7/70
Civil Engineer	GS-7	3/22/69
Civil Engineer	GS-7	7/20/63
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	3/7/70
Civil Engineer	GS-7	9/24/69
Civil Engineer	GS-7	7/26/69
Civil Engineer	GS-7	9/3/65

Civil Engineer		GS-7	7/20/63
Civil Engineer		GS-7	9/20/69
Civil Engineer		GS-7	7/26/69
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-7	1/31/70
Construction Inspector		GS-7	1/31/70
Civil Engineer		GS-7	1/10/69
Construction Inspector		GS-7	5/31/70
Engineer	(7)	GS-7	11/4/66
Engineering Tech.		GS-7	11/4/66
Draftsman		GS-6	11/4/66
Construction Inspector		GS-6	10/5/69
Construction Inspector		GS-6	5/20/67
Draftsman	(2)	GS-6	11/4/66
Draftsman		GS-5	5/18/69
Draftsman		GS-5	11/4/66
Surveying Tech.		GS-5	7/31/70
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	8/2/68
Construction Inspector		GS-5	2/22/69
Construction Inspector		GS-5	6/28/70
Construction Inspector		GS-5	11/3/68
Engineering Draftsman		GS-5	7/25/70
Construction Inspector		GS-5	8/27/67
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	12/12/69
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	12/29/68
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	3/9/69
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	10/5/69
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	6/29/69
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	6/26/70
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	9/7/69
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	9/28/65
Supervisory Clerk		GS-5	9/21/69
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	6/5/66
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	5/4/68
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	4/6/69
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	5/23/65
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	9/27/61
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	9/27/61
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	5/18/69
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	3/10/68
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	6/15/69
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	12/20/64
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	3/10/68
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	12/14/68
Civil Engineer		GS-5	11/15/69
Civil Engineer		GS-5	4/4/69
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	1/26/69
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	12/29/68
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	4/24/70
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	5/19/68
Highway Engineering Tech.	(2)	GS-5	11/30/69
Construction Inspector		GS-5	4/20/69
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	12/29/68
Highway Engineering Tech.		GS-5	6/29/69
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	10/5/69
Civil Engineer		GS-5	7/27/68
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	11/21/65
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	6/27/69
Engineering Aide		GS-5	3/27/65
Civil Engineer		GS-5	9/2/68
Engineering Aide		GS-5	7/3/65
Civil Engineering Tech.		GS-5	4/23/66
Engineering Aide		GS-5	4/25/65
Engineering Aide		GS-5	8/21/64
Engineering Aide		GS-5	8/15/65

Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-5	5/9/65
Engineering Aide	GS-5	7/20/63
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-5	3/26/66
Highway Engineer	GS-5	8/20/69
Draftsman	GS-4	1/23/70
Clerk-Typist	GS-4	7/16/70
Clerk-Typist	GS-4	3/24/68
Surveying Aide	GS-4	6/28/70
Surveying Aide	GS-4	4/10/68
Surveying Aide	GS-4	7/16/67
Surveying Aide	GS-4	7/12/68
Clerk-Typist	GS-4	3/10/70
Clerk-Typist	GS-4	11/4/66
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-4	10/28/69
Highway Engineering Aide	GS-4	6/16/70
Highway Engineering Aide	GS-4	3/9/69
Civil Engineering Aide	GS-4	5/8/70
Civil Engineering Aide	GS-4	8/24/69
Highway Engineering Aide	GS-4	1/26/69
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-4	10/19/69
Highway Engineering Aide	GS-4	10/17/69
Highway Engineering Aide	GS-4	7/27/69
Highway Engineering Aide	GS-4	6/29/69
Civil Engineering Aide	GS-4	5/4/69
Highway Engineering Aide	GS-4	12/28/69
Highway Engineering Aide	GS-4	6/30/68
Highway Engineering Aide	GS-4	3/8/69
Highway Engineering Aide	GS-4	1/21/69
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-4	2/20/68
Engineering Draftsman	GS-4	6/21/68
Statistical Clerk	GS-4	2/17/70
Engineering Draftsman	GS-4	11/30/68
Engineering Aide	GS-4	10/19/69
Surveying Aide	GS-3	9/8/67
Surveying Aide	GS-3	10/22/67
Surveying Aide	GS-3	1/5/68
Surveying Aide	GS-3	9/5/69
Surveying Aide	GS-3	12/15/67
Surveying Aide	GS-3	9/11/67
Clerk-Typist	GS-3	4/20/69
Engineering Aide	GS-3	9/20/68
Engineering Aide	GS-3	2/27/70
Engineering Aide	GS-3	10/3/69
Engineering Aide	GS-3	2/25/68
Engineering Aide	GS-3	9/7/68
Engineering Aide	GS-3	8/24/68
Engineering Aide	GS-3	3/9/68
Clerk-Typist	GS-3	3/7/70
Traffic Enumerator	GS-3	11/1/69
Traffic Enumerator	GS-3	1/31/69
Traffic Enumerator	GS-3	9/21/70
Traffic Enumerator	GS-3	2/20/70
Traffic Counter Installer & Repairer	WG-8	12/17/69
Materials Tester	WG-7	8/15/69
Motor Vehicles		
Shorthand Reproter	GS-6/7	10/24/69
Sr. Permit Examiner	GS-6	9/4/70
Correspondence Clerk	GS-4/5	3/14/69
Clerk (Typing)	GS-4	7/17/70
Department of Sanitary Engineers		
Bookkeeping Machine Audit Clerk	GS-4	8/23/70
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-9	4/19/70

Clerk - Stenog.	GS-4	9/21/70
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-12	3/23/70
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-11	3/29/70
Civil Engineering Tech.	GS-7	9/21/70
Engineering Aide (2)	GS-3	7/27/70
Engineering Aide (2)	GS-3	7/21/70
Clerk- Typist	GS-3	8/11/70
Supvy. Civil Engineer	GS-13	5/4/70
Supvy. Water Serv & Infor. Rep.	GS-6	3/9/70
Complaints Clerk	GS-3	7/27/70
Meter Installer Leadman	WG-7	5/3/70
Meter Installer Leadman	WG-8	9/22/70
Meter Installer Leadman	WG-7	4/18/70
Water Service Worker	WG-8	9/21/70
Water Service Worker	WG-8	4/20/70
Water Service Worker	WG-8	7/27/70
Water Sercice Worker	WG-8	8/4/70
Water Service Worker	WG-8	6/13/70
Water Service Worker	WG-7	6/2/70
Water Service Worker	WG-6	7/27/70
Water Service Worker	WG-6	9/21/70
Meter Repair and Tester	WG-6	3/9/70
Meter Installer Helper	WG-5	2/9/70
Meter Shop Helper	WG-5	8/24/70
Welder	WG-8	7/27/70
Elec. Mech. Helper	WG-5	7/27/70
Gen. Equip. Repairer	WG-5	4/20/70
Utilities Maint. Worker	WG-6	2/9/70
Utilities Maint. Worker (2)	WG-6	7/27/70
Utilities Maint. Worker	WG-7	4/14/70
Utilities Maint. Worker	WG-5	7/27/70
Laborer	WG-3	1/30/70
Laborer	WG-3	2/9/70
Laborer	WG-3	4/29/70
Laborer	WG-3	8/24/70
Laborer	WG-3	2/9/70
Accts. Property Clerk	WG-3	7/31/70
Clerk	WG-3	3/20/69
Machinist (PP. Equip. Rep.)	WG-11	7/27/70
Machinist (PP. Equip. Rep.)	WG-11	8/1/70
Garage Trap. Inspec.	WG-9	2/10/70
Compressor Oper. (Diesel)	WG-8	8/1/70
Mason Helper	WG-5	8/10/70
Warehouseman	WG-6	3/23/70
Stockroom Attend.	WG-5	2/23/70
Welder	WG-8	9/21/70
Utilities Maint Worker	WG-6	4/1/70
Utilities Maint Worker	WG-6	7/24/70
Truck Driver	WG-6	9/21/70
Truck Driver (Catch Basin)	WG-7	5/4/70
Laborer	WG-3	5/2/70
Laborer	WG-3	9/21/70
Laborer	WG-3	8/24/70
Laborer	WG-3	6/15/70
Laborer	WG-3	7/11/70
Laborer	WG-3	3/23/70
Laborer	WG-3	5/12/70
Civil Engineer	GS-5	6/12/70
Civil Engineer	GS-5	9/1/70
Sec. (Steno.)	GS-5	7/26/70
Clerk - Steno	GS-4	9/21/70
Sewage Disposal Plant Oper.	WG-9	7/27/70
Sewage Disposal Plant Oper. (2)	WG-7	7/26/70
Sewage Disposal Plant Oper.	WG-7	4/6/70

Sewage Disposal Plant Oper.	WG-7	2/23/70
Sewage Disposal Plant Helper	WG-5	2/2/70
Motor Vehicle Oper.	WG-7	9/13/70
Sludge Shred Machine Oper.	WG-4	9/21/70
WPCP Oper. Trainee	WG-6	9/21/70
WPCP Oper. Trainee	WG-4	9/9/70
WPCP Oper. Trainee	WG-4	8/9/70
WPCP Oper. Trainee	WG-4	9/16/70
WPCP Oper. Trainee	WG-4	5/23/70
WPCP Oper. Trainee	WG-4	6/24/70
Maint. Worker	WG-6	9/5/70
Maint. Worker	WG-6	7/14/70
Oiler	WG-8	2/9/70
Oiler (2)	WG-7	9/21/70
Oiler	WG-7	1/22/70
Oiler	WG-7	2/9/70
Laborer	WG-3	9/21/70
Laborer	WG-3	7/27/70
Accident Inv. Clerk	GS-5	5/18/70
Clerk Typist	GS-3	4/20/70
Auto. Mech. Lead Foreman	WS-8	4/9/70
Auto. Equip. Oper. Maint. Foreman	WS-11	2/9/70
Auto. Equip. Inspector	WG-10	6/29/70
Auto. Glass Repair	WG-9	3/14/70
Operating Eng. (Steam)	WG-8	7/14/69
Road Sweeper Oper.	WG-8	3/23/70
Sheet Metal Worker Helper	WG-8	2/21/70
Tire Repairman - Motor Veh. Oper.	WG-7	8/17/70
Truck Driver (Self Load)	WG-7	7/27/70
Painter	WG-7	7/13/70
Mobile Equip. Servicer	WG-4	4/20/70
Laborer - Watchman	WG-4	2/17/70
Performance Record Clerk	GS-4	8/24/70
Clerk - Typist	GS-3	5/29/70
Clerk - Telephone Oper.	GS-3	6/16/70
Const. and Maint. Leader	WL-7	5/9/70
Motor Vehicle Oper.	WG-8	3/24/69
Sheet Metal Worker	WG-10	8/10/70
Cement Finisher	WG-7	3/24/70
Utilities Maint. Worker	WG-7	3/24/70
Utilities Maint. Worker	WG-7	7/24/70
Utilities Maint. Worker	WG-7	7/27/70
Utilities Maint. Worker	WG-7	8/1/70
Utilities Maint. Worker	WG-7	3/24/70
Utilities Maint. Worker	WG-6	3/24/70
Utilities Maint. Worker	WG-6	3/24/70
Utilities Constr. Worker	WG-6	3/24/69
Utilities Constr. Worker	WG-6	8/1/70
Utilities Constr. Worker	WG-5	7/27/70
Laborer	WG-3	2/25/70
Laborer	WG-3	3/24/70
Constr. and Maint. Lead Foreman (2)	WS-7	3/24/70
Washington Aqueduct Division		
Automotive Mechanic	WG-10	3/13/70
Laborer	WG-2	7/4/70
Laborer	WG-3	8/27/70
Laborer	WG-3	8/30/70

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

Temporary Positions
As of February 2?, 1971

	Temporary Positions By Agency	By Total Positions -- Funding Obtained From: Congressional Authorization Appropriated Funds for Positions Other Than Permanent	Reimbursement Basis	Vacant Permanent Positions	Funds Transferred - New Position Needs to be established	Reprogramming
General Operating Expenses:						
Office of the Commissioner	1	....	....	1	....	....
Executive Office:						
Office of the Secretariat	1	....	....	....	1	....
Office of Budget and Executive Management	19	....	15 1/	4	....	....
Personnel Office	2	....	1	1	....	....
Total, Executive Office	22	....	16	5	1	....
Department of Finance and Revenue	9	9	....	....	....	....
Office of the Corporation Counsel	1	....	....	1	....	....
Department of General Services	458	157	301	....	....	....
Public Library	24	24	....	....	....	....
Other Independent Agencies and Offices:						
Assistant to the Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services	2	....	....	2	....	....
Board of Parole	2	....	....	....	....	2
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board	2	....	....	2	....	....
Human Relations Commission	3	....	....	2	....	1
Total, Other Independent Agencies and Offices	9	....	....	6	....	3
Total, General Operating Expenses	524	190	317	13	1	3
Public Safety:						
Courts:						
Superior	4	....	....	4	....	....
Public Defender Service	2	2	....	....	....	....
Total, Courts	6	2	....	4	....	....
Department of Corrections	71	....	1	70	....	....
Total, Public Safety	77	2	1	74	....	....
Education:						
Public Schools	103	90	....	....	....	13
Federal City College	72	45	....	27	....	....
Washington Technical Institute	15	15	....	....	....	....
Total, Education	190	150	....	27	....	13

1/Nine positions are permanent which were approved by Congress for the SHARE Computer Center.

	Temporary Positions By Agency	By Total Positions -- Funding Obtained From: Congressional Authorization Appropriated Funds for Positions Other Than Permanent	Reimbursement Basis	Vacant Permanent Positions	Funds Transferred - New Position Needs to be Established	Reprogramming
Recreation:						
Recreation Department	25	25	....	....	....	....
Human Resources:						
Office of the Director, Human Resources	11	....	....	11	....	....
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	10	....	....	10	....	....
Community Health Services Administration	30	....	....	30	....	....
Social Services Administration	92	....	....	92	....	....
Narcotics Treatment Administration	80	80	....	....	....	....
Hospitals and Medical Care Administration	78	....	....	78	....	....
Mental Health Administration	6	....	....	6	....	....
Total, Human Resources	307	80	....	227	....	....
Highways and Traffic:						
Department of Highways and Traffic	7	....	4 2/	3 3/	....	....
Motor Vehicles	35	35	....	....	....	....
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	14	14	....	....	....	....
Total, Highways and Traffic	56	49	4	3	....	....
Sanitary Engineering:						
Department of Sanitary Engineering	1	....	....	1	....	....
Washington Aqueduct	7	7	....	....	....	....
Total, Sanitary Engineering	8	7	....	1	....	....
Total, District of Columbia	1,187	503	322	345	1	16

2/Capital Outlay, Highway Fund reimbursable positions
3/Highway Fund positions.

Temporary positions in this report and in District budget practice are divided into five categories with a classification depending on how the funding is obtained:

1. Congressional authorization Appropriated Funds for Positions other than permanent: These are positions included in the budget plan for object class "other than permanent". They are not identified automatically as to number (although often that number is indicated in the budget where approval was first obtained); rather budgeting is in terms of money only. These positions do not warrant being established as full time permanent since - while the need existed - it is not of a sufficiently defined nature to warrant the more definite action to establish permanent positions. The District regards this as a valid management device.

2. Reimbursement basis: These are positions that an agency who performs services for a second agency establishes and uses funding in the budget of the second agency as the means of financing them. The best example of this is the building maintenance and security services provided Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute by the Department of General Services. The funds for these services are contained in the operating budgets of F.C.C. and W.T.I. The security services provided by the Department of General Services at the various leased buildings occupied by District agencies are paid for by the using agencies on a reimbursable basis.

3. Vacant Permanent Positions: These are a group of positions where the agency is not, for a variety of reasons, in a position to fill permanent full time authorized positions. However, it is able to get almost the same value of work by the use of temporary positions. Thus money budgeted under object class 11.10 is used for object class 11.20. The District's position is that since the money is for the same program it is not a control matter as to whether the work is performed from a "budget authorized position" or from a temporary parallel position. Budget limitations for a program are at "01" limitation level, which includes all funds in object class 11. Again it is the District's position that the 500 or more managers of District programs should be allowed flexibility on this matter, although it is generally true that not too much use of this is made.

4. Funds transferred-new position needs to be established: Positions are established occassionally on a temporary basis to cover situations involving the transfers of duties between agencies. The District acts only during the Congressional action to change the number of permanent positions for an agency. At that time it obtains Congressional approval for transfers and abolishments.

5. Reprogrammings: These positions are established to meet a defined new program need that develops during the year. It can come up for a variety of reasons, such as an unexpected need or a newly defined responsibility. Funds are obtained either from the same or other programs to pay for such positions.

58-979 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 50

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT
TEMPORARY POSITIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1971

APPROPRIATION/OFFICE OR AGENCY	GRADE AND POSITION TITLE	REASON TEMPORARY WAS ESTABLISHED
General Operating Expenses: (524)		
Office of the Commissioner.....(1)	1 GS-6 Secretary	This position is established yearly for three months to assist in the issuance of low numbered tags. Heavy workload for this period demands this position.
Executive Office: Office of the Secretariat.....(1)	1 GS-6 Adminstrative Aid (Steno)	Funding for this position was transferred from the Department of Motor Vehicles by order of the Commissioner No. 69-670, dated December 24,1969 with the transfer of the Hacker's Appeal Board to the Office of the Secretariat. The position has been on a temporary status since February 22, 1971. The position provides stenographic and clerical services to the Board.
Office of Budget and Executive Management.....(19)	1 GS-9 Computer Programmer	To develop and maintain a computerized data bank under the charge of the OBEM Statistical Information Systems Group. The position is paid on a reimbursable basis.
	1 GS-11 Computer Specialist 1 GS-7 Computer Programer 1 GS-7 Computer Technician 1 GS-7 Computer Operator 1 GS-7 Computer Operator 1 GS-6 Computer Operator 1 GS-6 Computer Operator 1 GS-5 Computer Technician 1 GS-5 Computer Operator 1 GS-5 Computer Operator 1 GS-4 Computer Operator 1 GS-4 Computer Aid 1 GS-4 Computer Aid 1 GS-3 Computer Aid	To facilitate the 24-hour per day operation of the D.C. Share Computer Center providing routine computer services on a shared basis to the following agencies: Metropolitan Police Department, Motor Vehicles, Highways and Traffic, General Services, Sanitary Engineering, Corrections, and Human Resources (Vocational Rehabilitation Administration). Other agencies are also served on a reimbursable basis as machine time is available. All positions are funded by reimbursements from the sharing agencies for services rendered, and, based on demand for computer services, these positions will remain active for an undetermined period.
	1 GS-4 Budget Clerk (Typing) 1 GS-3 Budget Clerk (Typing) 1 GS-2 Card Punch Operator 1 GS-3 Clerk-Typist	To assure adequate clerical support during peak period and thus relieve professional staff; duration of appointments subject to completion of work. These positions are established from time to time.
Personnel Office .....(2)	1 GS-15 Special Assistant	To provide quasi-legal assistance to the Police & Firemen's Retirement & Relief Board. The funding of this position is borne by three Agencies on a reimbursable basis as follows: Metropolitan Police 67.5%

				D. C. Fire Dept. 22.5% D. C. Personnel Off. 10.0%
	1	GS-6	Personnel Clerk (Typing)	To provide the sole clerical support for the Pay Systems & Labor Relations Division, and in connection with the prepration of legislation relating to salary & retirement of policemen, firemen and teachers, and the preparation of collective bargaining proposals.
Department of Finance and Revenue (9)	1	GS-7	Computer Programmer	The two (2) Computer Programmer GS-7 positions were established based on FY 1970 Appropriation Act authorizing this department to employ persons not to exceed 24 man-months per year for purposes of training as Computer Programmers which generally is considered a shortage category. After individuals complete period of training they are promoted to GS-9 level position vacancy as available.
	1	GS-7	Computer Programmer	
	1	GS-4	Card Punch Operator	There are 12 man-months Card Punch Operator GS-4 authorized within the FY 1959 Appropriation Act. This authorization is utilized during the last half of each fiscal year to help meet seasonal key punch workload associated with processing of income tax returns.
	1	GS-3	Clerk	The FY 1964 Appropriation Act authorized this department to annually employ two persons (five months each) not to exceed a total of ten (10) man-months, to perform clerical duties including the packaging, mailing and distribution of tax forms, instructions and other materials during income tax mailing and filing periods.
	1	GS-4	Teller	There are 60 man-months authorization for this department to employ persons as Teller, Payment Checker and Clerk (Messenger), to assist with peak seasonal workloads associated with processing semi-annual real estate and personal property tax payments (September and October; March, April and May) and Motor Vehicle registration license fee payments (March and April). These seasonal employees receive and verify payments made against bills; Tellers receiving payments made in person and Payment Checkers opening and verifying payments received through the mail.
	1	GS-3	Payment Checker	
	1	GS-2	Clerk (Messenger)	
	1	GS-3	Clerk	
	1	GS-2	Mail Clerk	
				The FY 1959 and FY 1964 Appropriation Acts authorize this department to employ, on a seasonal basis, Clerical employees for periods of three to five months each during the peak income tax workload period. These employees open, sort, screen, code and validate income tax payments received through the mail. Present authorization for this seasonal workload is 49 man-months.
Office of the Corporation Counsel (1)	1		Expert (W.A.E.)	Individual serves as a consultant to the Chairman, Contracts Appeal Board and as a representative of the D. C. Government on (1) the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin and (2) Potomac River Basin Advisory Committee. Employment is on a when-actually employed basis not to exceed 130 days a year.
			Guard Services	
Department of General Services (458)	1. 1	GS-4	Guard	Note: All 116 guard positons are funded on a reimbursable basis.
	2. 1	GS-4	Guard	

3.	1	GS-4	Guard	Items 1 - 5: 921 Pa. Ave. S.E., - Human Resources (Social Services)
4.	1	GS-4	Guard	Items 6 - 13: Warehouse - 2200 Adams Place - Schools & General Services
5.	1	GS-3	Guard	Items 14- 18: 508 Kennedy Street, - Human Resources (Social Services)
6.	1	GS-3	Guard	
7.	1	GS-3	Guard	
8.	1	GS-3	Guard	
9.	1	GS-4	Guard	
10.	1	GS-4	Guard	
11.	1	GS-3	Guard	
12.	1	GS-3	Guard	
13.	1	GS-3	Guard	
14.	1	GS-4	Guard	
15.	1	GS-4	Guard	
16.	1	GS-4	Guard	
17.	1	GS-4	Guard	
18.	1	GS-4	Guard	
19.	1	GS-4	Guard	Items 19 - 23: N.W. Health Center, Spring Road - Human Resources (Health Services)
20.	1	GS-4	Guard	
21.	1	GS-4	Guard	Items 24 - 28: 801 North Capital - Human Resources (Health Services)
22.	1	GS-4	Guard	Items 29 - 36: 500 First Street - Human Resources (Social Services)
23.	1	GS-4	Guard	
24.	1	GS-3	Guard	
25.	1	GS-3	Guard	
26.	1	GS-3	Guard	
27.	1	GS-3	Guard	
28.	1	GS-4	Guard	
29.	1	GS-3	Guard	
30.	1	GS-3	Guard	
31.	1	GS-3	Guard	
32.	1	GS-4	Guard	
33.	1	GS-4	Guard	
35.	1	GS-3	Guard	
36.	1	GS-3	Guard	
37.	1	GS-4	Guard	Items 37 - 38: 500 First Street - Human Resources (Social Services)
38.	1	GS-5	Guard(Sgt.)	Item 39: 4313 Deane Avenue - Human Resources (Social Services)
39.	1	GS-3	Guard	Items 40 - 42: 1207 Taylor Street - Human Resources (Social Services)
40.	1	GS-3	Guard	Items 43 - 44: Good Hope Road - Human Resources (Social Services)
41.	1	GS-4	Guard	Items 45 - 50: 122 C Street, N.W. - Human Resources (Social Services)
42.	1	GS-4	Guard	Item 51: 702-15th Street, N.W. - Human Resources (Health Services)
43.	1	GS-4	Guard	Item 52: 4130 Hunt Place - Human Resources (Health Services)
44.	1	GS-4	Guard	Items 53 - 54: 3705 Grant - Human Resources (Health Services)
45.	1	GS-3	Guard	
46.	1	GS-4	Guard	
47.	1	GS-4	Guard	
48.	1	GS-4	Guard	
49.	1	GS-4	Guard	
50.	1	GS-4	Guard	
51.	1	GS-3	Guard	
52.	1	GS-4	Guard	

53.	1	GS-4	Guard
54.	1	GS-3	Guard
55.	1	GS-4	Guard
56.	1	GS-4	Guard
57.	1	GS-4	Guard
58.	1	GS-4	Guard
59.	1	GS-3	Guard
60.	1	GS-4	Guard
61.	1	GS-4	Guard
62.	1	GS-4	Guard
63.	1	GS-4	Guard
64.	1	GS-3	Guard
65.	1	GS-5	Guard (Sgt.)
66.	1	GS-3	Guard
67.	1	GS-3	Guard
68.	1	GS-3	Guard
69.	1	GS-4	Guard
70.	1	GS-4	Guard
71.	1	GS-4	Guard
72.	1	GS-4	Guard
73.	1	GS-4	Guard
74.	1	GS-4	Guard
75.	1	GS-4	Guard
76.	1	GS-3	Guard
77.	1	GS-6	Guard (Lt.)
78.	1	GS-5	Guard (Sgt.)
79.	1	GS-5	Guard (Sgt.)
80.	1	GS-4	Guard
81.	1	GS-3	Guard
82.	1	GS-3	Guard
83.	1	GS-3	Guard
84.	1	GS-3	Guard
85.	1	GS-3	Guard
86.	1	GS-3	Guard
87.	1	GS-3	Guard
88.	1	GS-3	Guard
89.	1	GS-3	Guard
90.	1	GS-3	Guard
91.	1	GS-3	Guard
92.	1	GS-3	Guard
93.	1	GS-4	Guard
94.	1	GS-4	Guard
95.	1	GS-3	Guard
96.	1	GS-3	Guard
97.	1	GS-3	Guard
98.	1	GS-3	Guard
99.	1	GS-4	Guard

Items 55 - 64: Presidential Building (Sanitary Engineering, Schools, Highways and Traffic)
Items 65 - 71: Potomac Building - Various Agencies.

Items 72 - 76: Potomac Building - Various Agencies
Items 77 - 85: 425 2nd Street - Federal City College
Item 87: 1021 3rd Street, Federal City College
Item 88: 16th & Q Street, Federal City College

Items 89 - 92: 16th & Q Street - Federal City College
Items 93 - 94: 1225 Eye Street - Federal City College
Items 95 - 99: 1321-1331 H Street - Federal City College
Items 100 - 104: 815 Mt. Vernon Place - Federal City College

100.	1	GS-4	Guard	
101.	1	GS-3	Guard	
102.	1	GS-4	Guard	
103.	1	GS-4	Guard	
104.	1	GS-4	Guard	
105.	1	GS-3	Guard	
106.	1	GS-3	Guard	Item 106: 1424 K Street - Federal City College
107.	1	GS-6	Guard (Sgt.)	Items 107 - 108: Supervisory - All locations
108.	1	GS-7	Guard (Lt.)	Items 109 - 116: Camp Simms - Pending FY 72 Transfer between agencies.
109.	1	GS-3	Guard	
110.	1	GS-3	Guard	
111.	1	GS-3	Guard	
112.	1	GS-3	Guard	
113.	1	GS-3	Guard	
114.	1	GS-3	Guard	
115.	1	GS-3	Guard	
116.	1	GS-3	Guard	

Building management and custodial services:

NOTE: All 120 building management and custodial service positions are funded on a reimbursable basis.

1.	1	WG-3	Laborer	Items 1 - 4: 921 Pa. Ave. - Human Resources (Social Services)
2.	1	WG-2	Laborer	
3.	1	WG-7	Bldg. Maint. Wkr.	
4.	1	WG-7	Bldg. Maint. Wkr.	
5.	1	WG-3	Laborer	Items 5 - 17: 425 2nd Street - Federal City College
6.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
7.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
8.	1	WL-3	Laborer Leader	
9.	1	WS-10	Bldg. Engineer	
10.	1	WS-8	Asst. Bldg. Engr.Fore.	
11.	1	WG-5	Bldg. Engr. Helper	
12.	1	WG-10	Bldg. Engr.	
13.	1	WG-10	Bldg. Engr.	
14.	1	WG-10	Bldg. Engr.	
15.	1	WG-10	Bldg. Engr.	
16.	1	WG-5	Bldg. Engr. Helper	
17.	1	WG-5	Bldg. Engr. Helper	
18.	1	WS-2	Laborer Lead Fore.	Items 18 - 34: 425 2nd Street - Federal City College
19.	1	WL-3	Laborer Leader	
20.	1	WL-3	Laborer Leader	
21.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
22.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
23.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
24.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
25.	1	WG-3	Laborer	

26.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
27.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
28.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
29.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
30.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
31.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
32.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
33.	1	WG-1	Matron	
34.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
35.	1	WG-3	Laborer	Items 35 - 40: 425 2nd Street - Federal City College
36.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
37.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
38.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
39.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
40.	1	WG-1	Matron	
41.	1	WS-8	Bldg. Engineer	Items 41 - 52: 16th & Q Streets - Federal City College
42.	1	WG-10	Bldg. Engineer	
43.	1	WG-5	Bldg. Engineer	
44.	1	WG-5	Bldg. Engr. Hlpr.	
45.	1	WG-5	Bldg. Engr. Hlpr.	
46.	1	WG-10	Bldg. Engineer	
47.	1	WL-3	Laborer Leader	
48.	1	WL-3	Laborer Leader	
49.	1	WL-3	Laborer Leader	
50.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
51.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
52.	1	WG-3	Labor	
53.	1	WG-3	Laborer	Items 53 - 60: 16th & Q Streets - Federal City College
54.	1	WG-3	Laborer	Items 61 - 62: 1021 3rd Street - Federal City College
55.	1	WG-3	Laborer	Items 63 - 67: 1225 Rye Street - Federal City College
56.	1	WG-3	Laborer	Items 68 - 70: 1424 K Street - Federal City College
57.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
58.	1	WG-1	Matron	
59.	1	WG-1	Matron	
60.	1	WG-1	Matron	
61.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
62.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
63.	1	WL-3	Laborer Leader	
64.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
65.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
66.	1	WG-1	Matron	
67.	1	WG-1	Matron	
68.	1	WG-10	Bldg. Engineer	
69.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
70.	1	WG-3	Laborer	

71.	1	WG-3	Laborer	Items 71 - 74: Police Training School
72.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
73.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
74.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
75.	1	WS-6	Bldg. Engineer	Items 75 - 79: Warehouse, 2200 Adams Place - Schools and General Services
76.	1	WG-7	Boiler Fireman	Items 80 - 88: Washington Technical Institute
77.	1	WG-7	Boiler Fireman	
78.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
79.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
80.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
81.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
82.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
83.	1	WL-3	Laborer Leader	
84.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
85.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
86.	1	WS-10	Bldg. Engr. Fore.	
87.	1	WS-8	Asst. Bldg.Engr.Fore	
88.	1	WG-11	Ref. & Air Cond. Engr. Repairman	
89.	1	WG-10	Bldg. Engr.	Items 89 - 103: Washington Technical Institute
90.	1	WG-10	Bldg. Engr.	
91.	1	WG-10	Bldg. Engr.	
92.	1	WG-10	Bldg. Engr.	
93.	1	WG-10	Bldg. Engr.	
94.	1	WG-5	Bldg. Engr. Helper	
95.	1	WG-5	Grounds Maint. Wkr.	
96.	1	WG-5	Grounds Maint. Wkr.	
97.	1	WG-6	Truck Driver	
98.	1	WS-2	Laborer Leader Fore.	
99.	1	WL-3	Laborer Leader	
100.	1	WL-3	Laborer Leader	
101.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
102.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
103.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
104.	1	WG-3	Laborer	Items 104 - 107: Washington Technical Institute
105.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
106.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
107.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
108.	1	WG-3	Laborer	Items 108 - 116: Washington Technical Institute
109.	1	WG-3	Laborer	Item 117: Washington National Airport/Manger 10 - Wash. Technical Institute
110.	1	WG-1	Matron	Item 118: 1201 Good Hope Road - Washington Technical Institute
111.	1	WG-1	Matron	Item 119: Borret School Bldg. (Clinic) - Human Resources (Health Services)
112.	1	WG-3	Laborer	Item 120: 1810 14th Street (Clinic) - Human Resources (Health Services)
113.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
114.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
115.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
116.	1	WG-3	Laborer	
117.	1	WG-5	Bldg. Engr. Helper	
118.	1	WG-3	Laborer	

	119. 1	WG-3	Laborer	
	120. 1	WG-3	Laborer	
	1. 1	GS-12	Building Manager	Items 1 - 4: For building management and clerical functions of reimbursable activities.
	2. 1	GS-11	Building Manager	
	3. 1	GS-5	Reimbursement Clerk/ Accounting	
	4. 1	GS-4	Clerk-Typist	
	5. 1	GS-5	Space Mgmt. Spec.	Item 5: Space layouts required for expansion of courts and backfill activities created by move to Potomac Building.
	(157)		Part-time cleaning workers	Our FY 1972 Base includes $305,800 for positions other than permanent. This is based on $266,300 received in the FY 1971 appropriation and $39,500 requested in supplementals for salary increases. Congress has appropriated these funds in the past for a part-time cleaning force. This force consists of 157 cleaners working an average of 22 hours a week each or 85.6 man years a year.
	(60)		Part-time cleaning workers	We have 60 part-time cleaners working on a reimbursable basis (3 at 921 Pa. Ave., 28 at Various Federal City College locations and 29 at the Washington Technical Institute). These employees work an average of 22 hours a week each or approximately 33 man years a year.
Public Library ..... (24)	1	GS-4	Exhibits Asst. Community Relations	The Community Relations Department has been reorganized by combining the former Office of Editorial, Exhibits, and Public Information and Consultant in Adult Education with responsibilities for (1) coordinating out-reach programs of the Library and (2) active presentation of the Library's services and programs through various local media and groups, etc. These functions have been added to the original one of establishing community contacts and providing public information. The temporary positions are needed to support the tripled activities of the Department.
	1	GS-6	Lib. Tech. Community Relations	
	1	GS-7	Bibliographer Community Relations	
	1	WG-6	Motor Veh. Op. Buildings & Grounds	Private firms no longer purchase the Library's paper, etc., requiring the Library to haul it to the dump. This and the increased number of inter-library deliveries required two positions.
	1	WG-6	Motor Veh. Op. Buildings & Grounds	
	1	GS-3	Guard/Benning	It has been necessary to have additional security guards in some of our agencies.
	1	GS-3	Guard/Capitol View	
	1	GS-5	Personnel Staff Asst. Personnel	These two positions were required to cope with increased burden of supportive personnel work necessitated by: staffing, etc., of the D.C. Public Library Model Cities Programs by the numerous new staff development programs ("New Careers" tuition support, Institute for Retraining of Library Staff to Improved Library Service to the Disadvantaged, etc.); the increased employee benefits; and employment of NYC youth.
	1	GS-5	Personnel Staff Asst. Personnel	
	1	GS-7	Class. Specialist Personnel	The mandatory requirements of surveying and reclassification of positions under new Civil Service Commission Standards necessitated this temporary position.

	1	GS-2	Lib. Asst. Central	) These positions are needed for shifting, shelving, and packing books and clearing up book preparation back logs in preparation for the move to New Central.
	1	GS-2	Lib. Asst. Central Circulation	
	1	GS-2	Lib. Asst. Schools Division	
	1	GS-2	Lib. Asst./Bookmobile	) Two temporary positions in the Bookmobile Division were needed in order to compensate for regular employees on Military Furlough.
	1	GS-2	Lib. Asst./Bookmobile	
	1	GS-7	Libn., Ref./Northeast	The increased demands of the community on the time of the professional staff to participate in community programs.
	1	GS-7	Libn.,Ref./Chevy Chase	Position was needed to compensate for regular employee on prolonged sick leave.
	1	GS-1	Lib.Asst./Anacostia	) Positions needed to cope with backlogs in shelving books and magazines in the two branch libraries.
	1	GS-2	Lib.Asst./Northeast	
	1	GS-5	Libn. Reference Coord., Adult Service	) Three positions, two in the Office of the Coordinator of Adult Service and one in the Office of the Coordinator of Children's Service, were needed to perform more routine bibliographic work (substantially increased by the need to reduce the reserve stock before moving into the new Central Library, increased receipt of gifts, etc.) and so to free higher level personnel (GS-12 and GS-13 for duties in collection evaluation and help to professional staff in developing public service.
	1	GS-5	Gen. Adviser Coord., Adult Service	
	1	GS-5	Gen. Adviser Coord., Children's Serv.	
	1	GS-2	Lib.Aid/ Duplicating	This position was established in order to compensate for a regular employee on prolonged sick leave.
	1	GS-3	Lib.Aid/Acquisitions	Acquisition work for the Library's Model Cities Program (storefront libraries and bookmobiles, financed separately by the U.S. Housing and Urban Development) created a new workload which had to be absorbed by the Library.
Other Independent Offices and Agencies: .....(9)				
Assistant to the Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services.....(2)	2	GS-3	Clerk (Typing)	Seven hundred hour emergency positions required to perform specific tasks on area payroll involving community paychecks.
Board of Parole.....(2)	2	GS-6	Parole Clerk (Steno)	Exceedingly heavy backlog and increased workload (due to the Court Reform Act) resulted in that the Agency's Court Reporters were unable to keep up with the Board and the Hearing Examiner. Summary backlog was 3 to 4 weeks. If sick leave or annual leave was taken by the Court Reporters a secretary had to be utilized to take the hearings and put tries on a transcribing machine which resulted in an even more serious breach of time between the actual hearing and transcribing of summaries. Also the secretary's regular duties were undone. These two positions are filled with Steno-typists who are training for Court Reporter positions. Now no Court Reporters are re-

				quired to go out on hearings every day. When our backlog of work is reduced the summary will be completed in 3 to 5 days vice 3 to 4 weeks. This is excellent in that no person granted parole will be penalized by remaining incarcerated until finalization of his hearing has been completed.
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board.....(2)	2	GS-7	Safety Inspector	These positions established because of increased workload due to METRO construction. Two Wage and Hour Investigator positions are frozen to meet the cost of these temporary positions.
Human Relations Commission.....(3)	1	GS-11	Intergroup Relations Specialist	The temporary positions were established in order to meet the increasing workload of the Commission.
	1	GS-4	Clerk-Typist	
	1	GS-2	Clerk-Messenger	
Public Safety: .....(77)				
Courts: .....(6)				
Superior.....(4)	1	GS-9	Sup. Probation Asst.	The Supervisory Probation Assistant and Two Probation Clerks were necessary for the Narcotic Testing Unit of the Court as passed on by the board of judges. Permanent positions have been requested in the 1972 Budget.
	1	GS-5	Probation Clerk	
	1	GS-5	Probation Clerk	
	1	GS-3	Mail Clerk	The mail clerk position was necessary in view of only one authorized mail clerk position at the time. This position was approved in the 1971 supplement.
Public Defender Service.....(2)	1	---	Student Assistant @ $3.85 per hour	Budget provides $18,000 for temporary positions.
	1	GS-4	Clerk-typist/courier	
Department of Corrections.....(71)	1	GS-5	Administrative Aide	Established to meet emergency workload requirements of Department.
	1	GS-3	Clerk-Typist	
	1	GS-2	Clerk-Typist	
	1	GS-3	Mail & File Clerk	
	1	GS-5	Supvry. Code Clerk	
	1	GS-7	Steward	
	1	GS-12	Research Socologist	
	1	GS-9	Research Analyst	
	1	GS-7	Social Science Analyst	
	1	GS-4	Clerk-Typist	
	1	GS-5	Records Clerk	
	1	GS-5	Management Tech.	
	1	GS-2	Clerk-Typist	
	1	GS-9	Civil Defense Spec.	
	1	GS-7	Secretary Steno.	
	1	GS-4	Card Punch Operator	
	1	GS-4	Code Clerk	
	1	WG-9	Preventive Maint. Wkr.	
	1	GS-5	Personnel Clerk	
	1	GS-6	Personnel Clerk	

	1	GS-7	Correctional Treat. Spec.	) Established to meet emergency workload requirements of Department.
	1	GS-11	Correctional Treat. Spec.	)
	1	GS-11	Correctional Treat. Spec.	)
	1	GS-9	Personnel Staff. Spec.	)
	15	GS-1	Clerical Aide	) Positions established for one year under Special Employment Program) established by Department for disadvantaged youth to gain work skills.
	32	GS-6	Correctional Officer	) The 32 Correctional Officers were recruited anticipating the selection) of journeymen officers to competitively fill the 20 vacant specialist) vacancies and to meet turnover needs.
Education: (190)				
Public Schools.....(103)	1	TSA-10	Assistant Director	) Implementation of Academic Achievement Project
	1	TSA-13	Educational Specialist	)
	1	TSA-13	Educational Specialist	)
	1	TSA-15	Psychometrist	)
	1	TSA-15	Psychometrist	)
	1	GS-4	Clerk-Typist	)
	1	GS-4	Clerk-Typist	)
	1	GS-4	Clerk-Typist	)
	1	GS-4	Clerk-Typist	)
	1	GS-4	Administrative Clerk (Statistical)	)
	1	GS-4	Administrative Clerk (Statistical)	)
	1	GS-4	Administrative Clerk (Statistical)	)
	1	GS-4	Administrative Clerk (Statistical)	)
	1	GS-4	Time & Leave Clerk	) Required to provide adequate service. Subsequent administrative) changes and reorganizations, have increased the demand for personnel) support
	1	GS-4	Time & Leave Clerk	)
	1	GS-4	Time & Leave Clerk	)
	1	GS-4	Time & Leave Clerk	)
	1	GS-4	Time & Leave Clerk	)
	1	GS-3	Time & Leave Clerk	)
	1	GS-3	Time & Leave Clerk	)
	1	GS-4	Clerk-Typist	)
	1	GS-3	Clerk-Typist	)
	1	TSA-8	Asst. Chief Examiner	)
	1	TSA-15	Certification Analyst/ Recruiter	)
	1	TSA-15	Certification Analyst/ Recruiter	)
	1	TSA-15	Certification Analyst/ Recruiter	)

1	GS-5	Payroll Clerk	Required to provide adequate service. Subsequent administrative changes and reorganizations, have increased the demand for personnel support.
1	GS-5	Payroll Clerk	
1	GS-5	Payroll Clerk	
1	GS-3	Clerk-Typist	
1	GS-4	Clerk-Typist	
1	GS-4	Clerk-Typist	
1	GS-4	Clerk-Typist	
1	GS-4	Clerk-Typist	
1	GS-5	Personnel Clerk (Typing)	
1	TSA-6	Principal..... 1/	1/The principal, counselor, and teachers were appointed to establish an Adult Education Center at Armstrong. The administrative aide GS-6 was established as a result of reclassification of incumbent (GS-4 from 10/14/62 to 6/2/68), and the clerk GS-5 was established as a result of of reclassification of incumbent (GS-3 from 9/7/56 to 6/2/68).
5	TSA-8	Community School Coordinator..... 2/	
1	TSA-15	Counselor..... 1/	
5	TSA-15	Teachers..... 1/	
1	GS-6	Adm. Clerk..... 1/	
1	GS-5	Clerk..... 1/	
5	GS-4	Community Aide..... 2/	2/The community school coordinators, community aides, and parent assistants were established to provide personnel for five Mott Community Schools approved by the Board of Education in January, 1970 as the D. C. Public Schools matching funds. ($53,500 of the coordinators salaries are paid by the Mott Foundation.)
5	GS-2	Parent Assistant... 2/	
1	GS-5	Voucher Examiner	To decrease backlog due to manual operation when automation was expected.
1	GS-5	Voucher Examiner	
1	GS-3	Mail Clerk	Creation of new office.
1	GS-3	Mail Clerk	
1	GS-7	Procurement Assistant	To decrease overload of "annual requisitions." New system should eliminate need. Temporary, NTEB 6-30-71.
1	GS-4	Procurement Clerk	
1	WG-9	Window Shade Servicer	Temporary, in Maintenance Shop, to ensure carrying on of work normally assigned to two ailing employees.
1	WG-8	Furniture Repairer	
1	WG-2	Laborer	To provide custodial staff for operation of property leased to provide a Vocational Skills Center.
1	WG-2	Laborer	
1	WG-5	Asst. Eng.-Cust.	
1	WG-7	Eng.-Custodian	
1	TSA-6	Educational Project Director	Director for Fort Lincoln New Town - planning and implementation duties.
1	TSA-10	Educational Research & Planning Association (part-time)	Research Associate for Fort Lincoln New Town - planning and implementation duties.
1	GS-9	Program Analyst	Program Analyst for Special Projects Division - planning & administrative duties.

	1	GS-5	Secretary (Typing)	)Secretary for Special Projects Division - administrative & clerical duties.
	1	GS-4	Clerk-Typist	)Clerk-Typist for Special Projects Division - clerical duties.
	1	GS-4	Teacher Intern	)To provide assistance for classroom teachers
	14	GS-3	Community Intern	)To provide assistance for classroom teacher and to implement a team)teaching program
	6	TSA-15	Teacher (MAE)part-time	)To intiate a teacher intern program and to reduce pupil-teacher ratio.
	1	GS-2	Keypunch Operator	)Required to meet heavy workload in keypunching.
	1	GS-2	Keypunch Operator	)
	1	GS-2	Keypunch Operator	)
	1	GS-2	Keypunch Operator	)
	1	GS-2	Keypunch Operator	)
	1	GS-7	Admin. Aide (Steno.)	)Position was established because of the maternity leave of permanent)employee.
Federal City College.....(72)	1	Level-IX	Systems Analyst	) To meet emergency workloads of the College
	1	GS-4	Cashier Clerk	)
	1	GS-4	Cashier Clerk	)
	1	GS-4	Clerk Typist	)
	1	GS-5	Clerk Typist	)
	1	Level-X	Program Division Specialist	)
	1	GS-4	Clerk Typist	)
	1	GS-3	Clerk Typist	)
	1	GS-2	Clerk Typist	)
	1	GS-3	Mail Clerk	)
	1	GS-2	Mail Clerk	)
	1	WG-6	Mail Clerk/Driver	)
	1	WG-6	Mail Clerk/Driver	)
	1	GS-3	Mail Clerk/Driver	)
	1	GS-3	Mail Clerk/Driver	)
	1	WG-6	Warehouse	)
	1	WG-6	Warehouse	)
	1	WG-5	Warehouse	)
	1	WG-5	Warehouse	)
	1	WG-4	Warehouse	)
	1	GS-4	Keypunchers	)
	1	GS-3	Clerk Typist	)
	1	GS-2	Registration Aid	)
	1	Level-XV	Admin. Aff. Asst.	)
	1	Level-XVI	Admin. Aff. Asst.	)
	1	GS-2	Clerk	)
	1	GS-3	Clerk Typist	)
	45	Part-time faculty 1/		) 1/ Part-time faculty employed on a quarter hour basis - salary range from $140 to $200 per quarter hour. Most faculty are teaching one course and in a few instances two.

Washington Technical Institute....(15)	1	GS-6	Guard Supervisor	To provide for security requirements on campus. No previous positions provided.
	1	GS-5	Guard Supervisor	
	13	GS-3	Guard	
Recreation Department: .....(25)	2	WG-9	Carpenter	Funding for these positions transferred from National Capital Park Service. Positions established to provide daily ground maintenance.
	1	WG-5	Mechanic Helper	
	1	GS-4	Clerk-Typist	
	1	GS-3	Bldg. & Ground Maint.	
	1	WG-2	Laborer	
	19	WG-1	Laborer	

Human Resources

Department of Human Resources: (307)				
Office of the Director (11)	1	GS-12	Human Resources Planner	Staffing Office of Planning and Program Development.
	1	GS- 9	Human Resources Assistant	For employee transferring from Social Services Administration.
	1	GS- 7	Public Information Spec.	At the Director's request.
	1	GS-11	Community Relations Spec.	For Spanish Speaking Program - Reprogrammed per request by Congress.
	1	GS- 9	Program Assistant	
	1	GS- 4	Clerk (Typing)	
	1	GS-13	Digital Computer Systems Adm.	These five temporary positions established for employees transferred from Social Services Administration in accordance with Organizational Memorandum No. 5.
	1	GS-12	Systems Analyst	
	1	GS- 6	Clerk	
	1	GS- 5	Computer Technician	
	1	GS- 4	Computer Aid	
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (10)	1	GS-11	Vocational Rehab. Counselor-Coordinator	Expiration of Grant.
	1	GS- 5	Clerk-DMT	
	1	GS-12	Rehabilitation Diagnostician	
	1	GS-11	Rehabilitation Diagnostician	
	1	GS-10	Voc. Rehab. Counselor	
	1	GS- 5	Clerk-DMT	
	1	GS- 4	Clerk-DMT	
	1	GS- 9	Rehabilitation Diagnostician	
	1	GS- 9	Training Instructor (Home Economics)	
	1	GS-11	Voc. Rehab. Counselor-Coord.	
Community Health Services Administration (30)	1	GS- 5	Clerk (Typing)	To convert Social Services Administration positions to ADP System.
	3	WG- 3	Janitor	To provide housekeeping facilities at Spring Road Mental Health Center.
	1	WG- 9	Offset Press Operator	For Print Shop at R.C.A. Facility, Occoquan.
	1	WG- 5	Truck Driver	To reduce amount of overtime required due to lack of drivers.
	1	WG- 6	Motor Vehicle Operator	

	1 GS- 6	Supply Assistant	For Area C Community Health Center
	2 GS- 6	Supply Assistant	For Bureau of Laboratories, Area C Community Health Center.
	1 GS-14	Medical Officer	)
	1 GS-12	Medical Officer	) For Public Health Residency Program.
	1 SPC	Resident Physician	)
	1 GS- 9	Clinical Nurse	Occupational Health Nurse for Dept. of Public Welfare.
	1 GS- 4	Clerk (Typing)	Federal Grant expired June 30, 1970
	1 GS-13	Dental Officer	Workload - Incumbent on educational leave.
	1 GS-11	Social Worker	)
	1 GS-11	Public Health Nutritionist	) Expiration of a Federal Grant.
	7 GS-11	Veterinarian	)
	1 GS- 5	Clerk (Typing)	)
	1 GS-13	Supv. Veterinarian	) To phase out the Bureau of Milk Control.
	1 GS-11	Supv. Sanitarian Tech.	)
	1 GS- 9	Sanitarian	)
	1 GS- 9	Sanitarian Tech.	)
Social Services Administration (92)			
Data Preparation (5)	1 GS- 4	Card Punch Operator	) The Card Punch Operators were established in order to improve efficiency
	4 GS- 3	Card Punch Operator	) and controls for the increasing Food Stamp caseload by automating the
			) issuance of purchase authorization cards.
Administrative Division (3)	1 GS- 9	Food Stamp Issuance Supv.	) The Food Stamp Issuance and Accounting positions were established because
	2 GS- 6	Food Stamp Accounting Clerk	) this unit, which is responsible for controlling and accounting for the
			) food stamps, the payments collected, and the bond fees paid, and co-
			) ordinating all between the Department of Agriculture and the redemption
			) points, required additional staff to accurately carry out this responsi-
			) bility for the increasing Food Stamp caseload.
Food Stamp Certification (43)	12 GS- 8	Social Serv. Rep.	)
	10 GS- 7	Social Serv. Rep.	)
	7 GS- 5	Social Serv. Rep.	)
	1 GS-10	Supvy. Soc. Serv. Rep.	)
	2 GS- 9	Supvy. Soc. Serv. Rep.	)
	1 GS- 4	Clerk-Typist	) These positions were established to perform the certification and pro-
	1 GS- 3	File Clerk	) cessing functions necessary to service the constantly expanding Food
	3 GS- 2	Clerk-Typist	) Stamp caseload.
	2 GS- 4	Case Aide	)
	1 GS- 2	Social Work Aide	)
	1 GS- 4	Social Work Aide	)
	1 GS- 3	Accounting Clerk	)
	1 GS- 9	Social Serv. Rep.	)
Quality Control (41)	10 GS-11	Investigator	)

	15 GS- 9	Investigator	
	4 GS-12	Supvy. Investigator	
	2 GS- 7	Investigator	Established to institute a 10% sample of the Public Assistance caseload effective October 1, 1970, in accordance with HEW's expansion of its minimum sampling requirements.
	2 GS- 4	Secretary	
	7 GS- 4	Clerk Typist	
	1 GS- 3	Clerk Typist	
Narcotics Treatment Administration (80)	1 GS-13	Narcotics Pro. Mgr.	To maintain the existing Narcotics Program.
	1 GS-10	Narcotic Treatment Spec.	
	1 GS- 7	Program Evaluator	
	1 GS- 6	Patient Information Tech.	To provide a Research and Development Unit.
	1 GS- 6	Patient Information Tech.	To maintain the existing Narcotic Program.
	1 GS- 5	Patient Info. Tech.	
	1 GS- 5	Medical Assistant	Used for matching position for allotment 396 - Narcotic Addict Treatment Facilities - Staffing Grant.
	1 GS- 5	Social Services Asst.	
	1 GS- 3	Mail Clerk - Messenger	To maintain the existing Narcotic Program.
	1 GS-13	Clinical Research Psy.	
	1 GS-14	Supvy. Research Soc.	
	1 GS-12	Clinical Research Psy.	
	1 GS-12	Research Analyst	
	1 GS-11	Research Analyst	
	1 GS-11	Computer Systems Analyst	To provide a Research and Development Unit.
	1 GS- 9	Research Analyst	
	1 GS- 6	Secretary (Typing)	
	1 GS- 6	Secretary (Steno)	
	1 GS- 7	Secretary (Steno)	
	1 GS-11	Chemist	
	1 GS- 7	Phys. Science Tech.	
	1 GS-11	Narcotics Treatment Spec.	
	1 GS- 8	Narcotics Treatment Tech.	To maintain existing Narcotic Program.
	1 GS- 6	Social Services Asst.	
	6 GS- 6	Medical Assistant	
	18 GS- 5	Social Services Asst.	
	2 GS-11	Medical Officer (GP)	
	1 GS- 7	Supv. Medical Asst.	
	1 GS- 7	Narcotic Treatment Coun.	
	1 GS- 5	Medical Assistant	
	2 GS- 5	Nursing Assistant	
	1 GS-12	Narcotics Prog. Admin.	
	1 GS- 5	Secretary	
	7 GS- 4	Social Service Asst.	
	2 GS- 4	Nursing Assistant	
	1 GS- 4	Nursing Asst. (Mental Health)	To maintain the existing Narcotic Program.

	1 GS- 3	Clerk Typist	)
	2 GS- 2	Medical Assistant	)
	7 SPC	Medical Student (3rd Year)	)
	1 WG- 1	Housekeeping Aid	)
	1 GS- 9	Nurse	)
	1 GS-12	Medical Officer	)
Hospitals and Medical Care Administration (78)	4 GS- 4	Nursing Assistant (M&S)	) To increase the nursing assistants staff at Glenn Dale Hospital to
	2 GS- 3	Nursing Assistant (M&S)	) compensate for the increasing number of chronic disease patients who require four times as much care as tuberculosis patients.
	1 WG- 5	Motor Vehicle Operator	) To provide necessary transportation for Hospitals and Medical Care Administration.
	1	Guard	) To provide additional guard services in view of rapidly spiraling security problems at Glenn Dale Hospital.
	1 GS- 4	Clerk Typing	) To provide additional clerical staff for D. C. General Hospital, Admission and Discharge Section.
	1 GS- 4	Hospital Guard	To provide additional security staff for D. C. General Hospital.
	1 GS- 6	Orthotist	To establish a brace shop at D. C. General Hospital.
	1 WG- 2	Kitchen Helper	To provide additional kitchen staff for D. C. General Hospital.
	66	Pupil Nurse	Phasing-out of Capital City School of Nursing.
Mental Health Administration (6)	1 GS- 3	Clerk	Maternity Leave
	3 GS-13	Medical Officer (Psy.)	For psychiatric coverage.
	1 GS-12	After-Care Residence Dir.	)
	1 GS- 7	Program Assistant	) Vital to the operation of the Aftercare facility.
Highways and Traffic: .....(56)			
Dept. of Highways and Traffic... (7)	1 GS-3	Card Punch Operator	) The two Card Punch Operators and the E.A.M. Operator were established to
	1 GS-4	E.A.M. Operator	) handle the heavy volume of card punching and electronic machinery opera-
	1 GS-3	Card Punch Operator	) tional which are in excess of our available capacity.
	1 WG-11	Engineer Equipment Mechanic	) Performs duties of permanent employee who is on compensation
	1 GS-4	Statistical Clerk	) The Statistical Clerk was established to collect special field data, prepare it for transcribing to A.D.P. forms and make statistical compilation for use by Traffic Research Engineer in preparation of research projects.
	1 WS-7	Landscape Gardener/ Equipment Operator	) The Landscape Gardener/Equipment Operator was established to perform duties of permanent employee who is on extended sick leave, and is expect- ed to retire.
	1 WG-6	Motor Vehicle Operator	) The Motor Vehicle Operator was established to provide chauffeur for the Vice-Chairman of the D. C. City Council.

88-679 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 51

Motor Vehicles ..... (35)	1	GS-12	Public Vehicle Services Officer	The four temporary positions established under authority of C069-670, etc. performs functions in the Department's new Office of Public Vehicle Services that were performed by four uniformed police officers prior to transfer of these functions to the Department of Motor Vehicles; the four Police Department of Motor Vehicles; the four Police Department positions were not transferred with the functions.
	1	GS-9	Public Vehicle Services Supervisor	
	1	GS-7	Complaints Analyst	
	1	GS-5	Test Clerk	
	31	GS-3	Clerks	The 31 temporary clerks, appointed for "not to exceed 90 days", perform clerical duties in connection with the general increase in departmental workload resultant from the annual reregistration of vehicles.
Motor Vehicle Parking ..... (14)	9	GS-3	Statistical Clerks	To supplement the staff in conducting annual parking inventory of on and off-street spaces in the Central Business District to provide factual data on the number, type and location of the existing parking supply; to collect data on the physical street conditions affecting curb parking such as traffic regulations and signs, fire hydrants, loading zones, driveways, reserved spaces and other features which are then transferred to maps by square and areafor reference by the District Government and other agencies concerned with parking and transportation problems. To conduct periodic census of daytime employees in the Central Business District which gives and indication of the type and location of the potential demands for parking services. Positions are only filled to the extent needed to perform the work in any given year.
	3	GS-2	Clerks	
	2	GS-1	Clerks	
Sanitary and Engineering: .....(8)	1	GS-4	Clerk	Individual hired on a part time basis (3 days a week) while attending college. Kept on because of excellence in work performed. Expect to make position permanent when college completed.
Washington Aqueduct	1	WG-10	Electronic Equipment	Department of Defense Directive requires that we hire on a temporary basis only unless we hire an employee who is on a reduction-in-force "Stopper" list. An employee who has been hired as a temporary may later be converted to career-conditional or career status if not displaced by an employee from a "Stopper" list. Said lists are Department of Defense wide.
	1	GS-3	Clerk-Typist	
	1	GS-2	Clerk (Typing)	
	1	WG-3	Laborer	
	1	GS-5	Engineering Draftsman	
	1	WG-2	Janitor	
	1	WG-3	Laborer	

1. Federal positions working for the District Government
   Washington Aqueduct - 325 persons

2. Federal positions detailed temporarily to the District Government.

District Agency	Number	U.S. Agency
Department of Economic Development	1	Treasury
Office of Community Services	1	Health, Education and Welfare
Department of Human Resources (Health Services)	21	Health, Education and Welfare
Total	23	

3. Full-time grant positions included in the FY 1972 District operating budget. (see attached sheet)

Agency	Positions
Personnel Office	52
Office of Community Services	66
Office of Civil Defense	19
Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis	3
Office of Corporation Counsel	7
Public Library	59
Assistant to the Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services	37
Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Programs	31
Zoning Office	6
Human Relations Commission	2
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	0
Metropolitan Police Department	0
Fire Department	5
Courts	
Superior Court	2
Public Defender Service	0
Department of Corrections	65
Public Schools	1,577
D. C. Teachers College	0
Federal City College	0
Washington Technical Institute	0
Department of Recreation	0
Department of Human Resources:	
Office of the Director	65
Vocational Rehabilitation Adm.	72
Health Services Administration	720
Social Services Administration	162
Veterans' Affairs Administration	...
Narcotics Treatment Administration	88
Hospitals and Medical Care Admin.	266
Mental Health Administration	214
Department of Highways and Traffic	4
Department of Motor Vehicles	23
Department of Sanitary Engineering	27
Total.....	3,572

LISTING OF DISTRICT GOVERNMENT POSITIONS
GS-15 AND ABOVE, OR EQUIVALENT

Agency	District Funded	Federal Funded	Reimbursement Pos.	Temporary Positions	Other	Total
General Operating Expenses:						
Office of Commissioner	7	...	...	...	...	7
D. C. City Council	2	...	...	...	...	2
Office of Secretariat	31 1/	...	...	...	...	31 1/
Public Affairs Office	1	...	...	...	...	1
Office of Budget & Executive Management	15	...	...	...	...	15
Personnel Office	5	...	1	...	...	6
Office of Community Services	3	...	...	...	3	6
Office of Civil Defense	1	...	...	...	...	1
Department of Finance & Revenue	12	...	...	...	...	12
Office of Corporation Counsel	17	...	...	...	...	17
Department of General Services	8	...	...	...	2	10
Department of Economic Development	8	2	...	...	...	10
Public Library	2	...	...	...	...	2
Assistant to Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services	2	...	...	...	...	2
Assistant to Commissioner for Housing Programs	2	...	...	...	...	2
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	3	...	...	...	...	3
Board of Parole	3	...	...	...	...	3
Coroner's Office	6	...	...	...	...	6
Department of Insurance	3	...	...	...	...	3
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board	2	...	...	...	...	2
Recorder of Deeds	1	...	...	...	...	1
Public Service Commission	3	...	...	...	...	3
Zoning Commission	1	...	...	...	...	1
Board of Appeals and Review	...	...	...	...	...	...
Human Relations Commission	1	...	...	...	...	1

Board of Elections	1	...	...	...	...	1
Office of Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on the Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on the Status of Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redevelopment Land Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. C. Apprenticeship Council	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Safety:						
Metropolitan Police Department	8	...	...	...	...	8
Fire Department	3	...	...	...	...	3
Juvenile Court	6	...	...	...	...	6
Court of General Sessions	36	...	...	...	...	36
D. C. Court of Appeals	10	...	...	...	...	10
D. C. Tax Court	1	...	...	...	...	1
U. S. Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Defender Service	2	...	...	...	...	2
D. C. Bail Agency	1	...	...	...	...	1
Department of Corrections	14	...	...	...	...	14
National Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education:						
Public Schools	9	1	...	...	...	10
D. C. Teachers College	2	...	...	...	...	2
Federal City College	7	...	...	...	...	7
Washington Technical Institute	3	...	...	...	...	3

Recreation:						
Recreation Department.....	...	2	...	...	...	2
Health and Welfare:						
Department of Human Resources;						
Office of the Director.....	5	2	1	...	...	8
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	...	...	...	...	3 2/	3 2/
Health Services Administration.....	168	27	...	...	...	195
Social Services Administration.....	17	1	...	...	...	18
Veterans' Affairs Administration.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Narcotics Treatment Administration.....	4	1	...	...	...	5
Highways and Traffic:						
Department of Highways and Traffic.....	7	...	...	...	...	7
Department of Motor Vehicles.....	1	...	...	...	1 3/	2
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Engineering:						
Department of Sanitary Engineering.....	9	...	...	...	...	9
Washington Aqueduct.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.....	454	36	2	...	9	501

1/ Hacker's License Appeal Board Experts receive $88 per day - 4 members serve on an average of once a week.

2/ 80% Federal and 20% District funding.

3/ 50% District and 50% Federal funding.

Office of Budget and Executive Management
November 6, 1970

District of Columbia
Vacant GS-15 and above Positions or Equivalent
as of February 28, 1971

		Date Position Became Vacant
Office of Budget and Executive Management		
GS-15	Budget Officer	11/2/69
Office of the Corporation Counsel		
GS-18	Corporation Counsel	5/1/70
GS-17	Assistant Corporation Counsel	10/27/70
GS-16	Chief, Legislation and Opinions Division	1/8/71
GS-15	Supervisory Trial Attorney	2/21/71
GS-15	" " "	1/1/71
Department of Corrections		
GS-15	Medical Officer	4/9/70
D.C. Public Schools		
Class 2	Associate Superintendent	7/15/69
Federal City College		
GS-15	Comptroller	July, 1970
Level III	Vice President for Planning and Development	July, 1970
Department of Human Resources		
Community Health Services Administration		
GS-17	Deputy Director for Public Health	10/30/70
GS-15	Medical Officer	1/23/71
GS-15	" "	10/20/70
GS-15	Supervisory Sanitary Engineer	5/30/70
Social Services Administration		
GS-15	Assistant to the Controller	9/6/70
GS-15	Chief, Child Welfare Division	7/31/70
GS-15	Chief, Diagnostic and Evaluation	12/24/69
Hospitals and Medical Care Administration		
GS-15	Medical Officer	1/31/71
GS-16	Chief, Treatment Division	11/29/70
Mental Health Administration		
GS-15	Medical Officer	12/12/70
GS-15	" "	7/12/70
GS-15	Community Mental Health Officer	12/10/70
GS-15	" " " "	5/29/70
GS-15	Medical Officer	11/18/70
Department of Sanitary Engineering		
GS-15	Supervisory Sanitary Engineer	1/1/71

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
LAPSED PERSONNEL COMPENSATION FUNDS
FISCAL YEAR 1970
(As of March 19, 1971)

	Apportionment Plan 01 & 02	Obligation 01 & 02	Difference
Office of the Commissioner	390,447	376,405	14,041
City Council	415,980	422,638	-6,658
Executive Office:			
Secretariat	219,937	262,408	-42,471 1/
Public Affairs	84,722	83,092	1,629
Budget and Executive Management	1,323,600	1,238,441	85,158
Personnel Office	685,521	656,316	29,204
Unemployment Compensation	...	...	...
Workmen's Compensation	...	...	...
Community Services	194,713	179,393	15,319
Total, Executive Office	2,508,493	2,419,650	88,839
Finance and Revenue	6,339,993	6,339,046	-3,053
Public Library	4,824,083	4,824,488	-405
General Services	6,498,600	6,521,509	-22,909
Economic Development	5,564,334	5,401,187	163,146
Youth Opportunity Services	351,987	1,191,332	-839,345 2/
Housing Programs	167,754	166,393	1,360
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	341,600	324,217	17,382
Board of Parole	257,804	247,891	9,912
Office of the Coroner	314,550	309,196	5,353
Insurance Department	393,200	380,717	12,482
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board	431,394	422,793	8,600
Recorder of Deeds	560,457	565,375	-4,918
Public Service Commission	429,952	397,197	32,754
Zoning Office	160,476	154,811	5,664
Board of Appeals and Review	42,080	35,126	6,953
Human Relations Commission	198,610	183,435	15,174
Board of Elections	138,329	140,328	-1,999
Human Resources	...	148,984	-148,984
Veterans' Affairs	134,700	132,776	1,923
Office of the Surveyor	306,800	297,729	9,070
Total, Other Independent Agencies and Offices	4,229,693	5,098,300	-868,619

	Apportionment Plan 01 & 02	Obligation 01 & 02	Difference
Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies:			
Council of Governments	...	...	...
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission	...	...	...
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	...	...	...
Total, Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Contributions:			
Redevelopment Land Agency	...	...	...
Apprenticeship Council	...	...	...
School Transit Subsidy	...	...	...
Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau	...	...	...
Total, Miscellaneous Contributions	...	...	...
Total, General Operating Expenses	30,767,623	31,403,123	-635,618
Public Safety:			
Corporation Counsel	1,884,000	1,776,216	107,783
Office of the Director, Public Safety	...	24,793	-24,793
Crime Analysis	95,000	112,838	-17,838
Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis	...	...	...
Metropolitan Police	71,255,028	71,643,082	-388,055 3/
Fire Department	25,976,829	25,913,188	-63,640
Civil Defense	221,886	215,077	6,808
Courts:			
Juvenile	1,992,600	1,973,375	19,224
General Sessions	4,077,700	4,007,731	69,968
Appeals	528,000	519,291	8,708
Tax Court	72,040	56,013	16,026
Bail Agency	159,000	157,899	1,100
U. S. Court	...	...	...
Legal Aid Agency	...	...	...
Total, Courts	6,829,340	6,714,309	115,031

	Apportionment Plan 01 & 02	Obligation 01 & 02	Difference	
Department of Corrections	15,297,344	14,895,907	401,436	
National Guard	249,400	240,894	8,505	
Total, Public Safety	121,808,827	121,536,309	272,517	
Education:				
Public Schools	126,081,251	131,164,932	-5,083,680	4/
Federal City College	8,110,000	6,935,855	1,174,144	5/
Washington Technical Institute	3,122,000	2,952,144	169,855	
D. C. Teachers College	1,808,400	2,428,562	-620,162	6/
Total, Education	139,121,651	143,481,493	-4,359,843	
Recreation:				
Recreation Department	7,844,800	7,865,333	-20,533	
National Zoological Park	...	...	...	
National Park Service	...	...	....	
Total, Recreation	7,844,800	7,865,333	-20,533	
Health and Welfare:				
Vocational Rehabilitation	3,396,200	3,066,673	329,526	
Department of Public Health	46,839,800	49,784,079	-2,944,279	7/
Department of Public Welfare	37,715,400	35,892,513	1,822,886	
Total, Health and Welfare	87,951,400	88,743,265	-791,867	
Highways and Traffic:				
Department of Highways and Traffic General Fund	1,279,700	1,351,099	-71,399	
Highway Fund - Regular	13,428,041	13,425,603	2,437	
Motor Vehicles	2,362,100	2,155,912	206,187	
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	153,000	129,104	23,895	
Total, Highways and Traffic	17,222,841	17,061,718	161,120	
Sanitary Engineering:				
Department of Sanitary Engineering	28,892,079	28,087,180	804,898	8/
Washington Aqueduct	...	...	...	
Total, Sanitary Engineering	28,892,079	28,087,180	804,898	
Total	433,609,221	438,178,521	-4,569,320	

Footnotes:

1/ Secretariat. The demands that the Mayor made on this office caused a higher personnel actual than plan. These needs included hiring for summer programs, clerical staffing of citizen boards, and initial staffing for administration of the Administrative Procedures Act.

2/ Youth Opportunity Services. The emphasis in the summer of 1970 was shifted from provision of leisure time activities for youth to employment and economic development activities. This was due to a change in OEO guidelines for use of grant funds and a corresponding shift in the use of appropriated funds. The large increase in use of personnel funds demonstrates the impact of this shift on the original apportionment.

3/ Police Department. The plan for personnel funds was exceeded. However, the total apportionment plan was not -- actually a surplus existed on March 19, 1971.

4/ Public Schools. The amounts in both apportionment plan and obligations include grant amounts. As other agencies do, the Public Schools used the District accounting structure to assist in grant programming. While this has certain program advantages centering about earlier use of grant funds, there were defects in 1970 in that it was not possible to readily separate the District and grant transactions. The Public Schools are still working on this for 1970. A general correction in method was made in fiscal year 1971.

5/ Federal City College. The large amount of unused personnel funds resulted from the fact that the College did not have enough lead time after passage of the appropriation to fill many of its faculty and other positions and had to resort, wherever possible, to use of part-time and temporary personnel who were paid at a much lower rate than the full-time permanent rate.

6/ D. C. Teachers College. The transfer of personnel from Board of Education pay scale to Board of Higher Education pay scale required a large salary adjustment. In addition, the level of personnel support for D. C. Teachers College from the Board of Education was responsive to the College's needs while it was under its jurisdiction; however, the level of funds transferred to the Board of Higher Education was inadequate to sustain the level of personnel required for full program implementation as an independent institution.

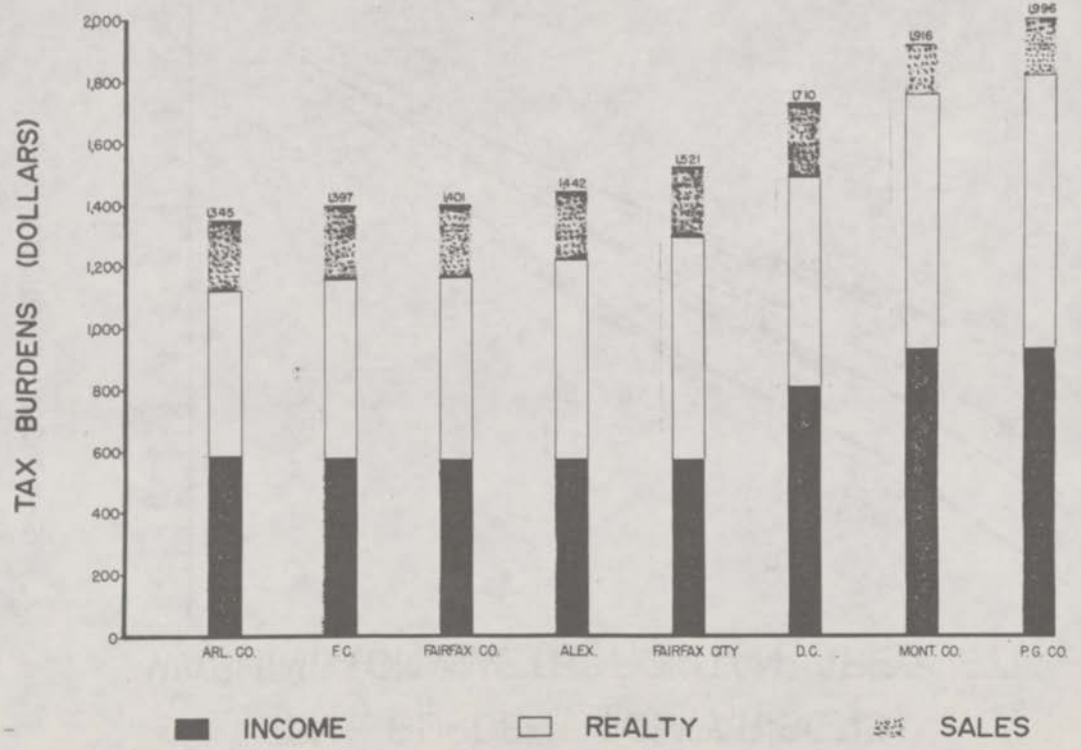
7/ Public Health. Data in actual column includes obligations for funds other than District appropriated funds. For District funds only, the actual amount is $46,703,553; this leaves a balance of $136,267.

NOTE: The Office of the Assistant to the Mayor for Human Resources was established in 1970 and funded until the official Congressional action through reimbursement from the budgets of the Departments of Public Health and Public Welfare.

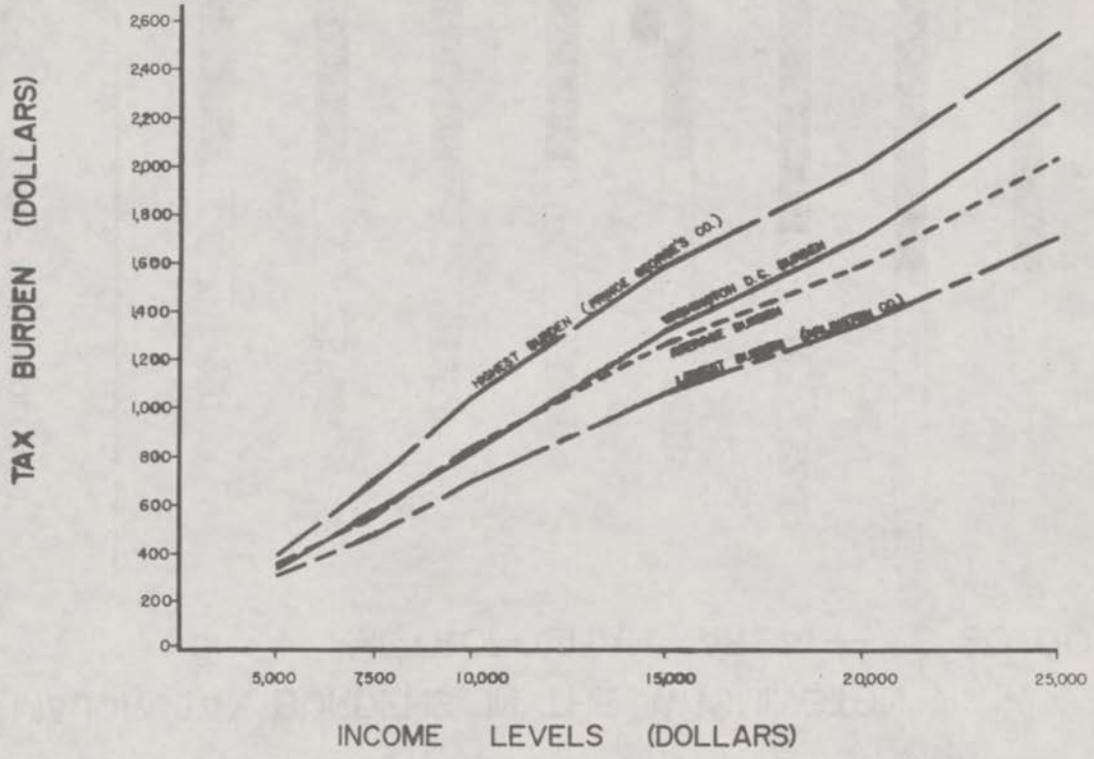
8/ Sanitary Engineering. The apportionment plan is $.312 million too high because of an over estimate on reimbursements. Almost all money for personnel funds would have been used except that some of the agency's work at the Oxon Cove Landfill had to be done by contract rather than by departmental staff.

MAJOR TAX BURDEN IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA — $ 10,000

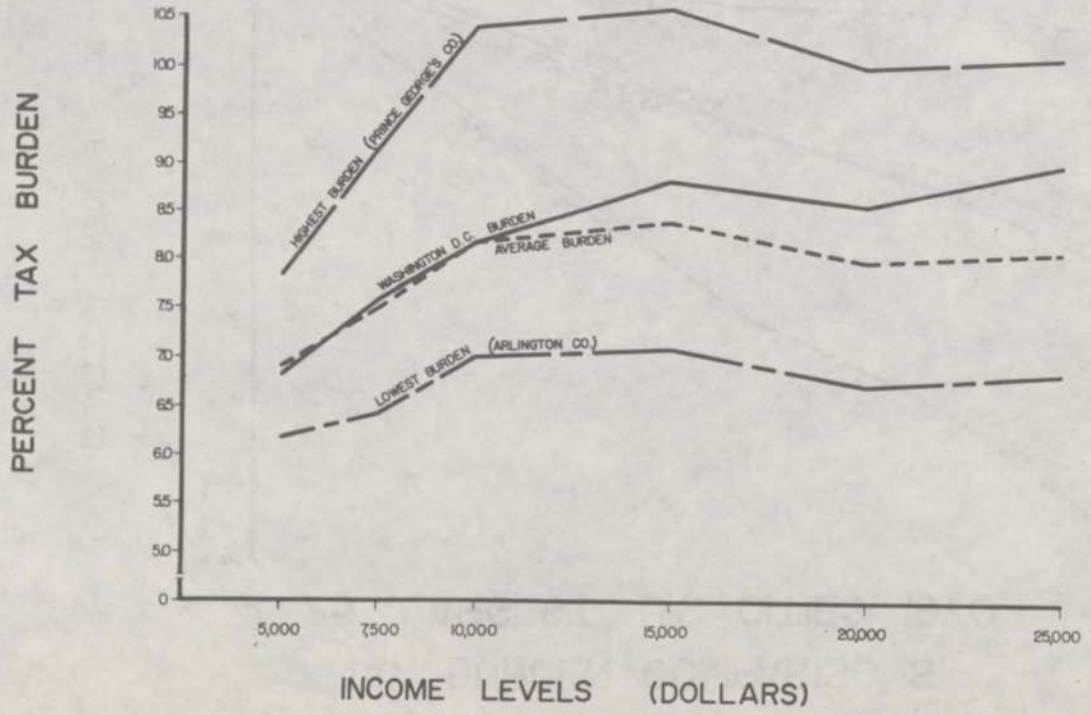
MAJOR TAX BURDENS IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA — $ 20,000



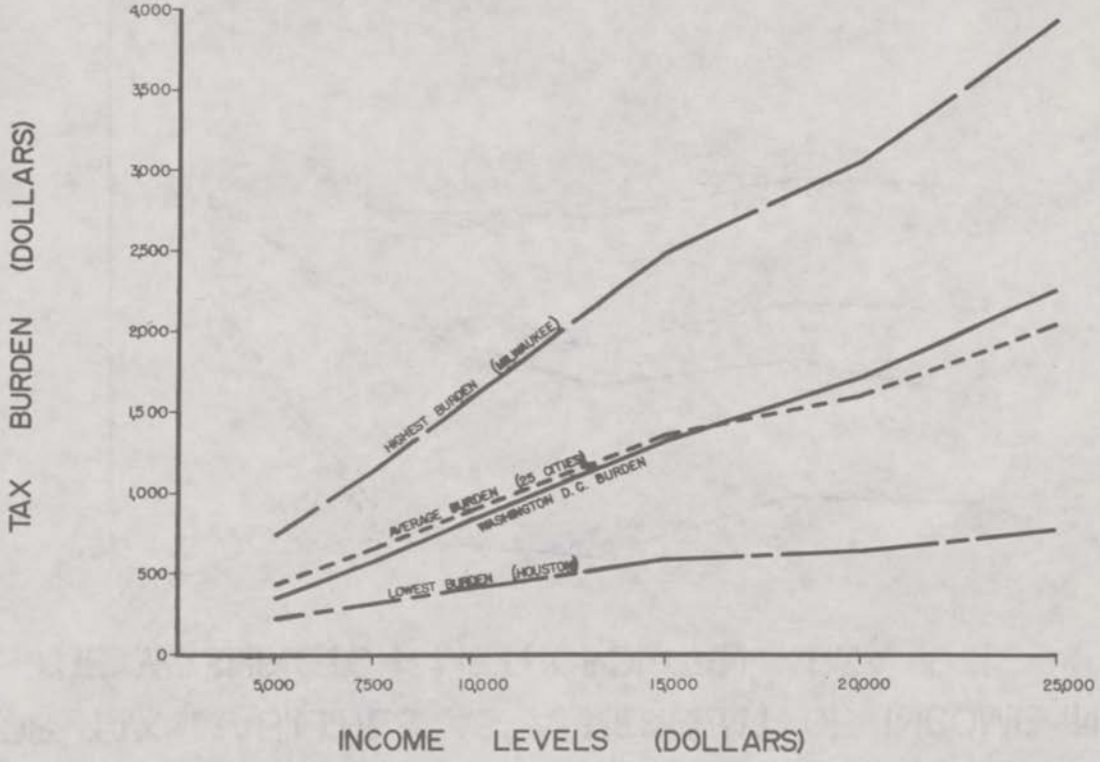
TAX BURDEN COMPARISONS, WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA 1971



MAJOR TAX LIABILITIES AS A PERCENT OF INCOME IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA 1971



TAX BURDEN COMPARISONS, 25 LARGEST U.S. CITIES 1970



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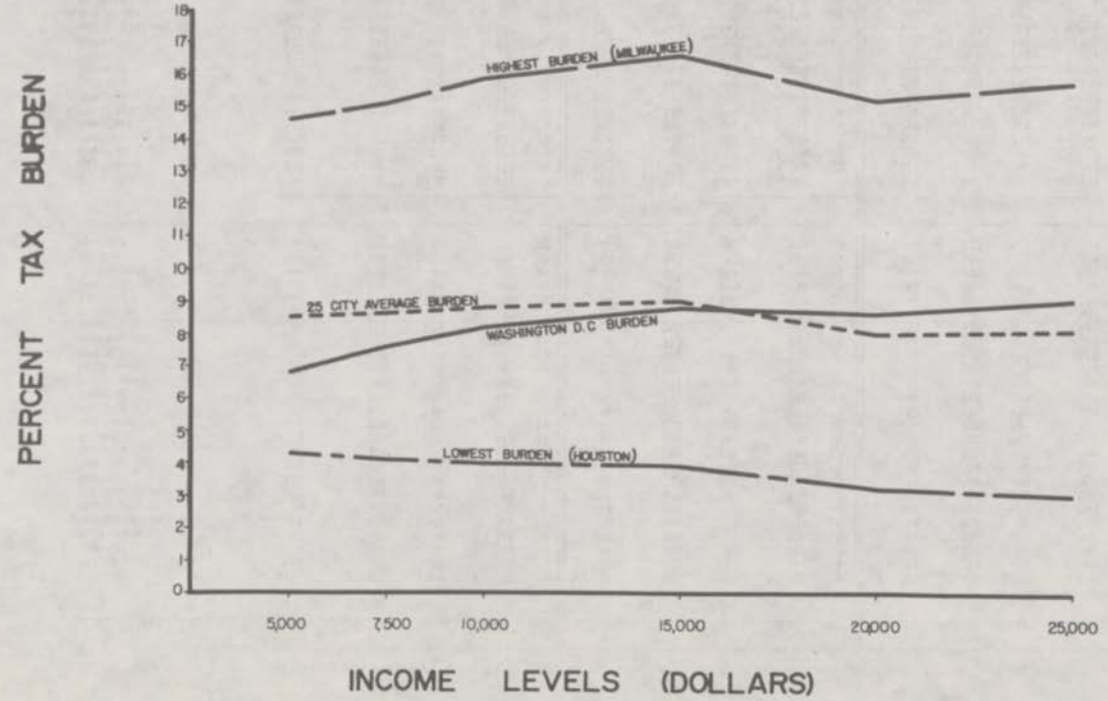
MAJOR TAX LIABILITY AS A PERCENT OF INCOME IN WASHINGTON COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE IN THE NATION'S 25 LARGEST CITIES 1970



ESTIMATED TAX BURDEN OF MAJOR TAXES FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR RESIDING IN THE NATION'S 25 LARGEST CITIES

1970

Cities	Income	Real Estate	Sales	Total	Rank	Income	Real Estate	Sales	Total	Rank	Income	Real Estate	Sales	Total	Rank
	$5,000 Income					$7,500 Income					$10,000 Income				
Milwaukee	$114	$ 535	$ 80	$ 729	1	$ 232	$ 802	$101	$1,135	1	$ 385	$1,070	$131	$1,586	1
Pittsburgh	110	399	79	588	2	160	599	101	860	4	210	798	132	1,140	4
Boston	14	541	20	575	3	104	812	26	942	3	224	1,083	34	1,341	5
Baltimore	44	444	74	562	4	195	666	93	954	2	385	888	118	1,388	2
Indianapolis	18	417	67	502	5	68	626	80	774	6	118	834	96	1,048	6
Phoenix	22	339	132	493	6	68	508	157	733	7	128	678	189	995	8
Philadelphia	150	261	79	490	7	225	489	101	815	5	300	652	132	1,084	5
Detroit	100	251	128	479	8	153	377	152	722	9	205	503	183	991	9
New York	36	284	134	454	9	132	426	166	724	8	256	568	208	1,032	7
Chicago	25	281	144	450	10	87	422	171	680	10	150	562	208	920	11
Denver	- 3	270	182	449	11	47	405	218	670	11	124	540	262	925	10
San Antonio	---	370	77	447	12	---	554	97	651	12	---	739	123	862	12
St. Louis	60	296	125	421	13	119	354	149	622	13	187	472	185	841	13
Memphis	---	274	140	414	14	---	411	170	581	15	---	549	208	757	15
San Francisco	0	307	93	400	15	4	461	119	584	14	64	615	151	830	14
Cleveland	50	263	80	393	16	75	354	102	571	17	100	525	133	758	18
San Diego	0	308	83	391	17	4	462	106	572	16	64	616	155	815	16
Los Angeles	0	275	93	368	18	4	419	119	596	19	64	550	151	765	17
Washington	27	210	103	340	13	128	315	127	570	18	250	420	151	821	15
Columbus	50	213	64	327	20	75	319	82	476	20	100	426	106	632	20
Seattle	---	168	156	324	21	---	252	186	438	21	---	336	225	561	22
New Orleans	0	134	154	288	22	7	201	190	398	23	42	268	238	548	23
Jacksonville	---	179	84	263	23	---	329	104	433	22	---	479	132	611	21
Dallas	---	151	77	228	24	---	227	97	324	24	---	302	123	425	24
Houston	---	139	77	216	25	---	208	97	305	25	---	277	123	400	25
	$15,000 Income					$20,000 Income					$25,000 Income				
Milwaukee	$701	$1,604	$176	$2,481	1	$1,122	$1,711	$280	$3,040	1	$1,546	$2,135	$229	$3,513	1
Baltimore	626	1,331	155	2,112	2	945	1,420	183	2,548	2	1,264	1,775	201	3,240	2
Boston	416	1,624	47	2,087	3	609	1,732	57	2,398	3	799	2,165	65	3,027	3
Pittsburgh	310	1,197	180	1,687	4	410	1,277	216	1,903	5	510	1,596	238	2,344	6
New York	527	852	270	1,649	5	925	909	316	2,150	4	1,421	1,137	348	2,906	4
Philadelphia	450	979	180	1,609	6	600	1,044	216	1,860	6	750	1,305	238	2,293	9
Indianapolis	218	1,251	121	1,590	7	318	1,334	137	1,789	9	418	1,668	151	2,237	13
Detroit	535	754	229	1,518	8	765	804	260	1,829	7	995	1,005	286	2,286	10
Phoenix	261	1,016	235	1,512	9	459	1,084	265	1,888	8	694	1,355	292	2,341	7
Denver	302	810	326	1,438	10	535	864	372	1,771	10	782	1,888	409	2,271	11
Chicago	275	844	260	1,379	11	400	900	295	1,595	15	525	1,125	325	1,975	15
San Francisco	244	923	203	1,370	12	514	984	241	1,739	11	864	1,230	265	2,359	5
San Diego	244	923	181	1,349	13	514	985	215	1,714	12	864	1,231	237	2,332	8
Washington	493	630	195	1,318	14	810	672	228	1,710	13	1,163	840	248	2,251	12
Los Angeles	244	825	203	1,272	15	514	880	241	1,635	14	864	1,100	265	2,228	14
San Antonio	---	1,109	162	1,271	16	---	1,182	190	1,372	17	---	1,478	209	1,687	17
St. Louis	327	708	230	1,265	17	459	755	262	1,516	16	672	943	289	1,904	16
Cleveland	150	788	178	1,116	18	200	840	212	1,252	18	250	1,050	234	1,534	18
Memphis	---	823	266	1,089	19	---	870	306	1,184	19	---	1,097	337	1,434	19
Jacksonville	---	778	174	952	20	---	838	204	1,042	21	---	1,077	224	1,301	20
Columbus	150	639	142	931	21	200	682	170	1,052	20	250	852	187	1,289	21
New Orleans	101	401	312	815	22	165	428	361	954	22	226	535	397	1,158	22
Seattle	---	504	281	785	23	---	538	325	863	23	---	672	357	1,029	23
Dallas	---	454	162	616	24	---	484	190	674	24	---	605	209	814	24
Houston	---	416	162	578	25	---	444	190	634	25	---	555	209	764	25

District of Columbia Government, Department of Finance and Revenue, Fiscal Planning and Research, October 1970

25 CITY METHODOLOGY
1970

The family of four consists of a husband who earns almost all the family income through salaries and wages, a non-working wife, and two school age (primary or secondary school) children.

Income Tax: Six income levels are assumed. Calendar year 1970 rates and provisions are assumed. The standard deduction is used for income levels of $10,000 and less, and an itemized deduction equal to 15% of adjusted gross income is used for income levels over $10,000. Local income taxes are included in this comparison.

Real Estate: The values of housing at each income level are: at the $5,000 income level housing valued at $12,500; at the $7,500 income level housing valued at $18,750; at the $10,000 income level housing valued at $25,000; at the $15,000 income level housing valued at $37,500; at the $20,000 income level housing valued at $40,000, and at the $25,000 income level housing valued at $50,000. All local rates--school, county, and city--have been combined to derive this total burden.

The amount of tax shown reflects local property assessment levels and rates in each jurisdiction. Assessment level data for 22 of the cities are from the U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Governments; 1967, May 1968/CG-P-5, "Property Tax Rates in Selected Major Cities and Counties". Assessment level and rate data for San Antonio are the latest available from Prentice-Hall, State and Local Taxes, "Property Tax Edition". District of Columbia data is based on the latest city-wide sales assessment ratio study while Pittsburgh data reflects information obtained from the city of Pittsburgh government.

Since household furnishings are subject to a personal property tax in only a few cities, no assumption has been made as to the additional burden this tax would impose.

Sales Tax: The sales taxes shown are amounts computed by the Internal Revenue Service as reflecting acceptable average sales tax deductions for the size of family, income levels, and jurisdictions in this report for calendar year 1970. Adjustments have been made to reflect annual burdens at the most current rates and provisions.

METHODOLOGY

Family of four:

The assumed family of four consists of a husband who earns all the family income primarily through salaries and wages, a wife, and two children of primary or secondary school age.

Income Tax:

Six income levels are assumed. The state and local tax burdens are calculated for calendar year 1970 using the standard deduction for income levels of $10,000 and under and an assumed 15% itemized deduction for income levels over $10,000.

Real Estate Tax:

The market value of housing at each income level (in parentheses) was assumed to be: $12,500 ($5,000); $18,750 ($7,500); $25,000 ($10,000); $37,500 ($15,000); $40,000 ($20,000); and $50,000 ($25,000). Assessment levels for all the jurisdictions were based on latest available assessment-sales ratio studies prepared by the Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia governments.

Sales and Use Tax:

The sales taxes shown, except for the D. C. figures, are amounts computed by the Internal Revenue Service reflecting acceptable average sales tax deductions for the size of family, income levels, and jurisdictions in this report for calendar year 1970. The District amount has been adjusted to include items taxed at rates different from the general rate and therefore excluded from the Internal Revenue Service tables.

COMPARATIVE ANNUAL BURDEN OF MAJOR STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR RESIDING IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1971

Taxes	District of Columbia	Maryland		Virginia				
		Montgomery	Prince George's	Alexandria	Arlington	Falls Church	Fairfax City	Fairfax County
$5,000 Income								
Income	$ 27 1/	$ 44	$ 44	$ 43	$ 43	$ 43	$ 43	$ 43
Real Estate	210	245	270	194	164	180	219	181
Sales	103	74	74	103	103	103	103	103
Total	$ 340	$ 363	$ 388	$ 340	$ 310	$ 326	$ 365	$ 327
$7,500 Income								
Income	$ 128	$ 195	$ 195	$ 106	$ 106	$ 106	$ 106	$ 106
Real Estate	315	368	405	291	246	270	328	272
Sales	127	93	93	125	125	125	125	125
Total	$ 570	$ 656	$ 693	$ 522	$477	$ 501	$ 559	$ 503
$10,000 Income								
Income	$ 250	$ 383	$ 383	$ 215	$ 215	$ 215	$ 215	$ 215
Real Estate	420	490	540	388	328	360	438	363
Sales	151	118	118	154	154	154	154	154
Total	$ 821	$ 991	$1041	$ 757	$ 697	$729	$ 807	$ 732
$15,000 Income								
Income	$ 493	$ 626	$ 626	$ 378	$ 378	$ 378	$ 378	$ 378
Real Estate	630	735	810	582	491	540	656	544
Sales	195	155	155	196	196	196	196	196
Total	$1318	$1516	$1591	$1156	$1065	$1114	$1230	$1118
$20,000 Income								
Income	$ 810	$ 945	$ 945	$ 590	$ 590	$ 590	$ 590	$ 590
Real Estate	672	784	864	621	524	576	700	580
Sales	228	187	187	231	231	231	231	231
Total	$1710	$1916	$1996	$1442	$1345	$1397	$1521	$1401
$25,000 Income								
Income	$1163	$1264	$1264	$ 803	$ 803	$ 803	$ 803	$ 803
Real Estate	840	980	1080	777	655	720	875	725
Sales	248	205	205	253	253	253	253	253
Total	$2251	$2449	$2549	$1833	$1711	$1776	$1931	$1781

1/ This amount reflects the $2 per exemption sales tax credit on the individual income tax allowed in the Revenue Act of 1969, effective in calendar year 1970.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND REVENUE
Fiscal Planning and Research
FO-81 (Rev. 8-70)

COST OF OUT-OF-CITY TRAVEL AND RELATED INFORMATION
Fiscal Year 1970

Destination	Dates	Organization or Purpose of Trip	Coach Air Fare	Mileage, Parking & Tolls	Per Diem	Cabs	Registration	Seminar	Total
Baltimore, Md. 1/		Regional Conference Sales Tax Administration							
K. Back	7/13-7/16/69			11.40	52.00		25.00		88.40
W. C. Thompson	7/13-7/16/69			13.40	48.00		25.00		86.40
J.R. Kissinger	7/13-7/13/69			14.70					14.70
O.F. Maltagliati	7/14-7/14/69			16.20			25.00		41.20
L.J. Ehrig	7/13-7/16/69			19.00	52.00		25.00		96.00
									326.70
Denver, Colo. 1/		International Association of Assessing Officers							
K. Back	9/5-9/11/69		180.00		100.00	7.50	30.00		317.50
J.B. Rackham	9/4-9/11/69		180.00		100.00	7.00	30.00	15.00	332.00
L.J. Eagan	9/7-9/11/69		180.00		72.00	13.00	30.00		295.00
E.S. Baran	9/7-9/11/69		180.00		76.00	16.05	30.00		302.05
									1,246.55
Boston, Mass. 1/		National Tax Association (Mr. Back appeared on program)							
K. Back	9/29-10/3/69		58.00		64.00	4.00	50.00		176.00
O.F. Maltagliati	9/29-10/3/69		58.00		72.00	8.00	50.00		188.00
B.D. Cook	9/29-10/3/69		58.00		64.00	4.00	50.00		176.00
L.J. Ehrig	9/29-10/3/69		58.00		64.00	4.00	50.00		176.00
									716.00
New York, N.Y.		Round Table Conference on the Assessment Process							
K. Back	9/24-9/26/69		38.00		36.00	14.00			88.00
Atlantic City, N.J.		To be on the panel at the annual conference of the Tax Executive Institute							
K. Back	10/7-10/8/69			44.00	24.00				68.40
Dallas, Texas		To appear on the program of the Texas Association of Assessing Officers							
K. Back	10/18-10/20/69		152.00		40.00	10.50			202.50

1/ See attached for justification for more than one person attending.

Chicago, Ill.		International Association of Assessing Officers Executive Board meeting and the Education Committee meeting						
K. Back	11/20-11/21/69		99.00		24.00	4.00		127.00
St. Louis, Mo.		National Tax Association Executive Board meeting						
K. Back	1/21-1/23/70		102.00		62.50	9.50		174.00
Atlanta, Ga.		Executive Board meeting of International Association of Assessing Officers						
K. Back	2/25-2/27/70		84.00		62.50	9.50		156.00
Cherry Hill, N.J.		Regional Conference of the International Association of Assessing Officers						
K. Back	5/10-5/12/70			36.60	68.75		20.00	125.35
C.W. Fortney	5/10-5/13/70			39.60	87.50		20.00	147.10
E.S. Baran	5/9-5/13/70			37.30	112.50		20.00	169.80
D. Fleming	5/10-5/11/70			4.60	25.00			29.60
J. A. Arnold	5/10-5/11/70			4.60	25.00			29.60
								501.45
Philadelphia, Pa. 1/		American Society for Public Administration (Mr. Back could not attend-registration prepaid for him.					15.00	15.00
H. Dausch	4/6-4/8/70				62.50		15.00	77.50
J. Coyle	4/6-4/9/70			45.60	81.25	11.00	15.00	152.85
								245.35
Detroit, Mich. 1/		National Association of Tax Administrators						
K. Back	6/7-6/11/70		64.00		112.50	14.00	30.00	220.50
A.S. Sharlip	6/7-6/11/70		64.00		112.50	8.50	30.00	215.00
T. Younger	6/7-6/11/70		64.00		112.50	10.00	30.00	216.50
B.D. Cook	6/7-6/11/70		64.00		106.25	5.00	30.00	205.25
								857.25
Bedford Springs, Pa.		Washington Real Estate Board						
K. Back	6/24-6/28/70			29.20	106.25			135.45
Total								4,844.65

1/ See attached for justification for more than one person attending.

COST OF OUT-OF-CITY TRAVEL AND RELATED INFORMATION
First Six Months Fiscal Year 1971

Destination	Dates	Organization or Purpose of Trip	Coach Air Fare	Mileage, Parking & Tolls	Per Diem	Cabs	Registration	Seminar	Total
Honolulu, Hawaii 1/		National Tax Association	(First Class)						
K. Back	9/19-9/26/70		702.46 2/		181.25	14.00	80.00		977.71
E.S. Baran	9/20-9/25/70				143.75		20.00		163.75
									1,141.46
Las Vegas, Nev. 1/		International Association of Assessing Officers							
K. Back	10/24-10/29/70		256.00		137.50	16.00	30.00		439.50
E.S. Baran	10/23-10/29/70		232.50		168.75	17.00	30.00	15.00	463.25
R. Jones	10/25-10/29/70		256.00		118.75	12.50	30.00		417.25
									1,320.00
Atlanta, Ga.		To appear on the program of the National League of Cities and on to Chicago to attend the Executive Board meeting of the International Association of Assessing Officers							
K. Back	12/9-12/10/70		142.00		43.75	20.00			205.75
Total									2,667.21

1/ See attached for justification for more than one person attending.

2/ See attached for justification for first class travel.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND REVENUE
Office of the Director

August 11, 1970

Justification for First Class Air Fare from Washington, D. C. to Honolulu, Hawaii and Return.

The National Tax Association is holding its annual conference in Honolulu, Hawaii, September 20-25, 1970. I am presently serving as Vice President of this Association and am scheduled to be elected President at the Honolulu meeting.

As Vice President and President-elect, I have many duties to perform at this conference including addressing at least one General Session of the conference and being primarily responsible for some of the Panel Discussion Sessions. All of this requires a great deal of preparation, much of which will be necessary for me to do during my flight to Honolulu. The same is true of the return trip which will involve preparation of conference summaries and procedures.

In view of the long flight involved and the need to accomplish as much work as possible during the flight, I consider travel by first class to be in the best interest of the District Government.

Kenneth Back
Director

Rationale for more than one person to attend conferences of professional organizations.

It is the policy of the Department of Finance and Revenue to participate actively in professional organizations concerned with subject matters which fall within the purview of the responsibilities of the Department. Throughout the year these organizations conduct national and regional conferences and seminars for the collection, diffusion, and preservation of tax information. The scientific study of taxation is promoted,

and a better understanding of the common interests of national, state, and local governments in matters of taxation and public finance is encouraged. Possibly the most important feature of attendance at these tax conferences and seminars, however, is the opportunity afforded to exchange and compare views and ideas with tax administrators from the several states, tax representatives of private industries, and leading educators.

Multiple participation at such conferences is made necessary by reason of the fact that these conferences are conducted largely on the basis of section meetings developed around various specific subject matter areas. For example, the National Association of Tax Administrators is comprised of seven sections, namely: Attorneys Section; Automatic Data Processing Section; Income Tax Section; Inheritance, Estate and Gift Tax Section; Property Tax Section; Research Section; and a Sales and Use Tax Section. Section meetings run concurrently during the course of the conference. Each section deals with a particular area affecting tax administration and the subjects discussed and papers presented at such section meetings are invaluable to any progressive tax office. As noted above, equally as valuable as the opportunity to engage in discussion on substantive subject matter is the occasion afforded the income tax administrator and the sales and use tax administrator to meet his counterparts from the several states. In unstructured discussion sessions one may exchange views with administrators from the several states regarding such critical items as the processing of tax returns, selection of returns for audit purposes, the handling of tax delinquents, and collection and enforcement procedures. The benefits to any state from attendance at these meetings are immeasurable.

As a matter of deliberate choice, we select which conference is most advantageous to attend and the number of persons necessary to attend

in order to obtain maximum benefits from a departmental point of view. For some conferences this means that only one person will attend; for others it may result in three or four persons being authorized to attend. One other consideration in determining the number of persons to attend a particular conference is the location and the total cost involved. The amount of money allocated for attending conferences is extremely small in relation to the benefits received and to the overall amount of the annual budget for this Department.

As an indication of the active participation of this Department in professional association activities, the Director is presently serving as President of the National Tax Association. In prior years he has served as a member of the Executive Board of the National Tax Association, and as a member of the Board and President of the International Association of Assessing Officers. The Director is presently serving as a member of the Executive Board of the National Association of Tax Administrators and the Federation of Tax Administrators. Other officials of this Department have served as committee chairmen and regional governors of these organizations and many have been panelists and speakers at numerous conferences and seminars over the past ten years.

There is no question but that through attendance at these tax and public finance conferences and seminars the District of Columbia is regarded nationally as a modern, progressive tax jurisdiction and that the views and opinions of its tax officials concerning matters of national importance in the state and local tax field are given great weight. The District of Columbia has profited through the increased expertise of its employees and the recognition accorded them.

Average Annual Rate of Growth in the District of Columbia Tax Base, By Taxes F. Y. 1966 - 1970

	Average Annual Percent Change
GENERAL FUND	
Tax Base	
Property Taxes:	
Realty	6.9%
Personal Tangible	2.4
Sales and Gross Receipts:	
Alcoholic Beverage	1.4
Cigarette	-8.0
Insurance	8.8
Motor Vehicle Excise	1.1
Public Utilities, Banks, etc.	8.9
Sales and Use 1/	2.4
Income Taxes:	
Individual (Net)	7.5
Corporation Franchise	1.8
Unincorporated Business Franchise	-2.0
Other Taxes:	
Inheritance and Estate	-0.8
Deed Recordation	-9.6
Motor Vehicle Registration	2.0
Weighted Average for Total Base	4.75%

1/ This rate of growth does not reflect coverage changes from F. Y. 1966 onward.

Department of Finance and Revenue
Fiscal Planning and Research
March 1971

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Ten Year Revenue Statement by Fund

1973-1970 Actual - 1971-1972 Estimated
(in thousands of dollars)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Est. 1971	Est. 1972
GENERAL FUND										
From existing sources:										
Taxes:										
Property taxes:										
Realty	61,423	64,285	68,780	77,985	82,314	98,794	107,147	113,896	118,500	122,000
Personal tangible	9,767	10,200	10,520	10,898	11,656	13,140	13,773	15,441	15,600	16,200
Subtotal, property taxes	71,190	74,485	79,300	88,883	93,970	111,934	120,920	129,337	134,100	138,200
Sales and gross receipts:										
Alcoholic beverages	9,298	9,645	10,189	10,644	11,829	12,265	12,515	13,456	13,500	13,600
Cigarette	3,630	3,529	3,743	4,455	5,110	5,111	4,844	5,462	5,800	5,800
Insurance	3,270	3,552	3,803	3,947	4,187	4,450	4,739	5,339	5,900	6,400
Motor vehicle excise	2,569	2,833	3,041	3,100	3,997	4,686	5,254	5,866	6,500	7,200
Public utilities, banks, etc.	9,669	10,126	10,912	11,736	13,060	14,010	14,378	15,553	17,000	17,750
Sales and use	35,640	37,603	40,238	42,294	43,499	46,025	58,197	71,333	78,000	81,500
Subtotal, sales and gross receipts	64,076	67,288	71,926	76,176	81,682	86,547	99,927	117,009	126,800	132,250
Income taxes:										
Individual income	29,311	32,315	35.590	39,752	49,319	56,077	67,110	83,043	116,000	116,000
Corporation franchise	11,355	10,238	11,104	12,490	13,132	12,743	15,469	18,322	18,100	16,600
Unincorporated business franchise	1,912	1,713	1,745	2,029	2,070	2,043	2,224	2,496	2,500	2,200
Subtotal, income taxes	42,578	44,266	48,439	54,271	64,521	70,863	84,803	103,861	136,600	134,800
Other taxes:										
Inheritance and estate	4,488	5,160	5,137	6,638	6,714	5,837	5,765	6,709	6,800	5,700
Real estate recordation tax	1,679	1,739	1,907	2,174	1,522	1,603	1,498	1,344	1,400	1,500
Motor vehicle registration	4,240	4,367	4,481	4,623	4,669	4,711	4,833	4,930	5,000	5,000
Subtotal, other taxes	10,407	11,266	11,525	13,435	12,905	12,151	12,096	13,063	13,200	12,200
Total, taxes	188,251	197,305	211,190	232,765	253,078	281,495	317,746	363,270	410,700	417,450

Charges and miscellaneous:										
Licenses and other	4,075	4,420	4,521	4,584	4,543	4,552	4,504	4,049	4,000	4,100
Charges for current services	5,639	6,404	6,813	6,916	6,041	6,171	7,004	7,461	7,400	8,000
Fines and forfeitures	3,856	3,990	4,661	4,887	4,428	4,526	5,129	5,713	6,300	6,700
Policemen and firemen's retirement	2,465	2,793	3,132	3,404	3,720	3,727	5,284	5,844	7,100	7,500
Other miscellaneous revenues	1,012	892	678	3,842	1,096	1,296	1,366	2,205	2,300	8,300
Total, charges and miscellaneous	17,047	18,499	19,805	23,633	19,828	20,272	23,287	25,272	27,100	34,600
Subtotal, general fund	205,298	215,804	230,995	256,398	272,906	301,767	341,033	385,542	437,800	452,050
Federal payment	30,000	37,500	37,500	44,250	58,000	70,000	89,365	116,166	108,794	126,000
Federal loan (appropriated)	18,700	11,300	20,000	24,400	31,073	66,588	65,125	56,528	34,178	38,308
Total, general fund (existing sources)	253,998	264,604	288,495	325,048	361,979	438,355	495,523	558,236	580,772	616,358
From proposed sources:										
Federal payment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,000
Federal loan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,500
Taxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,300
Total, general fund (proposed sources)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,800
Grand Total, general fund	253,998	264,604	288,495	325,048	361,979	438,355	495,523	558,236	580,772	731,158
HIGHWAY FUND (REGULAR)										
Gasoline tax	12,151	12,594	13,302	13,718	15,258	16,270	16,495	16,718	16,900	17,100
Licenses and other tax revenue	3,231	3,404	3,558	3,658	3,663	3,722	3,827	8,203	9,200	9,350
Charges and miscellaneous revenues	433	7,902)								
Interest on investments	29	151)	4,243	1,889	854	698	543	852	710	710
Subtotal, highway fund - regular	15,844	24,051	21,103	19,265	19,775	20,690	20,865	25,773	26,810	27,160
Federal loan (appropriated)	1,600	.....	1,400	3,912	12,000	14,300	8,000	700	.....	.....
Total, highway fund - regular (existing sources)	17,444	24,051	22,503	23,177	31,775	34,990	28,865	26,473	26,810	27,160
Gasoline tax (proposed sources)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Grand Total, highway fund - regular	17,444	24,051	22,503	23,177	31,775	34,990	28,865	26,473	26,910	28,660
HIGHWAY FUND (MOTOR VEHICLE PARKING ACCOUNT)										
Parking meters	695	728	767	726	801	823	766	693	710	950
Public parking	101	103	152	197	196	158	196	131	150	160
Interest on investments	130	117	39	12	59	25	32	37	40	40
Grand Total, highway fund (motor vehicle parking account)	926	948	958	935	1,056	1,006	994	861	900	1,150

WATER FUND										
Water service charges	6,167	6,329	6,430	6,663	6,689	7,404	7,997	7,946	8,140	8,200
Payment from Arlington County and Falls Church, Virginia	991	1,063	1,137	1,106	1,236	1,219	1,259	1,309	1,510	1,680
Other charges and revenue	348	418)	352	303	316	272	280	293	260	250
Interest on investments	3	3)								
Subtotal, water fund	7,509	7,813	7,919	8,077	8,243	8,895	9,436	9,548	9,910	10,130
Federal payment for water consumed	1,938	1,924	2,047	1,973	2,146	2,205	2,098	2,504	2,506	2,572
Federal loan (appropriated)	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	2,000	1,250	170	.....	.....
Grand total, water fund	9,447	9,737	9,966	10,050	10,889	13,100	12,784	12,222	12,416	12,702
SANITARY SEWAGE WORKS FUND										
Sewer service charges	4,129	4,373	4,441	4,604	4,626	5,126	5,489	5,864	5,990	6,025
Payment from Maryland	1,210	909	2,695	906	1,794	3,051	2,420	1,901	3,700	6,600
Payment from Virginia	51	87	89	90	273	180	123	337	280	450
Water pollution grants	.....	.....	672	190	321	688	366	694	1,200	750
Other charges and revenue	752	996)	290	168	193	114	147	112	70	75
Interest on investments	2	6)								
Payment from users of Potomac Interceptor	.....	.....	.....	22	40	67	81	126	400	525
Subtotal, sanitary sewage works fund	6,144	6,371	8,187	5,980	7,247	9,226	8,626	9,034	11,640	14,425
Federal payment for sewage service	961	944	1,173	1,149	1,248	1,294	1,184	1,424	1,432	1,514
Federal loan (appropriated)	3,242	8,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,157	.....	.....
Grand total, sanitary sewage works fund	10,347	15,315	14,360	7,129	8,495	10,520	9,810	12,616	13,072	15,939
METROPOLITAN AREA SANITARY SEWAGE WORKS FUND										
Sewer charges	.....	.....	.....	24	44	41	70	110	110	85
Federal contribution	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal loan (appropriated)	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total, metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	2,800	.....	.....	24	44	41	70	110	110	85
Grand Total	294,962	314,655	336,282	366,363	414,238	498,012	548,046	610,518	634,180	789,694

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND REVENUE

COMPARISON OF REAL ESTATE ASSESSED VALUES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1969 AND 1971 ON CERTAIN PROPERTIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES

	Fiscal Year	Assessed Values		
		Land	Improvements	Total
U. S. Capitol and Other Buildings & Grounds	1969	$ 47,103,249	$ 42,536,400	$ 89,639,649
	1971	184,499,168	44,535,000	229,034,168
Rayburn Building (New HOB)	1969	2,048,000	55,000,000	57,048,000
	1971	8,192,000	62,000,000	70,192,000
Longworth Building (HOB Annex)	1969	453,290	8,900,000	9,353,290
	1971	1,813,160	12,500,000	14,313,160
Cannon Building (Old HOB)	1969	1,038,895	12,000,000	13,038,895
	1971	4,155,580	16,800,000	20,955,580
Old Senate Office Building	1969	1,352,488	10,000,000	11,352,488
	1971	7,282,625	14,000,000	21,282,625
New Senate Office Building	1969	1,037,100	15,259,000	16,296,100
	1971	4,148,400	21,350,000	25,498,400
U.S. Supreme Court	1969	1,633,925	12,842,000	14,475,925
	1971	5,027,460	18,000,000	23,027,460
Library of Congress	1969	2,884,336	11,694,000	14,578,336
	1971	8,874,880	16,370,000	25,244,880
Library of Congress (Annex)	1969	1,011,600	10,848,000	11,859,600
	1971	3,372,000	15,190,000	18,562,000
Soldiers Home	1969	18,215,302	28,625,100	46,840,402
	1971	39,919,231	28,625,100	68,544,331
Rock Creek Park	1969	14,822,882	275,300	15,098,182
	1971	14,840,091	275,300	15,115,391
Coast Guard Building	1969	$ 2,308,050	$ 1,815,000	$ 4,123,050
	1971	3,692,880	2,540,000	6,232,880
Federal City College	1969	1,060,899	600,000	1,660,899
	1971	1,566,089	600,000	2,166,089
Unemployment Compensation Building	1969	1,811,936	2,800,000	4,611,936
	1971	2,264,920	3,900,000	6,164,920
DuPont Circle (Land Only)	1969	2,489,525	-	2,489,525
	1971	2,489,525	-	2,489,525
Meridian Hill Park (Land Only)	1969	4,342,200	-	4,342,200
	1971	4,342,200	-	4,342,200
U.S. Customs House	1969	187,853	100,000	287,853
	1971	187,853	165,000	352,853

The following buildings are assessed on the same parcel of land, Parcel 316/1, together with several other buildings. For detailed information see attached plats of this Parcel.

	Fiscal Year	Assessed Value	
		Land	Improvements
Parcel 316/1	1969	$345,214,841	$
	1971	777,661,980	
Lincoln Memorial	1969		2,940,000
	1971		2,940,000
Jefferson Memorial	1969		4,037,000
	1971		5,651,800
Mellon Art Gallery	1969		20,000,000
	1971		20,000,000
Munitions Building & Navy Building	1969		7,618,000
	1971		7,618,000

ATTACHMENT D

ASSESSMENT DATA ON ROCK CREEK PARK

ROCK CREEK AND POTOMAC PARKWAY, PARCEL 305/7

Total Area	=	4,240,026 square feet	97.3376 Acres
Assessed Value	=	$3.50 per square foot	$152,450 per acre
Estimated Market Value	=	$5.40 per square foot	$236,000 per acre

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK, PARCEL 67/6

Total Area	=	7,430,465 square feet	170.5800 Acres
Assessed Value	=	$7.50 per square foot	$32,500 per acre
Estimated Market Value	=	$11.50 per square foot	$50,000 per acre

ROCK CREEK PARK, PARCEL 79/49

Total Area	=	70,400,056 square feet	1616.1629 Acres
Assessed Value	=	$2.00 per square foot	$8,500 per acre
Estimated Market Value	=	$3.00 per square foot	$13,075 per acre

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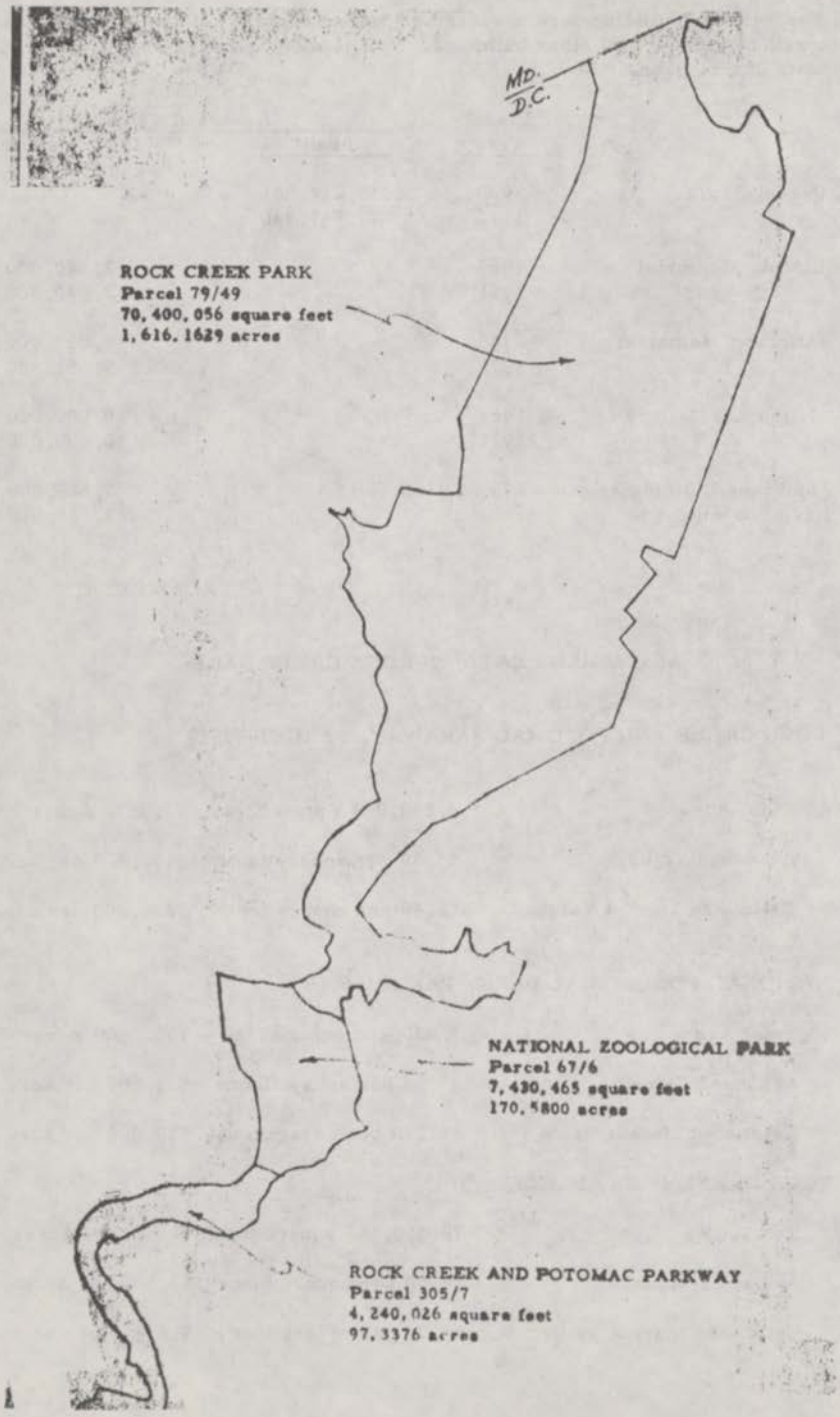

MD.
D.C.
ROCK CREEK PARK
Parcel 79/49
70, 400, 056 square feet
1, 616, 1629 acres
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK
Parcel 67/6
7, 430, 465 square feet
170, 5800 acres
ROCK CREEK AND POTOMAC PARKWAY
Parcel 305/7
4, 240, 026 square feet
97, 3376 acres

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Department of Finance and Revenue

REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENTS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
TAXABLE, EXEMPT AND TOTALS
FISCAL YEAR 1971

	Assessed Values					% Of Land Area	% Of Land Value	% Of Total Value	Number of Items
	Total Acres	Land	Improvements	Total Value	Tax				
Total Taxable	13,815.0098	$1,683,797,344	$2,151,831,615	$3,835,628,959	$118,904,498	45.1	39.8	46.5	137,106
District of Columbia	1,327.3342	102,369,797	239,027,140	341,396,937	10,583,305	4.3	2.4	4.1	1,978
Total Other Exempt	2,227.9354	247,203,460	418,039,250	665,242,710	20,622,524	7.3	5.9	8.1	2,987
United States	13,250.4021	2,193,716,031	1,216,392,460	3,410,108,491	105,713,363	43.3	51.9	41.3	4,159
Improved									
White House 1/	76.3	265,962,311	29,771,000	295,733,311	9,167,732	0.58	12.12	8.67	
U.S. Capitol Buildings and Grounds 2/	190.2	227,276,867	220,745,000	448,021,867	13,888,678	1.44	10.36	13.14	
National Observatory	72.1	3,245,445	2,250,800	5,496,245	170,385	0.54	.15	.16	
Other U. S. Operating Departments 3/	7,624.4	819,830,524	948,018,800	1,767,849,324	54,803,328	57.54	37.37	51.84	
Total Improved	7,963.0	1,316,315,147	1,200,785,600	2,517,100,747	78,030,123	60.10	60.0	73.80	
Unimproved									
Rock Creek Park 4/	1,886.0	34,899,798	2,777,600	37,677,398	1,167,999	14.23	1.59	1.11	
The Mall 5/	777.7	677,489,200	11,160,000	688,649,200	21,348,125	5.87	30.88	20.19	
Fort Drive 6/	410.4	10,665,042	171,000	10,836,042	335,917	3.10	.49	.32	
Glover Archbold	250.8	6,865,166	30,960	6,896,126	213,780	1.89	.31	.20	
National Arboretum	474.6	19,427,772	941,600	20,369,372	631,451	3.58	.89	.60	
Miscellaneous Parks 7/	1,487.5	128,053,906	525,700	128,579,606	13,985,968	11.23	5.84	3.77	
Total Parklands	5,287.0	877,400,884	15,606,860	893,007,744	27,683,240	39.90	40.0	26.20	
Grand Total U.S.	13,250.0	$2,193,716,031	$1,216,392,460	$3,410,108,491	$105,713,363	100.00	100.0	100.0	

Footnotes to Schedule

1. White House - includes West Executive Office Building and a converted residence on Jackson Place.

2. Other Capitol Buildings and Grounds - includes Botanical Gardens, GSA Motor Pool Garage, Underground Capitol Garage, three House Office Buildings, two Senate Office Buildings, Congressional Hotel, Capitol Power Plant, Supreme Court and the Library of Congress.

3. Other U. S. Operating Departments - includes all Cabinet Departments, Independent Regulatory Offices and Agencies, all Smithsonian Buildings, and many miscellaneous properties including some D. C. Government functions.

4. Rock Creek Park - includes Upper Rock Creek Park, Zoo, and Rock Creek Parkway. Building improvements are Comfort Stations, Maintenance Shops, Zoo Houses, Carter Barron Amphitheater, Gas Station, Stables, Pumping Stations and the Water Sports Center.

5. Mall - includes the following structures, the Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln Monuments, Sewage Pumping Stations, Sylvan Theater, Comfort Stations, and a Tourist Service Building.

6. Fort Drive - includes Service Buildings and Comfort Stations.

7. Miscellaneous Parklands - includes Comfort Stations, Swimming Pools and Service Buildings.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

MAR 15 1971

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman, Subcommittee on the District of
Columbia Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am in receipt of the several questions you propounded to Sergeant Edward J. Spindler, Communications Division, on Friday, March 12, 1971, for my response.

I am pleased to be of service to you in this matter and I trust the answers I have enclosed respond adequately to your inquiry.

If I, or any member of my Department, can be of further service please do not hesitate to ask.

Sincerely yours,

Jerry V. Wilson
Chief of Police

Encl: Response to Questions

1. Question: How does Metropolitan Police salary compare with that of the surrounding counties?

   Answer: Attached is a comparison scale of salaries for the Metropolitan Police Department and surrounding counties. It is interesting to note that three area Departments have starting salaries that exceed that for the Metropolitan Police Department.

COMPARISON OF POLICE PAY RATES AS OF 3/15/71

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA

Cities & Counties	Police Private	Motorcycle Officer	Police Corporal	Detective
ALEXANDRIA.....	8,665 to 10,530	8,845 to 10,710	8,665 to 11,060	11,060
ARLINGTON.....	8,174 to 10,962	8,361 to 11,149	*	8,590 to 11,502
FAIRFAX.....	8,604 to 10,440	9,036 to 10,968	8,604 to 10,968	9,036 to 10,968
FALLS CHURCH.....	8,225 to 10,345	*	*	9,446 to 11,695
MONTGOMERY CTY....	8,591 to 11,517	9,021 to 12,093	9,473 to 12,698	*
PRINCE GEO. CTY...	8,216 to 11,107	*	9,090 to 12,848	9,090 to 12,848
WASHINGTON, D.C...	8,500 to 10,965	9,095 to 11,560	*	10,625 to 12,215

Cities & Counties	Police Sergeant	Police Lieutenant	Police Captain	Police Inspector
ALEXANDRIA.....	10,030-to 12,800	11,060 to 14,115	12,800 to 16,340	14,115 to 18,015
ARLINGTON.....	9,942 to 13,312	10,962 to 14,685	12,064 to 16,182	12,958 to 17,347
FAIRFAX.....	9,948 to 10,968	10,968 to 13,992	12,696 to 16,200	*
FALLS CHURCH.....	9,446 to 11,695	10,345 to 12,723	11,245 to 14,008	*
MONTGOMERY CTY.....	10,445 to 14,000	12,093 to 16,207	14,000 to 18,763	15,435 to 20,668
PRINCE GEO. CTY....	10,067 to 13,491	11,669 to 15,617	12,848 to 17,219	14,873 **
WASHINGTON, D.C....	11,475 to 13,200	13,300 to 15,295	15,800 to 18,170	18,500 to 21,275

Cities & Counties	Deputy Chief	1st Level Below Chief	Chief of Police
ALEXANDRIA.....	*	*	15,560 to 19,860
ARLINGTON.....	*	*	18,221 to 24,419
FAIRFAX.....	*	15,432 to 19,704	21,708 to 29,100
FALLS CHURCH.....	*	*	14,008 to 17,735
MONTGOMERY CTY.....	22,810 **	18,763 to 25,149	21,723 to 29,115
PRINCE GEO. CTY.....	19,932 **	17,219 to 23,074	30,000 **
WASHINGTON, D. C.....	21,500 to 24,725	23,800 to 29,750	28,500 to 32,575

* No comparable rank or grade

** Set salary - no minimum or maximum

2. Question: How many officers do the Metropolitan Police lose monthly to the surrounding counties.

   Answer: Based on our available attrition data, during CY-1970 we had a monthly average loss of 0.5% to police agencies in the surrounding counties.

3. Question: What percentage of officers were recruited outside of the District of Columbia?

   Answer: Since no time frame is stated in the question, it is assumed that it addresses our major recruiting drive of last year. From August 1, 1969 through September 10, 1970, thirty-four percent of our new appointees were recruited from outside the District of Columbia Metropolitan Area. Since September 10, 1970, less than one percent are from outside the D. C. Metropolitan Area.

4. Question: Were minimum standards set aside to allow recruitment of inner-city residents?

   Answer: The qualifying factors employed as the basic standard for appointment to the Metropolitan Police have never been lowered or set aside for the purpose of making more inner-city residents eligible for appointment. Following is a list of the basic qualifying factors that all candidates for appointment must meet.

QUALIFYING FACTORS

U. S. Citizen

20 through 29 years old

5'7" minimum height -- 6'5" maximum

140 lbs. minimum weight

Vision no worse than 20/60 correctable to 20/20 with glasses

Health: Excellent condition

Be of good moral character

Pass mental tests as prescribed by the Civil Service Commission

High school diploma or certificate of equivalency issued by a recognized Department of Education, or GED certificate with scores none lower than 35 with combined score of 225.

5. Question: What is the average length of service for members of the Metropolitan Police Department?

   Answer: In January, 1970, the average length of service for members of the Metropolitan Police Department was 6.7 years. As a result of our major recruiting drive, completed late last year, the average length of service is now 4.5 years.

6. Question: What percentage of officers of the Metropolitan Police Department reside outside of the District of Columbia proper?

   Answer: As of February, 1971, sixty-eight percent of the members of the force reside outside of the District of Columbia.

The following table compares police entrance salaries, maximum salaries and number of years to attain maximum pay for each of the equivalent positions as reported by 24 cities with populations over 500,000. Also reflected is the city rankings based on the above data and the cost-of-living index.

	CITIES OVER 500,000	POLICE PRIVATE	RANK	MOTOR-CYCLE OFFICER	POLICE CORPORAL	DETECTIVE	POLICE SERGEANT	POLICE LT.	POLICE CAPTAIN	POLICE INSP.	DEPUTY CHIEF	1ST LEVEL BELOW CHIEF	CHIEF OF POLICE
1.	Atlanta												
	ENTRANCE PAY	$ 6,756	23	$ 6,756	--	$ 8,664	$ 9,048	$10,248	$11,616	--	--	$13,728	$21,710
	MAXIMUM PAY	8,316	19	8,316	--	8,664	9,048	10,248	11,616	--	--	13,728	21,710
	YEARS TO MAXIMUM	5	--	5	--	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	--	--	FR**	FR**
	COST OF LIVING INDEX		12										
2.	Baltimore												
	ENTRANCE PAY	7,824	17	--	--	--	11,100	12,840	14,880	--	--	24,000	30,000
	MAXIMUM PAY	10,044	10	--	--	--	12,224	14,160	16,400	--	--	24,000	30,000
	YEARS TO MAXIMUM	5	--	5	--	--	2	2	2	--	FR**	FR**	FR**
	COST OF LIVING INDEX		4										
3.	Boston												
	ENTRANCE PAY	8,301	14	8,312	--	8,416	12,516	14,393	16,552	--	19,032	20,592	22,152
	MAXIMUM PAY	10,301	9	10,613	--	8,624	12,516	14,393	16,552	--	--	20,592	22,152
	YEARS TO MAXIMUM	3	--	3	--	3	FR**	FR**	FR**	--	--	FR**	FR**
	COST OF LIVING INDEX		5										

CITIES OVER 500,000	POLICE PRIVATE	RANK	MOTOR-CYCLE OFFICER	POLICE CORPORAL	DETECTIVE	POLICE SERGEANT	POLICE LT.	POLICE CAPTAIN	POLICE INSP.	DEPUTY CHIEF	1ST LEVEL BELOW CHIEF	CHIEF OF POLICE
4. Buffalo												
ENTRANCE PAY	7,400	19	7,400	--	10,225	--	8,890	9,970	11,560	17,155	--	21,850
MAXIMUM PAY	9,735	14	9,735	--	10,225	--	11,555	12,845	14,860	17,155	--	21,850
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	5	--	5	--	FR**	--	5	5	5	FR**	--	FR**
COST OF LIVING INDEX		9										
5. Chicago												
ENTRANCE PAY	9,600	5½	9,600	--	10,572	11,676	13,524	14,904	--	20,064	31,000	32,500
MAXIMUM PAY	12,120	2	12,120	--	13,008	14,184	16,416	18,096	--	23,208	31,000	32,500
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	3½	--	3½	--	3½	3½	3½	3½	--	3	3	FR**
COST OF LIVING INDEX		10										
6. Cincinnati												
ENTRANCE PAY	8,636	9	9,017	--	10,182	10,937	12,062	14,105	--	--	16,069	19,300
MAXIMUM PAY	9,752	13	10,106	--	10,532	11,312	12,782	14,627	--	--	16,902	21,570
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	3	--	3	--	1	1	2	2	--	2	--	FR**
COST OF LIVING INDEX		4										
7. Cleveland												
ENTRANCE PAY	10,044	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MAXIMUM PAY	*											
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	FR*
COST OF LIVING INDEX	***											

CITIES OVER 500,000	POLICE PRIVATE	RANK	MOTOR-CYCLE OFFICER	POLICE CORPORAL	DETECTIVE	POLICE SERGEANT	POLICE LT.	POLICE CAPTAIN	POLICE INSP.	DEPUTY CHIEF	1ST LEVEL BELOW CHIEF	CHIEF OF POLICE
8. Dallas												
ENTRANCE PAY	7,356	21	7,440	--	10,596	10,596	10,680	11,688	13,884	15,000	15,996	24,276
MAXIMUM PAY	8,400	18	8,484	--	10,596	10,596	10,680	11,688	--	15,000	15,996	24,276
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	2	--	2	--	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**
COST OF LIVING INDEX		8										
9. Denver												
ENTRANCE PAY	7,440	18	--	--	10,800	11,568	12,408	13,368	--	--	15,432	23,916
MAXIMUM PAY	9,864	12	--	--	10,800	11,568	12,408	13,368	--	--	15,432	23,916
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	4	--	--	--	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	--	--	FR**	FR**
COST OF LIVING INDEX	***											
10. Detroit												
ENTRANCE PAY	8,480	11	--	--	13,020	14,028	15,152	--	16,851	20,600	25,600	31,800
MAXIMUM PAY	12,000	3	--	--	13,020	14,028	15,152	16,851	16,851	20,600	25,600	31,800
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	4	--	--	--	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**
COST OF LIVING INDEX		7										
11. Houston												
ENTRANCE PAY	7,980	15	--	--	10,200	10,200	11,460	12,900	15,900	--	18,900	30,120
MAXIMUM PAY	9,000	17	9,000	--	10,200	10,200	11,460	12,900	15,900	--	18,900	30,144
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	2	--	2	--	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	--	FR**	FR**
COST OF LIVING INDEX		11										

CITIES OVER 500,000	POLICE PRIVATE	RANK	MOTOR-CYCLE OFFICER	POLICE CORPORAL	DETECTIVE	POLICE SERGEANT	POLICE LT.	POLICE CAPTAIN	POLICE INSP.	DEPUTY CHIEF	1ST LEVEL BELOW CHIEF	CHIEF OF POLICE
12. Kansas City												
ENTRANCE PAY	7,392	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MAXIMUM PAY	9,900	13	9,900	--	9,900	10,908	--	13,248	--	--	17,748	26,232
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	7	--	7	--	6	4	--	5	--	--	4	4
COST OF LIVING INDEX		13										
13. Los Angeles												
ENTRANCE PAY	10,106	2	10,203	--	--	12,570	14,825	17,497	21,778	27,144	29,483	38,563
MAXIMUM PAY	11,902	4	11,978	--	--	14,031	16,558	19,523	24,325	30,276	32,802	38,503
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	3	--	3	--	--	2	2	2	2	2	--	FR**
COST OF LIVING INDEX		17										
14. Milwaukee												
ENTRANCE PAY	8,220	13	8,520	--	10,065	10,065	11,732	13,732	14,273	--	19,571	23,391
MAXIMUM PAY	*											
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	4	--	4	--	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
COST OF LIVING INDEX		13										
15. Minneapolis												
ENTRANCE PAY	9,600	5½	--	--	11,880	12,300	11,880	13,956	15,312	17,040	--	--
MAXIMUM PAY	11,520	6	--	--	13,368	12,792	13,368	15,096	16,584	18,432	--	--
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	5	--	--	--	3	1	3	2	2	3	--	FR**
COST OF LIVING INDEX		6										

CITIES OVER 500,000	POLICE PRIVATE	RANK	MOTOR-CYCLE OFFICER	POLICE CORPORAL	DETECTIVE	POLICE SERGEANT	POLICE LT.	POLICE CAPTAIN	POLICE INSP.	DEPUTY CHIEF	1ST LEVEL BELOW CHIEF	CHIEF OF POLICE
16. New Orleans												
ENTRANCE PAY	6,600	24	6,840	--	7,680	7,680	8,640	10,020	--	13,428	15,516	17,198
MAXIMUM PAY	7,720	21	7,720	--	8,640	8,640	9,600	11,220	--	17,088	19,740	22,812
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	5	--	5	--	5	5	5	5	--	5	5	5
COST OF LIVING INDEX	***											
17. New York												
ENTRANCE PAY	9,499	7	9,499	--	10,085	10,870	12,158	14,448	17,249	--	--	--
MAXIMUM PAY	10,950	8	10,950	--	10,607	11,572	13,136	17,828	19,080	--	--	--
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	3	--	3	--	3	3	3	5	4	--	5	FR**
COST OF LIVING INDEX		1										
18. Philadelphia												
ENTRANCE PAY	9,378	8	9,378	10,161	10,161	10,804	11,792	13,444	16,014	--	19,750	29,000
MAXIMUM PAY	9,900	11	9,900	10,571	10,571	11,287	12,869	14,673	16,729	--	19,750	29,000
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	2	--	2	2	2	2	3	5	3	5	FR**	FR**
COST OF LIVING INDEX		2										
19. Pittsburgh												
ENTRANCE PAY	8,463	12	--	--	10,453	10,340	11,374	12,512	13,764	--	15,141	22,000
MAXIMUM PAY	9,400	15	--	--	10,453	10,340	11,374	12,512	13,764	--	15,141	22,000
YEARS TO MAXIMUM	4	--	--	--	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	--	FR**	FR**
COST OF LIVING INDEX		11										

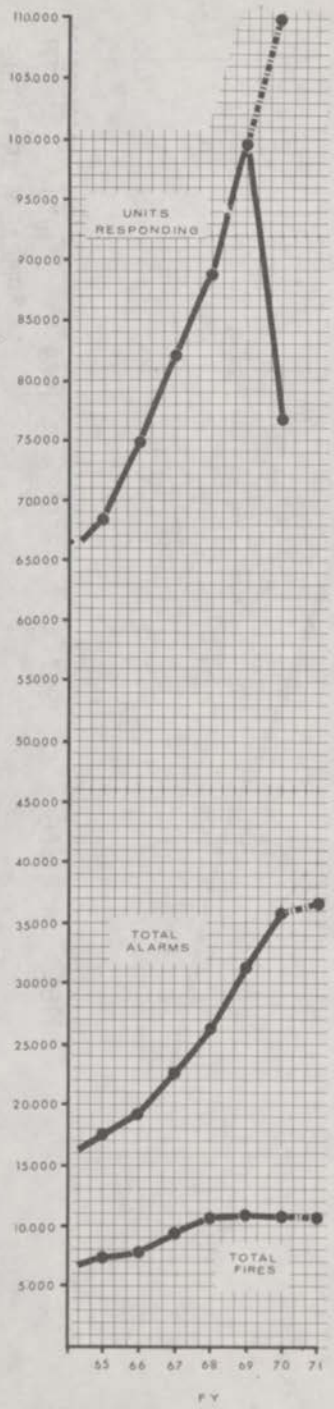
	CITIES OVER 500,000	POLICE PRIVATE	RANK	MOTOR-CYCLE OFFICER	POLICE CORPORAL	DETECTIVE	POLICE SERGEANT	POLICE LT.	POLICE CAPTAIN	POLICE INSP.	DEPUTY CHIEF	1ST LEVEL BELOW CHIEF	CHIEF OF POLICE
20.	St. Louis												
	ENTRANCE PAY	7,890	16	--	10,088	--	10,686	11,648	12,532	14,248	16,640	17,576	22,568
	MAXIMUM PAY	9,022	16	--	10,592	--	11,220	12,230	13,159	14,960	17,472	18,455	23,696
	YEARS TO MAXIMUM	21	--	--	FR	--	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**
	COST OF LIVING INDEX		16										
21.	San Antonio												
	ENTRANCE PAY	7,176	22	--	8,184	8,184	8,556	9,312	10,320	11,580	--	--	20,000
	MAXIMUM PAY	7,800	20	7,800	8,184	8,184	8,556	9,312	10,320	11,580	--	--	23,000
	YEARS TO MAXIMUM	2	--	2	--	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	--	--	FR**
	COST OF LIVING INDEX	***											
22.	San Diego												
	ENTRANCE PAY	9,660	4	10,414	--	--	11,172	12,624	14,616	16,116	18,660	17,772	22,152
	MAXIMUM PAY	11,736	5	12,490	--	--	13,584	15,348	17,772	--	22,692	19,596	26,916
	YEARS TO MAXIMUM	3	--	3	--	--	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
	COST OF LIVING INDEX		15										
23.	San Francisco												
	ENTRANCE PAY	11,700	1	12,887	--	--	13,968	16,332	19,176	14,316	27,876	--	33,132
	MAXIMUM PAY	12,300	1	13,486	--	--	13,968	16,332	19,176	14,316	27,876	--	33,132
	YEARS TO MAXIMUM	3	--	3	--	--	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	FR**	--	FR**
	COST OF LIVING INDEX		14										

	CITIES OVER 500,000	POLICE PRIVATE	RANK	MOTOR-CYCLE OFFICER	POLICE CORPORAL	DETECTIVE	POLICE SERGEANT	POLICE LT.	POLICE CAPTAIN	POLICE INSP.	DEPUTY CHIEF	1ST LEVEL BELOW CHIEF	CHIEF OF POLICE
24.	**** Seattle												
	ENTRANCE PAY	8,520	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	MAXIMUM PAY	*											
	YEARS TO MAXIMUM	*											
	COST OF LIVING INDEX	***											
25.	Washington, D.C.												
	ENTRANCE PAY	8,500	11	9,095	--	10,625	11,475	13,300	15,800	18,500	21,500	23,800	28,500
	MAXIMUM PAY	10,965	7	11,560	--	12,215	13,200	15,295	18,170	21,275	24,725	29,750	32,775
	YEARS TO MAXIMUM	7	--	7	--	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	COST OF LIVING INDEX		3										

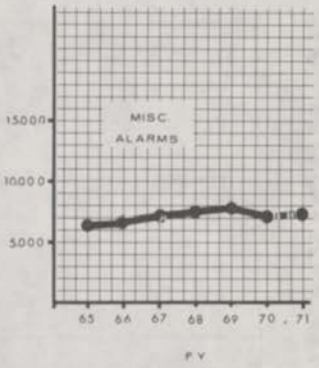
* Note: Not available
** Note: FR - abbreviation for flat rate
*** Note: Not published
**** Note: Data on entrance pay for police private only furnished

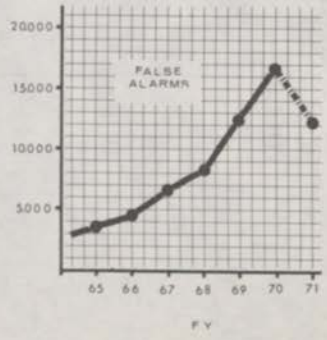
The above table indicates that the entrance pay for police privates in the Nation's Capital is lower than 10 of the other cities; that it takes seven years to reach maximum pay--longer than 22 of the other cities and that even then the maximum pay is lower than six of the other cities; and yet Washington, D.C. is third highest in the cost of living index.

Sources: Comparison salaries (entrance and maximum) and number of years to attain maximum pay was extracted from DC PO Research Report P-3, November 1970, Subject: 1970 Police Compensation Survey, prepared by the Pay Systems and Labor Relations Division, Personnel Office, Government of the District of Columbia. Cost of Living Index comparison data was obtained verbally from the U.S. Department of Labor.

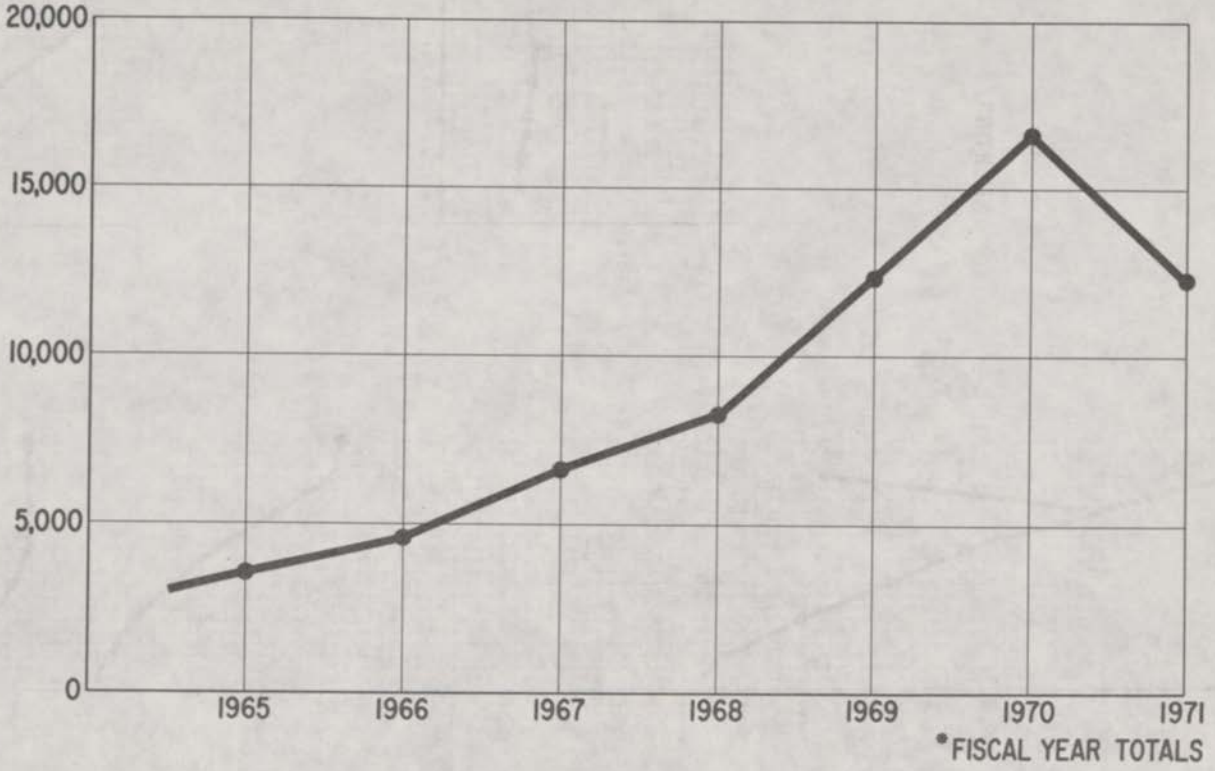


FIRE FIGHTING





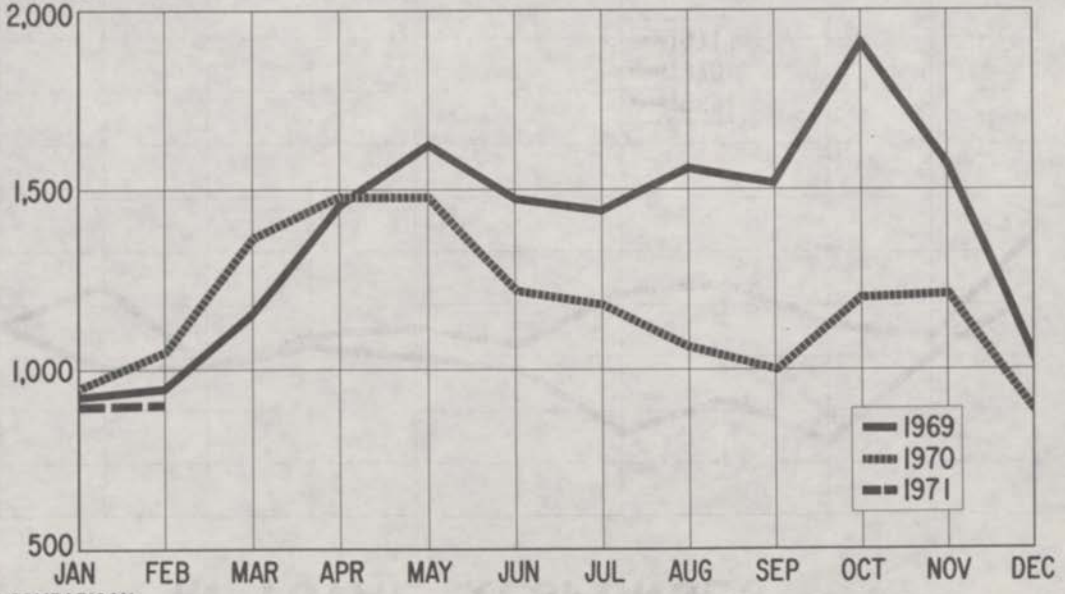
*YEARLY COMPARISON OF FALSE ALARMS



MONTHLY COMPARISON OF FALSE ALARMS

YEARLY TOTALS 16,611 14,093

MONTHLY TOTALS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1969	924	946	1,154	1,457	1,622	1,476	1,439	1,563	1,518	1,912	1,564	1,036
1970	943	1,048	1,364	1,480	1,480	1,221	1,187	1,069	1,002	1,202	1,210	887
1971	790	800										

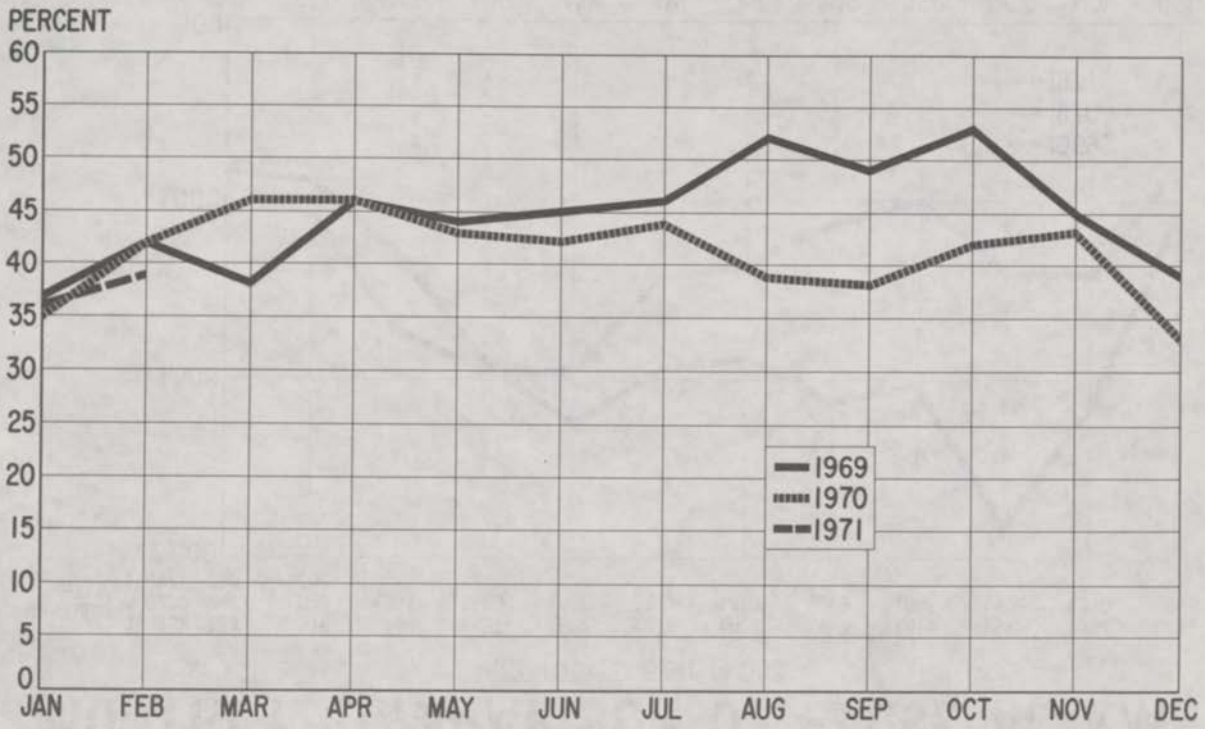


TEN MONTH COMPARISON:

MAY 1969 THROUGH FEBRUARY 1970-14,121 MAY 1970 THROUGH FEBRUARY 1971-10,848

PERIOD PERCENTAGE COMPARISON: 23% DECREASE

PERCENTAGES OF FALSE ALARMS IN TOTAL RESPONSES



COST OF ELEVEN YEAR REPLACEMENT PROGRAM
OF FIRE DEPARTMENT APPARATUS

ENGINE/PUMPERS (Total No. in Service - 64)			TRUCKS/AERIAL LADDERS (Total No. in Service - 17)		
Year Acquired	Age in Years	No. in Service	Year Acquired	Age in Years	No. in Service
1971	0	4 + 5*	1970	1	1 + 2**
1970	1	5	1969	2	1
1969	2	5	1968	3	1
1968	3	5	1967	4	1
1966	5	10	1966	5	1
1965	6	5	1965	6	1
1963	8	5	1963	8	1
1962	9	5	1962	9	1
1961	10	3	1961	10	1
		52			11

No. of Engines/Pumpers 11 years of age or over		12	No. of Trucks/Aerial Ladders 11 years of age or over	6
Cost of Engine/Pumper @	$ 40,000		Cost of Truck/Aerial Ladder @	$ 80,000
	$480,000		Cost of Replacement	$ 480,000

Cost of Initial replacement of all Engine/Pumper and Trucks/Aerial Ladders of 11 years of age and over. $ 960,000

After Initial replacement of Engine/Pumpers and Trucks/Aerial Ladders annual replacement needs would be:

2 Trucks/Aerial Ladders	$ 160,000
6 Engine/Pumpers	$ 240,000
	$ 400,000

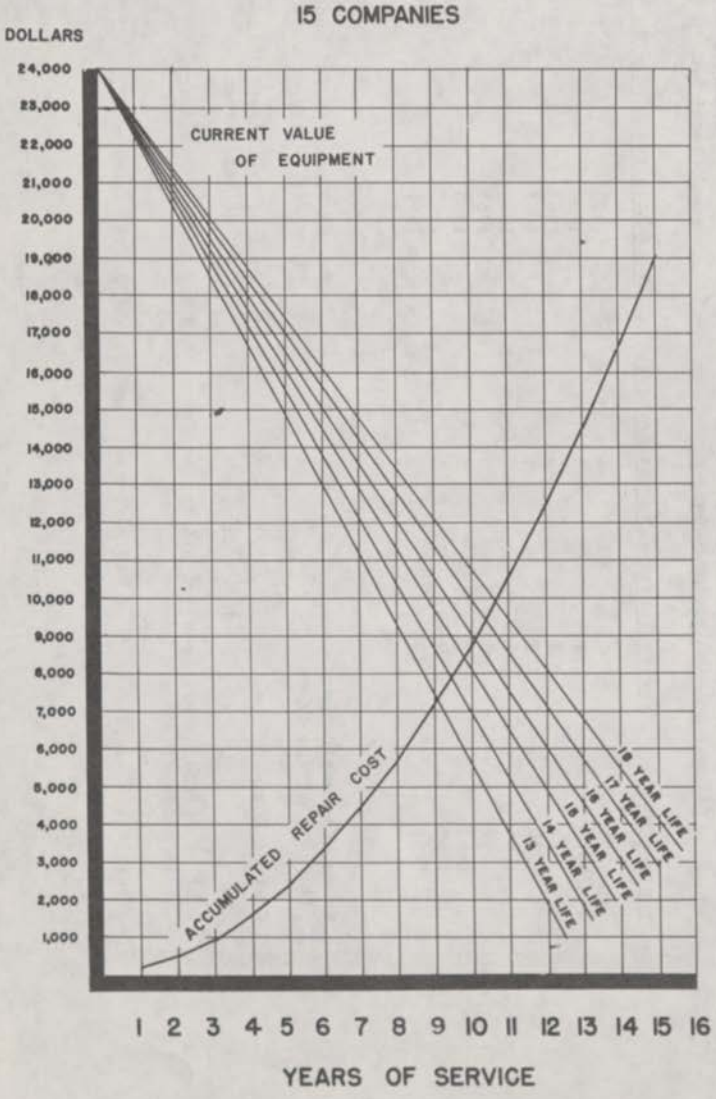
* To be delivered this year.
** " " " 1972.

GRAPH 1

INTERSECTION OF CURRENT VALUE OF EQUIPMENT & REPAIR COSTS

HIGH NUMBER OF RUNS
(OVER 1,500)

15 COMPANIES

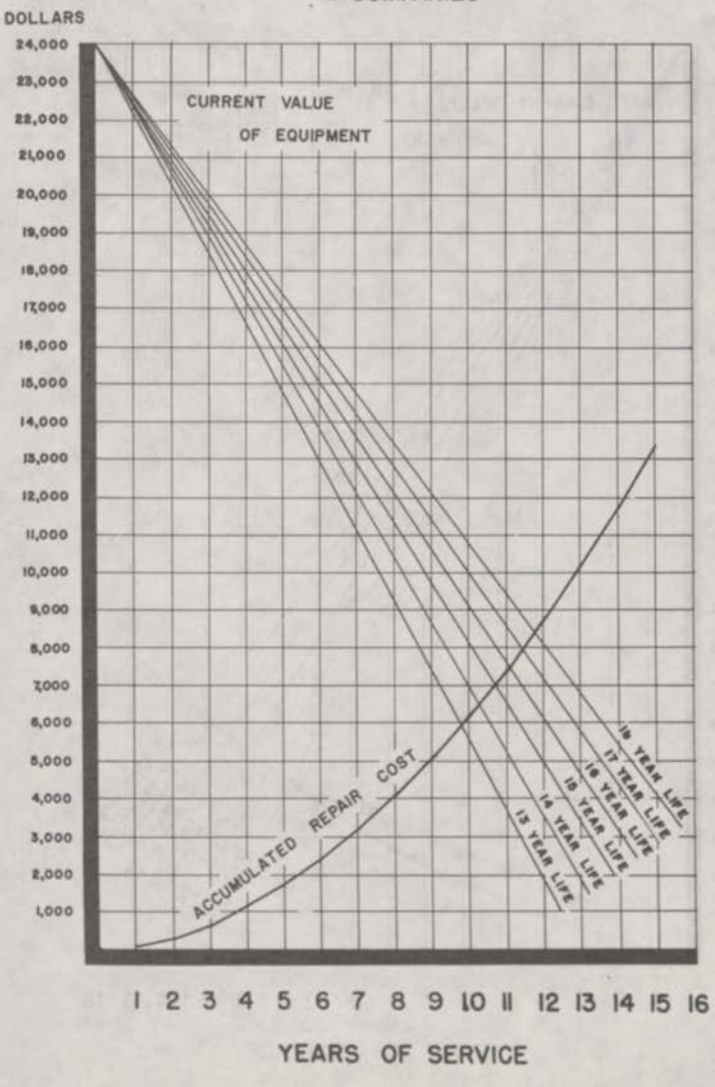


GRAPH 2

INTERSECTION OF CURRENT VALUE OF EQUIPMENT & REPAIR COSTS

MEDIUM NUMBER OF RUNS
(700 - 1,500)

11 COMPANIES

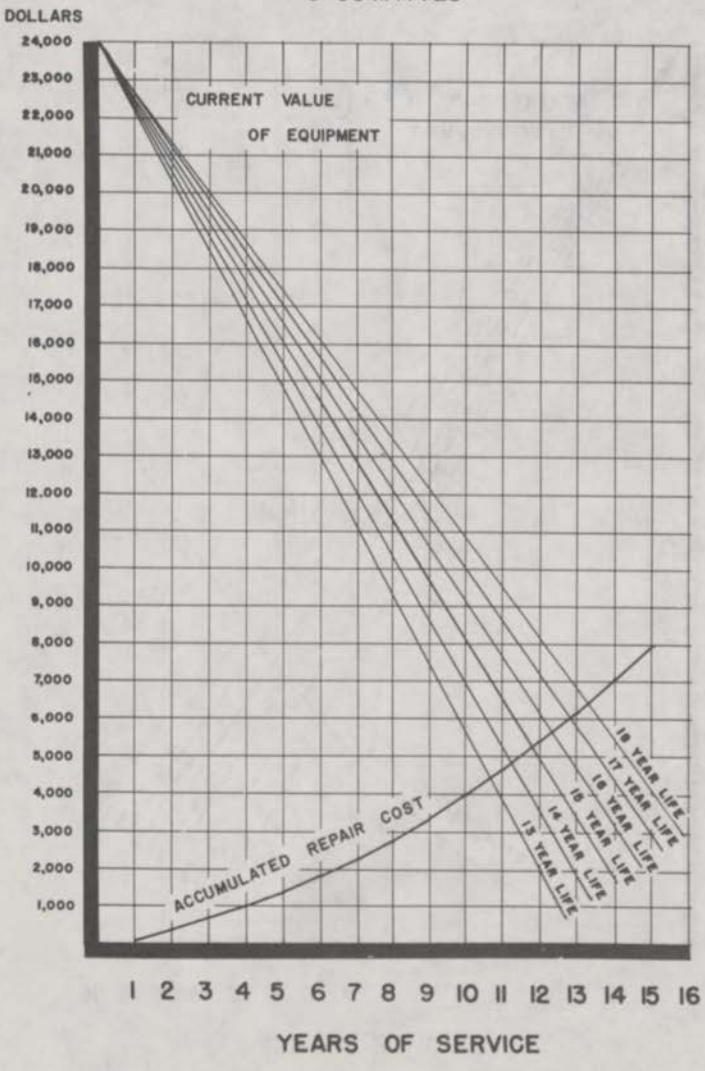


GRAPH 3

INTERSECTION OF CURRENT VALUE OF EQUIPMENT & REPAIR COSTS

LOW NUMBER OF RUNS (BELOW 700)

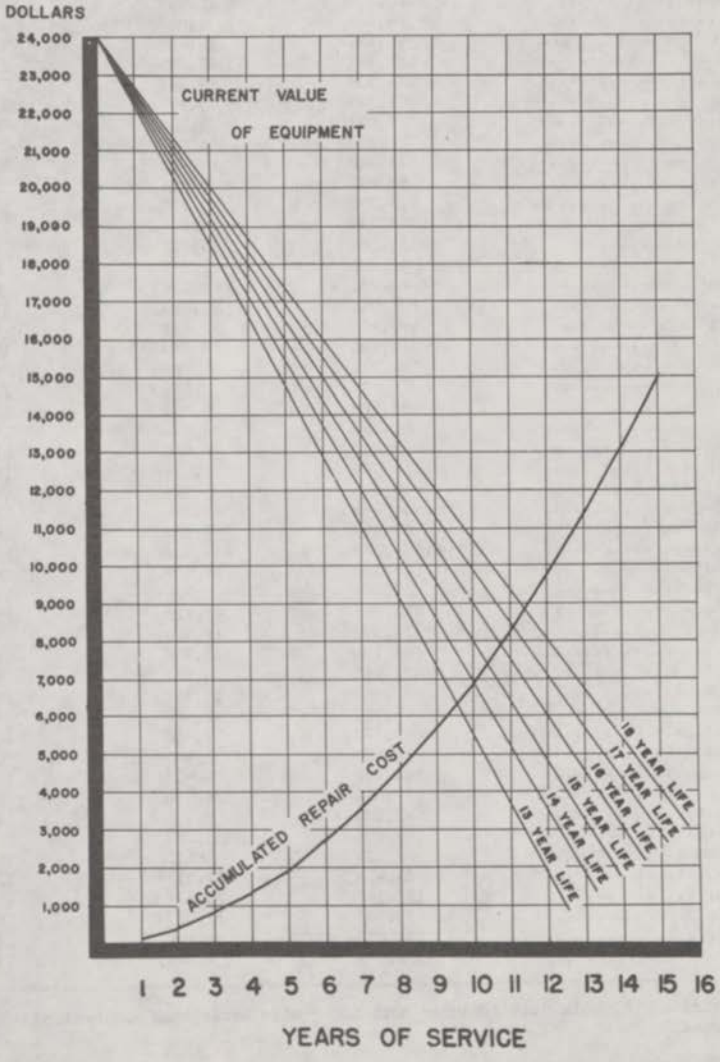
6 COMPANIES



GRAPH 4

INTERSECTION OF CURRENT VALUE OF EQUIPMENT & REPAIR COSTS

COMPOSITE



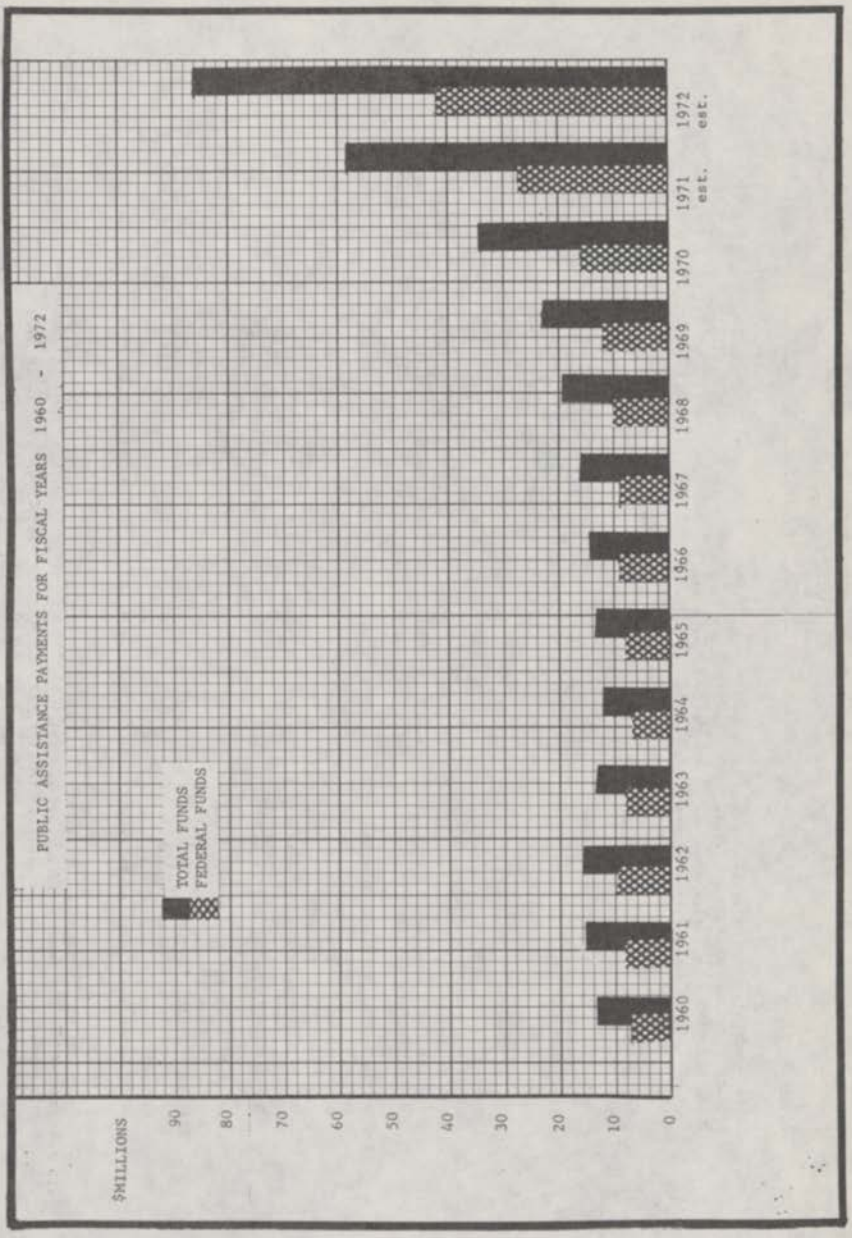
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, D.C.
Social Services Administration

Comparison by State of Percentage of Administrative Costs for Calendar Year ended December 31, 1969 (cont'd)

State	Assistance Adm. Services and Training Costs	Administration Services and Training Costs	Percentages
Alabama	152,908	11,991	7.8
Alaska	11,892	2,363	19.9
Arizona	39,294	5,332	13.6
Arkansas	90,127	5,911	6.6
California	2,538,402	355,317	14.0
Colorado	125,511	14,955	11.9
Connecticut	172,508	14,098	8.2
Delaware	18,348	2,030	11.1
District of Columbia 1/	55,529	14,480	26.1
Florida	158,355	19,232	12.1
Georgia	220,036	19,347	8.8
Guam	1,246	207	16.6
Hawaii	37,993	3,268	8.6
Idaho	22,773	1,982	8.8
Illinois	622,910	79,413	12.7
Indiana	90,495	9,916	10.9
Iowa	115,396	12,512	10.8
Kansas	109,284	10,977	10.0
Kentucky	171,184	14,397	8.4
Louisiana	242,228	21,947	9.1
Maine	45,735	4,289	9.4
Maryland	194,062	22,468	11.6
Massachusetts	546,472	32,527	5.6
Michigan	515,080	54,133	10.5
Minnesota	210,341	19,166	9.1
Mississippi	77,520	8,518	11.0
Missouri	237,578	27,354	11.5
Montana	26,897	3,774	14.0
Nebraska	53,802	5,950	11.1
Nevada	16,106	2,518	15.6
New Hampshire	19,210	1,724	9.0
New Jersey	309,841	33,256	10.7
New Mexico	53,354	7,900	14.8
New York	2,648,303	269,157	10.2
North Carolina	143,389	16,579	11.6
North Dakota	27,054	3,946	14.6
Ohio	379,167	40,819	10.8
Oklahoma	222,977	18,704	8.4
Oregon	81,150	12,939	15.9
Pennsylvania	673,415	60,361	9.0
Puerto Rico	82,868	10,967	13.2
Rhode Island	71,862	6,360	8.9
South Carolina	60,772	7,416	12.2
South Dakota	26,629	2,463	9.2
Tennessee	121,809	14,423	11.8
Texas	437,518	26,650	6.1
Utah	42,538	5,930	13.9
Vermont	29,935	2,692	9.0
Virgin Islands	2,324	612	26.3
Virginia	84,424	11,311	13.4
Washington	198,160	26,644	13.4
West Virginia	73,102	11,022	15.1
Wisconsin	254,010	31,106	12.2
Wyoming	8,549	1,555	18.2

1/ District of Columbia data includes both the Public Assistance and Medicaid Programs.

Source: Cols. 1,2 HEW release


PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1960 - 1972
TOTAL FUNDS
FEDERAL FUNDS
$MILLIONS
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971 est.
1972 est.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASELOAD

	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Estimated
Old Age Assistance						
Cases - monthly average	2,224	2,254	2,364	2,716	3,453	4,330
Persons - monthly average	2,283	2,314	2,424	2,801	3,531	4,481
Total payments	$ 1,793,430	$ 2,018,733	$ 2,163,461	$ 2,876,543	$ 3,894,794	$ 5,687,712
Federal share	1,286,692	1,333,791	1,329,166	1,564,750	1,947,397	2,843,856
Local share	506,738	684,942	834,295	1,311,793	1,947,397	2,843,856
Aid to Families with Dependent Children						
Cases - monthly average	4,908	5,496	6,759	9,810	16,471	19,436
Persons - monthly average	23,176	25,392	30,010	39,742	61,329	81,877
Total payments	$ 9,898,852	$11,774,847	$14,648,576	$23,363,365	$41,183,646	$[illegible]
Federal share	5,964,089	6,695,612	7,953,043	11,914,425	20,594,323	30,625,694
Local share	3,934,763	5,079,235	6,695,533	11,448,940	20,594,323	30,625,694
Aid to the Blind						
Cases - monthly average	196	188	183	196	202	200
Persons - monthly average	204	197	194	197	213	211
Total payments	$ 191,482	$ 201,506	$ 199,713	$ 228,332	$ 266,212	$ 299,734
Federal share	117,483	112,551	113,248	120,767	133,106	149,868
Local share	73,999	88,955	86,465	107,565	133,106	149,868
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled						
Cases - monthly average	3,689	4,155	4,417	5,146	7,430	10,004
Persons - monthly average	3,845	4,310	4,551	5,339	7,872	10,385
Total payments	$ 3,617,564	$ 4,390,271	$ 4,789,460	$ 6,220,554	$ 9,635,670	$15,589,395
Federal share	2,213,554	2,496,700	2,703,277	3,282,175	4,817,835	7,794,697
Local share	1,404,010	1,893,571	2,086,183	2,938,379	4,817,835	7,794,698
General Public Assistance						
Cases - monthly average	981	993	1,157	1,745	2,059	2,000
Persons - monthly average	1,055	1,081	1,268	1,904	2,243	2,204
Total payments	$ 978,062	$ 1,047,280	$ 1,254,574	$ 2,125,604	$ 2,751,011	$ 3,266,160
Federal share	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local share	978,062	1,047,280	1,254,574	2,125,604	2,751,011	3,266,160
Grand Total						
Cases - monthly average	11,998	13,086	14,880	19,603	29,635	36,000
Persons - monthly average	30,563	33,294	38,447	49,983	75,168	99,158
Total payments	$16,479,390	$19,432,637	$23,055,784	$34,814,398	$57,736,333	$86,054,439
Federal share	9,581,818	10,638,654	12,098,734	16,882,117	27,492,661	41,414,139
Local share	6,897,572	8,793,983	10,957,050	17,932,281	30,243,672	44,640,300

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL GRANT ASSISTANCE TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(In thousands of dollars)

	Agency	1969 Actual	1970 Actual	1971 Estimated	1972 Estimated
1.	Office of the Commissioner	...	21	22	...
2.	City Council	...	5	5	5
3.	Executive Office	858	2,327	10,974	12,453
4.	Office of the Corporation Counsel	...	...	49	16
5.	Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis	...	242	458	325
6.	Department of General Services	3	12	12	16
7.	Department of Economic Development	379	956	1,335	...
8.	Public Library	290	708	783	730
9.	Office of Assistant to the Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services	2,249	1,517	1,869	1,800
10.	Office of Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Programs	212	1,368	1,456	560
11.	Zoning Office	53	28	40	50
12.	D. C. Human Relations Commission	21	15	20	20
13.	D. C. Commission on the Arts	31	36	87	100
14.	D. C. Apprenticeship Counsel	49	...	4	...
15.	Redevelopment Land Agency	21,390	17,622	23,945	56,870
16.	Metropolitan Police Department	238	977	558	152
17.	Fire Department	16	16	16	16
18.	Juvenile Court (Superior Court)	11	4	102	6
19.	Court of General Sessions (Superior Court)	...	...	28	22
20.	Court of Appeals	...	...	8	...
21.	Public Defender Service	266	34	56	28
22.	Bail Agency	...	4	...	...
23.	Department of Corrections	65	41	389	837
24.	D. C. Public Schools	20,409	23,300	28,047	26,098
25.	D. C. Teachers College	50	162	298	300
26.	Federal City College	1,028	1,839	5,910	6,952
27.	Washington Technical Institute	886	1,317	1,124	590
28.	Recreation Deparmment	2,127	557	1,180	850
29.	Department of Human Resources	34,423	55,563	70,387	99,947
30.	Department of Highways and Traffic	32,308	32,062	13,078	33,063
31.	Department of Motor Vehicles	...	423	1,015	634
32.	Department of Sanitary Engineering	1,849	834	10,038	25,557
	Total	119,211	141,990	173,293	267,997

FEDERAL GRANT ASSISTANCE
TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SUMMARY OF CHANGE
(In thousands of dollars)

Agency	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	Change 1972 Over 1970	Change 1972 Over 1971
Office of the Commissioner	21	22	...	-21	-22
City Council	5	5	5	...	...
Executive Office	2,327	10,974	12,453	10,126	1,479
Office of Corporation Counsel	...	49	16	16	-33
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis	242	458	325	83	-133
Department of General Services	12	12	16	4	4
Office of Economic Development	956	1,335	...	-956	-1,335
Public Library	307	783	730	-423	-53
Office of the Assistant to the Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services	1,517	1,869	1,800	283	-69
Office of the Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Programs	1,368	1,456	560	-808	-896
Zoning Office	28	40	50	22	10
Human Relations Commission	15	20	20	5	...
Commission on the Arts	36	87	100	64	13
D. C. Apprenticeship Counsel	...	4	...	...	-4
Redevelopment Land Agency	17,622	23,945	56,870	39,248	32,925
Metropolitan Police Department	948	558	152	-796	-406
Fire Department	16	16	16	...	...
Juvenile Court (Superior Court)	4	102	6	2	-96
Court of General Sessions (Superior Court)	...	28	22	22	-6
Court of Appeals	...	8	...	...	-8
Public Defender Service	34	56	28	-6	-28
Bail Agency	4	...	...	-4	...
Department of Corrections	41	389	837	796	448
D. C. Public Schools	23,300	28,047	26,098	2,789	-1,949
D. C. Teachers College	162	298	300	138	2
Federal City College	1,839	5,910	6,952	5,113	1,042
Washington Technical Institute	1,317	1,124	590	-727	-534
Recreation Department	557	1,180	850	293	-330
Department of Human Resources	53,896	77,213	99,947	46,051	22,719
Department of Highways and Traffic	32,062	13,078	33,063	1,001	19,985
Department of Motor Vehicles	443	1,015	634	191	-381
Department of Sanitary Engineering	246	29,196	34,523	33,677	5,327
Total	139,925	199,277	276,963		
Net Change				+137,038	+77,671

EXPLANATION FOR DISCREPANCIES IN GRANT OBLIGATIONS
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1970, 1971 AND 1972

(In thousands)

Agency	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
Office of Community Services	721	8,934	9,992
The substantial increase in the obligation between 1970 - 1971 is due to an increase in the level of grant assistance. At the time the 1971 estimate was made, the Office of Community Services expected to receive and obligate $8.9 million. Since then, they have actually received $9.6 million in F.Y. 1971.			
Public Schools			
a. Elementary and Secondary Education Act - Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI	8,221	10,482	10,434
The difference in obligations between 1970 and 1971 is a result of an increase in the level of grant assistance for Anacostia projects.			
b. Impact Aid	6,452	6,973	5,200
The Impact Aid obligation figures reflect a carry-over of unobligated balances in 1970 and 1971. The obligated amount shown in 1972 is the correct figure for the Impact Aid grant.			
Department of Human Resources			
a. Medicare Program	15,479	21,700	24,000
The difference in actual and estimated obligations among the three years is attributable to the beginning of the program in the last six months of 1970 and inflationary cost increase between 1971 and 1972.			
b. Community Mental Health Centers Staffing Area C - Growth	159	1,208	1,360
The substantial increase in the obligations between the years 1970 - 1972 is due to the expiration of a previous grant in 1970 and the start of a new grant in 1971.			
c. Public Assistance Benefits	24,948	25,109	52,112
The increase shown in the category of Public Assistance is due to an additional amount of dollars expected to be received for this purpose.			

(In thousands)

Agency	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
Department of Highways and Traffic	32,019	12,225	32,210
The significant difference in the FY 1971 estimate is attributed largely to Capital Outlay (Highway Construction). The reason for this reduction is that the grants received from the Federal Highway Administration have to be matched (on a percentage basis) by District funds. Only $500,000 was appropriated for the department in FY 1971. This amount would constitute matching Federal funds of $4,500,000. The remaining estimated grants are projected against prior years appropriations being obligated.			
Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Programs	1,368	1,456	560
The significant difference in obligations between the years 1971-1972 is a result of the termination of three grant programs - (1) Demonstration Grant, (2) 701 Urban Planning Assistance and Minority Students, and (3) Training Urban Planners - and the phasing out of the Interion Assistance Program.			
Metropolitan Police Department	977	558	152
The differences in obligations from 1970-1972 is attributed to the phasing out of an LEAA grant-Augmentation of Resources - to the Department and the addition of several one-year grants in 1971.			
Sanitary Engineering	....	9,000	25,000
Blue Plains Water Pollution Control Plant This is a new grant to the Department of Sanitary Engineering. The difference in Obligations between 1971-1972 reflects an increase in the level of grant assistance for 1972.			

Agency	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
Redevelopment Land Agency	17,622	23,945	56,780
The differences in obligations from 1970-1972 is due almost entirely to an increase in the level of grant assistance for the Neighborhood Development Program.			
Economic Development	956	1,335	.....
The absence of dollar figures in 1972 is due to the expiration of all current grant programs in 1971. The Department has not received any commitments from Federal agencies for additional grant programs.			

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS

	Public Law	Date of Enactment
1950	81-145	6/29/49
1951	81-616	7/18/50
1952	82-106	8/3/51
1953	82-453	7/5/52
1954	83-173	7/31/53
1955	83-468	7/1/54
1956	84-131	7/5/55
1957	84-637	6/29/56
1958	85-61	6/27/57
1959	85-594	8/6/58
1960	86-104	7/23/59
1961	86-412	4/8/60
1962	87-265	9/21/61
1963	87-867	10/23/62
1964	88-252	12/30/63
1965	88-479	8/22/64
1966	89-75	7/16/65
1967	89-743	11/2/66
1968	90-134	11/13/67
1969	90-473	8/10/68
1970	91-155	12/24/69
1971	91-337	7/16/70

58-979 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 55

FEDERAL PAYMENT AND ITS RELATION TO THE GENERAL FUND

Fiscal Year	Total Appropriations	District of Columbia Share	United States Share	U. S. Share (Percent of Total)	Fiscal Year	Total Appropriations	District of Columbia Share	United States Share	U. S. Share (Percent of Total)
1924	$23,903.755	$14,463,330	$9,440,425	39.49	1949	$86,017,985	$75,017,985	11,000,000	12.79
1925	31,175,672	22,030.317	9,145,355	29.33	1950	98,331,275	87,331,275	11,000,000	11.19
1926	31,139,730	22,139,638	9,000,092	28.90	1951	103,924,822	94,124,822	9,800,000	9.43
1927	33,951,478	24,950,987	9,000,491	26.51	1952	121,265,978	110,865,978	10,400,000	8.58
1928	34,894,148	25,892,358	9,001,790	25.79	1953	113,589,327	103,589,327	10,000,000	8.80
1929	35,957,970	26,957,753	9,000,217	25.03	1954	129,111,304	118,111,304	11,000,000	8.52
1930	40,694,306	31,694,306	9,000,000	22.12	1955	139,578,760	119,578,760	20,000,000	14.33
1931	45,625,286	36,125,252	9,500,034	20.82	1956	143,179,303	125,179,303	18,000,000	12.57
1932	43,840,022	34,339,911	9,500,111	21.67	1957	155,579,025	135,579,025	20,000,000	12.86
1933	39,626,998	31,851,847	7,775,151	19.62	1958	166,096,999	146,096,999	20,000,000	12.04
1934	29,700,737	24,000,708	5,700,029	19.19	1959	185,915,914	160,915,914	25,000,000	13.45
1935	34,620,004	30,080,709	4,539,295	13.11	1960	199,806,074	174,806,074	25,000,000	12.51
1936	38,295,953	32,588,424	5,707,529	14.90	1961	223,086,004	198,086,004	25,000,000	11.20
1937	40,182,768	35,177,768	5,005,000	12.46	1962	233,626,683	203,626,683	30,000,000	12.84
1938	41,143,818	36,118,792	5,025,026	12.21	1963	255,356,208	225,356,208	30,000,000	11.75
1939	40,494,451	35,494,451	5,000,000	12.35	1964	265,099,691	227,599,691	37,500,000	14.15
1940	41,777,885	35,777,768	6,000,117	14.36	1965	298,147,563	260,647,563	37,500,000	12.57
1941	43,136,909	37,136,909	6,000,000	13.91	1966	326,017,382	281,767,382	44,250,000	13.57
1942	47,401,269	41,401,269	6,000,000	12.66	1967	368,457,261	310,457,261	58,000,000	15.74
1943	49,422,932	43,422,932	6,000,000	12.14	1968	457,429,247	387,429,247	70,000,000	15.30
1944	54,642,247	48,642,247	6,000,000	10.98	1969	527,299,907	437,934,907	89,365,000	16.95
1945	62,599,125	56,599,125	6,000,000	9.58	1970	641,111,821	524,945,821	116,166,000	18.12
1946	64,728,423	58,728,423	6,000,000	9.27	1971	625,146,525 1/	516,352,525	108,794,000	17.40
1947	72,584,314	64,584,314	8,000,000	11.02	1972	855,930,100	702,930,100	153,000,000 2/	17.87
1948	81,744,086	70,744,086	11,000,000	13.46					

1/ Does not include pending supplemental.
2/ Based on new revenue legislation.

NOTE: Prior to 1923 the percentage of the United States share was set at 50 percent. In 1956 a Federal payment of $20,000,000 was authorized. This authorization was increased to $23,000,000 in 1957, to $32,000,000 in 1959, and to $50,000,000 in 1963. Public Law 89-610, September 30, 1966, increased the authorization to $60,000,000. Public Law 90-120, November 3, 1967, increased the authorization to $70,000,000, Public Law 90-450, August 2, 1968, increased the authorization to $90,000,000, Public Law 91-106, October 31, 1969, increased the authorization to $105,000,000, and Public Law 91-650, January 5, 1971, increased the authorization to $126,000,000.

April 1970

Federal Payment - Its Relationship to the Appropriations for Operating Expenses and Repayment of Loans and Interest - All Funds

	General Fund	Water Fund	Sanitary Sewage Works Funds	Total	Operating Expenses and Repayment of Loans and Interest	Federal Payment: General Fund Percent of Total	Federal Payment: All Funds Percent of Total
1950	$11,000,000	$1,000,000	.....	$12,000,000	$94,791,703	11.6	12.6
1951	9,800,000	1,000,000	.....	10,800,000	101,235,644	9.7	10.7
1952	10,400,000	1,000,000	.....	11,400,000	111,982,156	9.3	10.1
1953	10,000,000	1,000,000	.....	11,000,000	114,574,275	8.7	9.6
1954	11,000,000	1,000,000	.....	12,000,000	123,930,172	8.8	9.6
1955	20,000,000	1,298,000	$592,000	21,890,000	130,773,657	15.3	16.7
1956	18,000,000	1,302,000	590,700	19,892,700	143,197,623	12.6	13.8
1957	20,000,000	1,813,950	744,700	22,558,650	151,793,685	13.2	14.8
1958	20,000,000	1,751,450	753,000	22,504,450	164,572,131	12.1	13.6
1959	25,000,000	1,732,000	697,000	27,429,000	184,090,576	13.5	14.9
1960	25,000,000	1,532,000	686,000	27,218,000	195,857,490	12.7	13.8
1961	25,000,000	1,661,000	872,000	27,533,000	217,703,564	11.4	12.6
1962	30,000,000	1,855,000	898,000	32,753,000	228,000,801	13.1	14.3
1963	30,000,000	1,938,000	961,000	32,899,000	243,910,453	12.2	13.4
1964	37,500,000	1,924,000	944,000	40,368,000	268,115,048	13.9	15.0
1965	37,500,000	2,047,000	1,173,000	40,720,000	294,142,177	12.7	13.8
1966	44,250,000	1,973,000	1,149,000	47,372,000	315,278,345	14.0	15.0
1967	58,000,000	2,146,000	1,248,000	61,394,000	350,260,900	16.5	17.5
1968	70,000,000	2,205,000	1,294,000	73,499,000	406,117,764	17.2	18.1
1969	89,365,000	2,098,000	1,184,000	92,647,000	474,495,388	18.8	19.5
1970	116,166,000 1/	2,504,000	1,424,000	120,094,000	571,713,113	20.3	21.0
1971	131,000,000 2/	2,506,000	1,432,000	134,938,000	636,187,169	20.6	21.2
1972 Estimate	153,000,000 3/	2,572,000	1,514,000	157,086,000	715,417,000	21.4	22.0

1/ Includes $8,000,000 authorized by Public Law 91-297, dated June 30, 1970 to defray cost of Policemen, Firemen, and Teachers retroactive salary increases.

2/ Includes $5,000,000 authorized by Public Law 91-358, dated July 29, 1970 for purposes of the D.C. Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970.

3/ Based on proposed legislation.

STATUS OF FEDERAL LOANS 1/

PROJECTED TO JUNE 30, 1971
(In thousands of dollars)

	FY 1971 Authorized	Appropriated			Amount Borrowed		
		Through FY 1971	Requested for FY 1972	Total Through FY 1972	FY 1971	Requested for FY 1972	Total Through FY 1972
General Fund	706,135)	352,015	.....	352,015	274,800	74,000	348,800
Rapid Rail Transit 2/	166,500)	.....	38,308	38,308	.....	38,308	38,308
Highway Fund	10,000	85,250	13,000 3/	98,250	84,050	13,000	87,050
Water Fund	51,000	35,000	4,500 3/	39,500	29,800	4,500	34,300
Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	72,000	32,000	7,000 3/	39,000	20,275	13,000	33,275
Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	12,500	12,500	.....	25,000	24,700	300	25,000

1/ Does not include Bond Program budget authority or outlays.
2/ Public Law 91-143, dated December 9, 1969, authorizes the District of Columbia to exceed their general fund limitation by $166,500,000 for purposes of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1969.
Public Law 90-84, dated September 11, 1967, requires that 50 per centum of the total amount of loans made under this fund shall be repaid.
3/ To be requested under proposed legislation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Actual Revenue 1970, Revised Estimates for Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972

(in thousands of dollars)

	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate Revised 4/71	1972 Estimate Revised 4/71
General Fund:			
Taxes:			
Property taxes:			
Realty	113,896	118,500	122,000
Personal tangible	15,441	15,600	16,200
Subtotal, property taxes	129,337	134,100	138,200
Sales and gross receipts:			
Alcoholic beverages	13,456	13,500	13,600
Cigarette	5,462	5,800	5,800
Insurance	5,339	5,900	6,400
Motor vehicle excise	5,866	6,600	7,200
Public utilities, banks, etc.	15,553	17,000	17,750
Sales and use	71,333	78,000	81,500
Subtotal, sales and gross receipts	117,009	126,800	132,250
Income taxes:			
Individual income	83,043	116,000	116,000
Corporation franchise	18,322	18,100	16,600
Unincorporated business franchise	2,496	2,500	2,200
Subtotal, income taxes	103,861	136,600	134,800

	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate Revised 4/71	1972 Estimate Revised 4/71
General Fund - continued			
Taxes - continued			
Other taxes:			
Inheritance and estate	6,789	6,800	5,700
Real estate recordation	1,344	1,400	1,500
Motor vehicle registration	4,930	5,000	5,000
Subtotal, other taxes	13,063	13,200	12,200
Total, tax revenues	363,270	410,700	417,450
Charges and miscellaneous revenues:			
Licenses and other	4,049	4,000	4,100
Charges fur current services	7,461	7,400	8,000
Fines and forfeitures	5,713	6,300	6,700
Policemen and firemen's retirement	5,844	7,100	7,500
Other miscellaneous revenues	2,205	2,300	8,300
Subtotal, charges and miscellaneous revenues	25,272	27,100	34,600
Total, general fund revenues	388,542	437,800	452,050
Highway Fund:			
Regular Account:			
Gasoline tax	16,718	16,900	17,100
Licenses and other tax revenues	8,203	9,200	9,350
Charges and miscellaneous	852	710	710
Subtotal, highway fund - regular account	25,773	26,810	27,160

	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate Revised 4/71	1972 Estimate Revised 4/71
Highway Fund - continued			
Motor Vehicle Parking Account:			
Parking meters	693	710	950
Public parking	131	150	160
Income from investments	37	40	40
Subtotal, highway fund - motor vehicle parking account	861	900	1,150
Total, highway fund	26,634	27,710	28,310
Water Fund:			
Water service charges	7,946	8,140	8,200
Other charges and revenue	293	260	250
Payment from Virginia	1,309	1,510	1,680
Federal payment for water consumed	2,504	2,506	2,572
Total, water fund	12,052	12,416	12,702
Sanitary Sewage Works Fund:			
Sewer service charges	5,864	5,990	6,025
Payment from Maryland	1,901	3,700	6,600
Payment from Virginia	337	280	450
Federal grants	694	1,200	750
Payment from users of Potomac Interceptor	126	400	525
Other charges and revenues	112	70	75
Federal payment for sewage service	1,424	1,432	1,514
Total, sanitary sewage works fund	10,458	13,072	15,939
Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund:			
Sewer charges	110	110	85
Grand Total, District of Columbia	437,796	491,108	509,086

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT
MAYOR'S REVISED FINANCIAL PLAN - ALL FUNDS
FISCAL YEAR 1972

	General Fund	Highway Fund	Water Fund	Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	Total All Funds
General Operating:						
Estimated Funds Available:						
Opening cash balance	$2,779	$1,096	$33	$927	$2	$4,837
Revenues:						
Collections from current sources	452,050	28,310	10,130	13,675	86	504,251
Proposed Collections:						
$.30 increase in real property tax rates	11,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,700
Non-resident income tax	51,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,600
$.01 per gallon increase in gasoline tax	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Federal payment appropriated	126,000	.....	2,572	1,514	.....	130,086
Federal payment additional request	27,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,000
Total Estimated Funds Available	671,129	30,906	12,735	16,116	88	730,974
Estimated Funds Required:						
Opening accounts payable	53,890	2,246	1,940	781	30	58,887
Budget request	667,514	25,758	13,204	8,868	73	715,417
Reserve for:						
Pay raises	7,500	300	125	200	.....	8,125
Transit Subsidy	2,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,382
Capital outlay transfers	.....	3,000	.....	3,830	.....	6,830
Closing accounts payable	-62,659	-2,410	-2,635	-839	-20	-68,563
Total Estimated Funds Required	668,627	28,894	12,634	12,840	83	723,078
Estimated Closing Cash Balance	2,502	2,012	101	3,276	5	7,896

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1972 BUDGET SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Appropriation and Agency	1971 Allotment Pos.	1971 Allotment Amount	Changes Pos.	Changes Amount	1971 Adjusted (1972 Base) Pos.	1971 Adjusted (1972 Base) Amount	Increases Pos.	Increases Amount	1972 Estimate Pos.	1972 Estimate Amount
General Operating Expenses										
Office of the Commissioner	22	571.6	-2	.1	20	571.7	...	44.7	20	616.4
City Council	37	459.0	...	26.2	37	485.2	1	34.9	38	520.1
Executive Office:										
Office of the Secretariat	28	561.7	...	25.7	28	587.4	...	16.0	28	603.4
Office of Public Affairs	6	94.6	...	6.5	6	101.1	...	5.8	6	106.9
Office of Budget and Executive Management	102	1,650.0	+1	153.8	103	1,803.8	...	114.1	103	1,917.9
General Fund	...	1,644.6	...	159.2	...	1,803.8	...	114.1	...	1,917.9
Highway Fund - Regular	...	5.4	...	-5.4	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Personnel Office	43	744.0	...	58.7	43	802.7	...	35.2	43	837.9
Office of Community Services	10	191.6	...	12.8	10	204.4	...	12.0	10	216.4
Office of Civil Defense	13	213.6	...	12.8	13	226.4	...	20.7	13	247.1
General Fund	...	200.6	...	12.4	...	213.0	...	20.2	...	233.2
Highway Fund - Regular	...	13.0	...	.4	...	13.4	...	.5	...	13.9
Office of Criminal Justice Plans & Analysis	...	.....	17	220.8	17	220.8	...	19.1	17	239.9
Employees' Disability, Unemployment and Workmen's Compensation	...	2,380.0	...	.....	...	2,380.0	...	531.5	...	2,911.5
Planning Office	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	100.0	12	100.0
Total, Executive Office	202	5,835.5	18	491.1	220	6,326.6	12	854.4	232	7,181.0
General Fund	...	5,817.1	...	496.1	...	6,313.2	...	853.9	...	7,167.1
Highway Fund - Regular	...	18.4	...	-5.0	...	13.4	...	.5	...	13.9
Department of Finance and Revenue	673	7,625.3	1	766.8	674	8,392.1	6	1,116.4	680	9,508.5
General Fund	...	7,433.1	...	750.6	...	8,183.7	...	1,110.1	...	9,293.8
Highway Fund - Regular	...	94.2	...	7.9	...	102.1	...	3.1	...	105.2
Highway Fund -Parking	...	59.0	...	5.0	...	64.0	...	1.9	...	65.9
Water Fund	...	30.0	...	2.5	...	32.5	...	1.0	...	33.5
Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	...	9.0	...	.8	...	9.8	...	.3	...	10.1

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1972 BUDGET SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Appropriation and Agency	1971 Allotment Pos.	1971 Allotment Amount	Changes Pos.	Changes Amount	1971 Adjusted (1972 Base) Pos.	1971 Adjusted (1972 Base) Amount	Increases Pos.	Increases Amount	1972 Estimate Pos.	1972 Estimate Amount
General Operating Expenses (Continued)										
Corporation Counsel	167	2,281.3	18	193.2	185	2,474.5	21	681.3	206	3,155.8
General Fund	...	2,188.4	...	188.9	...	2,377.3	...	675.9	...	3,053.2
Highway Fund - Regular	...	82.3	...	3.5	...	85.8	...	4.5	...	90.3
Water Fund	...	5.8	...	.4	...	6.2	...	.5	...	6.7
Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	...	4.8	...	.4	...	5.2	...	.4	...	5.6
Department of General Services	575	11,720.0	6	1,270.0	581	12,990.0	12	1,324.2	593	14,314.2
General Fund	...	11,303.6	...	1,270.0	...	12,573.6	...	1,323.7	...	13,897.3
Highway Fund - Regular	...	316.4	...	.....	...	316.4	...	.5	...	316.9
Water Fund	...	50.0	...	.....	...	50.0	...	.....	...	50.0
Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	...	50.0	...	.....	...	50.0	...	.....	...	50.0
Department of Economic Development	558	6,578.6	-1	440.2	557	7,018.8	3	369.6	560	7,388.4
Public Library	547	5,582.0	...	434.6	547	6,016.6	54	763.4	601	6,780.0
Other Independent Agencies and Offices:										
Commissioner's Youth Opportunity Services	30	1,904.0	...	32.4	30	1,936.4	...	46.2	30	1,982.6
Commissioner's Housing Program	10	202.1	...	12.4	10	214.5	...	7.9	10	222.4
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	27	332.0	...	29.9	27	361.9	...	12.2	27	374.1
Board of Parole	20	274.2	7	38.2	27	312.4	...	73.0	27	385.4
Office of the Coroner	25	333.0	-25	-333.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Department of Insurance	24	389.0	...	29.4	24	418.4	...	3.8	24	422.2
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board	33	458.7	6	58.1	39	516.8	2	97.9	41	614.7
Recorder of Deeds	71	598.1	...	56.6	71	654.7	...	30.3	71	685.0
Public Service Commission	28	401.5	...	33.7	28	435.2	...	22.5	28	457.7
Zoning Office	13	185.6	...	17.6	13	203.2	1	17.5	14	220.7
Board of Appeals and Review	4	48.5	2	16.5	6	65.0	...	20.7	6	85.7
Human Relations Commission	31	478.1	4	53.8	35	531.9	4	66.9	39	598.8
Board of Elections	7	147.9	...	5.6	7	153.5	...	260.5	7	414.0
Office of the Surveyor	41	338.3	...	22.3	41	360.6	...	21.4	41	382.0
Commission on the Arts	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	30.0	2	30.0
Commission on the Status of Women	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	25.0	2	25.0
Commission on Judicial Disabilities & Tenure	...	.....	2	36.2	2	36.2	...	99.6	2	135.8
Total, Other Independent Agencies & Offices	364	6,091.0	-4	109.7	360	6,200.7	11	835.4	371	7,036.1

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1972 BUDGET SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Appropriation and Agency	1971 Allotment Pos.	1971 Allotment Amount	Changes Pos.	Changes Amount	1971 Adjusted (1972 Base) Pos.	1971 Adjusted (1972 Base) Amount	Increases Pos.	Increases Amount	1972 Estimate Pos.	1972 Estimate Amount
General Operating Expenses (Continued)										
Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies:										
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	...	153.0	...	5.0	...	158.0	...	2.0	...	160.0
General Fund	...	148.5	...	5.0	...	153.5	...	2.0	...	155.5
Highway Fund - Regular	...	4.5	...	.....	...	4.5	...	.....	...	4.5
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission	...	101.3	...	13.1	...	114.4	...	12.0	...	126.4
Total, Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies	...	254.3	...	18.1	...	272.4	...	14.0	...	286.4
General Fund	...	249.8	...	18.1	...	267.9	...	14.0	...	281.9
Highway Fund - Regular	...	4.5	...	.....	...	4.5	...	.....	...	4.5
Miscellaneous Contributions:										
Redevelopment Land Agency	...	6.0	...	.....	...	6.0	...	.....	...	6.0
D. C. Apprenticeship Council	...	5.0	...	.....	...	5.0	...	.....	...	5.0
School Transit Subsidy	...	1,652.1	...	-1,652.1	...	.....	...	212.3	...	212.3
Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau	...	233.0	...	19.0	...	252.0	...	.....	...	252.0
Total, Miscellaneous Contributions	...	1,896.1	...	-1,633.1	...	263.0	...	212.3	...	475.3
Total, General Operating Expenses	3,145	48,894.7	36	2,116.9	3,181	51,011.6	120	6,250.6	3,301	57,262.2
General Fund	...	48,170.3	...	2,101.4	...	50,271.7	...	6,237.9	...	56,509.6
Highway Fund - Regular	...	515.8	...	6.4	...	522.2	...	8.6	...	530.8
Highway Fund - Parking	...	59.0	...	5.0	...	64.0	...	1.9	...	65.9
Water Fund	...	85.8	...	2.9	...	88.7	...	1.5	...	90.2
Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	...	63.8	...	1.2	...	65.0	...	.7	...	65.7

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1972 BUDGET SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Appropriation and Agency	1971 Allotment		Changes		1971 Adjusted (1972 Base)		Increases		1972 Estimate	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Public Safety										
Metropolitan Police	6,187	82,978.1	...	7,388.1	6,187	90,366.2	...	2,741.5	6,187	93,107.7
General Fund	...	77,973.5	...	7,388.1	...	85,361.6	...	2,741.5	...	88,103.1
Highway Fund - Regular	...	4,892.6	...	.....	...	4,892.6	...	.....	...	4,892.6
Highway Fund - Parking	...	112.0	...	.....	...	112.0	...	.....	...	112.0
Fire Department	1,533	24,848.7	...	3,684.8	1,533	28,533.5	...	1,432.0	1,533	29,965.5
Courts:										
Appeals	29	548.8	13	286.1	42	834.9	8	357.1	50	1,192.0
Superior	619	8,462.5	278	5,819.2	897	14,281.7	121	3,667.9	1,018	17,949.6
U. S. Courts	...	7,272.4	...	-2,071.3	...	5,201.1	...	622.4	...	5,823.5
Public Defender Service	62	868.3	52	375.2	114	1,243.5	17	605.3	131	1,848.8
Bail Agency	13	147.4	31	181.1	44	328.5	...	191.6	44	520.1
Total, Courts	723	17,299.4	374	4,590.3	1,097	21,889.7	146	5,444.3	1,243	27,334.0
Department of Corrections	1,519	18,565.4	...	1,379.1	1,519	19,944.5	78	3,542.9	1,597	23,487.4
National Guard	29	299.4	-9	-26.3	20	273.1	...	9.4	20	282.5
Total, Public Safety	9,991	143,991.0	365	17,016.0	10,356	161,007.0	224	13,170.1	10,580	174,177.1
General Fund	...	138,986.4	...	17,016.0	...	156,002.4	...	13,170.1	...	169,172.5
Highway Fund - Regular	...	4,892.6	...	.....	...	4,892.6	...	.....	...	4,892.6
Highway Fund - Parking	...	112.0	...	.....	...	112.0	...	.....	...	112.0
Education:										
Public Schools	11,070	127,204.0	-594	11,932.2	10,476	139,136.2	124	6,974.9	10,600	146,111.1
General Fund	...	127,078.9	...	11,932.2	...	139,011.1	...	6,934.9	...	145,946.0
Highway Fund - Regular	...	125.1	...	.....	...	125.1	...	40.0	...	165.1
D. C. Teachers College	194	2,674.0	...	239.2	194	2,913.2	8	421.2	202	3,334.4
Federal City College	709	11,600.0	147	1,514.6	856	13,114.6	227	7,101.7	1,083	20,216.3
Washington Technical Institute	259	4,875.0	89	1,128.2	348	6,003.2	151	2,892.5	499	8,895.7
Total, Education	12,232	146,353.0	-358	14,814.2	11,874	161,167.2	510	17,390.3	12,384	178,557.5
General Fund	...	146,227.9	...	14,814.2	...	161,042.1	...	17,350.3	...	178,392.4
Highway Fund - Regular	...	125.1	...	.....	...	125.1	...	40.0	...	165.1

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1972 BUDGET SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Appropriation and Agency	1971 Allotment Pos.	1971 Allotment Amount	Changes Pos.	Changes Amount	1971 Adjusted (1972 Base) Pos.	1971 Adjusted (1972 Base) Amount	Increases Pos.	Increases Amount	1972 Estimate Pos.	1972 Estimate Amount
Recreation										
Recreation Department	656	11,016.6	15	964.5	671	11,981.1	172	845.3	843	12,826.4
Human Resources										
Office of the Director, Human Resources	19	407.0	57	1,212.6	76	1,619.6	3	56.8	79	1,676.4
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	286	1,005.0	...	44.8	286	1,049.8	...	200.0	286	1,249.8
Community Health Services Administration	4,975	87,152.0	-3,574	-68,185.7	1,401	18,966.3	...	1,596.3	1,401	20,562.6
Social Services Administration	4,235	66,702.0	-50	2,284.8	4,185	68,986.8	267	28,991.5	4,452	97,978.3
Veterans' Affairs Administration	12	140.0	...	5.5	12	145.5	3	38.7	15	184.2
Narcotics Treatment Administration	51	1,758.9	...	63.9	51	1,822.8	7	1,237.7	58	3,060.5
Hospitals and Medical Care	...	.....	2,838	38,134.0	2,838	38,134.0	12	9,538.6	2,850	47,672.6
Mental Health Administration	...	.....	721	33,453.6	721	33,453.6	...	659.8	721	34,113.4
Chief Medical Examiner	...	.....	29	403.3	29	403.3	...	60.6	29	463.9
Total, Human Resources	9,578	157,164.9	21	7,416.8	9,599	164,581.7	292	42,380.0	9,891	206,961.7
Highways and Traffic										
Department of Highways and Traffic	1,643	16,301.5	4	546.7	1,647	16,848.2	...	331.7	1,647	17,179.9
General Fund	...	6,344.2	...	221.1	...	6,565.3	...	161.1	...	6,726.4
Highway Fund - Regular	...	9,552.3	...	325.6	...	9,877.9	...	170.6	...	10,048.5
Highway Fund - Parking	...	405.0	...	.....	...	405.0	...	....	...	405.0
Department of Motor Vehicles	251	3,090.0	...	186.8	251	3,276.8	4	574.6	255	3,851.4
General Fund	...	54.0	...	2.1	...	56.1	...	50.2	...	106.3
Highway Fund - Regular	...	3,036.0	...	184.7	...	3,220.7	...	524.4	...	3,745.1
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency (Highway - Parking)	14	287.5	...	25.7	14	313.2	...	14.0	14	327.2
Total, Highways and Traffic	1,908	19,679.0	4	759.2	1,912	20,438.2	4	920.3	1,916	21,358.5
General Fund	...	6,398.2	...	223.2	...	6,621.4	...	211.3	...	6,832.7
Highway Fund - Regular	...	12,588.3	...	510.3	...	13,098.6	...	695.0	...	13,793.6
Highway Fund - Parking	...	692.5	...	25.7	...	718.2	...	14.0	...	732.2

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1972 BUDGET SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Appropriation and Agency	1971 Allotment Pos.	1971 Allotment Amount	Changes Pos.	Changes Amount	1971 Adjusted (1972 Base) Pos.	1971 Adjusted (1972 Base) Amount	Increases Pos.	Increases Amount	1972 Estimate Pos.	1972 Estimate Amount
Sanitary Engineering										
Department of Sanitary Engineering	3,414	31,713.4	24	2,533.4	3,438	34,246.8	...	1,371.0	3,438	35,617.8
General Fund	...	18,519.9	...	1,689.5	...	20,209.4	...	955.0	...	21,164.4
Water Fund	...	5,722.4	...	372.1	...	6,094.5	...	189.5	...	6,284.0
Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	...	7,455.6	...	471.8	...	7,927.4	...	226.5	...	8,153.9
Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	...	15.5	...	.....	...	15.5	...	.....	...	15.5
Washington Aqueduct (Water Fund)	325	4,355.6	...	448.1	325	4,803.7	16	278.4	341	5,082.1
Total, Sanitary Engineering	3,739	36,069.0	24	2,981.5	3,763	39,050.5	16	1,649.4	3,779	40,699.9
General Fund	...	18,519.9	...	1,689.5	...	20,209.4	...	955.0	...	21,164.4
Water Fund	...	10,078.0	...	820.2	...	10,898.2	...	467.9	...	11,366.1
Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	...	7,455.6	...	471.8	...	7,927.4	...	226.5	...	8,153.9
Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	...	15.5	...	.....	...	15.5	...	.....	...	15.5
Settlement of Claims and Suits	...	3.0	...	-3.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Repayment of Loans and Interest	...	15,563.0	...	.....	...	15,563.0	...	8,010.7	...	23,573.7
General Fund	...	8,651.1	...	.....	...	8,651.1	...	7,003.3	...	15,654.4
Highway Fund - Regular	...	4,905.1	...	.....	...	4,905.1	...	561.1	...	5,466.2
Water Fund	...	1,452.1	...	.....	...	1,452.1	...	295.8	...	1,747.9
Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	...	554.7	...	.....	...	554.7	...	93.2	...	647.9
Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	57.3	...	57.3
Total Operating Expenses	41,249	578,734.2	107	46,066.1	41,356	624,800.3	1,338	90,616.7	42,694	715,417.0
General Fund	...	535,138.3	...	44,222.6	...	579,360.9	...	88,153.2	...	667,514.1
Highway Fund - Regular	...	23,026.9	...	516.7	...	23,543.6	...	1,304.7	...	24,848.3
Highway Fund - Parking	...	863.5	...	30.7	...	894.2	...	15.9	...	910.1
Water Fund	...	11,615.9	...	823.1	...	12,439.0	...	765.2	...	13,204.2
Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	...	8,074.1	...	473.0	...	8,547.1	...	320.4	...	8,867.5
Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	...	15.5	...	.....	...	15.5	...	57.3	...	72.8

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT
FISCAL YEAR 1972 - DETAIL OF REQUIRED ITEMS

(in thousands of dollars)

	Within Grades	Annualization of Pay Increases	Two Extra Days	Other Annualization	Other	Total
General Operating Expenses:						
Office of the Commissioner	$3.5	$9.2	.....	.....	7.0	19.7
City Council	12.3	15.9	.....	.....	.....	28.2
Executive Office:						
Office of the Secretariat	5.9	10.1	.....	.....	.....	16.0
Office of Public Affairs	2.2	3.6	.....	.....	.....	5.8
Office of Budget and Executive Management	39.0	62.1	13.0	.....	.....	114.1
Personnel Office	11.7	23.5	...	.....	.....	35.2
Office of Community Services	4.3	6.4	1.3	.....	.....	12.0
Office of Civil Defense	3.5	6.1	1.5	.....	9.6	20.7
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis	10.1	9.0	.....	.....	.....	19.1
Employees' Disability Compensation Board	.....	.....	.....	.....	220.0	220.0
Employees' Unemployment Compensation Board	.....	.....	.....	.....	267.0	267.0
Workmen's Compensation Board	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.5	44.5
Total, Executive Office	76.7	120.8	15.8	.....	541.1	754.4
Department of Finance and Revenue	127.8	254.1	50.3	449.2	.....	881.4
Corporation Counsel	50.2	89.0	32.5	208.1	1.5	381.3
Department of General Services	100.7	285.2	.....	459.0	328.3	1,173.2
Department of Economic Development	108.0	188.0	19.2	.....	.....	315.2
Public Library	57.7	160.6	18.0	.....	46.1	282.4
Other Independent Agencies and Offices:						
Assistant to the Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services	28.5	13.9	3.8	.....	.....	46.2
Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Programs	3.2	4.7	.....	.....	.....	7.9
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	5.7	6.5	.....	.....	.....	12.2
Board of Parole	3.9	10.4	3.2	55.5	.....	73.0
Department of Insurance	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.8
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board	9.2	15.7	3.7	53.2	.....	81.8
Recorder of Deeds	.....	30.3	.....	.....	.....	30.3

	Within Grades	Annualization of Pay Increases	Two Extra Days	Other Annualization	Other	Total
General Operating Expenses - Continued						
Other Independent Agencies and Offices - Continued						
Public Service Commission	5.5	13.0	2.5	.....	1.5	22.5
Zoning Office	1.4	16.1	.....	.....	.....	17.5
Board of Appeals and Review	2.0	1.2	1.0	16.5	.....	20.7
Human Relations Commission	9.6	14.1	2.7	40.5	.....	66.9
Board of Elections	9.5	2.5	.....	.....	248.5	260.5
Office of the Surveyor	8.0	11.4	2.0	.....	.....	21.4
Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	.....	.....	.....	99.6	.....	99.6
Total, Other Independent Agencies and Offices	90.3	139.8	18.9	265.3	250.0	764.3
Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies:						
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0	2.0
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.0	12.0
Total, Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.0	14.0
Total, General Operating Expenses	627.2	1,262.6	154.7	1,381.6	1,188.0	4,614.1
Public Safety:						
Metropolitan Police Department	186.0	268.0	476.0	303.5	1,508.0	2,741.5
Fire Department	225.0	19.5	.....	.....	1,187.5	1,432.0
Courts:						
Appeals	12.0	17.7	3.8	132.1	.....	165.6
Superior	151.7	372.1	.....	2,060.0	341.1	2,924.9
U. S. Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	622.4	622.4
Public Defender Service	32.1	44.2	6.2	369.7	.....	452.2
Bail Agency	14.8	.....	.....	156.0	20.9	191.7
Total, Courts	210.6	434.0	10.0	2,717.8	984.4	4,356.8
Department of Corrections	348.5	534.1	110.5	.....	.....	993.1
National Guard	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.4
Total, Public Safety	974.5	1,255.6	596.5	3,021.3	3,679.9	9,527.8

	Within Grades	Annualization of Pay Increases	Two Extra Days	Other Annualization	Other	Total
Education:						
Public Schools	1,565.3	.....	75.0	73.0	700.0	2,413.3
D. C. Teachers College	59.6	.....	2.3	230.5	.....	292.4
Federal City College	302.4	64.2	30.0	3,235.0	.....	3,631.6
Washington Technical Institute	126.7	.....	4.5	1,277.3	.....	1,408.5
Total, Education	2,054.0	64.2	111.8	4,815.8	700.0	7,745.8
Recreation:						
Recreation Department	251.7	.....	83.0	.....	74.3	409.0
Human Resources:						
Office of the Director, Human Resources	15.4	32.5	6.6	2.3	.....	56.8
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	13.9	174.3	11.8	.....	.....	200.0
Community Health Services Administration	252.8	473.3	100.0	743.0	27.2	1,596.3
Social Services Administration	755.5	1,011.5	225.2	677.7	15,382.6	18,052.5
Veterans' Affairs Administration	2.5	4.3	.9	.....	.....	7.7
Narcotics Treatment Administration	32.1	23.5	7.5	.....	924.6	987.8
Hospitals and Medical Care Administration	355.1	1,144.4	176.5	38.1	5,124.5	6,838.6
Mental Health Administration	147.2	232.4	57.6	150.0	72.6	659.8
Chief Medical Examiner	8.1	10.6	1.6	40.3	.....	60.6
Total, Human Resources	1,582.6	3,106.8	587.7	1,651.4	21,531.5	28,460.1
Highways and Traffic:						
Department of Highways and Traffic	146.9	62.6	.....	.....	122.2	331.7
Department of Motor Vehicles	36.4	146.6	8.2	.....	.....	191.2
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency (Highway Fund)	1.1	11.7	1.2	.....	.....	14.0
Total, Highways and Traffic	184.4	220.9	9.4	.....	122.2	536.9
Sanitary Engineering:						
Department of Sanitary Engineering	356.1	303.9	184.5	441.5	85.0	1,371.0
Washington Aqueduct (Water Fund)	33.0	48.6	24.0	.....	172.8	278.4
Total, Sanitary Engineering	389.1	352.5	208.5	441.5	257.8	1,649.4
Repayment of Loans and Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,010.7	8,010.7
Total, Operating Expenses	6,063.5	6,262.6	1,751.6	11,311.6	35,564.4	60,953.8

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fiscal Year 1972

Explanation of Other "Required"

General Operating Expenses			
Office of the Commissioner			
Dues, Council of Governments		7.0	
Executive Office			
Civil Defense			
Overtime, Sunday premium and night differential pay		9.6	
Compensation Funds			
Employees disability	220.0		
Employees unemployment	267.0		
Administrative expense, workmen's compensation	44.5	531.5	
Corporation Counsel			
Holiday pay		1.5	
Department of General Services			
Bonding	10.0		
Utilities	149.0		
Repairs to buildings (elevator service)	28.0		
Refuse removal	15.4		
Space rental	125.9	328.3	
Public Library			
Increased cost of air conditioning	6.4		
Increased cost of building repair	36.5		
Increased cost of equipment repairs	3.2	46.1	
Other Independent Agencies and Offices:			
Public Service Commission			
Supplies and materials	1.0		
Postage	.5	1.5	
Board of Elections			
Temporary employees and related costs to comply with new laws		248.5	
Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies:			
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments			
Higher required payment	2.0		
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission			
Increased contribution because of higher personnel costs	12.0	14.0	
Total, General Operating Expenses			1,188.0
Public Safety			
Metropolitan Police			
Policemen's relief payments	883.0		
Payments to beneficiaries	550.0		
Increased cost of medical bills	75.0	1,508.0	
Fire Department			
Increased pension cost	1,020.0		
Columbus Day holiday	67.5		
Health benefits	100.0	1,187.5	
Superior Court			
Benefits to former personnel	106.6		
Jurors fees	234.5	341.1	
U. S. Courts			
Reimbursement to U. S. Government		622.4	

Bail Agency			
Operations and Maintenance			
Travel and transportation of persons ...	7.2		
Communications, rent, and utilities	2.0		
Printing and reproductions	2.7		
Supplies and materials	4.0		
Equipment	5.0	20.9	
Total, Public Safety			3,679.9
Education			
Public Schools			
BA plus 15 adjustments			700.0
Recreation			
Recreation Department			
Overtime		25.3	
Night differential		25.0	
Terminal leavel		24.0	
Total, Recreation			74.3
Human Resources			
Community Health Services Administration			
Nurses and nursing assistants re-classification		27.2	
Social Services Administration			
Nurses reclassification	36.6		
Grants and gratuities	15,346.0	15,382.6	
Hospital and Medical Care Administration			
Nurses and nursing assistants re-classification	224.5		
Expansion of Medicaid program	4,900.0	5,124.5	
Narcotics Treatment Administration			
Expiring grant		924.6	
Mental Health Administration			
Nurses and nursing assistants re-classification		72.6	
Total, Human Resources			21,531.5
Highways and Traffic			
Department of Highways and Traffic			
Electrical energy (street lighting) ...		85.0	
Additional construction equipment		11.0	
Replacement passenger vehicle		26.2	
Total, Highways and Traffic			122.2
Sanitary Engineering			
Department of Sanitary Engineering			
Land rental - Cockpit Point Corp.		85.0	
Washington Aqueduct			
Travel and transportation of persons	1.0		
Electricity	70.0		
Chemicals	60.0		
Other materials and supplies	12.0		
Overhead	14.8		
Automatic Data Processing	5.0		
Equipment	10.0	172.8	
Total, Sanitary Engineering			257.8
Repayment of Loans and Interest			8,010.7
Total, Other Required			35,564.4

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION BREAKDOWN
FISCAL YEAR 1972
(Based on Mayor's Budget)

	General Operating Expenses	Public Safety	Education	Recreation	Human Resources	Highways and Traffic	Sanitary Engineering	Total 1972 Object Class
Total personnel compensation.	36,023.7	113,362.9	135,382.4	10,461.3	88,882.1	10,240.7	30,625.6	424,978.7
Personnel benefits	2,891.6	13,492.3	12,197.4	843.7	6,871.6	782.8	2,487.1	39,566.5
Benefits for former personnel	.....	21,006.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,006.9
Travel and transportation of persons	220.7	344.8	329.0	34.4	536.0	13.1	6.2	1,484.2
Transportation of things	9.8	57.4	200.5	4.4	12.5	1.0	78.7	364.3
Rent, communications and utilities	8,155.3	2,104.0	5,750.4	190.5	1,942.0	5,083.8	1,878.2	25,104.2
Printing and reproduction ...	640.3	312.7	227.0	13.0	182.3	89.3	24.0	1,488.6
Other services	7,334.4	14,503.0	10,883.2	255.9	45,230.5	2,902.1	1,469.8	82,578.9
Services of other agencies ..	.....	800.0	.....	54.0	.....	.....	.....	854.0
Supplies and materials	706.7	5,229.3	4,953.6	649.5	9,975.2	1,684.2	3,762.4	26,960.9
Equipment	749.4	2,459.3	4,632.9	216.6	1,124.5	561.5	1,275.5	11,019.7
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	.3	74.5	1,887.1	67.1	51,360.8	.....	10.4	53,400.2
Insurance claims and indemnities	2,581.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,581.0
Refunds	.....	230.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230.0
Unaudited & representation fund	15.0	200.0	14.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	229.0
Total Operating Expenses.	59,328.2	174,177.1	176,457.5	12,790.4	206,117.5	21,358.5	41,617.9	691,847.1 1/

1/ Does not include $23,573.7 for Repayment of Loans and Interest.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION BREAKDOWN
FISCAL YEAR 1972

(Based on President's Budget)

	General Operating Expenses	Public Safety	Education	Recreation	Human Resources	Highways and Traffic	Sanitary Engineering	Total 1972 Object Class
Total personnel compensation	36,259.8	113,366.5	137,407.8	10,469.7	89,451.4	10,240.7	30,247.6	427,443.5
Personnel benefits	2,913.3	13,488.7	12,213.6	868.3	6,880.9	782.8	2,454.9	39,602.5
Benefits for former personnel ...	.....	21,006.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,006.9
Travel and transportation of persons	220.7	344.8	406.8	34.4	536.2	13.1	6.2	1,562.2
Transportation of things	9.8	57.4	200.5	4.4	12.5	1.0	26.8	312.4
Rent, communications, and utilities	8,155.3	2,104.0	5,750.4	190.5	1,953.1	5,083.8	1,743.6	24,980.7
Printing and reproduction	640.3	312.7	227.0	13.0	183.2	89.3	24.0	1,489.5
Other services	4,952.4	14,503.0	10,864.1	255.9	45,426.0	2,902.1	1,469.8	80,373.3
Services of other agencies	.....	800.0	.....	54.0	.....	.....	.....	854.0
Supplies and materials	706.7	5,229.3	4,953.3	651.0	9,888.2	1,684.2	3,611.1	26,723.8
Equipment	807.6	2,459.3	4,632.9	218.1	1,149.4	561.5	1,105.5	10,934.3
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	.3	74.5	1,887.1	67.1	51,480.8	.....	10.4	53,520.2
Insurance claims and indemnities.	2,581.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,581.0
Refunds	.....	230.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230.0
Unaudited and representation fund	15.0	200.0	14.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	229.0
Total Operating Expenses	57,262.2	174,177.1	178,557.5	12,826.4	206,961.7	21,358.5	40,699.9	691,843.3 1/

1/ Does not include $23,573.7 for Repayment of Loans and Interest.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1972 Operating Budget - Recommendations by Categories and Funds

	Total		Required		Staffing		Workload		Improved		New	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
General Operating Expenses												
Office of the Commissioner	...	44.7	...	19.7	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	25.0
City Council	1	34.9	...	28.2	...	.....	1	6.7	...	.....	...	.....
Executive Office:												
Office of the Secretariat	...	16.0	...	16.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Office of Public Affairs	...	5.8	...	5.8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Office of Budget and Executive Management	...	114.1	...	114.1	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Personnel Office	...	35.2	...	35.2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Office of Community Services	...	12.0	...	12.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Office of Civil Defense	...	20.7	...	20.7	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis	...	19.1	...	19.1	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Employees' Disability, Unemployment and Workmen's Compensation	...	531.5	...	531.5	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Planning Office	12	100.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	100.0
Total, Executive Office	12	854.4	...	754.4	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	100.0
Department of Finance and Revenue	6	1,116.4	...	881.4	...	.....	6	235.0	...	.....	...	.....
Corporation Counsel	21	681.3	...	381.3	...	.....	21	300.0	...	.....	...	.....
Department of General Services	12	1,324.2	...	1,173.2	10	29.4	...	20.0	2	68.5	...	33.1
Department of Economic Development	3	369.6	...	315.2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	54.4
Public Library	54	763.4	...	282.4	54	481.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Other Independent Agencies & Offices:												
Commissioner's Youth Opportunity Services	...	46.2	...	46.2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Commissioner's Housing Program	...	7.9	...	7.9	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	...	12.2	...	12.2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Board of Parole	...	73.0	...	73.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Department of Insurance	...	3.8	...	3.8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board	2	97.9	...	81.8	...	.....	2	16.1	...	.....	...	.....
Recorder of Deeds	...	30.3	...	30.3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Public Service Commission	...	22.5	...	22.5	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....

	Total		Required		Staffing		Workload		Improved		New	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
General Operating Expenses - continued												
Other Independent Agencies & Offices - cont.												
Zoning Office	1	17.5	...	17.5	...	.....	...	.....	1*	.....	...	.....
Board of Appeals and Review	...	20.7	...	20.7	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Human Relations Commission	4	66.9	...	66.9	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4*	.....
Board of Elections	...	260.5	...	260.5	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Office of the Surveyor	...	21.4	...	21.4	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Commission on the Arts	2	30.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	30.0
Commission on the Status of Women	2	25.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	25.0
Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	...	99.6	...	99.6	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total, Other Independent Agencies and Offices	11	835.4	...	764.3	...	.....	2	16.1	1	.....	8	55.0
Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies:												
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	...	2.0	...	2.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission	...	12.0	...	12.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total, Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies	...	14.0	...	14.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total, General Operating Expenses	120	6,038.3	...	4,614.1	64	510.4	30	577.8	3	68.5	23	267.5
Public Safety												
Metropolitan Police	...	2,741.5	...	2,741.5	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Fire Department	...	1,432.0	...	1,432.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Courts:												
Appeals	8	357.1	...	165.6	...	.....	8	191.5	...	.....	...	.....
Superior	121	3,667.9	...	2,925.0	...	.....	116	717.3	...	.....	5	25.6
U. S. Courts	...	622.4	...	622.4	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Public Defender Service	17	605.3	...	452.2	...	.....	17	153.1	...	.....	...	.....
Bail Agency	...	191.6	...	191.6	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total, Courts	146	5,444.3	...	4,356.8	...	.....	141	1,061.9	...	.....	5	25.6
Department of Corrections	78	3,542.9	...	993.1	43	185.0	35	2,364.8	...	.....	...	.....
National Guard	...	9.4	...	4.4	...	.....	...	5.0	...	.....	...	.....
Total, Public Safety	224	13,170.1	...	9,527.8	43	185.0	176	3,431.7	...	.....	5	25.6

	Total		Required		Staffing		Workload		Improved		New	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Education												
Public Schools	384	6,974.9	...	2,413.3	104	1,099.7	117	1,539.5	137	1,674.6	26	247.8
D. C. Teachers College	8	421.2	...	292.4	...	.....	8	128.8	...	.....	...	.....
Federal City College	227	7,101.7	...	3,631.6	...	.....	227	3,470.1	...	.....	...	.....
Washington Technical Institute	151	2,892.5	...	1,408.5	...	.....	151	631.8	...	587.2	...	265.0
Total, Education	770	17,390.3	...	7,745.8	104	1,099.7	503	5,770.2	137	2,261.8	26	512.8
Recreation												
Recreation Department	172	845.3	...	409.0	164*	344.4	...	.....	...	.....	8	91.9
Human Resources												
Office of Director, Human Resources	3	56.8	...	56.8	...	.....	3*	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	...	200.0	...	200.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Community Health Services Administration	...	1,596.3	...	1,596.3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Social Services Administration	267	28,991.5	...	18,052.5	...	.....	267	878.0	...	5,261.0	...	4,800.0
Veterans' Affairs Administration	3	38.7	...	7.7	...	.....	3	30.6	...	.4	...	.....
Narcotics Treatment Administration	7	1,237.7	...	987.8	...	.....	7	249.9	...	.....	...	.....
Hospitals and Medical Care	12	9,538.6	...	6,838.6	...	.....	12	100.0	...	2,600.0	...	.....
Mental Health Administration	...	659.8	...	659.8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Chief Medical Examiner	...	60.6	...	60.6	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total, Human Resources	292	42,380.0	...	28,460.1	...	.....	292	1,258.5	...	7,861.4	...	4,800.0
Highways and Traffic												
Department of Highways and Traffic	...	331.7	...	331.7	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Department of Motor Vehicles	4	574.6	...	191.2	...	.....	4	43.4	...	340.0	...	.....
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	...	14.0	...	14.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total, Highways and Traffic	4	920.3	...	536.9	...	.....	4	43.4	...	340.0	...	.....
Sanitary Engineering												
Department of Sanitary Engineering	...	1,371.0	...	1,371.0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Washington Aqueduct	16	278.4	...	278.4	...	.....	16*	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total, Sanitary Engineering	16	1,649.4	...	1,649.4	...	.....	16	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Repayment of Loans and Interest												
Repayment of Loans and Interest	...	8,010.7	...	8,010.7	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total	1,598	90,404.4	...	60,953.8	375	2,139.5	1,021	11,081.6	140	10,531.7	62	5,697.8
General Fund	...	87,940.9	...	58,861.1	...	2,139.5	...	11,078.0	...	10,191.7	...	5,670.6
Highway Fund - Regular	...	1,304.7	...	933.9	...	.....	...	3.6	...	340.0	...	27.2
Highway Fund - Parking	...	15.9	...	15.9	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Water Fund	...	765.2	...	765.2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	...	320.4	...	320.4	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	...	57.3	...	57.3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....

*Positions requested through redirection of resources - not additional funds required.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED POSITIONS - 1966-1971 AND 1972 INCREASES REQUESTED

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Adjustments: Supplementals	Adjustments: Transfers	Increases Requested	1972 Estimate
General Operating Expenses:										
Office of the Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	-2	.....	20
City Council	.....	.....	.....	37	37	37	.....	.....	1	38
Executive Office	43	50	50	190	249	202	.....	+18	12	232
Department of General Administration	713	783	861	760	795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Finance and Revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	673	.....	+1	6	680
Corporation Counsel	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	167	34	-16	21	206
Department of General Services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	13	-7	12	593
Department of Economic Development	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	558	.....	-1	3	560
Public Library	506	528	533	546	555	547	.....	.....	54	601
Other Independent Agencies and Offices:										
Assistant to the Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Programs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	28	29	29	28	28	27	.....	.....	.....	27
Administration of Parole Laws	41	41	16	20	20	20	7	.....	.....	27
Death Investigations	18	20	26	26	26	25	.....	-25	.....	.....
Administration of Insurance Laws	24	28	28	26	25	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board	22	22	34	34	34	33	6	.....	2	41
Recorder of Deeds	68	72	73	73	73	71	.....	.....	.....	71
Public Service Commission	29	29	31	31	31	28	.....	.....	.....	28
Planning and Zoning	12	12	12	13	13	13	.....	.....	1	14
Board of Appeals and Review	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	.....	.....	6
Commissioner's Youth Agency	16	16	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of Community Renewal	11	12	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Human Relations Commission	5	5	8	11	31	31	4	.....	4	39
Board of Elections	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Office of the Surveyor	38	60	61	61	61	41	.....	.....	.....	41
Commission on the Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Commission on the Status of Women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total, Other Independent Agencies and Offices	316	350	350	355	365	364	21	-25	11	371

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Adjustments: Supplementals	Adjustments: Transfers	Increases Requested	1972 Estimate
General Operating Expenses - Continued										
Occupations and Professions	56	56	56	56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veterans' Affairs	12	12	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buildings and Grounds	318	341	349	373	387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, General Operating Expenses	1,964	2,120	2,211	2,329	2,623	3,145	68	-32	120	3,301
Public Safety:										
Corporation Counsel	118	121	133	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Police	3,382	3,471	3,572	4,791	6,217	6,187	.....	.....	.....	6,187
Fire Department	1,476	1,481	1,499	1,521	1,563	1,533	.....	.....	.....	1,533
Civil Defense	12	12	12	13	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Courts:										
Appeals	16	16	16	28	28	29	13	.....	8	50
Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	619	282	-4	121	1,018
Juvenile	140	149	164	180	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Seasions	224	286	357	367	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tax Court	3	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal Aid Agency	.....	23	33	41	62	62	48	+4	17	131
Bail Agency	.....	10	13	13	13	13	31	.....	.....	44
Total, Courts	383	487	586	632	722	723	374	.....	146	1,243
Department of Corrections	950	973	1,017	1,101	1,534	1,519	.....	.....	78	1,597
Licenses and Inspections	409	429	461	480	523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Guard	25	25	25	28	29	29	.....	-9 1/	.....	20
Total, Public Safety	6,755	6,999	7,305	8,702	10,607	9,991	374	-9	224	10,580
Education:										
Public Schools	8,225	8,808	9,898	10,359	11,036	11,070	.....	-594 1/	124	10,600
D. C. Teachers College	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	194	.....	.....	8	202
Federal City College	.....	.....	146	535	724	709	147	.....	227	1,083
Washington Technical Institute	.....	.....	111	230	265	259	89	.....	151	499
Total, Education	8,225	8,808	10,155	11,124	12,197	12,232	236	-594 1/	510	12,384

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Adjustments: Supplementals	Adjustments: Transfers	Increases Requested	1972 Estimate
Parks and Recreation:										
Recreation Department	327	373	435	460	506	656	.....	+15	172	843
National Park Service	644	676	709	773	773	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Zoological Park	212	227	237	244	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Parks and Recreation	1,183	1,276	1,381	1,477	1,525	656	.....	+15	172	843
Human Resources:										
Office of the Director, Human Resources	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	+57	3	79
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	105	122	123	123	286	286	.....	.....	.....	286
Community Health Services Administration	3,842	4,190	4,446	4,835	5,292	4,975	.....	-3,574	.....	1,401
Social Services Administration	2,942	3,197	3,698	3,966	4,530	4,235	5	-55	267	4,452
Veterans' Affairs Administration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	3	15
Narcotics Treatment Administration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	7	58
Hospitals and Medical Care Administration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+2,838	12	2,850
Mental Health Administration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+721	.....	721
Chief Medical Examiner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	+25	.....	29
Total, Human Resources	6,889	7,509	8,267	8,924	10,108	9,578	9	+12	292	9,891
Highways and Traffic:										
Department of Highways and Traffic	1,504	1,567	1,668	1,674	1,675	1,643	.....	+4	.....	1,647
Motor Vehicles	227	230	248	250	252	251	.....	.....	4	255
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	14	14	14	14	14	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Total, Highways and Traffic	1,745	1,811	1,930	1,938	1,941	1,908	.....	+4	4	1,916
Sanitary Engineering:										
Department of Sanitary Engineering	3,064	3,085	3,212	3,352	3,409	3,414	24	.....	.....	3,438
Washington Aqueduct	336	336	329	329	325	325	.....	.....	16	341
Total, Sanitary Engineering	3,400	3,421	3,541	3,681	3,734	3,739	24	.....	16	3,779
Total, District of Columbia	30,161	31,944	34,790	38,175	42,735	41,249	711	-604 1/	1,338	42,694

1/ Reduction of one position in National Guard, reduction of 590 positions in Public Schools as result of redirections, and reduction of 13 positions in Community Health Services Administration.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

VACANCY REPORT

(As of February 28, 1971)

General Operating Expenses:	Authorized Positions FY 1971	Positions Vacant	Percentage
Office of the Commissioner	20	3	15.0
City Council	37	0	
Executive Office:			
Office of the Secretariat	28	4	14.3
Public Affairs Office	6	1	17.0
Office of Budget & Executive Management	103	7	6.8
Personnel Office	43	1	2.3
Office of Community Services	10	0	
Office of Civil Defense	13	0	
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis	17	0	
Total, Executive Office	220	13	5.9
Department of Finance and Revenue	674	103	15.3
Office of the Corporation Counsel	185	36	19.4
Department of General Services	560*	57	10.2
Department of Economic Development	557	81	14.5
Public Library	547	14	2.5
Other Independent Offices and Agencies:			
Assistant to the Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services	30	7	23.3
Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Program	10	0	
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	27	2	7.4
Board of Parole	20	0	
Department of Insurance	24	1	4.2
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board	33	2	6.1
Recorder of Deeds	71	5	7.0
Public Service Commission	28	1	3.6
Zoning Office	13	0	
Board of Appeals	4	0	
Human Relations Commission	31	1	3.2
Board of Elections	7	0	
Office of the Surveyor	41	2	4.9
Total, Other Independent Offices and Agencies	339	21	6.1
Total, General Operating Expenses	3139	328	10.4

* See footnotes

VACANCY REPORT

(Continued)

(As of February 28, 1971)

	Authorized Positions FY 1971	Positions Vacant	Percentage
Public Safety:			
Metropolitan Police Department	6187	175	2.8
Fire Department	1533	82	5.3
Courts:			
Superior Courts	901	214	23.7
D.C. Court of Appeals	42	0	
Public Defender Service	110	29	26.4
D.C. Bail Agency	44	4	9.1
Total, Courts	1097*	247	22.5
Department of Corrections	1519	103	6.8
National Guard	29	0	
Total, Public Safety	10,365	607	6.4
Education:			
Public Schools	11,070	338	3.0
D. C. Teachers College	194	2	1.0
Federal City College	709	25	3.5
Washington Technical Institute	259	1	.4
Total, Education	12,232	366	3.0
Recreation:			
Recreation	671	48	7.1
Human Resources:			
Office of the Director	76*	5	6.6
Vocational Rehabilitation Admin	286	70	24.5
Community Health Services Admin	1,414	186	13.1
Social Services Administration	4,180	800	19.1
Veteran's Affairs	12	0	
Hospitals and Medical Care	2,838	178	6.2
Narcotics Treatment Administration	51	3	5.9
Mental Health Administration	721	57	7.9
Chief Medical Examiner	25	1	4.0
Total, Human Resources	9,603	1,300	13.5
Highways and Traffic:			
Department of Highways and Traffic	1,643	354	21.5
Department of Motor Vehicles	251	19	7.6
Motor Vehicles Parking Agency	14	1	7.1
Total, Highways and Traffic	1,908	374	19.6
Sanitary Engineering:			
Sanitary Engineering	3,438*	448	13.0
Washington Aqueduct	325	13	4.0
Total, Sanitary Engineering	3,763	461	12.2
Grand Total, District of Columbia	41,681	3,484	8.3

* See footnotes

Footnotes

Department of General Services:

Reduced from Congressional approval, 15 positions. These were transferred to National Capital Parks.

Human Resources:
Office of the Director:

Increase from 19 to 76 results from transferring of functions to Office of the Director from other Administrations.

Sanitary Engineering:

Change from December to February of 118 positions results from the following action:

7 positions are for incinerator #5, and are funded for June 1971 only.

91 are authorized for the Baling and Barging facility and will be unfunded in 1971.

18 of these positions approved in the First Supplement are for custodians and 2 are for Equal Opportunity.

Courts:

Since December report all positions in the Juvenile Court, Court of Appeals and the Tax Court were incorporated into the Superior Court.

Public Schools:

This number is significantly higher than the report for December. Frozen positions are included this month but are not in the number of vacancies at the end of December.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT
SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL OUTLAY AUTHORIZATIONS AND PROGRAM NEEDS
FOR DATES INDICATED

	Rapid Rail Transit	General Fund	Highway Fund	Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	Water Fund	Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	Total All Funds
Loan Status							
Current Loan Authorizations	$166,500	$706,135	$110,000	$72,000	$51,000	$12,500	$1,118,135
Projected Loans Received by the District through June 30, 1971	34,178	295,047	79,861	25,102	29,836	12,350	476,374
Potential Remaining Loans	132,322	411,088	30,139	46,898	21,164	150	641,761
Program Status							
Estimated Capital Program Levels in Process and Requiring Future funding as of 6/30/71	.....	185,301	23,273	31,408	.....	.....	239,982
Fiscal Year 1972 Capital Request	38,308	150,048	4,793	48,910	9,565	10,200	261,824
Total Budgets Requiring Financing	38,308	335,349	28,066	80,318	9,565	10,200	501,806
Fiscal Year 1972 Cash Requirements	38,308	98,000	15,000	15,000	6,000	(10,200) 1/	172,308
Source of Fiscal Year 1972 Funding:							
U. S. Treasury Loans	38,308	74,000	13,000	13,000	4,500	.....	142,808
Bond Issues	.....	24,000	2,000	2,000	1,500	.....	29,500
Total Funding Available	38,308	98,000	15,000	15,000	6,000	.....	172,308

1/ Anticipated funding of this amount will be provided from future legislation to be introduced shortly. Since funding has not been provided for, this is a non-add column.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CAPITAL OUTLAY APPROPRIATIONS AND FEDERAL LOANS

ALL FUNDS 1950-1971

	Capital Outlay Appropriated	Federal Loans	
		Borrowed	Appropriated
General Fund:			
1950	$7,567,050	.....	.....
1951	10,375,375	.....	.....
1952	18,866,350	.....	.....
1953	8,860,200	.....	.....
1954	15,980,700	.....	.....
1955	20,960,500	.....	.....
1956	13,865,700	.....	.....
1957	18,968,529	.....	.....
1958	17,914,000	.....	.....
1959	20,043,500	.....	.....
1960	22,811,400	.....	$20,000,000
1961	22,708,800	.....	15,900,000
1962	24,032,541	$17,000,000	20,400,000
1963	30,748,169	.....	18,700,000
1964	24,137,100	.....	11,300,000
1965	33,039,000	4,000,000	20,000,000
1966	40,890,800	19,000,000	24,400,000
1967	49,622,000	12,000,000	31,073,500
1968	86,159,500	21,000,000	66,588,000
1969	91,825,000	51,200,000	65,125,000
1970	112,151,300	75,600,000	58,528,000
1971	66,934,393	133,000,000	.....
Total, General Fund	758,461,907	332,800,000	352,014,500
Highway Fund - Regular:			
1950	5,189,400	.....	.....
1951	4,746,000	.....	.....
1952	6,900,000	.....	.....
1953	5,056,000	.....	.....
1954	7,706,000	.....	.....
1955	11,410,000	.....	3,357,000
1956	13,135,000	.....	6,000,000
1957	14,868,000	.....	5,400,000
1958	14,901,000	.....	6,481,100
1959	11,057,600	.....	5,500,000
1960	17,409,000	.....	13,100,000
1961	12,583,000	8,000,000	3,500,000
1962	6,630,000	21,500,000	.....
1963	9,811,142	7,500,000	1,600,000
1964	10,755,400	.....	.....
1965	13,185,000	2,200,000	1,400,000

	Capital Outlay Appropriated	Federal Loans	
		Borrowed	Appropriated
Highway Fund - Regular - continued			
1966	9,130,000	5,500,000	3,911,900
1967	14,859,000	9,000,000	12,000,000
1968	17,683,000	7,500,000	14,300,000
1969	10,588,000	13,850,000	8,000,000
1970	3,136,000	9,000,000	700,000
1971 Estimate	1,785,000	1,200,000	.....
Total, Highway Fund - Regular	222,523,542	85,250,000	85,250,000
Highway Fund - Parking Account:			
1950	.....	.....	.....
1951	.....	.....	.....
1952	.....	.....	.....
1953	.....	.....	.....
1954	.....	.....	.....
1955	.....	.....	.....
1956	.....	.....	.....
1957	.....	.....	.....
1958	.....	.....	.....
1959	.....	.....	.....
1960	125,000	.....	.....
1961	74,000	.....	.....
1962	.....	.....	.....
1963	60,000	.....	.....
1964	.....	.....	.....
1965	.....	.....	.....
1966	120,000	.....	.....
1967	.....	.....	.....
1968	.....	.....	.....
1969	.....	.....	.....
1970	.....	.....	.....
1971 Estimate	.....	.....	.....
Total, Highway Fund - Parking Account	379,000	.....	.....
Water Fund:			
1950	2,776,000	.....	.....
1951	4,161,000	.....	1,405,000
1952	7,088,000	.....	5,125,000
1953	8,316,000	750,000	6,900,000
1954	5,865,000	1,150,000	4,000,000
1955	5,265,000	.....	2,550,000
1956	5,444,800	2,300,000	3,000,000
1957	8,205,500	3,900,000	5,300,000
1958	3,802,000	2,000,000	1,600,000
1959	1,733,000	3,250,000	.....
1960	4,039,000	900,000	1,200,000
1961	1,932,000	3,400,000	.....

	Capital Outlay Appropriated	Federal Loans	
		Borrowed	Appropriated
Water Fund - continued			
1962	2,840,359	2,750,000	.....
1963	1,748,053	850,000	.....
1964	2,970,000	850,000	.....
1965	2,383,000	1,250,000	.....
1966	1,375,000	1,550,000	.....
1967	2,635,000	200,000	500,000
1968	3,783,000	700,000	2,000,000
1969	2,377,000	....	1,250,000
1970	1,175,000	3,500,000	170,000
1971 Estimate	1,915,000	5,700,000	.....
Total, Water Fund	81,828,712	35,000,000	35,000,000
Sanitary Sewage Works Fund:			
1950	.....	.....	.....
1951	.....	.....	.....
1952	.....	.....	.....
1953	.....	.....	.....
1954	.....	.....	.....
1955	2,790,000	.....	2,050,000
1956	3,000,000	.....	700,000
1957	6,458,000	.....	.....
1958	2,000,000	.....	1,550,000
1959	1,668,000	.....	.....
1960	2,300,000	.....	.....
1961	6,820,000	800,000	700,000
1962	9,755,000	1,750,000	8,600,000
1963	7,083,636	2,400,000	3,242,000
1964	8,674,000	3,825,000	8,000,000
1965	11,026,000	2,750,000	5,000,000
1966	2,285,000	1,300,000	.....
1967	4,442,000	.....	.....
1968	5,125,000	1,200,000	.....
1969	4,310,000	1,450,000	.....
1970	12,268,000	500,000	2,158,000
1971 Estimate	350,000	10,025,000	.....
Total, Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	90,354,636	26,000,000	32,000,000
Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund:			
1950	.....	.....	.....
1951	.....	.....	.....
1952	.....	.....	.....
1953	.....	.....	.....
1954	.....	.....	.....
1955	.....	.....	.....
1956	.....	.....	.....

	Capital Outlay Appropriated	Federal Loans	
		Borrowed	Appropriated
Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund:			
1957	.....	.....	.....
1958	.....	.....	.....
1959	.....	.....	.....
1960	.....	.....	.....
1961	25,200,000	.....	22,500,000
1962	.....	1,250,000	.....
1963	2,800,000	14,200,000	2,500,000
1964	.....	4,775,000	.....
1965	.....	500,000	.....
1966	.....	975,000	.....
1967	.....	250,000	.....
1968	.....	800,000	.....
1969	.....	1,750,000	.....
1970	.....	200,000	.....
1971 Estimate	.....	.....	.....
Total, Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	28,000,000	24,700,000	25,000,000
Total All Funds:			
1950	15,532,450	.....	.....
1951	19,282,375	.....	1,405,000
1952	32,854,350	.....	5,125,000
1953	22,232,200	750,000	6,900,000
1954	29,551,700	1,150,000	4,000,000
1955	40,425,500	.....	7,957,000
1956	35,445,500	2,300,000	9,700,000
1957	48,500,029	3,900,000	10,700,000
1958	38,617,000	2,000,000	9,631,100
1959	34,502,100	3,250,000	5,500,000
1960	46,684,400	900,000	34,300,000
1961	69,317,800	12,200,000	42,600,000
1962	43,257,900	44,250,000	29,000,000
1963	52,251,000	24,950,000	26,042,000
1964	46,536,500	9,450,000	19,300,000
1965	59,633,000	10,700,000	26,400,000
1966	53,800,800	28,325,000	28,311,900
1967	71,558,000	21,450,000	43,573,500
1968	112,750,500	31,200,000	82,888,000
1969	109,100,000	68,250,000	74,375,000
1970	128,730,300	88,800,000	61,556,000
1971 Estimate	70,984,393	149,925,000	.....
Total	1,181,547,797	503,750,000	529,264,500

PERSONNEL: CITY GOVERNMENT
for
SELECTED MAJOR U. S. CITIES

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 est.
Atlanta	6,769	7,622	7,778	8,104	8,661	9,925	9,975
Baltimore	31,189	33,468	35,039	35,335	37,991	38,187	38,000
Boston	23,094	23,654	21,839	22,728	22,831	23,436	23,000
Cleveland	11,528	12,000	12,473	12,772	12,586	11,158	12,000
Detroit	N/A	26,231	25,553	25,481	25,937 1/	26,293 1/	N/A
New York City	229,047	236,576	251,104	265,535	281,406	291,889	N/A
Philadelphia	30,193	31,485	..... 2/	32,154	31,688	31,181	32,200
Saint Louis	12,449	12,037	12,943	12,717	12,485	12,335	12,450
Washington, D. C.	30,161	31,944	34,790	38,175	42,735	41,249	42,553

Index Number (with 1966 = 100)

Atlanta	100	113	115	119	128	147	148
Baltimore	100	107	112	113	122	122	122
Boston	100	102	95	98	99	101	99
Cleveland	100	104	108	111	109	97	104
Detroit	N/A	100	97	97	99	100	N/A
New York City	100	103	109	116	123	127	N/A
Philadelphia	100	104	.....	106	105	103	106
Saint Louis	100	105	104	102	100	99	99
Washington, D. C.	100	106	115	127	142	138	141

1/ This includes employees of self-supporting agencies of Detroit which averages approximately 6,000.

2/ Data for Philadelphia FY 1968 was adjusted to FY 1969 since this city shifted from a calendar basis to a fiscal basis.

OPERATING BUDGETS (ALL FUNDS) FOR
SELECTED MAJOR U. S. CITIES 1/

(Budget in millions of dollars)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 est.
Atlanta	46.9	58.4	63.3	72.3	81.9	99.8	98.7
Baltimore	306.7 2/	366.4	428.0	477.9	552.1	600.3	640.0
Boston	254.2	291.8	317.0	326.2	364.7	404.0 est.	N/A
Cleveland	106.0	126.4	134.2	156.8	165.5	162.1	185.0
Detroit	341.6	367.9	386.4	435.8	495.6	545.2	N/A
New York City	3,875.0	4,553.0	5,177.0	5,993.0	6,579.5	7,709.0	N/A
Philadelphia	363.4	394.7	3/	471.3 3/	535.4	605.1	681.6 4/
Saint Louis	93.5	99.2	110.5	112.0	128.0 5/	132.0 est	138.0
Washington, D. C.	309.4	345.5	399.8	468.5	558.9	638.7	715.4

Index Number (with 1966 = 100)

Atlanta	100	125	135	154	175	213	210
Baltimore	100	119	140	156	180	196	209
Boston	100	115	125	128	143	159	N/A
Cleveland	100	119	127	148	156	153	175
Detroit	100	108	113	128	145	160	N/A
New York City	100	117	134	155	170	199	N/A
Philadelphia	100	109	.....	130	147	164	188
Saint Louis	100	106	118	120	137	141	148
Washington, D. C.	100	112	129	151	181	206	231

1/ For ease in the collection of data, information is for operating budget, all funds.

2/ Data for Baltimore FY 1966 is adjusted by that city's finance office. Baltimore shifted from a calendar basis at the end of calendar year 1965.

3/ Data for Philadelphia represents information for 4 1/2 years instead of 4 years since Philadelphia also shifted form a calendar year to a fiscal year basis. Data for their 18 month budget - January 1967 to June 1968 - was converted to a 12 month figure using a formula in which 2/3 of the 18 month total was allocated to 12 month.

4/ Preliminary estimate.

5/ Does not include Board of Education, Zoo, Library, Art Museum.

Effective Real Property Tax Rates in Washington Metropolitan Area 1971

Rank	Jurisdiction	Average Effective Rate per $100 of Current Valuation
1	Prince George's County	$2.19
2	Montgomery County	1.98
	District of Columbia Proposed	1.84
3	Fairfax City	1.75
4	District of Columbia	1.68
5	Alexandria	1.55
6	Fairfax County	1.45
7	Falls Church	1.44
8	Arlington County	1.31

The effective tax rate is the 1970 rate per $100 of market value of property as measured by the most recent sales assessment ratio studies done by the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia Governments.

Department of Finance and Revenue
Fiscal Planning and Research
February 1971

FISCAL YEAR 1969

REVENUE YIELD FROM TAX SOURCES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND 20 CITIES MOST COMPARABLE IN 1970 POPULATION
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	Baltimore	Dallas	Washington	Indianapolis	Cleveland	Milwaukee	San Francisco
1970 Population (preliminary).....	895,222	836,211	764,000	742,613 1/	738,956	709,537	704,209
Property	$141,828	$59,103	$120,334	$38,081	$53,356	$58,727	$150,270
General Sales & Gross Receipts	...	3,665	58,163	...	...	...	28,266
Selective Sales and Gross Receipts:							
Total	9,907	6,911	57,877	...	406	...	4,233
Alcoholic Beverage	...	...	12,510	...	...	...	...
Motor Fuels	...	...	16,158	...	...	...	...
Public Utilities	7,935	6,911	9,200	...	...	...	577
Tobacco	107	...	4,844	...	...	...	...
Other	1,865	...	15,165	...	406	...	3,656
Income	26,300	...	84,362	...	21,637	...	...
Motor Vehicle Licenses	...	1,274	8,216	51	24	10	40
Other	8,311	...	12,334	328	2,326	2,230	2,861
Total Taxes	186,346	70,953	341,286	38,460	77,749	60,967	185,670

See footnote at end of table

FISCAL YEAR 1969

REVENUE YIELD FROM TAX SOURCES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND 20 CITIES MOST COMPARABLE IN 1970 POPULATION
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	Columbus	Seattle	Jacksonville	Atlanta	New York	Detroit	Philadelphia
1970 Population (preliminary)	533,418	524,263	513,439 1/	N/A	7,771,730	1,492,914	1,926,529
Property	$5,857	$20,225	$ 8,727	$22,085	$1,697,353	$119,543	$113,337
General Sales & Gross Receipts	...	...	...	...	444,880	...	...
Selective Sales and Gross Receipts:							
Total	...	9,347	3,855	9,142	174,060	...	1,891
Alcoholic Beverages	...	...	N/A	4,740	...	...	...
Motor Fuels	...	8,786	N/A	...	...	...	...
Public Utilities	...	...	N/A	2,760	44,781	...	...
Tobacco	...	561	N/A	...	33,023	...	...
Other	...	...	N/A	1,622	96,256	...	1,891
Income	20,014	...	N/A	...	495,766	78,729	141,303
Motor Vehicle Licenses	26	25	N/A	...	3,253	125	13
Other	1,420	7,883	357	6,433	45,746	3,909	30,947
Total Taxes	27,317	37,480	12,939	37,660	2,861,063	202,306	287,491

See footnote at end of table

FISCAL YEAR 1969

REVENUE YIELD FROM TAX SOURCES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND 20 CITIES MOST COMPARABLE IN 1970 POPULATION
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	San Diego	San Antonio	Boston	Memphis	St. Louis	New Orleans	Phoenix
1970 Population (preliminary)	675,788	650,188	628,215	620,873	607,718	585,787	580,275
Property	$21,685	$23,754	$197,808	$31,657	$36,001	$24,198	$13,501
General Sales & Gross Receipts	12,825	...	...	...	...	23,135	16,441
Selective Sales and Gross Receipts:							
Total	2,407	666	...	5,817	14,355	3,997	2,045
Alcoholic Beverage	...	...	...	3,216	...	1,358	...
Motor Fuels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Utilities	961	594	...	1,935	9,438	1,875	584
Tobacco	...	...	...	666	3,763	...	...
Other	1,446	72	...	...	1,154	764	1,461
Income	...	...	...	...	35,728	...	...
Motor Vehicle Licenses	33	...	41	4,240	1,484	1,005	...
Other	3,128	953	3,006	1,756	11,037	4,287	1,696
Total Taxes	40,078	25,373	200,855	43,470	98,605	56,622	33,683

1/ Indianapolis and Jacksonville greatly expanded their area with consolidated forms of government. The data, however, only reflects the old city limit area.

Note: Washington data is not comparable with the other cities. Washington revenues reflect the unique city-county-state like nature of the District rather than the purely local city situation shown for the other 20 cities.

Source: City Government Finances in 1968-69

Department of Finance and Revenue, Fiscal Planning and Research
March 1971

CITY GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AND EMPLOYMENT,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND SELECTED MAJOR U. S. CITIES
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

GENERAL EXPENDITURES	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					ATLANTA					BALTIMORE				
	EXPENDITURES				EMPLOYMENT	EXPENDITURES				EMPLOYMENT	EXPENDITURES				EMPLOYMENT
	1965	1969	1969 Percent of Total	1965-1969 Percent Increase	1969 Full-Time Equivalent	1965	1969	1969 Percent of Total	1965-1969 Percent Increase	1969 Full-Time Equivalent	1965	1969	1969 Percent of Total	1965-1969 Percent Increase	1969 Full-Time Equivalent
Common Functions															
Type A:															
Police	27,404	49,599	7.2	81.0	4,897	6,012	10,066	9.0	67.4	1,063	25,152	43,724	8.1	73.8	4,556
Fire	13,758	19,149	2.8	39.2	1,541	4,831	6,685	6.0	38.4	896	15,558	21,905	4.1	40.8	2,193
Sewerage	18,125	24,487	3.5	35.1	582	4,173	7,772	7.0	86.2	508	4,769	6,176	1.1	29.5	635
Sanitation other than sewerage	8,945	11,964	1.7	33.8	1,984	5,256	8,253	7.5	57.8	1,170	6,174	10,234	1.9	65.8	1,580
Parks and Recreation	12,590	20,455	3.0	62.5	687	13,087	7,791	7.0	-40.5	671	7,150	14,762	2.7	106.5	1,258
Type B:															
Financial Administration and General Control	16,192	25,503	3.7	57.5	....	2,195	3,908	3.5	78.0	....	8,202	15,131	2.8	84.5	....
Highways	47,716	65,641	9.5	37.6	1,490	6,541	8,807	7.9	34.6	608	16,997	36,025	6.7	111.9	1,018
Total, Common Functions	144,730	216,799	31.4	49.8	11,181	42,095	53,322	47.9	26.7	4,916	84,002	147,957	27.4	76.1	11,240
Variable Functions															
Education	82,823	179,499	25.9	116.7	14,016	35	46	...	31.4	....	84,921	170,558	31.6	100.8	15,955
Public Welfare	33,401	57,166	8.2	71.2)		34	130	.1	282.4)		43,450	75,538	14.0	73.9)	
Hospitals	47,249	60,942	8.8	29.0)		...	...	...	....)		14,185	22,808	4.2	60.8)	
Health other than Hospitals	9,562	33,336	4.8	248.6)	15,533	242	17	...	-93.0)	638	4,207	12,973	2.4	208.4)	8,689
Housing and Urban Development	9,365	14,682	2.1	56.8)		44	366	.3	731.8)		7,852	25,068	4.6	219.3)	
Total, Variable Functions	182,400	345,585	49.8	89.5	29,549	355	559	.4	57.5	638	154,615	306,945	56.8	98.5	24,644
Other General Expenditures not elsewhere detailed 1/	38,264	74,536	10.8	94.8	2,695	18,970	34,457	31.0	81.6	675	21,169	42,493	7.8	156.1	2,183
Total, General Expenditures	365,394	636,920	92.0	74.3	43,425	61,420	88,338	79.3	43.8	6,229	259,786	497,395	92.0	91.5	38,067
UTILITY EXPENDITURES															
Water Supply	11,095	11,391	1.6	2.7	800	7,540	9,896	8.8	31.2	636	16,027	14,134	2.6	-11.8	753
Other	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total, Utility Expenditures	11,095	11,391	1.6	2.7	800	7,540	9,896	8.8	31.2	636	16,027	14,134	2.6	-11.8	753
EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT	18,598	27,767	4.0	49.3	....	4,485	6,667	6.0	48.7	....	14,259	17,476	3.2	22.6	.....
INTEREST ON GEN. DEBT	4,999	9,053	1.3	81.6	....	3,544	6,330	5.7	78.6	....	8,586	12,582	2.3	46.5	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	*409,643	**693,057	100.0	69.2	....	76,989	111,231	100.0	44.5	....	298,658	541,587	100.0	81.3	.....
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,865	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,820

See footnotes at end of table.

* Includes $9,597 thousand unemployment compensation benefits.
**Includes $7,926 thousand unemployment compensation benefits.

	BOSTON					CLEVELAND					DETROIT				
	EXPENDITURES				EMPLOYMENT	EXPENDITURES				EMPLOYMENT	EXPENDITURES				EMPLOYMENT
	1965	1969	1969 Percent of Total	1965-1969 Percent Increase	1969 Full-Time Equivalent	1965	1969	1969 Percent of Total	1965-1969 Percent Increase	1969 Full-Time Equivalent	1965	1969	1969 Percent of Total	1965-1969 Percent Increase	1969 Full-Time Equivalent
GENERAL EXPENDITURES															
Common Functions															
Type A:															
Police	19,563	30,349	7.3	55.1	2,799	17,048	27,796	13.4	63.0	2,649	37,911	57,583	13.1	51.9	5,395
Fire	14,675	19,085	4.6	30.1	2,043	10,486	14,692	7.1	40.1	1,349	16,343	21,743	5.0	33.0	1,902
Sewerage	2,698	4,326	1.0	60.3	107	7,650	10,513	5.1	37.4	342	15,836	13,488	3.1	-14.8	197
Sanitation other than sewerage	5,154	7,287	1.7	41.4	736	8,624	12,920	6.2	49.8	1,636	16,661	24,306	5.5	45.9	2,380
Parks and Recreation	9,990	9,989	2.4	-.2	549	9,962	14,397	6.9	44.5	678	18,378	22,070	5.0	...	2,517
Type B:															
Financial Administration and General Control	10,272	13,300	3.2	29.5	...	3,938	6,202	3.0	57.5	...	10,141	14,129	3.2	20.0	...
Highways	8,464	14,580	3.5	72.3	658	13,561	12,537	6.0	7.6	425	19,215	20,758	4.7	8.0	1,409
Total, Common Functions	70,776	98,826	23.7	39.7	6,892	71,269	99,057	47.7	39.0	7,079	134,485	174,077	39.6	29.4	13,800
Variable Functions															
Education	48,065	79,057	19.0	64.4	7,275	21	43	...	104.8	...	570	3,086	.7	441.4	...
Public Welfare	56,630	58,826	14.2	3.9)		2,110	107	...	-94.9)		22,143	2,722	.6	87.7)	
Hospitals	24,481	37,675	9.1	53.9)		...	...	...	...)		18,302	23,977	5.5	31.0)	
Health other than Hospitals	2,214	2,356	.7	6.4)	6,349	2,372	3,592	1.7	51.4)	4,704 2/	4,725	7,859	1.8	66.3)	9,600 2/
Housing and Urban Development	18,411	29,869	7.2	62.2)	...	12,202	9,224	4.4	-24.4)	...	13,186	26,496	6.0	100.9)	
Total, Variable Functions	149,821	207,783	50.1	38.7	13,624	16,705	12,966	6.1	-22.4	4,704	58,926	64,140	14.6	8.8	9,600
Other General Expenditures not elsewhere detailed 1/	44,260	67,036	16.1	51.5	2,159	12,377	21,547	10.4	74.1	906	34,733	73,091	16.7	110.4	2,085
Total, General Expenditures	264,857	373,645	89.9	41.1	22,675	100,351	133,570	64.2	33.1	12,689	228,144	311,308	70.9	36.5	25,485
UTILITY EXPENDITURES															
Water Supply	3,998	5,669	1.4	41.8	230	16,754	24,074	11.6	43.7	1,319	24,438	38,813	8.8	58.8	1,660
Other	...	...	...	...	...	32,290	42,849	20.6	32.7	NA	24,142	34,890	8.0	44.5	NA
Total, Utility Expenditures	3,998	5,669	1.4	41.8	230	49,044	66,923	32.2	36.5	NA	48,580	73,703	16.8	51.7	NA
EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT	16,570	25,504	6.1	53.9	...	3,854	471	.2	-87.8	...	24,824	36,219	8.7	54.0	...
INTEREST ON GENERAL DEBT	6,240	10,577	2.5	69.5	...	4,589	7,129	3.4	55.3	...	10,764	14,447	3.3	34.2	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	291,665	415,425	100.0	42.4	...	157,838	208,093	100.0	31.8	...	312,312	437,677	100.0	40.1	...
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,145

See footnotes at end of table.

GENERAL EXPENDITURES	DALLAS EXPENDITURES 1965	DALLAS EXPENDITURES 1969	DALLAS 1969 Percent of Total	DALLAS 1965-1969 Percent Increase	DALLAS EMPLOYMENT 1969 Full-time Equivalent	MEMPHIS EXPENDITURES 1965	MEMPHIS EXPENDITURES 1969	MEMPHIS 1969 Percent of Total	MEMPHIS 1965-1969 Percent Increase	MEMPHIS EMPLOYMENT 1969 Full-Time Equivalent	PHOENIX EXPENDITURES 1965	PHOENIX EXPENDITURES 1969	PHOENIX 1969 Percent of Total	PHOENIX 1965-1969 Percent Increase	PHOENIX EMPLOYMENT 1969 Full-Time Equivalent
Common Functions															
Type A:															
Police	10,075	15,430	11.7	53.1	1,942	5,765	11,180	4.3	93.9	1,238	6,679	10,393	13.0	55.6	1,020
Fire	8,589	10,815	8.2	25.9	1,290	6,646	10,699	4.1	61.0	1,371	3,628	4,605	5.8	27.0	534
Sewerage	7,580	6,307	4.8	-16.8	370	2,166	2,079	.8	- 4.0	207	9,035	6,848	8.5	- 24.2	105
Sanitation other than sewerage	5,227	7,014	5.3	34.2	827	5,016	6,724	2.6	34.1	1,432	4,899	6,920	8.6	41.3	605
Parks and Recreation	5,633	8,590	6.5	52.4	669	8,068	7,236	2.8	-10.3	1,074	3,326	7,763	9.7	133.4	428
Type B:															
Financial Administration and General Control	2,685	3,747	2.8	39.5	...	1,463	1,960	.8	34.0	...	2,316	3,551	4.4	53.3	...
Highways	15,840	13,948	10.5	41.9	454	6,378	6,426	2.5	.7	362	7,809	7,246	9.0	- 7.2	600
Total, Common Functions	55,629	65,851	49.8	18.4	5,552	35,502	46,304	17.9	30.4	5,684	37,692	47,326	59.0	25.6	3,292
Variable Functions															
Education	...	...	...	...	...	41,297	68,393	26.4	65.6	10,653	...	3,951	4.9	...	...
Public Welfare	11	15	...	36.4)		255	431	.2	69.0)		...	...	...	...)	
Hospitals	...	...	...	...)		12,484	17,893	6.9	...)		...	...	...	...)	
Health other than Hospitals	1,328	1,759	1.3	32.4)	2,481 2/	668	1,113	.4	43.3)	6,342/	...	...	...	...)	778
Housing and Urban Development	...	...	...	...)		704	864	.3	22.7)		860	844	1.0	- 1.9)	
Total, Variable Functions	1,339	1,774	1.3	32.5	2,481	55,408	88,694	34.2	60.1	16,997	860	4,795	6.0	457.6	778
Other General Expenditures not elsewhere detailed 1/	14,423	27,431	20.8	90.2	938	8,854	14,484	5.6	63.6	386	7,840	10,619	13.3	35.4	751
Total, General Expenditures	71,391	95,056	71.9	33.1	8,971	99,764	149,482	57.7	49.8	23,067	46,392	62,740	78.3	35.2	4,821
UTILITY EXPENDITURES															
Water Supply	13,318	15,598	11.8	17.1	966	7,657	6,484	2.5	-15.3	502	11,907	13,016	16.3	9.3	447
Other	12,936	9,403	7.1	-27.3	N/A	70,466	89,857	34.7	27.5	N/A	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Utility Expenditures	26,254	25,001	18.9	- 4.7	N/A	78,123	96,341	37.2	23.3	N/A	11,907	13,016	16.3	9.3	447
EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT	2,304	3,679	2.8	59.7	...	2,839	6,761	2.6	138.1	...	792	667	.8	-15.8	...
INTEREST ON GEN. DEBT	5,786	8,389	6.3	44.9	...	3,948	6,547	2.5	65.8	...	3,175	3,672	4.6	15.6	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	105,735	132,125	100.0	24.9		184,674	259,131	100.0	40.3	...	62,266	80,095	100.0	28.6	...
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	...	...	...	...	9,937	...	...	...	...	23,569	...	...	...	...	5,268

See footnotes at end of table.

	MILWAUKEE					NEW YORK CITY					PHILADELPHIA				
	EXPENDITURES				EMPLOYMENT	EXPENDITURES				EMPLOYMENT	EXPENDITURES				EMPLOYMENT
	1965	1969	1969 Percent of Total	1965-1969 Percent Increase	1969 Full-Time Equivalent	1965	1969	1969 Percent of Total	1965-1969 Percent Increase	1969 Full-Time Equivalent	1965	1969	1969 Percent of Total	1965-1969 Percent Increase	1969 Full-Time Equivalent
GENERAL EXPENDITURES															
Common Functions															
Type A:															
Police	15,729	23,846	13.5	51.6	2,210	268,652	412,764	5.9	53.6	37,544	44,598	75,101	13.5	68.4	7,907
Fire	9,498	10,437	5.9	9.9	1,111	127,532	176,830	2.5	38.5	14,580	20,133	27,904	5.0	38.6	3,036
Sewerage	10,028	13,926	7.9	38.9	235	59,532	52,871	.7	-11.2	1,287	24,116	14,414	2.6	-40.2	666
Sanitation other than sewerage	9,349	11,243	6.4	20.3	962	112,678	145,219	2.1	28.9	14,082	18,956	23,247	4.2	22.6	2,882
Parks and Recreation	4,779	9,749	5.5	104.0	209	78,829	104,413	1.5	32.5	10,569	16,730	36,430	6.9	129.7	2,502
Type B:															
Financial Administration and General Control	4,556	6,214	3.5	36.4	...	107,930	145,802	2.1	35.1	...	26,649	38,334	6.8	43.8	...
Highways	18,150	23,778	13.4	31.0	606	160,393	177,212	2.5	10.5	5,155	19,850	17,662	3.2	-11.0	1,396
Total, Common Functions	72,089	99,187	56.1	37.6	5,333	915,546	1,215,091	17.3	32.7	83,217	171,032	235,092	42.2	37.5	18,389
Variable Functions															
Education	9,700	2,373	1.3	-75.5	...	894,796	1,480,567	21.0	65.5	118,104	...	10,741	1.9	100.0	...
Public Welfare	10	5	...	-50.0		466,368	1,516,791	21.5	225.2		11,072	19,361	3.5	75.0	
Hospitals	620	706	.4	13.9		337,839	541,549	7.7	60.3		18,817	29,720	5.3	58.0	
Health other than Hospitals	3,253	4,917	2.8	51.2	2,492	62,303	166,814	2.4	167.7	135,542	6,103	12,607	2.3	106.6	8,452
Housing and Urban Development	8,903	22,045	12.5	147.6		256,303	283,379	4.0	10.6		24,403	42,417	7.6	73.8	
Total, Variable Functions	22,486	30,046	16.9	33.6	2,492	2,017,631	3,989,100	56.6	97.7	253,646	60,395	114,846	20.6	90.2	8,452
Other General Expenditures not elsewhere detailed 1/	12,364	20,134	11.4	62.8	1,216	296,424	498,050	7.1	68.0	17,427	74,654	124,672	22.3	67.0	6,007
Total, General Expenditures	106,939	149,367	84.4	39.7	9,041	3,229,601	5,702,243	81.0	76.6	354,290	306,081	474,610	85.1	55.1	32,848
UTILITY EXPENDITURES															
Water Supply	8,985	12,143	6.9	36.1	538	65,792	78,871	1.1	19.9	5,279	27,371	23,414	4.2	-14.5	1,072
Other	...	...	...	...	...	531,959	720,822	10.2	35.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Utility Expenditures	8,985	12,143	6.9	36.1	538	597,751	799,693	11.3	33.8	5,279	27,371	23,414	4.2	-14.5	1,072
EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT	7,225	9,127	5.2	26.3	...	237,715	358,342	5.1	50.7	...	19,528	30,043	5.4	53.8	...
INTEREST ON GENERAL DEBT	4,322	6,240	3.5	44.4	...	129,251	175,580	2.5	35.8	...	22,099	29,528	5.3	33.6	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	127,411	176,877	100.0	38.8	...	4,194,318	7,035,858	100.0	67.2	...	375,079	557,595	100.0	48.7	...
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					9,579					359,569					33,920

See footnotes at end of table.

	SAN ANTONIO					SAN DIEGO					SEATTLE				
	EXPENDITURES				EMPLOYMENT	EXPENDITURES				EMPLOYMENT	EXPENDITURES				EMPLOYMENT
	1965	1969	1969 Percent of Total	1965-1969 Percent Increase	1969 Full-Time Equivalent	1965	1969	1969 Percent of Total	1965-1969 Percent Increase	1969 Full-Time Equivalent	1965	1969	1969 Percent of Total	1965-1969 Percent Increase	1969 Full-Time Equivalent
GENERAL EXPENDITURES															
Common Functions															
Type A:															
Police	5,081	7,626	5.3	50.1	979	8,506	12,589	11.5	48.0	1,134	9,669	14,719	8.6	52.2	1,276
Fire	3,120	4,497	3.2	44.1	662	5,356	6,991	6.4	30.5	640	7,416	10,358	6.1	39.7	1,032
Sewerage	5,352	2,994	2.1	-44.1	150	5,287	5,930	5.4	...	159	8,475	11,701	6.9	38.1	71
Sanitation other than sewerage	2,337	3,775	2.6	61.5	389	2,743	3,447	3.2	12.2	268	3,965	6,482	3.8	63.5	197
Parks and Recreation	2,372	10,360	7.3	336.8	293	8,251	12,726	11.6	...	657	11,511	9,010	5.3	-21.7	769
Type B:															
Financial Administration and General Control	1,794	2,415	1.7	34.6	...	2,770	4,856	4.4	54.2	...	3,043	4,756	2.8	56.3	...
Highways	7,483	9,128	6.4	22.0	248	7,558	11,451	10.5	51.5	281	13,014	11,607	6.8	-10.8	887
Total, Common Functions	27,539	40,795	28.6	48.1	2,721	40,471	57,990	53.0	43.3	3,139	57,093	68,633	40.3	20.2	4,192
Variable Functions															
Education	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	113	...	-77.6	...
Public Welfare	243	302	.2	24.3		13	24	...	84.6		...	...	...	...	
Hospitals	5	2	...	-60.0		...	...	...	...		30	...	...	...	
Health other than Hospitals	1,253	2,151	1.5	71.7	4,012 2/	112	45	...	-59.8	864 2/	2,869	4,905	2.9	71.0	4,235 2/
Housing and Urban Development	1,798	4,362	3.1	142.6		...	...	...	...		946	2,624	1.5	177.4	
Total, Variable Functions	3,299	6,817	4.8	106.6	4,012	125	69	...	-44.8	864	4,349	7,642	4.4	75.7	4,235
Other General Expenditures not elsewhere detailed 1/	4,192	7,458	5.2	77.9	446	16,227	22,686	20.7	39.8	690	7,334	11,741	6.9	60.1	851
Total, General Expenditures	35,030	55,070	38.6	57.2	7,179	56,823	80,745	73.8	42.1	4,693	68,776	88,016	51.6	28.0	9,278
UTILITY EXPENDITURES															
Water Supply	8,247	11,928	8.4	44.6	574	12,087	14,235	13.0	17.8	451	8,768	8,413	4.9	-4.0	461
Other	43,384	71,306	50.0	64.4	N/A	...	5,971	5.5	...	N/A	53,837	64,125	37.6	19.1	N/A
Total, Utility Expenditures	51,631	83,234	58.4	61.2	N/A	12,087	20,206	18.5	67.2	N/A	62,605	72,538	42.5	15.9	N/A
EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT	607	714	.5	17.6	...	2,838	4,263	3.9	50.2	...	5,498	8,080	4.7	46.9	...
INTEREST ON GENERAL DEBT	1,777	3,555	2.5	100.1	...	2,230	4,136	3.8	85.5	...	1,788	1,879	1.1	5.1	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	89,045	142,573	100.0	60.1	...	73,978	109,350	100.0	47.8	...	138,667	170,513	100.0	23.0	...
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	...	...	...	...	7,753	...	...	...	...	5,144	...	...	...	...	9,739

See footnotes at end of table.

	SAN FRANCISCO					ST. LOUIS				
	EXPENDITURES				EMPLOYMENT	EXPENDITURES				EMPLOYMENT
	1965	1969	1969 Percent of Total	1965-1969 Percent Increase	1969 Full-Time Equivalent	1965	1969	1969 Percent of Total	1965-1969 Percent Increase	1969 Full-Time Equivalent
GENERAL EXPENDITURES										
Common Functions										
Type A:										
Police	19,516	26,597	5.7	36.3	2,134	19,381	27,162	17.6	40.1	2,812
Fire	17,382	22,653	4.9	30.2	1,794	8,565	11,769	7.6	37.4	1,167
Sewerage	7,079	6,733	1.4	-4.9	247	944	1,694	1.1	79.4	.....
Sanitation other than sewerage	2,785	2,371	.5	-14.9	346	3,049	4,627	3.0	51.8	429
Parks and Recreation	17,760	15,871	3.4	-10.6	1,119	11,227	9,376	6.1	-16.5	889
Type B:										
Financial Administration and General Control	13,700	20,016	4.3	46.1	....	7,274	9,591	6.2	31.9	.....
Highways	9,535	11,189	2.4	17.3	349	9,417	7,584	4.9	-19.5	335
Total, Common Function	87,757	105,430	22.6	20.1	6,051	59,857	71,803	46.5	20.0	5,632
Variable Functions										
Education	2,075	8,744	1.9	321.4	.....	128	142	....	10.9	....
Public Welfare	50,357	99,313	21.3	97.2		993	1,629	1.1	64.0	
Hospitals	20,887	32,256	6.9	54.4		19,079	26,779	17.3	40.4	
Health other than Hospitals	5,646	10,546	2.3	86.8	10,994	2,773	5,242	3.4	89.0	5,198
Housing and Urban Development	2,011	25,435	5.5	1164.8		2,000	73	....	-96.4	
Total, Variable Functions	80,976	176,294	37.9	117.7	10,994	24,973	33,865	21.9	35.6	5,198
Other General Expenditures not elsewhere detailed 1/	29,715	85,513	18.4	187.8	1,937	18,006	29,038	18.8	61.3	1,244
Total, General Expenditures	198,448	367,237	78.8	85.1	18,980	102,836	134,706	87.2	31.0	12,074
UTILITY EXPENDITURES										
Water Supply	26,549	32,031	6.9	20.6	978	6,294	9,640	6.2	53.2	549
Other	26,135	36,803	7.9	40.8	...	.....	.....	...	....	.....
Total, Utility Expenditures	52,684	68,834	14.8	30.7	978	6,294	9,640	6.2	53.2	549
EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT	19,040	23,214	4.9	21.9	...	3,687	4,990	3.2	35.3	
INTEREST ON GENERAL DEBT	3,710	6,592	1.4	77.7	...	3,446	5,143	3.3	49.2	....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	273,882	465,877	100.0	70.1		116,263	154,479	100.0	32.9	
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	.....				18,958	.....				12,623

1/ Includes General Public Buildings, Libraries, and "Other".
2/ Includes other utilities.
NA Not Available.

Source: City Government Finances in 1964-65/1968-69, and Employment Statistics 1969 (Bureau of the Census Publications)
Office of Budget and Executive Management - March 1971

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Lapse Rate by Appropriations

Fiscal Year 1971

	Personnel Funding Required	Personnel Funding Available	Difference	Lapse Percent
General Operating Expenses	$36,165.2	$33,731.3	$2,433.9	6.7
Public Safety	105,847.4	101,793.7	4,053.7	3.8
Education	136,198.2	133,348.9	2,849.3	2.1
Recreation	6,866.3	6,469.1	397.2	.6
Human Resources	91,042.1	82,203.2	8,838.9	10.9
Highways and Traffic	11,234.6	9,986.2	1,248.4	11.1
Sanitary Engineering	32,529.3	30,430.8	2,098.5	6.4
Grand Total	419,883.1	397,963.2	21,919.9	5.2

56-972 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 58

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Lapse Rate by Appropriations

Fiscal Year 1972

	Personnel Funding Required	Estimated Personnel Funding Available	Difference	Lapse Percent
General Operating Expenses	35,861.1	34,630.3	1,230.8	3.4
Public Safety	111,060.6	107,482.8	3,577.8	3.2
Education	134,695.2	129,790.0	4,905.2	3.6
Recreation	8,452.2	7,475.3	976.9	1.1
Human Resources	98,378.2	84,777.7	13,600.5	13.8
Highways and Traffic	10,579.9	9,453.8	1,126.1	10.6
Sanitary Engineering	32,653.3	30,020.2	2,633.1	8.1
Total	431,680.5	403,630.1	28,050.4	6.5

Table 1.—Total Personal Income, 1968–70, and Per Capita Personal Income, 1960–70, by States and Regions

State and region	Total personal income			Per capita personal income										
	1968	1969	1970 p	1960 r	1961 r	1962 r	1963 r	1964 r	1965 r	1966 r	1967 r	1968 r	1969 r	1970 p
	(Millions of dollars)			(Dollars)										
United States	**684,442**	**744,479**	**797,075**	**2,216**	**2,265**	**2,370**	**2,458**	**2,590**	**2,770**	**2,987**	**3,169**	**3,434**	**3,699**	**3,910**
New England	**43,539**	**46,922**	**50,330**	**2,424**	**2,492**	**2,608**	**2,682**	**2,805**	**2,980**	**3,210**	**3,454**	**3,741**	**3,998**	**4,235**
Maine	2,768	2,987	3,223	1,842	1,824	1,896	1,945	2,114	2,281	2,447	2,549	2,784	3,011	3,243
New Hampshire	2,300	2,489	2,677	2,144	2,201	2,293	2,336	2,425	2,569	2,814	3,001	3,244	3,437	3,608
Vermont	1,310	1,426	1,557	1,842	1,877	1,980	2,013	2,150	2,371	2,645	2,793	3,046	3,262	3,491
Massachusetts	21,141	22,722	24,493	2,457	2,537	2,643	2,722	2,832	2,993	3,213	3,460	3,763	4,022	4,294
Rhode Island	3,279	3,515	3,732	2,219	2,291	2,428	2,510	2,657	2,813	3,059	3,297	3,556	3,771	3,920
Connecticut	12,741	13,784	14,647	2,806	2,886	3,032	3,105	3,227	3,432	3,688	4,001	4,299	4,595	4,807
Mideast	**162,853**	**176,200**	**189,366**	**2,566**	**2,617**	**2,736**	**2,820**	**2,977**	**3,147**	**3,365**	**3,589**	**3,884**	**4,184**	**4,457**
New York	75,302	81,394	87,452	2,749	2,810	2,929	3,018	3,193	3,365	3,563	3,841	4,172	4,495	4,797
New Jersey	28,057	30,312	32,678	2,708	2,767	2,893	2,970	3,080	3,273	3,490	3,708	4,005	4,272	4,539
Pennsylvania	39,874	43,182	45,962	2,242	2,256	2,367	2,438	2,595	2,748	2,981	3,171	3,396	3,578	3,893
Delaware	2,048	2,218	2,332	2,758	2,753	2,864	2,994	3,120	3,333	3,438	3,551	3,835	4,107	4,233
Maryland	14,048	15,336	16,770	2,342	2,458	2,559	2,647	2,793	2,969	3,159	3,352	3,662	3,965	4,247
Dist. of Columbia	3,524	3,768	4,172	3,021	3,053	3,216	3,345	3,536	3,717	3,929	4,188	4,530	4,945	5,519
Great Lakes	**144,367**	**156,739**	**164,997**	**2,383**	**2,403**	**2,518**	**2,613**	**2,767**	**2,999**	**3,229**	**3,369**	**3,641**	**3,928**	**4,088**
Michigan	32,222	35,010	36,001	2,324	2,297	2,435	2,580	2,773	3,039	3,252	3,377	3,705	3,987	4,043
Ohio	36,928	40,145	42,530	2,335	2,332	2,433	2,518	2,661	2,874	3,109	3,236	3,512	3,801	3,983
Indiana	17,297	18,868	19,651	2,188	2,219	2,354	2,462	2,590	2,843	3,040	3,149	3,396	3,669	3,773
Illinois	43,712	47,340	50,325	2,649	2,716	2,820	2,906	3,048	3,287	3,539	3,718	3,976	4,288	4,516
Wisconsin	14,207	15,376	16,491	2,174	2,215	2,316	2,348	2,506	2,677	2,909	3,043	3,270	3,512	3,722
Plains	**52,132**	**56,575**	**60,112**	**2,066**	**2,115**	**2,236**	**2,315**	**2,404**	**2,654**	**2,873**	**3,019**	**3,249**	**3,492**	**3,677**
Minnesota	12,258	13,448	14,473	2,114	2,186	2,241	2,356	2,423	2,657	2,872	3,055	3,310	3,579	3,793
Iowa	9,123	9,870	10,499	1,987	2,084	2,184	2,312	2,421	2,760	3,015	3,051	3,255	3,519	3,714
Missouri	15,048	16,085	17,150	2,115	2,166	2,270	2,368	2,482	2,678	2,843	3,043	3,294	3,467	3,659

North Dakota	1,658	1,852	1,812	1,714	1,504	2,152	2,005	1,984	2,318	2,422	2,548	2,670	2,982	2,937
South Dakota	1,875	1,995	2,119	1,782	1,769	1,996	1,906	1,882	2,207	2,460	2,579	2,803	2,986	3,182
Nebraska	4,649	5,230	5,498	2,110	2,108	2,238	2,264	2,351	2,620	2,915	3,029	3,169	3,548	3,700
Kansas	7,520	8,096	8,562	2,158	2,231	2,321	2,399	2,523	2,729	2,994	3,133	3,394	3,621	3,804
Southeast	**117,488**	**128,989**	**139,077**	**1,611**	**1,668**	**1,756**	**1,848**	**1,969**	**2,123**	**2,321**	**2,498**	**2,730**	**2,969**	**3,163**
Virginia	14,154	15,441	16,738	1,841	1,899	2,021	2,101	2,274	2,431	2,623	2,826	3,105	3,347	3,586
West Virginia	4,426	4,735	5,103	1,596	1,642	1,711	1,800	1,922	2,064	2,225	2,376	2,511	2,712	2,929
Kentucky	8,478	9,202	9,866	1,576	1,677	1,763	1,852	1,911	2,080	2,281	2,442	2,654	2,877	3,060
Tennessee	10,213	11,189	12,002	1,544	1,623	1,704	1,787	1,894	2,069	2,268	2,407	2,634	2,871	3,051
North Carolina	13,636	15,030	16,244	1,562	1,632	1,737	1,820	1,943	2,084	2,326	2,492	2,725	2,987	3,188
South Carolina	6,381	7,018	7,549	1,379	1,438	1,548	1,605	1,729	1,898	2,117	2,273	2,494	2,731	2,908
Georgia	12,781	14,253	15,102	1,640	1,683	1,785	1,895	2,031	2,203	2,416	2,621	2,852	3,132	3,277
Florida	19,829	22,396	24,559	1,948	1,955	2,026	2,108	2,246	2,384	2,571	2,797	3,081	3,372	3,584
Alabama	8,328	9,116	9,752	1,489	1,512	1,588	1,685	1,796	1,949	2,090	2,212	2,417	2,650	2,828
Mississippi	4,871	5,234	5,680	1,206	1,278	1,328	1,467	1,528	1,669	1,839	1,989	2,195	2,358	2,561
Louisiana	9,809	10,413	11,199	1,656	1,694	1,762	1,861	1,970	2,118	2,321	2,525	2,722	2,877	3,065
Arkansas	4,590	4,963	5,283	1,374	1,496	1,564	1,655	1,785	1,888	2,105	2,228	2,413	2,594	2,742
Southwest	**48,141**	**52,871**	**57,343**	**1,923**	**1,982**	**2,033**	**2,109**	**2,220**	**2,375**	**2,586**	**2,771**	**3,009**	**3,238**	**3,451**
Oklahoma	7,200	7,825	8,385	1,862	1,912	1,932	2,001	2,134	2,319	2,504	2,678	2,877	3,087	3,269
Texas	33,247	36,458	39,525	1,926	1,991	2,041	2,125	2,245	2,399	2,632	2,826	3,073	3,301	3,515
New Mexico	2,650	2,879	3,099	1,888	1,941	2,013	2,054	2,104	2,243	2,365	2,464	2,666	2,848	3,044
Arizona	5,044	5,709	6,334	2,032	2,067	2,163	2,213	2,271	2,387	2,553	2,749	2,999	3,287	3,542
Rocky Mountain	**14,640**	**16,066**	**17,521**	**2,107**	**2,149**	**2,275**	**2,313**	**2,372**	**2,533**	**2,676**	**2,810**	**3,007**	**3,250**	**3,486**
Montana	2,022	2,172	2,350	2,037	1,970	2,262	2,259	2,256	2,441	2,653	2,732	2,889	3,130	3,381
Idaho	1,886	2,120	2,289	1,850	1,919	2,041	2,066	2,150	2,437	2,447	2,609	2,714	2,999	3,206
Wyoming	998	1,073	1,136	2,261	2,296	2,378	2,412	2,427	2,563	2,755	2,858	3,081	3,261	3,420
Colorado	6,853	7,569	8,331	2,273	2,332	2,404	2,454	2,532	2,671	2,843	2,986	3,233	3,495	3,751
Utah	2,880	3,132	3,416	1,968	2,039	2,163	2,213	2,268	2,377	2,492	2,619	2,799	2,991	3,210
Far West	**97,454**	**105,798**	**113,473**	**2,621**	**2,688**	**2,800**	**2,895**	**3,028**	**3,163**	**3,386**	**3,575**	**3,878**	**4,133**	**4,348**
Washington	12,108	13,093	13,679	2,349	2,456	2,595	2,627	2,731	2,921	3,245	3,441	3,703	3,916	3,993
Oregon	6,663	7,261	7,775	2,235	2,276	2,372	2,471	2,606	2,771	2,942	3,097	3,325	3,521	3,700
Nevada	1,783	2,037	2,258	2,856	2,900	3,195	3,195	3,185	3,238	3,393	3,528	3,843	4,244	4,544
California	76,900	83,408	89,761	2,708	2,769	2,873	2,978	3,117	3,241	3,455	3,647	3,965	4,232	4,469
Alaska	1,119	1,258	1,426	2,835	2,670	2,709	2,752	3,006	3,166	3,397	3,690	3,925	4,249	4,676
Hawaii	2,710	3,060	3,429	2,335	2,481	2,573	2,647	2,812	2,892	3,192	3,416	3,769	4,163	4,530

* Preliminary. r Revised.

NOTE.—The per capita estimates were computed from a population series prepared by the Bureau of the Census that was adjusted to the 1970 Census of Population count. The population estimates are provisional and subject to change when the Bureau of the Census revises its intercensal State estimates for the 1960 decade.

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 2.—Percent Change in Selected Shares of Personal Income, 1969–70

State and region	Total personal income	Earnings of persons engaged in production [1]												
		Total earnings	Farm	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Transportation, communication and public utilities	Services	Other	Government		
												Federal civilian	Federal Military	State and local
United States	7.1	5.9	.0	5.0	5.3	1.6	6.3	6.1	6.7	9.6	2.1	11.3	6.5	11.2
New England	7.3	6.0	11.4	4.5	8.4	.9	6.9	7.1	9.0	9.5	1.5	10.2	9.4	10.5
Maine	7.9	6.8	15.9	−.1	10.5	2.4	7.3	7.8	5.4	8.0	.6	7.5	6.2	13.4
New Hampshire	7.6	6.6	7.9	2.0	2.0	1.3	9.2	10.1	9.0	11.0	−.6	14.7	12.3	12.7
Vermont	9.2	8.6	16.8	5.1	13.2	1.1	7.8	8.4	8.3	12.9	−3.4	14.8	6.2	16.0
Massachusetts	7.8	6.4	10.7	6.6	8.4	2.2	6.4	6.6	11.1	9.2	2.0	9.0	6.2	10.0
Rhode Island	6.2	4.4	16.7	−2.2	9.1	−.0	4.5	3.4	5.9	7.9	−.8	5.6	11.5	7.1
Connecticut	6.3	5.0	2.3	4.4	8.5	−.8	8.1	8.0	6.7	10.1	2.1	16.4	15.1	10.3
Mideast	7.5	6.4	−1.0	6.9	8.0	2.8	5.6	5.5	7.0	9.0	2.8	13.2	7.2	10.3
New York	7.5	6.2	−2.0	2.7	7.5	3.0	4.9	4.4	6.9	8.7	2.8	19.2	3.1	9.8
New Jersey	7.8	6.9	−9.5	1.3	9.1	3.6	8.0	9.0	7.5	9.6	1.8	11.9	4.9	10.2
Pennsylvania	6.4	5.1	8.0	8.8	7.2	1.8	4.0	5.8	6.6	8.9	2.6	9.3	1.8	10.1
Delaware	5.2	4.3	−24.3	−18.2	16.5	2.7	4.0	8.0	5.1	5.0	3.3	12.9	−8.4	15.5
Maryland	9.4	8.9	−5.1	4.0	9.5	3.2	9.2	8.2	8.4	10.1	2.2	11.7	15.4	12.6
District of Columbia	10.7	9.7	.....	[2]	.7	5.9	3.5	5.3	4.6	9.8	7.2	12.5	10.6	14.6
Great Lakes	5.3	3.8	−1.8	4.6	1.1	−.7	5.7	5.5	5.8	9.8	2.2	11.2	6.7	11.0
Michigan	2.8	.4	12.9	3.4	−6.4	−6.4	3.8	2.8	3.6	9.1	1.7	13.4	2.6	11.7
Ohio	5.9	4.8	18.0	10.7	2.8	−.4	6.7	6.9	9.2	11.4	2.0	11.6	7.4	10.0
Indiana	4.1	2.8	−11.8	−.5	−.1	.3	4.8	3.8	5.1	8.5	1.4	12.4	.6	9.7
Illinois	6.3	5.3	−17.7	1.5	6.2	3.0	5.8	6.4	4.5	8.8	2.5	9.4	10.0	11.5
Wisconsin	7.3	6.1	10.3	4.4	−3.1	2.4	8.3	6.5	6.3	11.8	3.1	10.5	4.6	11.4
Plains	6.3	4.9	−3.5	3.1	3.2	2.9	5.3	4.9	4.6	8.9	1.4	11.7	5.4	11.4
Minnesota	7.6	6.5	10.5	5.5	2.7	3.2	6.3	6.4	4.9	10.2	2.8	12.0	3.1	10.9
Iowa	6.4	5.2	−.1	5.3	6.9	3.7	5.6	5.7	3.0	8.1	1.1	13.6	2.4	11.5
Missouri	6.6	5.4	18.0	1.4	−.4	2.7	3.5	3.3	4.9	7.1	1.4	11.8	.2	12.6
North Dakota	−2.2	−6.3	−55.5	2.8	21.2	18.7	5.0	3.6	1.6	9.2	−2.0	13.5	12.1	10.7
South Dakota	6.2	4.9	−5.8	3.1	.4	12.2	6.6	3.8	.8	10.7	−.8	11.6	15.0	12.8
Nebraska	5.1	3.6	−19.5	4.7	10.2	6.5	7.9	6.7	5.0	10.0	1.3	10.4	13.9	10.9

Kansas	5.8	4.3	4.2	.3	−.7	−1.8	5.3	3.9	5.8	10.0	1.6	9.7	4.7	9.8
Southeast	**7.8**	**7.0**	**2.1**	**7.5**	**4.5**	**4.7**	**6.9**	**7.0**	**8.6**	**9.2**	**2.4**	**11.1**	**5.0**	**11.9**
Virginia	8.4	8.0	9.5	14.8	8.0	3.9	7.4	8.1	9.5	8.7	3.5	9.8	8.1	12.3
West Virginia	7.8	6.3	−14.4	12.1	2.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.4	8.3	8.0	15.1	5.7	7.8
Kentucky	7.2	6.3	−3.7	9.5	−5.1	8.3	7.0	3.5	6.3	9.8	2.6	8.1	.3	13.5
Tennessee	7.3	6.3	4.9	11.6	.9	4.6	5.5	5.0	6.4	8.0	1.8	17.5	−3.3	12.3
North Carolina	8.1	7.7	7.9	9.4	7.4	5.4	5.4	8.4	8.7	9.8	2.7	10.7	10.8	14.0
South Carolina	7.6	6.8	8.4	4.8	8.8	3.9	5.8	6.5	8.9	8.5	2.0	7.4	7.9	14.3
Georgia	6.0	5.0	−7.7	6.6	.3	1.7	7.2	8.4	10.2	9.8	3.5	13.1	−5.8	10.3
Florida	9.7	9.2	−11.7	4.5	11.8	5.4	10.7	9.1	11.4	11.1	1.6	10.5	10.5	13.3
Alabama	7.0	5.8	−4.0	7.1	−1.4	4.7	6.4	4.9	7.4	7.4	2.2	9.5	8.9	10.1
Mississippi	8.5	7.4	18.8	8.5	11.0	4.1	6.1	6.4	7.3	7.6	2.9	14.6	−9.6	9.6
Louisiana	7.5	6.4	26.4	2.1	−.4	6.4	3.6	3.9	7.5	7.4	2.1	13.0	2.6	10.9
Arkansas	6.5	4.7	−1.9	−.3	−3.9	5.5	5.2	4.1	3.6	9.4	2.2	12.4	9.1	7.7
Southwest	**8.5**	**7.7**	**3.9**	**3.3**	**8.3**	**4.4**	**8.5**	**7.3**	**8.9**	**11.1**	**1.5**	**10.3**	**5.5**	**11.1**
Oklahoma	7.2	5.9	−14.4	−.4	6.9	8.6	5.6	4.2	4.6	9.7	2.6	8.8	3.9	11.9
Texas	8.4	7.8	12.3	2.9	7.8	3.7	8.5	6.9	10.1	11.3	1.2	10.4	4.9	10.1
New Mexico	7.6	6.2	−10.2	1.5	−.8	7.9	6.2	9.0	6.2	6.1	1.9	8.9	12.2	13.9
Arizona	10.9	10.4	−8.8	14.4	16.1	3.7	13.3	12.7	8.9	15.0	.8	13.7	7.5	12.8
Rocky Mountain	**9.1**	**8.5**	**6.0**	**7.2**	**11.8**	**7.3**	**6.5**	**6.7**	**5.2**	**10.9**	**2.3**	**11.1**	**5.6**	**12.6**
Montana	8.2	7.1	8.8	9.4	4.8	6.8	5.4	2.3	2.7	8.8	2.2	11.4	6.6	9.9
Idaho	8.0	6.9	−.3	1.9	9.4	8.3	6.3	4.1	4.2	8.3	3.5	14.4	12.0	12.8
Wyoming	5.8	4.7	−11.2	3.0	2.7	6.1	1.6	5.7	5.0	7.3	7.0	22.4	6.4	8.8
Colorado	10.1	9.7	17.0	10.3	14.9	6.8	7.3	7.3	6.4	11.4	.5	10.9	6.2	14.7
Utah	9.1	8.6	−5.2	7.7	14.2	7.8	6.8	9.5	5.0	13.9	2.3	8.9	−6.1	10.9
Far West	**7.3**	**5.6**	**−2.5**	**3.2**	**5.5**	**−1.0**	**6.7**	**6.0**	**4.6**	**10.2**	**2.1**	**9.6**	**7.8**	**11.6**
Washington	4.5	1.5	−11.2	10.0	.4	−8.3	2.8	2.2	5.2	7.5	1.3	8.6	7.3	12.0
Oregon	7.1	5.3	1.2	−1.6	−7.8	2.8	5.1	4.8	3.4	10.6	.5	17.7	−3.8	11.9
Nevada	10.9	10.6	4.6	8.7	10.7	9.2	11.1	8.5	7.8	10.3	4.5	15.1	6.5	15.0
California	7.6	6.1	−1.2	2.5	7.6	−.2	7.4	6.6	4.6	10.5	2.3	9.1	8.2	11.5
Alaska	18.4	12.9	(2)	−13.9	21.3	18.3	11.7	14.2	9.8	14.4	−.9	15.4	11.9	17.3
Hawaii	12.1	12.0	3.1	11.6	14.2	7.1	11.9	12.6	8.1	12.6	4.3	7.1	17.1	18.4

1. Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income except for government, which consists of wages and salary disbursements and other labor income.

2. Base data less than $500,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

APPENDIX III

RELATED NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

THE SUNDAY STAR, March 14, 1971

Hahn Proposals to Finance Budget Dismay D.C. Officials

By WILLIAM BASHAM
Star Staff Writer

The proposals offered last week by District City Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn Jr. to finance the city's 1972 budget are causing city finance officers dismay.

After holding hearings on the mayor's $885 million budget request, the Council imposed cuts and additions and returned an $881.3 million measure to the mayor's desk Friday.

But Hahn, after criticizing budget officers for what he termed their "business as usual" practices, offered his own recommendations on how to pay for the new budget.

The mayor had called for a reciprocal income tax on commuters, a measure designed to produce $51.6 million for the city. He also had asked the council to use its authority to raise real estate taxes by more than $11 million. A third proposal was a federal payment increase of $27 million from Congress.

Tax Supported

Hahn's response was that the Council "strongly supports" the reciprocal tax, but did not consider it as part of the money source for the mayor's basic budget. In addition, the council refused to raise the real estate tax "at this time" and said that the Mayor should need only $17 million rather than $27 million in additional federal money.

Instead, Hahn said, the mayor could dip into the city's current fiscal 1971 budget and take out $20 million of unspent federal money and put it in the 1972 proposed budget. The council also made recommendations calling for fees on trash firms using city dumps ($2 million) and increased parking fees on parking meters or through a council-imposed fee on private parking lots at 10 cents a car. ($1 million).

Hahn's point is that in asking for council approval of the new budget, the Mayor put in revenue requests that council feels exceed the city's actual need to pay for the budget.

Mayor's Authority

Sources in the executive branch question Hahn's expertise, noting that no one on the council has a professional background in budget and fiscal affairs. One said this was the first time the council has tried to tell the mayor how to use his authority to manage revenues since the District government was reorganized in 1967.

D.C. budget officer Comer Coppie said the $20 million Hahn wants to shift from the fiscal 1971 budget was given to the city by Congress specifically to meet critical committments in areas including public assistance, salary increases, and subsidies to provide low bus fares for school children. He said switching the money around would raise a serious question about relations between the District government, the federal executive branch and the Congress.

President's Aproval

The mayor makes the ultimate decision on major revenues except for the property tax and has the power to proceed with his reciprocal tax proposal and the original federal payment request of $27 million.

Commenting on Hahn's suggestions, one official said the chairman "is in effect challenging measures the mayor already

has had approved by the President and the federal office of budget and management."

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, the new chairman of the Senate subcommittee on District appropriations, begins three weeks of hearings tomorrow on the District budget. He promised to take a hard look at the way the city raises revenues, adding that he is aware that the District's local taxes are among the lowest in the nation.

Hahn and the council also have to act by March 23 on an additional $59.5 million request for parts of the pending budget and the current fiscal 1971 budget. Although he hasn't commented officially, Hahn might be thinking that perhaps this particular request would be appropriate for partial financing by the $51.6 million reciprocal tax.

But one budget source said of Hahn's rearrangements on paper: "At best, this budget process is most complicated and requires maximum understanding. These decisions should be based on an accurate analysis and the council has had none."

The mayor has no set time limit on the period for review of the council's action. When he sends his own modifications, which could include vetos, back to the council, it has five days in which to accept them or override them with a three-fourths vote of members in attendance.

THE WASHINGTON POST, March 14, 1971

Abuses Called 'Part of the Job'

Making Police Disability Pay

By Philip A. McCombs
Washington Post Staff Writer

William K. Everett, a retired Washington policeman, says he got a bad deal.

When Everett, 59, retired Jan. 28 after 31 years on the force, he became one of 11 men in the preceding 31 months to do so on a regular basis.

More than 350 other policemen retired in that time but they did so on another basis — a disability that kept them from performing police duties.

That's where Everett says the bad deal comes in. He and his 10 comrades have to pay federal income taxes on their retirement money but the others don't because of an IRS ruling that disability pensions are a tax-free form of workmen's compensation.

Another advantage of duty-related disability retirement pay (nearly all disabilities are duty-related) is that it starts at two-thirds of a man's salary if he has been on the force five years.

To reach that percentage on a regular retirement a man has to be on the force more than 25 years.

Everett, who said he had an hiatal hernia and diabetes, said he didn't get a disability retirement because he wouldn't exaggerate his condition. He said "other people" did.

Everett and some other sources interviewed by The Washington Post alleged that some policemen use sick leave in order to "work up" cases for their ultimate appearance before the Police and Firemen's Retire-

ment and Relief Board.

This is one of the main abuses that some sources — police, civilian, medical and city — said exist in the retirement system. They said that some men are encouraged by the system itself to fake and exaggerate injury and disease.

When they do, the sources indicated, complex bureaucratic and legal processes are set in motion that contribute to a high proportion of disability retirements — 2,546 of the 2,884 police and firemen on the retirement rolls March 1. Washington has more policemen per capita than any other major city in the country.

One legal expert close to the situation said that abuses were allowed by "unconscionable administration."

"Everyone knows about it — Congress, the mayor, the City Council — and no one moves to tighten it up," he said. "It's beginning to be an element of compensation, it's part of the job."

Dr. Maurice Mensh, chairman of the Board of Police and Fire Surgeons, said that men exaggerate their ills "in many instances" — but he added, "There's no harm in a man trying to get what he can in the limits of the law."

Liberal retirement laws were passed by Congress to give police and firemen a break because their jobs are tough. Under the law, a man is entitled to full disability pay for a problem even if it is not caused by duty but which the District government cannot prove in writing is not "aggravated" by duty.

"You tell me what physical or emotional condition couldn't be aggravated by duty," said Dr. Mensh.

Many men retired on disability are now holding jobs that seem comparable with their former duties, said one high-ranking police officer.

"If a man's doing law enforcement work then it seems funny if he's getting full disability pay," he said.

One ex-policeman who retired in 1967 after less than 10 years on the force and is now doing security work at a large building complex in Washington said there is no comparison between the two jobs.

"I'm in a supervisory capacity that doesn't entail any dangers like I would have as a policeman," he said. "Here I don't even carry a gun."

In addition to his current salary, the ex-policeman draws about $640 a month, tax free, from the District in full disability pay.

He retired for what he called "a combination of multiple injuries that the job aggravated to the point where it may aggravate me mentally." He would get no pension had he resigned from the police department to take his present job.

His boss was also a Washington policeman, for 25 years. He retired on full disability for what he called "many problems" that kept him from performing full police duties. Shortly after his retirement he suffered a heart attack.

"Oh, hell no, this isn't as tough as a regular police job," he said. He said he was able to use his past experience and knowledge of police work to good advantage in his position as chief of security at the complex.

This man receives about $860 a month from the District, again tax free, about

$85 a month more than the taxable amount he would have received had he taken a regular retirement.

A police inspector said, however, that there are many relatively easy desk jobs within the police department, and that in practice many men are never called to street work.

The number of alleged abuses of the retirement system is impossible to determine. Sources who said the abuses existed were never more exact than saying there are "many" of them.

Other sources alternately criticized and praised the way the system works. One officer close to the police retirement system said that men are often considered foolish if they don't retire on disability. He said Everett "just didn't have the smarts — I guess you'd say he was honest." At another time, the same source said there are few abuses in the system and that cases are "closely handled."

Others insisted there are few, if any, abuses.

One officer who retired on a regular basis at the same time as Everett, Walter T. Behe Jr., called the talk of abuses "a lot of hooey."

He said that a policeman in Washington has a tough job — "I was to the point where I couldn't stand it any more either; I was taking tranquilizers ... It's a hostile city."

Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson said that he has curbed abuses and manipulations in the system.

He said that the situation was "scandalous" when he took office in August, 1969 — that the system had been "manipulated" so that "young men were going out on less than substantial disabilities."

Now disability retirements are fewer each year even though more than nine out of 10 policemen retired on disability during a two and one-half year period ending Dec. 31, 1970.

Wilson said he wasn't bothered when a man with more than 20 years on the force did so and, "It doesn't trouble me that the man goes out and doesn't pay income tax" on his retirement pay.

Everett Cooper, president of the powerful Policemen's Association of the District of Columbia, said that men can often perform other jobs although they can no longer stand police work with its assaults by bad weather, bullets and cries of "pig."

The same goes for firemen. Fire officials have noted an increase in attacks on firemen called to false alarms. In some instances, the men are pelted with bricks and bottles.

Cooper said that he and others in the Policemen's Association hoped that a new retirement bill passed last October would lower the number of disability retirements.

The bill, which dropped the 50-year age requirement for regular retirees and increased their pay, has apparently caused regular retirements to increase sharply—five this January alone.

"We felt there were some cases where men retired on

disability and went to work shortly thereafter in complimental positions that could cause detrimental criticism," said Cooper.

Even with the new law, regular retirement pay—which begins at 50 per cent of basic pay after 20 years of service—is not as attractive as disability pay.

Retired Insp. John Sullivan, who helped push the new amendment through Congress as the association's legislative chief, said there are few abuses of the retirement system.

"The thing that keeps them from abusing it is they've got to prove a disability and there must be one and the doctors and the retirement board must approve it," he said.

If clinic doctors say that some men exaggerate their ills, then "damn it, they're the ones who ought to rectify it," Sullivan said.

Wilson's moves to curb abuses included a tightening of sick leave policy, according to James Murray, Wilson's civilian administrative services officer with the rank of deputy chief.

"We're talking about malingerers who are using extensive periods of sick leave to build up cases for themselves," said Murray. He said the crackdown included placing under surveillance some men suspected of malingering.

Murray said he agreed with Wilson that the nine-out-of-10 ratio "doesn't bother me."

"We have a lawyer and we have several doctors on the (retirement) board and I just assume that they are competent to make these decisions," he said.

In a survey of the retirement system, the Post found:

• The District will pay out nearly $30 million to retired police, fire and other security personnel in the 1972 fiscal year if budget requests now being considered by the Mayor and City Council are approved by Congress. The requests are not expected to be tampered with, even though city officials have said they are in a bind because the total 1972 budget request is $90 million in excess of anticipated revenues.

• More than $2 million of the $30 million will go to men who worked for the Federal government, not the District, but who are covered by the same retirement laws as District police and firemen: Executive Protective Service officers, U.S. Park Police and Secret Service agents. In 1970, there were 261 of these men drawing retirement pay, 204 of them for disability, according to the police department.

• The proportion of the police budget spent on retirements here—about 22 per cent—is as high as in any city in the nation and higher than most, according to comparisons in the Municipal Yearbook, a compilation of urban statistics.

• Police disability retirees in a recent half-year sample furnished by the department averaged 44 years of age and just over 19 years of service. Half had served less than 20 years and three-fourths had injuries or diseases not caused by, but aggravated by, police duty.

• By national standards, the nine-out-of-10 ratio of policemen retiring on disability here is "exceptionally heavy"—a phrase used in 1966 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to describe the then sev-

en-out-of-10 ratio. A highly publicized investigation of retirements here and in other cities by former Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) in 1967 did not result in major changes in the system.

The Post found that the retirement system itself is so complex that even those involved in it often have conflicting opinions on how things are done.

For example, F.E. Ropshaw, acting chairman of the retirement board, said that a man cannot initiate a disability retirement. In an interview, he said "the individual, as such, cannot make that request, no."

Murray, who is responsible for the Police and Fire Clinic and to whom the chairman of the Board of Surgeons reports, said, "A doctor initiates it. That's my understanding."

On the other hand, Frank R. Navratil, the clinic administrator under Murray, said a man can initiate a disability retirement "at any time." He said he did not think this increased the workload at the clinic.

On Jan. 6, D.C. acting Corporation Counsel C. Francis Murphy sent a memo to the chairman of the Board of Surgeons saying that an individual may initiate an application for disability retirement. Murphy confirmed that a man could initiate a disability retirement after five years on the force.

One clinic doctor said that since the Murphy memo there has been "a wave" of requests for disability retirements. Another said, "So what do we do, tell them we can't write them up?"

One policeman close to the clinic said that men have told him they manipulated doctors. He described the prcoess:

"A man gets fed up with being a policeman and decides he'll retire. He complains of pain. The doctor can't find anything, the specialist can't find anything. The man insists he can't work. It's pure persistence. Finally the doctor has only one choice, to present the man to the retirement board."

Dr. Howard Yeager Jr. pointed out that the doctors are not allowed by law to say a man is disabled. He added, "When we can't get a man back to work then we must report him to the retirement board. They feel we feel he is disabled, which is not correct. It means we can't get him back to work."

Dr. Everlee G. Franks, another clinic physician, called the Board of Surgeons a "phantom board" and said that there is "little, if any input from any other board member on the substance of a letter" during its meetings.

He said that Dr. Mensh ruled that the board could not alter the diagnosis of the doctor who wrote a man's letter.

Thus, said Dr. Franks, it appeared that the entire Board of Surgeons considered a man disabled "when in fact the man has just verbalized that he is unable to work."

Dr. Mensh denied that the Board of Surgeons does not alter the diagnostic conclusions of individual doctors. He said that "we've changed many a diagnosis" and denied that the letters mislead the retirement board.

Dr. Mensh said he has "a basic love of policemen and firemen—I think everything they can get, they deserve."

THE WASHINGTON POST, March 19, 1971

Police, Fire Post Ended, Probe Set

By Philip A. McCombs
Washington Post Staff Writer

Dr. Maurice Mensh, chairman of the D.C. board of police and fire surgeons, has retired following a board reorganization that abolished his $28,000-a-year post, Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson said yesterday.

An investigation by the City Council of possible abuses of the city's police and firemen retirement system also was announced yesterday by the Rev. Carlton Veazey, chairman of the Council's public safety committee.

Veazey said that a "preliminary investigation" would focus on the activities of the police and firemen's retirement and relief board and that he would know by the end of next week whether public hearings would be held.

Allegations by some policemen that other policemen fake and exaggerate injuries and diseases and use sick leave to "work up" cases for their appeparances before the retirment board were printed Sunday in The Washington Post.

The retirement board, which has final authority on police and fire retirements in the city, acts on evidence supplied principally by the board of surgeons.

James Murray, Wilson's civilian administrative services officer with the rank of deputy chief, said yesterday that Mensh's post was abolished for reasons of "efficiency and economy."

Murray said that Mensh's administrative duties would be handled by Frank R. Navratil, who has administered the police and fire clinic since last Nov. 1, and — in situations where medical expertise is required—by a rotating board of three of the 17 part-time doctors on the clinic's staff.

The police department took control of the clinic last November from the fire department and Murray said he began "a whole series of steps" to make it "the best, most modern operation we could."

Mensh said yesterday that although he could remain on the board as a regular doctor, he did not choose to. He added, "I feel a tremendous sentimental loss in the separation."

Veazey said yesterday that Robert Rogers, the City Council's assistant secretary, would conduct its preliminary investigation.

"Basically, I want to find out whether money that we so desperately need in the District is going to situations that don't merit it," Veazey said.

However, in a separate interview yesterday, Rogers said, "I think what I'm going to wind up with more or less is that corrective action is being taken by the police department."

He said that when he was a management analyst in the mayor's office in early 1968 he began a similar investigation of the police and firemen retirement system.

"When I started working on this thing and when I started snooping around, I was told to forget about it for a while," he said.

Rogers said yesterday that he didn't think an investiga-

tion of the retirement system "comes under the purview of the City Council — I have a feeling most of this is on the executive side."

Deputy Mayor Graham Watt and city Personnel Director John Eaton, who is the chairman of the police and firemen's retirement and relief board, yesterday declined to comment on the pending investigation.

The Post reported on Sunday that 2,546 of the 2,884 police and firemen on the city's retirement rolls March 1 were receiving disability pay, which is a higher rate than regular retirement pay.

Duty-related disability retirement pay (nearly all disabilities are duty-related under Washington's retirement laws) starts at two-thirds of a man's salary if he has been on the force five years, and is tax-free.

Regular retirement pay begins at 50 per cent of a man's basic salary after he has been on the force 20 years and is subject to federal income taxes.

Records show 11 policemen retired on a regular basis in the 31 months preceding Jan. 28, while more than 350 others retired on full disability pay.

Mensh was quoted in the article as saying that men exaggerate their ills "in many instances"—but he added, "There's no harm in a man trying to get what he can in the limits of the law."

THE WASHINGTON POST, August 28, 1970

D.C. Tax Evader Given Work-Release Sentence

By Maurine McLaughlin
Washington Post Staff Writer

Thoharis K. Theoharis, a taxi driver, was sentenced yesterday to 60 days in jail for refusal to pay D.C. income tax for 13 years. He is the first person in years to receive a jail term in a D.C. tax case.

Theoharis, about 40, pleaded guilty Aug. 19 of refusal to pay District income taxes for each of 13 years—from 1947 through 1949 and from 1956 through 1965.

The District government charges that Theoharis, who lives at 1615 Q St. NW, owes about $1,500 in back taxes for the entire period.

Yesterday Theoharis was "speechless," according to courtroom observers, when General Sessions Judge Fred L. McIntyre ordered him to serve 60 days. Bailiffs immediately led him from the courtroom to a lock-up.

Judge McIntyre imposed a 13-month sentence but suspended 11 months of it. He directed Theoharis to participate in a jail work-release program, which permits prisoners to hold jobs in the city during the day, to make restitution of the taxes. In addition, Theoharis was put on probation for 18 months.

District law provides that Theoharis could have received a maximum penalty of a $5,000 fine and one year in jail for each of the 13 years.

According to tax enforcement officials, Theoharis is the first person in years to be sent to jail for a tax violation. Generally persons convicted

of tax violations are given fines or suspended jail sentences.

Charges were brought against Theoharis in 1969, authorities said, after a computerized check of federal recordss howed that he had filed federal income tax returns during the 13 years that he had failed to file District returns.

The District maintains that the statute of limitations, which bars prosecution of persons for crimes committed in the distant past, does not take effect until the government acts to recover overdue taxes.

THE WASHINGTON POST, July 27, 1970

D.C. Tax Withholding Starts Saturday

By David R. Boldt
Washington Post Staff Writer

The District of Columbia tax collector is about to twist the screw a half turn or so tighter.

Starting Saturday, most employers here will start withholding taxes from Washington residents' paychecks under the new income tax rates enacted June 30 as part of the legislation that boosted the pay of D.C. teachers, police and firemen.

The new rates will increase the D.C. income tax bills of moderate- and high-income families from 20 per cent to nearly 33 per cent, but will make almost no difference in the taxes paid by low-income families.

Figures released in connection with the new tax show that D.C. residents now pay more in terms of four major tax areas — income, real estate, sales, and automotive—than Northern Virginians, though still not as much as suburban Marylanders. Until this year, city residents paid less of these taxes than any suburbanites.

The D.C. statisticians who prepared a chart showing relative tax burdens in the metropolitan area are reluctant to draw any sweeping conclusions from the figures.

No attempt has been made, for instance, to calculate how much individual families spend on a host of lesser taxes on liquor, tobacco, telephone and other utility bills, inheritances and others that, taken together, might show the comparisons.

The figures do point to one fact that most Washingtonians already know: It's getting more expensive to live in the city. And it is likely to get even more expensive. Proposals to increase District and gasoline and real estate taxes are in the legislative process.

The income tax increase, already law, will start nicking paychecks next week in most cases. For a family of four with a weekly income of $192 (equal to $10,000 a year), the amount withheld for D.C. income tax will rise from $4.09 to $5.33 weekly, an increase of $1.24 a week or about $64 a year.

Different accounting methods used by different employers could change the

figure by a few pennies.

An even deeper cut will come next April when wage earners will have to fork over the difference between the old and new tax rates for the period from last Jan. 1, the retroactive effective date of the tax, and Saturday, when withholding at the new rate starts.

The difference to be paid by moderate-income families will be lessened because the withholding rates generally are set up to take from weekly paychecks an amount that would total more than the amount that has to be paid in April.

The family with a $10,000 income is likely to have a 1970 tax bill about $10 larger than the amount deducted from its paychecks. If the new withholding tax had been in effect for the full year, they would normally expect a $26 refund.

For families with incomes of $15,000 and over, where the total withheld isn't enough to cover taxes, even in a normal year. This year, a family of four, with a $20,000 income, will be asked to come up with $100 or more to cover the difference.

A reverse situation will affect many low-income families. Their withholding may increase, even though their annual D.C. income tax may not. This is because many employers, especially when payrolls are done by computer, compute the D.C. income tax simply as a percentage of federal withholding.

The computers will be told, in the case of single taxpayers, to increase the D.C. withholding from 16 per cent to 22 per cent of the federal amount. If the hole in the payroll card indicates the worker is married, the whirring computer will boost the D.C. withholding percentage from 19 to 25 per cent of federal in the twinkling of a nanosecond.

Since the computer will do the same thing with the payroll account of poor breadwinners whose D.C. tax account will not be increased, a family with a $5,000 income, for example, might find its withholding almost double the likely tax obligation of $27. The difference would be refunded.

In general, D.C. taxes are more "progressive" than those in the suburbs, taking more from the rich and less from the poor. From a tax standpoint, the District of Columbia is still the best place for a family with an income of $5,000 or less to live.

The current top rate is 6 per cent on taxable income over $10,000, but the new top rate is 10 per cent on income over $25,000.

There may be some comfort in the fact that the tax increase will cover salary increases for certain city employees, so taxpayers know where their money is going.

The new law gives teachers, firemen and policemen pay increases averaging around 13 per cent. Starting pay for rookie policemen and firemen was raised to $8,500 from $8,000, and the pay for higher ranking policemen and firemen was boosted by proportionally larger increments.

The starting salary for teachers went to $7,800 from $7,000. Teachers with a master's degree would receive at least $8,580, compared with $7,700 previously.

In testimony before the House and Senate District Committees, spokesmen for the city government and for the unions involved said the salary increases were needed to keep Washington competitive with surrounding jurisdictions and comparable large cities.

But Washingtonians should brace themselves for some further incursions on their exchequers this year.

The city government is still short of money to pay for its fiscal 1971 budget, and is seeking increases in the property tax, the tax on gasoline, as well as a bigger federal payment.

The property tax boost, currently before the D.C. City Council, would raise the rate of $3.30 per $100 of assessed value from the present $3.10, a 6.4 per cent increase.

The gasoline tax increase, proposed by the city government and requiring the approval of Congress, would raise the tax on a gallon from 7 cents to 8 cents, making it cost a penny more than gasoline in Maryland and Virginia.

The reasons for the differences in tax burdens are complex factors that change in almost kaleidoscopic patterns. Beyond reflecting what different localities spend on schools, sewage facilities, police and fire protection, garbage disposal, record-keeping and a host of other services, taxes may be a factor of everything from the rate of growth of the locality to the extent of federal aid and commercial activity.

Relatively high rates in Prince George's County, for example, are partly accounted for by the mushrooming increase in its population, with resultant immediate demands for a vast new school building program and nearly every other kind of municipal facility.

D.C. government statisticians wonder if there really are many actual families that come out fiscally like the families in its charts.

For example, for their computing purposes, a family with a $10,000 income lives in a house they could sell for $25,000; it owns a car that cost them $2,639 (and it weighs, for those who may care, 3,488 pounds). They drive it 9,500 miles a year, using up 633 gallons of gas.

The chart's more affluent families have bigger houses and cars; those with lower income, smaller ones.

What to do, the statisticians ask, about the eccentrics with a $25,000 income who drives a battered old Volkswagen?

Nor does the chart take into account that a family in Prince George's County may spend a lower percentage on comparable housing than a family with the same income living in neighboring Montgomery County. In the chart, each family is assigned a house with a market value figured in ratio to its annual salary.

Though citing all the same caveats as with its metropolitan area comparisons, the D.C. government also compares the total of its major taxes with the load imposed by 21 other large cities.

Comparing families of four in each city, each with a $10,000 income, 11 of the 21 cities have higher tax burdens, including Milwaukee, Baltimore, Buffalo, Boston

Comparison of Taxes in D.C., Suburbs

COMPARATIVE ANNUAL TAX BURDEN
OF MAJOR TAXES FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR
—from figures compiled by the D.C. Dept. of Finance and Revenue.

Taxes	District of Columbia	Maryland****		Virginia				
		Montgomery	Prince Georges	Alexandria	Arlington	Falls Church	Fairfax City	Fairfax County
$5000 Income								
Income	$ 27*	$ 42	$ 44	$ 43	$ 43	$ 43	$ 43	$ 43
Real Estate	210**	245	270	194	164	181	219	180
Sales	99	74	74	103	103	103	103	103
Automobile	59***	44	44	77	77	77	77	77
Total	$ 395	$ 405	$ 432	$ 417	$ 387	$ 404	$ 442	$ 403
$7500 Income								
Income	$ 128	$ 188	$ 195	$ 106	$ 106	$ 106	$ 106	$ 106
Real Estate	315	368	405	291	246	272	328	270
Sales	125	92	92	125	125	125	125	125
Automobile	97	65	65	106	106	106	106	106
Total	$ 665	$ 713	$ 757	$ 628	$ 583	$ 609	$ 665	$ 607
$10,000 Income								
Income	$ 250	$ 370	$ 382	$ 215	$ 215	$ 215	$ 215	$ 215
Real Estate	420	490	540	388	328	362	438	360
Sales	152	96	96	154	154	154	154	154
Automobile	97	65	65	106	106	106	106	106
Total	$ 919	$1021	$1083	$ 863	$ 803	$ 837	$ 913	$ 835
$15,000 Income								
Income	$ 492	$ 660	$ 682	$ 415	$ 415	$ 415	$ 415	$ 415
Real Estate	630	735	810	581	491	544	656	540
Sales	200	126	126	196	196	196	196	196
Automobile	111	86	86	163	163	163	163	163
Total	$1433	$1607	$1704	$1355	$1265	$1318	$1430	$1314
$20,000 Income								
Income	$ 810	$ 986	$1020	$ 640	$ 640	$ 640	$ 640	$ 640
Real Estate	672	784	864	620	524	580	700	576
Sales	237	185	185	226	226	226	226	226
Automobile	111	86	86	163	163	163	163	163
Total	$1830	$2041	$2155	$1649	$1553	$1609	$1729	$1605
$25,000 Income								
Income	$1162	$1312	$1358	$ 865	$ 865	$ 865	$ 865	$ 865
Real Estate	840	980	1080	775	655	725	875	720
Sales	255	204	204	249	249	249	249	249
Automobile	111	86	86	163	163	163	163	163
Total	$2368	$2582	$2728	$2052	$1932	$2002	$2152	$1997

*Reflects $2 per exemption sales tax credit provided for low income taxpayers in the 1969 D.C. Revenue Act.

**Based on present rate of $3.10 of assessed value.
A proposed 6.4 per cent increase to $3.30 is before the city council.

***Uses the current D.C. gasoline tax rate. An increase from 7 to 8 cents a gallon has been proposed to Congress by the city government.

****Doesn't reflect additional property tax levies made by many incorporated areas within the counties.

INCOME TAX—For incomes of $10,000 and less, the standard deduction is used. For incomes over $10,000 a 15 per cent itemized deduction is assumed.

REAL ESTATE TAX—For purposes of the chart, the following assumption was made:

Income Level	Current Market Value of House
$5000	$12,500
$7500	$18,750
$10,000	$25,000
$15,000	$37,500
$20,000	$40,000
$25,000	$50,000

In determining the tax, assessment rates were adjusted to reflect differing ratios of assessed to market value in the different areas, based on 1968 studies. No attempt was made to indicate differing costs of housing from locality to locality.

SALES TAX—Based on Internal Revenue Service acceptable average sales tax deductions.

AUTOMOBILE—Includes gasoline tax, registration and drivers license fees, inspection charge, and, in Virginia, applicable personal property tax. Estimates on use of car and size are based on U.S. Department of Transportation pamphlet "Road User and Property Taxes on Selected Moter Vehicles 1968." In each case, families are assumed to have one car. (No effort has been made to reflect the Virginia personal property tax as it applies to boats, planes, horses, and similar items.) To illustrate how the figures were arrived at, a family earning $7500 or $10,000 is assumed to have a medium-weight car they paid $2640 for, and which they drive 9500 miles a year, using up 633 gallons of gas.

and Chicago. Nine cities, including Dallas, Detroit, Cincinnati and Cleveland, have lower major tax burdens.

Higher income families here compare less favorably. Eight cities have families with $25,000 incomes. On the other hand, 15 of the 21 cities take a bigger tax bite from $5,000-income families.

Washington continues to offer one distinct, if perhaps dubious, tax advantage over the suburbs—its lower cigarette tax. And, in the case of liquor, curiously enough, the city often offers price advantages although it has no tax advantage.

Washington cigarette smokers, for example, pay between 2 and 3½ cents less tax per pack than residents of Maryland and Virginia. And although the differential used to be even wider, only three other states have a tobacco tax lower than the District's 4 cents for a pack of 20 cigarettes.

The city's distinction in this regard is widely credited to the influence of Rep. John L. McMillan (D-S.C.), chairman of the House District Committee, who comes from the tobacco-growing lands of South Carolina, including Marlboro County.

But taxes don't always have a direct effect on prices. Few people realize that the tax on liquor in Washington is 33 per cent higher than that in Maryland ($1.50 a gallon in Maryland vs. $2 a gallon in the District).

The reason few people realize it is that many D.C. liquor outlets continue to undersell Maryland competitors because of the large volume of business they built up when Washington did enjoy a tax advantage.

Another example of how taxes don't always have an exact effect on prices was shown several years ago when local taverns raised the price of a glass of beer by 5 cents after a tax increase on that beverage was approved.

City officials say the tax boost increased the cost of a glass of beer only by a fraction of a cent.

Some people are happy to see the District's taxes on liquor and cigarettes more even with those of the surrounding areas. Among those gladdened by the trend are the liquor and tobacco control officials who had the job of keeping the lower cost D.C. beverages and cigarettes from being bootlegged into their territory.

Truckloads of cigarettes used to flow illegally from the District into Maryland, officials there recall. Now most of the illegal cigarettes come from North Carolina, which has a 2-cent a pack tax.

Gilbett H. McQuay, chief of the alcoholic beverage division of the Maryland treasurer's office, says his men still watch for an occasional Christmas party host

COMPARISON OF OLD AND NEW D.C. INCOME TAXES FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR

Income	Annual Tax Old Rate	New Rate
$ 5,000*	$ 27	$ 27
$ 7,500	110	128
$10,000	210	250
$15,000	398	492
$20,000	650	810
$25,000	905	1,162

*Reflects the $2 per exemption sales tax credit for low income families enacted as part of the 1969 D.C. Revenue Act. (Note—tax computation assumes standard deduction on incomes of $10,000 or less, and a 15 per cent itemized deduction on incomes over $10,000.)

COMPARISON OF OLD AND NEW D.C. INCOME TAX RATES FOR AN INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYER

Income	Annual Tax Old Rate	New Rate
$ 5,000*	$ 98	$ 113
$ 7,500	198	235
$10,000	310	370
$15,000	515	*633
$20,000	770	970
$25,000	1,025	1,343

*Reflects $2 per exemption sales tax credit allowed by 1969 D.C. Revenue Act. (Note—for incomes of $10,000 and under, a standard exemption is assumed; for incomes over $10,000, a 15 per cent itemized deduction is assumed.)

who will go to the trouble of trying to spirit some spirits out of Washington. (Maryland law restricts citizens to bringing in only two quarts of out-of-state liquor a month.)

But McQuay thinks the number of people caught last year was probably "less than a dozen," and many fewer, for instance, than five years ago.

THE WASHINGTON POST, December 11, 1970

Study Holds Tax Burden Lower Here

By Richard E. Prince
Washington Post Staff Writer

District residents who earn less than $15,000 a year are taxed less than residents of Baltimore, Milwaukee, Boston, San Francisco, New York and a number of other large U.S. cities, a new D.C. government survey showed yesterday.

The study found that Washington residents who earn more than $15,000, however, pay more taxes than many similar wage earners in the 25 largest cities.

The figures come during a financial crisis in the city when expenditures are increasing between 16 to 20 per cent a year while the tax base is growing only at 5 to 6 per cent a year.

At the same time, congressional budget-watchers have contended the city is near the end of its taxing ability. House District Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D-S.C.) said this week in a speech that Washington "can't tax much more" and "I do not intend to place any more taxes on the national capital."

The city is preparing its budget for the fiscal year beginning next July 1, but officials so far have refused to say whether they will ask for new taxes.

The city survey showed that Washington ranks 15th among the 25 cities in the tax burden borne by a family of four earning $10,000, in which the wife does not work.

A Washington resident earning $10,000 pays 8.2 per cent of his income in taxes, according to the survey. In Milwaukee, a person with that income pays 15.9 per cent; in Baltimore, 13.9 per cent; Boston, 13.4 per cent; Pittsburgh, 11.4 per cent; Philadelphia, 10.8 per cent; Indianapolis, 10.5 per cent and New York 10.3 per

In Houston, however, he pays 4 per cent, in Dallas, 4.2 per cent; in New Orleans 5.5 per cent; in Seattle, 5.6 per cent, and in Jacksonville, 6.1 per cent.

Locally, according to the city's department of finance and revenue, Washington taxes are still lower than in suburban Maryland, but higher than in suburban Virginia.

A family of four earning $10,000 today pays $821 in the District, $991 in Montgomery County, $1,401 in Prince George's, $757 in Alexandria, $697 in Arlington, $729 in Falls Church, $807 in Fairfax and $732 in Fairfax County.

The taxes compared are in-

come, sales and property. Washington residents pay 4 cents on the dollar in sales taxes, and $3.10 per $100 of assessed valuation in property taxes—although when figured at market value rather than book value, the figure is actually $1.68 per $100.

The city's graduated income tax takes one-half of 1 per cent of the income of a family making $5,000; 2.5 per cent of one making $10,000, and 4.6 per cent of one making $25,000.

Economist Daniel E. Lucas, who prepared the study, said the survey showed that Washington had a "progressive" tax structure, in that lower-income families pay a lower percentage of their incomes than upper-income families. This is not the case in cities such as Columbus, Seattle, New Orleans or Dallas, he said.

He said there were several reasons for the varying tax burdens in the different cities. Large businesses in Texas, and New Orleans offset the need to tax heavily private incomes there, he said, while in tourist centers like Washington and Jacksonville, sales taxes mainly levied on nonresidents help diminish the local tax burden.

In Southern and Western cities, pay demands, and therefore the need for city revenue, are lower, he said.

In Washington, the latest figures show that 54.9 per cent of the land is tax-exempt, a percentage that is increasing. (It was 43.1 per cent in 1935, and 51.7 per cent in 1951.) The 54.9 per cent figure represents land owned by the federal (43.3 per cent) and city (4.4) governments, and land held by nonprofit institutions.

To compensate for this absence of taxable property, the federal government gives the District an annual payment, which in the year ending last July 1 was $108.2 million. The city in that year took in revenues of $641.7 million.

THE EVENING STAR, December 2, 1970

Dentist Acquitted In D.C. Tax Case

By DUNCAN SPENCER
Star Staff Writer

A prominent dentist charged with willful refusal to file D.C. income tax returns for four years in a row was acquitted yesterday by General Sessions Court Judge Mary Barlow.

Dr. John A. O'Keefe, 62, of 1660 Foxhall Road NW, a former president of the D.C. Dental Association, told Judge Barlow he has "a definite dislike for anything that has anything to do

with business," and that was the reason he filed no returns from 1962 to 1965.

In practice here since 1934, O'Keefe is a guest lecturer at Georgetown University School of Dentistry.

Judge Barlow, whose husband is dentist Lawrence Smallwood, said after the trial that her husband also is a member of the dental association, and that she "may have" met O'Keefe socially, but denied she should have been excused from judging the case.

Paid $4,013

O'Keefe embraced his tearful wife after the all-day trial. He paid $4,013 in taxes, penalties and interest last April, 15 months after the corporation counsel's office promised prosecution if returns on his income of more than $40,000 a year were not paid, according to evidence submitted at the trial.

Prosecuting attorney Richard Amato had told the court, "It is hard for me to imagine a clearer case of willful refusal."

Amato said O'Keefe had been approached by a high official of the District's revenue office nine times between February and October of 1967, including two personal visits, but that each time O'Keefe had promised to file returns and pay the tax.

Must Prove Willful Intent

The penalty for willful refusal to file returns here is a fine of up to $5,000 and up to one year's imprisonment, but a spokesman for the corporation counsel's office said it has been unable to stop the practice of many taxpayers of paying only if they please.

The problem, according to lawyers who heard yesterday's tax case, is that the government must prove willful intent — not just negligence — and the D.C. tax statute, unlike its federal courterpart, does not define when taxes must be paid.

The implications of the case are that taxpayers here can delay payment of their D.C. income tax until the courts bring action without fear of criminal penalties if they are willing to pay the monetary penalties and interest. In the O'Keefe case, this amounted to more than 50 percent of the $4,013 finally paid.

"There's no way in the world to prove willfulness unless someone stands on a corner and shouts 'I'm willfully refusing,'" one lawyer said after the case.

Richard A. Broaddus, D.C. tax auditor, testified he made the repeated contacts with O'Keefe and was told each time that the dentist would file the returns and pay as soon as he received a copy of his Form 1040 from the Internal Revenue Service. But he said that over a period of 10 months in 1967, while he continued to call O'Keefe, no returns appeared.

Explains View

The dentist told the court he had no experience in business and made no investments. He said he placed business "in the same category as gambling — all my life I have avoided any such thing." But he admitted knowledge that the tax was due.

"I knew I should do this and I intended to," he said.

Marc Wagshal, an assistant in the corporation counsel's office, testified that O'Keefe and representatives of the District's revenue office met in November 1968 at the Court of General Sessions and O'Keefe again assured the tax men the returns would be made.

Wagshal testified he told O'Keefe that prosecution would come but the dentist did not file and pay until 15 months later when prosecution had actually begun, he said.

Defense lawyer James Reilly said his client's profession in life was "to remedy the ills of mankind," and not to attend to complex business matters for which he had no training.

Judge Barlow, in her acquittal decision, said there was gross negligence exhibited in O'Keefe's handling of his affairs, but no specific criminal intent.

"I don't think any willful intent has been shown," she said.

THE WASHINGTON POST, March 17, 1971

Council Votes Fancy Garb For Police

Washington's police department won approval last night to dress up its uniforms with gold braid, stripes and shoulder patches.

The City Council voted preliminary approval of police plans to spend $265,000 for the uniform changes, which Police Chief Jerry Wilson has been urging since he became chief in July, 1969.

The Council proceeded with plans to stop construction of a city incinerator now under construction in Northeast Washington. In a preliminary vote, the Council agreed to adopt air pollution standards for incinerators that Deputy Mayor Graham W. Watt said the new incinerator "probably cannot meet . . . regardless of modifications."

The Council also voted to require all new dwelling units and restaurants and dwellings undergoing substantial plumbing renovation to install garbage disposals within two years.

It voted to charge private trash collectors using city dumps $5 a ton, instead of letting them use the facilities free of charge. The proposal, designed to raise $2 million, is beyond the Council's powers, Watt said.

All these measures must be enacted again by the Council without change to take effect.

The Council also decided against allocating $500,000 in the city's proposed budget for next year for a new "prosecutorial division" in the city legal office.

The Council voted instead to give the money to the office's present law enforcement division to hire more lawyers.

THE WASHINGTON POST, December 15, 1970

Financial Crisis

D. C. Police Denied Gold Braid, Stripes

By Richard E. Prince

Washington Post Staff Writer

Washington's police uniforms will remain "rather drab and typical in appearance," as Police Chief Jerry Wilson has described them, because of the city's financial crisis.

The police department's proposal to adorn them with braid, stripes and shoulder patches, at a cost to the city of $200,000, was scrapped last week by Deputy Mayor Graham H. Watt.

According to Comer S. Coppie, D.C. budget officer, the police department may have a $3.3 million deficit this year, largely because of heavy use of police overtime.

"The city's budgetary situation," said Watt, "is such that this is not an appropriate time for the expenditure of additional gunds on the uniforms." He said he would resubmit the item "as soon as practicable."

Watt made his decision known in a letter dated last Friday to City Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn Jr. The Council, which by law approves police uniforms, has had the matter pending since June 11.

The decision apparently was made without Chief Wilson's knowledge. On Sunday, Wilson told a reporter he thought there was no urgency for Council approval of the uniforms, and said, "As far as I know, it's still before the City Council."

The uniform change has been a pet project of Wilson since he became chief in July, 1969. He asked the Council to approve the changes because his men needed "community respect and cooperation" and "a more distinctive appearance in the community."

He said the city's police uniforms had not changed in 40 years and that metropolitan police were becoming "rather drab" compared with the other police, security, and private guard forces around town.

Wilson's proposal would have added to the policemen's uniforms a 1½-inch blue stripe with a gold border on the lower sleeves of the jacket, a similar stripe down the sides of the trousers, a shoulder patch reading "metropolitan police department," and gold braid on the cap.

The color of the shirts would be changed from gray to blue, and a Sam Browne belt to hold 14 pounds of police equipment was to be an optional addition to the uniform.

THE WASHINGTON POST, October 7, 1970

Drab D.C. Police Eye $600,000 for Dress

Washington Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson, declaring that metropolitan police uniforms are "rather drab and typical in appearance," has asked for permission to spend nearly $600,000 to adorn them with braid, stripes and a new belt.

The D.C. City Council's public safety committee yesterday recommended that the Council approve the changes.

A pet project of Wilson since he became chief in July, 1969, the proposed uniforms would have a 1½-inch blue stripe with a gold border on the lower sleeves of the policeman's jacket, a similar stripe down the sides of the trousers, a shoulder patch reading "metropolitan police department," and gold braid on the policeman's cap.

A "Sam Browne" belt would be worn to hold the 14 pounds of equipment—revolver, chemical Mace, parking ticket pouch, holster and handcuffs—that each policeman carries.

Wilson, in asking for the

changes, cited the need for "community respect and cooperation," and the need for "a more distinctive appearance in the community," for his men. He said the city's police uniforms had not changed in 40 years.

Money for the new outfit would come out of the police department's existing budget. The cost is estimated at $593,000.

The changes, if approved, are expected to take place next spring. Carlton W. Veazey, chairman of the public safety committee, said he would try to bring the matter up for a preliminary vote at the City Council's Oct. 20 session.

Under the reorganization act that created the Council in 1967, the Council prescribes the uniforms to be worn by metropolitan police.

THE WASHINGTON POST, November 9, 1970

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3 Policemen Take Orient Field Trip

By Alfred E. Lewis
Washington Post Staff Writer

Three metropolitan policemen are in the Orient studying riot control techniques of Tokyo and Hong Kong.

Deputy Chief Theodore Zanders, recently named head of the special operations division, and two of his aides, Lt. Maurice T. Turner and Lt. Robert L. Zink, left Washington Saturday.

They are keeping a promise Mayor Walter E. Washington made during his trip around the world last summer. Mayor Washington was reminded by the mayor and police chief of Tokyo that four of their top-level policemen had studied riot-control methods here not long ago with an agreement that the visit would be reciprocated.

Washington police officials, who note that police in various parts of Japan have had to cope with vast numbers of rioting students, said the trip of the three Washington policemen is being financed with regular police department funds.

In announcing the trip, they also reported that the civil disturbance unit of the SOD is acquiring three helicopters and is training 10 men as pilots and 10 otthers as observers for use in curbing possible future demonstrations.

The idea of using helicopters was conceived while Zanders was head of the department's planning and operations division.

THE GEORGETOWN SPECTATOR, March 18, 1971

Shortage of Men Means Sub-premium Fire Protection

"Premium taxes to the District and getting sub-premium fire protection...."

This is the gist of a letter from un-named firefighters assigned to the Dent Place fire station in Georgetown to James P. Timony, president of the Glover Park Citizens Assn.

"Premium taxes to the District and getting sub-premium fire protection...."

This is the gist of a letter from un-named firefighters assigned to the Dent Place fire station in Georgetown to James P. Timony, president of the Glover Park Citizens Assn.

POINTING OUT that they were gratified to read in a recent issue of the GPCA Newsletter that some of the citizens of the Georgetown area "have become concerned about the fire protection they are receiving," the firefighters stress that for "quite some time" they have been undermanned on a daily basis "and there are many occasions in which we are two men under our normal operating strength."

Asked about the situation as noted in the letter, Lt. Ollie M. Willoughby, a shift supervisor at the Dent Place fire station in Georgetown, admitted that the station's Truck Company had been un-manned last Sunday evening because of a shortage of men.

THE ENTIRE city-wide Fire Department is 78 men short of its recommended number of personnel, Lt. Willoughby told the Georgetown Spectator, and on top of this, the Department's budget was cut by 10 percent for the current year.

When the Truck Company (what the layman calls the "hook and ladder") is not in service at the Dent Place station, Lt. Willoughby said, no aerial ladder is available from that point west to the District Line.

"A Truck Company has to come from the 4300 block of Wisconsin Ave. N.W. or from the station at 23rd and M Sts. N.W.," the lieutenant added.

NORMALLY, the Dent Place fire station has 11 men on duty, with six men assigned to the Truck Company and five men to Engine Company No. 5 (wagon and pumper).

On March 13, Lt. Willoughby also notes, the station's Engine Company was shut down and six men were assigned to the Truck Company.

In addition to the undermanning at the Dent Place station, the letter from the firefighters points out that the equipment there is outdated.

The station's 1953 aerial ladder (Truck Company) was replaced just last Friday with a 1955 model which, as the letter observes, "has been in an active area of the city and has had a lot of hard miles on it."

HOW LONG will it be before this one is in the same condition as the former truck, the letter questions.

The letter, which was unsigned, in the words of the writer or writers "because of a tendency of the Fire Department to frown on criticism by its members," goes on to emphasize that the Dent Place firehouse is responsible for the protection or life and property of, "to name a few, the Cafritz home, Rockefeller estate, the home of Mr. Lloyd Kreeger, plus many more people who are paying premium taxes to the District and are getting sub-premium fire protection."

THE WASHINGTON POST, March 25, 1971

Black Fireman Discloses Transfer Attempt

By Eugene L. Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

A D.C. fire captain tried unsuccessfully last week to have the president of a black firemen's group transferred out of his Northeast Washington fire company and ordered him not to speak to the press, the fireman said yesterday.

The black fireman, Rayfield Alfred, president of the Progressive Firemen's Association, which represents about half of the department's 300 black firemen, has frequently charged the department with discrimination against blacks.

Alfred's captain, Wendell L. Shingler, also contends that Alfred was the source of charges that their engine company, No. 30 near East Capitol and 50th Streets NE., has failed to respond to at least six trash fire alarms because of stonings sustained by the unit while fighting trash fires.

The last reported failure to respond, which was investigated by the city, led to the transfer of Lt. Dennis L. Boatman, a white fireman with engine company 30, to another unit. A trial board hearing that had been scheduled for Boatman has been postponed indefinitely, Acting Fire Chief Loyde N. Balcom said yesterday.

Alfred made the allegations about Shingles yesterday at a City Council hearing on alleged job discrimination in the city government and later gave reporters a series of memoranda written by Shingler requesting Alfred's transfer.

Shingler wrote in the memoranda that Alfred's work record was satisfactory but added, "I feel that as long as he remains here, his safety and the safety of my men will be in jeopardy."

Publicity of the charges that the engine company had failed to respond to some alarms, Shingler claimed, led to increase attacks on the company by stone-throwing youths in the neighborhood.

"How much longer will the men in this company have to suffer through these attacks, partly caused by this man and his private war against the . . . (fire) department'0" Shingler wrote.

Morale in the engine company's Far Northeast firehouse "has been falling at a rapid rate," Shingler wrote, and "hit a new low" when Alfred led 30 other black firemen in picketing the District Building March 9.

Shingler also objected to a poster printed by Alfred's group that urged the hiring of a black fire chief to fill that now vacant post.

Shingler's transfer request was joined in by his superior, William Q. Stickley, 8th battlion fire chief, the memoranda showed, but was opposed by Deputy Fire Chief Doyle E. Harpster.

Sidney C. Morey, assistant fire chief for operations, finally turned the transfer down and agreed with Harpster that any order to silence Alfred would "at the very least deprive (him) of his constitutional guarantee of free speech."

THE WASHINGTON POST, March 9, 1971

Shutdowns Of Fire Units To Continue

By Donald E. Graham
Washington Post Staff Writer

The D.C. fire department will continue to relieve some companies from single tours of duty because of a continuing shortage of fire fighters, city officials said yesterday.

They blamed the shortage on the District's budget problems. Acting Fire Chief Loyde N. Balcom said shutting down companies is safer and more efficient than operating understrength units, as the city has been doing.

Deputy Mayor Graham Watt said that putting two companies out of service Sunday night and two others during the day yesterday was "not a significant reduction in the level of fire protection." There are 32 engine companies, 17 hook-and-ladder units, three rescue squads and a fireboat in the city.

The number of companies shut down will vary from day to day, officials added. None were shut down last night and none were expected to be today.

Captain Joseph R. Granados, president of Local 36, International Association of Fire Fighters, which bargains for the city's firemen, agreed that the closings were "the lesser of two evils." But he blamed poor fire department budget presentations for the continuing manpower shortage.

"If this city thinks it is getting anything approaching adequate fire protection when we're running as many as 40 men short on a shift, it's out of its cotton-picking mind," he said.

Granados pointed to fire department statistics that show that fire losses in Washington were up 92.2 per cent in the first seven months of fiscal 1971 over the same months (July to January) in fiscal 1970.

The District suffered $5.9 million fire losses for the first seven months of fiscal 1971. The losses for the same period in fiscal 1970 were $3.1 million. In all of fiscal 1970, fire losses here totaled $5.4 million.

"We think there's a relationship" between the shortage of firemen and increased fire losses, Granados said.

Balcom said, however, "there's no way of measuring" whether the increases in fire losses resulted from the shortage.

Balcom said the fire department is 90 men under its authorized strength of 1,533, and the fire fighting division is 54 men short of the1,364 men it is authorized. The department cannot fill its authorizations with money now available and training programs have already been cut back to keep men on the trucks, Balcom said.

The proposed fiscal 1972 budget would bring the department to full strength, but that budget must still be approved by Congress.

One company will be put out of service for every five or six men under strength each shift in the city, Balcom said. The chief said he will end all training programs and adjustzzz ing programs and adjust leave

schedules to try to keep more than three companies from closing down at once. No fire house will be closed, he said, because only companies that share stations with other units will shut down.

Until Sunday, Balcom said, the fire department chose to let many of its companies work at less than full strength rather than shut any company down.

Five men are normally assigned to an engine (pumper) company, and six to a truck (hook-and-ladder) unit.

Under the system in effect until Sunday, Balcom said, each of the 17 truck companies was permitted to run one man under strength. If the shift was short more than 17 men, some engine companies also were permitted to operate as many as two men under strength.

Balcom said he was not aware that any company had operated two men under strenght.

The truck company's 45-foot ladder, the chief said, takes six men to put up. "If there are only five men on the truck; if they're big, strong men, with a little luck they might get it up. If not, they might borrow a man from the engine crew. If the engine crew's short-handed, they're in for trouble."

Balcom downrated the importance of putting companies out of service. "We do it all the time" for training, he said. During the daytime, three companies are normally placed out of service for training. If there is a fire in their assigned area, other companies cover it for them.

Chief Balcom stressed that if a sizable fire breaks out, four engine and two truck companies from several locations are normally dispatched.

Rayfield Alfred, head of the largely black Progressive Firemen's Association, said the department should have reassigned men from the training school and fire prevention division rather than shut down companies.

Granados said he thought it might be necessary to close down more than three companies at one time because of the manpower shortage and clauses in the contract between local 36 and the city. that was signed Jan. 6.

The contract, he said, calls for each company to be manned by a specific number of fire fighters.

If the department cannot come up with more men by cutting vacations or training time after consulting the union, he said, he expects more companies to be put out of service.

Balcom agreed that more than three companies might have to go out of service "if the situation got worse and other means did not provide the manpower."

Both men agreed that the new system would be tested this summer when vacation scheduled call for more men to be off. Granados said his union's records show that 50 of 62 shifts were more than 17 men under strength last August.

The Rev. Carlton W. Veazey, chairman of the City Council's Public Safety Committee, was not informed in advance about the decision to shut down companies and said he was "shocked" to see the plan put into action.

He criticized the timing of the move. "This kind of thing has to have public understanding," he said. Citing newspaper stories last week about a company that failed to respond to an alarm in a largely black area, he said, "When they hit the black community

and close a fire house, people aren't going to ask why, they're going to connect it with what happened last week."

The fire department has a Class I rating, the highest possible, from insurance associations. Balcom said the cutbacks might affect that rating.

THE WASHINGTON POST, November 16, 1970

2,315 on Bond Fail To Show for Trial

By Maurine McLaughlin
Washington Post Staff Writer

More than 2,300 defendants free on bond have failed to show up for their trials at the D.C. Court of General Sessions since Jan. 1.

Although all of these defendants are technically liable for additional prosecution as a result of their failure to appear, the vast majority will probably never be penalized, court sources say.

As a general rule, when a defendant does not appear in court a judge issues a bench warrant for his arrest. But warrants frequently are not served and even when they are, little action is taken against violators, according to court records.

Statistics furnished by Chief Judge Harold H. Greene show that 2,315 bench warrants were issued between Jan. 1 and Nov. 10 of this year.

Of these, 350 were quashed (withdrawn) when the defendant was arrested and 452 were quashed because the defendant appeared later and gave an explanation for his absence. But 1,513 still are outstanding.

Of the 350 arrested, only 80 were charged with bond violations by the U. S. attorney's office, even though a crackdown on violators was announced last July. Subsequently, charges were dropped against 34, leaving only 46 actually brought to trial for violations of their release on bond.

The number of absent defendants does not represent a statistically high percentage, about 5 per cent of the total number of some 48,000 defendants handled in General Sessions annually, according to Judge Greene. It does serve, however, to clog the crowded court calendar and to frustrate judges.

On Nov. 5, for example, Judge Charles W. Halleck expressed indignation when 10 out of 73 criminal cases scheduled before him were canceled because defendants did not appear.

Although he issued bench warrants in each case, the judge said his action was fruitless. "The warrants don't make any difference—they'll probably never get served and the defendant never will have to come to court," he complained.

One reason, according to court employees, is that police make only limited efforts to serve bench warrants. They try for 10 days to locate the defendant and then return the warrant to their central records division.

Sometimes it still may be served if the defendant is arrested on another charge and a computer check shows the warrant outstanding against

him. But often the warrant remains on file indefinitely with no action taken on it.

Court records do not show how many of the 2,315 bond violators under the Bail Reform Act were freed on personal bond — a form of release in which a person gives his word to return but does not have to post any money—and how many are free on forms of money bond.

2.3% Missing Rate

Bruce Beaudin, director of the D.C. Bail Agency, which administers personal bond, says that only 332 of 6,918 defendants in both General Sessions and U.S. District Court "directly under the supervision of this agency" failed to appear. This represents a 2.3 per cent rate of missing defendants.

According to Beaudin, the court clerk's office at General Sessions has been lax in informing the agency of the release of defendants on money bond so the agency can make sure that they are notified when to appear in court.

He cites the case of Terry Trice, 18, of 329 E St. SE, as an example of the problem of informing defendants of when to show up for trial.

Trice was arrested Sept. 17 on a petty larceny charge. He was released on personal bond and told to report to court on Nov. 5.

Subsequently, he was arrested on Oct. 10 on charges of simple assault and petty larceny and again released on personal bond with instructions to reappear Nov. 20.

On Oct. 17, he was arrested a third time, on a charge of petty larceny and released on a $300 cash bond. This time his trial date was set for Nov. 3.

Ran Out of Forms

On that date, however, Trice failed to appear. Judge Halleck asked the bail agency to inquire into his absence, and issued a bench warrant for his arrest.

A telephone call to Trice's home established that his mother thought he was due in court on Nov. 5—not Nov. 3—because she had received an official form from the agency notifying the family of this trial date. He subsequently came to court and the warrant was withdrawn.

"The bail agency hadn't notified him to be here Nov. 3 because the clerk's office hadn't sent us notice of his release on money bond," Beaudin said. "They ran out of the right forms to notify us on for a while but I think they have them now."

Such mixups are common at General Sessions, court sources say. Of the 452 warrants quashed because the defendant could explain his absence, many involved cases of defendants who said they did not understand when to appear or were at General Sessions but "sitting in the wrong courtroom" when their case was called.

The problem of absent defendants is seen, court sources say, as more of an annoyance to the judicial system than as a danger to the community.

"Anyone who the police really want to find to serve, they find," said a source close to the U.S. attorney's office. "The cases that aren't tried because the defendants don't show up often are weak cases anyway — neighborhood disputes, domestic disputes."

The source also noted that the small number of prosecutions of bond violators stems

from the difficulty of proving that defendants actually had been notified of when to report for trial.

When cases are repeatedly postponed, he said, court records do not show whether defendants are notified of reappearance dates.

Persons found guilty of violating the Bail Reform Act may be fined up to $1,000 and sentenced to one year in jail. Of the 46 cases prosecuted so far, some defendants have been given jail time but few, if any, have received the maximum.

THE WASHINGTON POST, March 25, 1971

7 Prisoners Escape From Court Lockup

By E. J. Bachinski
and Alex Ward
Washington Post Staff Writers

Seven prisoners escaped from the basement cell block of the D.C. Superior Court late yesterday afternoon after removing a metal plate covering a hole in the wall and climbing through an excavation apparently related to subway construction, police said.

All seven were still at large late last night.

The men, who included an 18-year-old confessed rapist who was one of the first persons ordered held under preventive detention provisions of the D.C. crime act, had all appeared in court yesterday and were in the cell block awaiting a 6 p.m. bus that would carry them back to D.C. jail.

Metropolitan police investigators said the break from the building at 5th and E Streets NW apparently occurred sometime after 4 p.m. It was not discovered until the bus arrived.

The escapees and their charges were listed by police as:

Joseph Lee Gerald, 18, of 633 C St. NE, charged with rape; George C. Allen, 20, of 1654 Hobart St., NW, charged with assault on a policeman; Jerry Ballard, 22, of 519 M St. NE, charged with robbery; Larry B. Cunningham, 21, of 1109 Capitol View Dr., Landover, charged with unauthorized use of a vehicle; John E. Adams, 28, of 700 12th St. SE, charged with carrying a deadly weapon; Ronald Johnson, 20, of 1019 8th St. NE, charged with petty larceny and violation of the dangerous drug act, and Theodore A. Hamilton, 25, of 1301 Rhode Island Ave. NW, charged with robbery.

Earlier yesterday, Gerald had been ordered held in preventive detention by Superior Court Judge Alfred Burka. It was expected that American Civil Liberties Union lawyers would challenge the legality of preventive detention on his behalf.

Spokesmen at the District U.S. marshal's office, which is responsible for security in the court, refused to comment on the break.

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However, police investigators gave the following account:

The seven, who were in the cell block with 18 other prisoners, removed a metal plate that covered a hole in the wall in one corner of the 15-by-25-foot cell and climbed into a 2-foot-wide crawl space adjoining it.

From there, they worked their way to another crawl space that runs over the ceiling of the cell and then out of a hole in the rear of the building facing F Street.

Yesterday's escape was the second major jail break in the city in the last six months. On Nov. 1 last year, six inmates of D.C. jail scaled a fence while playing touch football on the jail grounds. All were subsequently recaptured.

THE WASHINGTON POST, July 28, 1970

New Crime Bill May Hurt Agency

By Peter Osnos
By a Washington Post Staff Writer

The Legal Aid Agency and the D.C. Bail Agency, which only a few years ago were experimental programs, emerge as major forces in local criminal justice as a result of the just passed D.C. crime bill.

Officials at the bail agency, however, are concerned that their own effectiveness may be threatened by a little noticed provision of the bill that, in effect, opens their files to prosecutors.

Data obtained from persons at the time of arrest, which is supposed to be used confidentially to aid judges in setting bond, may now be used to impeach the defendant if he testifies at his own trial and could form the basis for perjury charges.

Bruce Beaudin, director of the bail agency, said the provision raises a number of problems. "Suppose people refuse to talk to us without a lawyer?" he asked yesterday. "What about the right against self-incrimination?"

Beaudin opposed this section of the crime bill in testimony before the House. But he is pleased by the rest of the bail agency section of the measure, which enlarges his agency's responsibilities and empowers it to supervise persons released to await trial.

For the first time, an enlarged bail agency staff will be able to keep track of whether those on release are meeting conditions of bail. The agency also will assist them in getting employment or medical and social services.

While officials of the bail agency seem wary about the future, the leadership of the Legal Aid Agency seems decidedly optimistic. "This bill is a model of how a (public) defender service should operate," said Barbara Bowmen, director of legal aid.

The Legal Aid agency, which began in 1960 as a pilot project with four lawyers, will now represent up to 60 per cent of the indigents in criminal cases and supervise the handling of the balance of cases by private lawyers.

Renamed the Public De-

fender Service, the agency should have a total of 50 lawyers and 21 investigators by July 1, 1971.

Mrs. Bowman expects it to grow to a maximum of 65 to 70 lawyers.

A separate staff will maintain supevision over cases taken by private lawyers and will provide them with research assistants. These investigators are former policemen and night law students.

While other cities have full-blown public defender agencies, Washington's is unusual becausec of the role private lawyers will play.

In New York and other cities, public defenders represent all indigents in criminal cases. Washington's balance between private and government legal aid apparently is unique.

Mrs. Bowman said that computerized records will be kept on private lawyers and those who perform inadequately will receive no further appointments. Lists of available lawyers will be kept up to date, she said.

An advisory board of Washington's Judicial Council will decide on the qualifications of persons who take cases, Mrs. Bowman added. The council, in 1969, released findings that pointed out abuses in the existing system of appointed lawyers.

Despite the increased authority of the public defender service, judges would retain the power to select which lawyer shall handle a case.

At the present time, legal aid handles about 10 per cent of the felony cases. Besides most criminal trials, lawyers are assigned in juvenile cases, violations of parole and probation and civil commitments for narcotics addicts and mental health cases.

Budget estimates for the enlarged public defender service are still in preparation. However, the crime bill does provide that lawyers for the agency are paid salaries comparable to assistant U.S. attorneys. This means a starting salary of $11,900 for honors graduates of law schools.

Mrs. Bowman said yesterday that only honor graduates will be hired for the public defender service. In recent years, legal aid has been swamped with applications. Recently, 12 positions were filled from among more than 200 applicants.

Besides more than doubling the investigative staff of the agency in coming months, Mrs. Bowman plans to add eight persons to an "offender rehabilitation division," bringing that unit's total to 14. The project was started with backing from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

A seven-man board of trustees made up of prominent Washington lawyers and chaired by Samuel Dash of the Georgetown University law school guides the legal aid program and will oversee the public defender service.

At present the felony work of legal aid takes place at U.S. District Court. The crime bill, however, creates a new local "Superior Court," which, six months after the measure is signed, will start to assume jurisdiction over major local crimes.

The D.C. bail agency, created to implement the Bail Reform Act of 1966, will grow from a staff of about 13 to about 35, according to Beaudin. His overall budget request is still in preparation.

The 1966 bail act provided for release on personal bond of all persons who could demonstrate sufficient ties in the community to assure their ap-

pearance at trial.

It is the job of the bail agency to interview persons arrested and provide information on them to the judge or magistrate setting bail.

Under the crime bill, bail agency interviewers may, if they choose, recommend money bond for persons or preventive detention, the controversial new provision for jailing suspects considered dangerous. Previously the agency could only make recommendations for nonfinancial bond.

Beaudin said yesterday that a policy decision will have to be taken by the bail agency's supervisory board on whether making recommendations might complicate the agency's task.

In the first place, Beaudin said, if preventive detention is urged, interviewers will have to testify at the required hearings before a person can be jailed before trial. The detention is limited to 60 days.

In addition, he said, requiring interviewers to make subjective decisions about persons just arrested might rake their dealings with them more difficult.

Beaudin said the provisions allowing prosecutors to use information gained from suspects in prebail interviews was added to the crime bill in the House and was not opposed by the Justice Department.

Prosecutors may not use the data to prove a person's guilt on the charge for which he was arrested, but can use the information to challenge testimony and, Beaudin added, to bring perjury charges.

The bail agency would have such information on a suspect as criminal record, history of narcotics use, employment and present and previous addresses.

THE WASHINGTON POST, February 4, 1971

Faculty Votes to Fire Chief

By Peter Milius
and Joseph D. Whitaker
Washington Post Staff Writers

The Federal City College faculty organization voted 99 to 0 yesterday to ask the trustees to fire the President of the 3-year-old public institution, Harland Randolph.

In the same resolution, the faculty voted to urge all academic division and department heads to keep reporting to William Couch, the school's provost and chief academic officer, whom Randolph "reassigned" last month.

James Josephs, chairman of both the faculty organization and the mathematics department, said afterward, "We feel that the president's decision to reassign the provost was an infringement on our academic freedom."

Randolph wrote Couch on Jan. 14 that he was "relieved of all responsibilities and authority," and told him to "vacate" his office. He has never made public the reason for the action.

Couch refused to step aside, and said he would appeal to the trustees. Randolph's re-

sponse to that was a directive to all division and department heads to stop dealing with Couch.

The trustees, who are appointed by the mayor, have repeatedly declined to comment on the dispute, pleading ignorance of the facts in it.

Yesterday's faculty vote came at the end of a 2½-hour closed-door meeting, the faculty's second on the subject in the last three weeks. At the first meeting, the faculty simply asked the trustees to leave Couch in office pending a formal hearing.

The 99 members present and voting yesterday — four others abstained — constitute about 40 per cent of the college's full-time faculty.

Randolph is the city college's second president. He was chosen by the trustees in October, 1969, to succeed Frank Farner, who had been fired six months earlier.

Farner was fired after the school's first full year of operation, in the aftermath of a bitter public dispute over a proposed black studies curriculum and amid growing discontent over administrative disarray.

Randolph's immediate mandate was to tighten procedures at the college.

The first year of his tenure was relatively tranquil. This second has not been. Congress made deep cuts in the school's budget, forcing it to turn away applicants it had assured of admission last fall.

The football season had to be canceled when the school found it did not have correct transcripts for all students, and could not certify that members of the football team were academically eligible to play.

More recently there have been disputes among students over student funds, and both student and faculty factions have expressed unhappiness with Randolph's administration.

In recent weeks Randolph has been seeking approval for a major reorganization of the college's academic units. Details have not been made public, but Randolph has insisted it is not related to the current dispute. He could not be reached for further comment last night.

THE WASHINGTON POST, March 27, 1971

Lorton College Plan In Danger

By Donald E. Graham
Washington Post Staff Writer

A highly praised program that permits prisoners at Lorton Reformatory to take classes at Federal City College will be suspended this summer but may be resumed this fall with a federal grant.

M. Robert Montilla, deputy director of the D.C. corrections department, said yesterday he is confident that money can be obtained from the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in time to resume the Prison College Project in the fall.

Because of the city's money shortage, the mayor's office had asked corrections officials not to seek financing for any new programs this year, an ac-

tion that means the program will be suspended this summer, Montilla said.

Dr. Andress Taylor, associate dean for experimental programs at Federal City, criticized the mayor's office for not financing the program and said "you can't plan a higher education program on ifs, ands and buts" about possible future financing.

Taylor said Federal City has made up its mind to support the program, pointing out that the college is building a library at Lorton, "but the corrections department is of two minds about it.

"I don't see why higher education should come at the tag end of the line. They pay the janitors, right? They pay the guards, right? But college, they figure it's something to do when they get around to it," Taylor said.

The project, under which more than 10 per cent of inmates at the reformatory are taking courses from FCC, was begun in 1968 with funds from Sears, Roebuck & Co. and the D C. department of vocational rehabilitation. It had been continued under a two-year grant from LEAA.

This year's grant totaled $73,000, but expires in June. Ordinarily the federal agency asks local governments to pick up the financing of such programs after a trial period.

D.C. budget officer Comer Coppie explained that the city has asked its departments to seek renewed federal financing for expiring grants, and Montilla is optimistic that in this case a new grant will be made.

Stuart Adams, associate director for planning and research in the corrections department, said that "in some respects (it) possibly is the best program we've got."

About 15 inmates are taking courses at Lorton and a few are bused daily from the Virginia prison site to Federal City's campus at 2d and D Streets NW.

Adams and Taylor, agreed that inmates are doing better than average work in their college courses.

More than half those taking courses last fall got A's or B's.

THE WASHINGTON POST, March 20, 1971

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2 City College Students Cleared in Assault Case

By Maurine Beasley
Washington Post Staff Writer

Two Federal City College students were acquitted of assault charges yesterday after presenting tape-recorded evidence that a witness against them offered to change his testimony in return for information against the college president.

A Superior Court jury returned the verdict of innocent for Corroll Payne and Reubin Simmons, both former members of the college's Student Government Association executive board.

Each was accused of pointing a shotgun at a crowd of students, two of whom were carrying chains, who were

attempting to evict them from their offices at the school last Nov. 13 following a dispute over handling of student activity fees. Both admitted having shotguns but they said they needed them for self defense. No shots were fired.

A key element in the defense case was presentation of a tape-recorded telephone conversation described as having been between Malcolm Tinsley and Charles Parker, first vice president of the Student Government Association.

Parker testified that he had been approached by Tinsley, who tried to arrange an agreement on what kind of testimony Tinsley and other witnesses would give.

In his testimony, Tinsley admitted having had the conversation with Parker, but said it had occurred at the instigation of Simmons, Payne and Parker.

In the conversation, Tinsley, a prosecution witness, offered to make sure that other government witnesses would be "silent" if the defendants would provide him with evidence against Dr. Harland Randolph, the college president.

According to the tape recording, Tinsley offered at one point "to keep them (Simmons and Payne) from doing any time."

When Parker observed that government witnesses already had been subpoenaed to testify, Tinsley answered, according to the recording, "Right on; they've got to show up but they ain't going to know nothing."

According to Michael Fayad, a Georgetown University legal intern who represented the defendants, the recording was made March 3 by an investigator from Fayad's office.

In a related action yesterday in U.S. District Court, Judge June Green threw out a suit by Tinsley and 17 other students to require Randolph and officers of the Student Government Association, including Payne and Simmons, to account for more than $200,000 in student funds collected in the last two years.

Judge Green ruled that the action should be brought in Superior Court.

THE EVENING STAR, March 26, 1971

Infant Death Rate Climbs in District

By WALTER TAYLOR
Star Staff Writer

Reversing a 10-year general trend, the infant death rate in the District increased in 1970, in sharp contrast to a national average that fell to an all-time low.

The mortality rate here for infants under one year of age, based on a sampling of birth and death certificates, was 27 deaths for each 1,000 live births last year, compared with 25.6 per 1,000 in 1969, according to statistics provided by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Using figures of the health statistics and research office of the District's Health Services Administration (HSA), considered more reliable than the HEW sample data, the infant death rate for the city appears to be have been even higher last year:

31.9 deaths for each 1,000 births, an increase from 29 deaths in 1969.

HEW has broken down its national figures to include only four cities: Washington, New York, Baltimore and New Orleans. The infant death rate here is higher than in Baltimore and New York, but slightly lower than in New Orleans.

Nationally, according to HEW's National Center for Health Statistics, the mortality rate for infants under one year dropped from 20.7 per 1,000 live births in 1969 to 19.8 per 1,000 last year.

From 1915 to 1919 the National rate was 95.7 deaths per 1,000 births. In 1950 it was 29.2 and in 1960 it was 26.0.

The District's infant mortality rate in 1960 was 36.4. It has dropped steadily, though slowly, since then, reaching an all-time low in 1969.

Statistics of both the national center and the HSA for 1970 are considered "provisional" and may not be completed for several months.

Like the national averages, new mortality figures for Washington indicate that the so-called "color gap" between infant death rates for whites and rates for other races increased slightly last year.

The rate for black infants in the District rose from 30.3 deaths per 1,000 births in 1969 to 33 deaths per 1,000 in 1970. For whites, the rate increased from 20.9 in 1969 to 22.5 last year, according to the HSA.

The District's population, according to 1970 Census Bureau statistics, is about 73 percent black. It is the mortality rate for black babies, always substantially higher than for white infants, that increased the city's death rate, despite the downward trend nationally.

"This high mortality is not taking place in the hospitals—they're not too bad," said Dr. Roland Scott, a professor of pediatrics at Howard University. "It's what happens when these babies go home to the ghetto.

Roberto Fuentes, chief of the health statistics office of the HSA, agrees. "Our rate went up because the proportion of Negoes in the population is increasing all the time," he said.

But, Fuentes cautioned, the increase in 1970 may not be as significant as if it first appears. He noted that the over-all infant death rate and that for blacks last year was almost the same as in 1968.

"It dosn't look as good last year because there was an unusual dip in 1969, something we can't explain," he said.

The 1970 District mortality figures are substantially higher than in neighboring Maryland and Virginia, according to HEW, which has not yet broken down local statistics by race.

In Virginia, the infant death rate last year was 20.6 per 1,000 live births, down from 22.8 per 1,000 in 1969, and in Maryland, the rate dropped to 19.4 in 1970 from 19.9 the year before.

THE WASHINGTON POST, March 27, 1971

15 of 32 Doctors in D.C. General Emergency Room Quit

By Carl Bernstein
Washington Post Staff Writer

At least 15 of the 32 resident physicians who regularly staff the D.C. General Hospital emergency room have resigned, resulting in "serious problems" of patient care, ac-

cording to city officials.

As of 6:30 p.m. yesterday, the chief nurse of the emergency room described the shortage of doctors as acute, although the city's chief medical officer reported that three physicians were on duty at the time.

On Thursday night, according to emergency room personnel, the only physicians on duty were an intern and Dr. Romney H. Lowry, the hospital's acting medical director. Some patients reportedly waited more than 10 hours before being examined by a physician Thursday night and early Friday.

The resignations, caused by what residents maintain are inadequate wages and inferior medical and clerical services to patients, began in January.

During the past month, according to Dr. Lowry, 12 residents have resigned, bringing the total number of residents to "at least 15." More resignations are scheduled to take effect on April 3, by which time about 20 of the 32 emergency room residents will have resigned, according to the protesting doctors.

The effect of the resignations on emergency room services reached its peak this week, city officials and the residents agree.

Dr. Lowry, however, asserted yesterday that the patients thus far have been affected only "minimally," a judgment not shared by most emergency room personnel interviewed yesterday.

Dr. William J. Washington, director of the city government's hospital and medical care administration, said yesterday that the resignations "have caused serious problems in terms of staffing the emergency room."

"There have not been enough doctors to handle all patients on a rapid basis, particularly during the night hours," he asserted.

Although no patients have been denied care, Dr. Washington said, "I rather suspect that some people have left because they had to wait a long time."

Dr. Micheal Davidson, a first-year resident whose resignation takes effect April 3, was one of several physicians who reported that many patients waited eight to 10 hours to see a physician on Thursday night and Friday morning.

From midnight to 8 a.m. yesterday, according to Davidson, one intern was the only physician scheduled to staff the emergency room. Dr. Lowry confirmed that he arrived shortly after 1 a.m. to help staff the emergency room.

"Usually we try to see infants right away," Dr. Davidson said. "Thursday night and Friday morning, it was four hours before a doctor could see them."

According to city and hospital officials, the bulk of emergency room staffing is done by the 32 residents, who work under contract for $5.40 hourly pay.

Although their individual letters of resignation have differed, most have listed the following general demands:

- Wages of $10 an hour, the salary the residents say other hospitals pay for commensurate positions.
- A requirement that all 130 of D.C. General's residents be assigned at some point in their

residency to the emergency room.

A significant increase in the number of clerical personnel, nurses and supervisors assigned to the emergency room to reduce patients' waiting time.

According to Dr. Washington, all the demands are under consideration by the hospital's board of governors and "for the most part have been favorably received."

THE WASHINGTON POST, March 14, 1971

Autopsies Reveal New D.C. Problem

By Ronald Kessler
Washington Post Staff Writer

Because of lack of adequate air conditioning, decomposed bodies brought into the D.C. Morgue for autopsy during the summer as a rule are dissected in the open air of the backyard.

The procedure, followed unless it rains, has its drawbacks. For one thing, swarms of bees often chase the doctors, limiting their powers of concentration.

But critics say such primitive conditions are only symptomatic of larger problems at Washington's medical examiner's office, which runs the morgue and rules officially on causes of suspicious deaths.

Chief among these problems, says Dr. Werner U. Spitz, deputy chief medical examiner of Maryland, is that most of the autopsies here are performed by physicians or surgeons, who are trained to treat the living, rather than by forensic pathologists, who make *dead* men tell tales.

"This is equivalent to having my eyes examined by a skin doctor," Dr. Spitz says. Dr. Spitz this year tentatively turned down an offer to become Washington's chief medical examiner because of what he calls "medieval" conditions here.

And although both the Metropolitan Police Department and U.S. Attorney's office say they find the medical examiner's office highly cooperative, one high law-enforcement official, who asked that he not be identified, said he has never seen from the D.C. medical examiner's office the type of sophisticated autopsy findings that he has seen from medical examiner's offices in some other cities.

"This is the type of evidence that can help the prosecution's case or clear a man," the official said. "The lack of this sophistication also means that murders could go undetected."

Dr. Richard L. Whelton, who has run the medical examiner's office in one form or another sice 1962, agrees that forensic pathologists should be hired. And Dr. Whelton, himself a physician, says more autopsies should be performed.

But he adds, "What we're giving is service, which is the primary function of the office."

To many medical detectives such as Dr. Spitz, Washington's medical examiner's office is a microcosm of a larger national problem. In half the states, medical examiners—or coroners need not be doctors, the National Municipal League says. In many states, they are elected rather than appointed. And only the largest metropolitan areas have forensic pathologists, the league says.

The qualifications of the medical examiner are important. Whether deaths are called accidents, suicides, homicides, or natural deaths may affect hundreds of thousands of dollars in life insurance payments or millions of dollars in lawsuit liability claims.

Most Important Function

Since he may determine that a death is the fault of a doctor or hospital, the medical examiner is a quality control on the medical profession. And he is the principal source of knowledge about such matters as drinking and driving and drug overdoses.

But although the medical examiner is rarely recognized as being part of the criminal justice system, his most important function is ruling on possible homicides. If the ruling is wrong, an innocent man may be convicted of murder—or a murderer may go free.

"There are a lot of men in this field who would call a death a homicide only if there is an obvious gunshot wound," says Dr. Milton Helpern, New York's chief medical examiner, considered the dean of American medical sleuths.

Oklahoma State Medical Examiner Dr. James L. Luke, one of about 80 forensic pathologists practicing in this country, says he "conservatively" estimates that 2,000 murders go undetected throughout the country each year because of lack of qualified medical examiners. There were 14,500 reported murders last year.

Dr. Luke calls Washington's medical examiner's office, which he has visited, "one of the best examples of what is wrong with the coroner system in this country. The fact that it is the nation's capital, with diplomats, congressmen, and government officials, makes it even more critical."

The D.C. Morgue, a squat, two-story brick structure built in 1938, is at the southeasternmost tip of the D.C. General Hospital complex. It is staffed by 25 persons, most of them technical aides who assist during autopsies and also drive vans that pick up bodies.

Most of the 10,497 deaths reported in Washington last year occurred in hospitals. These are not investigated by the medical examiner unless they happen within a day of admission.

All other deaths, wherever they occur, must be reported to the medical examiner by police or funeral homes. The medical examiner decides, from reviewing the circumstances of the deaths, whether there is reason to believe they may have been violent or of undetermined cause.

If he decides there is, he orders the body brought to the morgue for viewing. Some 4,000 bodies were brought in last year. Examination of the body or blood tests may indicate no further investigation is needed. If not, an autopsy is performed; 1,479 were conducted last year.

Autopsies are performed by Dr. Whelton, Dr. Rak Woon Kim, a pathologist, and two surgeons, Dr. William J. Brownlee and Dr. Linwood L. Rayford.

On a recent day, dissections were being conducted on the bodies of four men and a young girl in the autopsy room on the second floor of the morgue. The bodies rested in steel tables specially constructed for the purpose.

Dictates Findings

Dr. Rayford cut a "Y" incision in the abdomen of one of the men, 45 years old, who had died while watching television. He examined each of the multicolored organs inside the body cavity in detail, dictating to a secretary his findings.

"Stomach is dilated, has a large amount of air," Dr. Rayford intoned. "Inexpert cardiac massage broke eight ribs," he continued. "Lungs show symptoms of emphysema. Liver slightly enlarged, fatty change, possibly from excess drinking."

The head was cut open and the brain removed. Each of the organs was weighed and measured. Dr. Rayford then dissected the heart.

Inside, he found a yellowish-red gelatinous substance the size of a pin head. "An old blood clot," he said. "The excitement of the show he was watching may have constricted the vessels around the clot and made the heart fail." The finding: heart attack.

Beaten To Death

The young girl turned out to be the victim of a beating, which fractured her skull. Her boyfriend was arrested. Two men were ruled victims of drug overdoses, and tests on the fourth man —whose body was found in a park— were still continuing last week.

Until Feb. 1, Washington had a coroner—Dr. Whelton —who was not required to be either a pathologist, forensic pathologist, or doctor. Pathologists specialize in deaths from natural causes and are usually employed by hospitals; forensic pathologists have special training in violent death.

On Feb. 1, the coroner system here was abolished under the Court Reform Act and replaced with a medical-examiner system, requiring that both the chief and deputy medical examiner by pathologists. The change had been recommended by Dr. Whelton himself as far back as 1964 and by the Junior Bar Section of the Bar Association of D.C. in 1966.

But according to Dr. Whelton, other than the name change, and a switch in job titles. "The day-by-day operation of the office has not changed."

Titles Switched

Because he is not a pathologist, Dr. Whelton became deputy medical examiner, while Dr. Kim, who had been deputy coroner under Dr. Whelton, became acting chief medical examiner until a permanent one could be found.

Philip J. Rutledge, director of the city's human resources administration, which oversees the new office, said the city as yet has been unable to hire pathologists—forensic or otherwise —to fulfill the requirements of the new law. A request for one more pathologist in the office's fiscal 1972 budget has been turned down according to officers

of the morgue.

Could the medical examiner's office be literally letting pople get away with murder?

Dr. Spitz says in reply to the question that his office in Maryland performs autopsies on 69 per cent of cases investigated, compared with 29 per cent in Washington.

"If you don't open, you don't see," Dr. Spitz says. "Need I say more?"

Dr. Whelton says he would like to have money and staff to do as many as 2,000 autopsies, an increase from last year's 1,479.

Dr. Spitz says no qualified forensic pathologist would accept a position in Washington unless other improvements were made.

Needed Improvements

Chief among these, he says, would be affiliation with local medical schools, forensic pathology accreditation, a larger and better equipped building, and more research orientation.

"An individual who is qualified would not just like to spend his time cutting up dead bodies," Dr. Spitz says. "Without research, even your day-to-day work is not up to par. Types of injuries and weapons are changing all the time—different ammunition, different poisons —and you have to keep up with them."

"The entire D.C. medical examiner's office has one microscope," he says. "The reason is that a surgeon does not make it his business to look in a microscope."

And, Dr. Spitz adds, "We handle fewer bodies than Washington does. But our building is five times larger."

Dr. Robert W. Wissler, chairman of the University Chicago's pathology department, says medical examiners should investigate the scene where bodies are found themselves, rather than to rely on police investigations, as is done in Washington.

"Check and Balance"

"The medical examiner should be separate from the police as a check-and-balance," Dr. Wissler says, Ghetto residents are particularly disadvantaged by poor medical examiner work, he says.

"Police brutality and shootings can be covered up," he notes.

"One of the most important functions of a medical examiner is screening of deaths," Dr. Helpern says. "Police are interested only in homicides. If you have them doing the screening, it's bad."

Dr. Whelton defends the present system of investigating deaths through the homicide squad of the police department, which he says is particularly well-trained and works closely with him. He says his doctors do view the scene of crimes about three times a week.

Conducting autopsies in the backyard, says Dr. Luke, "horrendous."

"These are real people, with children and wives, and they deserve to be treated just as well as they would be in a hospital."

Dr. Whelton concedes, "I've had to operate on a home-style basis. I think it's time we received a budget adequate for the job."

Medical examiners find that their most difficult situations involve burnings, drownings and poisonings.

Poisoning, one way to disguise murder, "can be overlooked if one isn't trained to

recognize it, and even then it may not be found," says Dr. Milton Helpern, New York City's medical examiner. "Usually a murderer who uses arsenic isn't detected until he's gotten his third or fourth victim," he says.

Murderers may try to disguise the death of their victim as an accident by placing the body in a burning building or car. But usually the medical examiner can see through this trick. If no soot is found in the lungs or carbon monoxide in the blood, the victim was killed before the fire.

Pinning down the time of death is also difficult. "The best thing is to be there," says Dr. Richard L. Whelton, D.C.'s deputy medical examiner.

One clue, rigor mortis, a chemical change that causes stiffening of the body, occurs some four to six hours after death and lasts about 24 hours. But the intervals can be influenced by heat or cold, clothing on the body, and body build.

In the medical examiner business, what appears to be one thing is often another.

A 42-year-old man was found in Washington slumped dead over the wheel of his car, which had smashed into another car parked on the street. All signs, recalls Dr. Whelton, pointed to an auto accident.

But an autopsy revealed a .22 caliber bullet in the brain. It had penetrated through a corner of the right eye, leaving no telltale hole. The man's wife was arrested.

An 18-year-old girl found dead in Baltimore had scratch marks on her throat. Police suspected strangulation and arrested her boy friend, says Dr. Werner U. Spitz, deputy chief medical examiner of Maryland.

But the autopsy found no damage to the soft tissues under the throat. The death, it turned out, was from an overdose of heroin. The overdose could have caused the girl to clutch at her throat because of lack of air, Dr. Spitz says.

The boy friend was released.

THE EVENING STAR, February 6, 1971

Addict Care Termed 10% of D. C. Need

By FRED BARNES
Star Staff Writer

The head of Washington's Narcotics Treatment Administration says officials are spending only about 10 percent of the money needed to cope with the "epidemic" of heroin addiction that plagues Washington.

Dr. Robert L. DuPont said yesterday $30 million a year is needed "to do the job" of treating the city's estimated 16,800 heroin addicts, but that current funding from District and federal sources amounts to $3.5 million.

He said NTA now is treating about 2,800 addicts, about 70 percent of whom take methadone to dull the craving for heroin.

"We're only skimming the sur-

face now," he said. "We're getting the guys who are hungry for treatment." What is needed, he said, is enough money to allow NTA to go out and recruit addicts who otherwise might steer clear of its program.

DuPont's comments came at a press conference at which he released a study report showing an estimated 13 percent of all males in Washington between the ages of 15 and 19 are heroin addicts and that 19 percent of those between 20 and 24 are hooked

The addiction problem is the worst in the low income, inner-city section of Washington, the study showed. Twenty-four percent of the teen-age males above age 15 in service area six, which covers the corridor of Northwest and Northeast Washington between 16th St. NW and Maryland Ave NE, are addicts.

Thirty percent of the men ages 20 to 24 in that area are heroin addicts, the study showed. DuPont said heroin addiction is the "most common serious disease" among youths in Washington.

The NTA director said the heroin addiction problem is not "limited to New York, Washington, Chicago and a few other big cities," as some have claimed. The addiction crisis has spread across the country, he said.

THE WASHINGTON POST, July 22, 1970

Blackman's Center Gets Drug Grant

By Richard E. Prince
Washington Post Staff Writer

Washington's city government's making good on its promises to aid the Blackman's Development Center's heroin addiction program, has granted the center $10,000 and is making plans to donate $157,000 more.

The $10,000 check from the city, presented the center last week, helped pay for rent and electricity and heat bills for 11 buildings owned by the center. The center was in danger of folding and at least one of the houses, at 1648 Newton St. NW, was put up for foreclosure auction for failure to keep up mortgage payments.

Dr. Robert DuPont, the psychiatrist who runs the city's narcotics treatment administration, said yesterday that aiding Col. Hassan Jeru-Ahmed, who runs the center, "is our number one priority; if he can perform, he will get a lot of business from us."

Du Pont said that the city plans to give Hasan $13,000 more for maintenance of the buildings and has submitted a proposal to the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to provide Hassan $144,000 to care for narcotics addicts.

DuPont said the contracts between the city and Hassan were the largest his agency planned to make with an outside group, and the first issued since the agency was created in February.

Hassan's organization treats about 2,800 addicts a week, many with methadone, a cheap synthetic substitute for heroin. The center also oper-

ates a training program for laboratory technicians and photo lab assistants and provides some general remedial education.

Under terms of the LEAA proposal, Hassan would be paid $120,000 to continue a program involving defendants at the Court of General Sessions. The money pays for the release of 300 persons to the center for vocational counseling, detoxification services and urine testing for evidence of narcotics.

All persons placed on probation in General Sessions are required to take periodic urine tests to determine whether they are using heroin.

Another $24,000 of the LEAA grant is to pay the center for speeches, consultation, film lectures and various forms of educational activities.

In February, Hassan said the center was $15,000 in debt. The federal government threatened to close down the program because of its inadequate prescription and dispensing practices.

Since then, however, the U.S. attorney has relented on a threat to prosecute center workers, the Internal Revenue Service granted the center tax-exempt status and the District government has lent moral support.

THE WASHINGTON POST, May 1, 1970

Drug Treatment Clinic Plans Urine Tests of 2,000 Addicts

By Paul Hodge
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Blackman's Development Center yesterday announced the opening of a laboratory to give urine tests to the 2,000 drug addicts it treats each week with methadone and other synthetic drugs.

The tests, one of the few ways to determine if patients remain off heroin, were praised as "a tremendous step forward" by Dr. Robert L. DuPont Jr., psychiatrist in charge of Washington's newly formed narcotics treatment agency.

Murray Kaufman, a disc jockey known as "Murray the K" and a member of the President's Council on Drug Abuse, appeared at a press conference at the center to "most heartily urge support of Col. Hassan Jeru-Ahmed" and his center's drug treatment program.

Kaufman said he thought it could be a pilot project for similar community-action drug programs across the country.

Hassan also announced at the press conference that he plans to open six more treatment centers in Washington within a year—there are four here now—and is negotiating for one in Montgomery County.

Claims to Be Broke

Asked how he hoped to open new centers when he claims his organization is "flat broke" and one of its centers was just sold at a foreclosure auction, Hassan said:

"We've a great deal of audacity . . . more audacity than money. But landlords have

been helping us, so have the people, and if the city puts its money where its mouth is we may get funds from the city."

Dr. DuPont previously praised Hassan's program and said it might be given funds under a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

In praising the urinalysis program, Dr. DuPont said he though Hassan's center "is going to be able to comply with federal methadone treatment guidelines when they come out."

The center ran into trouble with the Justice Department earlier this year when its treatment program temporarily shut down after being warned by the U.S. attorney's office it was violating federal law by distributing methadone tablets to addicts in a bulk, on a first-come, first-served basis.

Federal Guidelines

Distribution of methadone by prescription and urinalysis are both expected to be required under new guidelines to be released by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

While the center's legal problems appear solved, its financial problems almost overwhelmed it last month when its Newton Street NW building was sold. However, a new center was opened six doors away shortly after.

The new $3,000 urinalysis lab displayed yesterday and the announced opening of six new centers—the first, at 19th and T Streets NW near Dupont Circle, to be opened within two weeks—show some solvency.

The center's drug program, begun last May 15, survives on private contributions of individuals and some foundations, such as the Stern Family Fund, Hassan said.

Since then it has "registered" 13,000 drug addicts, claims to have "curde" 3,000 heroin addicts and is treating 2,000 a week now.

THE EVENING STAR, February 5, 1970

Methadone Centers Forced to Close

By HARRIET GRIFFITHS
Star Staff Writer

The Black Man's Development Center here was forced to halt its methadone treatment program for drug addicts yesterday because of an inability to obtain supplies of the synthetic drug, a spokesman for the volunteer program said today.

The center has recruited more than 11,000 persons to its clinics since the program began May 15, and had been receiving more

than 1,500 drug addicts a day, according to Col. Rasiq Bilal, assistant commanding officer and educational director.

Rasiq said the program's "medication has been cut off" through pressure from the government which has discouraged physicians from writing prescriptions for the needed methadone supplies.

"A Crying Thing"

"We stopped yesterday," he said. "We ran out of medication and couldn't get prescriptions from the physicians.

"It is a crying thing — it is a sad day, when a program that is having success and helping the city cannot be continued," he said.

Rasiq spoke of the crime-alleviating aspects of the treatment program and the "misery and suffering of black and white drug addicts" which will result from the cutoff.

Col. Hassan Jeru Ahmed, president of the development center, has said that hundreds of addicts have been taken off both heroin and methadone since the organization began treating users.

4 Clinics Maintained

The center has been maintaining four clinics in the city.

Several calls came last night to The Star and to The Star's Action Line protesting the cutoff.

An official of the D.C. Health Department said that the city's methadone maintenance program has been cleared as a research-designed program with the federal Bureau of Narcotics and Drug Abuse, and also works with the Bureau of Food and Drugs.

Research Exception Needed

Federal law, he explained, does not permit use of narcotics for treatment unless an exception is granted for research purposes by the narcotics bureau.

There is no way that volunteer groups attempting to help individuals toward ultimate total withdrawal under a narcotics maintenance program may carry on such treatment legally unless they are cleared for research, he said.

THE EVENING STAR, March 16, 1971

Avoid Methadone Treatment Private Physicians Warned

Two national organizations and the D.C. Medical Society have warned private physicians that methadone maintenance programs for herion addicts are "not feasible" in office practice.

In a joint statement today, the American Medical Association and the National Academy of Science's National Research Council recommended that doctors cooperate with methadone maintenance programs in their communities, and said the "individual physician is not in a position to assure control against redistribution of the drug into illicit channels, to maintain control of doses, or to establish the elements for proper evaluation of the treatment."

The D.C. Medical Society repeated the warning as it issued a series of controls in use of the synthetic drug. The society also said that member physicians who do not comply with the guidelines "will be subject to

disciplinary action by the society."

The statement by the two national groups, which corroorates the views of the Methadone Maintenance Evaluation Committee of New York, an independents scientific group, urges doctors to recognize that they are not able to offer many related services necessary for proper use of the drug, which eliminates the craving for heroin.

Methadone use, the statement says, should be accompanied by frequent urine tests to make sure the patient is not using other drugs and safeguards to prevent illegal sale of methadone or its use intravenously.

Many addicts, it warns, need more medical and psychiatric attention than a physician has the time or resources to provide.

The statement warns that methadone doses must be systematicly regulated under an adequate staff in an organized program.

The statement urges methadone programs to carefully evaluate their methods and results. Research is particlarly needed, its says, on unresolved questions such as whether methadone is beneficial to addicts under 8 years of age.

The best thing, private physicians can do for addicts and the community, it concludes, is to "cooperate with methadone maintenance programs . . . and offer whatever services they may be capable of providing."

Dr. Marvin Korengold, president of the D.C. Medical Society, said his group also urges cooperation with community-based methadone programs.

"We are saying that no doctor should attempt to maintain addicts on methadone on their own. The problem is much too complicated, he said, and private physicians should not resort to such a program unless they are able to follow all the guidelines of the city's Narcotics Treatment Administration and the society.

These include, he said, a central registry so that addicts cannot go to two centers at the some time; no issuance of prescriptions; use of oral medication on a daily basis for six weeks before any is permitted to be taken outside; urine testing, and stricter controls "all around."

Overdoses of methadone have been blamed for a number of deaths in the metropolitan area.

While the synthetic drug ends the addict's craving for heroin, it produces no "high" or euphoria for him.

Its use has spread to nonaddicts, particularly teen-agers, for whom it can produce a high. It is a potential killer if it is poorly administered and crystallizes in the blood.

THE WASHINGTON POST, March 30, 1971

Addicts' Clinic Closes

By William L. Claiborne
Washington Post Staff Writer

Washington's largest private dispenser of the heroin substitute, methadone, has shut down his practice temporarily in the face of stringent new guidelines issued by the medical establishment.

Dr. Thomas W. Moore, who operates a private narcotics treatment clinic at 1518 9th St. NW, posted a "closed" sign at his office and reportedly has left the city until at least April 5. His answering service said Moore was not referring patients elsewhere.

Moore was charged more than a year ago with five counts of illegally selling methadone prescriptions, but the U.S. attorney has not yet prosecuted the case.

A source in the U.S. attorney's office said yesterday the case is still "pending" and that disposition of the charges "depends on Moore's behavior."

Meanwhile, a campaign by the D.C. Medical Society and federal and local narcotics authorities to dry up private sources of methadone has raised questions of what will become of heroin addicts who depend on methadone dispensed by private physicians.

To answer the questions, city officials, suburban health authorities and the medical society plan to meet Friday to discuss alternative sources of methadone treatment that could be made available to suburban heroin addicts who have been receiving treatment at private clinics in the District.

The out-of-town addicts are ineligible for help in the city's narcotics treatment administration (NTA), and methadone treatment is not available in Maryland and Virginia.

Moore has said that 75 per cent of his addict registry of 8,000 is from the suburbs. Officials of the NTA claim the 8,000 estimate is exaggerated, but say they do not know haw many suburban heroin users are being treated privately in the District.

The new medical society guidelines appear to preclude the possibility of the continuance of Moore's clinic as it is now run. The new regulations prohibit all methadone maintenance in private physicians' offices, and limit methadone detoxification to inpatient, supervised treatment that conforme to NTA standards.

For two years, Moore has been dispensing methadone in his office. He says his current charge for each patient is $15 a week.

On March 5, 1970, five undercover narcotics agents said they purchased methadone from Moore without being examined and were charged $9 for the drug. Moore was then charged with violating the Harrison Narcotics Act.

Since then, methadone had been blamed for at least seven deaths in the metropolitan area, at least one of which police said was traced to a vial of methadone dispensed from Moore's office.

A U.S. attorney's office source said yesterday that Moore was charged before definitive methadone guidelines had been issued, and for that reason, prosecution was being held in abeyance.

"Now the perspective is clear, and all practicing physicians are aware that . . . there has to be treatment of an addict rather than just selling methadone in a white coat," said the prosecutor.

Dr. Robert L. DuPont, head of the NTA, said that he had made arrangements to treat some of Moore's patients at the new Model Cities MODCAP treatment center at 59 M St. NE, about nine blocks from Moore's clinic.

"We have plenty of capability to take in all his patients who are from the District of Columbia," said Du-

Pont. "The patients from the suburbs are another matter. The suburbs have not owned up to the problem and refuse to admit they have a heroin problem," he added.

Dr. Marvin C. Korengold, president of the medical society, said that treatment of suburban addicts who had been receiving methadone here was a problem.

At present, he said, the Blackman's Development Center is the only city treatment center that could accept suburban heroin addicts for methadone detoxification.

Col. Rafiq M. J. Balil, education director of the center, said there had been an "upturn, of new registrants" in the past several days, but that it was unknown how many patients came from Moore's clinic. The patient load increase, Col. Rafiq said, ranged from 3 to 15 a day.

Dr. Sammye A. Belcher, who operates a small clinic at 1417 Shepherd Dr. NW, said she had picked up "8 or 10" of Moore's patients on top of a normal patient load of about 80 addicts. Dr. Belcher said she had not read the medical society guidelines and did not know how they would affect her practice.

THE WASHINGTON POST, February 5, 1971

City 'Heroin Epidemic' Cited

By William L. Claiborne
Washington Post Staff Writer

Heroin addiction runs as high as 36 per cent among all young men between 20 and 24 years of age who live in a three-square-mile area beginning six blocks north of the White House, the city's Narcotics Treatment Administration estimated yesterday.

A study by the NTA, based on residency of addicts treated by the city, says the District is engulfed in an "alarming heroin epidemic."

If the study's figures are accurate, nearly half the city's estimated 16,800 addicts live in a 7.7 square mile section of the inner city that encompasses the most densely populated portion of Washington.

The dimensions of recent increases in the estimate of heroin use here are so great, according to the head of the city's Narcotics Treatment Administration (NTA), that a nearly 10-fold increase in the $3.5 million-a-year antidrug program is needed.

Describing the recent increases in the estimated number of addicts—from 1,162 to 16,800 in 18 months—as "ominous," Dr. Robert L. DuPont said his own program is only "skimming the surface."

He conceded that part of the increase in the addict population estimate can be attributed to vastly improved reporting methods, but said that the 16,800 figure could even be low. The estimate is based on annual heroin overdose deaths, with one death representing an estimated 200 addicts.

Even as it treats 20 per cent of the estimated addicts here, a larger portion than any other major city, the NTA program remains "grossly inadequate," DuPont said.

The comprehensive profile of heroin addiction, which DuPont released at a District Building press conference yesterday, contained the NTA's first attempt to locate the addict population by neighborhoods.

Using the city's nine service areas as a geographical base, DuPont's staff distributed the 16,800 estimated addicts according to the percentage of NTA patients living in each service area.

The inner-city sectors showed the highest concentrations of heroin use—ranging to 40 addicts per 1,000 population—and the areas west of Rock Creek Park showed the least concentrations.

The extent of heroin use measured in percentages of certain age groupings surprised even the NTA officials.

The survey concludes that in service area 6, the model cities neighborhood that begins north of the White House and extends eastward toward the Capitol, 24 per cent of youths between ages 15 and 19 and 36 per cent of those between 20 and 24 are addicted to heroin.

The area has a total indicated addict population of 4,066, which is 24 per cent of the city's estimated addict population, a ratio of 40.2 addicts per 1,000 residents.

The model cities area has the highest population density per square mile (30,917), the highest number of welfare cases (3,990) and the highest number of poor families, based on 1966 Census Bureau figures.

Service area 7, another inner-city sector just to the north of the model cities sector, also had a disproportionately large estimated share of the addict population.

The area also has an estimated 24 per cent of the addict population, but because total population is higher, the ratio per 1,000 is 30.8.

That 4½-square-mile area is second to the model cities section in density, welfare load and poverty, according to DuPont's study.

Least Addiction

The lowest rate of heroin addiction, according to the NTA extrapolation, is in service area 8, which includes everything west of Rock Creek Park.

That area has only an estimated 67 heroin addicts, for a per thousand ratio of only 0.8. The area has the lowest population density, the lowest welfare caseload and the fewest number of poor families.

The number of addicts undergoing treatment by private physicians is not known, but presumably inclusion of them would increase the proportion of addicts in higher income areas.

Third in the highest concentration of addicts per 1,000 population, according to the study, is area 5 (near Northeast and Southeast). This was followed by area 3 (east of the Anacostia River and north of Pennsylvania) and area 4 (lower Anacostia).

Those areas had 27.7, 19.9 and 18 heroin addicts per 1,000 population, respectively.

A study of the NTA's 2,759 patients showed that 95 per cent were black, 80 per cent were male, 30 per cent were between the ages of 16 and 20 and 29 per cent were between 21 and 25 years old. Only 8 per cent were over 41.

Fifty-eight per cent were single and the average last year of school completed was the 10th grade. The average number of arrests before treatment was 4.7 and the average number of convictions was 1.7.

Marijuana Use

Forty-nine per cent of the patients said marijuana was the first drug they used, while only 9 per cent said they started on heroin. Other hard drugs, including barbiturates and amphetamines, were listed as the first drug used by 35 per cent of the NTA patients.

DuPont released another report yesterday that showed the results of a six-month followup study of 625 addicts selected randomly from five NTA treatment centers. The study, DuPont said, shows that addicts in the NTA program are less likely to be arrested than those who quit it.

Of the 475 adult patients in the group, 55 per cent remained in treatment programs and only 19 per cent of the 475 were arrested during the six months. The highest retention rate (86 per cent) was in a group of the adults receiving high doses of methadone, the synthetic narcotic that blocks the craving for heroin.

The younger addicts in the program, most of whom were on abstinence treatment, did not fare so well. Forty-two per cent of the youths surveyed were arrested during the six months, and only 40 per cent remained in the program.

THE WASHINGTON POST, March 4, 1971

Child Dies; Methadone Plan Revised

By William L. Claiborne
Washington Post Staff Writer

The head of the city's narcotics treatment program said yesterday the procedure for dispensing methadone here will be overhauled as the result of the death of a 2-year-old girl who drank methadone prescribed for her heroin-addicted mother.

The girl, La Tanya Sharon Wilkins, died Tuesday at Freedman's Hospital, five days after swallowing the contents of a bottle of methadone that had been issued to her mother on Feb. 24.

Dr. Robert L. DuPont, director of the Narcotics Treatment Administration (NTA), said he would switch from dispensing methadone liquid to a tablet form that cannot easily be ingested accidentally by children.

He said the tablets to be used are too large to be swallowed whole by a child and too bitter in taste to be chewed. Heroin addicted patients who receive the tablets will dissolve them in water and drink the solution.

Dr. DuPont said the changeover would begin immediately for NTA patients with children, and may later be expanded to cover all of the 2,800 heroin addicts in the city's treatment program, most of whom are being maintained on methadone.

Methadone is a powerful synthetic narcotic that, when taken daily in doses by a heroin addict, inhibits the craving for opiates.

Methadone also blocks, through a crass-tolerance effect, euphoric sensations if heroin is taken. Methadone is toxic and potentially fatal to non-addicts.

Both of the dead girl's parents, Joseph and Madeline Wilkins, of 503 L St. NW, are methadone-maintained former heroin addicts, according to Simon Holiday, director of adult services at the Community Addiction Treatment Center at 1400 Q St. NW.

According to police, Mrs. Wilkins, 26, had hidden a bottle of methadone inside a console stereo set about 9 a.m. last Thursday, before taking a nap. La Tanya and her 4-year-old sister, Lennette, were playing on a bed at the time, Mrs. Wilkins told police.

About 4½ hours later, according to police, Mrs. Wilkens was unable to awaken La Tanya and the child was taken to Freedman's Hospital.

•Dr. Charles Ireland, medical director of the hospital, said yesterday the girl "never regained consciousness from the time she was admitted until she died."

'Presence of Methadone'

Dr. Richard L. Whelton, deputy medical examiner, said preliminary toxicological studies "reveal the presence of methadone" and that the "working diagnosis" is methadone toxification.

The girl's death is the first methadone-attributed fatality of a child in the District since the city's extensive methadone maintenance program was begun just a year ago. However, there have been several adults in Washington who have died of methadone overdoses or the toxic effects of combining methadone with other drugs.

In addition, five young persons have died of methadone overdoses in Fairfax County in the last 17 months. Yesterday a 27-year-old Kensington man died from what Montgomery County police described as a "suspected overdose of methadone."

Kenneth George Reichard, of 4108 Wexford Dr., was pronounced dead at Holy Cross Hospital at 2:51 a.m., shortly after a woman friend found him "lying in bed gasping for breath," police said.

Police said a bottle containing a liquid believed to be methadone was found in the dead man's bedroom, but investigators were unable to say whether Reichard had been participating in a drug treatment program.

The source of the bottle was unknown, police said.

Dr. DuPont yesterday consulted by telephone with Dr. Vincent P. Dole of New York City's Rockefeller Institute and decided on the spot to switch to the tablet form of methadone, at least for patients with small children.

New York Change

Dr. Dole, who in 1964 originated the methadone maintenance technique in New York, said that his treatment program changed to tablets in December because of the risk of children of patients accidentally drinking liquid methadone.

Dr. DuPont said he had recently suggested that lock-on caps be provided with methadone bottles. But he added, the safety caps have not yet been ordered.

He also said that NTA treatment centers had reported a shortage of metal strongboxes in which patients are instructed to keep methadone bottles, but that a new supply of the strongboxes has not yet arrived.

However, Dr. DuPont said that he considered an incident of a fatal ingestion of methadone by a child "inevitable."

"About 700,000 doses of methadone were given out here in the last year. It would be hard to think of any drug that could be dispensed in that quantity without eventually having a problem," he said.

THE WASHINGTON POST, April 1, 1971

Ex-Prisoners Seek Funds for Lorton's College Program

About 35 former inmates of Lorton Reformatory and a Federal City College dean went to the District Building yesterday to see the mayor and demand city funds for the Prison College Project.

Instead they got a meeting with Kenneth L. Hardy, director of the corrections department, and an assurance from Blair Ewing, the head of the city's office of criminal justice plans and analysis, that "the chances are 99 out of 100" that federal funds will be available in the fall.

Ewing's office responsible for applying for grants from the Justice Department for D.C. agencies.

But Hardy did confirm that the project, under which 150 Lorton inmates are taking college courses at the prison and a few are being bussed to classes at Federal City, would be shut down this summer.

"The mayor is supposed to be committed to dealing with the problem of crime and crime prevention, yet when there is a program that really deals with the issue, funds are cut and the program is left to die," said Paul Pendergraph, a former inmate who heads a group called CREATE (Committee for Rehabilitative Efforts Attained through Education).

"We didn't come down to see Mr. Hardy. We know where he stands," said Andress Taylor, associate dean for experimental programs at Federal City. "He asked to put this program in the budget. We want to see the mayor and ask why it's been cut out."

Hardy explained that the D.C. government is out of money, and no new programs are being funded in next year's budget. The city considers Prison College a "new" project because most of its funds for the last two years have come from the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Ewing said he was confident LEAA funds can be obtained in September to renew the program.

Corrections department reports indicate that inmates participating in the program have great success in the college courses—more than half get A's and B's—and that the recidivism rate has been 5 per cent for the paroled student-inmates, compared to 30 per cent for Lorton inmates as a whole.

THE WASHINGTON POST, April 1, 1971

Thieves Tag D. C. for $19,840

Although most of the people were angry or at least grumbling to themselves about the long wait in line to get their 1971 D.C. automobile license tags yesterday, two men didn't seem to mind at all.

They waited patiently in the slow-moving, last-day line outside the department of motor vehicles branch office at 496 C St. NW. But when they finally got to the cashier's window, one of the two men only had half of his application for new tags.

After the cashier patiently explained what the man would now have to do to get his tags, the first man stepped away to reveal his friend, who was holding a gun, a bag and a note.

The note contained orders to fill the bag. The cashier emptied her cash register and then was told to add the contents of a money box behind her.

The two men, $19,840 richer, fled in the confusion of the crowded room. They failed to pick up their car tags before last night's deadline.

THE WASHINGTON POST, February 1, 1971

Report Urges City to Halt Work On Huge Incinerator

By Eugene L. Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

A report ordered by a city department recommends abandoning work on the huge incinerator under construction near the west bank of the Anacostia River, charging that the project is "hazardous . . . and poses a tremendous threat to the welfare of the Far Northeast area."

It is the second criticism in less than a week of the project, to be the largest incinerator in the nation.

Last week an official of the federal Environmental Protection Agency, in a letter to City Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn Jr., criticized the plans for failing to make use of existing technology to reduce air pollution.

The new report is largely the work of Jeff Miller, a senior in urban studies at Yale University. He was assigned to make the study as part of his job in the office of James G. Banks, the mayor's assistant for housing and community development.

Miller, from Portland, Maine, presented the report to Banks last week, just before he left to return to Yale.

He said he submitted a draft of the report last Monday to Deputy Mayor Graham W. Watt, a leading supporter of the project. Miller said Watt was "indignant, angry and threatened to fire whomever was responsible, and, if it were made public, (fire) the whole office."

Miller said he then decided to give a copy of the report to

The Washington Post.

The deputy mayor, informed of Miller's remarks, said, "I'm not going to comment on that."

Banks, who had ordered the report as part of a set of recommendations being prepared for the development of the Far Northeast, said, "I'd rather withhold comment until I know more about it. I don't question the fact. I don't know if there's enough in there to support the contentions."

Miller said he got help informally in preparing the report from staff employees of the City Council.

The incinerator has become a political issue, largely between Watt and Hahn.

Mayor Walter E. Washington has asked for $1.14 million in his new budget to staff the completed facility. The Council is expected to challenge that request.

Miller's report says that, even though more than $15 million already has been spent or obligated on the incinerator, halting work now and switching to landfill to dispose of solid waste actually would cost the city $600,000 less.

He arrives at that conclusion by figuring the total cost of the incinerator is $30.7 million, made up of $23.2 million for the actual facility and $7.5 million for a bailing and shredding dock to be built on the Potomac at 11th and O Streets SE.

Miller suggests instead construction of two bailing and shredding docks, at a cost of $15 million, plus allowing $15.1 million for money wasted on the incinerator, for a total of $30.1 million.

"If the project (incinerator) is completed, the residents of the area will be forced to live with the health hazard and inconvenience for decades to come," Miller wrote. "The presence of the incinerator will certainly exert a negative influence on the stability of the surrounding community and will severely inhibit future development of the area."

The incinerator will emit 3½ tons of soot and 5 tons of gases daily, including phosgene, a poisonous gas used in warfare, from the burning of plastics, and selenium, which combines with the air to form cancer-causing acids, the report states.

"It must be emphasized that, while similar harmful chemicals are produced in perhaps greater proportions by automobiles, the gaseous effects of an incinerator are highly localized," the report says.

The report's major conclusion, that construction should be abandoned and sanitary landfill become the exclusive method of solid waste disposal, runs counter to the policy the city has pursued since $430,000 was appropriated six years ago to plan the incinerator.

Located next to the Benning Road NE Pepco power plant, a recognized polluter of the Anacostia River, the incinerator is scheduled for completion next year. It is being built on part of the old Kenilworth dump, which had been used for open burning.

The city wants to close its other four old incinerators when the new one is finished, trucking one-third of the city's waste there, shipping by barge one-third shredded and baled to city-owned land at Cockpit Point, Va., and turning the rest over to a private contrac-

tor for disposal.

When completed, the incinerator will be able to burn 1,500 tons of refuse a day. Three similar superincinerators proposed for New York City were rejected by its planning commission and environment agency, the report notes.

The site is about 400 yards from Thomas Elementary School and perhaps 100 more from the 42-unit Parkside public housing complex, soon to be expanded by 350 units to replace wartime public housing.

Many Parkside residents interviewed were unaware that the incinerator is being built. But once told about it, they are against it.

'Don't Need Smoke

"We don't need all that smoke. We don't need trucks, either," said Earline Tyler, 35, of 715 Anacostia Ave. NE. "We have a lot of small children there. The school is there. I'm afraid to let the kids cross the street now because of all the Pepco trucks."

Ida Mae Freeman, 32, of 711 Anacostia Ave., agreed.

"I don't think it's right, with all these children in the neighborhood," she said.

The new budget, justifying the request, says the incinerator will use the "latest equipment" for air pollution control and "the emission level will be 50 per cent below that set by air pollution regulations" of the District.

"This plant wil be used as a model for air pollution control by the federal government," the budget says.

The incinerator was planned closely with officials of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

However, John L. McGinnity, chief of engineering in the abatement division of the new independent Environmental Protection Agency, said in his letter to Hahn that the incinerator, at maximum efficiency, annually will spew 1,000 tons of soot into the air, compared with 350 tons predicted by city engineers. He said soot emissions could be reduced to 50 tons a year by spending $1.3 million to $1.7 million more on the plant.

Hospital Planned

Proposed development near the site, according to Banks' plans for the Far Northeast, includes a hospital, educational complex or office building.

"In addition to noise, traffic and pollution, the incinerator's two 200-foot stacks will visually detract from the area. (The incinerator) will also have a negative influence on the existing residential neighborhoods adjacent to the site," the report says.

While avoiding direct comment on the report, Watt said the incinerator "must be completed because it's part of a total plan vitally important to providing the necessary ability of the city to dispose of its refuse."

Watt said the moving of all trash to sanitary landfill sites won't work because "there are no sites that we have identified." The city hauls some trash by truck to Oxon Cove, Md., but the site is expected to be filled within two years.

Hahn says the city could begin hauling trash immediately to Cockpit Point by rail instead of waiting for a city-owned barging facility to be completed in conjunction with the bailing and shredding operation on the Potomac.

Would Bid on Service

Hahn said the Southern Railway, which owns the right-of-way to Cockpit Point, and other railraods have agreed to find their own landfill sites elsewhere under contract to the city.

"They're prepared to bid on the service at a price our studies show is competitive with what we're already paying for solid waste disposal, if not lower," Hahn said.

The Miller report recommends that the incinerator site instead be used for a major park and recreational area, as originally projected by the National Capital Planning Commission.

"The superincinerator, which was welcomed as a great technological advance, now is widely recognized as a white elephant," the report said. "Incineration is today the most pollutant, most expensive and least flexible system of solid waste disposal."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, March 15, 1971

Financial Problems Plague Schools Across the Nation

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 14 — New York City is not alone; the school system of nearly every large city in the country is in desperate financial straits, and budget deficits, teacher layoffs and reduced services in the schools are the rule rather than the exception.

In Chicago, school officials have warned that more than 4,000 teachers and other employes will not be rehired in June unless an additional $58-million is forthcoming from the state.

The Los Angeles Board of Education was forced to trim $20-million from its budget at the beginning of this school year. It reduced the high school day from six to five instructional periods and dismissed about 500 substitute and provisional teachers and 1,000 other employes.

Philadelphia schools may have to close three or four weeks ahead of schedule this spring for lack of the $6-million a day it costs to keep the schools open.

In Detroit, nearly 200 substitute teachers were dismissed recently as part of an $11-million budget cutback, and, according to school board spokesmen, the result is that there are as many as 40 pupils in some classes.

Problem Outside Cities Too

In New York, the school board has managed to avoid severe reductions in school staffs and services only by shifting $25-million of this year's costs into next year's budget. The state Senate and the Education Commissioner, Ewald B. Nyquist, are investigating what the Senate called the city's "disastrous educational crisis."

Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Detroit are, after New York, the largest cities in the country.

But the problem is not limited to the biggest cities. A number of medium-sized school systems, including those in Youngstown, Ohio, and Santa Barbara, Calif., are in serious financial trouble.

Many suburbs, including Wilmette and Niles Township in the Chicago area, have laid off teachers. And even rural areas —the entire State of Montana, for example—are facing reduc-

tions in staff and services.

But it is in the largest cities where the problem is most severe and where solutions seem the hardest to come by. From Boston to Seattle, big-city school officials are nearly unanimous in forecasting disaster unless additional sources of revenue are found.

going to have to fund the schools or close them down.

"We've reached an extremely critical point in the history of the public schools," said Dr. Mark R. Shedd, superintendent of public schools in Philadelphia. "Federal, state and local governments are either

No Money, No Schools

"We've got no more fiscal rabbits to pull out of the hat. If we don't have the money, we can't operate the schools. It's as simple as that. And until legislators face up to this problem you will have inadequate schools, inadequately funded."

Reports from the country's largest cities show that the school systems vary widely in the percentage of their budgets that comes from local property taxes, in the salaries they pay their teachers, in their teacher-pupil ratios and in their per-pupil expenditures.

Some of these city school boards have taxing authority. Others depend on the city to levy their taxes. In some districts, enrollment is increasing; in others, it is decreasing.

But nearly all of these large systems have one characteristic in common: their expenditures are growing enormously each year, and taxpayers are increasingly unable or unwilling to pay for the rising costs.

The school budget in most cities has doubled or even tripled in the last 10 years. In Baltimore, it went from $57-million in 1961 to $184-million this year. In New Orleans, it went from $28.5-million 10 years ago to $73.9-million this year. In Boston, the budget rose from $35.4-million in 1961 to $95.7-million now.

Rise in Teachers' Pay

The increasing cost of public education is attributable partly to inflation and partly to an increased demand for services. But mostly it can be laid to the rapidly rising salaries of teachers.

Over the decade, in many cities, teachers' salaries caught up with those in other professions. In Philadelphia, for instance, the average annual teacher's salary went from $5,000 a decade ago to $11,300 today.

While in most cities the collective bargaining agent for teachers, wherever there were unions or associations, became increasingly powerful over the decade, school systems without collective bargaining kept pace with the salary increases. In St. Louis, for example, the average salary rose from $7,557 five years ago to $10,500 this year.

While costs are increasing, most cities have a tax base that is dwindling or, at best, only creeping upward.

"We see no increased revenue but continuing increased expenditure," said James Potter, chief fiscal officer in the San Francisco school system. "Any time you have a salary increase of 1 per cent, it costs an additional $800,000."

A spokesman for the Philadelphia school system said that operating costs were increasing at a rate of 15 to 20 per cent a year. Half the budget comes from property taxes, and real estate valuation has risen only about 1 per cent a year, he said.

Taxpayers' Resistance

At the same time, there is a growing resistance to rising taxes among taxpayers. In Seattle, for example, the odds are overwhelming that a March 23 referendum on a special levy for schools will be defeated. In Ohio, only 29 per cent of the proposals for a school tax increase were approved last year.

Bond issues for schools are also being rejected at a record pace. According to the Investment Bankers Association, only

48 per cent of school bond issues were approved at the polls last year, compared to 77 per cent in 1965.

Nowhere does the situation appear so grim as in Detroit. In addition to dismissing the 192 substitute teachers, all of whom taught on a regular basis, plumbers, carpenters and other tradesmen who work in the schools have been placed on a four-day week, and officials are considering the possibility of sending elementary school pupils home at noon on Fridays. The deficit is nearly $30-million in a budget only a fraction the size of New York's.

Mrs. Mary Dickerson, a member of the Detroit Board of Education, has suggested that the schools continue to spend what is needed to maintain the present level of teaching and services until the money is gone. Then, when the schools are shut down, she says, the Michigan Legislature, which is dominated by rural and suburban interests, will be forced to come to the rescue.

The situation will be even more serious next year, when, it is expected, teachers will win at least a 5 per cent pay increase, and during the next year the school board will have to ask the voters to renew a property tax levy that expires in June, 1972. Many school officials believe the millage campaign will likely fail, depriving the schools of $25-million in local taxes.

Dr. Orlando Furno, assistant superintendent of schools in Baltimore, who conducts an annual survey of the relative expenditures on education in various cities and communities, believes that Americans are simply going to have to accept lower quality education.

"Americans have the philosophy that we're the biggest and the richest country in the world, and we can provide everything," Dr. Furno said. "Well, we can't. It's a mistaken notion. If we keep asking for more and more, and if we won't cut back, I hate to think what will happen."

THE WASHINGTON POST, April 8, 1971

City's Need for Houseboat Doubted

By Carl Bernstein
Washington Post Staff Writer

The department of sanitary engineering's new $20,000 houseboat was purchased against the advice of technicians who use the craft to collect river water samples, according to their supervisor.

The department's old boat, sold last year for $2,500, was "more than adequate" for the task, the supervisor, Albert Strakna, said yesterday.

Bernard Dahl, the chief of the department's water pollution-control section—who on Tuesday described the old boat as "unseaworthy" and "inadequate"—admitted yesterday that he had never seen the vessel.

Dahl also confirmed reports by his employees that the new boat took on water and capsized in the Potomac River last month. After being towed to shore by the Coast Guard, the houseboat was in drydock for three weeks undergoing repairs.

The purchase of the boat has been called a "scandal" by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), who is reviewing the city budget as chairman of the Senate D.C. Appropriations Subcommittee. He questions the new boat's price and the necessity of replacing the old one.

On Tuesday, Dahl told a reporter that the department's old river craft was "a small, 15-foot open boat which was in unseaworthy condition"; that it lacked a mechanical hoist to bring water samples aboard safely ("the chemists had to lean over the side" with a bucket, he said); that the vessel was "inadequately powered," and that it afforded inadequate protection from the elements, particularly during winter.

The houseboat was purchased, Dahl said Tuesday, to provide a three-member crew of technicians with "a reasonable environment" for making on-board chemical analyses in "reasonable comfort."

Actually, the old boat is 26 feet long; has a covered cabin; is seaworthy; is equipped with an electrically operated hoist, and is more powerful than the houseboat, according to both the new owner of the old boat and Strakna, who is deputy chief of the department's laboratory section.

"If it was a larger-size boat, then I stand corrected," Dahl said yesterday. "I had been under the impression it was an open boat . . . No, I couldn't tell you for sure if there was a hoist on there. I never even saw the boat.

"You'll have to talk with somebody else," he added. "I was in charge of the waste water branch at the time (it was decided to buy a new boat) and had nothing to do with the old one."

Dahl and Robert Perry, who was then chief of the water-pollution control section of the department, were present at a meeting last year at which two technicians who use the craft said a new boat was unnecessry, according to Strakna.

The technicians were taking samples on the river and thus unavailable to comment yesterday.

"I don't recall the meeting," Dahl said yesterday. "I'm sure there were discussions, and I'm sure there is a possibility that I was at it. But I would have to check."

Perry, now acting chief of the bureau of sanitation services, said yesterday the old boat was "unsafe" and that "it was my decision that we needed a new boat.' He said he never heard the technicians say the old craft was adequate.

Robert Astle of Manassas, Va., who bought the old boat on Sept. 8, 1970, said yesterday that the craft "was absolutely in mint shape when we got it."

He said it is powered by a 290-horsepower engine (90 horsepower more than the new houseboat), will cruise easily with eight passengers and "has lots of counter space"— a reference to Dahl's assertion that the boat

contained insufficient counter space to conduct on-board chemical analyses.

"From what I can see," Astle added, "the only thing the houseboat has that mine doesn't are bunks."

The houseboat is equipped with a bathroom containing a linen closet; a large galley with refrigerator, stove and cabinets; deck chairs; a couch that can be converted into a bed, and a dining nook that seats four. The two dining benches also are convertible bunks.

The boat is docked at the department of sanitary engineering's maintenance yard at 1st and O Streets SE and never has been used for pleasure jaunts, according to Dahl and Strakna.

Yesterday, Inouye said he is preparing a letter "suggesting to the city fathers that they could save a few dollars on acquisition of supplies and equipment" by purchasing federal surplus material: "from trucks to boats to adding machines."

He said he also will demand that city department heads explain to Congress exactly how their maintenance and other "general" funds are to be spent.

Last week, Norman E. Jackson, chief of the sanitary engineering department, told Inouye that the houseboat was purchased from the department's unitemized "maintenance and replacement" funds.

Jackson said yesterday that he, too, had never seen the old boat and that he "must have been thinking" of an even older craft when he told a reporter it had no cabin.

THE EVENING STAR, April 15, 1971

D.C. Halts Construction Permits

By CHRISTOPHER WRIGHT
And MICHAEL ANDERS
Star Staff Writers

The District of Columbia is no longer issuing major building permits. It has not issued one for six weeks.

Furthermore, the city is threatening to halt more than $100 million worth of construction now underway, as local officials try to solve a crisis over the Blue Plains sewage treatment plant.

Area builders and top city administrators have kept the economically disastrous permit freeze a tight secret as they sought to find a temporary solution to sewage problems which already have hamstrung construction in the suburbs and could bring a dozen huge downtown office projects to a halt.

Although construction is continuing at the downtown sites, builders are operating under temporary permits which do not allow them to tie in with sewer mains, or proceed with construction above the street level.

Last night the head of the city's Department of Economic Development, Julian C. Dugas, denied knowing anything about the permit cutoff and a major developer would say only that

his corporation was "in agreement with the others" over tactics in the crisis.

The Washington Building Congress, which represents many of the area's biggest builders, today charged that the moratorium was illegal.

"No one can show us an executive order or any other type. They give us this 'We're - not - really - doing - it - but - we - have - to - be - careful - of - the - flow' business," sputtered a building congress spokesman.

'We're Pretty Upset'

"We're pretty upset about it," he added. "We are asking for a legal order and everybody denies knowing anything about it." The building congress charges in its April newsletter that the moratorium has been going on since mid-February without the knowledge either of the mayor or the City Council. Such an action by the Department of Sanitary Engineering on its own is illegal, the group added.

Suit Pending

The cutoff apparently was triggered by a $100 million suit filed against the District early this year by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, which charged the city with refusing to hook up major sewer lines in suburban Maryland with the Blue Plains plant because of an uncompleted link in the Dulles interceptor sewer.

The city, after making a case for curtailing development in the counties, apparently then found itself hard pressed to explain why it continued to allow sewer hookups within the District.

Six weeks ago, the District's Department of Sanitary Engineering began refusing to issue a "certificate of availability of sewer" which is necessary before a building permit is issued.

'Partial Permits' Issued

According to William Dripps, head of the License Division of the Department of Licenses and Inspections, this, in effect, "stops all construction in the District that involves sewers." He said his department has been issuing "partial permits" so builders can bring their construction to the top of excavations but no further.

At this point, among the projects involved are a $23 million basic sciences building at George Washington University, a new headquarters for the American Institute of Architects, a block-sized headquarters building for the International Monetary Fund, a massive hotel at L'Enfant Plaza and the new Children's Hospital.

The city is seeking $200 million from the Environmental Protection Agency to upgrade sewage treatment at the Blue Plains plant, but prolonged debate over how the new plant should be constructed and financed has delayed the start of construction.

THE WASHINGTON POST, April 22, 1971

Acting Counsel Wins Top D.C. Legal Post

By Richard E. Prince
Washington Post Staff Writer

A year-long impasse over who should be the city's top legal officer was resolved yesterday when Mayor Walter E. Washington named acting Corporation Counsel C. Francis Murphy to the job.

The mayor reportedly got the go-ahead to name Murphy to the job Tuesday from Attorney General John N. Mitchell after they both attended a session planning the govern-

ment's response to antiwar protests here.

Murphy has been acting corporation counsel since October.

The naming of Murphy to the post was a compromise that, administration sources said, had been in the works for the last two or three weeks.

The mayor's choice for the job was his director of economic development, Julian R. Dugas, and the mayor had maintained publicly as recently as March 28 that Dugas was his only choice.

Dugas yesterday was given the additional assignment of "general assistant to the mayor" at no extra salary.

The mayor said that in giving Dugas the additional post, he had merely "formalized something I've been doing informally for a long time." Dugas is the mayor's right hand man and troubleshooter.

The Nixon administration had consistently opposed the appointment of Dugas since the post became vacant a year ago this month.

Although Dugas is a Republican, the administration felt that Dugas would not sufficiently shake up the office. Dugas privately opposed much of the administration's D.C. anticrime program. They searched for a candidate outside the District building.

First, they proposed local GOP counsel Henry A. Berliner, but Berliner was unacceptable to the mayor.

Later applicants were "not sufficiently enthusiastic" about the job, one administration official said.

Administration sources differed on whether the mayor or Justice Department first proposed Murphy's name for the job, although Murphy had been in the office during the entire search.

Both the mayor and Justice yesterday appeared pleased with the selection.

Yesterday's announcement came on the day Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) concluded his hearings on the D.C budget. Inouye had threatened to cut off funds for the office until a permanent counsel was named. The senator said he was pleased that Murphy was selected.

The mayor said Murphy's first priority will be to reorganize the office and strengthen its law enforcement procedures, which came under strong attack during City Council budget hearings.

The administration officials said they expect Murphy to give leadership to the office and to build up its morale.

The corporation counsel is the second-highest ranking official in the mayor's office behind the deputy mayor.

He drafts all city-proposed legislation, is the chief legal arbiter, chief prosecutor and the city's main link with the Justice Department and the legal profession.

Murphy, 43, is widely admired in the office and has earned the reputation as a hard worker with a quick mind. A Democrat, he has been in the office since November, 1956.

Before becoming acting counsel, he was the number two man in the office, and for four years before that he was director of its special assignment division.

THE EVENING STAR, April 20, 1971

Parkers Cost City Millions

By MARTHA ANGLE
Star Staff Writer

What happens to Maryland and Virginia residents who illegally park in the District of Columbia and then ignore tickets?

Nothing—unless they have the misfortune to be caught by District police.

The scofflaw problem is costing the District millions of dollars each year in lost revenues and contributing to traffic congestion in the downtown area and Georgetown.

A study by the Citizens Association of Georgetown indicates that the District lost up to $4 million in revenue last year from unpaid parking tickets—almost a third of which were issued to Maryland and Virginia cars.

Using figures from the Central Violations Bureau, the civic group discovered that half of the parking tickets issued by the District in 1970 (506,100 of 1,005,100) were unpaid at the end of the year.

Allowing for the fact that parking tickets cost double if not paid within 15 days, the Georgetown group figured the average unpaid ticket was worth about $8. Even if the figure is set at $5 per ticket, the total revenue loss would exceed $2.5 million.

Less than a third of the unpaid tickets were issued to cars bearing District license tags. The remainder went to Maryland and Virginia vehicles, or cars from other states.

The District can refuse to issue new license tags to automobile owners who have failed to pay up their parking tickets, but large numbers of city scofflaws still manage to escape with their wallet intact.

And there is no effective way to collect from suburbanities and other out-of-state drivers because the District has no reciprocal agreement with Maryland and Virginia to force payment of parking tickets by withholding license tags.

The Citizens Association of Georgetown relayed its findings, and its recommendation that a reciprocal agreement be pursued to Mayor Walter E. Washington and key members of Congress.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee studying the District's budget, is expected to question city officials closely this week about their plans to cope with the scofflaw situation.

The mayor in a letter last month to John deLaittre, president of the Citizens Association of Georgetown, did not explain why the city has no reciprocal agreement with Maryland and Virginia regarding parking violations.

A spokesman for the mayor said the matter has been discussed by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, but the suburban members were unreceptive.

However, Francis B. Francois, president of COG, said yesterday that the subject has never come up at board meetings during the four years he has served on the COG board.

"Interesting Issue"

It's an interesting issue, and worth looking into. I'm a little surprised it hasn't been raised up 'til now," Francois said.

One member of Congress contacted by the Georgetown association was Rep. John L. McMillan, D-S.C., chairman of the House District Committee, who replied:

"It's a rather difficult problem to solve, especially when the Washington police should be solving some of the terrible crime here in the nation's capital rather than spending their time handing out traffic tickets.

But Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D-Mo., chairman of the Senate District Committee, voiced interest—like Inouye—in the group's findings and said the parking ticket situation will be considered when his committee tackles the District's revenue legislation.

THE EVENING STAR, April 21, 1971

City Delays Moving on Scofflaws

By MARTHA ANGLE
Star Staff Writer

Although the District loses millions of dollars annually from unpaid parking tickets, the city has taken no action for more than a year on proposals to authorize police to impound cars of scofflaws until tickets are paid.

The Metropolican Police Department has been seeking such authority, which would require City Council action, for well over a year, but its proposal repeatedly has been caught in the bureaucratic switches.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, chairman of the Senate District appropriations subcommittee, planned to question Mayor Walter E. Washington today about the city's failure to move against parking violators.

City Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn Jr. admitted yesterday that "we're not right on top of" the parking scofflaw problem.

"There's no doubt it's one of those things we ought to have gotten to sooner," Hahn said. The council will consider the situation next month when it takes up a whole series of parking problems, he said.

A recent study by the Citizens Association of Georgetown showed that half the 1,005,100 parking tickets issued by the District last year were unpaid at the end of the year.

The association estimated the unpaid tickets cost the city from $2.5 million to $4 million in revenue. It blamed a large part of the loss on the absence of any reciprocal agreement between Maryland, Virginia and the District to force payment of parking tickets by withholding license tags from scofflaws.

The study by the Georgetown association showed about one-third of the unpaid tickets were issued to Maryland and Virginia cars, 40 percent to cars from other states and the rest to District residents.

The District can withhold license tags from its own residents who fail to pay their parking tickets, but has no power to collect from suburbanites unless police catch them in the act.

Through use of a computer shared with the Central Violations Bureau, the police can identify the license tag numbers of all cars with outstanding parking violations.

They also can identify the names of District offenders, their addresses, the type of parking violation and the time and place of all parking violations incurred by each individual.

No Legal Barrier Seen

At least two of the last three corporation counsels for the District have said there is no legal barrier to authorizing police to impound any car illegally parked in the city which has outstanding parking violations.

The situation is somewhat murkier, legally speaking, for authorizing impoundment of legally parked vehicles whose owners have failed to pay past parking tickets, the lawyers have said.

"Quite frankly, we just haven't been able to resolve that issue. It's hard to come to a consensus," one District ooffficial said yesterday.

District officials admit no effort has been made to reach a reciprocal agreement with Maryland and Virginia to withhold license tags of parking scofflaws until all tickets are paid up.

Francis B. Francois, president of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, said last weekend such a proposal "is certainly worth looking into."

But since the District would be the principal financial beneficiary of such an agreement, some oficials feel it would be more fesiable politically to authorize police impoundment of cars with unpaid parking tickets.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF HEARINGS

	Page
Monday, March 15, 1971:	
Office of the Commissioner	1
City Council	35
Office of the Secretariat	43
Tuesday, March 16, 1971:	
Office of Budget and Executive Management	63
Personnel Office	87
Employees' Disability, Unemployment and Workmen's Compensation	96
Office of Community Services	97
Office of Civil Defense	118
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis	124
Planning Office	134
Wednesday, March 17, 1971:	
Office of Budget and Executive Management	137
Department of Finance and Revenue	141
Office of Corporation Counsel	185
Department of General Services	189
Department of Economic Development	195
Public Library	207
Friday, March 19, 1971:	
Other Independent Offices and Agencies	219
Assistant to the Commissioner for Youth Opportunity Services	224
Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Programs	251
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	261
Monday, March 22, 1971:	
Board of Parole	265
Department of Insurance	270
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board	272
Recorder of Deeds	279
Public Service Commission	285
Zoning Office	291
Board of Appeals and Review	296
Human Relations Commission	303
Board of Elections	317
Office of Surveyor	325
Commission on the Arts	327
Commission on the Status of Women	337
Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	341
Tuesday, March 23, 1971:	
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	365
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission	368
Miscellaneous Contributions:	
School Transit Subsidy	372
Redevelopment Land Agency	385
Apprenticeship Council	392
Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau	393
Wednesday, March 24, 1971:	
Public Safety: Metropolitan Police Department	409
Thursday, March 25, 1971:	
Fire Department	477
Department of Corrections	492
National Guard	520
Friday, March 26, 1971:	
D.C. Court of Appeals	525
Superior Court	528
U.S. Courts	535
Public Defender Service	552
Bail Agency	564

	Page
Monday, March 29, 1971:	
Higher Education	571
D.C. Teachers College	575
Federal City College	585
Federal City College	613
Washington Technical Institute	621
Tuesday, March 30, 1971:	
Recreation Department	631
Human Resources:	
Office of the Director	661
Social Services Administration	677
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	695
Wednesday, March 31, 1971:	
Community Health Services Administration	701
Hospitals and Medical Care Administration	715
Mental Health Administration	723
Office of Chief Medical Examiner	727
Veterans' Affairs Administration	733
Narcotics Treatment Administration	745
Thursday, April 1, 1971:	
Department of Highways and Traffic	779
Motor Vehicles	801
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	813
Department of Sanitary Engineering	817
Washington Aqueduct	833
Repayment of loans and interest	837
Education/public schools	840
Friday, April 2, 1971: Education/public schools	881
Monday, April 19, 1971:	
Department of Sanitary Engineering	991
General Accounting Office, U.S.	1003
Capital improvements	1047
Public schools	1091
Public Library	1109
Recreation	1113
Police Department	1119
Fire Department	1125
Department of Economic Development	1127
Human Resources	1129
D.C. Teachers College	1135
Federal City College	1141
Washington Technical Institute	1149
Tuesday, April 20, 1971:	
Department of Corrections	1155
Superior Court	1174
Department of Sanitary Engineering	1181
Department of Highways and Traffic	1199
Washington Aqueduct	1225
Nondepartmental witnesses	1229
Wednesday, April 21, 1971:	
City Council	1420
Federal payment to District of Columbia	1427
Statement of Mayor Walter E. Washington	1431
Camping of veterans on Mall	1470
Statement of Mayor Walter E. Washington	1473

LIST OF WITNESSES

A

Page

Achilles, Mrs. Francoise 1369, 1380–1381
Adams, Dr. Stuart N 499–500, 502
Addams, Nicholas 1255, 1259, 1261
Airis, Thomas F 779–791, 793–796, 799–800, 1199, 1203–1204
Alexander, James P 97–105
Allen, Mrs. Anita 969–974, 977–981
Anderson, A. Leo 737–742
Anderson, Stanley J 37–38
Arata, Clarence A 405
Avery, George A 285–290, 370–378, 381, 1232–1235

B

Back, Kenneth 19–20, 141, 159–176, 178-179, 181
Balcom, Loyde N 477, 481-489, 492, 1125-1126
Baisinger, Mrs. William 1346-1348
Baldwin, James 313–316, 426–427
Banks, James G 251–255
Barnet, Dr. Ann 1308–1310
Beaudin, Bruce D 564–569
Bedford, William J 921–927
Bingham, Hon. Jonathan 1470–1472
Blacksheare, Easter 1352–1354
Boggs, Hon. J. Caleb 489, 503, 504, 505–508, 510, 524
Borth, Daniel 1036–1307, 1042–1045
Bostick, Robert L 1367–1369
Bowman, Barbara 552, 560, 562–564
Boynton, George M 794–796, 799–800
Brady, George W 1272–1275
Bryan, Irving 298–300
Burton, Joseph 541
Butler, Willie 614

C

Carter, Al 615–616, 618
Cawein, Dr. Paul E 843, 851, 906, 916–917, 931, 948–950
Chaikin, Max 204
Clark, Robert ..... 23, 41, 58, 61, 87, 95, 104–105, 133, 174, 179, 233–234, 314, 323–324, 335, 339, 356–357, 443, 489, 492, 534, 551, 563–564, 583–584, 609–610, 720–721, 725–726, 799, 935–937, 980–981, 1198, 1247, 1373.
Cole, Joseph H 631–638, 656–660, 1113–1116
Coleman, Carl W 268–269
Coleman, Robert 1162
Cook, Billy D 162
Cooke, Dr. Paul P 575, 580–584, 1135, 1140
Coppie, Comer S 9–10, 12–14, 16–17, 19–20, 53, 75, 79, 82, 89–92, 95, 137–140, 204, 219–224, 353–354, 356, 359–363, 424–425, 430–431, 486–487, 514, 535, 777–778, 830–831, 837–840, 1015, 1064–1069, 1071–1075, 1085, 1088–1089, 1204, 1226–1228, 1261–1262, 1385, 1427–1430, 1490, 1492
Corletta, Robert J 1087–1088, 1115, 1121–1122, 1127, 1130, 1133, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1156, 1163–1165, 1195–1196
Crawford, Irvine M 1003, 1012–1017, 1032–1036
Cush, Frank C. E 92–93, 959–962, 1367, 1371

58-979 O - 71 - pt. 2 - 63

D

Page
Dahl, Bernard W. 996–997
Dennard, Dr. Cleveland 621, 627–629, 1149–1152
DeRyder, Gerald 1043
De Soto, Richard A. 459–460, 471, 472
Doherty, Francis X. 207, 213–217
Dugas, Julian R. 195–201, 203–206, 1127
DuPont, Dr. Robert 745–747, 755–757, 766

E

Eastman, Samuel T. 58–60
Eaton, John N. 87–92, 95–97
Ehrig, Leo J. 169, 171
Ellison, Newell 341–344, 353–357
Ewing, Blair G. 124–126, 131–133

F

Fenton, Maurice P. 392–393
Ferebee, Dr. Dorothy 337–339
Ferrell, Rev. Albion H. 269
Fisher, Charles 324
Fromm, Sandra 1357, 1365–1367
Fulford, Vicki 613–614

G

Goodwin, Lawrence 610, 1146–1148
Granados, Joseph B. 1243–1244, 1246–1247
Green, John 1146
Greene, Charles T. 277–278
Greene, Hon. Harold H. 529–534, 1174–1176, 1179–1180

H

Hahn, Gilbert, Jr. 35–41
Hampton, William B. 813, 815–816
Hardy, Kenneth L. 492–508, 510–511, 513–515, 519–520, 1155–1163
Harris, Torane 617
Hartley, John E. 787–790
Hatton, Arthur B. 294–295
Hawkins, Arthur G. 862, 865–866, 906, 952, 959–960
Henley, Benjamin 898, 978
Hood, Hon. Andrew M. 525–526, 528
Hubbard, Mrs. Harriet 1255–1259, 1261

I

Ingram, John 63–65, 71, 75, 78, 81–82, 85–87

J

Jackson, Norman E. 817, 820–824, 837–830, 993–997, 999–1001, 1181–1182, 1193
Jacobs, Lorenzo W. 201, 203–204
Johnson, Bowie 733, 741–743
Johnson, Dr. Dorothy 905–906, 908–910
Jones, Dr. James L. 224–234, 242
Jones, Leslie E. 957–960, 962
Jordan, William M., Jr. 21, 40–41, 46–47, 53, 57–58, 61, 75, 86–87, 93, 95–96, 133, 169–171, 175–176, 179, 203–205, 242, 289–290, 321–322, 361–383, 387–389, 407, 427, 442–443, 469, 488–489, 510–511, 513–514, 534, 539–541, 550, 568, 607–610, 613, 615, 730, 764, 777–778, 796, 821–823, 1086–1088, 1115, 1121–1122, 1130, 1133, 1150, 1161–1162, 1164–1165, 1195–1196.

K

Kaminski, John J. 539–541
Keller, Robert S. 455, 460, 462, 470
Kester, John E. 833, 836–837, 1225–1226

L

Lederer, Robert 1381–1383
Lee, Joe Y. 1109–1112

Page

Lefstein, Norman 560, 564
Lombard, Edward P 271

M

Maphis, Franklin B 1246–1247
Mazlow, Albert 427–429
Miller, John G 733–736
Mister, Melvin A 386–389, 391
Montilla, Robert M 495, 496, 500, 508, 519, 1161
Moore, Rev. Jerry A., Jr 1420–1427
Moore, Sam 616–619
Morris, Mrs. Edward B 1286–1287
Morris, Mrs. Mary B 1319–1320, 1332
Murphy, Francis C 185–188, 1469–1470, 1478–1479
Murphy, Joseph P 801–811

N

Nash, Mrs. Robert 327, 334–336
Newman, Mrs. H 276–278
Nickens, Norman 898–900, 904, 931, 953, 956
Noel, Dr. Essex 723–726
Number:
6067 ..... 760, 576
6267 ..... 763–764, 766
6382 ..... 760–761, 765
6616 ..... 761–762, 764–765
8441 ..... 763, 765
9022 ..... 762–763, 765

P

Paige, Dr. Joseph 608–609
Papa, Anthony E 550
Percy, Senator Charles H 81–86, 268–269, 271, 277–278, 286–289, 295, 302, 378, 381–383, 391, 393, 394, 398–400, 432–437, 439–441, 447, 450, 452, 457–459, 465, 468–470, 729, 740–743, 1000, 1031–1032, 1466–1471
Perkins, Norval 319–324
Perry, Robert R 824, 829, 997–1001, 1197–1198
Pierson, Norman 695, 698–699
Powe, Floyd 454, 460, 462, 463, 464
Prescott, Dr. James 1294–1298

R

Randolph, Dr. Harland 585, 599–604, 606–612, 614, 1141–1148
Rhodes, George R 912–916
Ridley, Peter S 280–284
Roberts, Flora 981–983
Rodericks, George R 118–124
Rodgers, Charles M 510
Rudder, John 1230–1232, 1235
Runyon, Mrs. Charles 1317–1318
Russ, Willard L 1024–1025, 1030, 1035–1036
Russo, Albert P 683
Rutherford, Mrs. Thelma V 1332–1333, 1335–1337, 1339–1340
Rutledge, Philip J 668–675, 679–680, 701, 703–704, 726, 729–730, 1129, 1132–1133

S

Samuels, Wendell A 454–455, 462, 464
Schaller, Martin K 43–47, 57–58
Scheiber, Walter A 366–367
Scott, Dr. Hugh J 841–844, 846, 848, 850–852, 855–858, 860, 862, 864–866, 868, 870, 872, 877–879, 881–893, 896–898, 904–905, 910–913, 917–919, 922, 924–925, 928–930, 949–950, 953, 956–960, 962–965, 968, 981, 1091–1095, 1108
Seideman, Richard R 276
Selden, Marguerite 949–953

Page

Shearin, William 456, 461, 465
Simons, William 983–990
Simonson, Joy R 261–262, 339
Southward, Maj. Gen. Charles L 520–524
Standard, Dr. Raymond L 701–702, 704–713
Starobin, Sam D 189–194, 1058–1063, 1071–1073, 1086–1087, 1096–1098, 1100–1105, 1107, 1119–1120, 1122–1123, 1126, 1132, 1140, 1152–1153, 1158–1160, 1171–1174, 1175–1177, 1180
Strong, Edward F 455–456, 460, 461, 462, 464–465, 473, 474
Swanson, Carroll 199–201

T

Taylor, Fred 1313–1314
Taylor, Harris 893–896, 924
Terris, Bruce J 1250–1255
Thompson, Winifred C 678–679, 681–684, 691–693, 1129–1130

W

Wainscoat, James 456–459, 462, 466–471
Washington, Walter E 2, 3–5, 18–19, 23, 1431, 1435–1439, 1441–1451, 1466, 1469–1471, 1473–1482, 1488–1493
Washington, Dr. William J., Jr 703, 715–721, 1131–1132
Watkins, Rudy 616
Watson, Capt. Robert C 443
Watt, Dan M 836
Watt, Graham W 6–9, 18, 23–31, 33–34, 60–61, 82, 84, 120–121, 131–132, 134–135, 139, 162, 300, 302, 322–323, 355–356, 383–385, 407–408, 424, 430, 571–574, 609, 768, 777, 991, 1030–1032, 1043–1045, 1047–1061, 1431–1435, 1491
Webster, Arnold 1291, 1293–1294
Weir, O. L 393–396, 398–407
Werle, Francis B 325
Whelton Dr. Richard L 727–729
Wilson, Jerry V 409, 418–426, 428–429, 431–443, 447, 474, 1119–1121
Wittenburg, Ralph 1369–1373
Wixon, Henry E 170–172
Wolfe, Dr. Enid G 917, 930–932, 935–937
Woodson, Granville W 920–921, 1096, 1098–1104–1107

Z

Zanders, Theodore R 448–453

SUBJECT INDEX

A

Page

Accounting Systems Development 1036, 1044
Appendix I, Budget estimates as submitted to the Congress, April 19, 1971 1505
Appendix II, Statistical data and charts 1513
Appendix III, Related newspaper clippings 1683

B

Bicentennial 33, 403
Budget in general:
- Budget System 775, 830
- Financing plan 1429, 1473
- Long-range projections 23
- Mandatory and uncontrollable increases, definitions 22
- Statement of Budget Officer 9, 1427
- Statement of Deputy Mayor 6
- Statement of the Mayor 3, 1435, 1473
- Statement of Representative Bingham 1470
- Statement of Senator Percy 1466

C

Capital improvements program:
- Corrections, Department of 1155
  - Correctional detention facility 1157, 1161, 1179
  - Inmate labor, use of 1160, 1162
  - Renovation of culinary units 1159
  - Revisions to budget 1155, 1163
- D.C. Teachers College 1135
- Economic Development, Department of 1127
- Federal City College 1141
- Financing capital improvements, legislation for 1003–1015, 1031, 1054, 1067, 1088
- Fire Department 1125
- General Services, Department of 1169
  - Cooling equipment replacement 1171
  - Courthouse Building 1171, 1174
  - Personnel 1060–1063
- Highways and Traffic, Department of 1199
  - Unobligated balance of highway funds 1199
- Human Resources, Department of 1129
  - Glenn Dale Hospital 1131
  - Receiving Home 1059, 1129
- Lapsed projects 1502
- Police Department 1119
- Priority listing 1226–1228, 1075, 1107, 1121
- Public library 1109
- Public schools 885, 1091
  - Increased construction costs 1095
  - New elementary school, 31st and Erie SE 1102
  - New elementary school, Pomeroy and Erie SE 1103
  - New junior high school, Oxon Run Parkway 1100
  - Statement of President, Board of Education 1091
  - Statement of Superintendent 1092
- Recreation, Department of 1113
  - Beginning Park playground 1113
  - Campsite development 1115
  - Senior Citizens Center 1057–1059, 1115

Capital improvements program—Continued Page
Sanitary Engineering, Department of 1181
Fort Reno Pumping Station 1194
Incinerator No. 5 1181, 1226, 1420, 1431, 1073
Sewer separation 1193
Trash baling and transfer station 1195, 1421, 1425, 1433
Upper Potomac interceptor and outfall relief sewer 1195
Statement of Budget Officer 1063
Statement of Deputy Mayor 1047
Washington Aqueduct 1225
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority 1205
Washington Technical Institute 1149
Citizens and organizations of the District of Columbia, testimony of:
City improvements 1388, 1389
Crime 1252
Day care centers 1317
Drug addiction 1255
Education 1343, 1347, 1349
Fire protection 1243, 1286
Food services 1332, 1335
Foster homes 1313, 1319
General budget 1230, 1250, 1272, 1276, 1394, 1396
Halfway Houses, narcotic and other 1259
Health and Mental Health Care 1253, 1294, 1308
Higher education 1253
New funds 1250
Psychiatric treatment 1291, 1293
Recreational needs 1399, 1400
School transportation 1386
Special education 1291, 1352, 1357, 1368, 1380, 1403
Taxicab meters 1230
Washington youth garden program 1381
Welfare payments 1253
Youth orchestra program 1391
Civil Service System, separation of District from 1491
Commission on Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia 1408

E

Education:
District of Columbia Teachers College 575
Accreditation of college 583
Average age of students 584
Growth of college 575, 580
Relationship to other public colleges 580, 581
Residency requirements 583
Scholarship program 581
Statement of President 575
Tuition 582
Federal City College 585, 613
Accreditation of college 611
Enrollment 600, 603, 604, 605, 610–611
Lorton educational program 607, 767, 840
Preparatory courses 606
President-faculty relationship 602
Problems of college 599, 602
Salary of president 610
Statements of representatives of student body 613–619
Statement of president 585
Student records 600
Tuition cost study 602
Higher education study 571

Education—Continued Page
Public schools 840
Absenteeism 1094–1095
Academic achievement project 864, 980, 982
Administrative problems 962, 963, 964
Adult education 949–952, 940, 972
Budget proposals 858
Additional funding possibilities 863–864
Budget increases 858, 973
Comparisons of budget levels 848–849, 873–876
Redirection of resources and program changes 858–860, 909–910, 971
Capital improvement program 885–887
Career development program 870, 911, 938, 948
Driver education program 956, 965
Drop out problem 843, 898, 913
Early childhood education, prekindergarten programs 888, 905–907
Elementary education 887, 905, 971
Objectives 861, 864, 866, 887–889, 910–913, 918–920
Per pupil expenditures 846
Personnel policies 956–958
Reading program 877
Clark Plan 864, 889–892, 979, 982, 989
Project read 892, 923
Promotion policies 877, 890, 916, 980
Secondary education 910, 971
Spanish-speaking, programs for 889, 898–905, 913
Special education 868, 928, 971
Staff development 944, 953
Statement of president, District of Columbia PTA 981
Statement of president, Board of Education 969
Statement of president, Washington Teachers' Union 983
Statement of Superintendent, District of Columbia Public Schools 841, 881
Student—teacher ratios 850–858, 887
Support services 872, 918, 946
Buildings and grounds 918, 920, 922
Food services 924
Procurement of supplies 926
Washington Technical Institute 621
Accreditation of college 629
Employment environment analyzed 621, 627
Enrollment 624
Food service chain contract 628
Job placements 629
Statement of president 621

F

Federal assistance to the District of Columbia 1016–1030, 1044

G

General Accounting Office reports, audits, and studies:
Accounting systems development 1036
Federal assistance to the District 1016
Financing capital improvement programs 1003
Management of motor vehicles 1032
Travel accounts for 1970 and 1971—audit 57
General operating expenses 25
City Council 35, 1420
Commissioner's Office 1, 25, 31–34
Contributions to metropolitan area agencies 365
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments 365
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission 368
D.C. Transit, public ownership of 370
Transit subsidies, controversy over 371, 373, 375, 381, 383, 384
Corporation Counsel, Office of 185

General operating expenses—Continued — Page
- Economic Development, Department of — 195
  - Landlord problems in District of Columbia — 197–202
- Executive Office — 26
  - Budget and Executive Management, Office of — 26, 27, 63
    - Management improvement account, use of — 66
    - Planning-programing-budgeting system — 64
    - Statement of Director of Office — 64–75
  - Civil Defense, Office of — 118
  - Community Services, Office of — 28, 97
    - Model Cities program, implementation of — 100, 102, 104
    - Service area system — 28, 101–104
    - Statement of Director, of Office — 106–117
  - Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, Office of — 29, 30, 124
  - Employees' disability, unemployment and workmen's compensation — 96
  - Personnel Office — 28, 87
    - Temporary positions, funding of — 90–92
  - Planning office — 29, 134
  - Public Affairs, Office of — 58
  - Secretariat, Office of — 43
    - Police Complaint Review Board — 45
  - Assessments of Federal property — 179
- Finance and Revenue, Department of — 141
  - Justification for first class air fare travel — 1589–1591
  - Statement of Director of Department — 142–158
  - Tax comparison — 150, 159, 162, 174
  - Tax enforcement and compliance — 164, 168–172, 770
  - Tax exempt land in District of Columbia — 160, 180
- General Services, Department of — 189, 1169
- Independent offices and agencies — 219
  - Alcoholic Beverage Control Board — 261
  - Appeals and Review, Board of — 296
  - Arts, Commission on the — 221, 327
  - Elections, Board of — 222, 317
  - Housing Programs, assistant to the Commissioner for — 221, 251
  - Human Relations Commission — 221, 303
  - Insurance, Department of — 270
  - Judicial Disabilities and Tenure, Commission on — 221, 341
  - Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board — 272
  - Parole, Board of — 222, 265
  - Public Service Commission — 285
  - Recorder of Deeds — 279
  - Surveyor, Office of — 325
  - Summary of request, statement of Budget Officer — 220
  - Youth opportunity services, assistant to the Commissioner for — 220, 224
    - Child care programs and Junior Village, involvement with — 226, 227
    - Courtesy patrol — 229
    - Federal grant assistance to youth program — 233–241
    - Statement of Director of Office — 243–250
  - Women, Commission on the Status of — 337, 221
  - Zoning office — 291
- Miscellaneous contributions — 223, 372
  - Apprenticeship Council, D.C. — 392
  - Redevelopment Land Agency — 385
  - School transit subsidy — 372, 1423, 1425
  - Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau — 393
    - Special events sponsored — 401, 402
    - Tourism, statistics — 396, 397, 398
- Public Library — 207

H

Highways and traffic — 779
- Highways and Traffic, Department of — 779
  - Bus lanes — 784, 788
  - Freeway program — 780–783, 786
  - Street lighting — 789, 790

Highways and traffic—Continued
Highways and Traffic, Department of—Continued Page
Traffic problems 785, 787
Travel justification 793–795
Vehicle and chauffeur services 790–793, 795–798
Motor Vehicles, Department of 801
Statement of the Director 802
Taxicab licensing 810
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency 813
Human Resources 661
Administrations breakdown 669
Budget increases 672
Chief Medical Examiner, Office of 727
Community Health Services Administration 663, 701
Dental health programs 704
Infant death rate 702, 710
Neighborhood health centers 712, 713
Private health system 709
Sex education program 711
Tuberculosis rate 705, 711
Vacant positions 706
Venereal disease rate 709, 712
Goals 670, 674
Hospitals and Medical Care Administration 666, 715
D.C. General Hospital 715
Accreditation 716
Collection of Fees 715, 717
Interns and residents 718
Medical charities program 673, 720–721
Human Resources, Office of the Director 661
Mental Health Administration 667, 723
Services for children and students 724
St. Elizabeths Hospital 723
Narcotics Treatment Administration 666, 745
Cost of heroin 755
Methadone treatment 755
Success of NTA program 746
Statements of six methadone patients 759–766
Social Services Administration 664, 677
Administration cost comparison 681
Care of homeless and dependent children 677
Food stamp program 682–683
Junior Village 678–681, 771–773
President's welfare reform program—impact on District 684
Public assistance 10, 11, 14–17, 672, 682
Public assistance services 691–692
Residence of Director 692
Vacant positions 691
Statement of Director of Human Resources 661–668
Travel justification 730
Veterans' Affairs Administration 665, 733
Statement of Veterans' Benefits Director, U.S 733
Statement of District of Columbia Director 737
Vietnam veterans, problems of 740–742
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration 663, 695

N

Page

Newspaper clippings 1683
Abuses called "Part of the Job" 1685–1689
Acting counsel wins top District of Columbia legal post 1742–1743
Addict care termed 10 percent of District of Columbia need 1722–1723
Addict's clinic closes 1727–1729
Autopsies reveal new District of Columbia problem 1718–1722
Avoid methadone treatment private physicians warned 1726–1727
Black fireman discloses transfer attempt 1704
Blackman's center gets drug grant 1723–1724
Child dies; methadone plan revised 1731–1733
City delays moving on scofflaws 1745
City "Heroin epidemic" cited 1729–1731
City's need for houseboat doubted 1739–1741
Council votes fancy garb for police 1700
Dentist acquitted in District of Columbia tax case 1698–1700
District of Columbia halts contruction permits 1741–1742
District of Columbia police denied gold braid, stripes 1700–1701
District of Columbia tax evader given work-release sentence 1691–1692
District of Columbia tax withholding starts Saturday 1692–1697
Drab District of Columbia police eye $600,000 for dress 1701–1702
Drug treatment clinic plans urine tests of 2,000 addicts 1724–1725
Ex-prisoners seek funds for Lorton college program 1733–1734
Faculty votes to fire chief 1712–1713
15 of 32 doctors in D.C. General emergency room quit 1716–1718
Financial problems plague schools across the Nation 1737–1739
Hahn proposals to finance budget dismay D.C. officials 1684–1685
Infant death rate climbs in District 1715–1716
Lorton college plan in danger 1713–1714
Methadone centers forced to close 1725–1726
New crime bill may hurt agency 1710–1712
Parkers cost city millions 1744
Police, fire post ended, probe set 1690–1691
Report urges city to halt work on huge incinerator 1734–1737
Seven prisoners escape from court lockup 1709–1710
Shortage of men, subpremium fire protection 1702–1703
Shutdowns of fire units to continue 1705–1707
Study holds tax burden lower here 1697–1698
Three policemen take Orient field trip 1702
Two City College students cleared in assault case 1714–1715
2,315 on bond fail to show for trial 1707–1709

P

Public Safety 409
Corrections, Department of 492
Capital outlay program 1155
Comparisons with other States 503
Federal grants 508
Guard-prisoner ratio at D.C. General Hospital 510
Narcotic control 500, 506–508
Oak Hill facility 513
Personnel-inmate ratio 503
Population projections of institutions 495
City jail 496
Detention center 496
Lorton Reformatory 497
Minimum security institution 497
Youth Center 497
Program and personnel reductions 515
Recidivism rate 498–500
Statement of Director 492
Vacant positions 519
Work-release program 502, 505

Public Safety—Continued	Page
Courts	525
Appeals, District of Columbia Court of	525
Bail Agency	564
Pretrial assistance	566
Cases processed daily, number of	567
Public Defender Service	552
Appellate section requested	556
Case distribution	561
Fees for attorneys	560, 563
Superior court	528
Court executive position	532
Juvenile court backlog	530
U.S. courts	535
Fixing of traffic tickets	539–549
Lockups at U.S. Courthouse	550
Fire Department	477
Ambulance service	489
Cadet program	483
Disability retirements	424, 1498
Equipment replacement program	484
False alarms	479, 481, 489, 490
Hiring practices	487
Mandatory increases	481
Public information unit	488
Retirements (disability)	488
Statement of Acting Fire Chief	478
Vacant positions	484
Voice alarm system	480, 482
Metropolitan Police	409
Cadet Corps	434
Crime scene research team	447
Comparisons with other cities	414–417, 424, 433, 443–446
Demonstrations, costs of handling	440
Federal grants	432
No-knock warrants	437
Overtime pay	441, 442
Performance measurement—quota system	422, 458, 459
Recruitment	418
Examinations, development of	426
Psychological testing	420
Physical qualifications	420
Resignation of officers	422
Disability retirements	423
Riot control technique study in Tokyo and Hong Kong	447
Salary (average) of officers	433
School crossing guards	436
Statement of Police Chief	410
Statements of officers (privates)	453–474
Uniforms	429, 441
Vacancies in department	425
Women on force	436
National Guard	520
Recruiting strength	522
Responsibility	520
Youth leaders' program	521

R

Page
Reciprocal tax 17, 39, 85, 367
Recreation 631
Recreation Department 631
Citizen involvement 632
Facilities operated by other agencies 638
Issues facing the Department 634
Objectives 632
Pilferage and theft losses 637
Planning and development 635
Relationship to Youth Services Office 637
Relationship to National Park Service 656
Supervision of employees 657
Vacant positions 635
Repayment of loans and interest 837
Reprograming action and supplemental requests 24, 40, 82, 355, 356, 359–363, 769, 796, 1480–1488

S

Sanitary Engineering:
Sanitary Engineering, Department of 817
Blue Plains Water Pollution Control Plant 773, 819, 821–822, 1193
Capital outlay program 1181
Houseboat purchase for water pollution tests 828–830, 991–1001
Incinerator No. 5 ..... 827, 1073 1181, 1226, 1420, 1431,
Sanitation services combined refuse collection 770, 822, 1196
Statement of the Director 818
Washington aqueduct 833, 1225
Statistical data and charts 997
Actual revenue 1970, revised estimates for fiscal year 1971 and 1972 1633–1635
Analysis of positions vacant for a period of 6 months or more as of Feb. 28, 1971 1526–1527
Assignment of chauffeurs and drivers for passenger carrying vehicles 1517
Authorized positions, summary of 1966–71 and 1972 increases requested 1653–1655
Average annual rate of growth in the District of Columbia tax base, by taxes fiscal year 1966–70 1592
Budget and management functions, cost of 1523–1525
Budget summary, fiscal year 1972 1637–1642
Capital improvements projects summary 1510–1511
Capital outlay appropriations and Federal loans—all funds 1950–71 1660–1663
Capital outlay authorizations and program needs for dates indicated, schedule of 1659
City government expenditures and employment, D.C. and selected major U.S. cities 1670–1675
City methodology 1970 1583–1584
Comparative annual burden of major State and local taxes for a family of four residing in the Washington metropolitan area, 1971 1585
Comparison by State of percentage of administrative costs for calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1969 1622
Comparison of police pay rates as of March 15, 1971, Washington metropolitan area 1602–1612
Comparsion of real estate assessed values for the fiscal years 1969 and 1971 on certain properties in the District of Columbia and owned by the United States 1596–1598
Detail of required items, fiscal year 1972 1643–1645
Discrepancies in grant obligations for fiscal years 1970, 1971, 1972, explanation for 1627–1628
District of Columbia appropriations 1629
Effective real property tax rates in Washington metropolitan area, 1971 1666
Eleven year replacement program of Fire Department apparatus, cost of 1617
Explanation of other "required," fiscal year 1972 1646–1647
False alarms in total responses, percentages of 1616

Statistical data and charts—Continued Page

False alarms, monthly comparison of 1615
False alarms, yearly comparison of 1614
Federal grant assistance to D.C., summary of 1625
Federal grant assistance to D.C., summary of change 1626
Federal loans, status of, projected to June 30, 1971 1632
Federal payment—its relationship to the appropriations for operating expenses and repayment of loans and interest—all funds 1631
Federal payment and its relation to the general fund 1630
Equipment and repair costs composite—Fire Department 1621
Equipment and repair costs, high number of runs (over 1,500)—Fire Department 1618
Equipment and repair costs, low number of runs (below 700)—Fire Department 1620
Equipment and repair costs, medium number of runs (700–1500)—Fire Department 1619
Estimated tax burden of major taxes for a family of four residing in the Nation's 25 largest cities 1582
Firefighting, graphs on 1613
Government officials who have a vehicle and a driver assigned to their office—based on GAO report 1518–1523
Lapse rate by appropriations, fiscal year 1971 1676
Lapse rate by appropriations, fiscal year 1972 1677
Lapsed personnel compensation funds, fiscal year 1970 (as of Mar. 19, 1971) 1572–1575
Major tax burden in the Washington metropolitan area—$10,000 1576
Major tax burdens in the Washington metropolitan area—$20,000 1577
Major tax liabilities as a percent of income in the Washington metropolitan area, 1971 1579
Major tax liability as a percent of income in Washington compared with the average in the Nation's 25 largest cities, 1970 1581
Mayor's revised financial plan—all funds, fiscal year 1972 1636
1972 operating budget—recommendations by categories and funds 1650–1652
Object classification breakdown, fiscal year 1972 (based on Mayor's budget) 1648
Object classification breakdown, fiscal year 1972 (based on President's budget) 1649
Operating budgets (all funds) for selected major U.S. cities 1665
Operating expenses, fiscal year 1972 1506–1510
Out-of-city travel and related information, cost of, fiscal year 1970 1586–1587
Out-of-city travel and related information, first 6 months, fiscal year 1971 1588
Per capita personal income, 1960–70, by States and regions 1678–1679
Personal income, percent change in selected shares, 1969–70 1680–1681
Personnel: city government for selected major U.S. cities 1664
Positions GS–15 and above, or equivalent 1568–1570
Positions vacant (up to GS–14 or equivalent) for a period of 6 months or more (as of Feb. 28, 1971) 1528
Positions vacant (GS–15 or equivalent and above) 6 months or more (as of Feb. 28, 1971) 1528–1545
Public assistance caseload 1624
Public assistance payments for fiscal years 1960–72 1623
Public information function, fiscal year 1971 1514–1516
Real estate assessments, District of Columbia, taxable, exempt, and totals, fiscal year 1971 1599–1600
Revenue yield from tax sources District of Columbia and 20 cities most comparable in 1970 population, fiscal year 1969 1667–1669
Tax burden comparisons, Washington metropolitan area, 1971 1578
Tax burden comparisons, 25 largest U. S. cities, 1970 1580
Temporary positions (as of Feb. 28, 1971) 1546–1548
Temporary positions, fiscal year 1971 1549–1567
10-year revenue statement by fund, 1973–70 actual—1971–72 estimated 1593–1595
Total personal income, 1968–70, by States and regions 1678–1679
Vacancy report (as of Feb. 28, 1971) 1656–1658
Vacant GS–15 and above positions or equivalent (as of Feb. 28, 1971) 1571

T

Page
Travel 33, 46–57, 175, 193, 196, 289, 447, 730, 739, 793–795, 966

V

Vehicle and chauffeur assignments 78–81, 123–124, 137–140, 176–178, 194, 219, 280–284, 790–793, 795–798, 1032–1035

W

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority 1205

○