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Senate Hearings

Before the Committee on Appropriations

District of Columbia Appropriations

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

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, 1973, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for use of the Committee on Appropriations

PART 2

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1972

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

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m. in room 1224, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel K. Inouye (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Inouye.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH P. YELDELL, DIRECTOR
ACCOMPANIED BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator INOUYE. The subcommittee will please come to order.

This morning we are pleased to have with us Mr. Joseph Yeldell, the Director of the Department of Human Resources. The request of this Department is $213,094,000.

Welcome back, Mr. Yeldell.

Mr. YELDELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Mr. YELDELL. The Department of Human Resources was created to bring a unified and comprehensive approach to the management of the basic human services. The consolidation within one umbrella agency of the former Departments of Health, Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation, Veterans' Affairs, and Narcotics Treatment brought together programs and activities that were closely related in terms of purpose and clientele served.

It was the first step toward eliminating fragmentation and gaps in services. The centralization of all administrative and support services was the second major step toward bringing uniformity and direction to the management as well as the delivery of human services.

Thus, within the first 2 years the basic requirements for a comprehensive human resources system were assembled. My task is to continue this comprehensive approach and to make it more effective in responding to the needs of those we serve.

I am deeply committed to making the human resource concept work for the people of the District of Columbia and that means that the

Department of Human Resources will provide services that are of high quality and comprehensive in nature. All of our services will be provided with courtesy, dignity, celerity, and convenience; in the future I plan to make improved services a reality by implementing a unified intake system and a network of decentralized comprehensive service centers; to increase community-based facilities wherever possible as opposed to enlarging our institutions; and to automate payments and record-keeping functions wherever possible to provide more accurate records and more services.

MAJOR CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT

The major changes I have instituted in the department during the 4 months I have been Director have all been oriented toward that end.

First, to provide a continuum of health care, I have recombined the city's two public hospitals and one nursing home with Community Health Services into a Community Health and Hospitals Administration.

The separation of hospitals from community health facilities has too often resulted in fragmented patient services and sometimes overemphasis on hospitalization, the most expensive form of care.

I feel strongly that all of our health institutions and facilities must operate together as a single network. This newly reconstituted administration is stronger and more viable than the two were separately.

Second, I have established a new administration—the Social Rehabilitation Administration. It is essentially a merger of the services components of the Social Services Administration and the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

By erasing the major distinctions between these important administrations, I expect to be able to address more effectively the demands that will be placed on welfare administrators by the new Talmadge welfare amendments and our own welfare reforms. Through this new administration, we will apply to the socially deprived the rehabilitative concepts of training and self-sufficiency that have heretofore been used primarily with the physically and emotionally disabled.

We are attempting with this new focus to change the traditional social casework—counseling approach to the provision of rehabilitative services. The successful implementation of this approach will enable us to meet the goals of the city's welfare reform.

Third, I have created a Payments Assistance Administration which merges the intake, eligibility determination, recertification and quality control functions of the medical care public assistance, and food stamp programs. The creation of this administration will enable us to move ahead more rapidly with a uniform and interrelated automated data processing program capable of instant identification of applicants and recipients, speedy calculation of payments and benefits, and early correction of errors.

I expect this administration to produce efficiency and economy that will affect the entire department.

Fourth, I have created an Office of Inspection and Program Analysis which will be responsible for conducting thorough reviews and audits of programs and operations for both efficiency and cost effectiveness, similar to the operations of GAO and the Inspector General's Office in some Federal departments.

It will also provide the capability to focus on problems requiring immediate attention and resolution.

IMPACT OF AUSTERITY PROGRAM

The budget does reflect the Mayor's austerity program which in the Department of Human Resources has resulted in the abolishment of 797 positions and a reduction in available funds of $5,202,000 for fiscal years 1972 and 1973.

The total number of authorized positions for fiscal year 1973 is 9,020, a decrease of 124 positions as compared to the fiscal year 1972 base.

The Department of Human Resources budget request for fiscal year 1973 totals to $226,324,000—$213,094,000 for operating purposes and $13,250,000 for capital improvements. Of the increase of $35,106,000 requested for operating purposes: 59.5 percent or $20,892,300 is to provide more adequate benefits to an increased number of public assistance recipients; 18.8 percent or $6,558,200 is to meet mandatory personnel costs; 14.3 percent or $5,045,400 for the medicaid program; 7.1 percent or $2,490,100 is to replace Federal funds now supporting the Narcotics Treatment Administration; and 3 percent or $120,000 to administer public assistance rent allotments.

The largest increase $16,955,700 is to provide for an expanding caseload of public assistance recipients. Of that total, $3,936,600 is to increase for 6 months in fiscal year 1973 (beginning in January 1973) the level of benefits paid from 75 percent to 85 percent of the February 1970 cost-of-living standard.

WELFARE REFORM PROGRAM

In February 1972 Mayor Walter E. Washington and I announced a comprehensive program of welfare reform to: strengthen administrative procedures; intensify the identification of payment irregularities; increase job training and opportunities for welfare recipients; and improve public information on the welfare program.

This program will substantially tighten administration of the system while providing positive assistance to clients who can be trained for meaningful employment. Anticipated savings from the reform program have been taken into account in preparing the fiscal year 1973 budget.

The capital improvements program of $13,150,000 will: provide an additional 200 beds for chronic disease patients at Glenn Dale Hospital at a cost of $8,350,000; replace existing morgue facilities with a new building at a cost of $2,651,000; complete air conditioning at District of Columbia General Hospital—pediatrics and children's building, the obstetrics building, area "C" mental health center, and area "C" health center—at a cost of $1,849,000; furnish construction services to modify core and obstetrical buildings at District of Columbia General Hospital at a cost of $300,000; and initiate a study of facilities for long-range care of the aged at a cost of $100,000.

As Director of the Department of Human Resources, I will not be satisfied with mediocrity nor with the status quo, for my commitment is to move forward to make the concept of a unified human resources system work in the District of Columbia.

I will not, as Director of the Department of Human Resources, continue to perpetuate a welfare system which inherently fosters dependency. I will seek to provide the welfare recipient those services essential to breaking the poverty cycle and restoring dignity to human life.

I will not, as Director of the Department of Human Resources, provide services that are outmoded or fragmented in nature, but will strive to develop and implement comprehensive programs that meet the needs of the people of this city.

My commitment is to seek the flexibility within government to do just that.

The 1973 budget request for the Department of Human Resources is an austere one which does not adequately meet our needs, but it will fund the most vital programs for the poor and near-poor who live in this city within the shadow of the Nation's Capitol.

Together we have the responsibility to meet their needs.

I would be pleased to answer any questions the committee might have at this time.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Yeldell. I once again want to commend you for taking the initiative in bringing about some semblance of order in your Department.

Mr. YELDELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

Senator INOUYE. It appears that last evening one of our TV stations carried a program concerning your hospital, the District of Columbia Hospital. As a result of this program I received several calls last night and this morning, and members of my staff also received similar calls.

We did not see the program, so I am not able to comment on it, but I gather that the program said there is an emergency situation now at the District of Columbia Hospital, that people are dying of respiratory diseases, and that 100 beds are to be eliminated, all because of Congress. The gist was that Congress imposed this cut and therefore people are dying.

I have searched the record and Congress did not impose any cut, and I am certain you are well aware, Mr. Yeldell, in case of an emergency, this committee is always available. There are times, I must say, that we get a bit tired of being blamed for all of the ills. I will admit that the Congress can be found guilty of some of the ills, but not all of them.

Just for the record, can you or some appropriate official tell the committee what is happening in this "emergency situation"—because if it is an emergency, it does not appear in this statement.

Mr. YELDELL. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. And, of course, the source of the story was not from me nor, I would hope, from anyone within the Department.

I think that the reference was to the lack of inhalation therapy technicians at District of Columbia Hospital to cover adequately the 24-hour shifts.

The machinery had been damaged because of doctors trying to operate it rather than having the technicians on board. That situation was

corrected almost 3 weeks ago and the condition was averted by the hiring of inhalation therapy technicians. The source of the material was quite outdated and as soon as it was brought to the attention of the Department, Dr. Washington moved immediately to correct that situation.

I might say further, Mr. Chairman, that the thrust of the District of Columbia General Hospital, particularly of its Governing Board, is resistance to the phase I-phase II personnel cuts that were put upon the entire District government. In meeting those requirements within our Department, particularly the phase II cuts, which was a reduction of 5 percent of the District forces spread among the entire Department of Human Resources we, of course, affected to some degree the operations at District of Columbia General Hospital.

The Governing Board has urged that District of Columbia General Hospital be eliminated from the phase II cuts. Quite obviously, they feel they have a sincere and urgent situation there. My feeling is that the same urgency and sincerity exists throughout the Department of Human Resources and that the only equitable way to meet the extreme cuts that were forced upon us by phase II was to distribute them equitably across the Department.

I believe there is no emergency at District of Columbia General Hospital that cannot be met, and that is why I have not cited it as an emergency. I think the story was grossly exaggerated and unfortunately misinformed.

ABOLISHMENT OF POSITIONS

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much.

On page 6 of your statement, you speak of the abolishment of 797 positions. Were 797 people fired?

Mr. YELDELL. No, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. How many were fired?

Mr. YELDELL. No persons have been discharged from the Department of Human Resources. We have been affected by what we call phase I and phase II cuts, phase I being those positions that had been vacant for 6 months or more that were abolished by the Congress and phase II the 5-percent reduction across the board for the District of Columbia government in general, part of which was assessed to the Department of Human Resources.

As a result, there were a number of positions to be abolished, spread among the departments; however, with the express intent that no reduction-in-force was to take place.

Where people were occupying positions that were to be abolished, we have offered them other positions within the Department.

The phase II cuts are not mandatory until the end of this fiscal year, thus all of those shifts have not yet taken place. In each case, each person who is in a position to be abolished will be offered another position within the Department of Human Resources.

Senator INOUYE. It would appear that the city is determined to insure the retention of jobs at all costs. On the other hand, in all other Federal agencies with which I am acquainted, the President's austerity program has resulted in men and women losing their jobs. I know that Hawaii has had to take its share. We have a significant military

installation there. Just a few days ago they announced a second cut at one naval shop. That one shop resulted in 300 jobs being abolished, 300 men being fired.

In this city, as I said, there has been a determination that jobs be kept at all cost. Are you committed to maintaining jobs even though a better allocation of resources might dictate the elimination of the jobs—assuming that we have limited resources, and I think that assumption is rather valid.

Mr. YELDELL. Yes. Mr. Chairman, there are two points I would like to make. One is that each department was ordered to implement phase I and phase II cuts without any RIFS. No. 2, the similarity of functions within the Department of Human Resources, makes it extremely simple for us to transfer a person from one function to another where there is a job vacancy that exists.

In hiring of persons for those existing positions, because of the similarity of professions and skills, we are able to hire those who are currently in abolished jobs into those positions that are still authorized.

I would say in any case we are not maintaining jobs simply for the sake of maintaining jobs, but to operate the basic functions of the Department.

For instance, the positions at Junior Village, which are being heavily hit in phase II, require skills that are certainly the same kinds of skills that are needed at NTA, that are needed at Forest Haven, where there are critical positions that exist. What we have done is, rather than hire new people from outside, is shift personnel to those positions within the department where the basic skills are available.

NO REDUCTION IN FORCE

Senator INOUYE. Well, I hope that this program is the right one. I am in no position to debate this. In a sense I am pleased that no one has to suffer unemployment resulting from phase I or phase II.

Am I correct in this observation—and perhaps Mr. Coppie can help me—that as a result of phase I and phase II, not a single person has lost his job?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, that is correct.

NEW ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT

Senator INOUYE. I want that fact for the record. Here again we have been accused of causing unemployment in the city as a result of these cuts. Now, I was certain that no one lost his job.

Mr. Yeldell, I have in front of me two copies of organization charts, one before you took office and the present one, the one we have today. There are a number of changes, as noted in your statement. Could you briefly explain the major ones and tell us what you hope to accomplish by them?

Mr. YELDELL. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I think that the major shifts have occurred with what was formerly the Social Service Administration, the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, and with the former Hospitals and Medical Care Administration.

What we have done is take the service components of the Social Services Administration and merged them with the entire Vocational

Rehabilitation Administration, to form the new Social Rehabilitation Administration. The major thrust is to change the manner of the attack by which we handle welfare.

We have noted that there has been an intensive program of rehabilitation among the physically and mentally handicapped, and see no reason why those same tactics cannot work for the socially deprived, particularly when you recognize that the social worker orientation has not worked in the past.

The major thrust of the SRA, the Social Rehabilitation Administration, recognizing the fact that it is in line with the major thrust of HEW in this area, is that we will now bring to the public assistance recipient in all categories, those same techniques that have worked for years in vocational rehabilitation.

In other words, we are basically changing from a socially-oriented administration to a vocationally-oriented administration, with the idea being to make the public assistance recipient become self-sufficient. The administration itself, rather than being one which fosters dependency, would rather foster goal-orientation.

So that at the point the recipient comes into the department through this administration, a complete program will be worked out for him, which will allow him to work through his problem and to become a self-supporting citizen, if this is at all possible.

And, to then restore himself to the tax rolls to help bear the burden of city government.

The payment functions from Social Services Administration, along with the payment functions from the medical care operation, medicaid, medicare, medical charities, have been merged into a new administration called the Payments Assistance Administration. Here the idea is to bring better administrative control and management and more extensive use of data processing to the technique of payments, so that we can realize savings that we feel are possible from better administrative controls.

MERGER OF HOSPITAL FUNCTIONS

The merger of the remaining hospital functions within the Hospitals and Medical Care Administration with community health was natural, to bring about better continuum of health care.

The Veterans' Affairs Administration, which consists of 12 people, was changed from an administration to an office, to function by directly reporting to me as an Office of Veterans' Affairs rather than Veterans' Affairs Administration.

The Mental Health Administration and Narcotics Treatment Administration were kept as they are.

I believe that those changes I have explained along with the abolishment of many dependent offices that existed, plus the creation of the Office of Inspections, gives me a modicum of management control within the department that should lead to a great deal more efficiency and I would hope make the Department of Human Resources more responsive to the basic needs of the people in the city.

PERSONNEL SHIFTS IN THE DEPARTMENT

Senator INOUYE. Although I am in no way a management analyst or management expert, it would appear to me that your attempt to cen-

tralize and coordinate activities would be a wise one, however; we have received calls and letters expressing concern over some of the shifts. I would like to present you the opportunity, if I may, to explain specifically certain changes. May I say that the principals themselves, never called. They were either friends or supporters.

One is the matter of Miss Thompson. It appears from your chart that although she has been upgraded, she has no longer the line responsibilities that she had.

Mr. YELDELL. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Would you like to explain for the record why this change was made?

Mr. YELDELL. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

As I said, the basic thrust of the formation of the Social Rehabilitation Administration was to give it a vocationally oriented thrust. When I entered the department and looked at the problems and read the reports of the testimony before the Congress over the last few years, I noted that there has been grave concern raised about the entire problem of welfare in the District of Columbia.

It was my consideration then to see how we could change that situation to meet some of the concerns expressed by the Congress which, incidentally, were the same concerns of the city, and to find the way to do the job which was most important, to really help the welfare recipient.

It seemed rather apparent then that what had to happen was the change of the manner in which we deal with the public assistance recipient. In other words, the social work concept as I see it, fosters a situation of dependency. The public assistance recipient moves in, he is greeted, he is given a payment, he is periodically talked to, he is moved through the WIN program, with very little follow-through, and I think the whole idea does not do what has to be done.

On the other hand, as one looks at vocational rehabilitation, the manner by which they approach their clients and the follow-through they give their clients, once they are able to go to work, one must conclude that this approach has restored a great amount of dignity to the client and has in fact worked well.

It was with this concern in mind that the decision was made to give to the public assistance client, the same major thrust of vocational rehabilitation and to bring to head that administration Mr. Norman Pierson, whose Vocational Rehabilitation Administration has done an exceptional job. As a matter of fact VRA has won the top award in the Nation for 5 of the last 6 years for its efforts at rehabilitation.

I think that the concerns I have explained also with Miss Thompson to Deputy Director for Social Services to be available to the department in the major areas of expertise that she possesses, will give me the major thrust I need in the area of social rehabilitation to work with welfare recipients.

That was the motivation behind it and I believe it is beginning to work already. I believe that we will be able to do a job of rehabilitation of welfare recipients in a way that has never been done before.

In that regard, then, the change, has proven to be very satisfactory.

Senator INOUYE. Did Miss Thompson's statement in Congressional hearings relating to overpayments to welfare recipients have anything to do with this transfer?

Mr. YELDELL. No, Mr. Chairman. That had no bearing on my consideration. I, of course, was asked the same question by the House.

I feel, Mr. Chairman, that Miss Thompson gave the information as she saw it. I think that in that case and in the case of anyone else in this Department presenting information, that I am not in a position, nor do I care to offer any moves of retaliation.

I think the concern, Mr. Chairman, centers on the same concerns which I have outlined, which I think have been exhibited by this committee, by the District, and in fact is the overriding concern across the Nation, of what is happening in welfare. The idea was to give a new thrust to that program, to change the condition of dependency and to work with welfare recipients to make them self-sufficient. I believe that is what we have done.

I think Mr. Pierson will be able to bring a lot to bear on that and I think Miss Thompson's expertise in other areas is still available to us. We have the best of both worlds out of it and I think it is going to be a positive effect.

ORGANIZATION CHARTS

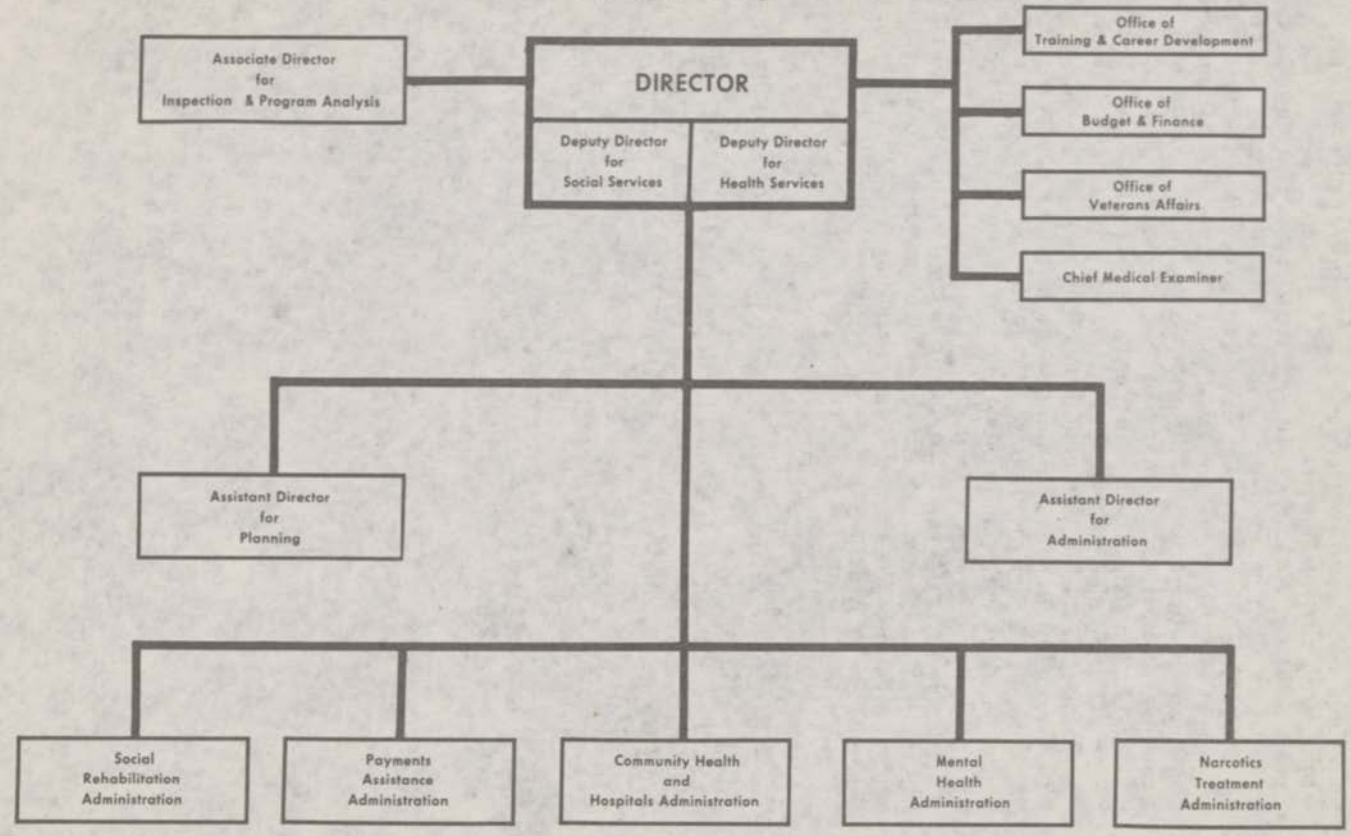
Senator INOUYE. I just wanted to give you an opportunity to state that for the record.

Without objection I would like to place in the record, the organizational charts before your assumption of the office and after.

(The charts follow:)

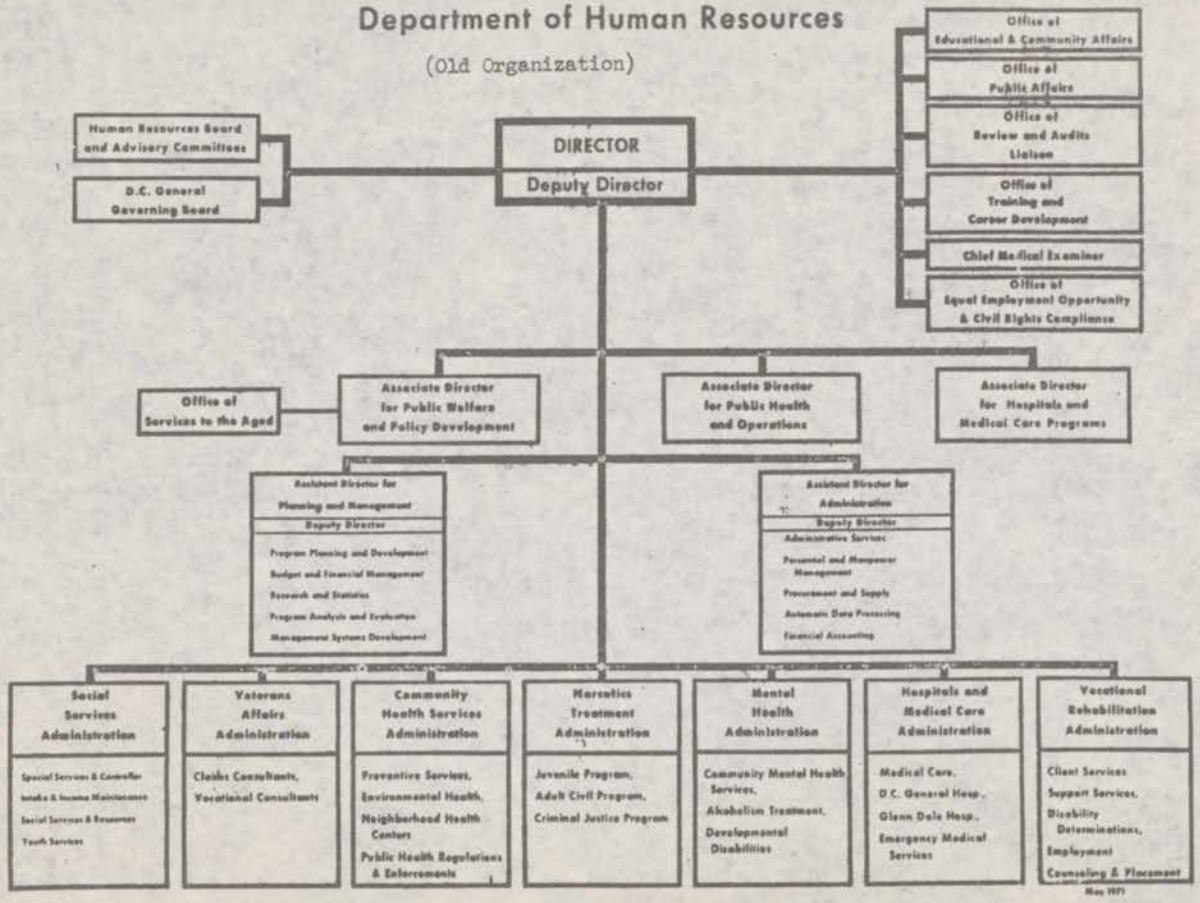
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

(New Organization)



Department of Human Resources

(Old Organization)



CENTRALIZATION OF AGENCY

Senator INOUYE. I would also like to insert into the record an article which appeared in the Post, December 13, 1971, relating to centralization of your agency.

(The article follows:)

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 13, 1971]

YELDELL PLANS TO CENTRALIZE HUMAN RESOURCES AGENCY

(By Ivan C. Brandon)

Former City Councilman Joseph Yeldell said yesterday that one of his major goals as newly appointed head of the city's human resources department will be centralization of the agency.

Interviewed on WTOP-TV's Washington News Conference, Yeldell, whose agency handles two of the city's major problems—health and welfare—said he plans to streamline his department so clients will be easily informed of the services available to them.

"I plan to move the department to a process where the client learns about all of our services," Yeldell said. "I don't want people having to go to several different agencies seeking aid."

Yeldell said he is in the process of evaluating the operations of the department and will make a full report to Mayor Walter E. Washington by Jan. 15. He indicated that he will make some personnel changes but would not comment further.

Yeldell said he would also meet with the department's 10,000 employees as well as members of the community and interest groups in order to find ways to more effectively dispense the agency's services.

He listed the reduction of the welfare rolls through vocational training as another one of his goals as head of the department. But he added that there should be an extra incentive for the trainees aside from just a salary.

Yeldell also said he will push for closer checks on the authenticity of welfare applicants and for better verification of applications. He said he would not use investigators to do this but would automate the system so information could be checked through computers.

Yeldell was named head of the department of human resources Nov. 30 to replace Philip Rutledge, who left the department a month ago to take a job with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Yeldell, how many public assistance cases and how many individual recipients were budgeted for fiscal 1971, fiscal 1972, including reprograming, and in fiscal 1973?

Mr. YELDELL. In fiscal 1973, Mr. Chairman, we anticipate an average of 53,500 cases. In fiscal 1972, we project 40,492 cases. Those estimates include income supplementation and general public assistance and crisis caseloads.

Senator INOUYE. 40,000?

Mr. YELDELL. For the year, 40,492, Mr. Chairman, including the allowances for reprograming. In fiscal 1971, 30,689 cases in all categories; 40,492 cases in fiscal 1972, and 53,500 cases in fiscal 1973.

Senator INOUYE. These are the number of cases?

Mr. YELDELL. Number of cases, sir.

Senator INOUYE. How many recipients did you have or do you expect to have for these fiscal years?

Mr. YELDELL. In fiscal 1971, Mr. Chairman, 78,112.

In fiscal 1972, we have estimated approximately 103,000 for the year, sir, and 135,000 in fiscal 1973.

Senator INOUYE. Would you also provide us with the dollar figures for fiscal 1971, 1972, including the reprograming, and what you have requested in your budget for fiscal 1973?

Mr. YELDELL. Total payments, Mr. Chairman, including the Federal reimbursement were $57,364,000 in fiscal 1971. Total cost for fiscal 1972, including the reprograming, is estimated to be $80,600,000. In fiscal 1973, total funds of $110,471,000 will be expended for public assistance. This includes the increase from 75 percent to 85 percent of February 1970 standards.

Senator INOUYE. $110,471,000?

Mr. YELDELL. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. Total funds.

Senator INOUYE. I note in the chart before me that 4 years ago the payments were less than $20 million.

Mr. YELDELL. Fiscal 1968.

Senator INOUYE. Could you explain to this committee why it has risen to this number?

REASONS FOR GROWTH IN WELFARE CASELOAD

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I think this is a combination of the factors of changes in welfare requirements fostered by the courts and a vigorous campaign effort and increased knowledge of the various welfare rights organizations.

We had anticipated that the total universe of persons eligible for public assistance is somewhere around 135,000 in the District of Columbia, and I think that we are rapidly approaching and in fact, Mr. Chairman, may well exceed that number.

Senator INOUYE. In other words, in 1968 we had for example, 100,000 people who were qualified for welfare but were not receiving it?

Mr. YELDELL. That is possible, Mr. Chairman, yes. I think that this number may have been increased somewhat by the economic situation that has confronted us over the last few years. But we have estimated that the 135,000 figure would be the population that could, in fact, qualify for one form or another of public assistance.

However, in fiscal 1968, only 33,000 persons were being served.

Senator INOUYE. You have suggested in the past that the problem of ineligibles and the problem of overpayments have geen generally exaggerated. But I am certain you will agree they nevertheless did occur, and undoubtedly involved some millions of dollars. Could you give as precise a picture as possible, on the matter of ineligibles and overpayments?

OVERPAYMENTS AND PAYMENTS TO INELIGIBLES

Mr. YELDELL. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I do not think my statements have led to the exaggeration. I think what has happened is that there has been a misinterpretation of information.

For instance, I think that one tends to lump together those persons who are totally ineligible for welfare payments with those who, although completely eligible, are receiving overpayments in one form or another.

The figure we are interested in represents persons totally ineligible to receive payments at all.

I have a breakout of a quality control sample for July through December of 1971, in which we reviewed 546 cases. Of those number

of cases, 36 were totally ineligible. These people had no right to payments whatsoever. And of that 36, it looks as though 22 were uneligible because fraudulent information was supplied. The difference of 14 cases were ineligible due to misinterpretation or misunderstanding by our own Department.

In that same study, there were nine cases that were receiving overpayment. This means that they were entitled to receive welfare but the amount of their grant was larger than it should have been.

In many of these cases this was due to agency error as well as client error. Although the loss in dollars was clear, much of that responsibility has to be placed upon the welfare organization itself, due to either poor administration or lack of proper management controls. I think it distorts the picture to throw that burden upon the welfare recipient.

I have been attempting to correct this situation. We have put to work the 45 investigators that were provided by the Congress last year. Those investigators are very skilled persons. Rather than hiring 45 new persons, we have shifted 30 experienced investigators to this task, along with 15 additional persons who are being hired, to give us a 2 to 1 ratio of experienced personnal to nonexperienced personnel. They are working with the high risk cases to uncover cases of either fraud or overpayment.

In addition to that, the management changes that we contemplate will do a great deal to eliminate the problem of overpayment altogether.

Shift to Flat Grant

For instance, the simple matter of shifting to a flat grant method of payment rather than the budgeted system method of figuring a grant should, by quality control projections eliminate one-third of the overpayment problem. The current process now, by which different categories are lumped together to come up with a grant, lends itself to error, either on the part of the client or on the part of the agency.

We want to eliminate that error and we believe we can by establishing a flat grant according to the size of the family, which then does not take any calculation to arrive at the figure.

Better use of automation to calculate benefits and to better manage the welfare rolls, will do a lot to eliminate the mismanagement that has occurred and thus I think eliminate a lot of our problems.

In addition, I think the vigorous work of these 45 investigators, and the clear indication that when there are cases of fraud that they will be referred to the Office of Inspections and to the Corporation Counsel for prosecution, would cause those persons in the future who are clearly not eligible and understand they are not eligible not to apply for welfare benefits.

So I believe, Mr. Chairman, that although the figures of overpayment are real, the distortion is in terms of the entire responsibility being placed on the public assistance recipient. We hold a large share of that responsibility ourselves. By moving in both areas at the same time, we will do a lot to present to this Congress a welfare roll that is made up of those persons totally eligible for payment. I would hope then to have the support of the Congress to move the payment standard up to 100 percent of current year. That is the thrust that we have.

INVESTIGATORS OF WELFARE CASES

Senator INOUYE. Where did you obtain these 30 experienced investigators?

Mr. YELDELL. From the Division of Examination and Compliance of the Social Services Administration.

Mr. Chairman, before the City Council took some action to eliminate investigators in general there were, I believe,—some 90 investigators in the department. With the move to eliminate the investigation unit although these people were shifted into the Examination and Compliance Division to review the records and rolls of the public assistance caseload. These people had been trained as investigators and were still within the Department.

The intent of the Congress is clear, they were not looking for additional quality control personnel, they were looking for investigators. We have not, therefore, hidden the fact that these people are investigators and have attempted to find those in the Department who are most skilled in this area.

I think that this has been done. I might say, Mr. Chairman, that to date there have been some 200 home visits that have taken place by these investigators, without any repercussion by those persons on public assistance. I think what has happened is a reasonable approach to the area of investigation—that is, not the breaking into the home, or moving into the home at weird hours of night, but a complete and systematic field investigation, which would include home visits and a look at all other sources of information open to us, so that we can come up with the intelligence necessary, without impinging upon the dignity of the welfare recipient.

Senator INOUYE. You are keenly aware that welfare has taken the brunt of political rhetoric in these last few years. Welfare has not been the most popular program of our Government. In many ways I suppose the subject of the welfare program may well depend upon its acceptance by those who pay for it.

So it becomes rather unfortunate when we all know that the great bulk of the people who are benefiting from these programs, not only quality, but are in dire need of assistance, that it would take just a few to spoil the whole program.

Now, it was because of this belief that we recommended that investigators be hired to bring about some credibility. Stories circulate and eventually they become horrific stories about how welfare recipients are driving Cadillacs and living high on the hog.

Now, I have been advised—this is hearsay, because I have not involved myself in any quality control investigation—that there is really very little followup. For example, if I should face you, the investigator and you ask me—the recipient—how many children I have and I say six. In fact, I may not have any. So you respond by inquiring: "May I visit your home next Wednesday at 2 p.m.?" My question here today is: You do not visit without approval, do you?

Mr. YELDELL. No, Mr. Chairman. There is an approval situation.

VISITS TO WELFARE RECIPIENTS' HOMES

Senator INOUYE. So then the critics say that the investigations are fruitless because at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, six children will certainly be found in the household being investigated. The investigator walks

in and six children are there—six children who may not, in fact, be members of one family.

I am not suggesting this is done, but we have in the files many letters suggesting that these things are happening. The taxpayers believe this and, because of the belief, the program is in jeopardy. Do you think there is any basis in fact to the beliefs I have cited?

Mr. YELDELL. I do not think such practices are being carried out, Mr. Chairman, to any large degree. I would not say there is not an instance where this does not happen. As a matter of fact, in the latest report from the 45-investigator unit, there are cases of support being received when the children were not in the home.

So that I think there are those situations where it could occur. This, I think, is a case of fraud, and it is clearly one we have to deal with.

But back to the beginning of your statement, Mr. Chairman, I think that the thrust of your opening remarks were the ones that should be left crystal clear with everyone, and that is, in any other situation in this country, when one can score 95- or 96-percent accuracy, it is looked upon as an excellent result.

It is only in the welfare situation where a 4- or 5-percent rate of ineligibility becomes of grave concern to this country.

I think that that is totally wrong. I think in terms of our own responsibilities, we have to try to make sure those rolls are 100 percent eligible. And I think we are moving to do that. But I do think it is grossly unfair to place all of the burden on those persons, those 95 out of 100 who are eligible and who are in dire need of assistance, when the burden should be placed on the 5 percent.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

I think what is happening, Mr. Chairman, whether it has been requested or not, is that the establishment of the 45-investigator unit is having a positive effect. I think we are following cases that were not followed before and are turning up situations that could clearly show that adjustments can be made in our rolls.

I think that it would be interesting to the committee to know that in the total cases that have been reviewed, of 415 cases only 13 terminations were necessary, some of which were voluntary, some of which show that persons had been working and had not reported, some of which showed children had been claimed who were not related to the person making the claim for assistance.

What I am trying to say, in general, is that I believe that the institution of the program that we are talking about, plus the review starting off with the 8,000 high-risk cases, that is, those with four or more children and unemployed fathers, will go a long way toward eliminating that 5-percent figure.

I think further, where terminations are made because of fraud and follow through is made through our Office of Inspections and through the Corporation Counsel for prosecution, that the whole pattern will change.

I would want to leave with the committee that we do feel strongly that the large majority of the people on welfare are there because they need assistance and they are entitled to assistance and we should do everything we can, not only to give them 75 or 85 percent of current standards, but 100 percent of the current year standard.

I think if we follow these things through we will be able to do that.

On the other hand, I think we recognize the other responsibility, and that is those persons who are on the welfare rolls, who could be employed, either by providing support services or proper training, that that step is taken.

JOBS FOR WELFARE RECIPIENTS

We have made some vigorous approaches in this area. The Department of Human Resources has set aside 80 jobs specifically for welfare recipients. I have been chairman of a committee of department heads by the Mayor, to seek from each department of the District of Columbia government the same commitment. I have worked with the Board of Trade and the District of Columbia Manpower Administration, so that the private sector is coming up with jobs that will be committed to welfare recipients.

Mr. Chairman, many of these jobs are jobs that offer a great deal of upward mobility. We believe, with this kind of an effort, that we will begin to move people through our welfare rolls into training and on to jobs that will allow them a great deal of self-sufficiency.

I think that with the extensive use of income supplementation, which gives a welfare recipient an incentive to work, will do a great deal toward allowing us to use entry level jobs with upward mobility to restore dignity to the welfare recipient and at the same time, through such vigorous programs, begin to reduce permanently the welfare rolls.

Senator INOUYE. You said that if anyone achieved 95 percent in any other program, it would be praised and commended but not in welfare. Are you satisfied with reaching 95 percent in welfare?

Mr. YELDELL. No, sir. My goal is 100 percent.

Senator INOUYE. But you believe we are at 95 today?

Mr. YELDELL. I believe we are well at 95 percent, sir. I think the amount of ineligibility hovers somewhere about 5 percent. The quality control sampling technique, I think, is in error, even by HEW standards at plus or minus 1.5 percent. Five percent ineligibility is a maximum, I would say. It certainly is being borne out by the work our investigators are doing, on cases they are reviewing, which are basically high risk cases.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS NECESSARY TO MEET FULL CASELOAD

Senator INOUYE. How much additional money would you require if you wanted to bring your fiscal 1973 standard up to 100 percent? This is for the projected caseload of 135,000 individuals and 53,500 cases.

Mr. YELDELL. Could we furnish that for the record, Mr. Chairman?

Senator INOUYE. Fine.

(The information follows:)

COST OF INCREASING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO 100 PERCENT OF THE STANDARD

The fiscal year 1973 budget request contains additional funding of $3.9 million to raise public assistance payments from 75 percent to 85 percent of the 1970 standard for the last six months of fiscal 1973. The cost of increasing payments from 75 percent to 100 percent for the last six months of fiscal 1973 would be $9.8 million—$5.9 million more than the increase already requested.

MEETING PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Senator INOUYE. We have been advised that your program of turning people from the welfare rolls to the work rolls is meeting its objectives. If this is so, why can we not translate the dollar savings into a reduction in fiscal 1973 welfare budget?

Mr. YEDELL. Mr. Chairman, that has been done before submission. I believe $1.5 million was reduced from the amount of the request. The 53,450 cases would normally have cost, I think, about an additional $22 million. The projected savings have been deducted from the amount of the request before we submitted the 1973 budget.

Senator INOUYE. Last year we were given an estimate of the monthly average caseload for aid to families with dependent children of 19,432 cases in 1972. In the multi-year program and financial plan of the District for 1973–77; however, I find that the estimate for this category of recipients in 1972 is a yearly average caseload of 24,000.

For 1973, the estimate a year ago was 20,000, whereas in the multi-year plan, it is 31,925 for AFDC recipients.

When you speak of monthly average and yearly average, are you essentially saying the same thing?

Mr. YELDELL. The monthly average, Mr. Chairman, is the sum of the cases per month divided by 12, the normal way to figure an average.

The figure I have here for 1972 is 22,972. You are referring to the program budget document, I believe, Mr. Chairman?

Senator INOUYE. Yes. It has a multi-year program that indicates a difference exists between the two estimates. Your estimate from last year's hearings speaks of 22,000 AFDC recipients in 1973. The current program budget indicates 31,000.

Mr. YELDELL. 31,925 in fiscal 1973.

Senator INOUYE. And the estimate a year ago for fiscal 1973 was 20,000?

Mr. YELDELL. 22,972, I have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. If your 1972 estimate of what you expected in fiscal 1973 was this far off, 22,000 as opposed to the current 32,000, how valid is your 1973 figure today?

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, the 1972 figure I have given you is our estimated average caseload for the fiscal year, based on experience to date.

Senator INOUYE. You were not in the department then, but we were told for this coming fiscal year the estimate was 22,000. Now the estimate has changed to approximately 32,000—31,925 to be exact.

Mr. YELDELL. 31,925 is for 1973, Mr. Chairman. The actual experience to date shows an average monthly caseload for 1972 of 22,972.

PROJECTIONS OF WELFARE CASELOADS

Senator INOUYE. Last year's statement says that during fiscal year 1973 we assume a monthly average of 20,000 AFDC cases and a grant payment level based on 100 percent of 1970 costs.

This is a statement that was given last year. Now, you have come up in your estimate for 1973 with a figure of 31,925. These estimates are coming from the same department—however, it should be made clear you were not the head of the department at that time.

My question was: If your 1972 estimate of what is going to be happening in 1973 varies by nearly 10,000 cases, how valid is your 1973 figure today?

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, based on the experience in 1972, I would suspect that the 1973 averages are good. I do not know what projection techniques were used during the hearings on the fiscal 1972 budget to arrive at the 1973 estimate, but certainly the rise in caseload is evident and upon us today. As a matter of fact, it may well be that the figures we are giving may be somewhat conservative.

Senator INOUYE. Well, I would suppose that the people who prepared these two sets of estimates are the same people, are they not?

Mr. YELDELL. I would suspect that is the case, sir. I do not know who gave that testimony.

Senator INOUYE. It was your predecessor, Mr. Rutledge.

AVERAGE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

For the record—because I do not suppose you can provide it—last year the department gave us an average figure for public assistance payments in the various categories. You have several categories. Could you provide us with that information for fiscal years 1972 and 1973?

(The information follows:)

AVERAGE MONTHLY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS PER CASE

	1972 estimate (8-month experience)	1973 estimate
Old-age assistance	$97.57	$98.76
Aid to families of dependent children	199.77	210.66
Aid to the blind	115.39	116.74
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	109.75	113.78
General public assistance (regular)	111.18	129.37
General public assistance (crisis)	101.54	112.00
Income supplementation	156.09	138.24

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Yeldell, I would like to recess at this point. I have the pleasure of escorting a Cherry Blossom princess this noon and have to leave now if I am to make it downtown in time. We will resume the hearing at 1:30.

(Thereupon, at 11 a.m. the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m. the same day.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION 1:30 O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Senator INOUYE. Before proceeding with the hearing, I would like to note that today the Mayor announced the establishment of a new office, the Office of Budget and Financial Management. I would like to join the citizens of Washington in commending the Mayor for taking this very important step.

I think it will be a great step forward in the long-awaited coordination of fiscal affairs. It should bring about a greater semblance of order, and I think it will eventually make it easier for citizens and congressional committees alike to understand the bookkeeping of the District of Columbia government.

I would like to congratulate our good friend, Comer Coppie, for his being delegated these additional duties. The announcement does not say anything about the pay, but Mr. Jordan and I were looking over his responsibilities and we concluded that if Mr. Coppie has to do all the work that needs to be done, this pay should be in the vicinity of about $150,000 a year. But I am sorry, Mr. Coppie, the congressional mandate says, "Thou shalt not get $150,000."

Well, Mr. Yeldell, our princesses have been presented and we are back to business again.

Mr. YELDELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Sorry to be late.

OVERPAYMENTS TO NURSING HOMES

Senator INOUYE. Recently a charge was made that the District of Columbia Government made illegal overpayments in nursing homes in the amount of $300,000. Many of the homes receiving the overpayments are reportedly not even licensed. Would you like to comment on that, sir?

(The article follows:)

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 24, 1972]

NURSING HOMES OVERPAID $300,000

(By Bob Woodward)

The District of Columbia last year made illegal overpayments of $300,000 to nursing and personal care homes for a level of nursing care never received by elderly welfare patients, according to city records.

In addition, these records showed that *eight of the 20 city nursing homes are operating without required licenses. Twelve of the city's 109 personal care homes, facilities for four patients or less are also unlicensed.*

Gordon Convalescent and Rest Home, 421 T St. NW, directly across from Mayor Walter E. Washington's residence, is one of two nursing homes in the city that have been unlicensed for 15 years, the records show.

In a typical example, the city made $8,100 in overpayments to the Gordon home last year for nine of the 18 patients in the home. The mayor's sister-in-law, Portia C. Bullock, is on the board of trustees of the facility.

Jane A. Rollins, chief of the city nursing home division, said yesterday that the $300,000 in overpayments were made for at least 300 of the city's 609 elderly welfare patients in nursing homes who have been receiving only supervisory care.

Federal law specifies that no more than $225 a month can legally be paid for such care, she said, but records she received Monday showed that the city is paying $300 a month.

This amounts to $900 a year in overpayments for each patient that Mrs. Rollins termed "illegal" and in violation of federal regulations.

Mrs. Rollins said she received Monday for the first time a computer printout of actual amounts paid for each patient and compared it with regular bedside reviews of actual care made by her staff.

"I was surprised . . . It is not the nursing homes' fault," said Mrs. Rollins. The social service department determines the amount. I guess it was never checked."

She said the overpayments showed the result of a fragmented government in which the social services department and the health department were not under one director until recent reorganization. Both are now under the department of human resources, headed by Joseph P. Yeldell. *He could not be reached for comment on the matter yesterday.*

Miss Rollins, 47, said yesterday that about 90 of the personal care homes have no registered nurses. The owners or staff generally have taken only a 10-hour Red Cross nursing course.

"They couldn't provide the nursing care if they had to, and most are getting $300 (a month) for each patient," she said.

Miss Rollins said that when homes provide full nursing care for the prescribed $300 a month, they can't possibly make ends meet. She said payment for such complete care should be about $500 a month.

However, she said, the $225 monthly payment for supervisory care is adequate. "What gets me is that so many are getting $300 for it," she said.

Miss Rollins said that the eight unlicensed nursing homes have been a source of great frustration for her. In recent months, her records show, several of the homes have been convicted in court for operating without licenses and fined $300. However, the fines have always been suspended and, she said, this is no deterrent to continued violation of the law.

Pointing to a 6-inch-thick file on Byrd's Nursing Home, 1600 V St. NE, which has been operating without a license since 1970, Miss Rollins said:

"If there was a fire there, we'd have to get out our scrapbook and newspaper clippings to show that we've tried to enforce the rules."

According to records, the eight homes are unlicensed because they have not met minimum standards for such requirements as staff, sanitation, plumbing, structure, sprinkling systems, fire exits or kitchen facilities.

Two nursing home operators who asked not to be named said yesterday that many of the alleged violations are technical and involve what they said were trivial matters, such as improper kitchen sinks.

Miss Rollins said it is a question of whether the law is going to have any meaning and be properly enforced.

In another case, St. Elizabeths Hospital, the city's mental institution, recently sent 16 of its patients to the Stoddard Baptist Home, 1818 Newton St. NW., which has been unlicensed since 1966.

City nursing home inspectors allege that Stoddard does not have adequately trained and licensed staff, and therefore has been denied an operating license.

Records indicate that there is so little supervision at the home for 60 patients that a nearby resident "found one male patient from Stoddard urinating on his car" on Jan. 6.

City records show the following are the eight unlicensed homes, with a total of about 325 patients, that now operate:

Byrd's Nursing Home; Bonamar, 2840 Bladensburg Rd. NE Gordon, which is located in a 100-year-old structure that was the mansion of Gen. William Sherman, according to its manager; Holy Ark Nursing Home, 814 Maryland Ave. NE; Little Sisters of the Poor, 220 H St. NE; Mary Corrine Nursing Home, 1887 Monroe St. NW; Presbyterian Home of D.C., 3050 Military Rd. NW, and Stoddard Baptist Home.

The Stovall Nursing Home, 1425 Belmonst Ave. NW, closed voluntarily March 2 following numerous violation reports.

Concerning the unlicensed nursing home across from the mayor's residence, Miss Rollins wrote in a March 10 memorandum to William Whitehurst, special assistant to the associate director of public health:

"It is a matter of record that the plight of the Gordon Convalescent Home has been brought to the attention of prominent city officials including health officers, commissioners of the District, and mayors . . ."

"There have been numerous citations issued without any objective manifestations of improvement . . . rather there has been a deterioration in the physical plant and services rendered."

Mr. YELDELL. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I think the first point I would like to make is that there has been a problem of licensing in the department and in the District government. Of the nine homes that were listed, four of those had licenses pending. Four have had problems in the courts before.

As to the issue of overpayments, the statement was made the Federal statute limits payments—the article stated that the limitation was at $325, I think, per month, that you could not pay over that amount. That is incorrect. The assumption of overpayment hinged on that fact.

What is true, Mr. Chairman, and we did pull the parties together the very same day as the article appeared, that there is a problem of coordination, between our health department and the Social Services Administration in the standards that are set for payment.

In some categories the Social Services Administration would set payment at one level and upon examination by the health department lower level of care might be determined.

The other difficulty is that of the definition of the level of care, whether it be supervisory care or whether it be licensed care or whether licensed practical nurses or registered nurses were on duty. I think the basic point of the article, that the overpayments occurred because the Federal payment standard was illegal, was incorrect.

STATUS OF JUNIOR VILLAGE

Senator INOUYE. Last year, your department advised us that Junior Village would be phased out in four stages. At what stage are we now?

Mr. YELDELL. We have completed stages 1 and 2, Mr. Chairman. Stage 1 was that no child under the age of 6 has been placed at Junior Village since December.

The second stage that no child under 6 years old should remain at Junior Village was accomplished before the deadline dates.

We are now moving toward the other two goals which, incidentally, Mr. Chairman, were the goals set by the Council, not by the department. The department takes the position in concert with the Mayor, that the issue of phasing out Junior Village is one that we should make every effort to do, consistent with our ability to provide for those children who come into the system.

We have been working, previously, on a report to find out what kinds of resources are needed. There are some grave concerns that the community approach to the solution of the problem may not be adequate to take care of all of those children who remain at Junior Village, as well as the continuing load of children that we would expect over the year. It means, sir, that we are going to have to provide for facilities and pay for beds on a continuing basis so that they will be available, whether they are in use or not.

I think it is a relatively easy matter to prepare for those in Junior Village. The real question comes, in taking care of the number of kids, sometimes approximating a thousand a year that pass through the Department, as wards of the city.

We are accepting the goals of the Council as a realistic goal toward which we would work, but I could not say with great assurance at this time, Mr. Chairman, that it is absolutely certain that the phase out will occur as suggested or promulgated by the City Council.

Senator INOUYE. What would your assessment be?

Mr. YELDELL. The assessment looks very good, Mr. Chairman. We are currently working on a report to send back to the Council, a copy of which I would be very pleased to provide the committee, in which we outline the kinds of facilities that are currently in planning, the kind of facilities that will be necessary, and what the prospects look like for getting those.

We even feel that it may be possible or it may be necessary for the Department itself to establish some type of group home within the

city, accommodating 10 to 15 children in each. The private sector is not coming up with a sufficient number of foster homes or emergency care homes to care for the entire load that exists at Junior Village or will exist in the future.

Senator INOUYE. In other words, are you advising the committee that in your view Junior Village will not be dismantled in the near future?

PROBLEMS IN CLOSING JUNIOR VILLAGE

Mr. YELDELL. No. I am not. What I am trying to do is advise the committee that there are some problems in achieving it as planned by the City Council. I should say there may be some problems there.

One thing is clear, Mr. Chairman, and that is that in order to move the children from Junior Village into the community, the establishment of foster homes and emergency care homes is essential. The private sector, FLOC, interfaith group ministry, and others, although doing quite a job in locating homes, are not providing the number of homes that they projected they could. It does not make sense to dismantle Junior Village until we are sure there are adequate replacement facilities.

We have met the first two goals. We are striving very desperately to meet the others. I believe that—if we will not meet them, we will come very close to them. I do not want to mislead the committee by saying that we are absolutely certain Junior Village will be phased out on the time schedule as promulgated by the City Council.

Senator INOUYE. I note that in your multiyear program financial plan, you have forecast the expenses for Junior Village up through 1977?

Mr. YELDELL. I am advised that that is in error; the same balance has been carried over. I might say, as a result of the actions of phase I and phase II and in recognition of the fact that we would be moving toward closing down Junior Village, the heaviest load of 138 positions were taken from Junior Village for the phase II cut.

Senator INOUYE. You mean the 5-year financial plan is in error? You have your estimate for 1973 as $1,928,000; for 1974, $1,958,000; for 1975, $1,989,000; and 1976, $2,020,000; and 1977, $2,051,000.

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I am advised again that that was carrying over the same balance, allowing for normal and mandatory ingrade increases.

It is not the intent of the Department to attempt to evade. In fact, we heartily endorse the fact that institutionalized care should not be the first line of defense, it should be used as a last resort. So we do support and are trying vigorously to achieve the goals as set up.

Senator INOUYE. Knowing that not all children are admitted to Junior Village for economic reasons but are there because of the caretakers' incapacity, absence and neglect or desertion, is there anything that this committee can do to further motivate potential foster parents to take such children, as well as children who are unable to adjust?

SUBSIDIZED ADOPTION

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I think that those children who are unable to adjust offer us the greatest problem, as well as those with severe mental or physical handicaps. I think the support of the com-

mittee, the support of the entire community, in encouraging parents to move in this area, would be a big help.

I think another step that may help us is if we can move to subsidized adoption. I think there are many parents who would not only take a foster child, but would adopt that child if given the commensurate resources to care for it. This is the kind of program we would like to foster.

I think that if the efforts of the Central Labor Council, in which they are trying to establish foster grandparents at Forest Haven, could be carried over into other phases of the community it would help. We have little problem in placing kids who are 6 years of age or under, or kids who are not emotionally disturbed. It is the more difficult cases where the problems arise, and I think we are trying to deal with that.

I was extremely encouraged, I met a young lady who is associated with FLOC, and her sister had just taken into her home a foster baby who was both black and blind. This was a white couple and they were willing to take the challenge. I think it is that kind of dedication of purpose that is needed in this community, to help us meet the challenge of the problems we face with those kids that come through as wards of the city.

Senator INOUYE. I gather some of these unfortunate children who are not physically or mentally well are presently being sent to District of Columbia General Hospital; is that so?

Mr. YELDELL. No, Mr. Chairman. When I entered the Department as the Director, the Council had already gone into its phase of no child 6 years of age or under being taken to Junior Village. What was occurring at that time is that even though the children were not being admitted to Junior Village, they were taken to the grounds of Junior Village to Harrison Cottage for medical screening. This caused a problem and it was played up in the press every time it occurred.

I went on the scene one night around midnight when two children had been brought to Harrison Cottage for that purpose. Since the only issue was medical screening, it seemed to me this could be done at a facility other than the Junior Village grounds. I might emphasize, Mr. Chairman, Harrison Cottage was set up for medical screening and these kids were not carried on the Junior Village roll.

Since the Human Resources Department had the problem, since the District of Columbia General Hospital was a part of that network, and since the only concern at that time was medical screening, it seemed rather obvious that we could do the medical screening at District of Columbia General Hospital, and then move the kids into the emergency care homes.

These children were never sent to District of Columbia General Hospital for the purposes of staying there. Their length of stay there, except where they had been deemed ill and hospitalized, has been very short and the movement through has been very good. I would suspect that we would like to go even further and perhaps get to the point where we can station a registered nurse in the emergency care homes so that the children could be taken directly to an emergency care home rather than to District of Columbia General Hospital for screening.

It was only for medical screening and not for care or board that they were taken to District of Columbia General Hospital.

COST OF MAINTAINING JUNIOR VILLAGE

Senator INOUYE. What is the cost of maintaining Junior Village at the present time?

Mr. YELDELL. The current year, 1972 allotment, Mr. Chairman, is $3,357,900. In fiscal year 1973; that is being reduced to $1,928,200.

Senator INOUYE. This current expenditure on the basis of cost per resident would be what amount, sir?

Mr. YELDELL. 1972, $23,800.

Senator INOUYE. $23,800 per child?

Mr. YELDELL. Per resident.

Senator INOUYE. What is the cost per child to the city to pay either a foster parent or group foster parent to care for a child?

Mr. YELDELL. This breaks down in the various kinds of categories, but the traditional foster home parent receives, I think, a service fee of $40 and board and care of $80 per month per child.

Senator INOUYE. So $120 per month?

Mr. YELDELL. Yes. The board and care rate is $80 per child for the traditional foster parent.

Senator INOUYE. So that would mean $1,440 per year per child in a foster home?

Mr. YELDELL. That is quite right, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. And it is costing the city $23,000-plus in Junior Village?

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I think that we have answered your question by dividing the number of people by the budgeted dollars for Junior Village. The Junior Village population has decreased rapidly from 539 in 1969, to 151 in February of 1972.

Senator INOUYE. Has the staff remained constant?

Mr. YELDELL. The staff has been decreased to some degree but certainly not nearly as much.

Senator INOUYE. Not proportionately?

Mr. YELDELL. That is right. I moved to take the largest part of phase II cuts from there, so we can shift that staff to where there really is a need to be met.

I think the number of positions taken from Junior Village in phase II is 138 positions.

Senator INOUYE. Those were vacant positions?

Mr. YELDELL. No, all of them were not vacant. As a matter of fact, many of them were filled.

Senator INOUYE. The individuals were transferred to other areas?

Mr. YELDELL. Those are persons who are being transferred to other positions in the department, in line with the no RIF (reduction in force) policy.

Senator INOUYE. In 1969, how many children did you have there?

Mr. YELDELL. 539.

Senator INOUYE. And how large was your staff then?

Mr. YELDELL. I would have to supply that to you, Mr. Chairman.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS FOR PRIOR YEARS

Senator INOUYE. Can you supply us figures for each year thereafter?

Mr. YELDELL. I certainly will.

Senator INOUYE. With the staff and children?

Mr. YELDELL. Staff and children.
Senator INOUYE. I just want to see the ratio.
Mr. YELDELL. Staff, children, and cost, then, I would suspect, sir?
Senator INOUYE. Yes.
(The information follows:)

JUNIOR VILLAGE APPROPRIATION POSITIONS AND FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1969-72

	Fiscal years—			
	1969	1970	1971	1972
Appropriation	$3,294.6	$3,343.5	$3,607.0	$3,357.9
Authorized positions	427	428	395	282
Actual positions	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Avarage daily population	569	505	383	220

[1] Information not available.
[2] To be reduced to 144 by May 10, 1972.

DROP IN POPULATION AT JUNIOR VILLAGE

Mr. YELDELL. The thrust of your statement is very clear to me, that with the drop in population, there was not a corresponding reduction in staff and that could have probably taken place.
Senator INOUYE. Can you make those changes now?
Mr. YELDELL. We are doing that now, sir. We have 144 people remaining at Junior Village; 144 permanent positions and about 150 population with 24-hour coverage, 7 days a week, is about the right ratio.
Senator INOUYE. Last year the committee asked for information from Miss Thompson to be supplied for the record, that was received too late to be included. It concerned the location of children under the Social Services Administration's jurisdiction. I would like to get similar comparable information for this current year, so we might include it in the record.
I have a copy of what was submitted last year that you might use as a guide, and I will provide you with this. I just would like to have this updated, sir.
Mr. YELDELL. All right, sir. I think that we anticipated that, Mr. Chairman, and have it here.
Senator INOUYE. Oh, you do?
Mr. YELDELL. If we are talking about the same thing. The children committed due to emergency, children under temporary commitment?

JUVENILE POPULATION AT OAK HILL

Senator INOUYE. I just want information regarding delinquent children. How many do you have at Oak Hill?
Mr. YELDELL. We have that, sir. The present population at Oak Hill is 91.
Senator INOUYE. If you will, provide us with the information.
(The information follows:)

LOCATION OF CHILDREN UNDER THE SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTATION'S JURISDICTION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1971.

I. Dependent Children

A. Location

Foster Homes	1,924
Group Homes	79
Own Homes	461
Private Institutions	180
Trial Adoption	4
Independent Living	25
Junior Village	208
Other	6
Total	2,887

B. Type of Commitment

Temporary	2,887
Total	2,887

II. Delinquent Children

A. Location

1. Children's Center

a. Maple Glen	156
b. Cedar Knoll	321
c. Oak Hill	135
Sub-total	612

2. Community Placements (After Care)

a. Youth Shelter House	15
b. Foster Homes	22
c. Own Homes	510
Sub-total	547

3. Other Facilities

a. St. Elizabeths	4
b. Job Corps	4
c. Narcotic Treatment Houses	6
d. D. C. Jail	35
e. Lorton Youth Center	8
f. Prince Georges County Jail	5
g. Maryland Penitentiary	1
h. Federal Penitentiary (Kan)	1
i. Maryland Children Center	6
Sub-total	70
TOTAL	1,229

B. Type of Commitment

Temporary	1,474
Total	1,474

AVERAGE ENROLLMENT AT OAK HILL

(Department of Human Resources, Apr. 13, 1972)

In December, 1972 the average monthly enrollment at Oak Hill was 150. During fiscal year 1972, that enrollment was exceeded on two occasions during the months of January and February when enrollments were 165 and 160 respectively.

OAK HILL

Senator INOUYE. You have never had the maximum 150 at Oak Hill, have you?

Mr. YELDELL. I do not know, sir. We may have.

I think the problem there, Mr. Chairman, is the situation with the courts. When a child is committed to Oak Hill, even though he may be an absconder, the courts require that bed be maintained for that person. Whether we have actually reached 150, I could not say. I would be happy to check that and provide it to you. It is clear that at this point there are 91 there and 30-some absconders; others are at St. Elizabeths or other places for treatment, but under control.

The figures show an average population of 135 for 1972.

Senator INOUYE. I have a few other questions I would like to submit to you for your consideration and response. One involves the matter of overtime and temporary positions, and the other relates to a proposal which was submitted to you through my office, on the matter of food service. A private business concern estimates that their proposal can save the city something like $800,000.

We just want your response to that. You can provide those materials later

Mr. YELDELL. All right, sir.

(The questions follow:)

Q. A copy of a proposal was forwarded to my office which was a result of a consultant's work within your Department. It relates to improving food service programs in DHR—where over 5,000,000 meals are involved and an annual cost of $5.8 million.

What is the status of this proposal?

A. DHR FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM STUDY

The Service Systems Corporation study of Department of Human Resources food services, originally limited to the Social Services Administration and later extended to other, but not all, facilities, outlined four alternative plans:

1. Use of convenience (pre-prepared) foods that reduce kitchen space requirements. Quick heating equipment estimated to cost $185,550 would have to be purchased. An annual savings of $136,000 is projected, derived mainly from a reduction of square footage estimated for kitchen space. The estimated savings assumes that kitchen space could be converted for other use; however, these conversion costs were not provided.

2. Use of convenience foods transported in hot and cold carts to service areas. This plan requires an equipment investment of $298,000. A savings in operating costs of $50,274 annually is projected.

3. Plan III provides that pre-prepared hot and cold food would be delivered to pantries for distribution where hot food would be reconstituted in electric ovens. Disposable silver and dishes would be used. A savings of $145,472 annually, is projected due partly to a reduction in kitchen space required. However, equipment costing $259,000 would be needed.

4. Continued operation as it now is constituted with Service Systems management. With an investment in new equipment investment of $300,000 the projected annual savings from this plan would be $49,584.

A great percentage of the savings estimated by Service Systems would be realized from the abolishment of 82–92 positions.

The Department of Human Resources has carefully studied the Service Systems proposal as well as in-house recommendations. In this regard, the following alternatives are being considered:

1. The establishment of a centralized Office of Food Management responsible for overall food management.
2. The development of food service standards, utilizing existing personnel.
3. The acceptance of the Service Systems approach.

Clearly there must be a coordinated approach to the food service needs of all DHR facilities. The Service Systems proposal is but one approach.

Q. Mr. Yeldell, as of now what percentage of your Department's personnel compensation has been spent on overtime and temporary position costs?

A. As of February 29 the figure was 3.66 percent department-wide. For the Office of the Director, however, the figure was 21.53%.

Q. Why are the overtime and temporary position costs for the Office of the Director far in excess of those for the rest of the Department?

COST FOR OVERTIME AND TEMPORARY POSITIONS FOR DHR

In response to the Committee's question, the Office of Budget and Financial Management and the Department of Human Resources have reviewed the table "District of Columbia Government, Overtime and Temporary Position Expenditures as Percentage of Personnel Compensation for Fiscal Year 1972, Schedule B."

The percentage given for the overall department (3.66 percent) is valid and well within the guidelines established both by the Congress and by the District Government. The percentage given for the Office of the Director (21.53 percent) was based on the previous organization of the department and is therefore not comparable to the other figures on the table. The actual percentage, based on the revised departmental organization, is more in line with percentages throughout the department and in other departments and agencies of the District Government.

Q. What is your present projection for use of overtime and temporary positions through the end of fiscal year 1972? Both department-wide and for the Office of the Director?

A. Projections on Schedule D are: Department-wide—5.50%; Office of the Director—32.30%.

COST PER PATIENT

Senator INOUYE. How do your costs per patient per day at District of Columbia General compare with private hospitals in this area?

Mr. YELDELL. I have that for you, sir.

Mr. Chairman, inpatient care at District of Columbia General in 1971, $119.69. Outpatient, $17.68, and emergency was $23.44.

Now, we have some other hospitals here. Rogers, for inpatient care, compared to $119.69, it is $75.17. Compared to the $17.68 for outpatient, it is $19.70. And compared to $23.44 for emergency care, it is $19.70, as well.

Georgetown Hospital, inpatient care is $137.35. Outpatient, $30.41, and emergency care, $30.41.

Children's Hospital, inpatient is $128.42; outpatient $27.77, and emergency care is $27.47.

We have a comparative chart, Mr. Chairman, which I would be happy to supply you for the record.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, that chart will be made a part of the record at this point, sir.

(The chart follows:)

COMPARISON OF PRIVATE HOSPITALS' AVERAGE COST RATES

Hospital	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Rogers Memorial:					
Inpatient	$34.13	$41.61	$50.86	$58.00	$75.17
Outpatient	6.99	8.09	13.06	16.75	19.70
Emergency	11.90	13.52	12.49	16.75	19.70
Ambulance	7.36	8.99	11.79	14.84	-----
Columbia:					
Inpatient	52.76	58.16	71.07	78.48	107.77
Newborn	16.31	27.51	28.72	37.69	-----
Outpatient	8.04	7.93	26.79	29.58	32.93
Children's					
Inpatient	70.65	83.92	*96.50	116.97	128.42
Outpatient	19.04	22.38	*25.75	18.46	27.47
Emergency	8.79	11.00	*12.75	18.46	27.47
Well babies	15.91	25.75	*29.50	-----	-----
Freedmen's (U.S. Hospital):					
Inpatient	55.78	58.96	72.20	83.76	121.60
Outpatient	10.89	15.43	17.78	21.54	22.83
Georgetown:					
Inpatient	66.97	81.15	101.73	114.33	137.35
Newborn	20.60	28.29	32.39	35.86	-----
Outpatient	12.99	14.07	19.73	26.49	30.41
Emergency	9.14	10.42	10.34	26.49	30.41
D. C. General:					
Inpatient	61.01	71.26	78.67	92.30	119.69
Outpatient	8.46	9.50	10.01	11.99	17.68
Emergency	12.76	13.31	11.71	13.90	23.44
Glenn Dale:					
Chronic Disease	35.08	36.94	41.22	57.36	55.80
Tuberculosis	25.11	31.38	37.78	37.63	56.67

*Estimated cost - actual costs not available.

Hospital	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
George Washington:					
Inpatient	$58.81	$68.56	$78.02	$109.00	$108.44
Newborn	16.25	21.14	20.19	36.00	-----
Outpatient	19.40	20.10	23.73	28.05	42.03
Emergency	12.72	13.93	17.98	28.05	42.03
Hadley:					
Inpatient	50.87	52.43	66.60	68.94	68.94
Newborn	3.35	27.30	45.10	-----	-----
Outpatient and Emergency	5.79	10.18	8.19	15.39	20.87
Providence:					
Inpatient	49.05	57.14	62.13	70.44	85.51
Newborn	14.34	25.91	27.50	29.90	-----
Outpatient	7.05	9.74	15.45	17.07	21.84
Emergency	7.21	8.02	20.79	17.07	21.84
Washington Hospital Center:					
Inpatient	61.57	73.24	81.14	83.58	97.49
Newborn	26.63	31.34	36.76	30.79	-----
Outpatient	14.96	26.21	27.75	26.47	27.44
Emergency	23.41	24.97	25.40	26.47	27.44
Hospital for Sick Children:					
Inpatient	26.09	32.06	53.47	58.60	69.30
Christ Child:					
Inpatient	28.01	29.36	31.14	-----	-----
Washington Home for Incurables:					
Inpatient	13.15	14.30	15.05	16.00	19.00
Cafritz					
Inpatient	-----	-----	-----	-----	101.65
Outpatient	-----	-----	-----	-----	28.52
Sibley:					
Inpatient	-----	-----	-----	-----	78.92
Outpatient	-----	-----	-----	-----	21.64

CONCERN FOR HOSPITAL FOR THE INDIGENTS

Senator INOUYE. In other words, the costs are about the same throughout the city?

Mr. YELDELL. I think in some cases, Mr. Chairman, they are less, and in others they are higher. It depends on what kind of patient care you are providing.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, that I wish to explore, and certainly hope to as we get more into the job, the situation of District of Columbia General Hospital. I have some grave concerns about the establishment of a hospital for the poor. I would rather see a network of hospital care for the city where hospitals serve a particular area. I have some concern as to whether or not the District of Columbia government should be providing hospital care or purchasing hospital care through private institutions.

I think there is a lot to be gained from a thorough look at this and I have already been in touch with the Hospital Council and I hope to explore this in a great deal of detail.

Senator INOUYE. Last year your predecessor issued a report suggesting that local medical schools were apathetic and aloof with the problems of District of Columbia General Hospital and suggested something should be done to improve the relationship between the District government and our local medical schools.

Has anything been done with this?

Mr. YELDELL. I do not know that anything has been done with it, Mr. Chairman. I know that I have some similar concerns. I have some concerns particularly as relates to the operation of District of Columbia General Hospital and the three medical schools now.

I have some concern that they are operating on some services, with three different services, which is in this case not a duplication, but triplication of services and therefore costs. I would like to see the three schools get together and come in as one service and work with us. I do not know what has been done, but it is part of the questions I have been looking at in the whole area of problems at District of Columbia General Hospital.

Senator INOUYE. If you look at pages 702 and 703 of last year's hearings, you will see Mr. Rutledge's response. He indicated at that time that the Department was doing something to bring about better relations. I was just curious to see what has been done.

Mr. YELDELL. That may well have been done. I will follow it through. I did read that testimony, but I am not sure what the answer is to it.

(The information follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Discussions have continued over the past year between the Department of Human Resources, the Governing Board of D.C. General Hospital including representatives of the three local medical schools providing services there. These discussions are designed to determine the best methods of providing quality health care and services. In addition, negotiations have begun to discuss the formation of contractual relationships between the District of Columbia and the medical schools for the delivery of health care services at D.C. General Hospital. These ongoing discussions have been cooperative and hopefully productive in addressing the problems and concerns of the department, the hospital and the medical schools.

REVISION OF RATES AT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

Senator INOUYE. The Office of Municipal Audit about a year ago recommended that the rates for District of Columbia General Hospital be revised. I am certain you are familiar with this?

Mr. YELDELL. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Has this been acted upon?

Mr. YELDELL. Yes, Mr. Chairman. They were revised.

Senator INOUYE. Are they in line with the recommendation?

Mr. YELDELL. I would suspect that they are, sir. As of March 6 the rates are: Medicine, $111; surgery, $118; pediatrics, $107; obstetrics, $143, and so on.

Senator INOUYE. Which was not in line with the recommendation. If you would look at audit 71–94, and provide this committee with a response to my question, I would appreciate it.

(The information follows:)

The referred to audit sets rates which are somewhat above those rates currently being charged at D.C. General Hospital. In accordance with this audit, we recommend the rates as suggested and shown below. However, the City Council did not approve these rates and rather approved the rates shown which are somewhat below those initially requested.

Type of service	Recommended rate including depreciation from DHR and recommended by audit No. 71–92	Rate as approved by the District of Columbia City Council
Medicine	$128.00	$111.00
Surgery	136.00	118.00
Pediatrics	123.00	107.00
Obstetrics	164.00	143.00
Crippled children's	76.00	66.00
Gynecology	67.00	67.00
Outpatient	16.50	14.25
Emergency room	21.50	18.75

DRUG ABUSE AT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

Mr. YELDELL. I understand, Mr. Chairman, from my budget officer, that there was talk of a 15-percent increase, but that was not approved by the City Council.

Senator INOUYE. We have been a bit concerned about reports in the press, suggesting drug abuse at District of Columbia General Hospital. Do you have any comments to make, sir?

Mr. YELDELL. You mean the presence of drugs in the hospital itself?

Senator INOUYE. No, distribution of drugs.

Mr. YELDELL. Oh, I am sorry, sir. Yes.

Mr. Chairman, I set a group to work as soon as I came in to look at several administrations. One was the hospital's medical care administration and one of the main problems there was, of course, the problems with the pharmacy and the distribution of drugs on the

wards. I believe an extension of the data processing capability at District of Columbia General will allow us to go to unit dosage method of distribution, which should alleviate the problem of drug distribution at the hospital.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF WELFARE PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. Last year when it was pointed out that the administrative costs of services and training, as a percentage of the total assistance administration services and training costs were far higher in the District than in other jurisdictions around the Nation, it was responded by your predecessor that it was so because the department "took advantage of every penny of Federal earnings for administrative costs."

Would you please tell us how much your Federal earnings were in 1971 and what the distribution of funds was among the various programs that generate these earnings?

Mr. YELDELL. I understand this year, Mr. Chairman, the administrative cost is 15.1 percent, which is a reduction over what it was last year. (Note: Table of comparison by States for calendar year ended December 31, 1970, follows:)

The Federal Public Assistance funds earned by the Social Service Administration, by programs, for calendar year 1970 were:

Headquarters	$593,718
Providing public assistance service	5,085,528
Financial aid	22,130,648
Day care	404,168
Field administrative office	405,189
Office of investigation and collections	862,721
Community care and services	15,218
Total	29,497,190

(The chart follows:)

Comparison by State of Percentage of Administrative Costs for Calendar Year ended December 31, 1970

State	Assistance-Administrative Services and Training Costs	Administrative Services and Training Costs	Percentages
Alabama	223,584	17,170	7.7
Alaska	15,472	3,085	19.9
Arizona	50,135	6,573	13.1
Arkansas	103,253	7,202	7.0
California	3,138,995	414,784	13.2
Colorado	163,517	20,071	12.3
Connecticut	206,857	18,192	8.8
Delaware	24,852	3,211	12.9
District of Columbia	96,686	14,614	15.1
Florida	220,153	26,668	12.1
Georgia	293,379	26,248	8.9
Guam	1,854	316	17.0
Hawaii	54,174	3,474	6.4
Idaho	28,588	2,850	10.0
Illinois	755,435	74,255	9.6
Iowa	123,278	14,988	12.2
Kansas	129,301	14,376	11.1
Kentucky	178,554	13,001	7.3
Louisiana	262,360	24,889	9.5
Maine	68,252	6,291	9.2
Maryland	241,060	31,777	13.2
Massachusetts	708,197	38,517	5.4
Michigan	647,372	63,528	9.8
Minnesota	268,863	25,788	9.6
Mississippi	114,102	12,688	11.1
Missouri	268,658	31,121	11.6
Montana	32,853	4,984	15.2
Nebraska	68,275	9,506	13.9
Nevada	20,452	3,800	18.6

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, D.C.
Social Services Administration

Comparison by State of Percentage of Administrative Costs for Calendar Year ended December 31, 1970

State	Assistance Administrative Services and Training Costs	Administrative Services and Training Costs	Percentages
New Hampshire	27,085	3,512	13.0
New Jersey	469,569	53,550	11.4
New Mexico	62,216	8,938	14.4
New York	2,970,109	296,852	10.0
North Carolina	200,993	22,548	11.2
North Dakota	30,821	4,676	15.2
Ohio	460,874	38,770	8.4
Oklahoma	252,811	23,304	9.2
Oregon	122,685	22,816	18.6
Pennsylvania	963,991	74,464	7.7
Puerto Rico	105,751	15,084	14.3
Rhode Island	90,419	8,229	9.1
South Carolina	73,853	9,112	12.3
South Dakota	32,894	3,546	10.8
Tennessee	172,647	20,317	11.8
Texas	566,198	34,076	6.0
Utah	54,030	6,770	12.5
Vermont	34,816	3,440	9.9
Virgin Islands	2,309	639	27.7
Virginia	146,461	17,781	12.1
Washington	273,219	38,585	14.1
West Virginia	89,208	13,820	15.5
Wisconsin	290,856	37,110	12.8
Wyoming	10,526	2,078	19.7

COMPARISON OF ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Senator INOUYE. As of December 31, 1969, a comparison by State of percentage of administrative cost showed that in the District of Columbia the percentage was 26.1. You have reduced this now to 15 percent?

Mr. YELDELL. In the department it is 15.1 percent, Mr. Chairman.

The budget officer is saying these are the figures for the Social Service Administration.

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mr. YELDELL. It is now 15.1 percent.

Senator INOUYE. How do you explain this sudden drop?

Mr. YELDELL. My budget officer is saying it is because financial aid payments have greatly increased. It has been prorated across the board. We would be happy to supply that. I think she is confident that this has happened.

Senator INOUYE. We would appreciate receiving a more definitive answer to that.

Mr. YELDELL. All right, sir.

(The information follows:)

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE OF ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND MEDICAID PROGRAMS

The H.E.W. reports "Comparison by State of Percentage of Administrative Costs" for calendar years 1969 and 1970 indicate that the District of Columbia's administrative costs for the Public Assistance and Medicaid Programs decreased from 26.1% for 1969 to 15.1% for 1970. The administrative costs percentage decreased because Assistance (Public Assistance payments to recipients, and Medicaid payments to vendors) increased by 74.1% while Administrative Costs (Administration, Services, and Training) increased by only 0.9%.

The increase in Assistance was occasioned by an increase in the Public Assistance and Medicaid caseloads, an increase in public assistance payments to 85% of the Autumn 1967 Budget Standards, and the increasing cost of providing medical services.

BIRTH CONTROL PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. How many dollars are now being spent on birth control programs?

Mr. YELDELL. $821,000.

Senator INOUYE. How many permanent, full-time employees do you have in this endeavor?

Mr. YELDELL. Full-time employees just in birth control?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mr. YELDELL. It is a part of the basic clinic program, Mr. Chairman. I do not know that we have the people who are exclusively dealing in birth control.

Dr. Standard may be able to help us.

Dr. STANDARD. We have approximately 70 persons; they not only provide birth control services, but also prenatal care, postnatal care, and any other type of obstetrical-gynecological service.

Senator INOUYE. So you do not have any one assigned to this project?

Dr. STANDARD. Not as an entity unto itself, except in some clinics where we have birth control clinics on a part-time basis.

Senator INOUYE. Would you provide this committee with a summary of programs you have in the birth control area?

Dr. STANDARD. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

D. C. Department of Human Resources
Estimated Cost of Birth Control Program
Fiscal Year 1972

	Location	Amount
Operation:		
1.	D. C. General Hospital Clinic, 19th and Mass. Ave., S. E.	$148,274
2.	Gales Health Center, 65 Mass. Ave., N.W.	142,957
3.	Health Center for Mothers and Children, 702 15th Street, N.E.	109,261
4.	Health Center for Mothers and Children, 4130 Hunt Place, N. E.	91,727
5.	Northwest Central Clinic, 1325 Upshur Street, N.W.	30,149
6.	H Street Neighborhood Health Center, 635 H Street, N. E.	38,789
7.	Center #2, 1810 14th Street, N. W.	22,196
8.	Center #10, 1300 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E.	9,851
9.	Southwest Neighborhood Health Center, 850 Delaware Ave., S. W.	34,654
10.	Potomac Gardens Neighborhood Health Center, 1227 G Street, S. E.	38,043
11.	Arthur Capper Neighborhood Health Center, 1011 7th Street, S. E.	30,781
12.	Parkside Neighborhood Health Center, 701 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E.	38,568
13.	Anacostia Neighborhood Health Center, 14th and W Streets, S. E.	30,462
14.	Congress Heights Neighborhood Health Center, 8th & Xenia Sts., S. E.	35,089
*	Contract with Planned Parenthood	20,337
	Total, Birth Control Program	821,138+

* Allotment 010, 1 year Contract Renewable each year on February 23rd:
2/23/71 - 2/23/72 @ $20,337 per annum
2/23/72 - 2/23/73 @ $20,337 per annum

\+ -- Includes both Federal and D.C. funds.

Birth Control Study - Fiscal Year 1972
Federal Funding Schedule

Allot. Number	Title	01 & 02	03	Total
210	Maternal and Child Health	945		945
211	Crippled Children	886		886
213	Comprehensive Health Services	2,659		2,659
315	Maternal and Child Health	178		178
316	Crippled Children - Pediatrics	5,071		5,071
319	Maternity and Infant Care	229,226	35,000	264,226
330	Children and Youth Project	1,772		1,772
	Total Federal Funding	240,737	35,000	275,737
	Total Birth Control Funding			821,138
	Total Financing Required by District Funds			545,401

Senator INOUYE. I would like to ask a few questions on population growth, because it is a matter of widespread concern to many of us here.

Would you provide the committee with an update on the birth rate in the District of Columbia? Perhaps at a later time you can furnish us with the complete information.

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I might say we have most of the information you are requesting. It is a question of getting through these back-up books and getting it to you. But I would be happy to do that.

(The information follows:)

RESIDENT RECORDED LIVE BIRTHS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1965 - 1970

YEAR	RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS
	TOTAL
1970	14,398
1969	14,113
1968	13,970
1967	14,856
1966	15,527
1965	16,468

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1970

Total Births ..... 14,960 Unwed Births ..... 6,104 Illegitimacy Rate 40.8%

Age	Total Births	Unwed Age Group Births: Total Unwed Births (Percent)	Unwed Births	Unwed Births: Total Births (Percent)	Unwed Births: Age Group Births (Percent)
0-14	166	2.7%	164	1.2%	
11	1	Neg.	1	Neg.	100%
12	3	Neg.	3	Neg.	100
13	30	.5	30	.2	100
14	132	2.1	130	.9	98.5
15-19	3,841	47.0	2,871	19.2	
15	363	5.6	344	2.3	94.8
16	591	9.0	546	3.6	92.4
17	741	10.2	622	4.2	83.9
18	938	11.0	666	4.5	71
19	1,208	11.4	693	4.6	57.4
20-24	5,241	31.7	1,936	12.9	33.9
25-29	3,267	10.5	643	4.4	20.0
30-34	1,584	4.7	287	1.9	18.1
35-39	620	2.2	128	.9	20.6
40-44	181	.6	37	.3	20.4
45+	9	Neg.	2	Neg.	22.2
Unknown	51	.6	36	--	--
TOTAL	14,960	100.0%	6,104	40.8%	--

Senator INOUYE. What I am trying to do is get a trend, in 5, 10, 15 years.

Mr. YELDELL. Right. Unless Dr. Standard has it here now. I think he might have.

Dr. STANDARD. This is the chart, sir, showing two things. No. 1, our activity in birth control and the decline in birth rate. It gives you a trend starting with 1965. We started our program in birth control in 1964.

Senator INOUYE. Could you read it out, so we can place it by year?

Dr. STANDARD. In 1965, 97.9 births per thousand females 15 to 44. It dropped to 96.3 in 1966; 96.1 in 1967; 93.5 in 1968; 85.3 in 1969; and 82.5 in 1970; and 77 in 1971, i.e., per thousand women between the ages of 15 and 44.

Senator INOUYE. What is causing this drop, sir?

Dr. STANDARD. We would like to feel, sir, that our birth control program is reaching a larger number of people. As you will note, each year we have had an increase in the number of people served. There are above 18,000 people, numbering 33,000 patient visits per year.

Senator INOUYE. Would you give this committee an estimate of how many abortions have been performed in calendar year 1971?

(The information follows):

1. Number of abortions performed monthly: D.C. General Hospital

1969		1970	1971	1972
Jan.	2	5	60	75
Feb.	2	4	46	78
Mar.	4	2	69	
Apr.	3	7	86	
May	4	11	79	
June	1	17	35	
July	6	21	41	
Aug.	3	16	48	
Sept.	3	39	53	
Oct.	4	73	51	
Nov.	13	64	69	
Dec.	17	43	46	
Total	62	302	683	

2. Number of Clinic Visits by month for 1971. Statistics prior to these not available:

Jan.	136	May	135	Sept.	138
Feb.	149	June	127	Oct.	88
Mar.	156	July	147	Nov.	112
Apr.	130	Aug.	136	Dec.	103

1972	
Jan.	180

3. At the present time, there is no waiting period involved between clinic visits and admission.

4. At the present time, all patients seen in the Clinic who are eligible for Therapeutic Abortion are scheduled for admission.

Dr. STANDARD. We are currently collecting that data, sir, from the private sector. I can say that in the public hospital the range has been between 45 and 75 patients per month, with an average of about 60 patients being aborted at District of Columbia General Hospital.

CITYWIDE CASELOAD INFORMATION

We are currently requesting the information from the three free-standing (clinics outside of hospitals) abortion clinics in the city, and also requesting that information from the private hospitals. We will be able to submit that information for the record, once the information is obtained.

(The information follows:)

ABORTIONS PERFORMED AT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

Based on a survey performed by the Family Planning Center, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Health, Education, and Welfare located in Atlanta, Georgia it was reported that there were approximately 20,000 abortions performed in Washington, D.C. during 1971. This total includes information reported by outpatient abortion facilities, inpatient abortion services, and private physicians.

Mr. YELDELL. If I may, I might say that a total of 683 abortions were performed at the District of Columbia General Hospital in 1971, and for the first 2 months of 1972, 72 in January and 78 in February.

Senator INOUYE. Is this the experience that we are finding in other cities, such as Baltimore, St. Louis?

Mr. YELDELL. I think it is, Mr. Chairman, I might say even more graphically that in January 1969, at the District of Columbia General, there were two abortions performed, and in 1972, 75. I think it has a lot to do with the attitude that has now permeated the community as relates to the right to abortion, and I think this increase shows it clearly.

Senator INOUYE. In June of last year, a decision was reached by the City Council to provide free contraceptive aids to minors. Can you advise us as to how this program has proceeded?

Mr. YELDELL. Well, I think I had better call Dr. Standard again, but I would like to say this, Mr. Chairman. We accept and the Department accepts the right of minors to such services, that the directive of the Department is to provide it, but that there are problems with some doctors who basically do not agree with this, for their own reasons.

I think that it is clear that this not only happens in birth control, but it also happens in the area of abortions in District of Columbia General Hospital, particularly, when Georgetown is in charge of the service. That it is a problem we recognize. The Department does not differ in opinion with the Council that minors ought to be entitled to both birth control advice and contraceptives and the right to consultation in abortions. Dr. Standard may want to amplify that.

ASSISTANCE TO MINORS IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Senator INOUYE. We would like to have an idea of how many minors have been assisted with the issuance of contraceptives in the city.

Dr. STANDARD. The figure, off the top of my head, is about 300. We do have that data available and will supply it for the record.

(The information follows:)

It is estimated that approximately 500 minors have been served by the Department of Human Resources Birth Control Clinics since the enactment of the City Council's regulation.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY STATEMENT

Dr. STANDARD. In terms of what we have done in the positive vein since the enactment of the regulation in August, we have called together all of the physicians in the Department who have the responsibility for providing services. We have developed a policy statement for all physicians and other staff related to the services.

We do not feel, sir, that the patients are being turned away to any large degree. There certainly is always the possibility of one or two not getting the services requested, but certainly each physician, each social worker, and each nurse who has any responsibility for providing birth control information and services is fully aware of the council regulation and of the policy statement that relates to services being provided.

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, may I also say Dr. Standard does have a team that is currently going through the junior high schools dealing with the subject of birth control, directly in the classrooms.

Senator INOUYE. Do you feel that most of the secondary school students are aware of this program?

Dr. STANDARD. We have so far scheduled on our own initiative six radio programs, two TV programs, and there are still others scheduled in the future, where we are helping to get this information to everyone.

We have a committee that is responsible for developing and designing posters, primarily addressing itself to the teenage population. We have a committee working with the schools, we have a publicity committee involved in getting us in touch with the proper media and getting the information out.

We feel that in addition to having the regulation, it is our responsibility in Public Health to be sure the information gets to those people who are in need of this information.

Senator INOUYE. What is the rate of illegitimate births in the city at this time?

RATE OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Dr. STANDARD. The rate of illegitimate births at the present time, sir, is 40.9 percent. Out of approximately 15,000 births, about 6,000 were born out of wedlock, sir.

Senator INOUYE. How does this compare to statistics of last year?

Dr. STANDARD. This compares to statistics of last year, up 2.5 percent, sir. It was not until mid-August, though, until the new regulation came out, that we have been able to move forward with an all-out attack on the teenage population. Approximately 50 percent, or roughly 3,000 of the illegitimate births are born to mothers 19 years of age or under. We feel through our efforts of health information and education and provision of services, that we hopefully will be able to reduce this trend.

Also, the number of abortions we feel has significantly increased, where a few years ago, about 2 years ago, we were doing less than 25 abortions a year at District of Columbia General Hospital. The figure that was given today, we feel, is indicative of the increased efforts on our part. We are exploring the possibility, also, of establishing an outpatient facility for providing abortions as soon as we can identify the funding to do so.

I will provide a summary of the action taken in regard to disseminative information about these programs for the record.

(The information follows:)

The Director of Public Health established a Birth Control Task Force September 1971 to develop methods to effectively implement the regulations promulgated August 13, 1971, that directed the publicly-sponsored Birth Control facilities to provide information and services to females without regard to marital status, age, or parental consent. Initially, medical officers, nurses, social workers and other staff directly or indirectly affiliated with the Birth Control Program, met to discuss the impact of the new regulation. It was generally agreed that the existing facilities could absorb to some extent an additional patient load; however, large demands for service can only be met with additional resources and staff. Following this preliminary assessment, the Director of Public Health charged a smaller subcommittee to study in-depth the issue and make recommendations for a massive educational campaign in the community to inform the public of the new regulation and, where possible, involve the parents by making them aware of the available services and encouraging them to assist their daughters to follow through with the recommendation of the Clinic.

To date, the following has been accomplished by the Task Force:

1. Final phase of the development of a departmental-wide procedure that insures that the minor who avails herself of the Birth Control services (1) is seen by the social worker on her initial visit for the purpose of assessing any social problems unique to this age group and encouraging the minor to make the parent aware of her decision and, where possible, for the parent to accompany the minor on the return visit, (2) receives treatment from the physician without regard to parental consent, and (3) is seen by the nurse for health instruction relative to reproductive anatomy and physiology with reemphasis on the use of the Birth Control method provided.

2. Several radio and TV appearances during which time the regulation is publicized the audience is made aware of the Birth Control services available in the community. (See attached schedule).

3. The support of the D.C. Interagency Council on Family Planning (approximately 30 constituent members) was enlisted, and it has agreed to participate in the community educational campaign sponsored by the Department of Human Resources.

4. The Subcommittee is finalizing details for the multi-faceted public awareness campaign relative to the new regulation and the Birth Control services available. The campaign will involve the following:

(1) All public schools—elementary and secondary
(2) Church groups
(3) Civic Associations
(4) Male population (Example: Pride Inc. and Lorton releases)
(5) Recreational facilities
(6) Institutions
(7) Other public and private agencies

EPIDEMIC OF VENEREAL DISEASE

Senator INOUYE. We have heard much about the epidemic of venereal disease. Some doctors have suggested it is at an epidemic rate right now. What is it in the city of Washington?

Dr. STANDARD. Well, certainly, sir, venereal disease is at an epidemic rate throughout the country and the District of Columbia has not been spared this plague. At the present time we are finding more cases of

both syphilis and gonorrhea in the District of Columbia. But if we look at the national statistics, sir, last year 23,336 cases of syphilis were reported in the country and it was estimated, however, that there were 80,000 actually existing. The difference between 23,336 and 80,000 were not reported, which means only 29 percent of the total number of syphilis were reported in the country.

If you take gonorrhea as another example. 624,000 were reported nationwide last year, but it is estimated that 2.2 million cases actually existed in the country; the other remaining were not reported.

Assuming that the universe remains constant—and certainly it does not—but assuming it does remain constant, the number of cases reported in any given year reflects two things: The degree to which you have control through laws—and it is mandatory that all cases of syphilis be reported and laboratory examinations—and also to the degree of effort that one exerts in case finding and followup of contacts to diagnosed cases.

During the past 6 to 8 months, we have significantly increased our epidemiological efforts. We are finding more cases.

Now, does this in fact mean that there are more cases in the city, or does it mean we are finding more in the total universe? I do not think any of us have the answer to it. But we like to feel that our increased efforts in the area of epidemiology has resulted in finding more cases in the total universe that is out there.

Senator INOUYE. What sort of program do you have available for people in the District who have been afflicted with venereal disease?

PROGRAMS TO TREAT VENEREAL DISEASE

Dr. STANDARD. We provide services without cost in the public interest. We have a program that we have recently streamlined, in which we are using the talents of paraprofession in assisting physicians to treat patients. As a result, at the present time we are seeing every patient that comes in our general venereal disease clinic for treatment. We are seeing on some days in excess of 125 patients, either diagnosed cases or patients who are contacts to patients or suspected of having venereal disease. It does not mean all 125 have the disease.

Senator INOUYE. Young people, especially students, have a fear of their ailments because they believe the facts would become a part of the school record. Do they become part of the school record?

Dr. STANDARD. No, sir; this is not a fact. It is not made a part of the student's school record. The reports we keep are kept within our own facilities. We in no way attempt to get this information in the school record. Assuming that he went to the school nurse or physician, it may have gone into his record that way. But had he come in to one of our clinics, it certainly would not have been included in his record.

Senator INOUYE. So the information is kept confidential?

Dr. STANDARD. It is kept confidential, sir.

MEDICAID OVERPAYMENTS

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Standard, since you are here, I have a few other questions to ask you. The first one is relating to a report which was made by Mr. George Allen of WTOP. I am certain you have been

beleagured with questions on this, regarding an investigation of medicaid overpayments. Among the allegations was that one psychiatrist received $100,000 last year for psychiatric care for the poor.

As I understand it, it would take 70 to 90 hours a week, working at that rate, all year, for a psychiatrist to earn $100,000. Yet this individual has a part-time job with the District Government's health services as well.

Now, can you tell us your side of the story?

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, that is not in Dr. Standard's area.

Mr. Chairman, the answer to that particular question is that that physician, who is a part-time physician working 20 hours a week with the Mental Health Administration, did in fact receive $106,835 in Medicaid payments in the 1971 calendar year.

We have run a listing of any physician earning $20,000 a year or more. It is quite an interesting list, sir, and we are working with that list, particularly as it relates to those DHR physicians in this category. I think these concerns are obvious, that is the amount of time necessary to project that amount of earnings and the ability to perform services in a part-time position.

Senator INOUYE. With these statistics facing you, wasn't it possible for someone in your department to have put up the warning signal when he started collecting all of these fees?

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, he has been referred to the Medical Society, which has a very rigid screening process in this regard. But I think the answer to your question is one of the reasons, again, behind the establishment of the Office of Inspections, which deals not only in this area, but every other area of the department. I would like to note these problems before they become major problems.

EARNINGS OF PHYSICIANS

Senator INOUYE. May we have the list of your doctors and the amounts they earn, for the record?

Mr. YELDELL. Yes. We would be happy to supply that.

Senator INOUYE. Over $10,000.

Mr. YELDELL. Over $10,000?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mr. YELDELL. We have it over $20,000, but you want it over ten?

Senator INOUYE. We did that for the lawyers. We thought we would be fair to the doctors, also.

Mr. YELDELL. Very well, sir.

(The information follows:)

D.C. Medicaid—Physicians earning $10,000 or more calendar year 1971

Name	*Amount*
Obstetrics-gynecology:	
C. C. Edwards	$120,060
D. J. Sewell	97,617
T. R. George, Jr	73,759
J. Grollman	68,684
R. J. Clark	68,651
R. J. Sherman	66,315
R. T. Greenfield	63,153
L. S. Westney	62,834
R. C. Bennett	53,236

D.C. Medicaid—Physicians earning $10,000 or more calendar year 1971—Con.

Name	*Amount*
Obstetrics-gynecology:	
R. Cutts	$51,043
M. A. Jackson	47,947
M. Savarese	37,710
T. R. Mahaffey	36,228
R. E. Greene	37,168
H. G. Ward	30,491
L. A. Jackson, Jr	29,614
R. C. Hecker	24,825
J. F. Clark	24,544
A. Soriano, Jr	23,421
C. E. Smith	23,391
J. E. Roberts	22,539
B. Waxman	22,295
C. M. Cabaniss	20,919
D. H. Kushner	20,069
A. M. Bradford	18,863
J. H. Niles, Jr	18,573
R. S. Guy	16,763
A. E. Henkin	15,686
J. C. Gray	15,282
A. F. Robinson	14,724
J. W. Giere	13,690
D. M. Nolan	12,014
T. B. McMahon	11,999
L. McGowan	11,401
Surgery:	
B. Balkisson	32,299
S. H. Hosny	30,623
J. R. Young	26,082
Y. Akbari	22,990
E. G. Fisher	20,785
J. W. Braden	19,930
R. E. Lee	17,505
T. Carreno	16,528
O. S. Depriest, III	15,835
E. W. Edgecombe	14,131
C. H. Clark	13,633
L. L. Rayford, Jr	12,941
H. V. McKnight	12,085
S. Q. Mitchell	11,838
E. E. Cornwell	10,912
L. D. Leffall, Jr	10,247
Internal medicine:	
J. W. Fitzhugh	48,440
L. Siegel	38,202
B. B. Barnes	29,816
W. L. Williams	28,008
H. H. Rosenthal	22,517
H. G. Hadley	20,461
E. R. Hand	22,043
C. M. Crittenden	19,532
C. N. Bland	19,014
E. C. Mazique	17,934
E. G. Franks	17,413
R. Mostaan	17,232
E. D. Crockett	15,333
F. W. Blackwell, Sr	13,335
H. D. Bell	13,132
R. H. Irving	13,025
E. A. Williams	12,130
G. N. Polis	11,933
R. F. Thomas	10,194
R. E. Contee, Jr	10,009

D.C. Medicaid—Physicians earning $10,000 or more calendar year 1971—Con.

Name	*Amount*
Opthamology:	
T. R. George, Sr	$22, 187
C. C. Evans	13, 972
E. M. Zimmerman	10, 614
F. R. West, Jr	13, 544
J. N. Goldman	10, 496
M. H. Zimmerman	13, 691
M. B. Rosenblatt	17. 840
Psychiatry:	
R. Nateson	106, 835
A. R. Henderson	15, 540
E. Waterman	13, 009
Radiology:	
R. G. Riddick	16, 424
H. C. Press, Jr	11, 943
G. Tievsky	10, 502
Dermatology:	
M. M. Robinson	41, 350
H. S. Golomb	29, 030
Otolaryngology:	
H. E. Malloy	25, 871
S. Itscoitz	23, 611
J. H. Nickens	23, 225
C. L. Cowan	13, 951
R. F. Costello	12, 767
Anesthesiology:	
A. Widome	15, 541
Urology:	
R. J. Blythe	38, 025
A. B. Greaves	17, 006
G. W. Jones	19, 225
Orthopedic surgery:	
C. H. Epps	11, 030
E. T. Gordon	12, 125
Pediatrics:	
R. P. Crawford	42, 804
M. H. Clark	27, 337
C. R. Booker	23, 138
H. Clark	21, 396
L. D. Duncan	19, 824
A. E. Tompkins	19, 625
J. C. Perry	13, 555
F. Rahbar	12, 230
D. L. Abramson	10, 732
M. I. Michael	10, 359
General practice:	
W. L. Statom	42, 248
C. F. Adams	37, 727
R. H. Williams	36, 408
W. Brown, Jr	30, 507
C. H. Freeman	26, 514
W. B. Settle	23, 620
W. J. Dixon	19, 234
R. E. John	17, 877
F. B. Fernandes	17, 664
R. C. Haile	16, 611
H. D. Wood	16, 427
A. A. Garzon	14, 927
R. E. Holland	14, 166
R. R. Nelson	13, 996
V. L. Assevero	13, 856
C. E. Hubah	13, 205
L. H. Maloney	13, 066
O. H. Sheppard	12, 408
A. O. Rivera	11, 206
R. S. Randall	10, 887

ABUSE OF MEDICARE PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Allen, in his documentary, indicated that "Health officials are actually encouraging doctors who work for the District government to give poor people medical care they don't need."

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that Mr. Allen's source of information is most likely employees of DHR, as is always the case, I think. It is a thing that disturbs me. I wonder how positive they are trying to be. But at any rate, I think the answer to your question is that we have grave concern there is not abuse of the medicaid program, either by persons who register for such service or by doctors who provide it.

We are currently looking at this very rigorously, to see what can be done to police this area, to make sure it does not happen. I expect very good cooperation from the medical society, and we will maintain a very diligent look at it ourselves.

Senator INOUYE. I realize you will be submitting that list to us, but at this time can you tell us how many physicians receive more than $50,000?

Mr. YELDELL. Who are also employed by the Department?

Senator INOUYE. No.

Mr. YELDELL. From the list I have, sir, it looks like 11, in all categories.

Senator INOUYE. Over $50,000?

Mr. YELDELL. That is correct, sir.

AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS FOR PHYSICIANS

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Standard, what is the so-called average gross earnings of physicians in the District of Columbia?

Dr. STANDARD. I do not know what the average gross earnings is, but for medical economics, the net earnings figure for physicians ranges from between $40,000 to $60,000 depending upon the type of care they provide.

In the internal medicine-general practice, it is about $40,000 net before taxes, and for surgeons in various categories and radiologists, it may go as high as $60,000. Of course, there are many who make more than that, and many who make less.

(Additional information follows:)

From the October 11, 1971 issue of *Medical Economics*, pages 203-211, "Physicians Earnings: Leveling Off" by Arthur Owens, Senior Editor says: "Although medical income growth slowed last year, M.D.'s earnings are still high, a new survey disclosures. Here are the latest income ranges for various fields, together with the outlook for this year and next."

The attached charts, with explanation, demonstrate the physicians' earnings in the United States.

(As a point of reference, Washington, D.C. is considered in Region *South*.)

TABLE I

COMPOSITION, METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES EMPLOYED TO SURVEY THE PHYSICIAN POPULATION INDICATED

The survey sample: Is it representative?

It is, our statisticians assure us. Actual counts of all self-employed M.D.s have been made by specialty, by region, and by age. On all three counts, the distribution of the survey sample closely approximates that of the known statistical universe (see tables). Hence it's reasonable to assume that the sample is representative in other respects as well.

The 1971 Continuing Survey questionnaires were mailed on Feb. 2 of this year to 9,594 self-employed M.D.s under age 65 throughout the United States—a random sampling from the master list maintained by Clark-O'Neill, Inc., with A.M.A. help. Follow-up mailings went out in early March and early April.

The total response rate for the three mailings—unprecedented in the history of the Continuing Survey—was 57.5 per cent. Of the 5,509 questionnaire forms returned, 1,114 were set aside because of inconsistencies in reporting or because the respondents hadn't been in practice at least one full year. That left a working total of 4,395, or 45.9 per cent.

Tabulations and calculations were done by computer at the University of Southern California's Graduate School of Business Administration under the supervision of Donald E. Yett, Ph.D., director of the Human Resources Research Center. MEDICAL ECONOMICS' research staff did the coding and cross-checking.

FIELD OF PRACTICE

	% of surveyed M.D.s	% of all self-employed M.D.s under age 65[1]
General practice	32.6%	26.7%
Internal medicine	11.7	13.6
General surgery	9.6	9.8
Obstetrics/gynecology	7.8	7.5
Pediatrics	6.2	6.1
All other specialties	32.1	36.3

REGION[2]

	% of surveyed M.D.s	% of all self-employed M.D.s under age 65[1]
East	26.9%	26.5%
South	27.9	27.4
Midwest	21.8	23.7
West	23.4	22.4

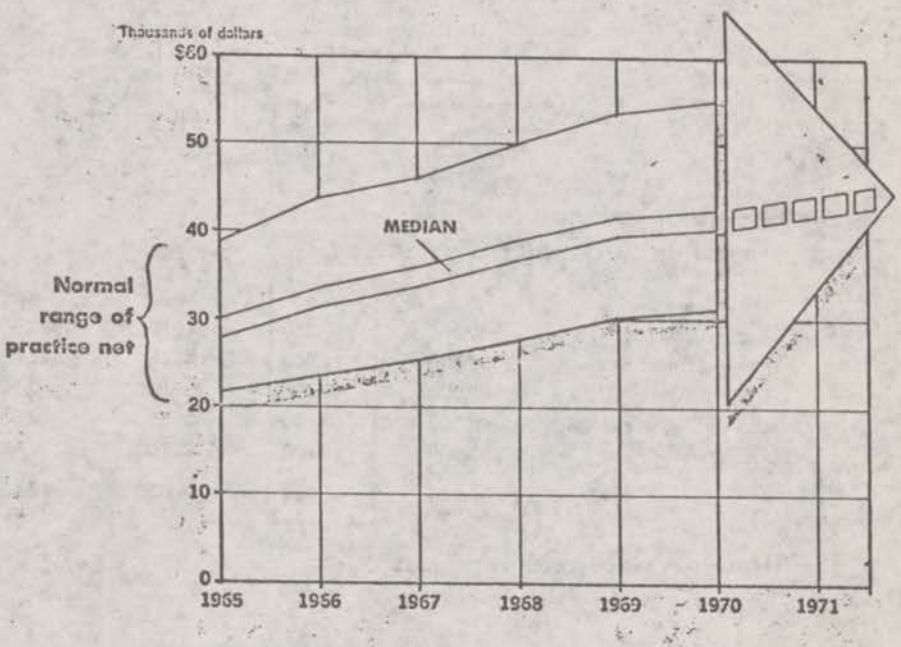
AGE

	% of surveyed M.D.s	% of all self-employed M.D.s under age 65[1]
Under 40	18.8%	22.3%
40-49	36.4	35.1
50-64	44.8	42.6

[1]Source: Clark-O'Neill, Inc. [2]See regional map on page 207.

TABLE II

NORMAL RANGE OF PRACTICE NET



"Normal range" refers to the net income reported by the middle 50 per cent of self-employed M.D.s under age 65. Data for 1971 are projections. Net is income from practice minus tax-deductible professional expenses but before income taxes. Source: MEDICAL ECONOMICS Continuing Survey.

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF NET INCOMES BY REGIONS AND SPECIALITIES

How net income varies by region in five major specialties

Field of practice	East	South	Midwest	West
General practice	$31,200	$39,250	$41,850	$36,900
Internal medicine	39,500	44,400	40,000	41,000
General surgery	42,500	45,750	50,900	42,100
Obstetrics/gynecology	48,550	48,500	46,650	44,600
Pediatrics	37,900	41,200	42,700	39,850
All fields	37,950	43,450	44,050	40,600

District of Columbia

How earnings and expenses vary by type of practice

Type of practice	Gross per M.D.	Professional expenses per M.D.		Net per M.D.
		In dollars	As % of gross	
Solo	$64,000	$22,120	35.8%	$39,300
Expense-sharing	66,500	23,100	32.8	42,650
2-M.D. partnerships	75,250	24,300	32.1	46,400
3-M.D. partnerships	80,000	26,400	34.0	48,500

Gross is 1970 income from practice before professional expenses and income taxes. Expenses are for 1970 and refer to tax-deductible items only. Partnership M.D.s' expenses shown are limited to those paid out of partnership income; in addition, M.D.s in partnerships and groups of all sizes paid a median of $1,440 in 1970 tax-deductible professional expenses out of individual net earnings. Net is 1970 income from practice minus tax-deductible professional expenses but before income taxes. All figures are medians applying to self-employed M.D.s under age 65. Net plus expenses doesn't add up to gross because medians aren't additive. Source: MEDICAL ECONOMICS Continuing Survey, 1971.

TABLE IV

RANGES OF NET EARNINGS

Ranges of net earnings in the five largest fields

Net from practice	% of G.P.s	Internists	General surgeons	OBGs	Pediatricians
$70,000 or more	5%	9%	14%	15%	3%
60,000-69,999	5	8	9	13	4
50,000-59,999	12	14	16	17	10
40,000-49,999	21	23	21	17	20
30,000-39,999	27	29	23	20	30
20,000-29,999	19	14	11	13	24
10,000-19,999	9	3	5	4	8
Less than $10,000	2	—*	1	1	1

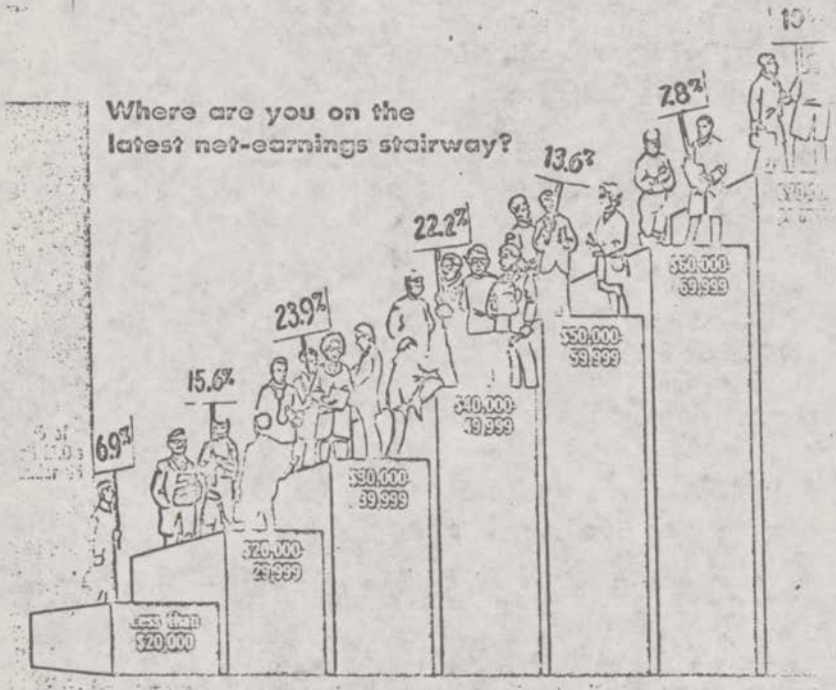
Solo M.D.s' earnings and expenses in five major fields

Field of practice	Gross from practice	Professional expenses		Net from practice
		In dollars	As % of gross	
General practice	$62,300	$25,800	38.2%	$36,300
Internal medicine	66,700	27,450	36.6	40,450
General surgery	65,900	20,570	32.4	44,600
Obstetrics/gynecology	71,800	26,020	34.1	42,200
Pediatrics	58,500	24,750	39.6	34,000

*Fewer than 1 per cent. Gross is 1970 income from practice before professional expenses and income taxes. Net is 1970 income from practice minus tax-deductible professional expenses but before income taxes. All figures are medians applying to self-employed solo M.D.s under age 65. Net plus expenses doesn't add up to gross because medians aren't additive. Source: MEDICAL ECONOMICS Continuing Survey, 1971.

TABLE V

PERCENTAGES FOR PHYSICIANS RELATIVE TO RANGES OF NET EARNINGS



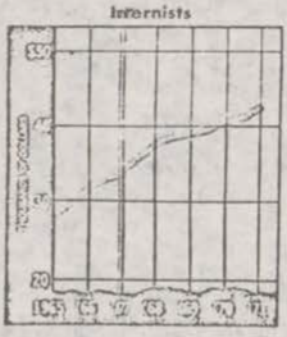
Net is 1970 income from practice minus tax-deductible professional expenses but before income taxes. Each figure represents approximately 5 per cent of all self-employed M.D.s under age 65. Source: MEDICAL ECONOMICS Continuing Survey, 1971.

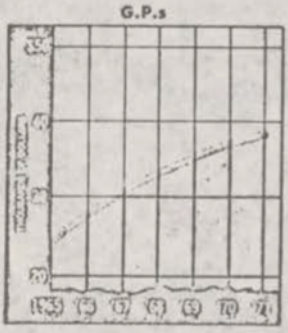
TABLE VI

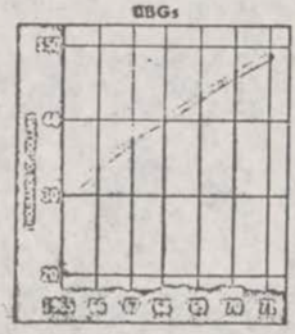
TRENDS OF NET EARNINGS

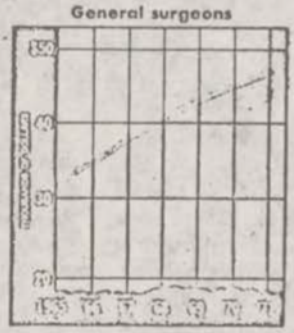
Net-earnings trends in five major fields

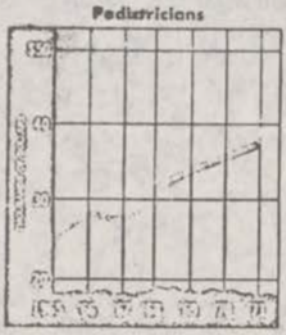
Net is income from practice minus tax-deductible professional expenses but before income taxes. Charts are based on medians for self-employed M.D.s under age 65. Data for 1971 are projections. Source: MEDICAL ECONOMICS Continuing Survey.











SUMMARY

In summary, the illustrated tables presented in this report are valuable documents which denote five categories of physicians and their earnings from 1965 through 1970. This report also projects net earnings of physicians for the year 1971.

These data are most useful in comparing the net earning status of physicians in Washington, D.C. with physicians of other urban cities and regions of the United States.

Senator INOUYE. What is the highest pay a physician can receive as a government employee?

Dr. STANDARD. $36,000, sir.

Senator INOUYE. So 11 people made more in this practice than what the average physician would make in his private practice?

Dr. STANDARD. That is correct.

Mr. YELDELL. That would be even a greater number. You are dropping it now down to $36,000. The figure you have at 11 is $50,000. It would be even greater than 11.

And I might say, Mr. Chairman, 10 of the 11 are in obstetrics and gynecology. Whether that has a bearing, I don't know.

Dr. STANDARD. Obstetrics and gynecology is one of the areas where the higher figure would apply, $60,000 before taxes, which could mean a gross—well, they say the average overhead runs around 30 to 40 percent. So we are talking about $90,000 to $100,000. A practice overhead usually runs about 30 to 40 percent of the gross figure.

Senator INOUYE. Does the District of Columbia government pass judgment upon these physicians who receive these funds? Do they have to be approved by any council or any physician who is licensed to practice?

Dr. STANDARD. Any physician who is licensed to practice can apply for and become a part of the medicaid program, if he is licensed in the District of Columbia.

MONITORING OF MEDICAID PAYMENTS TO PHYSICIANS

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any program now, Mr. Yeldell, to police these types of payments?

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I think it is part of——

Senator INOUYE. Because, if I am back on this committee again, a year from now, I would hate to have you come forward and say 11 physicians got more than $50,000 again. I am not against doctors, believe me. My dream, even now, is to get a medical degree.

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, it may well be——

Senator INOUYE. After listening to this testimony, I think my dream is correct.

Mr. STANDARD. Not if you went into public health, sir.

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I think it may well be that there are doctors who are located in the core areas, where there is heavy medicaid traffic, who perhaps are serving on a full-time basis and probably would get sufficient earnings. I think that my answer to your question is that our concerns are there. Again, I must underscore that is the reason we established the Office of Inspections, and brought into it Mr. Joseph Douglas, who has a background of investigative work as well as public administration, and that we are setting up an investigative program, so that we can pinpoint issues not only in the medicaid area, but in every area of the Department, so that these kinds of problems that are potential, you know, really flag raisers, are in fact checked out all of the way.

I am not at liberty to say, particularly about those doctors who are not employed by DHR, what their relative earnings should have been. I think we would certainly look hard at those DHR people, in terms of excessive earnings, and then even at the others, where they earn above the $20,000 figure, to make sure that if it is a problem we get at it before it happens.

I understand there has been one doctor, to my knowledge, who has been referred to the Medical Society as having falsified, or I would say, with whom we had grave concerns about his record with the Medicaid program.

I do not know of any other that has been. Certainly we are well aware of the problem, we are on it, and I might say that as I noted in an article in the New York Times about the situation in New York, we then took a look at the problem here.

Senator INOUYE. Why should you refer this case to the Medical Society. Why can't you send that to the Corporation Counsel?

Mr. YELDELL. It is going to go to both. I am sorry, it has gone to both. This particular case has been referred to both.

Senator INOUYE. When was this done?

Mr. YELDELL. I can give that to you as well as the date.

ACTION ON MEDICAID OVERPAYMENTS TO PHYSICIAN

Senator INOUYE. I notice Mr. Douglas is here. Could he advise this committee as to what he intends to do about the problem we have been discussing?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, I think we would first set up a mechanism with our medicaid staff, by which they could advise us periodically about the level of payment for the doctors who have filed for medicaid claims. And from these we would talk to our medical people and develop a normal point at which it would raise a flag. And on these we would conduct an audit as required to see if there were any irregularities.

Senator INOUYE. My question is: Was your agency aware of this problem before Mr. Allen's report?

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Douglas, I don't think—incidentally, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Douglas joined me in January. So he is newer than I am.

Let me say that there has been some concern and there has been knowledge of the fact that there are doctors who are receiving very large sums for medicaid and it did exist before this report.

I might say further, I had discussions with Mr. Allen and also his superior, Mr. Snyder, on the whole medicaid problem sometime ago, before he released his investigative report. So we were well aware that there were some problems and we were aware there were things that needed to be done in the medicaid program.

Again, I am not prepared to say how widespread this is, nor how invalid these claims are, but it is something we are certainly looking at. I would assure the chairman that should he return next year, that kind of question would have a much better answer than is currently before him now.

(Additional information follows:)

The Department of Public Health directive on the "Conditions of Participation in the D.C. Medicaid Program for Providers of Physician Services," on page IV.D(1)-3, dated July 1968, Section C2A1 states: "A participating physician's practice *should not* be composed of more than 75% of the patients eligible under the Medicaid Program." (Italic supplied for emphasis) Note that the statement says *should not* rather than *must not* or *cannot*. It is not a federal condition of participation because of the "freedom of choice" provision. For example, a physician located in an inner city area whose predominant population is medicaid eligible may be forced by circumstances to have practically all medicaid patients.

OCCUPANCY RATE AT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GENERAL

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Allen's investigation also suggested that the District of Columbia General Hospital's occupancy rate fell from 86 percent in 1968 to 67 percent in 1971.

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, if you count total beds, I think you arrive at this. What has happened at the District of Columbia General is there is a decline in population, but it is not of the magnitude suggested. Certain space has been turned into office space. It is still counted in the operational bed capacity. In addition to that, you could have a situation where a person is in isolation in a room or a ward where there are other beds which could not be used at that point in time.

We are aware that there is not 100-percent occupancy there. We are also trying to look at not just the District of Columbia General, but the District of Columbia General, Glenn Dale, and now the District of Columbia Village, to see where an individual can get a better level of care, particularly for long-term patients, at the lowest possible cost. If you take the average daily cost at the District of Columbia General, which is about twice as high as it is at Glenn Dale and costs at Glenn Dale are about two and a half times as high as the District of Columbia Village.

So where we are dealing with the geriatric patients, who could be moved out of the District of Columbia General, either into Glenn Dale or the District of Columbia Village, that would be done. And where we can deal with it in terms of long-term care, that would be done.

I also say as we develop the bed capacity at Glenn Dale and increased bed capacity at the District of Columbia General, where we have patients who are in private hospitals, being reimbursed by Medicaid at the full rate, those persons would be moved into vacant beds at either the District of Columbia General or at Glen Dale.

So although there has been a decline in population, it is not as drastic as what it appears. I think the problem comes up where you look at simply the overall bed capacity of the hospital as opposed to the actual beds available, versus the number of patients occupying those beds.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF MEDICAID SYSTEM

Senator INOUYE. Mr. George Allen also said the following, and I quote:

> Operating officials of the District Medicaid system tell WTOP news that the program has been running in the red at a rate of close to $5 million a year, both last fiscal year and the current one.

Is this so?

Mr. YELDELL. I do not believe it is, sir. I think there has been some problem of collections, but we do not believe that the budget or that the Medicaid program will run at a deficit in fiscal 1972.

For one thing, the number of patients projected could be seen as it appears, to be running short of the number that was estimated. Instead of 147,000, it looks like it will be closer to 140,000. The amount of billing in the system to be brought in should, coupled with that, allow the program to end in the black in July.

I think that one thing that is clear to me and one thing we are working on right now is vigorously to get all of the collections that

are necessary or that are possible, from within DHR, pumped into the system. I think that will have a lot to do with it.

The other factor is we are now qualified for intermediate care, which pumps into the program extra dollars that we had not thought possible before this year.

But it is our belief that with the current costs that we anticipate, plus the revenue that is to be generated for the system, that the Medicaid program will not end in a deficit.

Senator INOUYE. So this report of $5 million a year deficit is not correct?

Mr. YELDELL. Well, again, Mr. Chairman, what I am saying, I think Mr. Allen has a very good source within the department and that some people within the Medicaid program have heard of the $5 million figure. I think if the program had operated as projected, it might have well meant the $5 million figure is what we were dealing with. But what has happened is there were a lot of variables those persons were not made aware of and were totally ignorant of, that alter the picture.

We have looked at it extensively and the feeling is the Medicaid program will not end in a deficit.

COLLECTIONS FROM THIRD-PARTY CARRIERS

Senator INOUYE. In studying the record of the hearings of prior years, I note that the District of Columbia has had problems in collecting from third party carriers (insurance companies, government disability coverage, medicaid, etc.). We have looked into this matter extensively and we feel that the collection has been very poor, tying up millions of dollars due the District for services rendered in hospitals and health centers.

Can you advise this committee as to what has been done to make the collection procedure more efficient?

Mr. YELDELL. Steps have been taken, Mr. Chairman, to do a much better job of this. The amount being received from third-party insurance funds has been increasing all of the time.

The total in 1970 was $2.9 million; 1971, $3.7 million; and for 6 months into 1972, approximately $1.6 million.

Dr. Washington, who has been working in that area, has been doing all he can to get that moving. I might say further, Mr. Chairman, that the establishment of the Payments Assistance Administration, the capability to issue a bill upon discharge at District of Columbia General Hospital, and the vigorous following of this within a structured administration, will have a lot to do with the improvement in third-party recovery.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any outstanding claims in your books over a year old?

Mr. YELDELL. I do not know, sir. I would have to find out for you.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Standard, do you have any information?

OUTSTANDING MEDICARE BILLS

Dr. STANDARD. The answer is "Yes." I think some of the billing is for the medicare patients over 65. We are in the process of identifying all of those patients within our system and the billing will be going forward. Negotiations have gone on with Blue Cross and Blue Shield, which handles the medicare payments. I think the period of time we are going to bill for will go back over the period of a year.

Senator INOUYE. What is your present objective—to bring the payment lag to within 90 days, 60 days or less?

Dr. STANDARD. Our objective, sir, first, is to go back and collect for all outstanding bills that might have been incurred by patients who are on the medicare program, to get as many patients who qualify for medicaid registered in the medicaid program, so we can also bill the Federal Government for the 50-percent reimbursement, and then to keep current with the billing.

Our staffing pattern at the clinic level has been so minimal that it has been difficult to keep up with the patient services and the billing techniques.

Senator INOUYE. How much are you spending at the present time?

Dr. STANDARD. I do not have any idea, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Can anyone give us an estimate?

Mr. YELDELL. I do not know, sir. I would have to supply that for you. In medicaid, $1.8 million in back billing right now.

Senator INOUYE. What about medicare?

Mr. YELDELL. In medicare, I do not have that with me.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, in line with this thrust, that we have just issued a DHR instruction to all units, and that is upon entry into the system, eligibility be determined, whether it be medicaid, medicare, or third party, so that as they enter the system, we can take care of that problem and bill where it has to be billed, whether it is to the Federal Government for reimbursement, or to third party persons for payment.

I think that this kind of thing at the clinic level and at the hospital level is what we are after.

I know when I take a member of my family to a private hospital, you cannot leave the room until you have been actually presented with the bill that has been either paid or certified for insurance. This is the capability we are talking about, either in the hospital or through our clinic process. So it is a problem, sir, and I think it is one we are beginning to address.

Senator INOUYE. How old is the oldest claim at the present time?

Mr. YELDELL. I do not think we have that here, sir, but I can certainly find out for you.

OFFER OF ASSISTANCE IN COLLECTING CLAIMS

Senator INOUYE. Is there anything we can do to assist you in collecting these claims?

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I believe that the method that we are instituting here should go a long way toward this. I would be pleased to keep the committee informed.

Senator INOUYE. We would like to have a report on the billings, categorized into number, amount, and the age.

Mr. YELDELL. Yes. It is one of the things we are doing, anyway, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. We have been advised that it would come close to a figure of $20 million. I have no way of knowing that. But it has been suggested that it goes that high.

Mr. YELDELL. I would doubt that seriously, Mr. Chairman. But I certainly can tell you, as part of the process of straightening out the situation, that the information you are asking for would be a requirement we would be happy to supply to you.

COST OF CARE/ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	D. C. GENERAL HOSPITAL				GLENN DALE HOSP.			
	1971		6 MOS. 1972		1971		6 MOS. 1972	
COST OF CARE								
MEDICAID	5206.4		2793.4		1250.2		987.8	
INTERMEDIATE CARE								
MEDICARE	2667.5		1939.6		690.1		364.2	
*MEDICAL CHARITIES	3610.1		1937.5		2437.8		918.5	
THIRD PARTY	1961.9		1059.4		540.3		201.4	
FREE SERVICE	4240.9		852.4					
INDIVIDUAL BILLED	6529.0		4420.6		1054.2		536.1	
TOTAL COST OF CARE		24215.8		13002.9		5972.6		3008.0
COLLECTIONS								
MEDICAID	2603.2		1396.7		625.1		493.9	
INTERMEDIATE CARE								
MEDICARE	2228.5		2226.9		248.7		193.3	
THIRD PARTY	1509.3		593.7		163.4		61.1	
INDIVIDUAL BILLED	227.0		107.4		38.0		11.7	
TOTAL COLLECTIONS		6568.0		4324.7		1075.2		760.0
TOTAL SERVICES AT DISTRICT EXPENSE		10454.2		4186.6		3062.9		1412.4
OUTSTANDING ACCTS. REC.								
MEDICARE	439.0		**-287.3		441.4		170.9	
THIRD PARTY	452.6		465.7		376.9		140.3	
INDIVIDUAL BILLED(1)	6302.0		4313.2		1016.2		524.4	
TOTAL ACCTS REC.		7193.6		4491.6		1834.5		835.6
TOTAL CARE RENDERED		24215.8		13002.9		5972.6		3008.0

*50% OF COST NOT COLLECTABLE, SHOWN IN FREE SERVICE.
**LUMP SUM ADJUSTMENT FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

(1) It is the policy of the Department of Human Resources to bill all individuals regardless of their ability to pay.

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ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

1967 - 1972

	GLENN DALE	D. C. GENERAL
1967	583.6	2,623.5
1968	839.1	3,342.6
1969	1,836.0	6,227.2
1970	2,613.5	7,011.2
1971	1,834.5	7,193.6
1972 (6 MOS.)	835.6	4,491.6

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Medicaid/Medicare and Other Reimbursements

1. PURPOSE. To clarify responsibilities and establish policies so that maximum reimbursements can be obtained for services rendered in Department of Human Resources Health Care Facilities.

2. REQUIREMENTS. The following responsibilities are important and must be properly administered to assure that this Department performs its obligations in the collection of entitlements.

1) Medicaid eligibility determinations and redeterminations;

2) Certification of facilities;

3) Development of rates for reimbursements;

4) Certification as to type of care being provided;

5) Submission of bills and making of payments.

In order for the Department of Human Resources to obtain maximum reimbursement for care rendered by our facilities, it is necessary that a procedure be established so that all five of these steps are accomplished in an orderly fashion.

3. POLICY. It shall be the policy of the Department of Human Resources that when any client is accepted for care or treatment rendered by any of our departmentally-operated health facilities, that this acceptance constitutes an eligibility application. Therefore, all Administrators of the following facilities will be responsible for assuring, at the time of admission or treatment, whether the individual is a current medicaid/medicare or other eligible and obtaining an application (Form 45 for medicaid) in all cases where there is not a current eligibility on file:

D.C. General Hospital
Glenn Dale Hospital
D.C. Village
Rehabilitation Center for Alcoholics
Forest Haven
District Training School Hospital
Community Health Service Clinics

Mental Health Clinics
Community Mental Health Centers
School Health Clinics

After the application has been completed, it shall be the responsibility of the Bureau of Medical Eligibility to process and make an eligibility or ineligibility determination.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES.

A. To assure there is an eligibility determination on file at the time of admission or treatment--responsibility of hospital, institutional or clinic staff.

1. If client is known to medicaid, medicare, or third party carriers, record appropriate I.D. number on admission document.

2. If not known to medicaid, complete application "Form 45" and forward to Bureau of Medical Eligibility.

B. Application for redeterminations for those in care at the time of expiration of medicaid eligibility is the responsibility of hospital, institutional or clinic staff. Recertification "Form 65" should be completed and sent to the Bureau of Medical Eligibility.

C. Certification of institution as a hospital, skilled nursing home, intermediate care facility or clinic under Title XVIII and Title XIX--responsibility of Office of Community Health Services in Bureau of Resources Development.

D. Development of rate for reimbursement--responsibility of Office of Budget and Finance, Department of Human Resources.

E. Certification of care being rendered inpatients and utilization review of that care--responsibility of medical staff assigned to the facility.

F. Notification of inpatient care rendered by number of patient days and category of care rendered (acute, skilled, intermediate, etc.) to Accounting Staff, Office of Budget and Finance, DHR--responsibility of Institutional Administrator.

G. Submission of bills to Bureau of Processing and Review, including the preparation of Form 93472 for those who are in inpatient care and have been found

over-income at the time of admission--responsibility of accounting staff of the Office of Budget and Finance, Department of Human Resources.

5. AVAILABILITY OF FORMS. Forms "45"and "65" can be obtained from the Bureau of Medical Eligibility, 1118 - 22nd Street, N.W.

6. INFORMATION. Information concerning the contents of this instruction may be secured from the Associate Administrator for Hospitals and Medical Care Administration - Telephone 223-0746.

7. EFFECTIVE DATE. This order is effective as of March 30, 1972. It is essential that the responsibilities outlined be implemented so that maximum federal earnings can be obtained for the services rendered in cooperation with federal and other programs.

8. CANCELLATION. This instruction will remain in effect until rescinded or superseded.

Distribution:

Administrators
Office Heads

SELECTED FISCAL RECAPITULATION (In Thousands)

		MEDICAID			MEDICARE			THIRD PARTY			CASH INDIVIDUAL			TOTALS		
		1970	1971	6 Mos. 1972	1970	1971	6 Mos. 1972	1970	1971	6 Mos. 1972	1970	1971	6 Mos. 1972	1970	1971	6 Mos. 1972
'D. G E N E R A L	Inpatient Charges	5457.1	4569.0	2471.2	2308.2	2351.6	1783.2	5747.6	1627.2	900.6	N/A	5640.0	3965.0	13512.9	14187.8	9120.0
	Inpatient Collections	2728.6	2284.5	1235.6	2430.3	2190.5	2177.9	1232.4	1493.7	563.6	N/A	210.2	90.8	6391.3	6178.9	4067.9
	Outpatient Charges	832.5	637.5	322.3	N/A	236.1	119.2	N/A	213.1	97.6	N/A	547.8	297.2	832.5	1634.5	836.3
	Outpatient Collections	416.2	318.7	161.2	N/A	31.4	47.9	0.3	3.1	5.4	1.2	7.8	7.7	417.7	361.0	222.2
	Emergency Charges	INCLUDED		WITH	N/A	79.8	37.2	N/A	121.6	61.2	N/A	341.2	158.	N/A	542.6	256.8
	Emergency Collections	OUTPATIENT			N/A	6.6	1.5	3.2	12.5	24.7	3.8	9.0	8.9	7.0	28.1	35.1
	Total Charges	6289.6	5206.5	2793.5	2308.2	2667.5	1939.6	5747.6	1961.9	1059.4	N/A	6529.0	4420.6	14345.4	16364.9	10213.1
	Total Collections	3144.8	2603.2	1396.8	2430.3	2228.5	2226.9	1235.9	1509.3	593.7	5.0	227.0	107.4	6816.0	6568.0	4324.8
GLENN DALE HOSP.	Charges	972.5	1250.3	987.8	629.6	690.1	364.2	1206.9	540.3	201.4	N/A	1054.2	436.1	2809.0	3534.9	1989.5
	Collections	486.3	625.1	493.8	88.7	248.7	193.3	192.2	163.4	61.1	N/A	38.0	11.7	767.2	1075.2	759.9
M. H. C.	Charges	459.9	316.8	186.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	459.9	318.6	186.2
	Collections	229.9	159.3	93.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.6	0.6	0.8	230.5	159.9	93.9

N/A = SEPARATE FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE

D. C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, HMCA
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20003

Collections for Services Rendered
Fiscal Years 1966 - 1972

Insurance and Other Collections (Excluding Medicare and Medicaid):	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 (6 mos)
St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	$2,213,253	$2,021,561	$2,033,463	$2,054,584	$1,390,850	$1,598,177	$ 750,063
Department of Human Resources Clinics.	3,011	1,005	624	-----	558	563	728
Department of Human Resources, Transcript of records.....	111,621	118,772	128,777	-----	129,809	134,521	66,271
District of Columbia General Hospital Pay Patients, (In-patients).....	1,209,909	850,484	884,680	1,046,519	1,232,374	1,736,335	671,088
D. C. General Hospital ETR & OPD.....	-----	----	----	----	----	12,090	30,057
Glenn Dale Hospital, Pay Patients.....	310,284	98,763	223,551	250,277	192,198	201,463	72,839
Recovery of Payments, Indigent Cases in Hospital.....	10,010	8,557	4,902	3,625	3,081	2,010	693
Community Mental Health Centers.....	----	6,959	25,077	30,398	8,493	23,450	6,702
Total.....	$3,858,088	$3,106,101	$3,301,074	$3,385,403	$2,957,363	$3,708,609	$1,598,441
Medicare:							
St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	----	----	182,139	334,757	424,222	324,614	165,367
D. C. General Hospital.....	----	181,880	1,877,600	1,654,604	2,430,278	2,228,447	2,227,797
Glenn Dale Hospital.....	----	757	253,170	158,644	88,735	248,652	193,322
Community Mental Health.....	----	2,606	240,098	138,003	60,387	71,751	4,330
Home Care.....	----	----	86,209	14,357	124,183	34,288	33,637
Total Medicare.....	----	$ 185,243	$2,639,216	$2,300,365	$3,127,805	$2,907,752	$2,624,453

* Includes OPD/ETR Collections

CITY'S SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION

Senator INOUYE. In the past year I had several persons of Spanish-speaking ancestry visit my office. All of them had the same complaint, it being that the city was not doing enough for this minority group.

First of all, how many Spanish-speaking people do we have in the city?

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, that is a figure that runs anywhere from 16,000 to 50,000, depending on who you are talking to. I think the latest census count is much closer to the 16,000 figure. But, of course, being a member of a minority race myself, I think the problem probably is they could not find the people to count, anyway.

So it is, I would say, somewhere between the 16,000 the census comes up with and the 50,000 the Spanish community claims would be the proper number. I mean it is anywhere between that range.

Senator INOUYE. You are the majority now.

PROGRAMS FOR SPANISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Mr. YELDELL. No, Mr. Chairman. I would like to believe that. I may be in the majority in the city, but I think it is clear that from the point of view of the United States, that I am a member of a minority race.

But I think that in that regard, my concern for the Spanish-speaking is very clear. I was pleased to have been a member of the City Council at the time that the Spanish community did mobilize and make a presentation before the Council and asked for the establishment of a Spanish Affairs office.

That has been done, Mr. Chairman, and I find now that that office is attached to my department.

We are now working with that to see what we can do to increase the outreach program. It was my pleasure to sign only yesterday a grant proposal of the Mental Health Administration, to deal with the problem of trying to rehabilitate alcoholics in the Spanish-speaking community.

It has been our pleasure to work with the school system to try to establish bilingual programs. I am also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, and in the Mount Pleasant area, where there is a heavy concentration of the Spanish-speaking, there are three persons on the staff who are bilingual. I think that, obviously, as we have felt for years, there are probably many things the Spanish-speaking community feels are still required.

Senator INOUYE. How many Spanish-speaking, Spanish surnamed, are full-time employees on your staff?

Mr. YELDELL. I do not know, and I would be very surprised if we could do that without an actual count. I would hope we are not keeping records in that regard. But I think it is clear there are some. We have a Spanish Affairs Office that is manned entirely by Spanish-speaking people, but I think the number there is about 12. I have two in my office. My research and statistics man is in fact Spanish surnamed. So I am sure he can get that for me.

(The information follows:)

The Department of Human Resources has 64 Spanish-surnamed employees. The number of employees who speak Spanish cannot be determined at this time.

FEDERAL GRANT FOR MEAT INSPECTION

Senator INOUYE. During the past year, the Federal grant for meat inspection was in jeopardy. Can you tell us what the present status is?

Mr. YELDELL. No, sir; that responsibility has been taken out of my department and moved into Environmental Services.

Senator INOUYE. Into community health?

Mr. YELDELL. The meat inspection? Health has been taken out and put into Environmental Services, sir. Restaurant inspection, as well, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Oh, I missed the opportunity to question Mr. Alexander on that item.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. We were advised last year that 75 percent of the disabled residents that were rehabilitated under your program were placed in jobs. Have you followed up on these disabled residents?

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration never drops a client. They completely follow them at all times. The only thing they do is change the frequency of followup checks. I think that this, again, is one of the things I see a strength in and hope to transfer to the public assistance rolls.

Our vocational counselors do a tremendous job, in first, the process of rehabilitation; secondly, in the job placement market itself; and thirdly, in working with those clients on a continuing basis.

Senator INOUYE. Do you believe that their program is successful?

Mr. YELDELL. Yes, Mr. Chairman. As I say, this program has really taken top honors for five of the last 6 years. One regret I would have, and I am sure Mr. Norman Pierson has, is that it is not able to service the total universe. The number being served is certainly a very small percentage of those requiring such service.

Senator INOUYE. In fiscal 1971 we were told that 2,462 disabled persons were placed in jobs. What is your projection for fiscal year 1973?

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Pierson.

Mr. PIERSON. 3,300, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Would you be able to increase that number if appropriations were increased?

Mr. PIERSON. Without a doubt; yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. In what area, sir?

Mr. PIERSON. In what area would we increase the rehabilitation? Right now we are serving slightly over 16 percent of what is estimated to be the universe. It is costing about $2,500 per person to rehabilitate. So you can go from there, sir.

Senator INOUYE. About $2,500 is one-fourth city and three-fourths Federal, in dollars?

Mr. PIERSON. Total. And you can divide that one into four. However, we do have a problem with regard to Federal reimbursement. As you know, that is a formula basis. We have reached the maximum. Unless the Federal Government relaxes its program where we can get additional Federal dollars, we have reached a standstill.

Senator INOUYE. Funding beyond this ceiling you refer to has to come fully from the city?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. YELDELL. Which is where the committee could help us, Mr. Chairman.

We have prepared and would like to supply this to the committee, to see if there is anything that can be done, from a congressional point of view, as relates to the formula problem.

Senator INOUYE. We are helping only 16 percent of the total number?

Mr. YELDELL. Yes.

INTERNS IN NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTERS

Senator INOUYE. That is sad.

Last year we were advised that your department was in the process of negotiating with our medical schools on the use of their resident physicians and interns in the neighborhood health centers. Could you advise us as to what is happening now?

Dr. STANDARD. Sir, that has not come about as yet. We are using some residents from Children's Hospital, who are working in some of our facilities. Now that the hospitals and community health are combined, we feel we will have the increased flexibility to do this.

Senator INOUYE. Last year, Dr. Standard, you advised the committee that a task force consisting of two deans of local dental schools and two representatives from local dental societies was about to issue a report on the problem relating to dental care. Has that report been issued?

Dr. STANDARD. Sir, that report was not completed until January and turned over to us the last of January. It was printed in the interim, and we have brought it today to present it to you.

REPORT ON DENTAL CARE PROGRAM

Mr. YELDELL. We are sending under separate cover, Mr. Chairman, sufficient copies for the entire committee.

Dr. STANDARD. It was not completed by the task force until the end of January and was printed in the interim.

Senator INOUYE. I have not received the report, naturally. Do you plan to implement some of the recommendations or are they being implemented now?

Dr. STANDARD. What we have done—Dr. Frank Shuford, who works out of my office as a special assistant, is a dentist and he is working with a small group of the task force to implement the recommendations made by the larger body. There will be both professionals and consumers on that smaller group that will work toward implementing the recommendations that were made.

Some of the recommendations dealt with better appointment system, how to fill in for cancellations at the last minute, improved transportation for patients getting services, some decentralization of the program to the community level, so that it can be more responsive to the community, clear guidelines of policies and procedures.

All of these things will be implemented, with the assistance of the task force, including the professionals in the dental school, plus the public consumer, and the dental staff, themselves.

Senator INOUYE. In 1968, the first neighborhood health center was opened. How many do we have now?

Dr. STANDARD. At the present time we have nine. We had eight, I think, as of our last hearing, sir. Since that time we have converted one of our categorical clinics, Northwest Central Clinic at 1325 Upshur Street, to a neighborhood health center. We were also budgeted for three additional clinics, but due to the cutback in our budget expenditures, we could refrain from opening those clinics.

Senator INOUYE. How many of these categorical clinics do you have awaiting conversion?

Dr. STANDARD. At the present time we have approximately three. We have one in the 1700 or 1800 block of 14th Street NW., we have one at 13th and Rhode Island NE., and Gale Health Clinic is a combination of specialty clinics, plus it does provide basic services in prenatal, postnatal, and well baby care.

So approximately three that could lend themselves for conversion, assuming that staff and moneys were available.

There is a fourth one in Northeast, far Northeast, that also would lend itself to conversion. We are trying to convert this one with existing staff.

We have in addition to that, Mr. Chairman, opened, in conjunction with Children's Hospital and Howard University's family planning program, an additional clinic which we do not count as our own clinic as such, but we provide the internal medicine component for adults.

However, the university provides the family planning and Children's Hospital provides child care. That clinic is located in the Adams-Morgan area, which is in the heart of the Spanish-speaking community.

We have also recently trained many of our staff people in a didactic lecture course in Spanish, so they can better converse with the recipients of care.

PEDIATRICIAN AT EVERY CENTER

Senator INOUYE. I gather you have a pediatrician at every center.

Dr. STANDARD. We do have a pediatrician at every center, plus we have been innovative in that we have developed a pediatric nurse practitioner program. I think we are the first health department in the country to do so. We are graduating this month eight nurses who have had advance training for the past 10 months in providing well baby examinations, in the screening of sick children who come in without appointment, prior to the time the physician sees them.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have money requested to staff every one of the centers with nurse practitioners?

Dr. STANDARD. What we have done is robbed Peter to pay Paul. We have taken existing staff and provided the training in-house. We took one of the nursing positions and hired a nurse who was trained and who provided training at Johns Hopkins University. She provided the leadership for developing that program. Since that time one of our own staff people was also trained to take over the program. We hope to start our second group within the next few months.

But again we will have to use in-house capability and use the resources that we have. There have been no additional funds allocated for this program.

We are also planning a physician's assistant program, which I also feel is new and innovative. We will be using returning corpsmen. We hope to start off with approximately 15 or 16 returning corpsmen-type individuals the first of June, with the permission of my boss. I have mentioned it to him. I have not really gotten his approval, so I will not say it definitely will start.

Senator INOUYE. Why don't you ask him now?

Dr. STANDARD. I think it would put him on the spot. I have asked him and he has not said no. I have not had the time to talk to him in detail about it.

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I certainly would not say no in front of this committee.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN

Senator INOUYE. I am certain you are aware, Mr. Yeldell, that last year the Senate committee made an extra effort to get appropriations for residential treatment facility for the emotionally disturbed child. I have been a bit concerned because progress has been a little slow. For the record, could you or Dr. Noel advise the committee of the recommendations of the recently appointed task force on this project?

Mr. YELDELL. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would like to underscore that. I am more than gravely concerned about the progress, and we have been working on this with the disabilities unit, over the past few days, to find out what the problem is and where the hangups are.

Basically, the task force recommended there be two 20-bed facilities, rather than one 40-bed facility, and one be located in the area B facility at Spring Road, and the other one be located in area D.

The planning and reconstruction required at the existing facility in area B is in progress, but no contracts have been let as of yet. In area D, the problem has been locating a site. This is in the far southeast area, area D, and there have been been several sites that have been looked at, each of which has been taken for some other purpose.

There is a current site being looked at, at Sixth and Mississippi Avenue, SE, which incidentally is going to be the location of a new police district station, and the problem is whether there will be sufficient land at that site for both operations.

The feeling is, through some lapsed Federal funds, an additional $300,000 may be possible for the facility at area B, so that it can be constructed and underway. The feeling is that money will be obligated for that in the current fiscal year. Construction, however, may be well into fiscal 1973 before it is actually completed.

I think what has happened, sir, is that the lateness of the budget, and the lateness of getting to work on this project, has caused us all grave concern, but we are now convinced the Mental Health Administration is moving ahead to get these two facilities under construction and in operation.

Senator INOUYE. This subcommittee acted contrary to the recommendation of the city, if you recall, because we were moved by the presentation of those who said that this was an urgent matter. Ac-

cordingly, we pressed for it and we got it. Therefore, it is of some personal concern to those of us on this subcommittee, to find that plans were not really formulated and sites were not selected.

Now, would it be possible for your Mental Health Administration to provide us with updated status reports on this, about May 15?

Mr. YELDELL. It certainly will, Mr. Chairman. I would rather do it myself. This is now really under the perusal of my office because we have the same concerns. I think it is an urgently needed facility in both sections. We want to see progress maintained and these facilities constructed and opened. My office will be monitoring this, almost weekly. I would be happy to supply you with it by May 15.

PROJECTED INCREASE IN SUICIDES

Senator INOUYE. In the justification book, the chief medical examiner has forecasted increases in the number of suicides, homicides, traffic deaths, and accidental deaths, for fiscal year 1973. However, the actual data which you present for prior years show a steady decline in the number of suicides. The data also indicate a decline in homicides and traffic deaths projected for 1973, as compared to fiscal 1970. The only area where a projected increase is supported by actual increases is in the area of accidental deaths. Can someone advise us why your Chief Medical Examiner has concluded that suicides and homicides and traffic deaths will increase during fiscal year 1973?

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I think Dr. Luke is here and if so, I would certainly like him to speak to that.

I would like to say I think the coming of Dr. Luke with the outstanding skills and really unique skills in forensic pathology, has been a great boon to the city. I think that you will see a marked change based on the new trends and techniques that have been brought to bear on this issue of the cause of death.

Dr. Luke issued a press release a short time ago that showed in many cases where the stated cause of death was changed through the examination performed through his office.

I think that it has been an extremely positive thing for the city. I think it has been a big help to policemen in their work and to the courts. I think he is here and I would like him to speak to your specific question.

Dr. LUKE. I do not think there is going to be a significant increase in the parameters you mentioned. We are running at approximately the rate of slightly under 300 homicides a year, currently. Approximately 100 vehicular fatalities, and approximately 100 narcotics overdose type deaths. I think the functions of an office such as mine are to clarify not only the cause of death in terms of cases that fall under our legal jurisdiction, but also the circumstances in terms of the events surrounding each of these deaths.

In total we are handling approximatly 4,000 total cases, which is approximatly one-third of the total District deaths. Of these, approximately 1,300 are selected for autopsy for various reasons.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

PROPOSAL FOR COLLEGE OF FORENSIC PATHOLOGY

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say, if I may, at this point in the record, that Dr. Luke has put together a proposal to the Department of Justice for the establishment of a College of Forensic Pathology here, as a resource for the Nation, not just for Washington. This is a skill that is certainly vitally needed. It changes the old concept of coroner to an exact science and provides a kind of information that has been sorely needed.

I think another thing that shows his concern has been in cooperation with NTA, where they are now asking the center at Atlanta to investigate the causes of deaths from overdose of narcotics. I think it is this kind of innovative thinking that has been brought to bear by Dr. Luke in his operation. I certainly hope we can begin to give him the kinds of resources necessary to do the kind of job that is really needed.

Senator INOUYE. I have two questions here which I hope you will respond to in writing.

The first relates to furnishing free medical service to those who are now receiving welfare. The other relates to the issuance of food stamps.

(The questions follow:)

Q. In the past years medical services have been supplied to those claiming to receive Welfare with no means of verifying their status—thus furnishing free services to many who were not entitled to them. What have you done to curb the opportunity for such abuses?

A. An on-going system is being developed by the Management Systems Development Division to determine eligibility. By following established guidelines neighborhood centers will play a larger role in screening patients for Medicare/Medicaid eligibility and assisting persons who are not knowledgeable of possible eligibility in their applications for becoming eligible.

As patients are treated, whether eligible or ineligible, a form will be completed; this procedure has not been in effect heretofore. A medicaid card is not issued unless an agreement is received by the Bureau of Medicaid Eligibility from SSA indicating that the person is on welfare.

The Medicaid Eligibility Division will be responsible for coordinating the Department's effects to create a design to enlarge to a sizable degree, our capability for billing. This will include the patient who is determined ineligible, in which case a bill will be presented directly to the patient who receives services in our facilities.

To have an effective mechanism for increasing our billing capability, computer services must be available.

Q. The same type problem exists in connection with food stamps. How current are the eligibility files against which they are checked?

A. Present D.C. food stamp eligibility requires verification of income, rent, or any allowable hardship expense; such as, child care, or funeral expenses being paid out of current income.

Food Stamp cases are rectified in a personal interview based on the following USDA policy:

(*a*) Cases with a potentially disqualifying income within the three month period will be recertified at more frequent intervals.

(*b*) In situations in which there is little likelihood of change in income from steady employment or other sources, the household may be recertified every six months, provided hardship deductions and household size are not likely to change.

(*c*) Households consisting of persons who are unemployable because of age, physical or mental disability or other such circumstances which make employment unlikely and who have highly stable income from retirement, disability payments or similar sources may be certified and recertified every twelve months. Examples of this category of income are: Social Security, Veteran's Benefits, Civil Service Retirement, Railroad Retirement, administered trust funds, and certain types of private insurance benefits.

Recertification requires re-establishing all eligibility requirements for the period of participation.

Questionable cases meeting the basic eligibility requirements are referred to the Examination and Compliancce Division for further investigation. A programmed computer system monitors duplication of issues and minimizes the possibility of human errors.

An internal sample review of food stamp cases is carried out each month within the Examination and Compliance Division. These reports are acted on by two Control Reviewers in the Certification Section who take any necessary corrective action.

The new regulations of the Food Stamp Program (Public Law 91–671), soon to be implemented, establishes a Quality Control system with guidelines set down by USDA.

TREATMENT OF SERIOUSLY ILL INDIGENTS

Senator INOUYE. I have another question here I would like to get your views on, the matter of treatment of the very seriously ill indigents. We have been receiving reports that indigents have been receiving roughshod treatment in the D.C. General Hospital.

Mr. YELDELL. I would be very interested in that. I think one of the things I did when I first took over the Department was to meet in session with all of the employees of DHR, and the one thing we demand is every person be treated with dignity and politeness, and any incident of that will be severely dealt with. That is something we will not tolerate in the Department.

(The questions follow:)

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE ADMINISTRATION

1. DHR - D. C. General

There have been several news reports and analyses of the rough-shod treatment of the seriously-ill indigent. It appears that they are literally "kicked-out" of private hospitals, some to die in transit or due to the strain of transporting. Then, when he gets to the D.C. General Emergency Room, he has to wait, and when he is received, he is attended to by inadequate number of medical officers.

My questions are two:

(a) Has any type of agreement or compact been reached among the area hospitals for rendering quality emergency care to indigents?

Response:

The Chairman of the Governing Board of D.C. General Hospital, Mr. Ron Linton, and the President of the Washington Hospital Council, requested a meeting of hospital representatives to discuss the problem of indigent patient transfers and other hospital matters. A general meeting was held on Thursday, January 27, 1972 at the Washington Hilton Hotel. There were 54 representatives from 14 hospitals, including D.C. General Hospital. These representatives were mainly the Chairmen of the Governing Boards, the Chief Executive Officer and the Administrative Officer.

Conference Objective

To develop protocol for indigent patient transfer and identify problems and solutions to problems affecting indigent patient service within the hospital care system.

Four committees were established, the name and charge of each committee follows:

Committee #1 - Indigent Bed Distribution

Charge: To develop for a distribution of indigent beds in all hospitals of the District of Columbia, to develop an equitable formula for such a bed distribution, to integrate such a plan with existing outpatient facilities, emergency departments, and ambulance services.

Committee #2 - Emergency Departments and Patient Transfer

Charge: To review all aspects of emergency care and transfer of indigent patients; to develop firm medical and administrative guidelines regarding patient transfers between any two hospitals.

Committee #3 - Ambulance Services

Charge: To review the existing emergency ambulance service and make recommendations for: 1) integration of the service into an expanded transfer system, and 2) improvement of existing recruiting and training procedures for ambulance personnel.

Committee #4 - D.C. General Hospital Report Program

Charge: In that the D.C. General Hospital is the public hospital with a well defined public role and its effective utilization and overall role appears as the hub of each of a host of related problems, a special committee of three is appointed to meet with hospital representatives to hear a report of proposal for change. This small report committee of three is then responsible to report to the entire conference as to its findings and recommendations.

Each committee was requested to report back their recommendations and proposals within a 90-day period. A meeting will be scheduled near the end of April to consider the recommendations.

The House Hearings for fiscal 1971 contained a chart showing that 26 patients had been transferred from other area hospitals and had died within 24 hours of admission to D.C. General Hospital. A similar study from July 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972 showed that only five patients had died within 24 hours of admission to D.C. General Hospital. A chart showing the above is attached.

PATIENTS TRANSFERRED TO D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL FROM PRIVATE HOSPITALS
WHO EXPIRED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS OF ARRIVAL
JULY 1, 1971 - MARCH 31, 1972

NAME	PF #	AGE	EMERGENCY ROOM TIME & DATE	TRANSFERRED FROM	EXPIRED TIME & DATE	DIAGNOSIS
				JULY 1971		
TAYLOR, Walter	377945	64	5:10 AM - 7/25	Rogers Mem.	5:00 AM - 7/26	UGI Hemorrhage, Esophageal Varices
				AUGUST 1971		
PATTERSON, Earl H.	145136	50	5:15 PM - 8/2	G.W. Hosp.	9:27 AM - 8/3	UGI Hemorrhage, Esophageal Varices
				SEPTEMBER 1971		
				None		
				OCTOBER 1971		
REDMILES, Mary	223041	41	9:10 AM - 10/3	Freedmens	2:25 AM - 10/4	Bronchopneumonia
				NOVEMBER 1971		
CORBETT, Delmus	386427	60	2:35 PM - 11/8	Providence	4:40 PM - 11/8	Carcinomatosis
HOUSE, Edward	388648	65	8:15 PM - 11/10	W.H.C.	10:50 AM - 11/11	Metastatic CA Liver, CA Stomach

DECEMBER 1971 - JANUARY - FEBRUARY - MARCH 1972

None

PATIENTS TRANSFERRED TO D. C. GENERAL HOSPITAL FROM PRIVATE HOSPITALS
WHO EXPIRED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS OF ARRIVAL
JULY 1, 1970 - JUNE 30, 1971

NAME	PF #	AGE	EMERGENCY ROOM TIME & DATE	TRANSFERRED FROM	EXPIRED TIME & DATE	DIAGNOSIS
JULY 1970 - NONE TRANSFERRED						
			AUGUST 1970			
Johnson, Juanita	345567	48	1:30 A.M-8/19	W. H. C.	11:30PM-8/19	Respiratory Failure, Pulmonary Congestion and Edema
			SEPTEMBER 1970			
Jones, Emma	347294	94	5:55 PM-9/4	W. H. C.	10:30AM-9/5	Aspiration Pneumonia; Coma; Infarcts of Brain, Embolic; Pulmonary Emboli, Bilateral; Paravarian Venous Thrombosis
Stewart, Obie	348671	66	3:15 AM-9/20	G. W. Hosp.	8:20 AM-9/20	C. V. A.
Heiser, Charles	304282	87	3:45 AM-9/22	Sibley	6:50 PM-9/22	Cerebral Thrombosis
Lee, Emma	236934	50	2:30 AM-9/29	W. H. C.	5:00 PM-9/29	Hepatic Decompensation
			OCTOBER 1970			
Reed, Wallace	254286	42	2:00 PM-10/22	Cafritz Hosp.	10:45 PM-10/22	Hepatic Decompensation; Hepatic Cirrhosis
Hill, William	046126	85	2:20 PM-10/26	W. H. C.	6:13 PM-10/26	Acute Diffuse Leptomeningitis (Possibly Pneumococcal) Septicemia Multiple Myeloma

NAME	PF #	AGE	EMERGENCY ROOM TIME & DATE	TRANSFERRED FROM	EXPIRED TIME & DATE	DIAGNOSIS
				NOVEMBER 1970		
Johnson, Clara	352894	87	6:55 PM-11/12	W. H. C.	7:02 AM-11/3	Massive Hypertensive Intracerebral Hemorrhage, Acute
Hemsley, Mary	354068	63	5:05 AM-11/11	Freedman's	6:10 PM-11/11	C. H. F.; A.S.H.D.
				DECEMBER 1970		
Henderson, Mary	063656	38	4:30 AM-12/13	G. W. Hosp.	10:45 PM-12/13	Acute Broncho-Pneumonia Confluent with Early Organization Right Upper Lobe; Pulmonary Congestion & Edema, Bilateral Renal Failure due to Subacute Glomerulonephritis rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis
Toye, David	229441	41	5:20 PM-12/16	Roger's Mem.	11:40 PM-12/17	Acute, Confluent Bronchopneumonia with Multiple Obscesses Left Lung Pulmonary Edema, Bilateral
				JANUARY 1971		
Jordan, Charles	159610	65	5:25 PM-1/15	G. W. Hosp.	2:15 PM-1/16	Pneumonia; Cirrhosis of Liver
Piper, William	358916	72	9:00 PM-1/4	W. H. C.	10:45PM-1/5	Resp. Insufficiency due to Chronic Interstial Pneumonia (b) Bronchiectasis (c) Possible Right Side Heart Failure (2) Portal Cirrhosis, Advanced
Green, Frederick	359376	48	11:45 PM-1/10	W. H. C.	8:15 PM-1/11	Acute Diffuse Leptomeningitis Possibly Pneumococcal ACUF due to Acute Bacterial Endocarditis
				FEBRUARY 1971		
Quarles, Reginald (Richard)	362847	55	8:35 AM-2/17	W. H. C.	7:08 AM-2/18	Pulmonary Edema; Renal Shutdown Respiratory Arrest
Stiger, Josephine	162916	88	4:45 PM-2/26	G. W. Hosp.	8:45 AM-2/27	C. H. F. Uncontrollable Fibrillation

NAME	PF #	AGE	EMERGENCY ROOM TIME & DATE	TRANSFERRED FROM	EXPIRED TIME & DATE	DIAGNOSIS
				MARCH 1971		
Robinson, Mary	365288	53	10:25 PM-3/16	Freedman's	6:55 AM-3/17	Acute M.I. Occulusion of Left Coronary Artery
Green, Henry	221406	37	1:15 PM-3/31	G. W. Hosp.	6:40 PM-3/31	Respiratory Failure. Far Advanced Cavitary Tuberculosis of Lung
				APRIL 1971		
Jacobs, James	010952	62	8:11 PM-4/2	G. W. Hosp.	3:30 AM-4/2	Severe C.H.F. Possible Silent M.I.
Taylor, Elinor	174650	49	3:55 PM-4/6	W. H. C.	3:55 AM-4/6	Aspiration Bronchopneumonia Bilateral Nepatic Coma
Jackson, Charles	367594	45	1:35 PM-4/9	G. W. Hosp.	1:26 AM-4/10	Pneumonitis; D. T.'s
Watkins, James	281007	22	1:05 AM-4/15	Rogers Mem.	1:15 AM-4/16	Sepsis Acute Bronchopneumonia Diabetes Mellitus
				MAY 1971		
Pinn, Robert	370773	75	5:08 PM-5/15	G. W. Hosp.	7:30 AM-5/16	Carcinomatosis; CA of the Colon
Waters, Rose	292489	55	6:15 PM-5/19	W. H. C.	11:45PM-5/20	Systemic Sclerosis (Sclerodemma) Pneumoperitoneum
				JUNE 1971		
Dillard, Charles	331823	56	10:40 PM-6/3	G. W. Hosp.	9:50 AM-6/4	Intracravial, Hemorrhage
Offutt, Samuel	107367	88	2:05 PM-6/16	W. H. C.	7:06 PM-6/17	Medical Examiner's Case (Adm. Fracture Left Tibia)

(b) Are you satisfied that the staffing of the Emergency Rooms is adequate? If not, what can be done to alleviate the current problem areas?

Response:

The staffing of the Emergency Room is as follows:

Staff	Authorized	Filled
Head Nurse	3	2
Staff Nurse	14	13
Nurse Assistant	19	17
Clerks	4	2
Administrative Asst.	1	1
Doctors	10	6.6
Contract Residents	40	39
Residents (from other hospitals)	Variable Number	3

It is our impression that the medical coverage is fairly adequate. We continue to recruit physicians in an ongoing fashion. We are currently under a court order, Civil Action #275-71, dated September 27, 1971, signed by Judge Barrington Parker, indicating that there will be at least three physicians on each shift in the Emergency Room, at least one of whom must be a licensed physician. We have maintained at least this staffing pattern since July 1, 1971. The court further instructed that any change in the staffing pattern must be submitted to the court 14 days prior to the institution of a staffing pattern less than that above. Our staffing pattern provides more physicians than the number indicated and is governed in large measure by the number of patients we must handle.

The nursing staffing pattern is felt to be adequate by the supervisory nurse in the Emergency Room.

In terms of needs, an additional two clerks could be used on the day shift which is the heavier shift, and an additional one clerk could be utilized in the evenings.

The average wait for non-emergency patients varies depending upon the time of day. Between 8:00 AM and 4:00 PM the wait is less than two hours. Between 4:00 PM and 12:00 Midnight and between 12:00 Midnight and 8:00 AM, the average wait is less than one hour. In all cases, the vital statistics, blood pressure, etc., is taken within 20 to 25 minutes of arrival in the Emergency Room.

Emergencies such as lacerations, gunshot wounds, etc., are seen immediately.

Average numbers of patients per shift (approximate due to variances in weather, time of week, etc.):

12:00 Midnight to 8:00 AM - 40 patients
8:00 AM to 4:00 PM - 160 patients
4:00 PM to 12:00 Midnight - 90 patients

SAFETY OF OUTPATIENTS

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Yeldell, I am asking this question because several Senators have indicated an interest in it. Are you satisfied that the conditions, such as no logbook, no attendant, unlocked doors, inadequate search, et cetera, which partially contributed to the death of an outpatient at D.C. General, who was missing for 3 weeks, have been rectified to the extent that all outpatients are presently treated safely, comfortably and securely?

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I believe the answer to that is yes. Dr. Washington, who has been wearing the dual hat of head of Administration and the Executive Director at D.C. General, is here. I think steps have been taken, but if you care to elaborate, Dr. Washington.

Dr. WASHINGTON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. This is on the case of Mr. Kelly.

Dr. WASHINGTON. Mr. Rayfield Kelly. That matter was thoroughly looked into by the Metropolitan Police, including going under the hospital and looking into various crawl space, et cetera. We do have some information that the place where Mr. Kelly was eventually found had been inspected prior to the time that he disappeared and the time he was actually found. There was no semblance of a person there at that particular time. However, he was found in a deceased position, 3 weeks after.

We immediately took steps to try to stop that kind of thing from happening again.

Senator INOUYE. Where was this place where he was found?

Dr. WASHINGTON. He was found on a ledge in an engineering room, where there were several gages that had to be inspected at least every day or two. There were people in and out of this particular area.

Senator INOUYE. No one could sense death in that room?

Dr. WASHINGTON. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Not even a smell?

Dr. WASHINGTON. I, myself, visited the scene the day he was found, and there was not a discernible odor of decomposition at that particular time. Perhaps the atmosphere in the area, the ducting that was in the area, took the smell away. But there was no smell in there at the time, suggesting death.

What we had was, rather in a situation such as this, those patients who were transported to the hospital and required transportation back to their homes, were brought to what we called the discharge center, which was located in the corridor, the central corridor in D.C. General Hospital's central core. There was not really an enclosed place, but a place in the corridor. There was one person there to monitor these persons, who could not at that time keep up with every person who was brought to and from this area.

Immediately following Mr. Kelly's discoverance, we changed the discharge area to an enclosed room, with one door, with benches, with rest room facilities, and with a person at the door at the desk, with a log, to monitor the person being brought in and the person being taken out. This log is constantly maintained and monitored and I am certain that this kind of thing could not happen again.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, Dr. Washington.

Mr. Yeldell, you may not have been aware Sir, but one of the few little things that this subcommittee did accomplish was to fight for funds for the establishment of a Commission on the Arts. I must confess that my staff and I spent several minutes looking for this item in your summary. We found it buried somewhere at the bottom. I hope this does not indicate the importance you place upon this Commission on the Arts.

Mr. YELDELL. No, sir. In fact, we just changed that structure. The Commission on the Arts, itself, is responsible to my office. The Executive Director of the Commission on Arts will be reporting to the Assistant Director for Planning.

We share the concerns of the committee and I was aware of it, and the concerns of the commission itself, that it certainly be given the visibility and the opportunity to deal with the arts on a realistic basis in the District of Columbia.

Senator INOUYE. Have you appointed or designated a person to be in charge of this commission?

Mr. YELDELL. The commission itself elects its own chairman. The Executive Director has been appointed, Mr. Leroy Washington.

Now, there are currently new appointments to be made to that commission, and recommendations will be going to the Mayor, who actually designates the members of the commission.

Senator INOUYE. Will you provide this committee with some status report on the Commission and the accomplishments which it hopes to present to us in the years to come?

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMISSION ON THE ARTS

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Arts Program Status Report

FY 1971-1972

A summary statement of arts program activity conducted by this office in execution of the expressed will of the Mayor and the District of Columbia Commission on the Arts.

Program Objective

Arts Program for FY 1971-72 focused on expanding the role of the arts in the lives and environments of District Citizens. Our primary objective:

> To coalesce elements of the arts, government, and the lay community for maximum public exposure, increased community participation, and cultural education in the arts toward improving the urban life condition.

Specific objectives serve to define our "Expansion Arts Program," and are listed below with those projects implemented towards achieving each objective.

Program Overview

I. Emphasize community projects which encourage indigenous talent and which stresses the role of the citizen as participant, as well as spectator. Coordinate projects such that every neighborhood, every citizen, has access to the artistic riches of the entire city.

A. Neighborhood Arts Councils:

Nine Neighborhood Arts Councils form the core of the neighborhood arts program. There is one arts council in each of the nine service area divisions of the District. Each council is composed of fifteen area representatives appointed for a term of two years.

Each council is responsible for the arts education of their community, the artistic opportunities and for liaison between the community and the Arts Commission, relating the artistic desires of community residents and in turn, the commission's ability and resources to act on these desires.

B. Community Coffee House (Gallery)

Our First community coffee house, sponsored February 17, 1972.

A combination theatre, art gallery, and coffee house, Gallery 1 is the first "experience of this type sponsored by the D.C. Government. Its purpose — to bring the total arts concept to the community."

In its thrust to expand a viable art program throughout the entire city the galleries will as a major part of their program, serve as headquarters for Neighborhood Arts Councils.

Recognizing that many persons with talent have no place to experiment and exploit their talent, the gallery has become a studio for this purpose. Workshops in visual and performing arts are being planned and will begin approximately May 1 of this year. These workshops are conducted during the day and will run by volunteer workers.

C. Community Radio Program: "The Gallery"

A program for and about the arts; produced by the D.C. Arts Commission and WAMU-FM (88.5). Broadcast every Thursday evening at 10:00 p.m., the Gallery explores the heart of the arts as experienced by accomplished artists, aspirants and lay persons.

II. Support the initiation of new educational programs, encourage established programs and institutions, and promote artistic education city wide.

A. Mayor's Monthly Art Exhibit

The Mayor's Art Exhibits are held monthly as a receptive forum for local but little known talent. The exhibitions are held monthly in the corridor of the Mayor's office on the Fifth Floor of the District Building. These exhibits add color and charm to the otherwise stoic halls of the seat of the District Government. There have been five exhibits to date.

B. District Building Performing Art Series

Each Wednesday during the noon hour performers from art programs and local schools across the city fill the rotunda of the District Building with entertainment for area lunchers.

C. Artist in Residence

An "Artist in Residence" program for the visual arts is conducted in a local secondary school and assumes the format of an "unstructured, informal class." The students for the class are selected by members of the faculty and they regularly attend a class where a professional artist (Commission staff member) actually works in his field.

D. Writers in Residence

Like the Artist in Residence program, the Writers in Residence is conducted in a local school and the selection process for participating students is similar, both in prose and poetry. The result of this program is a publication solely created by the participants.

E. International Arts Festival

In early September the Arts Commission sponsored its first International Arts Festival. The Festival: an art exhibit, visual and performing, showing the talents from countries around the globe.

F. Penal Institution Program

This project is designed to further correctional and rehabilitative efforts of Lorton Reformatory, Lorton Youth Center, and Laurel Children's Center. It specifically seeks to identify and develop (through technical training) visual and performing arts skills to enhance an inmate's employment potential upon release, and to improve inmates morale.

III. The D.C. Commission on the Arts is providing technical assistance to the following:

A. Environmental Services Department — We are assisting Environmental Services in the area of designing such items as trash receptacles, park sculptures, bus stop areas, wall murals, decoration for buildings, flyers, posters, and all other endeavors related to the environment.

B. City Hall — Designing the ground floor and the fifth floor of the District Building.

C. Hospitals — Coordinating monthly touring art exhibits and yearly staff art exhibits.

D. Housing — Aiding in interior designs, color scheme for department dwellings, and offices.

E. Technical Writing Workshop — Assisting Art Groups in the area of technical writing (proposals, etc.).

The above projects demonstrate the Commission's desire to make the arts a functional aspect of the human experience, for the public, for the artists. And it is only the beginning.

Program Outlook

The following are projects scheduled for implementation in early FY 1972-73.

1. Community Arts Festivals

2. Establishment of 4 additional galleries, one in each of four service areas.

3. Senior Citizens Skills Training Project.

4. Pre-school/Day Care Arts Project.

5. Arts in Libraries Project.

6. Street Theater Project (Mobile Units on the streets)

7. Second Annual International Arts Festival.

8. Beautification (environmental landscaping and design)

Staff

High priority was given to staff development during this fiscal period. Staff now assigned as follows, with explanation of salary funding source:

Executive Director (District Government)
Secretary (District Government)
Program Arts Director (National Endowment)
Community Arts Director (National Endowment)
9 Community Arts Coordinators (Emergency Employment Act)
1 Clerk Typist (Emergency Employment Act)
Gallery Program Administrator (National Endowment)
Gallery Artistic Director (National Endowment)
6 trainees (Model Cities)

Programs Funded by Arts Commission:

Barnett-Aden Gallery, Black American Theatre, Choral Arts Society, D.C. Music Center, D.C. Youth Orchestra, Fides Neighborhood House, Mimes and Masques, Modern Dance Council, Operation Heritage, Spanish Education Development Center, Summer Fine Arts Center, Washington Community School of Music.

Commentary

All over the country our cities are impoverished and declining, both physically and psychically. All over the country our artist are victims of a wide set of circumstances resulting in deprivation. Certainly there is a great deal still to be done. "Expansion Art" for FY 1971-72 broke the ground for allowing those who are principally concerned with beauty, spirit, and human value, i.e., the arts --a hand in assisting those who lack these essential human experiences.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF COMMISSION

Mr. YELDELL. I certainly will, sir. I might say the commission, itself, has already been hard at work and is now establishing smaller commissions in each of the service areas. They have opened up what has been called gallery 1, which I would like to invite the Senator to visit, on Georgia Avenue, which is a facility that has been completely redecorated, remodeled by the people they have been able to pull together in that center, and it is a lovely place for relaxation, for entertainment.

They had a gala opening there, and Miss Peggy Cooper and her workshop for careers in the arts, put on a terrific performance there.

Senator INOUYE. I am sorry I missed it.

Mr. YELDELL. It was very good, Mr. Chairman. I think that the things the arts commissions are trying to do are quite exciting. Every Wednesday they have some performance in the first floor corridor of the District Building, to draw attention to the arts. I think they are doing some tremendous things. We have no intention to submerge it, but to give it all the visibility and support that we can.

Senator INOUYE. The committee might again this year have some difficulty in funding this activity.

Mr. YELDELL. Well, I know, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thus, your support would be appreciated.

Now, I would like to get into your narcotics area.

Mr. YELDELL. Yes, sir.

NARCOTICS TREATMENT PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. May we ask a question of Dr. Dupont:

Dr. Dupont, an article in the Post dated January 11 of this year, indicates that you have changed your estimates of the total addicts in the District who are being treated by your clinics, from 70 percent to 20 percent. Would you explain that change, sir?

Dr. DUPONT. Well, I do not think that is quite what the story said, Mr. Chairman.

When NTA began in February of 1970, we set as a target, treating all of the addicts in the District of Columbia within 3 years. If we were on that target, we would have had roughly 66 percent in at the end of 2 years, which was February of 1972. In point of fact, in February of 1972, we had about 20 percent of the addicts in treatment, rather than 66 percent. So we were far behind our initial projection, and that is what the story was about.

Now, it is important to note we were ahead in terms of the number of addicts who were in treatment, because when we begun, the best estimate available was that the number of addicts in the District was 5,000, whereas now we understand more about this, and believe that there are about 18,000 addicts inthe District of Columbia.

Senator INOUYE. To what extent will the funding for narcotic treatment proposed in the Mayor's budget permit the city to deal effectively with the serious problem of drug abuse?

Dr. DUPONT. It will make a very major contribution, Mr. Chairman, to our ability to deal with the problem of heroin addiction in the city over the next year.

Senator INOUYE. How many of the addicts will be served by this, percentagewise?

Dr. DUPONT. The request appears as an increase, but it actually is picking up on an expiring Federal grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. So this pickup in itself will not allow any increase but will enable us to stay at the same level.

Senator INOUYE. Of 20 percent?

Dr. DUPONT. Yes, about 4,000 addicts. I do want to clarify that. The $2.6 million will be used as the basis for match in our search for additional funds. We have already been in negotiation with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare about the possibility of using appropriated funds for match, through the Social Security Act for expansion. Those negotiations are not complete, but I feel optimistic about them.

Senator INOUYE. What can we anticipate from this negotiation?

Dr. DUPONT. I think that it is realistic to anticipate that there would be twice as many addicts in treatment at this time next year, as there are now. Around 8,000. That would be a very optimistic estimate and if we achieve that objective, it will put us close to 50 percent of the total heroin addicts in the city, which would for the first time give us a chance to turn the epidemic around and to start a downturn in the indicators of addiction in the city.

FDA APPROVAL OF METHADONE

Senator INOUYE. The Food and Drug Administration has now decided that methadone should be made available to approved clinics and to all addicts who consent to use it.

Now, I understand a grant you have been receiving from this program is expiring this year. Is that so?

Dr. DUPONT. Yes, sir; a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Senator INOUYE. And you are now requesting $2.5 million to make up for this loss?

Dr. DUPONT. Yes, sir. Exactly.

Senator INOUYE. In view of the FDA endorsement of the program, do you believe that it will have any effect on future funding of this program through Federal funds?

Dr. DUPONT. Probably not. The FDA's action will serve as a signal to many people about the importance and legitimacy of methadone in the treatment of heroin addiction. That is very important.

Senator INOUYE. My question is: Do you think you can get this $2.5 million either from the same agency or from another agency?

NONRENEWAL OF ONE-YEAR GRANT

Dr. DUPONT. No, sir; I do not. I am sure we cannot. I would submit, for the record, a letter from LEAA, specifying that this was a 1-year grant and we could not renew it. We will have exceeded all of the match within NTA.

Senator INOUYE. To carry on you would need funds from the city?

Dr. DUPONT. Yes, sir.

(The letter and article follow:)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE

April 4, 1972

Dr. Robert L. DuPont, Director
Narcotics Treatment Administration
Department of Human Resources
801 North Capitol Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Dr. DuPont:

The purpose of this letter is to remind you that Discretionary Grant 71-DF-925, Selected Addiction Program Development and Expansion, awarded to the Narcotics Treatment Administration through this Office, terminates on June 30, 1972. As you are aware, the amount of this grant is $2,000,000 and the grant period was stipulated as July 1, 1971 through June 30, 1972.

This Office has been informed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) that there is no possibility for funding continuations of discretionary grants. It should be emphasized here that this is an LEAA policy determination and is no way a punitive measure reflective of dissatifaction with the project's operations. With this knowledge in mind and realizing that the activities of this project have contributed significantly to the delivery of vital services to the community, this Office would recommend that steps be taken by you to incorporate this program into the appropriated budget for the Department of Human Resources, Narcotics Treatment Administration.

Please feel free to call me or a member of my staff regarding this matter if further amplification of this issue is necessary.

Very truly yours,

David T. Austern
Director

[From the Washington Post (Washington, D.C.), April 4, 1972]

U.S. Expands Methadone Distribution

(By William L. Claiborne)

The Federal Government abandoned yesterday its long-standing skepticism of the controversial heroin substitute, methadone, by lifting the drug's investigational status and pledging to make it available in approved clinics to all addicts who consent to use it.

At the same time, distribution of the drug to individuals by private physicians and pharmacies will be eliminated under new Food and Drug Administration guidelines, and persons under 18 will be barred from all but experimental methadone programs.

The purpose of the new federal initiative in addiction treatment is to disrupt illegal trafficking in methadone, while at the same time reaching an estimated 25,000 heroin users who have been denied the drug because of lack of facilities, federal officials said. Many thousands of other heroin users who have not sought methadone treatment also could be reached.

The expansion of methadone use and tight restrictions on unapproved programs were announced jointly by top drug officials representing the White House, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) and the FDA. The new guidelines, with some revisions, will become effective in 90 days.

Dr. Jerome H. Jaffee, director of the White House special action office for drug abuse prevention, called the plan a "major expansion of the methadone system" and said that in this year alone, $230 million in federal money will be spent for narcotics treatment. President Nixon last month called heroin addiction the nation's "No. 1 domestic issue."

Dr. Charles Edwards, FDA commissioner, said that methadone will be used "in all cases where there is medical justification." He was unable to estimate how many heroin addicts will be brought into treatment as a result of the federal expansion.

The use of methadone, an addictive synthetic drug that blocks the craving for heroin and counteracts the euphoric effects of opiates, also was endorsed by John Ingersoll, director of the federal narcotics bureau.

For several years, both Dr. Edwards and Ingersoll had adopted a cautious stance on the methadone issue, repeatedly questioning its effectiveness and safety. At the same time, the directors of methadone clinics across the country unsuccessfully had pressed the FDA and the BNDD to reclassify methadone as an accepted new drug.

The new FDA guidelines acknowledge that "it is no longer feasible to retain methadone solely for investigational use" and that methadone is the only drug for which there is "substantial evidence of effectiveness" in heroin addiction treatment.

Presently, there are 450 methadone clinics in the country, all of which have been operating on temporary, investigational new drug (IND) permits. Seventy-five of these are operating with some federal assistance, but that proportion is expected to increase.

Dr. Edwards announced yesterday that 100 FDA inspectors are being trained and organized into two-man teams to conduct a nationwide audit of methadone programs to determine how well they are running and how many addicts they treat.

The FDA teams also will attempt to determine how many addicts are not being treated and where federally-sponsored methadone programs are needed. Preliminary results of that survey will be ready in about 45 days.

The inspectors also will determine the capacity of existing state or local clinics to expand, if given federal money, and assess whether existing FDA methadone guidelines are being followed.

Nationally, about 65,000 of the estimated 300,000 heroin addicts are being treated with methadone.

In the District of Columbia, about 4,500 of the estimated 17,000 addicts are using methadone, making the city's narcotics treatment administration (NTA) the second largest program, behind New York.

Of the Washington suburban counties only Prince George's operates a methadone program, treating about 50 addicts. The City of Alexandria recently started a clinic, but other northern Virginia residents must go to Richmond for methadone treatment.

Dr. Robert L. Dupont, administrator of the NTA, said he viewed the new federal approach to methadone as an attempt to deal with two problems at once.

"Methadone has a unique place in contemporary medicine," Dupont said. "At the same time we're learning more about it, we're trying to combat a major health problem (heroin addiction) . . . They (the FDA) are trying to address both issues at once."

Dupont said he was pleased with the new guidelines, but that they would have little effect on NTA operations. The NTA already has FDA approval to treat addicts under 18 on an experimental basis, and that program will continue, he said.

Dr. Jaffee also announced yesterday that testing on animals has begun at the Army's biomedical laboratories at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to evaluate a new, long-lasting form of methadone.

The study, financed by a $125,000 federal grant, will determine the long-term safety of alpha acetylmethadol (LAAM), which blocks the craving for heroin for up to three days. Methadone doses are effective for only one day.

Dr. Jaffee said the drug would require an addict to visit a clinic only two or three times a week. The possibility of illegal diversion of the drug would be reduced, he said, because the need for take-home supplies would be eliminated.

Results of the Edgewood tests will be available in 18 months, Dr. Jaffee said.

Asked the government's position on the concept of heroin maintenance, which was suggested recently by a committee of the American Bar Association, Dr. Jaffee said it was not being seriously considered.

Maintaining addicts on state-issued heroin, he said, would result in a logistical nightmare, adding that he felt the idea is "premature at this point, to be most charitable."

JEOPARDY OF PROGRAM

Mr. YELDELL. Mr. Chairman, I might say that in an austere budget with increases only for mandatory items and public assistance, money was allocated for NTA. The severity of the problem is the fact the program itself would be severely hampered unless the money was granted to pick up the expiring Federal grant.

STATUS OF CLIENTS

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Dupont, last year several of your clients provided this committee with very moving testimony Now, just for the record, can you give us an update on the status of these individuals?

Dr. DUPONT. Yes, sir. I would like to submit that for the record. I would like to say in summary, they are doing very well.

(The information follows:)

TWELVE MONTH FOLLOW-UP ON PATIENTS WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE THE SENATE DISTRICT APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMITTEE ON MARCH 31, 1971

On March 25, 1971, the Senate District Appropriations Subcomittee, chaired by Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), requested that the Narcotics Treatment Administration (NTA) compile a list of the I.D. numbers of 1,000 patients who were doing well in treatment. From this list, the Subcommittee randomly selected ten patients, six of whom agreed to testify about their impressions of the programs being operated by NTA.

In a compilation of statistics on patient histories, the ten patients proved to have used heroin daily for a median of 5.5 years. Before entering the program, the number of arrests as reported by the group totalled 31, with 8 convictions. Five patients had been employed, four were unemployed and one was in a training program. The source of income of the five unemployed was reportedly welfare (3), family (1) and stealing (1).

At the time of the Senate hearings, eight of these patients were methadone maintenance, one was detoxification and one was abstinent. Due to some confusion on two patients with similar I.D. numbers and the same name, an eleventh person was included accidently in the sample and testimony, so will be included here in this patient follow-up nearly 12 months after the Senate hearings.

Of the 11 patients, only one had dropped out of treatment with NTA. This patient had left NTA's Inpatient Detoxification Unit after completing detoxification. Additionally, the 20 year old patient has successfully detoxified and has been removed from the list of active NTA patients. The Federal training program in which he was enrolled recently closed, so he is unemployed, but he is still clean from illicit drug use.

All nine of the remaining patients are methadone maintenance patients. The last cycle of urine results showed that eight patients had all clean urines, one had a single dirty urine, and one had three dirty urines. Of the ten patients who could be checked, two had been arrested. One was convicted for receipt of stolen property and the other of possession of the implements of crime. Both were put on probation and thus able to remain in the NTA program.

Employment data on the nine patients still in treatment shows that five patients are employed. A sixth patient is in a training program and on welfare. The 53 year old patient is also on welfare due to a chronic heart condition. The tenth patient is the mother of four children and is on welfare, too, bringing the total on welfare to three. Another unemployed patient is also a mother with small children.

It is clear from this follow-up that the low dropout and arrest rate and the high percentage of clean urines are

evidence of success in helping these patients deal with their former addictions. There has also been an improvement in their employment and income status. Of the ten patients still known to NTA, seven are employable. Five of these are employed, one is in a training program and one has recently lost his training position. Additionally, the majority of those who are employed have better jobs at higher salaries.

While NTA's programs are not 100% successful, they are certainly not "revolving doors," either.

Robert L. DuPont, M.D.
Administrator, Narcotics
Treatment Administration

Patient Number 1

Patient Number 1 voluntarily entered an NTA program as a methadone maintenance patient on May 1, 1970 at the age of 23. After using heroin and cocaine daily for 2 years and marijuana monthly for 5, this Black male patient had tried the Federal drug treatment program at Lexington, Kentucky. After this had proved unsuccessful, he returned to Washington, D. C. to live with his parents. In spite of his clean arrest record and 3 years of college, he was unemployed.

On March 8, 1972, over 22 months later, Patient Number 1 was still in his original NTA program enrolled as a methadone maintenance patient. His last 10 urine tests show all clean

urines, indicating no use of illicit drugs. Additionally, is employed as a research specialist.

Patient Number 2

On May 1, 1970, Patient Number 2 voluntarily entered an NTA program as a methadone maintenance patient. For 2 years this Black male 22 years old had been using heroin daily and cocaine and BAM (an amphetamine named Desoxyn) several times a month. For four years he had been smoking marijuana. He lived alone, had a semi-skilled job, a high school diploma and reportedly a clean arrest record.

On March 8, 1972, over 22 months later, Patient Number 2 was still enrolled as a methadone maintenance patient in the same NTA program. Nine of his last ten urines were clean and one was dirty with quinine. He has been employed as a computer operator since July, 1971, and he has not been arrested during the last year.

Patient Number 3

On October 3, 1970, Patient Number 3 entered an NTA contract program voluntarily as a methadone maintenance patient. At the age of 29, this Black male patient had been using heroin and cocaine for 2 years and marijuana weekly for 14 years. Although he had never before been treated for his drug problem, he had received treatment for a mental disorder. Since separating from his wife he had been living with his parents. He reported that his income came from his part-time

job. However, he also reported that he had been arrested 20 times and convicted once.

On March 8, 1972, over 17 months after coming to NTA, Patient Number 3 was still enrolled as a methadone maintenance patient at the same NTA contract program. The available results of the urine tests conducted recently show that all 10 specimens were clean, indicating no use of illicit drugs. Additionally, with just a 10th grade education he had been able to get a professional job making $150 a week.

Patient Number 4

On September 15, 1970, Patient Number 4 voluntarily entered an NTA program as a methadone maintenance patient. For two years, this Black female 21 year old had been using heroin and amphetamines daily and marijuana and cocaine several times each month. Living with her husband and her parents, she was unemployed and on welfare. Additionally, she had a 9th grade education and a clean arrest record.

On March 8, 1972, over 17 months after coming to NTA, Patient Number 4 was still enrolled as a methadone maintenance patient in the same NTA program. During the last year she has had her third child, whom she stays home to take care of, so she is still unemployed and on welfare. Seven of her last ten urines have been clean, two were quinine and morphine, and one was morphine. She is a mother with 4 children and is on welfare.

Patient Number 5

On October 1, 1970, Patient Number 5 voluntarily entered an NTA treatment program as a methadone maintenance patient. This 49 year old White male had been using morphine daily for 29 years and heroin for 14 years. On a monthly basis he had also been shooting concaine for nine years and amphetamines for 2 years. He had spent a number of years in institutions, being treated once unsuccessfully for his drug problem and incarcerated four times by the penal system after four convictions.

On March 8, 1972, 17 months later, Patient Number 5 was still enrolled as a methadone maintenance patient in the same NTA program. His last ten urines were clean and he has not been arrested during the past year. Additionally, he reports that he has turned his previously crooked business into a legitimate enterprise, working as a skilled hydraulic mechanic.

Patient Number 6

On January 12, 1971, Patient Number 6 entered treatment voluntarily with an NTA program as a long-term detoxification patient. At that time, this 20 year old Black male had been shooting heroin daily for nearly two and a half years. He had dropped out of school in the tenth grade and reported that he had been stealing ever since to earn money. His record indicates that he had been arrested 3 times and convicted once, so had spent some time at Lorton Reformatory.

On December 27, 1971, Patient Number 6 successfully detoxified from methadone so was taken off the list of active NTA patients. The Federal training program in which he was enrolled recently closed due to a funding cut, so he is looking for a new job. He still gives urine specimens when he visits NTA and maintains a close relationship with his past NTA counselor, who reports that Patient Number 6 is no longer using illicit drugs.

Patient Number 7

On October 4, 1971, Patient Number 7 entered treatment with NTA as a methadone maintenance patient. At the age of 20, this Black male patient had been using heroin and marijuana daily for five years and cocaine for 3. He had also experimented with other opiates for 3 years and hallucinogens including LSD for several months. He had dropped out of high school in the 9th grade and had gotten married. Since that time he had also gone on welfare and enrolled in a fulltime training program.

On May 25, 1971, Patient Number 7, dropped out of the NTA program after being in it for 7 months. In September he reentered treatment, this time as an in-patient in the Detoxification Unit at D.C. General Hospital. On September 20th he left the hospital after completing detoxification. Several attempts have been made over the last five months to contact him, but he has moved and left no forwarding address.

Patient Number 8

On April 1, 1970, Patient Number 8 voluntarily entered treatment at NTA as a methadone maintenance patient. At the age of 23, this Black male high school dropout (10th grade) had been shooting heroin and cocaine daily for 3 years. He had also been experimenting with amphetamines for 1 year and smoking marijuana for 6. When he came to NTA he was separated from his wife and was employed in a full-time, semi-skilled job. Although he had been arrested once, he had never been convicted.

On March 8, 1972, almost 2 years after coming to NTA, Patient Number 8 was still enrolled in the same NTA program as a methadone maintenance patient. However, in June of 1971 he was arrested and convicted of receipt of stolen property. He was given one year's probation so was able to remain at NTA where he has consequently been reclassified as a criminal justice patient. In January he went on welfare and in June he enrolled in a full-time vocational training program. The results of the available urine tests conducted recently show that his urines are all clean, indicating no use of illicit drugs.

Patient Number 9

On April 1, 1970, Patient Number 9 entered treatment at NTA as a methadone maintenance patient. At the age of 53 this Black male had used heroin daily for 24 years and

had smoked marijuana daily for 36 years. All prior attempts at treatment for his heroin addiction had proved unsuccessufl Although his record shows 8 arrests and 3 convictions he was not a criminal justice patient but rather was a voluntary admission. When he came to NTA he was also divorced, living alone and on welfare, due to a chronic heart condition.

On March 8, 1972, over 23 months later, Patient Number 9 was still enrolled as a methadone maintenance patient at NTA. He is still on welfare and is clean, the results of the 10 available urine tests conducted recently being negative.

Patient Number 10

On June 15, 1970, Patient Number 10 voluntarily entered treatment at NTA as a methadone maintenance patient. This 26 year old Black female had used heroin daily for 9 years and cocaine and BAM (the amphetamine Desoxyn) several times each month for 6 years. She had been arrested before and had also received drug addiction treatment, which proved unsuccessful. Unemployed and divorced, she lived with her daughter and her parents.

On March 8, 1972, Patient Number 10 was still a methadone maintenance patient at NTA, 20 months after entering treatment. Nine of her last 10 urines were clean and one was dirty with quinine (indicating heroin use). She is unemployed and was arrested on August 6, 1971 for PIC (Possession of the implements of crime), for which she was put on three years probation.

Patient Number 11

On June 1, 1970, Patient Number 11 entered treatment voluntarily at NTA as a methadone maintenance patient. At the age of 32, this Black male had been shooting heroin daily for 12 years. He was a high school graduate, married and employed full-time as a manual laborer. He had been arrested and convicted once and had also been treated for addiction before unsuccessfully.

On March 8, 1972, Patient Number 11 was still enrolled in treatment as a methadone maintenance patient, over 21 months after coming to NTA. The results of his last 10 urine tests conducted recently were clean, indicating no use of illicit drugs. Additionally, he is still employed full-time as a construction worker.

(Additional information has been provided and is on file with the committee.)

CONTRACT PROGRAMS

Senator INOUYE. Doctor, I understand that the contract you had with the Blackman's Development Center was not renewed. Along this line, has the NTA administration complied with the several recommendations of the office of municipal audit regarding other contracts, similar to the one NTA had with the Blackman's Development Center?

Dr. DUPONT. Yes, sir; we have. The contract programs are difficult to monitor and we find the auditors very helpful, and we have complied with their recommendations.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Doctor. If you don't mind, I am going to take a little break. I believe the staff has a question or two.

INCOME SUPPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

Mr. CLARK. Going back to the supplementary income program. Would you, for the record, submit a little table to show how much funding you are asking for this year? You mentioned this morning there were no Federal funds involved in the supplementary.

Mr. YELDELL. That is not correct. It is 50 percent.

Mr. CLARK. That is what I thought. The District of Columbia funds the total. Show us what you had in fiscal 1972 for comparison, and then, if you would, supply a table giving some representative cases, so in reading the hearing record, we can understand exactly how this works.

If the party has two children and earns a certain amount of money, there is an increase in the earnings, what the supplemental income would be. We can then understand the function by looking at the table in the hearing record.

This became quite a concern last year to the Congress and we had quite a debate on the floor about it. I think it would be helpful.

Mr. YELDELL. Yes, I think it would.

I would like to underscore how important the income supplementation program will be, particularly in July, when the Talmadge amendment becomes effective, requiring that 15 percent of the welfare rolls be moved to training or employment.

We have been very successful in locating many entry level jobs in Government and private industry. However, the entry level jobs, with the deductions and the expenses that are necessary to go to and from those jobs, without income supplementation, would mean the person would end up with less than the amount he is receiving in the grant now and, obviously, this offers no incentive.

It is a very vital program, one I hope could be expanded greatly, and I think it can be expanded greatly because if we meet any record of success, we should begin to have an inroad into the number of persons receiving full public assistance, and be able to divert that money to supplementation for those who are working.

Mr. CLARK. Very good. I think it would be a good point on the record for you to put such a table in, after those remarks.

(The information follows:)

INCOME SUPPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

Caseloads—Expenditures for supplementation—1st 8 months fiscal year 1972

Average Monthly caseload	396
Total expenditures	$495, 289. 26
District of Columbia Share	$247, 644. 63
Fiscal year 1973 (estimated):	
Average monthly caseload	1, 800
Expenditures	$2, 986, 000
District of Columbia share (estimated)	1, 493, 000
Federal share (estimated)	1, 493, 000

EXAMPLE OF INCOME SUPPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

CASE I

Miss G. is a 23 year old mother of two daughters, ages four and five. She and her children are currently sharing a home with her mother, siblings, and their children. There are a total of 17 people in the home; eleven members of this unit are receiving assistance.

Miss G. was a "high school drop-out" who had to leave high school due to her pregnancy. She was supported by her mother until she entered the TAFUP Program. Miss G. was released from this program in August, 1970. After completing her training, she received a GS–2 rating as a clerical worker. Miss G. had no income at this time and applied for AFDC.

In April, 1971, Miss G. began working at the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Her earnings are insufficient to meet her family's needs according to Agency standards; thus, she began to receive AFDC Supplementation effective May 1, 1971.

Budget computation

Needs:	
Prorated basic requirements for family of 3 according to 75 percent scale[1]	$138. 34
(Special needs) transportation, $17.33; personal upkeep, $21.00; child care, $65.00	103. 33
Total monthly need	241. 67
Resources:	
Gross monthly income at $94.00 weekly	407. 33
1st $5.00+2d $30.00 disregard	−35. 00
Total	372. 33
⅓ of remainder	−124. 11
Total	248. 22
Mandatory deductions (breakdown of taxes unknown)	−75. 83
Total monthly resource	172. 39
AFDC supplemental payment:	
Total basic requirements plus special needs (75 percent scale)	241. 67
Total net resource	−172. 39
Payment	69. 28
Amount of monthly net family income:	
Take home pay ($407.33 gross monthly earnings less $75.83 mandatory deductions)	331. 50
AFDC supplemental payment (including disregards)	69. 28
Family now has to live on per month	400. 78

Relative No. 1—Family of 3; total household equals 11; Prorated shelter per person equals $14.11

BPR	$113.25
Shelter	42.33
Total	155.58
2 children under 6 years old	−17.24
Assistance payment	138.34

Relative No. 2—Family of 2

BPR	81.00
Shelter	28.23
Total	109.22
1 child under 6 years old	−8.62
Assistance payment	100.60

Relative No. 3—Family of 3

BPR	113.25
Shelter	42.34
Assistance payment	155.59

[1] 4 related assistance families are sharing the same home; therefore, shelter must be prorated. Shelter total—$155.25 P/11 people. Each family member's share of shelter—$155.25 divided by 11 equals $14.11.

EXAMPLE OF INCOME SUPPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

CASE II

Mrs. E. is a 34 year old working mother who lives alone with her four children. There are two boys and two girls ranging in age from 12 to 18 years. All of the children are in secondary schools; therefore, there is no day care problem.

Mr. E. is the father of all of the children. He deserted the family in 1967 and has not contributed anything toward their support since that time.

After the desertion Mrs. E. supported the family by working as a machine operator in an optical firm until she was laid off on December 4, 1970 because of a lack of work. Mrs. E. applied for Unemployment Compensation Benefits, but did not have enough financial resources to support her family during the interim. It was during this time that Mrs. E. applied for Public Assistance. She was found to be eligible for AFDC and received her first check during December, 1970.

In March, 1971, Mrs. E. returned to work full-time at the Malamut Optical Company in Hyattsville, Maryland as a machine operator. She received her initial AFDC Supplementation check on April 1, 1971.

Budget computation

Needs:	
Total basic requirements for family of five according to 75-percent scale	$288.00
(Special needs) Transportation, $29.77; personal upkeep, $21	50.77
Total monthly need	358.77
Resources:	
Gross monthly income at $90 per week	390.00
1st $5 and 2d $30 disregard	−35.00
Total	355.00
One-third of remainder	−118.33
Total	236.67
Mandatory deductions (breakdown of taxes unknown)	−37.97
Total monthly resource	198.70

Budget computation—continued

AFDC supplemental payment:	
Total basic requirements and special needs (75 percent scale)	358.77
Total monthly resource	−198.70
Payment	140.07
Amount of monthly net family income:	
Take home pay ($390 gross monthly earnings less $37.97 mandatory deductions)	352.03
AFDC supplemental payment (including disregards)	140.07
Family now has to live on per month	492.10

EXAMPLE OF INCOME SUPPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

CASE III

Mrs. M. is a 29 year old mother of three children; one female, age eight, and two males, ages seven and four.

This family has been known to the Agency since December, 1967. The case was closed on January 31, 1968 when Mrs. M. reunited with her husband.

Mr. M. deserted the family again in 1971. Mrs. M. reapplied in April, 1971 requesting supplementation of her full-time earnings as a supervisor of billing operations for the W. J. Sloane Company. She earns $90.00 per week, from which $11.02 is deducted for taxes. She pays $0.80 per day for transportation and $25.00 per week for child care.

Budget computation

Needs: Total basic requirements for family of four according to 100-percent (total monthly needs)	$306.50
Monthly net income:	
Gross monthly income at $90 per week	390.00
Personal upkeep	21.00
Transportation	17.33
Child care	108.33
Mandatory deductions ($11.02 per week, taxes)	47.75
Net income	196.59
Resources:	390.00
1st $5 and 2d $30 disregard	−35.00
Total	355.00
One-third of remainder	−118.33
Total	236.67
	−47.75
Total monthly resources	188.92
AFDC supplemental payment:	
Total basic requirements (75-percent scale) and special needs	376.54
Resources	−188.92
Payment	187.62
Amount of monthly net family income:	
Take home pay ($390 gross monthly earnings less $47.75 mandatory deductions)	342.25
AFDC supplemental payment (including disregards)	187.62
Family now has to live on per month	529.87

Example of Income Supplementation Program

CASE IV

Mrs. W. is a 28 year old mother of one male child, seven years old, born during her first marriage. She has been separated from her second husband for approximately two and one-half months.

Mr. W. was supporting his family until January, 1970 when he had to leave his job as a construction worker because of weather conditions. This left the family without any income; and, consequently, Mrs. W. applied for Public Assistance on January 12, 1970. Her application was approved and became effective February 1, 1970. Mrs. W. was pregnant at this time but later had a miscarriage.

On April 2, 1971, Mrs. W. called to inform her case worker that she was working full-time at the Bellevue Hotel on Massachusetts Avenue in Washington, D.C. As a maid her bi-weekly gross earnings were $104.82.

Mrs. W. and son reside in an apartment alone.

BUDGET COMPUTATION

Needs:	
Total Basic Requirements for Family of Two According to 75% Scale	$154.50
(Special Neews) Transportation—$17.33+ Personal Upkeep—$21.00	38.33
Total Monthly Need	192.83
Resources:	
Gross monthly income at $129.60 biweekly	280.57
1st $5 plus 2d $30 disregard	—35.00
Total	245.57
⅓ of remainder	—81.85
Net income	163.72
Mandatory deductions (breakdown of taxes unknown)	—53.47
Total Monthly Resource	110.25
AFDC supplemental payment:	
Total basic requirements plus special needs (75 percent scale)	192.83
Resources	—110.25
Payment	82.58
Amount of monthly net family income:	
Take home pay $280.57 gross monthly earnings less $53.47 mandatory deductions)	227.10
AFDC supplemental payment (including disregards)	82.58
Family now has to live on per month	309.68

Example of Income Supplementation Program

AFDC SUPPLEMENTATION

Mrs. E., a 34 year old mother of five children (ages 15, 13, 12, 9, and 3), is separated from her husband. The fifteen year old daughter has a seven month old child. However, Mrs. E. is responsible for the support of her five children in addition to her grandchild.

Mrs. E. applied for Public Assistance in November, 1970. She was unable to work as she did not have a child care plan, and her husband had deserted the family. Mrs. E. became employed full-time as a shirt sorter for a laundry in October, 1971. At this time, she became eligible for AFDC Supplementation.

Budget computation

Needs:	
Total basic requirements for family of seven according to 75 percent scale	$351.00
(Special needs) personal upkeep, $21; Transportation to work, $17.33; School transportation, $4.33; Child care, $65	107.66
Total monthly need	458.66
Resources:	
Gross monthly income at $94 per week	407.33
1st $5 plus $30 disregard	−35.00
Total	372.33
⅓ of remainder	−124.11
Total	248.22
Mandatory deductions ($15.31, Federal taxes; $3.25, District of Columbia taxes; $4.89, Social Security Per Week)	−101.61
Total monthly resources	146.61
AFDC Supplemental Payment:	
Total basic requirements plus special needs (75 percent scale)	458.66
Total monthly resources	−146.61
Payment	312.05
Amount of Monthly Net Family Income:	
Take Home Pay ($407.33 Gross Monthly Earnings less $101.61 Mandatory Deductions)	305.72
AFDC supplemental payment (Including Disregards)	312.05
Family now has to live on per month	617.77

COMPLIMENTS TO MR. YELDELL

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Jordan.

Mr. JORDAN. No questions. I think this has been the most remarkable hearing, particularly in light of the short time Mr. Yeldell has been in the department. In my opinion, it has been the very best hearing in the 4 years I have been able to hear the representation on the human resources budget.

Mr. YELDELL. Thank you. I appreciate that remark.

Senator INOUYE. I think Mr. Jordan has spoken for all of us here, Mr. Yeldell.

I would like to commend the witnesses who have appeared to date, before the committee. As in most cases, the presentations have been markedly improved. As a result, we have been able to push through faster. I would like to join Mr. Jordan in congratulating you for what you have done in this short time. I am very much impressed by the statistical knowledge you have at your fingertips.

Mr. YELDELL. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Be assured of my continuing interest in your department. You can count on my assistance in resolving some of the problems that I suppose we will be faced with for the rest of this century.

Mr. YELDELL. It is a very difficult area, Mr. Chairman. We need all of the help we can get.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator INOUYE. There being no additional questions, the committee will stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, at which time we will receive testimony from the public school system.

Our first witness will be Dr. Scott.

(Thereupon, at 3:20 p.m. Wednesday, April 5, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Thursday, April 6.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1972

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

The subcommittee met at 10:10 a.m., in room 1224, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel K. Inouye (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Inouye.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BOARD OF EDUCATION

STATEMENT OF MARION BARRY, JR., PRESIDENT

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURES

Senator INOUYE. The subcommittee will please come to order.

I regret very much that we were slightly delayed this morning. An urgent matter arose which required my immediate personal attention.

The schedule as originally announced called for presentation of the budget estimate for public schools to be given by the Superintendent at 10 o'clock this morning, to be followed at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with a presentation by Marion Barry as to the Board of Education policy considerations in operating public schools and passage on the budget request. There is a slight revision of the schedule, however. We will hear first from the School Board to be immediately followed by the budget presentation from Dr. Scott.

The 1973 estimate for public schools as contained in the Mayor's budget is in the amount of $146,976,400. Mr. Barry, we are pleased to welcome you before the committee as the President of the District of Columbia Board of Education.

I believe my colleagues join me in congratulating you on the honor which has come to you—assuming the whole responsibility of directing the efforts of our Nation's Capital to provide a system which shall be second to none.

You may proceed in any manner you desire, sir.

STATEMENT OF SCHOOL BOARD PRESIDENT

Mr. BARRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

With me this morning, in the audience are, I think, three Board members. Mrs. Mason, who is sitting over here; Father Raymond Kemp, ward 1; and Mrs. Deloris Pryde, ward 7.

Senator INOUYE. Do the three members wish to come forward?

Mr. BARRY. They say they think it is being well handled.

I take great pleasure in joining with the superintendent and school administration in testifying on the 1973 school budget.

For some time it has been clear to almost every resident of the District of Columbia that our schools have not been doing an acceptable job. We should not have just discovered this. These conditions have existed for many years. These years of neglect, racism, "don't care-ism" and other factors have led us to the point where in this school system we have very serious learning problems. These problems were created in part by ineffective instruction, inadequate resources, ineffective management and management support systems, inaccurate or nonexistent information, and a system of allocating resources which is complex and misleading.

When the new board of education took over on January 24, 1972, it was apparent that this situation existed and had existed for a long time. It was also apparent and to the credit of the superintendent and previous board members that they had identified some of these problems and set in motion a project that resulted in a study dealing with many but not all of the structural and management deficiencies. Setting aside for the moment the most serious problem, the lack of an acceptable level of student learning, I would like at this time to clarify some of the other basic problems as we see them and what we are doing to solve them.

DETERMINING EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Mr. Chairman, in order to determine what our educational needs are we have to first deal with the population which we are serving. For some time the District of Columbia School System has moved to an increasing percentage of black students. If one examines the history of black Americans will quickly discover the kinds of additional problems and needs of black students as compared to the needs of white students. We know, for instance, that the economic, housing, health and nutritional conditions are much worse among blacks than among average white Americans. We know, for instance, that, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, the income of the average white family in Washington is $14,000, while the average income for a typical black family is $9,000. Thus, a large urban school system such as the District of Columbia, cannot ignore the environment in which our students live. Therefore, this system has to provide the supportive services and other resources that are necessary to close the gap between conditions as they are and what we would like for them to be. For instance, in the District of Columbia School System approximately 20,000 of our students have parents who are on public assistance. Approximately 42,000 of our students (out of 145,000) are enrolled in title I schools. Over 15,000 of our students reside in public housing and the District of Columbia System is responsible for providing free lunches for over 46,000 students per day. Our surrounding counties are not faced with this situation on as large a scale as District of Columbia.

The mere fact that a student lives in public housing in and of itself does not (and should not) affect learning. But the fact that he or she has five or six brothers and sisters who are crowded into a space designed for one-half that number will, in fact, affect the student's ability

to learn free of disruption and other problems. The fact that many of our students live in low-income or substandard housing does not mean learning cannot take place. However, if those same students have to be concerned about rats and roaches and poor lighting conditions, their learning is affected.

Mr. Chairman, what I have just discussed is not applicable to all of the students in the District of Columbia, but it certainly involves a substantial number of them. This means that the District of Columbia School System has to take on these added responsibilities. This also means that the District of Columbia School System needs added resources to do the job. We are not complaining about what exists in this city because we are proud of our city and we are not trying to explain away what exists, but we are trying to inform you and the Congress that the District of Columbia schools cannot be judged as other systems would be. We do not want preferential treatment—we do want the resources to do the job.

I would like to emphasize that the Board of Education and the Superintendent have declared that the students are the single most important group of people in the District of Columbia School System. The Board of Education is committed to providing the local school unit with the necessary resources and support to insure that quality learning takes place. We are committed to providing quality education for all of the students of the District of Columbia.

Now, as to the budgetary process. The fiscal year 1973 budget process began in May of 1971 with the school system preparing schedules that projected the increases in mandatory costs over fiscal year 1972. The budget we are now submitting is essentially the product of that process.

During the last 2 months, the Board and the Administration have been giving the budget a very intensive review. This review has included public hearings on each of the major programs of the school district. While it has not been possible, in the amount of time we have had, to pursue in depth all our questions, it is evident some major changes are possible (and necessary) for fiscal year 1973.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION ON SCHOOL BUDGET

Therefore, in addition to the budget document, we are also providing a second document entitled, "Supporting Information for the fiscal year 1973 Budget," which indicates reductions and increases which the Board will be considering during the month of April. This document is organized into three parts:

1. The Board's request for an additional $3.1 million to cover mandatories not included in our base budget and $2.1 million for additional special education services. Which then brings us to a budget of over $152 million, which is $5 million above fiscal year 1972.

II. Administrative proposals to the Board for reductions (if, and to the extent, these are necessary and effective).

III. Personnel Profile Summary.

To the extent that the Congress does not cover the additional expenditures to maintain the present level of service, reductions will be necessary. Additionally, to the extent that the Board decides to fund additions to the present programs, further base reductions will be required.

The material in section II represents administrative recommendations to the Board to affect balanced expenditures against whatever is appropriated. These redirections will be submitted to the city and Congress as required by law once they have Board approval. With this in mind, and during this review process in April, we will be moving toward a program planning and budgeting system. For example, the Board would want to know:

How much are we spending on English at the senior high level?

How effective is the instruction in this subject?

What are the objectives and costs for making improvements?

What are the various sources of categorical funding and how much comes from each?

In addition to these kinds of questions, the Board is planning to involve parents, teachers and students in the budgetary process. The Board of Education is not interested in rhetoric. The Board of Education is composed of 11 persons who are bright and committed to putting the children first. The Board of Education has been elected by the citizens and is capable of determining the policies and priorities of the D.C. School System. We are committed in ensuring that the students of this city receive the best education possible. Thus, the questions arise: What then is the Board of Education doing to ensure that we have the best teachers available, the best administrators? What then is the Board doing to ensure that an increasing amount of learning does take place in the classroom; that there are position and budgetary controls; that the number of administrative personnel we now have on board is needed and necessary?

The Board of Education is committed to solving these problems and has demonstrated in the past nine weeks that it is capable of doing so. The majority of the members of the Board of Education have spent an average of 20 to 25 hours per week working on and dealing with solutions to these problems. As everyone knows, this is basically a volunteer board, in the sense the $1,200 a year does not cover any amount of expenses at all. Very specifically, the Board has done the following:

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SCHOOL BOARD

(1) Developed a memorandum of understanding with the Superintendent of Schools in relation to what the Board wants accomplished. (A copy is included in the document you have.)

I would like to read just two paragraphs, because I think it is very important, Mr. Chairman, as to the philosophy of the Board of Education.

We say in that memorandum the Board of Education and the Superintendent declare that the most important group of people involved are the students we serve. Accordingly, the Board of Education and the Superintendent believe that the single most important part of the school system is the local school unit. It is at the local school unit where most formal education takes place. Therefore, this school system must develop an educational program which would create an atmosphere conducive to learning where students look forward to attending school rather than, as in some instances now, looking forward to school being out.

Our students want to and will take leadership and assume responsibility; where creative thinking is encouraged; where the students, parents, teachers and administrators see these schools as learning centers; and where schools are available to serve the needs of the community.

The Board of Education declares that this school system shall be student-centered. It must be proparents, prostudents and procommunity.

The last and final paragraph says this declaration of statement and purpose shall serve as the foundation from which all educational programs in this school system must be developed.

I think that is a historic document in the sense that it sets forth what the Board of Education establishes what it feels about students and education.

(2) Organized committees of the Board to deal with every aspect of the school district's operations. (A copy of the committee assignment list is contained in the appendix of the document "Supporting Information for the 1973 Budget" which is before you).

(3) Authorized the temporary appointment of a Deputy Superintendent for Business Management while the whole administrative organization is being reconsidered. Mr. Oliver S. Brown is on temporary leave from Price Waterhouse and Company filling that position. He is being supported by a technical team from that firm. In addition, the Board has authorized fourteen new positions and the filling of the vacancies in the Finance and Automatic Data Processing areas to shore up these functions and start them on the road towards effective operation.

(4) The Superintendent and the Board have agreed that there will be an immediate evaluation of top management and principals to be completed by June 1, 1972. Reassignments will be made based on these evaluations.

(5) The Board and the Superintendent have agreed that an effective system for recruitment, hiring, training, placement, and evaluation of principals and assistant principals is to be designed. These are first steps in the design of systems for recruiting, hiring, training, and evaluating all employees. A full system for the evaluation of all employees will be developed by June 15, 1972.

(6) The Board and the Superintendent have agreed there will be a program of Wright decree compliance by April 17, 1972.

(7) The Board and the Superintendent have agreed that the Superintendent will develop a comprehensive program that will decrease truancy and our dropout rate. Parts of this program will be implemented in September 1972.

(8) The Board and the Superintendent have directed that a reconciliation of personnel and payroll records will be accomplished in order for us to find out exactly where each employee is located and if he has the proper accounting codes.

(9) The Superintendent is moving toward a complete reorganization of the administration with the Board's policy of eliminating unnecessary supervisors and administrators.

(10) The Board has approved a resolution to seek an independent audit for fiscal year 1972 in order to develop further information as to what we must do to deal with our accounting and budgetary problems.

Mr. Chairman, there should not be an assumption in anyone's mind that the Board of Education and the school administration can solve these problems overnight. We welcome and solicit constructive criticism and constructive solutions. Moverover, as I finish this testimony I would like to emphasize again that the Board of Education and the school administration are committed to the concept of putting the children first.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the majority of the members of the Board of Education believes (as the majority of the citizens of the District of Columbia) in self-determination. Although we are appearing here today, and are happy to do so, we are looking forward to the day when the 800,000 citizens of the District of Columbia can determine for themselves what they want and need.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING BUDGET FOR SCHOOLS

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Mr. Barry. May I add my personal Amen to your final paragraph, sir.

I know that your shakedown trip has been a turbulent one and I do not wish in any way to add any more waves to your many problems. However, since this is a new board, I do have a few questions.

Can you advise this committee of the procedures you have established to develop the school system's budget. I just want to know what type of procedure you have now.

Mr. BARRY. You mean in terms of the program budget direction or just the budget itself?

Senator INOUYE. The budget itself.

Mr. BARRY. Basically, what we have done (the Chairman of the Budget Committee is not here; she is in West Virginia), we have asked each Department and we had a series of hearings. Each Department from 1 to 10, comes in and a series of questions are asked about various parts of the budget in terms of justifying the need, in terms of justifying the programs, and in terms of justifying any additional kinds of requests that they are making.

That was done, and then there were a series of public hearings, where citizens from the various communities and PTA groups and students came in to again testify on what was being done in the local school effort as a process of reality as opposed to what somebody might say was going on.

Out of that has come some direction. We are not finished with that process yet. We want to take the rest of April to look at fiscal 1973, because when we got the budget on January 24, it had been cast with basically the same format as last year's format, by the last Board of Education.

So we have just begun the process of looking at what it is we have to do to reprogram and redirect some money. We are not satisfied all of the programs that are operating in the District of Columbia School System are effective and the only way to find out whether they are effective is to ask people who are doing it and also ask people being served by the programs. We intend to make some major redirections in our requests for $152 million during the month of April.

We were held up to some extent because when we first started, and the Superintendent had acknowledged this, we did not know where

people were, specifically, and what they were doing in terms of totality. We now have a head count. We know where 99 percent of the people are working, what their accounting codes are. So now we can make some cuts and redirections based on intelligent information.

One of the philosophers the Board has taken from day one is we will not make decisions based on inaccurate information. We ask it be sent back. We will not sit and make decisions on programs without the accurate information.

So that is the direction in which we are moving. We are not finished yet with our proposed redirection because we had to come here today before we finished. But by the last of April, we hope to have recast the entire budget in definite programmatic terms. I do not know if that answers the question or not.

ADEQUACY OF INFORMATION RECEIVED BY BOARD

Senator INOUYE. Are you satisfied that the information being provided the Board is accurate and reliable.

Mr. BARRY. Basically, I think that the majority of the information we have received, Senator, is accurate to a reasonable degree of human error. I must admit, when we first started asking for information from the administration, it was not very accurate. We, in fact, did send it back and, in fact, it did take us added hours to sit and look at stuff and to get new information. But I think now when we receive information, there is a reasonable degree of accuracy within the scope of what the problems are. We are satisfied with that.

We are also satisfied that the budget request of $152 million is reasonable and it can be justified in each and every detail from zero to $152 million.

Senator INOUYE. You have been quoted, Mr. Barry, in the Press as saying the following:

"This Board of Education in the spring will be prepared to explain to Congress where every penny goes."

When will you be prepared to make such explanation?

Mr. BARRY. I think that we are prepared to do some of that today. I think we will be fully prepared to do it in much more in-depth fashion by the last of this month. We can explain today, I think, where every penny goes, but quite frankly, I do not think the present Board of Education is prepared to say that each and every penny is being used in the most effective way, programmatically.

I think it is the programs we are looking at I was speaking of. We can explain where the money goes and what is done with the funds but whether or not all of it is being spent in the most effective way, we will know by the end of this month.

We are examining programs. There are some programs that are very effective in this system and some that are not effective. That is what I meant by the statement, Senator.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAYOR'S BUDGET AND BOARD'S BUDGET

Senator INOUYE. In reference to the anticipated actions of your Board in April, can you explain briefly the $5.3 million needed to fund additional critical requirements which you have suggested are essential but were apparently left out of the Mayor's budget?

I ask this because in the brief time we have had to study the documents, we have concluded that most of the items were of the type that originally should have been included in the Mayor's budget with the possible exception of special education.

Mr. BARRY. Senator, basically this is what has happened: During the fall, as I understand it—I was not on the Board, so I am relaying what was told me—there was sort of an unofficial relationship that existed between the District of Columbia School System Budget Office and the District of Columbia Budget Office, and, therefore, some unofficial figures were transmitted by the persons that were doing this. The Superintendent had informed us that he has never officially transmitted a request for anything before March 1 of this year, because the Board had directed him not to submit any figures until the Board had approved it.

So the Mayor's mark is off, in our opinion, because of these unofficial relationships, and these unofficial things going on. When we look at what it is we really need, you discover very quickly that all we are asking for, with the exception of the $2.1 million, which is special education, are mandatory kinds of things. They are not an increase in service, they are inflationary kinds of things; they are salary increases or, for instance, in our utilities and telephone operations, traditionally, we have underbudgeted in that area. Even though you tighten up you still discover you need $800,000-some to pay the phone bill and light bill and water bill. So that was not included in the Mayor's mark.

Those are the kinds of things where the $5.3 million came from.

Basically, the money request is as follows: The staff in the new cafeteria at the Woodson High School. We should have had in the fiscal 1973 an additional $315,000 to operate the Woodson Senior High School community school program which was already approved by the Board, which has money to operate the regular programs but the $227,000 was not included in this.

The secondary education staff at Woodson High School was not included, which was approved with school opening in September, for the amount of $84,000.

If you take special education which was very generous last year, if you analyzed this over a period of 12 months, rather than 4 months, 3 months, and 5 months, we need an additional $252,000. Wage increases over a period of a year are $203,000. The increased cost of nonpersonnel services and things, these are basically inflationary costs in three items of $547,000.

If we talk about replacing things that are destroyed by theft and vandalism, we discover you cannot have a projector or have equipment stolen or destroyed and not replace it, because the children are the ones that suffer. We should have an additional $450,000, based on the experience factor.

If you take operation and maintenance costs and really be realistic about it, in terms of inflation and other kinds of costs, we should have an additional $177,600. Now, increased utility costs, which I spoke about in terms of telephone, water, and lights, our experience has shown we need an additional $865,000 to do that.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

The operation and maintenance of handicapped and also the Board's position that special education is the highest priority, we have another $2.1 million. This comes to $5.3 million total increases in terms of money, and an additional increase of 205 positions. The major additional increases are special education 160 positions there. That is the $5.3 million.

We maintain, as you do, Senator, if these things are properly transmitted to the city government officially, then the Mayor's mark should have been the same as ours, because the only added service we have here is special education. The only things we have no control over at this point. That, I think, is the reason it is unacceptable to me, that the school system has to operate in this fashion in terms of the lateness of doing this. This Board of Education will assure you that because we have started now, that in the fall adequate information will be where it is supposed to be, so when the budget is formulated, the information is there officially.

I think it is unfortunate the Government has so long operated on unofficial information. We need to stop that. I think we get to the point where nothing is transmitted to you or the Mayor unless it comes through the superintendent and the Board of Education. In that way we can get accurate information, we eliminate the confusion that goes on because these are official relationships.

I think this is true in other departments. People have traditionally done things this way and this is no way to run a railroad. And that is what I would like to emphasize about the $5.3 million. This is the official request from the Board of Education.

Finally, Senator, the reason we took that long is that we really wanted to be able to be comfortable with our figures. As you recall, in December, there was a budget deficit and nobody knew where things were. Even the old Board, before the 24th, took the position we would rather be late and right than early and wrong. That is basically the way we did it on March 1, we did approve a budget. But I assure you it won't happen this year without anybody telling us we do not have it in there.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Barry, are you suggesting the subcommittee delay consideration of the budget to some other date?

Mr. BARRY. I do not know, Senator, what you have in mind by doing that.

Senator INOUYE. I am asking this question because I, too, would like to be able to present to my colleagues on the full committee and to the Senate, a budget for the District of Columbia public school system that is as accurate as man can produce:

Mr. BARRY. Senator, I think the budget is accurate in terms of the figures and information.

Senator INOUYE. You are satisfied you will not come up with any other critical requirements?

BOARD'S SATISFACTION WITH FISCAL YEAR 1973 REQUEST

Mr. BARRY. At this point we are satisfied. We have been assured by the administration, that this is what we need. Let me say it this way, Senator. If one were to go out into the school system and look at all

of our needs and go into some of these junior high schools and look at some of this antiquated and outdated and dilapidated equipment, one would conclude we need much more money than the $152 million. We are not prepared this year to justify beyond that. I think next year when we come, we will have a major increase in our budgetary requirements, because we will know exactly what the needs of the schools are. We do not know that right now.

But I am satisfied and the Board is satisfied, for this year we have identified our critical needs at the level which we are prepared to support. I think next year our critical needs will be greatly increased because none of us want to have children with unsafe equipment on the playgrounds and the dilapidated equipment we do have and the textbooks that need to be thrown out. We cannot justify that this year.

The only thing I think the Board of Education is going to do is look more in-depth at the programs. But even if we did that, we are satisfied that with redirection or reprograming, it is going to take at least $152 million to do anything in the areas we want to do things in. Our top priority, I think, for this board of education is to look at our curriculum, look at our teaching and our staff development, look at what is being taught in our schools, and try to make some progress there. But the money requirements would not change, regardless of what we do. If it changes, Senator, it will go up and not go down.

I do not think the city government is prepared this year. They will be told next year well in advance how much we need, so we can prepare ways of raising it in order to get it.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Coppie, what is the executive position on this additional $5.3 million critical requirement?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, the Mayor's recommendation to the City Council was $146.9 million. The mark ultimately aproved by the City Council was $146.7 million, after across-the-board base reductions made by the council were applied to the school system. The President will transmit a request for $146.7 million in his budget transmittal to the Congress the first part of next week.

I am prepared to reaffirm our commitment to the $146.7 million figure as being a reasonable and valid budget level for the public school system. This amount was based on the most current and accurate information available to us.

Senator INOUYE. Does the $146.7 million budget include those items which have been listed by Mr. Barry?

MAYOR'S POSITION ON SCHOOLS' REQUEST

Mr. COPPIE. It does not, Mr. Chairman. To review the history of the formulation of the 1973 school budget, the $146.7 million mark was based on information that was submitted to us by the public school system on mandatory costs for fiscal 1973.

Once the preliminary decisions had been reached by the Mayor and once the final decision was reached by the Mayor, additional information was submitted to us by the school system. These additions were considered by the schools to be necessary to meet the mandatory requirements for the public school system in 1973.

We are in agreement that at least in four areas: (a) staffing for new cafeterias, (b) staffing for the Woodson Senior High School com-

munity program, (c) the secondary education program for the Woodson Senior High School, and (d) certain additional annualizations for special education do qualify as legitimate mandatory marks. However, it is the judgment of the Mayor that to the extent there are legitimate additional mandatory requirements for 1973, it is the responsibility of the public school system to redirect funds to meet those costs.

The school system discovered these additional costs very late in the budget formulation process. While they do qualify, as mandatory requirements, we are convinced—and Mr. Barry has said this—that the base of the public school system contains funds that can be redirected to meet additional costs of the public school system. We would suggest that redirections be carried out to meet the relatively modest amount of additional mandatory costs outlined this morning.

I think Mr. Barry is a very responsible witness. Our relationship with Mr. Barry and with the School Superintendent over the last several months has been a very close and responsible relationship. I am impressed when Mr. Barry says he wants to have a higher degree of formality between the District government and the public school system. Our experience, indeed, has been one of too much informal interaction—especially where specific requests for information are concerned. Such information is indispensable to the conduct of the Mayor's responsibility in formulating the budget and in executing the budget. The school system has not always provided this information in a timely fashion.

I think we are moving toward a period of highly responsible commitment on the part of the Board of Education. Moreover, I am also convinced that Mr. Barry and the School Board want to have a close and responsible relationship with the city government. While we are in some disagreement over the specific figures in the budget request, I think that in the period ahead there will be a constructive program for public education in the District of Columbia. This program will result from the commitment of Mr. Barry, the commitment of the school system and, above all, the commitment of the District government to have a constructive program of public education in the city.

ALTERNATIVES FOR MEETING SCHOOLS' MANDATORY COSTS

Senator INOUYE. Now, you have concurred with Mr. Barry that some of the items are critical and some of the items are mandatory. And if they are critical and mandatory, are you suggesting that the school department now make plans to reprogram funds that we have not yet appropriated?

Mr. COPPIE. That is what I am saying. But I want to underscore the point I was making. If the mandatory figures that are being outlined——

Senator INOUYE. Isn't this rather strange to be reprograming before the budget is adopted?

Mr. COPPIE. I want to make one point clear. We arrived at our judgment based on information that was submitted to us by the school system. That judgment was confirmed in the Mayor's final recommendation for 1973 and confirmed by the City Council in its ultimate action on the school budget request for 1973.

Now, between the time the Mayor reached his decision and the time the City Council reached its decision, additional mandatory costs were discovered by the public school system. We do not agree that all of those costs are mandatory, but we are in agreement that some of them are mandatory. To the extent that they do qualify as legitimate mandatory costs, we feel the Board of Education and the school administration should meet the requirement from within the total $146.7 million level.

From the information we have, we are convinced that the public school system is now reviewing the total budget. It is still possible the schools are going to discover other costs that are mandatory for 1973. I think that the responsible position at this time is to uphold the $146.7 million request made by the city government. If the School Board can confirm that additional funds are required to meet mandatory costs, it becomes incumbent upon the Board to redirect funds to meet that need.

I am hopeful we will reach a full agreement with the Board of Education on the request for fiscal 1974, and that there will be no disagreement between the Board and the government when it presents its request before the Congress next year.

AUDITS BEING CONDUCTED IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Senator INOUYE. I think all of us can agree that the accounting, the bookkeeping, and the personnel systems in the school system were and, to some extent, are, in a state which would be, shall I say, unacceptable. In fact, the public school system is being audited or is under the scrutiny of the GAO, the District of Columbia municipal audit, the Mayor's task force, the Superintendent's Accounting Office, and Price Waterhouse at present.

I think this should allow us to conclude there is something wrong with the school department's accounting system, and, therefore, we could expect critical requirements to come up at any time. Why didn't the city take this into account?

Mr. COPPIE. I think we did take it into account.

Senator INOUYE. This committee, in taking note of the problems the school department faced, scheduled the school department at the very end of these hearings. We assure you now we will continue these hearings and keep the record open to take any further testimony into account, if need be. I find it rather strange for the city to determine final budget figures, knowing full well that there are critical items not included.

According to the executive, the burden is on the school system to cut out what they consider to be unimportant now; is that correct?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I am not sure exactly what you are saying. I am here to represent the District government, the Mayor, and the City Council, with regard to this budget. I am prepared to say the $146.7 million request, which was based on the information submitted to us by the schools in a timely fashion, represents a responsible and valid funding level for the public school system for fiscal 1973.

That is not to suggest the school system does not need additional funding in 1973. Indeed, I think it would be the government's commitment that the real need is not the amount we are talking about for mandatory costs, but much more than that. We are not prepared

to make that commitment at this time because of the nature of the funding problem in the District government.

As far as the modest amount of mandatories being discussed, I am convinced that the public schools can redirect funds to meet those mandatory costs. I would also want you to understand that every single agency in the District government is having to absorb a very substantial amount of the mandatory costs. One of the figures the school system has identified is the 15 percent absorption on the pay increases, which we require every District agency to absorb and which has been sustained by the Congress in its actions on pay increases for the District government.

There is a disagreement here. There are also problems in terms of the fiscal management of the public school system. I do not think that the problem we are outlining here this morning is so serious that it has to drift into a larger and, I think, unnecessary problem. I think what the District government is committed to is trying to improve the school system. I think that is what Mr. Barry is saying and what I am saying.

Senator INOUYE. Your recommendation to this subcommittee is for the committee to abide by your $146.7 million budget?

Mr. COPPIE. Indeed, that is my recommendation.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

Mr. BARRY. May I speak to that, Mr. Chairman?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

CUTBACK IN SERVICES MAY RESULT

Mr. BARRY. A couple of things I think there were in error. I agree with Mr. Coppie's general direction about an attempt to formalize this relationship and to support each other, but I do think that it should be clear that the public school system did present its budget to the City Council with the additional $5.3 million request. They had it for their consideration. They chose to agree with the Mayor.

Second, as we go into later testimony, I think we will find that it is a misnomer and a misassumption and anything else to think that the school system can seek reprograming, redirecting from a base that is different than most agencies. A large amount of our monies go into the local classroom. Dr. Scott can talk very specifically about the percentage, but when you take money from the local classroom, you either increase the class size, or you remove supplies and equipment that are needed to teach. Whereas in other agencies, there are instances when you can redirect.

So it is our feeling at this point, to talk about redirecting and absorbing $5.3 million is not possible, and still maintain a level of services at the local school unit.

Third, which we will get into later, this school system, unlike other District agencies, is faced with a very complex problem. We get a little over $30 million a year from Federal funds, from categorical funding, but there is one area I think we ought to get into just briefly, and that is impact aid. Some crucial services and crucial functions in this system are presently being supported by impact aid.

For instance, last year, July 1, we had approximately $9.5 million of monies in impact aid that was accumulation of the last 2 or 3 years. We were told in October of last year, that our projected income from impact aid of $5.9 million had been cut to $4.8 million.

Now, I understand from Mr. Brown that we are now down to maybe $4 million, which means that the school system not only has to absorb any programs in loss of impact aid, which we are going to have over $3 million this year, but we have to try to also identify those crucial functions in the school system that ought to be on the regular budget. So that is going to take up $3.1 million of the money.

I think we cannot look at redirection and reprograming as a solution. We are entitled to all of the money. We need it and think the District government should either reprogram some other department to get our $5.3 million, or propose additional revenue sources.

I do not want anybody to leave here thinking the school system can bear cutting services for redirection. We need additional money. Next year when we come, you can be sure we will justify we need a lot more money than we are asking for now.

IMPACT AID TO SCHOOL SYSTEM

Senator INOUYE. I am optimistic that the cut in impact aid will be restored. So let us proceed making that assumption.

Mr. BARRY. Senator, you understand the problem that over the years the school system has been accumulating sort of a little, what I call, a slush fund in the sense of impact aid money has not always been spent in the year it was appropriated. But because the regular budget this year was overexpended, which we will get into later about the deficit, we had to spend some of the impact aid money to make up for the projected deficit in the regular budget. That money is not there. Assuming it is $4.8 or $5.9, we will still be $3 million below what we started with last year, because we absorbed that and spent it.

What we already have is now gone. We won't have it to use in crucial areas like the Budget Department and Personnel Services. I want to point out we do not have a base that is so big you can cut from it without cutting out services in the classroom.

IMPACT AID FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. We have been informed that you have requested the U.S. Office of Education to accelerate the payment of your impact aid funds. How do you plan to spend the additional funds?

Dr. SCOTT. The request for payment of the full entitlement for 1972 Impact Aid funds was made by D.C. Public Schools in order to facilitate the accounting for expenditures of Impact Aid funds this year.

In the past, the delay in payment was not significant because a considerable amount was held in reserve in order to begin the following fiscal year with a cash balance. To do this program costs never equalled the full Impact Aid entitlement.

This year, the Board of Education has eliminated this reserve by establishing programs calling for the expenditure of the full year entitlement as well as the cash reserve carried forward from FY 1971.

In order for the School System to end the fiscal year with as few outstanding obligations as possible it has requested the Office of Education to accelerate the payment of the remaining $991,655 of this year's entitlement of $4,031,919.

(The information follows:)

Revenue & Obligations
Summary

FY 1971 and 1972 1/

	General Operations		Construction	
Revenue:				
Received 1/7/70 - 3/15/72	$ 12,834,258		$ 54,426	
Receivable for FY 1972	991,655 2/			
Total Revenue, FY 1971/FY 1972		$ 13,825,913		$ 54,426
Obligations				
Actual Obligations 1/7/70 - 12/31/71	$ 9,358,887		$ 54,426	
Actual Obligations 1/1/72 - 1/31/72	626,229			
Actual Obligations 2/1/72 - 2/29/72	730,961			
Anticipated Obligations 3/1/72 - 6/30/72	3,131,766			
Additional Reductions Required	(21,930)			
Total Expenditures FY 1971/FY 1972		$ 13,825,913		$ 54,426

1/ This statement is for the fiscal years 1971 and 1972 because of some current problems with the July 1, 1971 balances. This problem is being worked on.

2/ Actual receipt of this amount in cash for FY 1972 does not occur until FY 1973. This is an estimate based upon the latest information available.

Footnote:

Received FY 1971 and 72	$ 6.8 million
Maximum expected to receive FY 1973	$ 4.0 million

Senator INOUYE. Item No. 10 in your statement indicates that the Board has approved a resolution to seek an independent audit of fiscal year 1972. As I indicated to Mr. Coppie, at the present time, we apparently have the GAO, the D.C. Municipal Audit, the Superintendent's Accounting Office, and the Mayor's Task Force, carrying out various phases of audits.

Do you think another audit would be beneficial?

TWO AUDITS BEING CONDUCTED

Mr. BARRY. Senator, as I understand it, there are two things. One is the Price Waterhouse people, as I understand it, are not doing the audit, they are doing a management survey, restructuring job descriptions, accountability, and those kind of things. I do not think they are doing an audit.

Second, as far as I know, the Mayor's Committee is no longer involved with an audit. I think what they did was help us identify the problems and give us information. Maybe they are still working a little bit.

But our problem, Senator, was the District government went into our accounting system, with the D.C. government and the school system. We have not been satisfied with the level of competency in the District government in terms of some of these reports. We see increased accuracy, and we can work together in a much better way now. But if they are tied to our system and that system is kind of shaky, it means any report we get from them is kind of shaky.

So the Board will bring in somebody who hopefully will not be quite shaky.

Senator INOUYE. How much will this cost?

Mr. BARRY. What we have done is ask Mrs. Swain, Chairman of the Budget Committee, to sit down with District officials and develop a scope of work. We passed this resolution in March, that they talk with some CPA firms to arrange how much it cost.

Our position, if it costs too much money, we won't do it. It wouldn't be worth doing it. But if we can do it for a reasonable fee, we thought the results would be worth while. But we have not moved yet on defining the scope of work and getting estimates on how much it will cost.

It is possible with the increased efficiency of our own department and the District government, we may get better results now. We did this when we were very shaky and we did not know where we were going. We are now satisfied our own department has been strengthened a great deal.

ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF SCHOOL ACCOUNTING RECORDS

Senator INOUYE. We have been advised an audit will be most difficult to carry out, when one considers that pertinent records previously kept by the payroll section of the D.C. school system have been destroyed, for one; and, secondly, you have records being kept in 20 different locations and all of them have different bookkeeping systems.

Do you think an audit can be made meaningful at this stage?

Mr. BARRY. I think what the Board has in mind, Senator—I was not aware the payroll records and all of that had been destroyed.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, have some of the records been destroyed?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, to my knowledge, no. There has been no directive from Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown can give more specifics to that. But that is rather new to me. We have a complicated accounting structure, but I do not think we have 50 systems. We may have 50 people applying the system 50 different ways.

Senator INOUYE. Is Mr. Brown here?

Mr. BROWN. This comes as a surprise to me, Senator. I am not aware of any records being destroyed.

Senator INOUYE. Well, I would direct you to the Office of Municipal Audits, a memo dated March 31, 1972.

Mr. BROWN. 1972 records?

Senator INOUYE. Yes. It refers to 1970 and 1971 records that you would need if you want to get into 1972.

Mr. BROWN. I have not seen that report.

Senator INOUYE. You do not receive reports either?

Dr. SCOTT. Quite often.

Senator INOUYE. This report was submitted to the Mayor, but I would think since it involved the school system you would have received a copy. If you would like to have my copy, you are welcome to it, sir.

DIFFICULTIES IN CONDUCTING COMPLETE AUDIT

Mr. BARRY. Senator, I think in terms of complete audit for fiscal 1972, it would be almost an impossible job if you were talking about a complete audit, and millions of pieces of paper to be looked at.

But since 87 percent of our expenditures are on added personnel, it would not be very difficult to determine our personnel costs and the benefits that go with that.

I suspect an alternate would be to do a sampling technique to see whether or not there was reasonable doubt the error factor is large enough to look at in detail, and would also identify for the Board what has caused some of these problems. We now know what some of the problems are. I think Mr. Brown and the superintendent will talk about that. I am more aware of what some of the problems are, and who made what mistakes and why and what it takes to correct them. But at this time, we are very skeptical of the school system's ability to get anything to us accurately and the District government's ability at that time to do an audit that did not tie it into the system. Because they would have to take responsibility for some of the mistakes that were made in the school system's accounting system.

RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT FOR SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

Senator INOUYE. You have suggested, Mr. Barry, that a residency requirement be made a prerequisite in the hiring of schoolteachers. Were you serious in making that suggestion, sir?

Mr. BARRY. As one individual member of this community, I was very serious about that, Senator. I live in Washington, and I have been here about 7 or 8 years, and I personally do a lot to try to help the city and have a certain class group of people. I am very disturbed

as an individual person, that the cities, not only Washington, D.C., but around the country, are dying and that people are fleeing to the suburbs. If this trend keeps up, we will be left with a shell and with nothing in terms of money and resources.

I think that the education of young people is the most crucial item in America and that you need people who are committed to that end of teaching and of being involved with the community. And I was serious in the sense that I think the people feel enough about the city to earn money here and to teach here, that they ought to be serious enough about trying to locate here for two reasons: one, it would increase our tax base some $20 to $25 million. If you take $117 million that our employees earn, and you sort of cost it out, estimate it out, you get a minimum of $20 to $25 million of taxes in terms of sales tax and income taxes.

As an alternate to that, I could live with people not living here if they paid taxes on the money earned here.

More important, the school system is in a crisis, not only in Washington, but around the country, and it would give us an opportunity for people who work in the system to come in contact with students and with parents more than 9 to 5 or 8 to 3:30 kind of situation. Because if you go to church, you see some of the parents; if you go to civic associations, you see them there, and you go to the supermarket and you see them.

So I am very serious about that, as an individual person, as a solution to try to help to save our city. I do not see any way the city can be saved if we continue the flight of middle-income and upper-income people away from the city, leaving the city to those who are powerless and poor. I think it is unfair to those of us who have committed ourselves to stay here for people not committed enough to stay here with us. There are certain areas of the city where there is adequate housing. I am not interested in people of middle income or upper income moving into neighborhoods that are socially and economically out of their level, but we have areas, the upper Northwest, west of the park, far Northeast, and far Southeast, where people can buy houses and live comfortably to help us to try and solve our problems.

That is my interest, and I think that was an individual comment, but I think some other members of the board feel the same way and some members of the city government.

Not only do I feel this way about teachers, but also I feel policemen ought to live in this community. And, also, I believe most of the Government agency people ought to live in Washington because if we think enough of the city to work here, we ought to think enough of the city to live here. That is just my position.

EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE OF SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

Senator INOUYE. In item No. 5 of your statement, you say that by June 15 of this year, you will have completed an evaluation system of school employees. My question is, what role will the teachers' union play in the establishment of this evaluation system?

Mr. BARRY. Senator, the Board was very concerned that we get quality people in the system, not only teachers and administrators, but food service workers, custodians. There is no uniform evaluation system. There is no evaluative system that is subjective in our opinion;

principals or assistant principals or teachers. It is the philosophy of the Board, at whatever level you are talking about evaluation, those parties who are to be evaluated should be involved in the process of reevaluation.

I give you a very specific example. The Superintendent had decided to start with the principals and assistant principals as a first level of moving on the evaluation. We had expressed our opinion that not only should the principals be involved in formulating the instrument to be used, but that teachers and parents and other people should be involved with that process. I would think the teachers' union would in terms of teachers, should be and would be in the process, not only of the evaluation itself, but would be involved in the process of making up the instrument to be used as to the tools that are doing the evaluation. So I think they should be intimately involved.

We have not moved to the level, so far as I know, in terms of teachers or other employees, outside of the administrators and the principals and the assistant principals.

Incidentally, I was talking with Bill Simons the other day, the president of the teachers' union. They want very much, and he has an article in this edition of this paper—they want very much to have a better accountability and they want very much for teachers to be evaluated and they want very much to fire the teachers that are incompetent and not teaching. I think we will have a very excellent relationship with him in this venture.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS FIRED DURING SCHOOL YEAR

Senator INOUYE. How many teachers have been fired during the last school year?

Mr. BARRY. Senator, I cannot answer that. I can tell you my own individual feeling about what has happened. I think for too long the system has kept incompetent people. I do not have any figures, any facts. But I do know from my short stay in Washington, I have looked at the school system and I have seen people move from place to place rather than be fired if they are incompetent.

Now, how many we have had, I just do not know. I would like to get us to the point those people who are serious about education are welcome in this city; we want them to work. And those who are not serious should not be here.

Senator INOUYE. I am just curious, since we are discussing teacher evaluation.

Dr. SCOTT. I do not have the accurate figure, but I think as a common practice in all institutions, be they public or private, is that you encourage resignations rather than go through the formal process of firing.

But, my commitment to the application of this in terms of administrators, supervisors, teachers, and so forth, is there be a sound rating. And since accountability falls particularly on the head of the Superintendent, I want to share that responsibility a little more equitably throughout the system in terms of that process.

Senator INOUYE. How many teachers were fired during the last 2 school years.

Dr. SCOTT. Eight teachers were terminated ("fired") during the last 2 school years. The following additional information is provided:

1. Number of teachers who resigned after notification of unsatisfactory performance, 10.

2. Number of temporary teachers not reemployed because of unsatisfactory performance, 2.

Senator INOUYE. What percent of teachers do not have a bachelor's degree? Provide a table showing how employed.

Dr. SCOTT. I will have to provide that for the record.

(The information follows:)

Information available for the 1970–71 school year:
Percent who do not have bachelor's degree, 2.1.

	Number	Percent of total
Department:		
Elementary	79	1.0
Junior high	21	.26
Senior high	14	.17
Vocational (career development)	33	.42
Other miscellaneous:		
Art	2	.03
Foreign language	15	.19
Director of curriculum	1	.01
Skill center	2	.03
Total without degree	167	
Total count of TSA–15	7,884	

Note: Figures for the 1971–72 school year are being compiled and can be provided at a later date.

AUTHORITY OF TEACHERS

Senator INOUYE. How much authority over instructional and administrative matters do teachers have under the current union contract?

Mr. BARRY. The Board and the Union agree that matters dealing with quality education decisions are the Boards' responsibility. However, the Board recognizes the significant contribution that teachers can make toward improving the instructional program and therefore has encouraged full participation on the part of teachers in the development and implementation of educational policies. Under the current agreement between the Board of Education and the Washington Teachers' Union, teachers are meaningfully involved in the following:

1. The development of a revised instrument and procedure for teacher evaluation.

2. The development of curriculum guides in new or changing instructional programs.

3. The review and evaluation of textbooks for each subject field, K–12.

4. The updating of supplies within each subject matter department.

5. The development and implementation of staff and curriculum programs.

Teachers also contribute significantly toward instructional and administrative decisions at the school building level. They are consulted on all matters of school policy which affect them and on questions relating to the implementation of the agreement. Teachers have sole authority to elect their department head or grade level chairman.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING—TEACHERS' UNION

Senator INOUYE. Have members of the teachers' union participated in the in-service training program this year?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes. The current agreement provides for the establishment of a joint Board-Union committee which meets monthly with the Division of Instructional Services for the purpose of reviewing the implementation of quality education, which includes the implementation of in-service training programs, and for the purpose of determining jointly what additional actions need be taken. At the program level, union representatives are involved in coordinating existing staff development programs and in planning for more comprehensive programs.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Barry, according to a news article that appeared in the Washington Post about 2 months ago, you want a car. Are you finding it difficult to obtain transportation?

Seriously, are you able to use the car pool?

TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOL BOARD

Mr. BARRY. Let me speak to my own personal perspective. I have a car, as one individual Board member. But what we were speaking about at the time was the fact that there are 11 Board members who live in various sections of the city and since the new Board of Education came on January 24, we have been meeting an average of 20 to 25 hours a week, various committees and various other kinds of meetings. A number of our members cannot get to the meetings. The taxi service is either poor or the bus service in this town is extremely poor. Nobody wants to ride those buses.

Some of the members work. So the time it takes for them to try to hail taxis, get on the bus, they could be working on Board business. More importantly, though, every day—and I used to be facetious about this, I called it a paper factory, but it is no longer quite like that. We do have volumes of stuff to be delivered to us. Take this report as an example. Because every member does not go to the Board every day, there are items that need to be delivered to their homes or their place of business so they can read it. What happened? We lost the use of two cars and that meant there was no system of getting our members to the meetings. That was very workable.

Take the present system. I have not experienced it because I drive. But some members have indicated if they are at home and want to come to a Board meeting and they call the regular secretary, a city car will not go to their homes to bring them to the meeting. They have to go to the library or some other public place, walk around the corner, and walk in the snow.

Second, if we have an emergency meeting on a document or a committee report to read and consider that night, there have been a number of delays in getting the car delivered so that the driver can take the people.

The second problem is that the drivers will not take anything—they take people, you cannot send an envelope and material with a driver. You have to send a person with that driver. I think that is

a waste of money and waste of time, to have two people riding in one car to take one envelope to one place, where one person could take it, park the car and get out and go about his business.

So the car was not a personal thing of mine. I do not want it to be interpreted that way, but as a need of the Board of Education.

Particularly, since we are volunteers, as such. Most of the members have jobs. Sometimes I have one, lately I have not had much of a job, because I have been working on the Board business. Every minute of our day counts. The time it takes to try to find a taxi and park, I think it is time to be working on Board business. And from a management point of view, I think it is an inefficient use of my time to wait 25 minutes on a car to pick me up, because they do not have one in the motor pool.

It is a problem.

USE OF MOTOR POOL BY SCHOOL BOARD

Senator INOUYE. I have been advised that several cars are readily available. I was surprised to learn that you had to wait this long and that cars were not available.

Mr. BARRY. I am only speaking of the experiences of the Board members related to me. Mrs. Williamson has informed me that on several occasions—and I give you some names of Board members—they have been at home, they were coming to a Board meeting, and one of them has to walk four blocks to the nearest public facility. That is an inconvenience.

Second, in the evening we have public hearings. Lately, we have been able to get one car that we keep overnight and deliver our assignment, equipment, and other kinds of things. But I think it is still a problem. I do not know what other agencies are facing, but we are facing a problem of efficiency and expediency in that area.

Father Kemp said he had a very specific example. He is one of the persons who has had some problems.

Father KEMP. I, too, have a car, Senator. So you know most of my travel is done in my own personal car.

On a day that I did not have a car, the car was in the shop, the regulations governing the use of the carpool became very obvious to me and seemed to me to be again an inefficient use of the car pool. They will wait for you in the neighborhood of 8 minutes. If you got delayed on the 12th floor of the presidential building, and did not make it there in 8 minutes, you would have lost your ride and you would have to go back and call for the car again, if the car had been sent for a specific time.

The second thing is, it struck me as completely defeating your purpose, when, in a poll of the Board, certain things can be approved by the Board without a meeting, unanimously by the Board, by those members of the Board in town, and things are sent out on a poll. One immediate case that comes to mind is a poll regarding a liquor license within 250 feet of a high school, Dunbar High School. This particular case refers to a poll that was not approved by the Board. One of the reasons was that a car and driver, plus our own Board member, our own Board staff person, were not available for the amount of time it took to get around for all Board members to approve a poll.

As a result of that, a firm which is within 250 feet of an entrance of Dunbar High School has a liquor license.

Thirdly, on all of these polls, it struck me as incredible, really, that the driver of the car from the motor pool, plus the man who used to drive the Board's car, would have to drive around, make their way throughout the city with these polls for us to sign, or with information for Board members.

So whereas before when we had one driver and a car, we now have a driver from the motor pool, our Board staff person, and the car in operation.

Mr. BARRY. One other point, Senator——

Senator INOUYE. I would just like to comment on that point. I can understand the policy on the part of the city not to fire people. The Congress abolishes positions but no one gets fired.

Please proceed, sir.

Mr. BARRY. I was about to say, Senator, that a Board member goes to community meetings and I think it is a legitimate function of that member to go. If he uses the car pool they do pick him up. Unless he knows the exact time he is leaving, that means you either have to leave before you want to leave, or stop, go out and call, and get a car and leave.

In addition to that, I do not think that is a major item, that is a concern of ours. It is a very serious concern of the Board members. I would differentiate that kind of problem with some of the problems you have with the chauffeurs. I believe some of those problems are different than our problems.

FUNDING FOR NEW POSITIONS IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Senator INOUYE. On Item No. 3 of your statement, you indicate that your Board has authorized 14 new positions and the filling of vacancies in the finance and automatic data processing areas. How do you propose to fund these positions?

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Brown, could you speak to that very specifically?

Mr. BROWN. The funding of those positions was offset by reductions in impact aid and in small reduction in the general fund.

Senator INOUYE. So, they have been already funded?

Mr. BROWN. Sir?

Senator INOUYE. They are already funded?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, by reductions.

Now, there are other reductions, obviously; we had to make to bring our budget into balance.

Mr. BARRY. Senator, I do not have the exact figures here of using impact aid money and using money from one filled position in the regular appropriation budget.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. BARRY. Thank you very much, Senator.

STATEMENT OF DR. HUGH SCOTT, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

DR. BENJAMIN HENLEY, VICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OLIVER BROWN, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT FOR BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
JOHN KOONTZ, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT FOR INSTRUCTION
EDWARD WINNER, ACTING BUDGET DIRECTOR
GRANVILLE WOODSON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FOR BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
JAMES CUINES, ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT FOR INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES
OTHER ADMINISTRATORS

SCHOOL SYSTEM AND BUDGET OFFICE DEBATE

Senator INOUYE. Now, I would like to call upon Dr. Scott to present the budget for the committee's consideration.

Dr. SCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to just add a few clarifications before getting into the prepared statement. The school system had prepared documents related to the statement of the Superintendent and other supportive information and delivered such to the appropriate channel of delivery to the Congress and, that is, the District of Columbia Budget Office. There it was delayed.

Second, I think some clarification on the $5.3 million in terms of the mandatory items.

After coming here, from Detroit I learned that there is a historical debate between the school system and the District of Columbia Budget Office as to big "M's" and little "m's." I thought they were talking about candy at first. I found out it was much more serious than that. Big "M's" are the mandatories the District government will accept; little "m's" are those they say the schools must pay for.

Also, placing in proper prospective the shortcomings of the school system along with those of other agencies, the school system did submit mandatories. It identified them and some of those mandatories were rejected by the District government by saying the school system should absorb these in the regular budget.

Also, later on, some mandatory items not included in the original submission were discovered but they did not total the $3.1 million, which constitutes these mandatories not covered in the $146.7 million mark set by the mayor.

Secondly, somewhere along the way, someone has got to resolve this business of the school system or any other Agency having to absorb reductions by reducing services. I have submitted for a draft presentation to the Board in terms of how I see the programmatic impact,

if we fall $3.1 million short. The first represents $1 million. I am suggesting we release 80 classroom teachers. If we are $1 million short in fiscal year 1973.

Representing 89.2 percent of our total personnel costs are people assigned to local school units. Eighty-nine point two percent; 66 percent represents teachers' salaries; 5.4 percent of our total budget represents supervisors, administrators. That would be people in the rank who perform, and such titles from TSA–1 to TSA–14.

We have about 450-some administrators by our definition; 350 of those are persons who are employed in the local school unit and are titled "Principals" and "Assistant Principals." So it leaves us with approximately 100 other administrators. It is very difficult then to follow the logic of the District Budget Office that the school system can absorb $3.1 million reduction without having a very negative impact on the school system's programs and personnel.

Concomitant with that possibility is the reality that the school system is going to have to reduce a $9.5 million impact aid budget for fiscal year 1972 to $4 million in fiscal year 1973, which means $5.5 million will have to be reduced in terms of planned services for fiscal year 1972.

It becomes far more critical when one recognizes $2 million or more of the impact aid budget that we cannot cut, because it supports our business units; 51 percent of some of the cost of budget, business administration, accounting, and personnel offices are funded by impact aid.

Also, Senator, I think that this Board of Education should be commended because of the pressures they have put upon the Superintendent and other administrators to try to reconcile, rectify, and eradicate immediate and historic problems. It has been difficult to do this and try to keep within the very complex and demanding budget process and to submit a budget for fiscal year 1973 well in advance of what you know you have actually for the current fiscal year.

REORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Board of Education has asked me to make a major reorganization of the school system in terms of functions and I have stated this will take place. I have listed about 11 factors I will follow in terms of making reductions. The Board has asked me to reduce the positions in administrative and supervisory ranks first. I have indicated to the Board, that only 5.4 percent of our budget is in such positions and that you cannot compensate for significant decreases by reducing such ranks disproportionately.

There will be very little revision a year from now when we come before you again. This school system is going to have very capable management of its personnel and financial resources. It will be a silent tribute among our ranks but there won't be any recognition.

We move to the more demanding area of problematic effectiveness which will begin to tax the whole liability of public education in this democracy, asking the basic question, can a public school system that is 95 percent black, knowing this population has historic grievances inflicted upon them, and injustices, can such a school system compensate for this by making one institution resolve problems which have existed in other institutions.

So we have been doing a variety of things, making programmatic changes with the existing personnel. We have in the last few days, weeks, serious illnesses in our budget department and accounting department. We have been working people overtime to meet the demands of the Board, demands of Congress, and demands of the Superintendent. And despite some of my former criticisms of people, never has been so much expected of so few.

I think that this should be acknowledged somewhere.

We do not have the current capacity to generate the kind of information that I, as Superintendent feel you as chairman of this committee and Mr. Barry, as President of the Board, need to make the best decisions. We cannot generate it because, basically, the base data have not been computed and put in some kind of structure. When you do get information, you have to ask the question of its validity. I am as good as the information submitted to me. But we will be able to give you far better information in the near future.

Employment in School System

I made the statement which some people thought was foolish, but I thought was necessary, that we did not know exactly where everyone was in this school system. We know the total employment, but what we did not know how many people were assigned to various functions and were actually authorized in those functions. We know better now what the positions are and what we need to do. I have submitted for fiscal 1972, 154 positions that should be abolished in order to comply with the congressional mandate. The Board has said, "No, Mr. Superintendent, until such time as we see the results from the data of the head count, we will not move." I have also submitted to the Board a deficit recommendation in terms of how we can compensate for the deficit which is now $800,000.

The sin is not the identification of the deficit. Almost every large organization can identify deficit. We identified a possible deficit on December 31, 1971. We moved, I think, forthrightly, to correct that deficit. Now we are presenting a projected deficit of $800,000 and a projected plan which will put us in the black.

So we moved from the $3 million figure to a figure of $800,000, by reducing, by monitoring our expenditures, and increasing the vacancies and by not filling certain positions. I think, in fact, we have moved realistically in this regard.

Number of Positions Abolished

Senator Inouye. Before you proceed, I just want some clarification. You indicate 154 positions were abolished pursuant to a congressional mandate?

Dr. Scott. The congressional mandate on December 16, was that the District of Columbia school system had to abolish 154 positions.

Also, the Congress subtracted from the $143 million given to the school system $1.6 million. They took the money unilaterally and said we could take the positions that would come up to that amount.

Mr. Chairman, in the interest of time, I would like to try to skip over the items in my statement that deal with other matters and move to the more pertinent comments in my statement.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

I appreciate this opportunity to speak with you regarding the fiscal year 1973 budget request of the public schools of the District of Columbia.

The Board of Education directed in the preparation of the proposed 1973 operating budget, that only mandatory costs and expanding of services in special education will be included as requested increases in the funding level appropriated for fiscal year 1973. The cost of complying with this directive is $152.2 million, which represents the proposed funding level for fiscal year 1973; $9.2 million in mandatory increases has been identified in the proposed fiscal year 1973 budget, and $2.1 million represents the figure established for the cost of expanding services and programs in special education.

The city government is requesting a funding mark of $146.7 million for the school system for fiscal 1973. However, our projections indicate that it will take a funding level of $150 million for the mandatory increases needed to maintain the programs and services which are now operational.

The $146.7 million mark of the city government, therefore, covered neither the total mandatory costs nor the requested new services in special education. Thus, if the figure approved by Congress, matches or falls below the $146.7 million, the school system will not only have to reduce its fiscal 1972 program and services, but will be unable to continue its expansion in special education unless even deeper cuts are made in other critical areas.

The possible reductions in programs and services and regular operating budgets have to be considered along with a $4.7 million reduction in the impact aid budget, which is necessitated by a decrease in this program's annual grant award. Assuming the school system is given $146.7 million for fiscal year 1973, this figure, when matched with this forced reduction in the impact aid budget, would require an overall reduction of $7.8 million. The consequences of such a reduction are so serious that necessity and logic dictate that it ought not happen.

IMPACT OF REDUCED FUNDING

In years of greater hope for financial support of educational programs, fewer demands were made upon the school system to provide justification for the inclusion of new programs and the continuation of old programs than in the budget being proposed for consideration today.

However, the devastating impact of reduction in and termination of positions and services has forced us all to return more emphatically to the priorities of public education with regard to the needs of students. Therefore, the school system has been and is mobilizing to bring into full operation a massive focusing of its resources on the four priority areas which were established in fiscal year 1972 and which remain relevant and critical. These four priority areas are academic achievement project; special education; career development; and non-educational services.

Mr. Chairman, since there are various department heads prepared to speak, I am going to skip over the various departments and move

into the area that has brought the school system perhaps more notoriety and that is, basic management of its personnel and financial resources.

When a school system has some 143,000 students and approximately 13,000 employees, it is of paramount importance that the noneducational services which support basic educational programs be not only maintained, but strengthened as well. The current difficulties which confront this school system in the management of its financial and personnel resources present demonstrable evidence of the relationship of effective management to the orderly conduct of school affairs.

As with all business enterprises, sound fiscal management in school operations represents one of the critical factors upon which a successful program is built. Among the implications of good business management practices for this school system are the proper receipt and disbursement of all funds received and the development of projections regarding short and long range financial needs.

Good business management also involves the close monitoring and auditing of all fiscal resources. It is absolutely essential that at all times the status of school funds, both regular and Federal, be available and accurate.

Further, efficient managerial practices require that there be available complete and accurate information on all personnel. This requirement necessitates that an information storage and retrieval system which can provide instant data on personnel accounting, allocations, deployment, work sites, and so on, be established and utilized.

ADDITIONAL SERVICES FROM PRICE WATERHOUSE

The firm of Price Waterhouse & Company has completed its report on the school system's support services and the Board of Education has acted positively on the report. Price Waterhouse has been contracted to provide additional services to the school system for a 6-month period beginning March, 1972. Its major responsibility will be to work with the Superintendent in the establishment of systems that can effectively direct and control financial accounts and identify and monitor the movement of personnel within the school system.

In this connection I can report that we have made substantial progress in correcting the deficiencies which I made public in January. The projected deficit, estimated to be approximately $3 million in January, has been reduced to $800,000 and a continuation of current strategy should enable us to end the fiscal year in the black.

We have also been engaged in a personnel census to provide, for the first time in many years, a completely accurate record of all personnel actually employed by the school system. The final details of the census are now being completed and fed into our computer system, thereby enabling us to maintain up to date records as personnel changes occur. Much work, of course, still remains to be done.

But the important thing is that the process of developing an effective and efficient management system for our financial and personnel resources has begun.

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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Moving on to community involvement, public education was never intended to be a professional monopoly. The success of educational programs sponsored by the schools is directly related to community support for an understanding of such programs. The community must have direct access to the decisionmaking process in education.

The Board of Education and the Superintendent share equally the desire to expand community participation in the conduct of school affairs. The Board, through its various community meetings, regularly scheduled monthly meetings, and many other of its actions, has sought effective and appropriate citizen understanding, cooperation, and participation.

I do want to add that no other agency has to go through the massive procedure in terms of involvement of citizens as does the school system. In other agencies, basically the agency head submits a budget to the Mayor and that is it. I cannot just wait for a subordinate to submit to me a budget, and that is it. I have to submit recommendations, submit those initially to community review, and then submit my recommendations to the Board, and then submit these recommendations to the citizens for review.

Then the Board reviews the reviewed recommendations, makes its decision, and then transmits such to the District government. They go to the City Council, to the Mayor, to the Congress, and then, somewhere in between, the President receives such. So it is a long and drawnout process which we cannot afford if we are going to maintain our credibility with the public to bypass the channels established for community participation.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Therefore, the very complex and demanding budgetary process in the District makes unusual demands on the school system, which by the nature of our personnel in terms of the scope of expertise we now have and number of personnel, has presented a challenge that makes it almost impossible for us to respond at a level of efficiency that is acceptable to me.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate this opportunity to speak with you regarding the fiscal year 1973 budget request of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia. The budget which you have before you represents the beginning of a systematic re-examination of the entire budget process to ensure the most judicious allocation of our critical dollars to vital programs and services. This re-examination is far from complete, but its initial phases have resulted in a reaffirmation of priorities among programs and services in order to get the greatest educational mileage possible from a funding level which borders on crisis.

Several years ago, John Gardner, now President of Common Cause, summed up this country's predicament as follows: "We are in deep trouble as a people, and history is not going to deal kindly with a rich nation that will not tax itself to cure its miseries." Since that time it has become an overused cliche to talk about our troubled society; but while this overuse may have dimmed our sensibilities, it has not lessened our troubles.

And so it is with our school system. In many ways education has become the whipping boy for society's ills. We may protest this practice of blaming the educational system for everything from the hard hats to the hippies, but the fact remains that we educators are not fully achieving our one very obvious goal: to produce educated men and women. Here in Washington and throughout the nation, especially in our large urban centers, we are producing, now only via the drop-out route, but even through high school graduation, individuals who are often unable to compete and in some cases to survive. Clearly we cannot allow this to continue.

But the sad fact is that it will continue unless we in this nation are willing to make unprecedented sacrifices, not of flesh and blood as in war, but of time and treasure and toil as befits a compassionate country dedicated to equal opportunity for all.

I am sure that all of us in this room agree that we cannot have equal opportunity until we have an educational system that produces life, not death, at an early age. Both the reasons why our schools are failing and the formula or formulas for success are so complex, if they are understood at all, as to defy any attempt at detailed analysis here. We all have opinions on these problems and we all spend much of our time disagreeing with each other, but I suspect that if we clear away the rhetoric we will find we are all saying much the same thing. Part of the problem certainly rests with the school system itself. We are not as efficient as we should be. We know this and we are working hard to correct it. We are not as far-sighted or innovative as we should be. Again, we are trying to move in new directions although sometimes it is difficult when survival, by necessity, is our number one priority.

Unfortunately, it is far too easy to illustrate what I mean by the priority of survival. For example, it is estimated that approximately $8.0 million in additional funds is needed each fiscal year to maintain the level of programs and services which were operational the preceding year; not to fund new programs and provide new services, but just to cover mandatory increases. And as long as these mandatory increases are not totally financed through additional funding, the school system will be providing fewer services to students at greater operational cost. While it is economically and educationally sound, up to a point, to continuously assess ongoing programs and services to determine their relative priorities and ascertain their effectiveness, the injudicious use of

redirection as a means of funding critical programs and services at the expense of other equally critical programs and services is self-defeating. For there comes a point where the cumulative effects of redirections over a period of time create a very serious dislocation of the priorities of the system with consequent disruption or termination of basic services.

FY 1973 Budget Request (See Table at end of statement)

Let me now turn specifically to the FY 1973 budget request. The Board of Education directed, in the preparation of the proposed FY 73 operating budget, that only mandatory costs and expansion of services in Special Education were to be included as requested increases in the funding level appropriated for FY 72. The cost of complying with this directive is $152.2 million, which represents the proposed funding level for FY 73. $9.2 million in mandatory increases has been identified in the proposed FY 73 budget and $2.1 million represents the figure established for the cost of expanding services and programs in Special Education. The City Government is requesting a funding mark of $146.7 million for the school system for FY 73. However, our projections indicate that it will take a funding level of $150.0 million to cover the mandatory increases needed to maintain the programs and services which are now operational.

The $146.7 million mark of the City Government therefore covers neither the total mandatory costs nor the requested new services in Special Education. Thus, if the final figure approved by Congress matches or falls below the $146.7 million mark, the school system will not only have to reduce its FY 1972 programs and services, but will be unable to continue its expansion in Special Education unless even deeper cuts are made in other critical areas. The possible reductions in programs and services in the regular operating budget have to be considered along with the $4.7 million reduction in the Impact Aid Budget,which is necessitated by a decrease in this program's annual grant award. Assuming that the school system is given $146.7 million for FY 73, this figure when matched with the forced reduction in the Impact Aid budget would require an overall reduction of $7.8 million . The consequences of such a reduction are so serious that necessity and logic dictate that it ought not happen.

Objectives and Priorities

In years of greater hope for financial support of educational programs, fewer demands were made upon the school system to provide justification for the inclusion of new programs and the continuation of old programs than in the budget being proposed for consideration today. However, the devastating impact of reductions in and termination of positions and services has forced us all to return more emphatically to the priorities of public education with regard to the needs of students. Therefore, the school system has been and is mobilizing to bring into full operation a massive focusing of its resources on the four priority areas which were established in FY 72 and remain relevant and critical. These four priority areas for FY 73 are:

1. Academic Achievement Project
2. Special Education
3. Career Development
4. Non-Educational Services

The establishment of these priorities does not dismiss as unnecessary other services and programs not categorized within any of the aforementioned

areas; but the listing of four priority areas serves to indicate to the community and to school personnel that these concerns demand and will receive the greatest emphasis with regard to how funds and personnel will be deployed to meet student needs. The allocation of resources across these four areas will be first to the local schools; second, to direct instructional services to the local schools; and third, to regional and central administrative supports.

Academic Achievement Project

The Academic Achievement Project, which was approved by the Board of Education in July, 1970, carried with it the full commitment of this system's personnel and financial resources to the goal of raising significantly the reading and mathematics levels of all students in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia. Implementation of this project necessitated a system-wide mobilization, especially in our elementary and junior high schools, involving staff and curriculum development, the establishment of viable testing and grading procedures, the formation of equitable and realistic grouping and promotion policies, and the design of program evaluation instruments.

Historically, educators have applied the elements of grouping, grading, testing, and promotion to the educational process in a manner that can only be labeled as inconsistent and incompatible with the most contemporary thinking in the area of human growth and development. We have more often than not grouped students with only minimal reference to diagnostic information relative to their needs and interests, and have done so with an unjustified commitment to standardized tests and student birth dates. We have graded students not on a principle that commits itself to the individualization of instruction and the individual needs of students, but on a shaky foundation that adheres to standardized test results based on how a specified number of students in other parts of this nation are performing at a particular grade level in various skill areas. Such courses of action do not give appropriate consideration to the varying rates of human growth and development among students and to the disparities that exist in their socio-economic environments.

The demanding question continues to be: How do we gear our educational programs and instructional procedures to student populations that share both similarities and differences in their life experiences and in their innate capacities to respond to such experiences? As yet no school system, public or private, can file a legitimate claim to having resolved equitably the problems caused by the vast differences among individuals and groups. The Academic Achievement Project carries with it the inherent commitment to develop the most effective utilization of the essential elements of the educational process: grouping, grading, testing, and promotion.

How well the Academic Achievement Project is doing is hard to know. Perhaps the most accurate assessment at this time is that it is still too early to make a judgment. Theoretically, the project began in the fall of 1970. Actually, however, most of the school year 1970-71 was spent revising the project and making it workable. This school year, then, represents the real beginning and we will not have a reliable assessment of the first year of the project until sometime after the school year ends. Recently we had two "Academic Achievement Project Days" in which administrators visited

every elementary and junior high school in the city to take a first-hand look at the project. Discussion and reports following these visits indicated that a number of exciting and innovative things were happening across the District. Whether such excitement and innovation translates into higher academic achievement is a question educators are asking throughout the country, but as yet there are no answers, either here or elsewhere. But we are sufficiently encouraged to persist and I am hopeful that next year at this time I will be able to report to you that test scores are up and meaningful progress is being achieved.

Special Education

Of the D. C. Public Schools' student population of 143,000, it is estimated that from 14,000 to 18,000 require Special Education services. Such services, designed to meet the needs of handicapped students and those with learning disabilities, are presently being delivered to some 4,763 children. Only a small number of these students require full-time Special Education classes, provided they receive adequate support services to enable them to attend regular elementary and secondary school classrooms. However, neither sufficient full-time Special Education classes nor sufficient support services at the school level are now available.

The FY 1972 budget did allow for expansion of the Special Education program. There is, however, a national shortage of qualified Special Education teachers and personnel. Thus, even with increased funding it will be several months before we fully realize a large-scale improvement in our Special Education program.

If we are to address ourselves fully to the needs of the potential clientele cited above (14,000-18,000) the funding needs of the Department of Special Education would amount to several million dollars more. Thus, the request for $2.1 million for additional services in Special Education has been placed in the proposed FY 73 budget approved by the Board of Education. This increase, if and when it is combined with the increased services granted in FY 72, will enable the school system to take a giant step in this effort to provide Special Education services to all students who are in need of them.

Career Development

The function of the Department of Career Development is to coordinate all career directed programs and activities. Such programs are urgently needed because of the continuing high incidence of school drop-outs at both the secondary and college levels and the inadequate preparation of many high school and college graduates for meaningful entry-level career employment. Furthermore, the continually rising unemployment rate for Black youths makes it doubly important that the D. C. Public Schools provide a high level of specialized career-oriented instruction in vocational education to ready students for post high school employment.

The long-range plans for the school system call for a career development curriculum which will begin in the elementary school, tie in all instructional areas, and offer a flexible pattern of high school courses in system-wide Career Development Centers.

The FY 72 Operating Budget, as approved by the Congress, did not provide for many of the positions requested by the Board of Education in the area of career development. Additional services are needed if this program

is to be successful in its efforts to help students comprehend the myriad of career opportunities available. In relation to the "world of work," the school system has a fundamental role to perform: that of assisting students to handle effectively the regular and not-so-regular challenges that confront young adults in this highly technological and scientific society.

Non-Educational Services

In a school system having some 143,000 students and approximately 13,000 employees, it is of paramount importance that the non-educational services which support basic educational programs be not only maintained but strengthened as well. The current difficulties which confront this school system in the management of its financial and personnel resources present demonstrable evidence of the relationship of effective management to the orderly conduct of school affairs.

As with all business enterprises, sound fiscal management in school operations represents one of the critical factors upon which a successful program is built. Among the implications of good business management practices for this school system are the proper receipt and disbursement of all funds received and the development of projections regarding short- and long-range financial needs. Good business management also involves the close monitoring and auditing of all fiscal resources. It is absolutely essential that at all times the status of school funds, both regular and Federal, be available and accurate. Further, efficient managerial practices require that there be available complete and accurate information on all personnel. This requirement necessitates that an information storage and retrieval system which can provide instant data on personnel accounting, allocations, deployment, work sites, and so on, be established and utilized.

The firm of Price Waterhouse and Company has completed its report on the school system's support services and the Board of Education has acted positively on the report. Price Waterhouse has been contracted to provide additional services to the school system for a six-month period beginning March, 1972. Its major responsibility will be to work with the Superintendent in the establishment of systems that can effectively direct and control financial accounts and identify and monitor the movement of personnel within the school system.

In this connection, I can report that we have made substantial progress in correcting the deficiencies which I made public in January. The projected deficit, estimated to be approximately $3 million in January, has been reduced to $800,000 and a continuation of current strategies should enable us to end the fiscal year in the black. We have also been engaged in a personnel census to provide, for the first time in many years, a completely accurate record of all personnel actually employed by the school system. The final details of the census are now being completed and fed into our computer system, thereby enabling us to maintain up-to-date records as personnel changes occur. Much work, of course, still remains to be done. But the important thing is that the process of developing an effective and efficient management system for our financial and personnel resources has begun.

Additional Priority Areas

The four areas discussed above - Academic Achievement, Special Education, Career Development, and Non-Educational Services - represent

the major concerns of the school system as we approach FY 73. I would like now to touch on two other aspects of our school program which have recently received increased emphasis and will become even more significant in the months ahead: secondary education and community involvement.

Secondary Education

A review of the status of secondary education in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia presents a perplexing and paradoxical combination of achievement and frustration. While there are many successful students who benefit enormously from their experiences in secondary educational programs, many, if not most, either drop out prior to completion of secondary school or upon graduation are ill-prepared to handle effectively the demands of adulthood. Even the most optimistic person examining our overall program of secondary education would have to admit that changes are in order.

A citizen-educator task force is being organized to develop a reform program for secondary education. Membership on the task force will represent a cross-section of thought among educators, laymen, and students. This task force will be directed to take a hard and uncompromising look at our secondary educational programs and develop some practical recommendations for their improvement over the short-and long-term. Appointments to the 25-30 member task force will be announced very shortly. A task force chairman and an executive coordinator will also be named.

Community Involvement

Public education was never intended to be a professional monopoly. The success of educational programs sponsored by the schools is directly related to community support for an understanding of such programs. The community must have direct access to the decision-making process in education. The Board of Education and the Superintendent share equally the desire to expand community participation in the conduct of school affairs. The Board, through its various community meetings, regularly scheduled monthly meetings, and many other of its actions, has sought effective and appropriate citizen understanding, cooperation, and participation. From the local school unit to the Office of the Superintendent, community representatives and others in the community can and do find opportunities to become participants in rather than mere observers of the educational process.

Plans are now underway to expand community involvement to the local school unit in developing a budget and to establish more effective community participation in the application of the budget at all levels. As has been stated by Mayor Washington, "People are not an interruption to our business. People are our business." This school system will significantly increase citizen participation in the conduct of school affairs in FY 73.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I would like to call your attention once again to the reality of this budget request. The proposed FY 73 operating budget is set at a figure of $152.2 million, not because this figure accurately reflects the needs of public education in the District of Columbia, but because the projections for possible funding above this figure are not hopeful. The attempt was to seek a level of funding that at least covered

the required mandatory increases and provided for expansion of Special Education programs and services in order to close the wide gap between needs and responses to needs in this critical area.

In short, the minimum budget we are considering today will not give us the kind of educational system we need in this city. But I believe it does contain a viable program of instructional services and I ask to be held accountable for it. I believe it does represent an intelligent use of the funds which will most likely be forthcoming. I also believe there is room for improvement, both in this budget and in the system's administration of its programs, and I pledge my efforts and those of all school personnel to work with the Board of Education and citizens of the District in this regard.

FY 1973 Request

(Composed of FY 1972 Base, Increases to Extend Present Levels, and New/ Expanded Services) - (in thousands)

			Amount
1.	FY 1973 Base Budget		$140,871.9
2.	Increases Included to Extend Present Level of Services		
	A. Mandatories included in City Government budget request	$6,104.1	
	B. Mandatories, acceptable but excluded from City Government budget request	$ 879.4	
	C. Additional funds required to extend present level but excluded from City Government budget request	$ 2,243.9	
	TOTAL ----------		$ 9,227.4
3.	Increases for New or Expanded Programs: Special Education		$ 2,179.1
	TOTAL REQUEST ----------		$152,278.4

Senator INOUYE. Even with this circuitous route you were not able to locate the $5.3 million earlier?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, we did identify the $2.1 million for special education. The Mayor did not consider that mandatory. There was no problem there. Of the remaining $3.1 million, many of those items were submitted to the various informal channels of the District Budget Office and were rejected. There were some items which through the error on the part of our budget office, were omitted. I made that public, that that was the case, and that is our error.

But I would say two-thirds or better of the $3.1 million were submitted but were rejected.

Senator INOUYE. Were they submitted in a timely fashion?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes. They were submitted with the regular presentation which the Mayor accepted.

Senator INOUYE. I had the impression they were not submitted, Mr. Coppie. What is your view?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I am not interested in participating in a discussion that directs blame. I wish to reaffirm the request of $146.7 million as being the funding level for the school system as recommended by the Mayor and City Council for 1973.

Senator INOUYE. I think it is rather important to this committee. We would like to know if they were submitted and rejected by you——

Mr. COPPIE. I said earlier, Mr. Chairman, we have had problems in terms of timely submissions on the school system relative to such information.

Senator INOUYE. The school system indicated most of the items were submitted in a timely fashion.

Mr. COPPIE. I could go back and document very specifically the request for information in 1973, and when the school submissions came in. I think the record would speak for itself. But as I said, I am not interested in pointing blame here.

(The information supplied by the school system follows:)

1. On June 30, 1971 the D. C. Public Schools received the "Preliminary Call - FY 1973 Budget." In this directive, all agencies, including the Public Schools, were to submit copies of their projected FY 1973 mandatory costs to the D. C. Budget Office by July 19, 1971. Guidelines for determination of acceptable mandatory costs were also included.

2. On July 19, 1971, the initial D. C. Public Schools' submission of FY 1973 mandatory costs was prepared and submitted to the D. C. Budget Office. This request totalled $5,490,600 and included only those allowable items indicated in the Mayor's "Preliminary Budget Call."

3. On July 26, 1971, a revised report of mandatory operating costs was prepared and forwarded to the D. C. Budget Office. This submission added $1,557,800 to the July 19, 1971 report. The added items included non-personnel cost increases, cost of vandalism and theft, cost of vehicle replacement, and cost of required salary reclassifications. Total estimated mandatory cost toalled $7,048,400.

4. On July 27, 1971, the D. C. Public Schools submitted its "Mandatory Capital Cost Estimates".

5. On August 11, 1971, additional justification for the July 26, 1971 submission was provided. The total request remained at the $7,048,400 level.

6. On September 27, 1971, the Schools received the initial mandatory mark-up for FY 1973. This document included a base reduction of 141 positions and $1,469,900; disallowed $1,026,300 of the Schools' request for within-grade increases; added $182,100 to the staffing cost allowance; and disallowed $1,636,400 of the $1,739,900 requested in the "Other Cost" category. The net effect of this was a net reduction of 68 positions and an overall increase of $3,097,800 to the FY 1972 Budget request.

7. On October 12, 1971, the D. C. Budget Office announced Mandatory Cost Agency Appeal Meetings, to commence on or about October 18, 1971. The D. C. Public Schools appealed the initial mark-up insisting on its initial request.

8. The mark-up of the FY 1972 Operating Budget in December indicated that the following items of 1972 mandatories had been disallowed:

   (a) Staffing (Librarian and Counselors for Woodson High School).

   (b) Allowance for Driver Education Program.

9. On December 16, 1971, a letter to the D. C. Budget Office from the Associate Superintendent for Budget and Executive Management identified $7,310,200 as required FY 1973 Mandatory Costs. This estimate suggested an additional cost for staffing of cafeterias. It was also indicated that future adjustments would be required to compensate for unmet mandatory needs in the final FY 1972 mark-up required increased contributions, the reduction in within-grade allowances and to the teacher retirement fund.

10. On January 17, 1972, the FY 1973 Budget "Mark" was received from the D. C. Budget Office indicating a FY 1973 Mandatory Increase Allowance of $4,950,500.

11. On January 20, 1972, the FY 1973 Operating Budget "Mark", issued on January 17, 1972 was revised to allow $6,104,500 in Mandatory Cost.

12. Upon receipt of the approved FY 1972 Operating Budget and the Mayor-Commissioner's Final FY 1973 Budget "Mark" a reassessment of FY 1973 mandatory cost was made. As a result of this action, the following costs were identified as needed but not included in the Mayor's FY 1973 proposed Operating Budget.

A. Cost which met the Mayor's Fundable Mandatory Cost Criteria:

(1)	Additional cost to annualize Special Education positions granted in FY 1972 Budget.	$253,000 1/
(2)	Required staffing for new cafeteria facilities.	$315,500 2/
(3)	Staffing for Woodson Senior High School not included in FY 1972 Budget.	
	(a) Librarians & Counselors	$ 84,000 3/
	(b) Staffing for the Community Program	$227,000 2/
	Total	$879,500

1/ Recomputation of Annualization based on FY 1972 approved Budget.

2/ Identified after submission of Required Mandatory Cost.

3/ Disallowed in FY 1972.

B. Cost recognized as Mandatory Cost by the Board of Education but which does not meet the Mayor's Fundable Mandatory Cost Criteria.

(1)	Increased non-personnel cost due to inflation.	$547,600
(2)	Replacement and repairs due to vandalsim and theft.	$450,000
(3)	Salary reclassification.	$593,300
(4)	GS & WB pay raise (15% Agency Absorption).	$203,700
(5)	Increase cost of Maintenance Contract with the Department of General Services (DC) due to Wage-Grade pay increase.	$177,600
(6)	Increase cost of utilities.	$865,000
	Total	$2,837,200

Senator INOUYE. I would like to know what budget to follow, that is all. If you have considered this in a timely fashion and decided it was not important, it is very important to us to know that.

Mr. COPPIE. I am reaffirming, as the spokesman for the city government, the $146.7 million request to be transmitted to the Congress by the President.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott?

FUNDING NEEDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

Dr. SCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In conclusion, I would like to call your attention once again to the reality of this budget request. The proposed fiscal year 1973 operating budget is set at a figure of $152.2 million, not because this figure accurately reflects the needs of public education in the District of Columbia, but because the projections for possible funding above this figure are not hopeful.

The attempt was to seek a level of funding that at least covered the required mandatory increases and provided for expansion of special education programs and services in order to close the wide gap between needs and responses to needs in this critical area.

In short, the minimum budget we are considering today will not give us the kind of educational system we need in this city. But I believe it does contain a viable program of instructional services, and I ask to be held accountable for it. I believe it does represent an intelligent use of the funds which will most likely be forthcoming.

I also believe there is room for improvement, both in this budget and in the system's administration of its programs, and I pledge my efforts and those of all school personnel to work with the Board of Education and citizens of the District in this regard.

DEFICITS IN OTHER CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS

Mr. Chairman, in March, an emergency meeting was called of the council of the great cities, that is, 22 of the largest cities in America and their school systems. Each of the 22 school systems had two representatives, a board member, generally the president or his designee, and the superintendent.

The nature of this meeting was that 18 of the 22 schools are facing bankruptcy. New York City released 6,600 teachers in order to reconcile its budget by $60 million. The District of Columbia public schools have been faced not necessarily with a deficit because by law we are not supposed to have a deficit. Detroit, Mich., will have a deficit if they continue on their present course of action, of $70 million for the next fiscal year, and a current operational deficit of $31 million. The school system borrowed $28 million to see themselves through this school year. Chicago has a $61 million deficit.

I am saying this to put things in proper perspective. The report which was made a part of Senator Mondale's committee, done by a professor at the University of Syracuse, indicated we have to start moving to a compensatory factor in terms of the ratio of money we give to youngsters in certain schools, because of the environmental conditions which impede the process of maturation. I agree with Mr. Barry, the president of the Board, that living in public housing in

itself should not be a condition to distort or delimit growth, but when you have other factors combined, they certainly negate it, and then you need to look at a formula that gives some degree of equity.

Mr. Chairman, last year you asked me to prepare a rationale. I submitted such, regarding why I thought it cost more to educate students in the District of Columbia. Recently I was quoted in the paper as saying I viewed myself as General Patton, and in comparison Montgomery County would be Eisenhower's headquarters. I think that is a realistic description.

The president of the Board has frequently stated to me that we are in a crisis situation. We have been in a crisis situation since I have been here, we have gone from one crisis to another, because that is the nature of public education. The report from Syracuse to the Mondale committee, stated that those youngsters who qualify for title I, who are in such schools that receive title I, should in effect receive 100-percent increase over whatever that school system gives a regular child in nontitle I schools.

In concluding, Mr. Barry stated that we cannot state that every program is effective. But we are saying for the Congress to take away any of the money that we now have and not meet our needs would be forcing the school system to respond to greater needs with less money, and the needs increase rather than decrease. Even though the population goes down, the needs increase, the severity of our problems become greater.

We need $150.2 million to do at least an adequate job. In April, and probably the early part of May, this system will reexamine its total budget as never before. I submitted in part some reductions I think will have to take place. Hopefully, by the latter part of this month I will be submitting a total reorganization for the school system, trying to decentralize the services so that personnel will be held accountable as they deal with the citizens.

Various members of the staff are available to present precise statements. Mr. Brown and Mr. Winner are prepared to give a very concise statement of an overview of our request in terms of amounts, increases, decreases, and population served, and so forth and so on. Thank you.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Senator INOUYE. I was interested to hear your report on some of the problems faced by school systems in some of our major cities. I think the record will indicate that in the last 5 years, from 1966 through 1972, this Congress has responded by providing the school departments here about 96 percent of their requests. Compare this with 20 major school districts in this United States, and you will find about 60 percent of them had their requests turned down for new school taxes or bond issues.

So in that sense, although we may have been meager, we have not been as bad as many of the school districts.

Dr. SCOTT. Agreed.

ABOLISHMENT OF 154 POSITIONS

Senator INOUYE. To get back to the 154 positions that were eliminated, those positions were a part of the Mayor's austerity program, weren't they?

Dr. SCOTT. We received it in a congressional markup, 154. I think that was a mandate of the Congress.

We receive things from the District Budget Office, so I am not clear sometimes whether it is the Congress telling us to do this or the District government.

Senator INOUYE. There was no abolishment of the 154 by this committee.

Dr. SCOTT. The 154 positions for the fiscal year 1972 was the mandate of the Congress. The 59 additional positions in the phase II were the mandate of the mayor.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, to clarify the point, the school system was directed to abolish, I believe, 200 positions in phase I and phase II. It might be a little more than that. The first increment was the 154 positions to which Dr. Scott refers.

Senator INOUYE. Was it a congressional mandate?

Mr. COPPIE. It was recommended by the District Government and ultimately approved by the Congress in the markup of the 1972 budget. So it was initiated by the District Government, but was sustained by the Congress.

Senator INOUYE. Were the 154 positions below what were requested or were they positions already authorized? We did not abolish any existing positions, did we?

Mr. COPPIE. They were existing positions that were vacant.

Senator INOUYE. That were vacant and unfunded?

Mr. BARRY. I think we should correct that. We got the directive that we had to abolish 154 positions, whether they were vacant or not vacant. On paper positions.

Senator INOUYE. We also receive orders from the District government. We abided by their recommendations.

Mr. BARRY. We are learning that today.

PERSONNEL PROFILE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, I am certain you are well aware on December 17 of last year, the committee requested a personnel profile of District agencies for fiscal year 1971 and for the first half of fiscal year 1972. Now, it is three and a half months later, and we still do not have the specific requested information. Last night we received part of the information.

I would like to know when this committee can look forward to receiving a report on the number of funded positions by grade and salary level, the amount of actual expenditures for overtime, and percentage of personnel compensation and the amount actually expended for temporary positions and the percentage of personnel compensation.

Can you advise this committee when we can get that information?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, in regard to that response, we felt then it would have been inappropriate to give you what we had been giving you before, knowing the information coming out almost simultaneously would refute some of the documentation. We did bring personnel

information that is included in the statement of support information and Mr. Brown has further information we can give you now, which came out of the process of the personnel census.

Mr. BROWN. Senator, the first report that you have, the blue document, is a summary statement.

The second report which goes into greater detail in terms of positions and accounting categories, we have this morning, which is a computer printout, which we can furnish the committee. However, these two documents, while they contain a substantial amount of the information required, do not contain it all.

By the end of next week we will have in the general fund and the impact aid fund, the details which would bring it within the accounting categories and then within position types.

The other information that you asked for, the overtime and the additional items, we can obtain for you by the end of next week.

Senator INOUYE. Then we can count on receiving all of the information by the end of next week?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

DEFICITS IN SCHOOL SYSTEM IN FISCAL 1970 AND 1971

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Dr. Scott, for the record, once again, to the best of your knowledge, what was the deficit of the school system for fiscal year 1970 and 1971?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, to make sure we get the right months, I am going to ask my business manager to give you the officially recorded information, so that there is no discrepancy between what I say and he says.

Mr. BROWN. I have the figure here for 1971. District of Columbia government has the figure $6,800 on the official records. And, of course, the District of Columbia government records are the official records of the school system.

Senator INOUYE. Is that the deficit for 1971?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. $6,800?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. Chairman, I must say that with my knowledge of the records, that I would have to say I am not entirely confident of that figure, myself.

Senator INOUYE. What is a closer figure?

Mr. BROWN. I do not have any other figure. The result of the work we are doing right now, in terms of the proper coding of individuals, is only one step in the process of correcting fiscal year 1972. We have to do two kinds of things. We have to reconcile the District of Columbia government records with our own, and that is a process in itself. Once we have identified errors in the coding of individuals, we then have to build payroll tapes back to July 1, 1971, and then journal entry over all of the errors that we find and correct accounting records back to the first of the year. Once we have done that, I think then we will have a trail to go back to look into 1971, to see what kinds of errors might have been carried over.

We really have to straighten out 1972 first.

Senator INOUYE. How many instances of overobligation of allotments were reviewed in fiscal years 1970 and 1971 in the District?

Mr. BROWN. I will have to supply that for the record.

(The information follows:)

The specific number reviewed cannot be documented; however, review did occur in specific problem areas. The allotment control section has been reorganized and systematic procedures for review will be established.

AVAILABILITY OF PAYROLL RECORDS

Senator INOUYE. I take it you will have some difficulty if the municipal audit division is correct in its survey, because they maintain some of your records in the payroll section have been destroyed.

Mr. BROWN. My information is that we have all of the payroll records. I just received this audit, myself. It was just put in front of me. But what they may have been referring to is certain personnel backup records. I will have to look into that. I do not know the answer beyond what I have said.

(Subsequent information follows:)

During its audit of the 1970 and 1971 appropriations for the Public Schools, the D.C. Office of Municipal Audit did not find certain payroll records for those years in the school system's personnel files. The records in question were carbon copies of forms used to show payroll changes (Forms 262, and 1). The originals had been sent to the Department of Finance and Revenue, which made the required adjustments in the central payroll system.

As a general practice, the Public Schools had discarded the personnel-file copies at the close of each fiscal year on the assumption that the originals and other copies would be available for review. While the absence of the copies made the conduct of the audit more difficult, there was no evidence that improper payroll changes had been made.

The school system has taken steps to correct this weakness in its record-keeping system. The payroll-change forms will now be kept in the personnel files for a longer period of time. In addition, procedures have been established to control the flow of documents between the Public Schools and the City's central payroll and accounting systems.

Senator INOUYE. What is the status of the study on the deficit for fiscal 1972?

Mr. BROWN. We have prepared a presentation on that.

We would like to make this presentation in two parts, the first focusing on fiscal year 1972. The first thing I want to talk about is the nature of the problem, itself.

On January 22, 1972, the Mayor's task force estimated the potential deficit at the close of fiscal 1972 at $3 million, or 2 percent of the total operating budget, if actions were not taken to reduce expenditures immediately. Even before the task force report was presented, the superintendent had placed a freeze upon vacancies and new, nonessential obligations.

Subsequent to the report, procedures were developed further. Classroom teachers, special education, personnel and nonpersonnel expenditures relating to financial functions, and certain financial functions, were exempt. The basic procedure used to estimate the potential deficit was to take expenditure levels modified by known exceptions to regular monthly expenditure patterns, and project these to the end of the year. The task force recognized other expenditure requirements such as the $800,000 required to fund and expand special education programs for the balance of the school year.

These additional requirements, identified outside the regular projection, were to be offset by further reductions in addition to those required to balance the level of spending by the end of the year.

FISCAL MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Now, the basic problems appear to be these:

First, the teacher and other vacancy lapse factors were not properly accounted for in the beginning of the year spending level. This yearend application of 2 percent lapse factor or turnover factor for teaching positions, which must be filled, appears not to have been recognized as a problem at the beginning of the year. The implementation of this factor required offsetting position reductions. Funds were provided for 10 days of sick and personal leave, but funds were not provided for teaching vacancies where spending continues because the class must continue to be taught.

As a result, $700,000 of funds were not provided in fiscal year 1972, nor were other offsetting specific reductions made.

The second problem was the funding and retaining nonclassroom positions from savings. It has been the practice of the school system to fund positions out of savings. That is, if a GS–10 went vacant, it might fund through savings during the year two GS–5's. The problem is that the next year the people were sometimes retained on the payroll and as a result the school system built up a number of positions on so-called savings. Then when the actual positions were filled, this added to the problem. Now, the financial effect of the first problem was estimated at $700,000 and the second $1.1 million.

Senator INOUYE. Are you still doing this, building up?

Mr. BROWN. There are still people on savings now. We are not building up. We have a very close control on positions, which I will get to in a minute.

The effect of the first was $700,000. The effect on the second, that is, retained positions on savings, we estimate $1.1 million. And in the area of noneducational items, had the trend continued, the overexpenditure in personnel would have been $1.8 million. Since the freeze procedures and reconsideration, $900,000 was cut from that. But it still remained at $900,000 overspending, even after the freeze and the nonpersonnel area.

Now, that adds up to $2.7 million of the $3 million projected deficit. Finally, there are a number of other factors which I have not been able to put a definite figure on, but the net of these factors I estimate at $300,000. One of the factors includes the underpricing of positions authorized at a higher level.

These are the large elements in the total of that projected $3 million deficit.

I would like to proceed to go into fiscal year 1972 situation in more detail. I am going to be talking about the financial status for 1972 in terms of its financial implication and in terms of numbers of people. I am then going to be talking about our response to some financial management problems which are quite basic in terms of financial and position control. Mr. Winner, our Budget Director, will then pick up the presentation and talk about the fiscal year 1973 budget.

The general appropriation for this year was $141.7 million. To that a supplemental was added of just under $700,000 and other reimbursements, which we have received and expect to receive, total $2.1 million. Total revenues then to the general fund, $144.5 million.

Expenditures for the first 6 months——

Senator INOUYE. I am just curious. What other revenues are you referring to, fees?

Mr. BROWN. Reimbursement from a number of acts, Vocational Acts, the National Defense Education Act, and some others. We can provide you with the detail on that.

On the expenditure side, for the first 6 months, the actual expenditure was $64 million.

Now, if you double that figure for the last 6 months, of course, you only get $128 million. However, the school district really does not start its expenditure level until September. During the months of July and August, the District only had 3,500 employees, or thereabouts, and then in September, it picks up to above 10,000.

Looking now at the monthly expenditures, in January, the actual is $11.3 million for personnel. In February, $10.9 million. You can see this expenditure level sinking and the balance of the year we estimate at $58.3 million. This puts the general fund in balance, $144.5 million at the end of the year.

I think a second perspective on fiscal year 1972 is to look at the personnel. In fiscal year 1972 the gross authorization was 10,434 positions, less the required reduction of 154, which the Superintendent spoke about earlier, leaves a net authorization of 10,280 positions.

ACTUAL FUNDING OF POSITIONS

However, if you look at the actual funding of positions and adjust this by quarter, the first quarter figure is really 10,107. If you take into account funding. The second quarter is also 10,107. The third quarter, then, reaches 10,280, and the fourth quarter, 10,280.

Let us look at the picture in December of 1971. The positions authorized at that time were 10,107. The vacancy adjustment, 221 positions. The vacancy adjustment assumes that 2 percent at any one point in time will be vacant.

In other District agencies that is a perfectly valid assumption, but in the school system it is a little different because you have established classes. If you apply that figure, it means that there are unfunded substitutes or full-time people who are actually teaching those classes.

Now, the school district probably should have recognized this effect in the educational areas, as a reduction in the number of people that they had. Because, in effect, that is what it was. The positions funded then in fact are 9,886. Positions filled were 10,188, for an over hire in terms of funding now, of 302 positions.

That was, of course, one of the basic reasons we were in difficulty at that time.

In March of 1972, after the Superintendent had placed a freeze on hiring positions, and the personnel in the Pupil Personnel Division, 240 people had been transferred to impact aid, the picture was as follows:

The positions authorized in March were 10,280. The third quarter figure. With the vacancy adjustment of 221, this leaves the funded positions at 10,059. Positions filled were 9,899. The net vacancy in relation to funded positions puts us at 160 positions to the good.

Now, if you add these two, you can see a change of 462 positions. Of those 462,240 represent transfer of impact aid, and the others represent the effect of attrition and unfilled positions.

There are three basic problems we are trying to deal with and they are all interrelated—financial control, position control, and the budget. One of the things we are trying to do at this point is to correct three kinds of problems.

One, we are trying to upgrade the quality of the people we are bringing into the accounting and finance divisions. We have some vacancies that the board has authorized. We have advertised, we have begun hiring to fill these positions. This is an absolutely critical need.

PROPOSAL FOR COMPTROLLER FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

We have identified an individual that we are going to recommend as Comptroller. He is a certified public accountant with a good solid background and he has the support of Price Waterhouse & Co. consultants. They have interviewed him and we have interviewed him, and we think this is a key to getting effective control.

Second, we have strengthened up the Reports and Controls Section to get better financial management reports and more accurate financial reports to the Superintendent and the Board of Education.

Thirdly, we have a position control system that is now programed, and we expect it to be up and operating on the first of July. We are now building the files in that program and part of the input to it is the work we have been doing for you, in getting you the personnel profile.

We have tried to consolidate our efforts so that we are not only producing some information you want and need, and the board wants and needs, but we are also laying the groundwork for building the files, so we have an automated system up and going on the 1st of July.

In reference to the reconciliation of the accounts, we have designed the project and we have begun the program. We have matched the transactions between our accounting system and the accounting system of the District of Columbia Government and reconciled October and November 1971. We did this manually for 2 months, and found what the problems were.

We are now in the process of designing the automated system which will match transactions and sort out the ones which do not match for research and reconciliation.

We are reconciling the 1972 accounts, as I said earlier, back to July 1, 1971. That means that we not only are changing and correcting the coding of the individuals, but we are going back and making the proper journal entries so the accounts for 1972 will be as accurate as we can make them.

We are proceeding to build—and the project has been designed—proper coding manuals and procedures, and we are cooperating with the District Government in terms of budget and accounting consistency, so we get accounting reports in the categories we have in the budget. That is a very real problem now.

Finally, we are in the process right now of developing a far more detailed program budget than we have had previously. We are trying to develop the budget for such programs as English, mathematics, the basic programs of the school system. This is, as we view it, an internal management document for the Board of Education and the Superintendent.

We do not believe Congress will be necessarily interested in this detailed kind of a program document.

Unless there are any questions to ask, I call on Mr. Winner.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Senator INOUYE. Were these actions taken in the form of a response to recommendations which were made by the U.S. Office of Education in management review?

Mr. BROWN. These things I am talking about here? They may have recommended these things, but these are the result of a rather extensive review and report by the firm of Price Waterhouse & Company, which was funded for by the Ford Foundation. They identified the basic plan management problems.

Senator INOUYE. I am certain you are aware that in July of 1971 the U.S. Office of Education submitted a report to the school department on its findings. At that time they reported that there was a potential for breakdown in fiscal control. And they accordingly made recommendations. Have you looked into that report?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I can respond, because in July, this was during the period I was well aware, because I met with the Office of Education team, with my executive staff, prior to their preparation of the document. We reviewed the document. When they indicated that there was a potential for breakdown, the breakdown was already operational in the sense that we did not have accurate information.

In July, upon receipt of the document, I had been engaged in dialog with Price Waterhouse and the Ford Foundation to bring Price Waterhouse aboard. Had we received faster coordination between the Ford Foundation and our school system we would have had Price Waterhouse on board in August. The report was taken into consideration when I contacted Price Waterhouse and Co.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

Mr. BROWN. I would like Mr. Winner, the Budget Director, to proceed in terms of fiscal year 1973 budget.

Mr. WINNER. I believe this is a repetition of what we said before, but the Board of Education budget that was presented to the city council was in the amount of $152.278 million. The budget level which you have before you, summarized on page 30–S–1, the introductory page of the budget, is $146.976 million. The $5.302 million is summarized in the introductory page of the supplementary document and detailed pages are behind it.

It is broken into two parts, $3.123 million is for what we consider mandatory requirements, $2.179 million for the increased programs in special education.

Finally, to summarize on our part the steps to be taken; the changes that are made, are first proposed for board review, as is suggested in the supplementary document, approved by the board, and submitted as redirection or reprogramming to the city and to the Congress. And at that point, with approval they would be established as new programs.

Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, I have been advised that you want your department heads to make their presentations, also?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes, in either of the areas you are interested in or they could go one by one and each department make a precise statement of what each department is requesting.

Senator INOUYE. Why don't we proceed with their presentations, so I can make my inquiries when the appropriate departments testify.

SUIT CONCERNING SPECIAL EDUCATION

Mr. BARRY. Senator, I would like to make one statement on special education, which I forgot to make.

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARRY. That is the fact the Board of Education and the District Government have been sued in a case called *Mills* v. *Board of Education et al.*, that says the District of Columbia is required by law to provide education for all children, regardless of the state of their mental, emotional, or physical disabilities.

The Board of Education has gone on record as indicating its support for that theory, that regardless of how severely handicapped the young person is, the District of Columbia Government ought to be held accountable and responsible for the education of that young person.

The problem created is that we are not in control of the other services. The Department of Human Resources and others are in control of permanent care facilities and other types of permanent things.

So as we discuss our budget today, I think it should be discussed in that light. The Board agrees with the plaintiffs, and we are filing an action on Friday supporting it, so therefore you will see the additional $2.1 million request to support the additional programs.

I also understand Senator Percy is interested in this area. We want you to know we are, too. And the Mills case is not the important thing. The important thing is the fact we are committed to educating all children in the area of Special Education. It is going to take some additional money.

We are now reaching at least 20,000 young people to be educated in that area.

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott before we proceed, would you give us a brief summary of what your projections for staffing requirements are for say the next 5 fiscal years? What pupil-teacher ratio have you set as your goal for each of these years?

Mr. SCOTT. In the light of the apparent constrictive trend in fund availability, the Board of Education has not yet determined a specific series of goals for staffing ratios. Based on the "Selected Membership Projections" listed below, however, the Superintendent would recommend the following trends in staffing for these years.

1. Continue a gradual, small reduction in pupil-teacher ratios from their present levels (28:1 for elementary classes, 26:1 adjusted for secondary classes).

2. Increase professional services to the classroom by increasing special teachers, librarians, et cetera. In the secondary schools, make more low-enrollment classes available in the secondary schools in specialized subjects and areas.

3. Reduce the counselor-pupil ratios (678:1 for elementary schools, 395:1 for secondary).

4. Redirect the actual benefits of lower memberships to a wide spectrum of other supportive classroom services.

(Additional information follows:)

SELECTED MEMBERSHIP PROJECTIONS

	Actual fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974	Fiscal year 1975	Fiscal year 1976	Fiscal year 1977
Elementary, regular	86,808	83,900	78,500	74,000	70,800	68,000
Secondary, regular	51,689	52,000	53,300	52,700	51,300	50,000
Total	138,497	135,900	131,800	126,700	122,100	118,000

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, how do you wish to proceed?

Dr. SCOTT. Dr. Dorothy Johnson, Assistant Superintendent for Elementary Education.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Johnson, welcome.

Dr. JOHNSON. I am speaking on behalf of four areas of elementary education—the Department of Elementary Education, the Model Schools Division, the Anacostia Project, and the Division of Special Projects.

REQUIREMENTS IN FOUR AREAS OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The Superintendent requested a statement be made, which is being distributed now. May I make just a few comments, and have it, at your wish, incorporated into the record?

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, the full statement will be made a part of the record.

(The statement follows:)

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

APRIL 6, 1972.

Mr. Chairman, I am speaking on behalf of four areas of elementary education—the Department of Elementary Education, the Model School Division, the Anacostia Project, the Division of Special Projects, in presenting the FY/73 budget requests for Elementary Education. Together, these four divisions represent 120 administrative units (one or two school buildings in each unit) under the local school management of an elementary school principal. In October, 1971, the total membership count was 87,629 children enrolled in pre-kindergarten through grade six. the FY/73 Elementary Education budget requests the continuation of 4,297 positions and a total appropriation of $55,868,200.

THE GOALS

The *goals* of elementary education are 1) to provide all children with knowledge and basic *academic skills*, 2) to develop in children a sense of self respect, pride and respect for others, and 3) to provide experiences which will encourage

both creative expression and critical thinking. Through both individual quest and group activities, each child should know the challenge and reward of success and achievement as he lives and learns in his daily environment.

THE CURRICULUM

The total elementary school curriculum encompasses the areas of reading, mathematics, communication through writing, listening and speaking, social studies (history and geography), science, art, music and physical education. It is our belief that the teaching of basic academic skills in all these disciplines should begin early in the elementary school and should be developed sequentially for continuous growth and development. In spite of many methods, materials and volumes of research, the most dominant and disturbing educational problem is the persistent degree of reading retardation. Every urban public school system is faced with the decline in reading achievement which begins in the early elementary grades and continues at an accelerated rate through the upper grades.

We recognize that our children evidence this urban educational problem. While we are encouraged that our September 1971, test results indicate a movement of growth in reading and mathematics skills to close the retardation gap, we must continue to make every effort in FY/73 to both sustain and expand this concentrated teaching effort in reading and mathematics *known as the Academic Achievement Project.*

OBJECTIVES

I. AAP Through the Academic Achievement Project we must 1) enrich the total elementary curriculum particularly in reading and mathematics through the use of *new and effective instructional materials*, 2) strengthen the skill *of teaching* through staff development and utilization of appropriate methods to diagnose children's learning needs, 3) *raise the levels of expectations* of students as well as teachers, and 4) *provide supportive services* of food, clothing and health care as needed. The FY/73 Elementary budget requests the continuation of 2714 classroom teacher positions (Grades 1–6) for an estimated Grade 1–6 enrollment of 71,877 (Grade 1–6) children.

II. Secondly, we stress the importance of the need for a *pre-kindergarten* program for four-year old children. By the time a child is four years old, his thinking patterns are well established. Our urban children, many of whom are restricted in the range, degree and variety of learning experiences in their home and community must be provided with opportunities for social and cognitive growth through language programs, planned curriculum experiences and parent involvement. About 2000 four-year old children are served now by the pre-kindergarten program consisting of 38 teachers and 37 teacher aides available in the regular budget. The FY 73 budget would continue these positions with emphasis upon the goal of full utilization of present facilities to accommodate 3000 children. Thirty-seven teacher positions and 38 teacher aide positions are supported by federal funds. In addition Federal funds are utilized in the Anacostia Project and in the Model School Division to provide pre-school programs for about 700 children. It is estimated that 20,000 children of 3 and 4 years of age should be provided a pre-school program.

III. Our third objective is to strengthen the *kindergarten* program. At present about 9,700 children are provided a half-day instructional program. There are 232 teacher positions authorized in the fiscal year 1973 regular budget. We must strengthen the present program through staff development, through a continuous functional curriculum for 4- and 5-year-olds which stresses prereading activities, language development, conceptual and skill development. It is estimated that 2,500 kindergarten age pupils are not in public schools because as children of working parents they need to receive day care.

IV. The fourth objective of this fiscal year 1973 Elementary Education Budget emphasizes the need for the school to provide experiences, field trips, dramatic performances and music groups, athletics, interest groups—to give city children aesthetic and pleasurable experiences which will aid in the motivation of learning. While the classroom teacher is the responsible educational agent for growth, she is aided by the professional support of specialists in art, music, science, foreign language, mathematics, physical education, counselors, librarians and reading personnel.

These specialists are also an integral part of the Academic Achievement Project. In the teaching of their subject matter specialization, these specialists

also emphasize reading and mathematics skills in their respective content fields. Thus both classroom teachers and professional support teachers are focusing upon academic achievement in reading and mathematics on a cooperative and city-wide basis. This budget requests the continuation of these professional she is aided by the professional support of specialists in art, music, science, foreign teachers of science, mathematics, art, music, physical education).

AIDES

Only 37 prekindergarten teacher aides are maintained as paraprofessional support. The additional 38 are provided under Federal funding. There are no other teacher aides funded under the regular budget.

Responsibility for the supervision of the instructional program and the administration of each school rests upon a principal assigned to each of the 120 administrative units for a total of 120 principal positions. The fiscal year 1973 budget continues the services of 53 assistant principals assigned to the local school management of larger schools. The fiscal year 1973 budget also continues the 180 clerical and secretarial positions assigned to local school offices. The budget continues the fiscal year 1972 level of funding for $2M plus supplies, materials, library books and equipment for prekindergarten through grade 6.

The increase of $1,496.7 in the fiscal year 1973 elementary education budget represents mandatory salary increases.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, the elementary school fiscal year 1973 budget emphasizes the major goal of the D.C. Public School system to provide an educational program for children with particular emphasis upon academic achievement in the areas of reading, written and oral communication and mathematics. Through this budget the educational aspirations, goals and objectives of the community may be put into action and accomplishment.

Thank you for your kind attention.

DOROTHY L. JOHNSON.

REQUEST FOR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Dr. JOHNSON. Thank you.

In speaking for the four divisions representing 120 administrative units under the local management of an elementary school principal, I would report that the total membership of the District of Columbia elementary schools is 87,629 children enrolled in prekindergarten through grade 6. The fiscal year 1973 elementary budget requests the continuation of 4,297 positions and a total appropriation of $55 million-plus.

I would call to the attention of the committee, in the statement, the goals and the curriculum. With great emphasis, we must, in an urban city, meet the problem of reading retardation as well as mathematics retardation, which begins early in the elementary schools and continues at an accelerated rate through the upper grades.

To this elimination of retardation, both in reading and mathematics, the Elementary Education Departments are committed to utilizing newer and effective instruction materials, to strengthening the skill of teaching through staff development, to raising the level of expectancy of both students and teachers, and to providing supportive services of food and clothing.

To this end we are asking in the 1973 elementary budget, for the continuation of 2,714 classroom teachers, grades 1 through 6, to serve an estimated grades 1 through 6 enrollment in 1973 of 71,877 children.

Second, as an objective of the elementary education departments, we stress the need for prekindergarten programs for 4-year-olds. By the time a child is 4 years old, his thinking patterns are well estab-

lished. Urban children, many of whom are restricted in the range, degree, and variety of learning experiences in both their home and community must be provided with opportunities for social and cognative growth through language programs, planned curriculum experiences, and parent involvement.

About 2,000 4-year-old children are presently served. In this budget we ask for the continuation of the present 38 teachers and 37 teacher aides, plus the 37 teacher positions and 38 teacher aides in impact aid to continue the program, in addition to which model schools and Anacostia add some preschool programs with Federal funds.

Our third objective is to strengthen the kindergarten program. At present there are 9,700 children on half-day instruction. We request the continuation of 232 teaching positions. We must strengthen the program and build continuity of a functional curriculum for 4- and 5-year-olds, both in prereading, language development, conceptual and skill development. It is estimated that there are 2,500 children not in public schools, because as children of working parents, they need all-day care.

The fourth objective of the fiscal year 1973 elementary budget not only talks to the field trips, performances of music groups, but it also talks to the point of professional support of specialists in art, music, science, and language arts, mathematics, physical education.

These specialists are an integral part of the AAP. Through their subject matter presentation, they also emphasize the development of reading and mathematics skills. We ask continuation of the services of these professionals, 923 positions for 1973.

There are only 37 prekindergarten teacher aides maintained as paraprofessional support. There are no other teacher aides in the regular budget.

The responsibility for the supervision of the instructional program and administration of each school rests citywide upon 120 principals. We ask for the continuation of this and in the fiscal year 1973, the services of 53 assistant principals assigned to the local school level of larger schools.

We are asking also for the continuation of the same clerical and secretarial support in the local school buildings.

The budget also continues the fiscal year 1972 level of funding of $2 million for supplies, materials, library books, and equipment for prekindergarten through grade 6. In the fiscal year 1973 budget there is no increase in positions. There is an increase of $1.496 million in the fiscal year 1973 elementary education budget, which represents mandatory salary increases.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, the elementary school fiscal year 1973 budget emphasizes that the major goal of the District of Columbia public school system must be to provide an educational program for children, with particular emphasis upon academic achievement in the areas of reading, written and oral communication, and mathematics. Through this budget, the educational aspirations, goals, and objectives of the community may be put into action and accomplishment.

I thank you for your kindness.

DECLINE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Senator INOUYE. I gather from your report that the school population in your division will be getting smaller as years go by?

Dr. JOHNSON. It has been decreasing.

Senator INOUYE. But yet you will need an increase in appropriations?

Dr. JOHNSON. Only for mandatory salaries, not for positions or equipment or supplies.

Senator INOUYE. In the superintendent's report, in schedule 1, he proposes that if the $5.3 million is not granted by the Congress, certain reductions be made. The first two areas to be reduced are elementary classroom teachers. I am certain you have seen this, haven't you?

Dr. JOHNSON. I received it last night; yes.

Senator INOUYE. The first four items involve, I believe, the elementary school system—a proposed classroom teacher reduction by 80—which constitutes a million-dollar reduction.

Then, in order to cut an additional million dollars, it is proposed that you reduce elementary classroom teachers by an additional 45; elementary supervisors by 10; and pupil personnel speech correctionists by 25. A total of 160 positions, I believe, coming out of your section. How would that affect you, ma'am?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, if I can give a little background to that.

In looking at the work, if we get a figure of $146.7 million, we are faced with a deficit of $3.1 million. The recommendation that now stands before the committee indicates that the loss of teachers related to the reduction in enrollment would be used to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio. So we have a 28-to-1 ratio now. We are saying we would like to return to what we had in fiscal 1971, the 26-to-1 ratio.

If we receive a deficit, or less than the $150 million we need to maintain mandatories, I am saying to the Board, that the first thing we look at is to not move to decrease the pupil-teacher ratio, but to let it remain where it stands.

Therefore, those teachers who would be kept abroad to decrease the pupil-teacher ratio, if we got the full support, would be released.

Let's say we receive $150 million, or let's say $152 million, we would have the pupil-teacher ratio of 27 to 1. If we receive less than that, I am suggesting to the Board we will have a pupil-teacher ratio consistent to what we have now. None of the cuts I propose in the $8 million—I went to the full extreme so the Board can pick and choose—would increase the pupil-teacher ratio beyond what it is today.

So any cuts in terms of other than the first one, were made outside of the regular classroom, in supportive services. If the $3.1 million becomes a deficit or loss of funds, I propose to not reduce the pupil-teacher ratio but maintain it at 28 to 1 as it stands today.

Senator INOUYE. What you are saying is no one would be fired.

Dr. SCOTT. Yes, they would be.

Senator INOUYE. 160 people would be fired?

Dr. SCOTT. That is a harsh term. If we were losing 3,000 and some students, we would have to reduce the instructional range. We are saying we would like to return to the pupil-teacher ratio we had in fiscal 1971, which was 26 to 1.

POSSIBLE POSITION REDUCTIONS

Senator INOUYE. Are these 160 positions now funded and now operating?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. So if reductions are made and these 160 positions are cut out, that would mean 160 people would be fired?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, depending on how many people retire or leave the system voluntarily. In other words, we would not be able to hire up to that number of 80 under the first category, unless the attrition rate exceeded 80.

Senator INOUYE. Your attrition experience would show this would be covered by attrition?

Dr. SCOTT. That is right.

Senator INOUYE. In other words, no one would be given a RIF notice?

Dr. SCOTT. If we went to the first level of 1 million; no.

Senator INOUYE. My question to Dr. Johnson, I realize it would be painful to your section, but how would it affect your operation?

Dr. JOHNSON. The budget of the Pupil-Personnel Department covers the speech correctionist, the service of the speech correctionist to the elementary school children. If positions were cut by 25, it would be painful to children, because we would need to provide a preventive program in the early classes, so we wouldn't have the remedial programs later.

So the earlier we help the children in our lower grades to correct their speech patterns, the better the educational program would be.

So in answer to your question, what would be the effect of the cut of 25 speech correctionists in the Department of Pupil-Personnel upon the elementary schools, it would be serious for 25 speech correctionists who are helping many, many children.

Senator INOUYE. In reaching this proposal for budget reductions, Dr. Scott, did you discuss this matter with Miss Johnson?

Dr. SCOTT. When the Board stated there had to be some cuts, even dealing with the deficit situation, Dr. Johnson and many of her colleagues who hold key positions are very reluctant—it is very difficult to tell someone to cut. That responsibility falls on the Superintendent.

What I have here has not been submitted to the Board for approval, but was prepared for the public and this committee to review, as well as the Board, to see what I am thinking in terms of this and what the impact is.

Senator INOUYE. This is your recommendation?

Dr. SCOTT. That is right.

Senator INOUYE. It has not been approved by the Board?

Dr. SCOTT. That is right. It is to let people see how bad it will be if we do not receive all our money. This is concrete. But the staff will review these.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Barry, have you had time to study this?

Mr. BARRY. Senator, we are looking at it. I have not had time to accurately review the entire document outside of this figure. I see the figures here. I guess you are asking if the Superintendent were to recommend this to the Board, would this be the direction that the Board would go into. I guess that would be the thrust of your question there.

I would think, speaking just for myself, and what I think would be the attitude of the Board, I do not think the Board would necessarily agree, 100 percent, with just taking a million dollars and taking just teachers' salaries, as an example.

I think what Dr. Scott was trying to do was show the impact of the million dollars on the local classrooms, and I suspect the Board would not say, "Let's take the million dollars in elementary schools."

I am almost positive the Board would express that cut go around to a number of other departments. I think the greater the cut, the more severe it gets.

I would not, for instance, if we were cutting $8 million out of our budget. I would think that the Board would be interested in more cuts in all three items—in buildings and grounds, and other areas outside of the classroom.

But as far as the specifics are concerned, I don't know. But as a guide, we will say to the Superintendent, we would like to cut the local school unit last, in terms of teachers and in terms of supplies and materials.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator INOUYE. I would like to call a recess at this time. It is 12:30. The committee will resume its hearing at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., Thursday, April 6, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:10 P.M., THURSDAY, APRIL 6.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

EDUCATION—PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Present: Senators Inouye and Ellender.)

Senator INOUYE. The hearing will come to order.

Dr. Scott, this noon I had a meeting with my staff. In view of the fact that we have just received most of the statements from the various departments, we would like to have them placed in the record in total.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, all of the justification statements submitted by the various departments will be placed in the record in total.

(The statements follow:)

JUSTIFICATION FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION—APRIL 1972

The goal of secondary education is to provide all secondary students with the level of training in the skills needed to enter the world of work and/or the commensurate preliminary proficiencies for higher education.

CLASSROOM TEACHERS - 79.7 %
2395 classroom teachers; 52,000 students
Adjusted Pupil-teacher Ratio 26: 1

A. The range of abilities within our public schools is tremendous and, as that range increases, so does the demand on the skills of teachers and the cost of education. The classroom teacher plays the crucial role in the teaching-learning process. Only the teacher has the opportunity, through the continuous day to day contact and involvement with individual students, to assess their level of academic achievement, to lead them into appropriate learning activities, and to evaluate and reward their continuing improvement. All students are different, and require a variety of individual support and attention if they are to progress to the limits of their capabilities. Students with learning difficulties require even more personal attention, as do those with special abilities and interests.

Teachers are being challenged to provide dramatic increases in student achievement, particularly in the areas of reading, mathematics and communication skills. Each teacher is asked to focus more carefully on the diagnosis of the individual students.

Class sizes vary considerably from this average. Applied arts and science classes, in general, require a class size of 18 or fewer students, because laboratory and shop equipment is limited and requires close supervision of the instruction teacher. In addition, it is essential to include within the curriculum at the high school level a variety of advanced and specialized courses to serve the academic and career interests of individual students. Currently, there are in the junior and senior high schools several hundred

classes which contain over 35 students. Within these severely over-sized classes, it is extremely difficult for teachers to carry out the controlled instructional design of the Academic Achievement Project, and to work for the other curriculum improvements discussed in the overall priorities.

PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT - 5.8% Total 180
LIBRARIANS
SOCIAL WORKERS
COUNSELORS

B. Professional Support is provided indirectly to the classroom teacher and directly to the student by librarians, reading specialists, counselors and social workers.

1. Librarians

The library is the heart of an effective secondary school educational program. Its role in the learning experience of students has been tremendously expanded as education has moved from a simplistic pattern of role learning to the development of conceptual knowledge and the skills to use this knowledge, in dealing with the rapidly expanding range of information. Developing the ability to carry on effective indivudual research is one of the most important skills which secondary students must develop, whether their career plans involve continued education or direct entry to the world of work.

2. Counselors

Counselors in the regular secondary schools and the School Without Walls will be maintained at the current level.

LOCAL SCHOOL MANAGEMENT - 10.6%

ONE PRINCIPAL PER ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT - Except School Without Walls

	FY 1972 Level	Increase or Decrease	Estimate FY 1973 Level
Local School Management			
Principals	43		43
Assistant Principals	119		119
Administrative Aides	43		43
Clerks	62		62
Total	267		267

The principal is the instructional leader of his school. He is responsible for ensuring that a quality educational program is provided for all students under the supervision of the professional personnel within the school. He must provide leadership in assessing the needs of the students within the school and developing the curriculum and providing the appropriate resources which maximize their achievement. He must establish close ties between the school and the community, build trust and confidence on the part of parents, maintain ties for the total school system, coordinate the provision of material support and the operation of the school plant, and in all ways facilitate an optimal climate for the important teacher-learning interaction at the level of the classroom. The secondary schools vary in size from a little under a thousand to 2,500.

MATERIAL SUPPORT 3.2%

Supplies and Materials: $6.38 - includes expendable items, such as paper, pencils, workbooks, art supplies, laboratory supplies, biological specimens, shop materials, all of which have to be replaced year after year. The increased emphasis upon individualized learning activities and the expanded use of curriculum materials prepared within the school requires a much higher level of material support than needed under the more traditional textbook approach of the past.

Library Books: $4.97 - includes not only books but also films, records, tape recordings and other audio-visual material designed for individualized use. These have become extremely important at the secondary-school level as the library becomes the central resource center for individualized learning activities.

Textbooks: $7.30 - includes not only the standard "sets" used by all students in a class, but increasingly textbooks are becoming packaged instructional aides, such as collections of specialized study materials, audio-visual cassettes, guide books, games and laboratory-type instructional guides. All of these newer text-books type materials are designed to enable individual students to work at their own pace and to motivate their learning through more realistic or simulated activities.

Equipment: $4.6[illegible] - The resources requested in this operating budget provide only a limited level of support for moving to this expanded pattern of educational equipment. The major portion of the funds noted here is absorbed by repairs, maintenance, replacement of condemned equipment and equipment lost as a result of theft.

Student Field Trips: at the secondary level expand the opportunity to structure learning in relationship to the realities of the world. It is increasingly important that the school has the capability of taking students where the action is. This type of educational experience includes not only the enrichment activities of the art museums, science museums, and other cultural centers but also activities within the community, such as governmental agencies, business and industrial centers, and community events.

As we maintain the regular secondary school structure we are moving to offer our students additional educational options in order to more realistically deal with the problems of student absenteeism, truancy and dropout.

To decrease by 50% the number of students who are absent, truant or withdrawn from school in the fiscal year 1973, the following objectives and priorities have been established:

1. To increase radically the level of academic achievement of all students.

The continuation of the implementation of the Academic Achievement Project was the most significant undertaking in secondary schools during the school year 1971-72 and will continue to involve restructing of the educational program throughout fiscal year 1973 to focus maximum resources, particularly at the junior high school level, on strengthening students' skills in reading, mathematics and communications. As the skills of junior high school students are strengthened, the focus on the senior high level will increase radically the level of academic achievement of all students.

The activities implemented to achieve these objectives are centered in three areas: (a) Reading and mathematics mobilization; (b) Tutorial Programs and (c) City-wide and building level in-service activities.

2. To expand Career Development Programs which prepare students for realistic career-entry employment.

The next stage in the life of all secondary school students will include higher continued education, a career-entry job, or a combination of the two. The system wide Career Development Program discussed separately within this budget focuses upon the provision of specialized career-training

programs for all students, such as: Job Counselors, Dunbar Internship Program, Swinger Program, Careers in the Arts Program and the Literary Arts Program.

3. To strengthen the relationship between structured learning activities and the world outside the school.

In addition to the Career Development orientation and other programs discussed here, all instructional activities within the secondary schools are being re-assessed in terms of their overall worth and relevancy.

One totally new model for restructuring high school education, the School Without Walls, began operation last year serving fifty (50) tenth-grade students. This year the tenth and eleventh grades are operating with approximately 90 students.

4. To strengthen and expand services for pregnant girls.

It is essential that the program of the Webster Girls' School be continued and expanded for these girls who do not wish to, or who should not, continue their educational program in the regular secondary schools during the period of their pregnancy.

5. To strengthen services for dropouts.

The Spingarn STAY School has proven uniquely effective in assisting dropouts to continue their education. Several thousand studends have completed the requirements for a high school diploma, or prepared to pass the GED equivalency examinations since the inception of the STAY School in 1966.

Statement for Congressional Hearing; Senate Appropriations Committee

April 6, 1972

Prepared by: John L. Johnson
Associate Superintendent
D. C. Public Schools

Mr. Chairman:

Special Education Program Thrusts for 1973

The child who is affected by a handicapping condition, whether it be physical, intellectual, or emotional must be provided equality of educational opportunity within the public schools. The goal of special education is to provide such children the opportunity to achieve their maximum potential, no matter how meager or great that potential might be.

Of the D. C. Public Schools population of 143,000 students, we estimate that from 14,000 to 18,000 are exceptional to the degree that they require special education services sometime in their total schooling. Only a small number require full-time special education classes and most can receive an education suited to their needs through supportive and supplemental service programs.

The public schools seek, as a goal, that each exceptional child is to receive a publically supported educational program suited to his needs, within the context of a presumption that among the alternative programs of special education, a normalized placement with sound supportive services is preferable to placement in segregated special classes.

While increased appropriations have been available, it will be sometime before we are able to realize the goal of full services to the handicapped. A nationwide shortage of qualified teachers, the need for extensive state oriented leadership training, and the need for legitimate attention to the legal issues of due process and educational justice for the handicapped are among the issues we must continue to address in affirmative action programs, including increased fiscal appropriations.

The total budget for special education in FY 1972 was $7.0 million and is currently providing services to 4,823 handicapped students.

We are requesting $9.2 million for FY 1973, an increase of $2.15 million dollars (including 462.4 in mandatory increases) in order to provide:

a. 160 new personnel who will service about 1,000 new students, 785 in special programs and the rest in supportive programs.
b. $40.6 for special education instructional supplies and materials.
c. $60.1 for library and textbooks.
d. $62.4 for necessary equipment.
e. $12.3 for field trips.

The administrative services budget request contains an increase of $284.4 to provide 43 personnel who transport handicapped children and $103.5 for replacement of special education buses.

Specifically, we are requesting funds which will:

a. Double services to students with specific learning disability by increasing teachers from 45 to 90.
b. Increase early childhood education of the handicapped from 24 students to 160 students.
c. Improve occupational education programs offered to blind and trainable mentally retarded students.
d. Provide for special education support to students who are assessed as high achievers or low achievers, through increasing the MIND program by 24 teachers.

This budget request, along with continued program budgeting including a significant effort to implement management by objectives, will adequately provide for the immediate problems. We will eliminate the known crisis of approximately 1500-1700 long neglected children who require extensive help. This is the major thrust for FY 1973.

Future costs will vary depending upon type of service to be offered, degree of integration into regular program achieved and necessity for transportation. The largest unserved group remains the so-called educable mentally retarded student. To serve this student an additional $9.0 million would be required for an ideal program. Proper identification of academically gifted students has become a special education necessity. Conservative estimates are that we should initiate programming for some 6,087 projected students to give them developmental opportunities and achievement motivation training programs.

These predictions and plans represent some of the qualitative concerns which must be addressed in the not too distant future in order to serve larger numbers of students in a fiscally responsible manner. Early intervention programs, staff development in competency based education for teachers, and basic curriculum revision all hold forth greater potential for handicapped students, than the straightout provision for traditional and expensive special classes or for tuition grants.

The public schools have made significant improvements in this fiscal year in its capacity to serve the handicapped. A momentum is underway and must be supported and we urge favorable consideration of our request for 2.1 million dollars in essential services.

06: Career Development Programs

Mr. Chairman:

The establishment of the Department of Career Development Programs was approved by the Board of Education in July of 1971. The Department is responsible for focusing the resources of Vocational Education, Business and Office Education, Home Economics, Industrial Arts and other career oriented educational services in the implementation of career education for all students in the District of Columbia. We are making major strides, but the long-range goal to provide all students with career-entry employment skills will require facilities and personnel which we do not now have.

This budget provides for no increase in the resources for Career Development Programs except for mandatory costs. It includes a continuation of 295 positions. Of this total, 230 are teachers. Seventy of these teachers provide academic instruction for the approximately 2,800 full-time students in the five vocational high schools. One hundred and ninety vocational-technical teachers provide skill training for the vocational high students and for several thousand students at the high school and post high school levels.

Our short range objectives are to maximize the effective utilization of present resources. For example, we are restructuring the expenditure of our Federal Vocational Education grants this year to help to resolve the severe shortages in shop supplies, which have plagued our vocational high schools for many years. Federal vocational funds are being used to expand remedial reading and mathematics instruction in our vocational high schools.

We are making a major effort to expand specialized career development services for students in academic high schools. A Career Development Advisor has been added to the staff of each academic high school,

supported by Federal Vocational Education funds. These advisors are focusing their immediate attention on assisting seniors who will graduate this June and who are unprepared for full-time career-entry employment. Few have received specialized skill training. The D. C. Manpower Administration, the Board of Trade, the Civil Service Commission, and community groups such as the Urban League are assisting us in this important career-entry placement challenge.

To increase the number of students who graduate a year from this June with career entry marketable skills, we have established a new Interdisciplinary Cooperative Education Program for academic high school seniors. We are working with the public and private employers and with the unions to build part-time on-the-job training for seniors beginning this summer. While this type of training is not an adequate substitute for specialized classroom, laboratory and shop training, it will radically increase the pattern of services we are able to offer on a short run basis.

In the meantime we are also moving ahead with the planning of the type of Career Education services which should be available for our students. Pilot programs at the elementary and junior high school level are being conducted in cooperation with the Division of Instructional Services. Plans for the first pilot career cluster center, to be located in the former National Geographic Building, have been completed.

In summary, since the FY 1973 Budget provides no increased resources for Career Education, we are reviewing and restructuring our program operations to gain the maximum benefits for the largest number of students possible. We are, at the same time, building efficient models of specialized Career Development Programs, which generate support for the expanded resources required to serve the needs of our students.

DEPARTMENT OF ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION, SUMMER SCHOOLS, URBAN SERVICE CORPS AND COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

BUDGET STATEMENT-FISCAL YEAR 1973

Mr. Chairman:

The Department of Adult and Continuing Education, Summer Schools, Urban Service Corps and Community Schools is charged with the responsibility for providing basic, regular, remedial, enriching and continuing education by means of a varied range of programs for all age groups from infancy through adult, utilizing summer programs, community schools, regular and basic adult education programs, and the service of volunteers as a resource through the Urban Service Corps.

The programs of the Department of Adult and Continuing Education seek to offer alternatives within the system -- options beyond the standard design. It is in a sense the means by which the D.C. Public Schools can provide alternatives, options, and individualization for:

1. adults, with a major emphasis placed upon recruiting parents of school-age students;
2. potential dropouts from secondary schools, including teenage mothers, and
3. students from pre-school through Grade 12, who participate in the community school program or are serviced by the Urban Service Corps.

More than 70,000 persons have been served by a staff of 69 full-time Congressionally-funded positions augmented by 132 full-time federally-funded positions supported by part-time staff at a funding level of $2,859.3 for FY 1973 which expands to $5,705.6 with the addition of grant funds.

Efforts to accomplish the mission of this department are provided through:

AN ADULT BASIC EDUCATION thrust which is directed at helping adults (individuals 16 years of age or older) who are operating at the illiterate or functionally illiterate level (0-5th grade) to obtain the coping skills of communication and computation and living.

Presently the Adult Basic Education Program is operated in 21 centers where 2,739 adult students are being served by three administrators, 12 full-time teachers, 29 part-time teachers, four part-time counselors, and three educational aides.

Included in this program is a contract with the Department of Labor to provide instruction for 423 adults in the Work Incentive Program (WIN). The D.C. Public School System receives $381,754 as the federal contribution. The level of funding for this program is $104.8.

THE REGULAR ADULT EDUCATION program which offers courses of instruction for adults in areas of pre-secondary education, secondary, high school completion, general interests, personal improvement and occupational preparation and up-grading.

There are nine adult evening centers and 20 community sites now in operation.

The regular adult education program is conducted from September to June employing approximately 300 part-time teachers, nine evening school principals, nine clerical support individuals and serves approximately 15,000 students.

One hundred forty-five students (145) received their high school diplomas as a result of participation in these programs in June, 1971. Two hundred trade certificates were earned by students in such occupations as carpentry, operating engineering (Diesel, steam and electric), barbering, dressmaking, practical nursing, etc. through the Career Development component of this program.

The level of funding for this program is $992.9.

THE ARMSTRONG ADULT EDUCATION CENTER which provides full-time training (in a 14 hour day and 12-month year) for persons 16 years of age or older, to complete their high school education or to earn trade certificates in vocational education.

This program provides adults with a full-time educational center that seeks solutions to the educational problems that exist.

The enrollment during the past year averaged 1100 students although approximately 2,000 different students received service from the various programs. One hundred and ten students were employed or upgraded as a direct result of the training received.

The regular school staff includes one principal, two clerks, 12 teachers, two counselors, and 15 evening school teachers (WAE), and the summer school staff includes 25 teachers; funding source from D.C. appropriation. The Department of Career Development funds 24 positions for the vocational aspect of this program.

Funding for the Armstrong Adult Education Center is $329.5.

THE ADULT EDUCATION DEMONSTRATION CENTER which was created in 1968 under a special federal grant for the purpose of developing and demonstrating new educational techniques and materials for expanding the range and effectiveness of adult education programs in the District of Columbia.

The center has built linkages with 73 client agencies to assist these groups with staff development, curriculum construction and selection of educational materials.

Since 1968 more than 6,000 persons have been served in instructional activities, counselling sessions, testing programs, job placement and job promotion services at AEDC. Such significant impact has been demonstrated by the successes of this unit, that under the present Model Cities grant (March 1972) all adult education programs currently funded by Model Cities will be monitored by AEDC.

The staff of the center includes one director, TSA-5, one deputy director, TSA-6, and one assistant director for student services, TSA-8, from regular appropriated funds. Fifty-one full-time positions and 19 part-time (WAE) positions are supported by federal funds through Housing and Urban Development (Model Cities Grant), Office of Education and Impact Aid Federal funds. Funding for AEDC is $ 61.9.

THE AMERICANIZATION SCHOOL which was founded by an Act of Congress to provide courses in fundamental English, the principles of American Government and other skills necessary for the foreign born to make adjustment to life in the new country.

The program at Americanization is conducted in winter and summer sessions on a 14 hour day schedule.

Membership averages about 750 students with students, children and adults, coming from 74 different countries. A total of 1,080 persons has been served to date.

The federally funded Adult Basic Education program for the Spanish Speaking adds to the School System's thrust in this area. More than 300 adults were served in the first semester.

Funding for the Americanization School is $ 212.8.

THE HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY program which provides testing and certification services for adults who wish to receive their high school equivalency certificates. As of December 31, 1971, 1884 persons have been tested.

Funding for this program is $ 25.2.

THE COMMUNITY SCHOOL PROGRAM which functions as a family school and service center that will identify problems of parents and children, locate resources, recruit volunteers, develop programs to alleviate identified problems and extend the use of the school for community use in the evening and on weekends.

Eleven community schools are supported currently by regular D.C. appropriated funds in the amount of $482.7. Five of these schools were added in the FY 1972 budget as a result of Congressional action. These five schools were supported by a grant from the Mott Foundation, which expired June 30, 1971.

Two additional community school programs are supported by Title I funds (Garnet-Patterson and

Harrison). In addition the Harrison Community School has received its second year Model Cities funding of $370,000.00.

A total of 3,352 children and 1,575 adults are currently being served in these programs (as of December 1971) which cover a wide range of activities.

Efforts have been made to utilize the resources of the community school as a catalyst to develop programs in cooperation with other local agencies which will improve the quality of life and living for residents. Close ties are being developed with the Mayor's Service Area delivery system.

The Public School System looks forward with great anticipation to the opportunity to expand its community school program that appears imminent through the resources proposed by Senator Church's Senate Bill #2689, The Community School Center Development Act.

Funding for this program is $482.7.

THE REGULAR SUMMER PROGRAM which provides the opportunity to strengthen academic skills, to make up work missed or failed, to take advanced work and/or pursue study in areas of specific interests.

As a result of the regular summer program in FY 72, 727 students were able to complete the high school requirements without returning to the regular day school in September 1971. On the junior high school level 390 pupils were transferred to senior high school as a result of accomplishments in the 1971 summer program.

Funding for regular summer school is $370.6.

Summer enrichment programs provide a variety of cultural, educational and occupational activities for students on all levels. A major community use of school facilities is channelled through the Summer School Office, including requests from the Mayor's City-Wide Youth Programs, activities of the Department of Recreation and National Capital Park's Summer in the Parks Projects.

Funding for summer enrichment is $ 81.6.

THE URBAN SERVICE CORPS is a special responsibility and resource of the central office which coordinates a host of volunteer services channelled through the school system to aid in meeting the educational and related needs of children, youth and adults in the District of Columbia. It provides a wide range of services to the Division of Instruction with support from other supportive service departments.

The most recent innovative project developed in cooperation with the Science Department and the National Capital Park Service of the Department of Interior is the Outdoor Environmental Laboratory School at Catoctin Mountain National Park in Thurmont, Maryland.

With resources from adult education, a major thrust for this department has been the development of tutor training programs to support the school system's goal of raising the academic achievement of pupils in elementary and secondary schools. Sessions are conducted for parents and volunteers to develop skills and talents which are used to assist pupils to improve their performance.

Approximately 800 hundred volunteers have received training during the period July-March, 1972.

Two clothing centers have been established to distribute clothing to students whose parents request this help.

In addition, the central office monitors the D.C. Public School's participation in the Model Cities Day Care Program which now enrolls approximately 300 children.

Funding for the Urban Service Corps $202,086.19 (Federal Funds)

It is perhaps through the medium of the Department of Adult and Continuing Education, Summer School, Urban Service Corps and Community Schools that the D.C. Public Schools can capitalize upon the indirect ties between adult education, the community school program and the achievement of children in order to maximize a mutually beneficial alliance with parents so that parents can more rewardingly be drawn into the education program as partners.

Total regular appropriation for this department is $2,859.3.

(Mrs.) Marguerite C. Selden
Assistant Superintendent

DIVISION OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
STATEMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT
APPROPRIATIONS - U.S. SENATE

April 3, 1972

Department of Automated Information Systems

The function of the Department of Automated Information Systems is to provide all levels of management with the information necessary for decision making as a means of improving the operation of the school system. A computer shop is a service organization and as such, efforts are directed toward generating the kinds of analyses, concepts and design that will significantly contribute to the management of the District of Columbia School System.

Assuming the continuation of funding sources and amounts for contractual agreements related to RCA Spectra computers and associated peripheral equipment, DAIS will have the capability within FY 73 final budget allowance to accomplish the following:

1. To maintain the Student Scheduling System for 24 secondary schools or approximately 30,000 students.
2. To maintain the Report Card System to 24 secondary schools to approximately 30,000 students.
3. To expand the Text Scoring System capability.
4. To provide experiences in computer solutions to problems for a maximum of 1625 students.
5. To continue implementation of an on-line Fiscal Accounting System.
6. To continue implementation of a Personnel Accounting System.
7. To continue implementation of a Supply and Equipment Inventory System.

The unmet needs of this department are directly related to shortage of staff. There has not been an increase in staff since FY-70. An increase of 10 positions would give this department the man power to effectively support a significant increase in computer utilization as a result of:

1. Increased development of automated procedures from completed system studies and analysis.

2. Expansion and redesign of automated data processing and report generation.

3. Increase in the number of customers utilizing computer terminals.

4. Increase in average utilization per terminal.

An increase in personnel would afford the D. C. School System with an adequate staff for back up computer operations; in addition to providing necessary expertise in "job" scheduling and computer modem and device communications.

Department of Budget

The Budget Office is now functionally structured to perform two major tasks: budget formulation and allotment control. Over and above the FY 1974 budget formulation now pending, the concentration of effort is on the immediate recasting of the FY 1973 budget into a program format which more clearly relates to organizations, programs, and accounting categories. The design and testing of this format will be vitally important to the control of expenditures and the continuing analysis of the budget by the Administration and the Board of Education, and will directly affect the FY 1974 budget structure.

The allotment control section will be a key element in the establishment of the position control system, and is now deeply involved in the initial stages of that project.

This budget request is the absolute minimum staff possible to perform these tasks effectively as they are currently defined. The general fund authorizes 8 staff officer positions and 2 clerical staff. To meet minimum requirements, 10 officer and 4 clerical positions are funded from Impact Aid. The general fund cost to continue this staff in FY 1973, as reflected in this budget request, is $190.3 in personnel costs and $18.1 in non-personnel costs. A strong recruitment effort is underway now to fill several crucial vacancies in the office organization.

Department of Business Administration

The Department of Business Administration provides a logistical support system in the areas of transporting children, purchasing goods and services, storing and delivering supplies and equipment, maintaining inventory control of assets received, repairing school portable equipment and preparing and serving daily lunches to the school population.

The FY-1973 budget will provide for the following:

1. Transportation for approximately 1,400 handicapped students, approximately 1,000 students from overcrowded schools.
2. 18,000 needy lunches into schools without cafeterias.
3. Timely delivery of textbooks and purchases of goods and services within 60 days.
4. Warehousing and delivery for approximately 40% of supplies and equipment used by schools.
5. Cataloging and inventory review for over 10,000 stock items.
6. Minimum maintenance for over 43,000 pieces of equipment.
7. Serve 56,000 lunches in schools with cafeterias and provide 18,000 lunches in 89 schools without cafeterias.

Additional vehicles, drivers, mechanics and warehousemen are necessary for increased efficiency in transporting children, food and other materials. Present resources provide little or no back-up for absenteeism or vehicle breakdowns. Additional procurement agents and clerks are needed to reduce procurement lead time, maintain price advantages, and provide prompt bill payment. Additional inventory management specialists would provide and maintain a perpetual inventory. Additional repairmen would provide a periodic inspection and preventative maintenance program. Additional funding is needed to provide for expansion of the food service program to include both free and paid lunches for all children.

Department of Federal Programs

Federal Programs in the District of Columbia schools constitute an overall expenditure of over $30,000,000 and account for more than 13% of the system's operating budget. Funding for these programs is highly categorized and must be expended only in accordance with guidelines stipulated by various legislative enactments and under the strict supervision of authorized Federal agencies. The funds provide reinforcement for the entire spectrum of educational activity generally, but they must clearly be shown to supplement and not supplant the school system's efforts and expenditures from regular budget funds.

Federal funds are utilized in projects for the economically and educationally disadvantaged, handicapped students, library resources, research activities, dropout prevention, bilingual education, specialized learning equipment, guidance services, staff development, vocational education, innovational techniques; strengthening State departments of education, and other related efforts.

The Department of Federal Programs is charged with the responsibility of monitoring Federal program activity not only to ensure that the technical requirements of each grant are met fully, but that the needs and goals of the school system as a whole are served in the process. Other responsibilities include the auditing of Federal programs, dissemination of reports on program activities and department's services and offerings, the provision of technical assistance regarding proposal development, budget problems, and evaluation matters to operational units and maintaining an official liaison between the school system and the Federal establishment.

The all encompassing objective of the Federal Programs Department is that of a quality, equitable educational offering for all students.

Department of Finance

During this fiscal year the Finance Department has been fragmented. The span of control was assigned to two unrelated departments for over two years. Line item budgets for both the Payroll and Accounting Sections had not in the past provided sufficient personnel to keep up with the day to day operations. This manpower situation coupled with the completely different levels of reporting controls required of the D. C. Government and the D. C. Schools Accounting Office further fragmented the efforts of the existing staff. During the last three years the Finance Office has been headed by three different Chief Accountants.

The Superintendent has consolidated the sections and reorganized the business functions to insure immediate improvements. These improvements include the establishment of a consultant study with the Price Waterhouse Company and implementation of the financial recommendation as a result of this study. Within the next three weeks five Accountant/Auditor personnel and five Voucher Examiners will be hired to assist in the large flow of documents and reports required to establish the financial controls necessary.

Since Payroll accounts for 85% of monetary transactions the concentration during the last few months has been in the establishment of proper controls for the hiring of personnel and the accounting of expenditures in this area.

Department of Personnel

The Department of Personnel is charged with the provision of a comprehensive personnel program for the total school system and has responsibilities for all employees in both educational and supportive areas. Major functions are recruitment, certification, placement, promotion and transfer, classification, evaluation, employee development, wage administration, and maintenance of a comprehensive program of employee benefits including health and retirement provisions.

The staffing and support level provided in the current budget is not increased in the FY-73 submission. The department will be able to maintain services at an acceptable level only if all positions are filled and no unusual

demands result from new or drastically changed programs within the system requiring additional service.

Among the major functions which are not now being performed adequately because of budgetary limitations are: (1) an effective Equal Employment Opportunity Program, (2) training and upward mobility programs for general schedule employees, (3) recruitment and promotion programs for professional staff, and (4) employee retirement and compensation services.

Division of Planning, Research and Evaluation

The goal of the Division of Planning, Research and Evaluation is to provide assistance in the short and long term planning of programs; to provide research capacity to determine how best to meet priority needs and goals, and to evaluate programs to determine their merits, effectiveness, strengths and weaknesses.

Each of the three departments within the division have distinct functions, but depend upon the services and products of each other to carry out departmental and divisional objectives. The information and data developed through planning, research and evaluation are the basis for decision making by the Superintendent, the total school staff, the Board of Education, and the community.

The functions of the Departments of Planning, Research and Evaluation are as follows:

A. Department of Planning

1. To develop a technically competent planning unit by recruiting and training staff to meet the special requirements of the District Public Schools.
2. To begin the development of a planning model for the school system.
3. To develop the capacity of the department so that it may serve as the coordinating agent for planning activities not only in the school system, but also in inter-agency, metropolitan and regional planning efforts.

4. To develop a technical planning assistance capability which will enable the department to assist all departments and administrative units as well as teachers and community in program planning and development.
5. To develop a long-range planning system and a technical capacity to implement the design.

B. Department of Research

1. To provide in-system capability to meet the research needs of the system.
2. To provide experimental findings and background knowledge in support of planning, design and evaluation functions.
3. To test new methods and innovative analytic measurement and data gathering techniques.
4. To investigate advanced methods and procedures of analyzing educational needs and functions.

Division of Planning, Research and Evaluation

B. Department of Research

5. To meet administrative research needs.
6. To monitor and maintain information on the educational state-of-the-art.
7. To regulate and administer research in the system conducted by outside agencies and individuals within and from outside the system.

C. Department of Evaluation

1. To provide in-system capability to meet the evaluation needs of staff and community.
2. To complete implementation of city-wide student-program teacher data based evaluation system.
3. To develop evaluation instruments appropriate for D. C. school population and programs.

4. To complete capability for longitudinal analysis of reading, mathematics and psycho-social programs at all levels.
5. To provide for the community and the school system desired evaluative information on school system processes and programs.

The FY 73 level of funding as adjusted is inadequate to carry out fully the responsibilities of the division. With the available resources it is possible to carry out only a limited level of research and evaluation services. The response to mandatory reports for the U. S. Office of Education and other Federal agencies and the provision of research program and statistical data for budget justification purposes, for the District government and for the community are priority for the Department of Research. The efforts in the area of evaluation, although limited by inadequate resources, will continue to be those related to system-wide assessment. Through the provision of Federal funds, Federally funded programs will be evaluated in-depth. With the inadequate resources planning is on an ad hoc basis.

Resources are needed by the Division to provide for a school system-wide evaluation system in order that the effectiveness of programs be determined; to provide for a planning system that would encompass short and long-term planning and local school planning, and to provide resources in the research area to analyze educational needs and data and to establish a comprehensive information system.

Division of Planning, Research and Evaluation

The goal of the Division of Planning, Research and Evaluation is to provide assistance in the short and long term planning of programs; to provide research capacity to determine how best to meet priority needs and goals, and to evaluate programs to determine their merits, effectiveness, strengths and weaknesses.

Each of the three departments within the Division have distinct functions, but depend upon the services and products of each other to carry out departmental and divisional objectives. The information and data developed through planning, research and evaluation are the basis for decision making by the Superintendent, the total school staff, the Board of Education, and the community.

The functions of the Departments of Planning, Research and Evaluation are as follows:

Department of Planning

1. To develop a technically competent planning unit by recruiting and training staff to meet the special requirements of the District Public Schools.
2. To begin the development of a planning model for the school system.
3. To develop the capacity of the department so that it may serve as the coordinating agent for planning activities not only in the school system, but also in inter-agency, metropolitan and regional planning efforts.
4. To develop a technical planning assistance capability which will enable the department to assist all departments and administrative units as well as teachers and community in program planning and development.
5. To develop a long-range planning system and a technical capacity to implement the design.

Department of Research

1. To provide in-system capability to meet the research needs of the system.
2. To provide experimental findings and background knowledge in support of planning, design and evaluation functions.
3. To test new methods and innovative analytic measurement and data gathering techniques.
4. To investigate advanced methods and procedures of analyzing educational needs and functions.
5. To meet administrative research needs.
6. To monitor and maintain information on the educational state-of-the-art.
7. To regulate and administer research in the system conducted by outside agencies and individuals within and from outside the system.

Department of Evaluation

1. To provide in-system capability to meet the evaluation needs of staff and community.
2. To complete implementation of city-wide student-program teacher data based evaluation system.
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At the present time the FY 73 budget contains the following allocations:

Divisional Office ($65,827)
- 1 Associate Superintendent position
- 2 Clerical Staff Members
- $3,600 in Supplies and Materials
- $12,000 for all other services

Department of Planning($54,836)
- 2 Professional positions
- 1 Clerical position

Department of Research ($100,163)
- ½ Assistant Superintendent Position
- 3 Additional Professional Positions
- 3 Clerical Positions (1 is a Research Clerk)

Department of Evaluation($47,027)
- ½ Assistant Superintendent Position
- 2 Professional Positions
- 2 Clerical positions

It is obvious these resources are inadequate to carry out the functions stated above.

Resources are needed by the Division to provide for a school system-wide evaluation system in order that the effectiveness of programs be determined; to provide for a planning system that would encompass short and long-term planning and local school plans, and to provide resources in the research area to analyze educational needs and [illegible] and to establish a comprehensive information system.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DIVISION OF PERSONNEL SERVICES
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 - 12TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

FY-73 Budget Statement

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

The Department of Personnel would be authorized $670,000 in the proposed FY-73 budget, a figure which represents no increase over FY-72 authorization except for mandatory costs. This provides for a total of 62 positions to carry on the functions of the department including:

- Recruitment
- Certification
- Placement
- Promotion
- Transfer
- Classification
- Evaluation and Awards
- Employee Training
- Benefits Programs for
  - Health and Life Insurance
  - Compensation
  - Retirement

Responsibility for these major functions involves processing of all employees under the Teachers' Salary Act, General Schedule, Wage Grade and Food Services, a total of nearly 14,000 including full and part-time personnel.

The projected allotment provides only for the maintenance of service at current levels with no provision for expanded programs in Safety, Equal Employment Opportunity and employee development, accreditation of programs in local institutions of higher education or sufficient back-up personnel in areas where one or two persons have responsibility for an entire program such as those who handle retirement and employee benefits.

With the Department of Automated Information Services, an automated personnel accounting system is being developed and is expected to be operational by the next school year. When this occurs, certain changes in assignments will improve our operations considerably providing for more efficient utilization of available resources.

BUDGET STATEMENT FISCAL YEAR 1973
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

1. Functions of Department

To develop and maintain an effective employer-employee relations program for the D. C. Public Schools. Overall responsibility for all employer-employee relations functions as well as the negotiations and management advisory functions entailed in dealing with employee organizations.

Serve as Chief Negotiator and spokesman for the Board of Education in meetings, conferences and bargaining sessions with organizations representing various employee groups of the D. C. Public Schools.

Serve as principal advisors to the Board of Education, Superintendent of Schools, and other school officers in the area of employer-employee relations.

To develop the Board of Education's position on all demands submitted by employee organizations submitted both during negotiations and throughout the year.

Administer and interpret all Agreements that are negotiated with employer organizations. Provide advice, assistance and implementing instructions on negotiated Agreements to school officers and supervisors.

Serve as the Superintendent's designee at the Superintendent's level of all formal grievance procedures and make all arrangements for hearing these grievances.

Conduct workshops for school officers and supervisors on negotiated Agreements and other aspects of labor-management relations. Visit schools and administrative offices as required, often on an emergency basis, to assist in settling disputes and problems. Receive a variety of formal and informal complaints and grievances and strive to promote settlements that are fair to both the employee and the employer.

Prepare and present the Board of Education's position on all grievances going to final and binding arbitration.

Review proposals to be submitted to the Superintendent or the Board of Education from various school offices to insure that such proposals are not in conflict with any negotiated Agreements or employer-employee principles.

Provide advice and assistance to State jurisdictions and Boards of Education in employer-employee relations.

Research of precedents, trends, practices, laws, regulations, decisions, contractual Agreements; development of statistics; preparation of reports and analyses of factual data.

In carrying out the above functions and responsibilities the Department provides services to D. C. Public School personnel as follows:

A. School Officers (Council of School Officers, AFL-CIO)
B. All teachers (Washington Teachers' Union, AFT)
C. Educational Secretaries (Educational Secretaries of the Nation's Capitol, NEA)
D. Cafeteria Workers (American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFSCME)
E. Cafeteria Managers (AFSCME)
F. Custodians (AFSCME)
G. Operating Engineers (AFSCME)
H. Transportation and Warehouse (AFSCME)
I. Substitute Teachers
J. Paraprofessionals (Teacher Aides and School Assistants)
K. Board of Education and School Administrative Staff

2. FY '73 Budget Capability

Other than providing for mandatory increases the FY '73 budget is the same as it was for 1970, 1971, and 1972, (Seven positions authorized - five professional and two clerical). No new programs or services can be added and present programs can not be expanded. Should crises develop, a priority schedule of services will have to be established.

3. Unmet Needs

Lack of adequate working space for staff as well as conference room for holding negotiations, grievance hearings and arbitration cases. We lack staff to furnish field assistance and we especially need to add one professional to function as a full time hearing officer.

Adequate funding for arbitration proceedings, training, printing and reproduction of Agreements, office supplies and equipment, purchase of labor-management research reports and services, and travel is not being provided.

Leslie E. Jones
Associate Superintendent

PREPARED QUESTIONS

Senator INOUYE. I had prepared questions before I received the statements. Some of the questions have been partially answered by your statement.

Dr. Scott, the public school system, along with several other District agencies, is not presently subject to the mayor's statement of accounting principles and practices which were recently approved by the General Accounting Office. Do we plan to conform to these principles and standards, as approved by the GAO?

Dr. SCOTT. Again, I refer that to the business person, because Price Waterhouse and Mr. Brown have been working on the reconciliation between the two accounting procedures.

Mr. BROWN. We have met with the city accounting and systems people and we are now in the process of working with them and have every intention to comply with whatever basic regulations there are. I see no basic reason at this time why we would be different.

Senator INOUYE. How long will it take you to implement the recommendations, the principles and practices approved by the GAO?

Mr. BROWN. I am not sure at this time.

Senator INOUYE. Can you give us a guess?

Mr. BROWN. I would rather not. I would rather get back to you with a statement on the issue.

(The information follows:)

As far as schools are concerned, we will proceed to effect as many of the GAO recommendations as possible at the earliest possible time. Since we are tied into the accounting system at the District level, our schedule of implementation of necessity must relate to theirs. We understand that the District is proceeding to plan for implementation and that we may expect from them an interpretation of exactly how these GAO requirements apply to the schools. We cannot supply a target date for implementation at this time.

Senator INOUYE. Recently there was much publicity about a million dollars worth of purchase orders turning up in someone's desk drawer. What changes have been implemented in the internal controls in purchasing of the school system to assure you won't have a repetition of this type in the future?

Mr. BROWN. There were a number of recommendations in the Price Waterhouse report which pointed up the weaknesses that you have identified. We now have an accounting person from that firm working with our people to see that that does not happen.

The basic procedures have been designed and we are working on it.

USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO COVER DEFICITS

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, referring back to the management and review which was conducted by the U.S. Office of Education, there was a statement, and I quote:

There is a real danger that the Federal program funds will be used to fill gaps created in the operating budget by the appropriations cycle, rather than to supplement ongoing education programs during the current budgetary crisis.

How many Federal program dollars have had to be diverted to cover deficits?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, there has not been any direction given by this office, or any office that is responsible to me, to my knowledge to direct funds other than the impact aid funds to carry certain programs of the District of Columbia public schools.

I recognized the Office of Federal Programs to insure better monitoring of such and have recently directed the Office of Federal Programs be placed for the next 3 months under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent for Business Management, in order that the reconciliation of all grants can be better obtained, rather than have it separate from that function, in order to guarantee allotments are given out appropriately and they are monitored.

Historically, the school system has had a situation where the Federal funds operate somewhat like a separate system, whereas the Federal program office received the grants, administered the grants, allocated the grants. What I would attempt to do is to make the Budget Office, or more appropriately, the Office of the Deputy Superintendent for Business Management, responsible for all funds.

I do not think in our recent head count or any other documentation I can find, that other than impact aid, has there been any major redirection. In fact, in some cases it looks to be the reverse in most cases. To the extent there have been things charged to the wrong budget, this is being corrected.

Senator INOUYE. For the record, can you advise this committee as to how many Federal grant dollars are included in the budget, anticipated and ongoing?

Dr. SCOTT. We will.

Mr. BROWN. We can give you the exact figure. About $30 million.

Senator INOUYE. We have with us, I am pleased to say, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

I know that he is extremely busy with several subcommittees now operating at this same time. Before proceeding with the whole batch of questions I have, I would like to call upon Senator Ellender.

QUESTIONS FROM CHAIRMAN ELLENDER

Chairman ELLENDER. Mr. Chairman, I regret I was unable to be here this morning. I had a meeting with the full committee, to consider wage increases that were allowed in the last 18 months.

The amount that we have appropriated for that is about $2.6 billion. I was this morning busy attending to that.

Now, I am sorry that I was not here to listen to all of the witnesses who testified or all of the ones who will becoming. I have to leave at 3:45; I have another meeting at that time. But am I to understand that the school funds of the city of Washington are under the jurisdiction of several different committees or different groups? Is that what I heard a while ago?

Senator INOUYE. No, sir. The accounting system is not at the present time subject to the control and supervision of the central office.

My question was: Would the school system take steps to get in line with the central office? And they said that they would.

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Chairman, we have this problem in the city where many of these departments, up until recently, had accounting systems of their own. It was very difficult for the central office, not only to understand what was going on but it was extremely difficult for us to understand.

The fact that we had all of these different systems made it extremely difficult for any one of us to find how the money was really being spent.

Chairman ELLENDER. As I understood you a while ago, you said there were certain bills or papers found in a desk that nobody knew about except the man who put it there?

Senator INOUYE. It was alleged that someone found about a million dollars worth of purchase orders, which had gone through the channel——

Chairman ELLENDER. Well, now, is it possible to pin down the man who put those there and hold him responsible, instead of a dozen that might have had something to do with it?

In other words, there may be too many employed. That is one thing I find.

For instance, in the Army—if you do not mind, I would just like to give a little example—I happen to be chairman of the Defense Subcommittee, and I find that we are allowing $8.6 billion for research, development, test, and evaluation. And that is under a splendid administrator, Dr. Foster. That money is usually channeled through him to universities, to contractors, and otherwise.

But in addition to that, which I did not learn until last week, or 2 weeks ago, the military provides for 35,000 workers in that same department, pays for it out of other funds. And of those 35,000, 6,000 are officers. I don't wonder why things are not done as they should be. They have too many cooks in the kitchen.

That may be one trouble that we have in many of these departments, that you cannot pin responsibility to whoever is the head of the department. I think if you are organized so that you would hold whoever is at the head of that department responsible, you would make much more headway.

Senator INOUYE. Maybe I should ask the question. Could the department determine exactly who was responsible for having placed those purchase orders in the desk drawer?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I have put that question to the staff. One department stated that such and such did occur, another department has a question of whether or not it is an accurate statement. Mr. Bedford here, who is responsible for the Business Administration, can give you the specifics.

PROBLEM OF PURCHASE ORDERS

Senator INOUYE. The first question may be: Did you, in fact, locate a million dollars worth of purchase orders in a desk drawer?

Dr. SCOTT. The situation came to me and we had a staff meeting with regard to the deficit situation, where we did stand. We are trying to make at this time projections as to what would be our projected deficit, what we had to do to monitor such. The Budget Department brought to my attention they had something delivered to them, allegedly, it was postdated, there were some purchase orders for 1 fiscal year but delayed and then entered into another fiscal year.

Now, I have since asked Mr. Brown and others to check this out. After such inquiry, the accuracy of that original statement may not be as accurate as was stated to me by the budget people. So I think Mr. Bedford could deal with that, because the alleged acquisitions would have come from his shop, since he has purchasing responsibility.

Senator INOUYE. Is Mr. Bedford here?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes, he is.

Mr. BEDFORD. Mr. Chairman, I cannot deal exactly with the million dollars worth of purchase orders because, one, I was not at the particular staff meeting where the allegation took place. I, too, read in the paper there were a million dollars worth of purchase orders found in a desk drawer and no one knew where it came from.

However, a check with the procurement officer, physical check, physical count of all documents indicated the procurement office did not have a million dollars worth of purchase orders in any desk drawer.

I could not find anyone in the accounting section who could tell me whether they had found this million dollars worth of purchase orders.

Secondly, if a million dollars worth of purchase orders were found in the accounting section that had not been processed, then they were not encumbered and merely requisitions for services and goods to be delivered if they had passed through the District of Columbia accounting section.

ORIGIN OF PURCHASE ORDER CONTROVERSY

Chairman ELLENDER. What gave rise to the question that a million dollars worth of orders were somewhere and not used?

Mr. BEDFORD. I am sorry, sir. I do not know.

Chairman ELLENDER. Did you actually find orders that were——

Mr. BEDFORD. As I was saying, sir, I never was aware of a million dollars worth of orders. I do not know who presented the data that said that there were a million dollars worth of purchase orders, and I have never seen the residue or the material to investigate concerning it.

I would also like to indicate that I do not think GAO, who was there at the time, knows either—because I personally asked the GAO representative who was doing the auditing if he had found $1 million worth of purchase orders that were found in a desk drawer.

Chairman ELLENDER. The District officials got a lot of adverse publicity on that and I think it ought to be cleared up. It should be cleared up. If there is anything to it, let's find it out. And if there were, who is responsible for it.

Senator INOUYE. Somebody released the information to the press. We did not make that press release.

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I think this is one of the problems when you have inadequacies in the system. Again, it was alleged by a staff member in a presentation of a bundle of documents, such and such were in a desk drawer, and indeed had to be figured into our deficit.

Senator INOUYE. A staff member made that?

Dr. SCOTT. That is right.

Senator INOUYE. A staff member must have had some evidence to support a statement.

Dr. SCOTT. We had a group of documents. Now, where those documents are right now—they were left with the Associate Superintendent of Budget Management, who had the responsibility for moving the documents forward.

Senator INOUYE. Is the staff member still on your staff?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes; the person is still on the staff. He is not present today.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to review his report. As the chairman has indicated, it would be in your best interest to clear this matter up. In the minds of most people, they are still convinced of the shoddy practice that you had a million dollars worth of purchase orders in a desk drawer.

Dr. SCOTT. This is the dilemma I find myself in occasionally. One staff member says one thing and another one says something else. As Mr. Bedford indicated, we asked GAO, does it in fact exist. So far no one has come back, after looking at our books, and said the back orders did exist.

I made the statement based on the information given to me at that time.

Chairman ELLENDER. What did GAO find?

Dr. SCOTT. I do not think GAO has indicated such. That question I will ask him, as well, as to whether or not there is any clarification as to whether—I assume a series of purchase orders were found. I assume these were obligated and were caught up in the process, waiting to be processed for distribution.

INVESTIGATION OF BACK ORDERS

Senator INOUYE. May I request a memo be submitted for the record, covering this subject, sir?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. It might help.

(The information follows:)

We can find no individual at this time who will admit to saying that he made such a statement.

The internal auditors of the D. C. government at our request are making a careful study of the roll-over problem. Until we see their final report, we cannot ourselves estimate it. We understand that they did check a list of orders on which the fiscal year designations were changed. We understand that some of these changes may have been correct and some not. The final report of the auditors should give the schools, the City and the Congress the correct information.

ESEA TITLE I PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. When did your ESEA title I program get underway this year?

Dr. SCOTT. The ESEA title I program is sort of operational on a continuing basis from the previous fiscal year. The Board of Education approved the title I program, I think on December 13, for 1972.

Senator INOUYE. I ask this question because press reports as of November 14 of last year had indicated that the program had not yet begun and the schools were opened in September.

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, that is not quite accurate. What happened, in effect, was during the last summer, the Office of Education met with me and stated we had to establish some new guidelines in terms of the

criteria for the selection. We had completely new application of criteria and new listings of schools. Also, simultaneously with the development of a program in title I, which provided far greater concentration of services in order to guarantee the impact would be one of a more positive nature.

Adding to these facts was the factor that title I has to go through a community involved structure. In other words, I cannot unilaterally establish a title I program without sending it to the Citizens Advisory Committee. Then it has to go to the board structure. Our problem then, after it was approved, was reconciling the fact that some of the schools which had been previously listed under title I and were eliminated. After a series of discussions with the board in an open meeting on the subject, the deleted schools were added. So we have had title I operating. It is now operating and the delay has been moving from the previous fiscal year's title I programs in line with fiscal year 1972 title I programs.

But we have had title I. It has not been operating to the fullest extent of the funds available. But since there is a carryover in title I, we can apply these funds in terms of a concentrated program in the next fiscal year.

Our decision, basically, was to follow the guidelines in terms of community involvement and redevelop the program so we would not have audit exceptions and we would get a far better concentration of programs. We faced some serious questions on whether or not we were violating certain guidelines of title I.

Senator INOUYE. Are title I funds for fiscal year 1972 being received?

Dr. SCOTT. The grant award for title I for fiscal year 1972 is $8,337,278. The Office of Education has transmitted to us $4,075,000 we have requested and are presently awaiting for an additional amount of $2 million.

TITLE I REFUND

Senator INOUYE. I understand a refund of $1,560,150 for title I exceptions during 1966–67 is due to be paid by the District school system. How do you plan to accomplish this?

Dr. SCOTT. A final determination of the amount of the title I audit exception has not been finalized. In a meeting on April 11, the District of Columbia School Superintendent, represented by the District of Columbia Corporation Counsel, presented additional justification supported by legal citations for the expenditures of title I funds questioned by the U.S. Office of Education in its audit findings. These justifications are now under consideration by the U.S. Office of Education.

Even if part or all of the audit exception is finally upheld, the U.S. Office of Education is proposing that—

1. The $1.5 million be paid back over a period of 3 years.
2. Such payments be in the amount of $500,000 per year or whatever the unpaid balance is short of this amount.
3. Each year a certain sum will be extracted from the title I allocation to the District of Columbia public schools by the Office of Education until the $1.5 million is repaid.
4. The school system redirect money from its regular operating or impact aid budgets to title I eligible schools to replace that amount of title I funds withheld by the Office of Education.

The plans cited above for resolution of this audit exception does take away $1.5 million from the school system over a period of 3 years, but it does not require the school system to take from funds on hand to return the $1.5 million. Federal funds cannot be used to pay off the $1.5 million. The Office of Education in effect is accepting the amount of funds redirected to title I schools by the Board of Education as indirect exchange for those dollars withheld from title I allotment to the school system.

Senator INOUYE. Are all expenditures for 1968–69, 1970, 1971 allowable under Federal regulations for title I?

Dr. SCOTT. Although no audits have been conducted in these years we believe the title I program in the District of Columbia is meeting the requirements established by law and the Office of Education.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER TITLE I PROGRAMS

Senator INOUYE. Since we are on title I, may I ask if the services provided to children in title I schools are presently comparable to those provided in non-title I schools?

Dr. SCOTT. Through the equalization, in terms of Judge Wright's decree, we probably are more equalized than any school system in America. It has been a painstaking, complex task to establish. I think we have more comparability in terms of equalization.

For example, the Anacostia area received about 60 additional teachers, in terms of teacher service through the application of an equalization formula. This would not have occurred without the base line data regarding the teacher service and distributed our teachers in the elementary schools on the basis of the teachers' salary within a mean of $521, which we are supposed to stay within 5 percent plus or minus of that mean.

So, therefore, we have equalized far better than any other school system in the country.

PRICE WATERHOUSE STUDY

Senator INOUYE. We have been mentioning Price Waterhouse quite a bit in this hearing. Can you advise this committee as to the initial cost of the contract with Price Waterhouse?

Mr. BROWN. The initial contract was for $87,000. This was paid for fully by the Ford Foundation.

The second contract is for $60,000, extending over a 6-month period.

Senator INOUYE. Who is paying for this?

Mr. BROWN. The school district.

Senator INOUYE. What is the estimated cost of implementing the study's recommendations? Do you have any estimates available?

Mr. BROWN. We have the 14 positions—I do not have the figure right in front of me. I will get them in a minute.

Senator INOUYE. If you like, you can submit that at a later time.

ESTIMATED COST OF IMPLEMENTING STUDY

Mr. BROWN. We would like to do that, thank you.

(The information follows:)

IMPLEMENTATION—PRICE WATERHOUSE

The cost to implement Price Waterhouse recommendations, as approved by the Board of Education, is as follows:

	Fiscal year 1972 amount
1. Services of Price Waterhouse	$60,000
2. Fourteen Positions:	
a. Finance Department:	
Three senior accountants	20,500
One accountant	4,200
Four clerical positions	9,600
b. Automated Information Systems:	
Four clerical support	9,600
c. Business management:	
One deputy superintendent	7,800
Total	111,790

Senator INOUYE. I have several questions related to the Price Waterhouse recommendations which I would like to submit for the record. They are all rather technical. I would just like to ask only one more at this time.

What is your timetable for implementing the Price Waterhouse recommendations, if you have any timetable?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, the timetable is we have not even begun the process of implementation. The difference, I think, the implementation is taking place now. Now, the maximization of implementation will take place as soon as we have the system established.

So Price Waterhouse is actively working with our staff personnel in developing such. So the implementation is taking place.

We are right now dealing with the head count, so we can feed into the computer accurate information. As soon as the head count can be reconciled, we will be able to feed it into the computer.

Our problem would depend on how rapidly we can secure the 14 additional personnel in terms of getting people who can carry out the responsibility.

Senator INOUYE. Will you provide the committee with a monthly progress report?

Dr. SCOTT. Price Waterhouse has the responsibility to submit that to the board and we will make a copy available to the chairman.

Senator INOUYE. I would appreciate that.

Speaking of consultant-type contracts, how much is included in the fiscal year 1973 budget request for studies, consultant fees, et cetera?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, as a superintendent, I have no funds available to me as such for consultant services, in the regular operating budget. There is a line item in the budget called contractual services, which has a very unique relationship to the school system with the District government where we sort of buy figures. I think that figure is somewhere around $5 million, or so.

But my problem as superintendent, I have no—I do not like the word "loose" money, but very little flexible money to do anything, because it is all allocated for specific purposes.

Senator INOUYE. You funded $60,000 for the Price Waterhouse?

Dr. SCOTT. Funded out of impact aid. We eliminated something projected to be used in impact aid. The board said I had to cut administration in order to pay for the Price Waterhouse study, and that is what I did.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

Senator INOUYE. What management improvements are planned or are in progress that the Price Warehouse people are involved in?

Mr. BROWN. We would like to provide a tabulation for the record.

(The information follows:)

The following management projects related to the business functions are planned, being implemented or have been recently completed, as indicated, where Price Waterhouse and Company's technical assistance is involved, this fact is also indicated.

NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, earlier this year you were unable to tell us how many people were actually on the school system payroll. Can you tell us exactly how many people we have on the payroll?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes. I think we—when you say "exactly," yes. Mr. Brown has assured me within a human error thing, it is somewhere around 98 percent, we are able to say now better where people are located. Our problem—we know where people are, their salary level.

We are now in the process, for instance in my office, we took this head count. It came to the superintendent's office as five over. I looked and found I had three teachers working that I did not know existed. Somehow the accounting mechanism had three teachers assigned to my office.

These are the kinds of things we are taking care of now. We know where the people are, we know how many are above and below the appropriated levels.

If a position is considered critical, but there is no budget allotment for it in any of our budget, we have to make a choice. Do we keep this position established in the budget and remove another position? That is the thing we are going to deal with.

In other words, the board has said to me, before we move to reduce the so-called unauthorized positions, we have to make a priority determination as to whether some have far more greater priority than some in the budget, so we can make a substitution.

That is where we basically stand now. I have it here on page 3–B of the report we submitted. You can see in elementary education, we have 3,393 positions and filled we have 3,292. Our vacancy there is 101.

We move down to secondary education, 2,243 authorized. We have 2,354. So the total authorized positions of 10,434, we must subtract 154 from that. We have 9,889 that are filled. So we have a vacancy of 535 positions.

We now know where people are, what they are making. That was brought about by transferring to some degree the pupil-personnel services off the regular budget into the impact aid budget.

Senator INOUYE. You have presently 9,899 people on your payroll?

Mr. BROWN. As of March 15.

Senator INOUYE. As of March 15.

Dr. SCOTT. Out of the regular budget; right.

Project/Status	Technical Assistance by PW and Co.
1. Retain a Deputy Superintendent to coordinate management service functions:	X
A temporary Deputy has been retained and procedures developed to find a permanent candidate. Project now awaits final approval of the Board and District.	
2. Develop and implement an interim and subsequently an automated position control system:	X
An interim position control system has been implemented. Reports from payroll tapes are being generated every two weeks. Reports show positions filled to be well under positions authorized and funded. The automated system has been designed and programmed by the D. C. Schools' ADP unit. Target date for operation is July 1, 1972.	
3. Further improve and install reconciliation process:	X
At present the D. C. accounting records and the schools' accounting records have not been reconciled. Price Waterhouse established a manual reconciliation process last year for two months in order to identify problems as a basis for establishing an automated system. The automated system is now being programmed. Target for completion of the reconciliation for FY 1972 is one month after D. C. closes the books.	
4. Modify procedures for processing personnel transactions:	X
Procedures have been implemented.	
5. Revise accounting codes and structure:	X
Project is scheduled to begin on April 18th. An interim listing with corrected code should be prepared two weeks from that date; an interim coding procedures mannual is targeted for completion on July 1, 1972. The complete manual and updating system is targeted for completion on November 1, 1972.	
6. Source document controls:	X
Project plan is completed. Flow charts are being developed and will be reviewed. Simplified batch controls have been implemented. Full implementation is targeted for September 1972.	

7. Financial Reporting:

Reports design and the necessary procedures are targeted for completion in August 1972. This project includes review and revision of current formats and the development of additional reports. Full implementation is targeted for January 1973.

8. Procurement:

Projects in progress or recently completed include (1) the utilization of annual requirements contracts that facilitate more rapid procurement of supplies and materials, (2) the development and implementation of new procedures that have substantially reduced the time required for textbook deliveries, and (3) the revision of the requisitioning calendar to insure the timely acquisition of seasonal supplies.

The current efforts to improve service have been hampered by the freeze on the filling of positions and the reduction of funds for supplies.

9. Inventory control and maintenance:

Projects in progress or recently completed include (1) the identifying and disposal of excess warehouse stock, (2) monitoring and evaluating maintenance performed by contractual repair, (3) implementing fully a supply "store" for school principals so that they can receive basic supplies out of open stock, (4) speeding up recovery from the Police Department of equipment stolen from ten schools, (5) improving on-the-job personnel training.

10. Automated data processing projects

Projects in progress or recently completed include (1) mechanized computer utilization reports by customer and project have been (three reports) or are being (two reports) designed, (2) need for service has been designed and implemented, (3) space plans being developed to allow for vaults and/or locked storage for restricted reports and back up computer files. In the interim, a procedure for off site storage is being registered with the D. C. Computer Center.

In addition, preliminary standards for personnel assigned to work on restricted kinds of data have been completed. Entrances to ADP are locked from 4:30 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. to restrict unauthorized entry. Smoke and heat detectors have been installed within the computer shop and tape library.

Univac Corporation has loaned two programmers without charge to program projects related to (1) reconciliation of accounts and (2) other essential projects.

11. Cost reduction projects:

At present, the school system is reviewing alternatives for reducing school expenditures. While a formal project has not been initiated, major reduction opportunities in relation to administration and other functions are under active consideration.

For example, telephone services are being analyzed with the purpose of making significant reductions in cost. Also, a space study has been initiated and report developed to make better use of space and equipment and to reduce future needs.

12. Recasting the budget:

The current budget does not give detailed information by educational program (i.e. English). This project of recasting the budget in far greater detail is about 50% complete. Target for completion is May 1, 1972.

13. Modifying procedures and forms for reporting teacher absence:

This project has been planned but has not been completed at this time.

14. Reorganization:

A reorganization of the business functions is being planned. Some implementation in the finance area is being implemented.

15. Improving the fund management system:

At present the initiative for improving the accounting system is with the City. The school district has made its point of view known. The school district will cooperate fully with the City in effecting improvements in accordance with GAO standards.

16. Other projects:

Other projects detailed in volume four of the Price Waterhouse Report, January, 1972, have been reviewed. No significant progress has been made at this time because of current load on personnel. Volume I (the budget) is in the process of being implemented. Full implementation will require one year.

FUNDING FOR POSITIONS THAT ARE VACANT

Senator INOUYE. Are these 535 positions referred to on the chart funded positions?

Mr. BROWN. As we indicated earlier, starting with the figure of 10,434, we then are required to subtract the 154 positions. That reduction of positions has been recommended but the Board of Education has not taken action to reduce that number. The number filled on the general fund, 9,899. The vacancy figure, 535, also has to be adjusted downward by the same 154, leaving 381.

Now, I would rather refer to my earlier presentation in terms of the number of funded positions.

Senator INOUYE. I am asking again for my own edification; is that so-called net vacant figure of 535 under general funds in fact only 381 funded positions?

Mr. BROWN. You have to make two subtractions from 535. One subtraction is the number of 154 and the second subtraction is the 221 vacancy adjustment.

Senator INOUYE. Why wasn't that information placed on page 3–B of the statement? If I had not asked the question, I would not have known.

Mr. BROWN. We probably should have made the subtraction. The reason it is not on the page as of this moment, the 154 has not been approved by the Board of Education. They have been submitted, however.

Senator INOUYE. Are those 381 positions net vacant funded positions?

Mr. BROWN. I have to take the 221 out, because we have a vacancy adjustment of 221 throughout the year——

Senator INOUYE. What have you already taken out of the 535?

Mr. BROWN. I took out the 154. And on top of the 154, we have to take the 221.

Senator INOUYE. What is remaining?

Mr. BROWN. 160.

Senator INOUYE. Are those funded?

Mr. BROWN. The 160 are funded and vacant. Senator, we are in effect using that money to balance our budget. That is one of the means by which we balance the budget.

Chairman ELLENDER. Mr. Chairman——

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

STATUS OF PERSONNEL

Chairman ELLENDER. I wonder if it would be possible—the witness said there were 9,899—to classify those. How many are teachers and how many doing administrative work? I wonder if that could be supplied for the record? I do not think it would be very hard to do that. If it is, there is something wrong with the system.

(The information follows:)

PERSONNEL BY CATEGORY

Q. What is the breakdown of personnel by category?

		Percent
A. Teachers	6,899	65.4
Custodian/transportation	1,664	15.8
Specialists	602	5.7
Clerical	587	5.6
Administrators	433	4.1
Supervisors	126	1.0
Paraprofessionals	169	1.6
Technicians	72	.8
Phase I reduction	(154)	
Phase II reduction	(59)	
Total	10,339	

Part-time cafeteria workers not included above total 826.

PUBLIC INFORMATION FUNCTIONS

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, I am certain you are familiar with the committee's action regarding public information functions. By congressional suggestion, they abolished, I believe 14 public information officers throughout the District. However, this did not apply to the public school system, because they are presently funded by impact aid; are they not?

Dr. SCOTT. Right.

Senator INOUYE. If your financial situation is as desperate as you describe—and I do not question that at all—why do you propose to continue these public information positions and circumvent the committee's efforts by using impact aid funds to do so?

Dr. SCOTT. I do not know if the latter part of the statement is any accurate statement of my intent. I am not trying to circumvent anything.

Senator INOUYE. If I may repeat, the committee felt that the public information functions of this city should be centralized, instead of fragmented, as we have it today. The city went along with the congressional recommendation and abolished 14 positions throughout the city and centralized all public information functions in city hall.

Now, the city could not touch your public information officers because five of your officers were funded from impact aid funds.

Now, my question is: If your financial situation is so desperate and you need money, why did you proceed to fund these five people under impact funds? Why can't you use the funds for other activities that are sorely needed?

Dr. SCOTT. I think, Mr. Chairman, two things are crucial here. One of the criticisms is the school system has been unable to give information out. One of the things I tried to establish and I think we are moving in that direction, is the public information office that is capable of getting information out about the school system.

I think the other concern is we have a Board of Education-Superintendent relationship for the managemnet of the District of Columbia school system affairs. I would rather feel this would be a constraint placed upon the school system, to be restricted by placing the distribution of information about day-to-day programs into another agency's responsibility and taking that away from the Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Education would be totally

inconsistent with operational logic. What we are talking about is responding to questions. I respond to 800 letters——

Senator INOUYE. And the public information officers respond to that?

RESPONSIBILITY OF PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICERS

Dr. SCOTT. They have responsibility to get information out to the various groups, to work with our internal communications to our own staff, which I do not think you can have an outside agency to handle that kind of responsibility. Somewhere along the line it has to be recognized, the school system, while a part of the District government in terms of the various agencies, has a very distinct, unique function and there has to be some separation, although interrelationship of activities.

Frankly, I would be hard pressed as Superintendent if you hold me accountable to the conduct of school affairs and I have to run over to some other District agency and say, here is my public information and we want it distributed.

And the Board says, "We want to push this meeting to carry out this responsibility to keep citizens informed."

It is the same problem with the cars, the repairs on the buildings, the same problem whenever we are closely tied into the District government for the basic function, those functions do not come within my authority and are not generally as effective as if we could control the functions.

I think since the board has stated quite clearly we are accountable to the community, to take away from the school system through its operation of the public information—if one reviews our public information document, you certainly cannot say what we are out here trying to do, make Hugh Scott or Marion Barry look good. We are trying to tell the truth about the school system and we are just as concerned about receiving information.

I worked hard and took a long time to pick someone to head up that function, and Mr. Pyatt handles that responsibility.

The community line is another responsibility they are going to assume, answering phone calls, dealing with the press. I have enough problems with the news media now, without having the District government do it for me.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 - 12TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

April 11, 1972

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman, Subcommittee on District
of Columbia Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Inouye:

Subject: Public Information Office
of the District of Columbia Public Schools

In response to your inquiry as to the intent of this school system with regard to the Public Information Office and the intent of the Congress to unite all public information offices into combined units for the District of Columbia Government, the following responses are provided.

The personnel assigned to the Public Information Office of the D. C. Public Schools have never been attached to the regular appropriation. Since the inception of the Office of Public Information, such personnel have been funded out of Impact Aid. There are presently five positions assigned to that office.

It is inconsistent with the responsibilities of the Board of Education and the unique duties and responsibilities of the Superintendent of Schools for the Public Information Office for this school system to be attached organizationally to a District Government agency other than the public school system. The requirement for public information is far too great and unique to the conduct of school affairs to be assigned directly to any other agency other than the school system.

The Public Information Office has since its existence increased this school system's capacity to keep the public informed and to receive from the public its concerns regarding the conduct of school affairs.

The Board of Education and I, both, look to the Public Information Office as an integral and essential component of our joint responsibility to keep the community informed.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh J. Scott

Hugh J. Scott
Superintendent of Schools

STATUS OF MR. DELROY CORNICK

Senator INOUYE. Very well. If I may get to another problem, last February you were reported to have stated that you fired Mr. Delroy Cornick, the former associate superintendent for business management, and that you had promised "a lot more changes like this." What is Mr. Cornick's present status, and what further action of this type have you taken?

(The article follows:)

THE WASHINGTON POST, February 15, 1972

School Chief Fires Critic On Spending

By Lawrence Feinberg
Washington Post Staff Writer

District of Columbia School Superintendent Hugh J. Scott yesterday fired the budget official who warned publicly six weeks ago that the school system was spending its way toward a multimillion dollar deficit this year.

In a notice to top school administrators, Scott announced that Delroy Cornick had been "relieved of his responsibilities" as associate superintendent for budget and executive management.

Rudolph Pyott, the school system's public information director, said Cornick had been assigned "temporarily" to the superintendent's office, but had not yet reported there.

Pyott said the superintendent had not been able to talk with Cornick since he made the decision to fire him last Tuesday.

"Nobody knows his (Cornick's) whereabouts," Pyott said, "or his motives for not being here."

Late yesterday afternoon, Cornick's wife, reached by telephone, said her husband was not at home then but would be in later.

Pyott said Scott decided to fire Cornick because "he wasn't getting the results from the (budget) office that he expected."

He said the superintendent had been "disappointed (with Cornick) for quite some time," and added that the move was "in no way a reprisal for any statements that Cornick may have made to the press; it deals strictly with his performance in the job."

On Dec. 27, Cornick said in an interview that at its current rate of spending the school system was headed toward a deficit of about $3 million by the end of the fiscal year, June 30. He said "drastic" cutbacks would have to be made, possibly including the laying off of about 250 employees.

Scott could not be reached for comment then, but soon afterward ordered a halt to all new purchases, hiring and overtime.

On Jan. 13, Scott summoned reporters and told them he did not know how large "the scope" of the deficit would be, because he said, "we don't have the system or the people to provide it."

He asked Mayor Washington to send accountants to check on the overspending. They reported on Jan. 22 that it amounted to $3 million, the same figure Cornick had used.

Cornick later raised his estimate of the deficit to $5.5 million, which he said would be necessary to provide for all new programs voted by Congress.

Scott changed his estimate to $3.7 million, and proposed cuts and bookkeeping switches equal to that amount. However, the superintendent said later that some of his information was incorrect, and the school board has not yet acted on his proposal.

Cornick was named budget officer in 1969 by former superintendent William Manning. He was promoted to associate superintendent by Scott last year, and given authority in October over payroll and accounting, as well as the budget.

It was then, Cornick said in December, that he learned that spending was not under control, and that Scott had not given orders to make sure that reductions promised in the budget were carried out.

Yesterday, Scott announced that he was appointing Edward Winner, aide in the superintendent's office, as acting budget director.

Pyott said that "for the present" Cornick is still being paid at the salary rate for associate superintendent—$29,000 a year. He said Cornick does not have tenure in that post, and could be dropped to a lower salary, although he said Cornick does have tenure in the school system.

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, dealing first with the alleged quote, I think newspapers mean well, but that is not a very accurate statement.

The superintendent has not fired Mr. Cornick, and the disposition of the associate superintendent for Budget and Executive Management is a matter now continuing between the Board of Education and myself through personnel hearing. I do not particularly think it is right for me to go into that matter any deeper.

I have not fired anyone. I did make an administrative decision to change leadership in that office, and I think that is an accurate statement.

Senator INOUYE. Could you tell us where he is now?

Dr. SCOTT. He is assigned to the office of the deputy superintendent for business management.

Senator INOUYE. We have here a grade identification of TSA–02, associate superintendent, $29,000. Is that Mr. Cornick?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Is that his present position?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Well, what is the name of the individual filling the position "TSA–02, Associate Superintendent, amount $29,000"?

Dr. SCOTT. I think you could say that is true. He is on special assignment to the deputy superintendent's office.

Senator INOUYE. But yet in the same article, unless it was wrongfully reported, it is indicated that Mr. Cornick was demoted to GS–15.

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I think, without going into this any deeper in terms of a personnel matter, I can send to the committee exactly what I sent to Mr. Cornick and any future letters relating to that I think would bring it up to date. The disposition was distorted, unintentionally, I assume, by the press. Mr. Cornick is receiving the salary of an associate superintendent, which is $29,000.

Senator INOUYE. So there has been no demotion in this individual's pay?

Dr. SCOTT. Right.

Senator INOUYE. I just wanted to get the newspaper article cleared, that is all.

Dr. SCOTT. I hope they will print it.

OUTDATED CODING SYSTEM

Senator INOUYE. We have been advised, Dr. Scott, that incorrect and out-of-date financial codes are an important factor in the misassignment of salary changes to various allotments. What is the average time required to process a personnel action?

Dr. SCOTT. That is a matter I have to call on the assistant superintendent for personnel for, Mr. Campbell, in giving specifics.

QUESTIONS ON SPECIFICS

Senator INOUYE. We will supply a few other technical questions of the same type, along with this inquiry.

Dr. SCOTT. OK.

(The information follows:)

Average time for processing personnel actions is three days. After substantive decision has been made on an individual.

The actual length of time required for effecting a total personnel action varies

with the originating office and the type of action (initial employment-promotion, transfer, salary change, termination, etc.). Requests for actions received in the Personnel Department with all required prior approvals are processed and forwarded to the Public School Payroll Office for transmittal to the D.C. Finance and Revenue Office, D.C. Government. The required preparation typing and checking, and assembly of supporting documents takes a minimum of one day and a maximum of three days.

Actions prepared in other offices require a minimum of two days and a maximum of six days from the decision to employ to the transmittal of the completed action to D.C. Finance and Revenue Office.

Once actions reach the D.C. Finance and Revenue Office, the schools have no further control over final processing and the master payroll tape is maintained in that office.

TENURE GROUP PERCENTAGES

Senator INOUYE. What is the percentage of teachers in each tenure group—permanent, probationary, and temporary?

For fiscal 1971 we were advised the percentage for permanent was 58 percent; probationary, 23 percent; and temporary, 14 percent. We would like to know what the percentages are for fiscal 1972 and what is projected for fiscal 1973.

Dr. SCOTT. December 21, 1971, we had 4,919 permanent teachers. That is 66.3 percent of the staff. Probationary teachers, 1,779. That was 24 percent. Temporary teachers, 723. That is 9.7 percent. So temporary teachers would constitute 9.7. The majority of our teachers are permanent teachers. We have about 1,779 who are probationary.

(A detailed breakdown follows:)

Public Schools of the District of Columbia

TENURE STATUS OF TEACHERS IN SERVICE[a/]

1960-1961 to 1971-1972

Date	PERMANENT TEACHERS Number	PERMANENT TEACHERS Percent	PROBATIONARY TEACHERS Number	PROBATIONARY TEACHERS Percent	TEMPORARY TEACHERS Number	TEMPORARY TEACHERS Percent	TOTAL -- TEACHERS IN SERVICE Number	TOTAL -- TEACHERS IN SERVICE Percent
10-19-61	2,732	57.4	499	10.5	1,531	32.1	4,762	100.0
10-18-62	2,767	55.6	549	11.1	1,658	33.3	4,974	100.0
03-05-64	2,822	52.6	552	10.3	1,995	37.1	5,369	100.0
10-22-64	2,970	52.7	410	7.3	2,258	40.0	5,638	100.0
10-21-65	2,980	49.0	476	7.8	2,636	43.2	6,100	100.0
11-01-66[b/]	2,867	45.2	1,313	20.7	2,165	34.1	6,345	100.0
10-19-67	2,756	38.8	2,428	34.1	1,929	27.1	7,113	100.0
10-17-68	2,829	36.5	2,845	36.7	2,075	26.8	7,749	100.0
10-16-69	3,872	49.7	2,177	28.0	1,733	22.3	7,782	100.0
10-22-70	4,560	58.3	2,196	28.1	1,063	13.6	7,819	100.0
10-21-71*	4,919	66.3	1,779	24.0	723	9.7	7,421	100.0

Notes on page 2.

a/Includes classroom teachers, counselors, librarians, school psychologists, pupil personnel workers, school social workers, psychometrists, speech correctionists, reading clinicians, community coordinator, and acting assistant principals.

b/A significant shift has occurred in the composition of our teaching group in the past two years. This is accounted for by virture of two major factors.

1. The decrease in the percentage of permanent teachers from 52.7% in October 1964 to 45.2% on November 1, 1966 can be explained by the increase in the overall number of teaching positions and not because of a large loss of permanent status personnel. There was a small decrease in the number of permanent teachers during the period (from 2,970 to 2,867) mostly due to appointments of permanent teachers to administrative and supervisory positions. The newly established positions added to the staffing pattern during the past two years have been filled by temporary or probationary teachers.

2. The increase in the number of probationary teachers from 410 (or 7.3%) in October 1964 to 1313 (or 20.7%) on November 1, 1966 is largely explained by the new optional procedures for entering probationary status. The Board of Education policy adopted May 23, 1966, permits a teacher who meets the general and college degree requirements to enter the probationary status with a contract to meet any remaining college courses and written test requirements during the two years probationary period. Over 1,000 temporary teachers have signed contracts with the Chief Examiner and have been made probationary.

   NOTE: The number of permanent, probationary and temporary teachers listed in this study for November 1966 will show considerable change during the year because of the new policy adopted by the Board of Education on May 23, 1966.

*Statistics for 10-21-71 are subject to adjustment.

Senator INOUYE. As the number of students decline in the coming years, according to projected studies showing that the school population will decline, I presume it will become necessary to reduce the number of teachers. It is not necessarily so, but provided you maintain the same pupil-teacher ratio, you would reduce the number of teachers; would you not?

Dr. SCOTT. That is only if you do not redirect the resource to some other needs. We would be very reluctant to want to give up teacher service. If we could redirect it and use it in more appropriate ways, based on the reduction.

Senator INOUYE. Let us assume that the fiscal condition was such it was necessary to reduce the number of teachers. Where will the cuts be made, in permanent, probationary, or temporary ranks?

Dr. SCOTT. Personnel can help me out on this, but I believe they would be made in temporary teachers first.

Senator INOUYE. And then probationary?

Dr. SCOTT. Right.

Senator INOUYE. In other words, we would be losing a disproportionately large number of the young teachers?

Dr. SCOTT. That is right.

Senator INOUYE. And my question was, would this be desirable. I am trying to help you.

Dr. SCOTT. I know. They have a contract—it depends upon the classification of the teacher, as well. We would be reducing by subject matter in some cases. It isn't always the best way, but it is the manner in which we generally establish. It is the traditional practice, I guess, in most agencies.

POLICY ON FIRING YOUNGER TEACHERS

Senator INOUYE. From the standpoint of the individual child's education, which is the commitment of the Board and the Superintendent, as you stated, would it be desirable to be firing the younger teachers?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, the most desirable, if we had to remove, is to have greater degree of flexibility in dealing with teachers in terms of performance, rather than tenure, and that may not have any relationship to age.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Chairman, I think that it would be appropriate to give the Board's attitude on this. We have not taken a vote, but I know the majority of the members of the Board of Education are not satisfied with the present personnel policies of removing temporary teachers first, probationary teachers second, and then permanent teachers.

I agree with you, we have to relook at the system and figure out how we judge teachers, based on their performance and not their age and not their educational achievements, but on what they have actually done in the classroom. This is one area that we are interested in looking at.

We have not gotten to that yet because of the budgetary thing. But I think the philosophy of this Board would be "Let's change it around legally, if we can, and look at what regulations and what laws have to be done to do that."

We have a process where the younger teachers, temporary and probationary teachers are automatically removed from certain positions. That is why we propose a reevaluation system, so every teacher, whether temporary, probationary, or permanent, can be evaluated by

what you see they can do and remove those doing the least amount of work, and keep those working, regardless of how long they have been in the system.

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP

Senator INOUYE. Do principals presently have sufficient authority to function as instructional and administrative leaders?

Dr. SCOTT. Principals do have sufficient authority to function as instructional and administrative leaders. The rules of the Board of Education covering this area read as follows:

1. The principal, under the direction of his immediate administrative supervisor, shall be the responsible administrative head of his school and as such shall have authority over pupils and all school employees in his building or buildings.

2. He shall see that the rules, regulations, and orders of the Board of Education, the directions of administrative and supervisory officers, and the provisions of the established courses of study are observed.

3. He may establish and enforce such regulations as are reasonable and necessary for the successful operation of his school, provided, such regulations are not contrary to the pronounced policies of the assistant superintendent concerned or the Superintendent of schools or the rules, regulations, and orders of the Board of Education.

4. The principal in charge of a day school shall conduct a minimum of 12 fire drills in his building or buildings each school year. At least six of these drills shall be conducted during the period from the opening of school in September until the 15th day of December and one in each calendar month from January to June, inclusive.

5. The principal in charge of an evening school or summer school shall conduct a minimum of one fire drill in each calendar month during the period such schools are in session.

6. He shall supervise the work of teachers in his school.

7. He shall keep such personnel records and shall submit such personnel reports for all teachers under his supervision as may be required by the Superintendent of Schools.

8. He shall not permit solicitation for subscriptions for books, magazines, or periodicals, or the sale of any article on school premises. However, authorized representatives of firms furnishing regular school supplies may visit the office of school officials.

9. He shall not permit any subscriptions or contributions by pupils except when authorized by the Board of Education or when authorized by the principal for the support of their own school periodicals or for their athletic association.

10. He shall not permit pupils of the school as organized bodies to engage in any concert, athletic contest, or public entertainment outside the schools without permission of the Superintendent of Schools.

11. No messages, telephone or otherwise, shall be delivered to pupils except as directed by the principal.

12. He shall be responsible for seeing that his building or buildings are open for the admission of pupils 30 minutes before the beginning of the official school day and are kept open for at least 30 minutes after the authorized closing time.

13. He shall exercise careful supervision over all members of the custodial staff and shall be responsible for the building, grounds, and school property, including the sanitary conditions thereof.

14. He shall, at the beginning of the school year, report, in writing, to his immediate superior, the residence of each employee under his supervision, for transmittal through proper channels, to the executive secretary of the Board of Education. Any change of residence shall be promptly reported in similar manner.

15. The principal, under the direction of his superior officers, is responsible for development of the school under his supervision in accordance with policies approved by the Board of Education.

STATUS OF DRIVERS WHOSE POSITIONS WERE ABOLISHED

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, I refer to a small item. The Congress abolished six driver positions and transferred seven others to the Department of Highways and Traffic. Can you tell us the status of the individuals who held these positions? Have they been laid off?

Dr. SCOTT. The individuals in question have departed, in terms of positions; right. The six positions have been eliminated from the District of Columbia public school system. I lost a very trusted companion. I want that in the record.

Senator INOUYE. He is still in the office, is he not?

Dr. SCOTT. No; he is not.

Senator INOUYE. Where is he now?

Dr. SCOTT. The gentleman serves in the Security Office, not in my office.

Senator INOUYE. The other five are still with the department, are they not?

Dr. SCOTT. I am not certain. Their positions have been abolished. Whether they were absorbed in other vacancies and filled those positions, I do not know. They are not drivers. One is deceased.

Senator INOUYE. Are the others still on the payroll?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes. We had vacancies, and since an employee has been with us for a while, you do not send him to a foreign agency, you might say.

ADJUSTMENTS FOR VACANT POSITIONS

Senator INOUYE. Have you always taken into account the vacancy adjustment in determining budget request?

Dr. SCOTT. In the last testimony before the Congress, in terms of the fiscal 1972 budget, the vacancy adjustment, a new formula was developed, built into each of the sections, rather than the totality of it. In terms that each had to operate on a less amount of money, I think it was the range between our budget office and the District government which evidently was acceptable to the Congress.

Mr. BROWN. It is my understanding that the school Budget Office had the option of putting the 221 positions or 2 percent in any area that they wanted to. That is my understanding. It is also my understanding that previously, this vacancy allowance was not implemented prior to this year.

Senator INOUYE. This is the first time?

Mr. BROWN. That is my understanding.

We do not have agreement with the city. Our position is that in the classroom area this results in a net cut in the number of positions we have. It is the position of the city—Frank Cush can talk to this—that this is a reasonable approach, since every other agency has to take some kind of a turnover reduction.

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I think Mr. Brown also indicated before, because of the nature of the school operation, if one applied this to teacher service, we would have to operate with a 2-percent vacancy at all times in our classrooms. We cannot do that, so therefore the 2 percent is applied to a much smaller—in fact, 89 percent of our staff happens to be assigned to a local school unit.

The Board's policy is we fill vacancies, we do not allow vacancies to go for extended periods. We apply the 2 percent and say the 11 percent or 10.8 percent would have to absorb the 2-percent cut, which makes a disproportionate impact on the rest of the system.

So the vacancy allowance of 2 percent is saying to the school system, Don't fill your classroom vacancy or put a disproportionate burden on the units outside of the classroom which only accounts for about 11 percent of total staff.

Senator INOUYE. The pupil-teacher ratio is 28 to 1, isn't it?

Dr. SCOTT. Right, yes.

ABSENTEE RATE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Senator INOUYE. What is the rate of absenteeism in high schools, for example?

Dr. SCOTT. We have been conducting a day-to-day survey on it. In the secondary schools, it is running about 20 percent. In our elementary schools, it is about 6 percent.

Senator INOUYE. It is not as high as 50 percent in the secondary?

Dr. SCOTT. No.

Senator INOUYE. Do you take this into consideration in determining pupil-teacher ratio?

Dr. SCOTT. No, it is not an appropriate factor, because it is so flexible in terms of classes. It would be very difficult for me to tell the teacher "I am going to have to push your class up to 20 percent more, and when the entire class shows up, that is the way it goes."

Senator INOUYE. Hasn't the absenteeism rate been rather constant over the last 2 years?

Dr. SCOTT. It may be constant, but it is not necessarily consistent in all classes. You have to apply it on an equitable basis across the school system.

Senator INOUYE. I can understand that you do not apply the absenteeism factor to the teacher side of the ratio, but what about applying the factor to the student side of the ratio?

Dr. SCOTT. Senator, youngsters do show up. Let me give you an example for instance. You have a class of 100. That means 20 youngsters won't show up that day, they may show up not on Monday but come in on Tuesday, and another 20 may be absent on Tuesday. The teacher still has to give instruction to those who missed Monday.

So the teacher still has to face the number of kids who show up sometime to give them instruction.

Senator INOUYE. Could my suggestion be applied to the noninstructional staff?

Dr. SCOTT. If we look at our formulas, that would be reducing our capacity to perform adequately to need in that regard. We want more supervision, and yet we would have to reduce that. For instance, assistant principals, we have schools with 700 and 800 youngsters not having an assistant principal. The counsellor ratio is already far too high in our schools.

I don't know, I think we have to hang on to what we have and encourage people. I guess the approach to it, if we took the position we were going to reduce services because of the absentee rate, we would get into some bind we would never get out of in terms of how you

justify such service, predicated on the fact you hope the kids don't show up. There would not be too much enthusiasm to get kids back in the school.

MAINTENANCE OF ATTENDANCE RECORDS

Senator INOUYE. You take student attendance each and every day?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes. We maintain an attendance. We have asked for accumulations to give to the hearing, but we do maintain attendance. We are moving to establish—one of the items in the memorandum of understanding, the superintendent has a responsibility to come up with some basic recommendations on how we improve attendance in terms of our schools. This is a very complicated problem. But that is the nature of the circumstance, to get certain youngsters to go to school. The problem is not solely traced to inadequacies in instructional programs or inadequacies in environmental settings, as well as individual personalities in this regard.

So all of these have to be reconciled in terms of attendance. Some of these youngsters are beyond the legal age, as well. Legally you cannot force them back in school.

Senator INOUYE. According to a study made by the central office in February, you had 252 persons on your payroll whose positions were not authorized. I presume they are still on the payroll?

Dr. SCOTT. Right.

Senator INOUYE. And paid for by impact funds?

Dr. SCOTT. No, we reconciled 80-some positions, I think. What that means, unauthorized, is not necessarily they were not hired. They were hired. But what we have is a problem with, some of these were people financed under savings, were financed in previous budgets but were not picked up in the current budget. That has happened.

We have in some cases 30-some people who have just dropped out. We have some cases a whole department was dropped from the regular budget and put on impact aid, and we traced it and found they were never picked up on the accounting office by the impact aid budget. So what we have done is reconcile that and put them back where they belong.

Our real gutty problem, after we reconcile this, is people we find with no source we can trace them to. The Board is going to deal with this in the next few weeks and make some decisions about how we reduce our budget in order to get into compliance, having our positions predicated on authorized allotments in every budget that we have. We are moving very rapidly to that because we now have better statistical data on where people belong, what over and what under, and so forth and so on.

HIRING FREEZE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Senator INOUYE. Are you presently maintaining a hiring freeze?

Dr. SCOTT. The only people, basically, who can get hired, have to be traced to the local school situation or some Federal funding source other than impact aid that has received top priority. Yes, sir; we have reduced significantly the influx terms of new employees.

Senator INOUYE. How many have been hired during this freeze?

Dr. SCOTT. I do not know the number, specifically. But I can

say here, just looking at personnel actions as they come before the Board, we maintain a consistent policy in hiring teachers. During the period of the initial part of the freeze, which occurred back when we first identified the deficit, we did not hire anybody for about a week or so. Then we said we would fill those projected positions.

But adminstrative positions and supervisory positions, outside of something coming under ESEA grants, none of those will be filled. Only impact aid positions that were projected in terms of our projections with impact aid related to the Budget Office or other critical ones.

We have not even filled all the impact aid. Our reason: We try to save money wherever we can, in terms of compensating the deficit and part of the deficit are positions unauthorized, as well as the fact we underestimated certain categories.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, were your schools in compliance with the Skelly Wright decision when the school year began?

COMPLIANCE WITH COURT DECISION ON SPENDING EQUALIZATION

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, we submitted on October 1, to the court, a statement that the schools were in compliance. We based our efforts on compliance on estimated projections of student enrollment. We were asked to do this during the course of the summer, so there we had to project what the student enrollments were going to be.

Second, we had to make some estimates of what teachers earn. Any teacher that picked up a master's plus 15 or master's or doctorate degree, would upset the situation somewhat. So we even asked teachers, through a survey, if you think you are going to get something in terms that would make a salary differential, please let us know. We based it on the best evidence we had, used our computers, and so forth, transferred far less teachers than we would have ordinarily, but they were involuntary in most cases.

We came up with, based on our projections, an equalization formula that no school system in America has ever attempted. Now we are going to be contested by the plaintiffs on the fact the schools are not in compliance. I contend, and I think the plaintiffs somewhat agree with me, if you try to equalize solely on teachers' salaries and benefits, and within the deviation from the mean plus or minus 5 percent, that it is impossible to maintain compliance every day of the year. But based on our information that we had on teachers' salaries and student enrollment, we were in compliance.

We had 69 schools that were out of compliance. Thirty-nine of those schools within a range of 10 percent. We had one school where five students left and that placed the school out of compliance. It is just that narrow.

It is almost an impossible thing to maintain in terms of teachers' salaries and benefits alone. But we were in compliance, based on our information on October 1. We are not in compliance now in all schools. We hope to be back in compliance April 17 and probably, if two or three students leave, we will be out of compliance on April 18.

Senator INOUYE. Last year you stated that in order to provide a balanced budget you had to reduce by one-third the number of local music, art, and foreign language teachers. Were these teachers placed elsewhere in the school system?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes. If they qualified, they would have been, because we did redirect in certain cases.

Senator INOUYE. Did they qualify?

Dr. SCOTT. I think most of them were placed.

One of our problems, Senator, is that because of our accounting process, the Budget Office and the Accounting Office were separate entities at one time in the District of Columbia public school system.

So I am not certain and I cannot say with any degree of accuracy, that in all cases, what was stated in the budget was carried out by the Accounting Office, or vice versa. But no teacher, other than those on temporary status, lost employment in the District of Columbia public schools.

Mr. BROWN. I think we can suply the information for the record. My understanding is, in the case of some teachers, the board of education determined that they should be brought back on. They were scheduled to go.

(The information follows:)

Based on enrollment data from each individual school and the salaries and benefits of teachers in individual schools, as of March 2, 1972, 69 schools were not in compliance with Judge J. Skelly Wrights order of May 25, 1971.

The following indicates the extent of non-compliance:

Total number of schools out of compliance	69
No. of schools deviating from mean by from 5% to 5.99%	13
No. of schools deviating from mean by from 6% to 9.99%	29
Subtotal - schools deviating less than 10%	42
No. of schools deviating from mean by from 10% to 14.99%	12
No. of schools deviating from mean by from 15% to 19.99%	9
No. of schools deviating from mean by more than 20%	6
Subtotal - schools deviating from mean by more than 10%	27

However, the school administration has submitted to the Board its recommendations to achieve compliance by April 24, 1972. The Board of Education is expected to approve the school administration's recommendations on April 19, 1972.

In order to comply with Judge Wright's order, the school administration and Board of Education negotiated two contracts with Thompson, Lewin and Associates in the amount of $83,981. Added to this amount is $10,000 for direct purchase costs primarily for needed additional computer time. Thus, the total cost of compliance exclusive of school staff time is $93,981.

RESULTS ON ACHIEVEMENT TESTS OF D.C. PUPILS

Senater INOUYE. Results of standardized testing, which your office released in January, show that average scores for Washington children this past September were about the same as those for September 1970, and that students in Washington continue to lag behind national norms.

Both reading and mathematics for national norms were more than half a year at grade 3 and more than 2½ years at grade 9. The academic achievement project which you described in last year's hearings, was intended to change all this. If your project is meeting the need, shouldn't we see an increase in average test scores of the city's children in the critical areas of reading and mathematics?

Dr. SCOTT. Senator, when you speak of national norms and standardized achievements, a host of people in education and outside raise serious concerns about the credibility of such. I do know this, and I am informed by Dr. Millard, who is in the audience and would be more appropriate to discuss this, but in the District of Columbia school system one examines the past performance level in the last 5 or 6 years. We have arrested the decline. We have, in fact, made some gains in certain areas. The problem appears to be to establish an instructional process so that youngsters in the first grade and kindergarten won't build up cumulative deficiencies.

The greater challenge is what do we do with youngsters who have been in the system for a while, who are 2 years and 3 years behind.

Senator INOUYE. I, too, am not concerned about the national norm. I just wanted to know if this system had improved in the last year.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT PLAN

Dr. SCOTT. I think we have.

First of all, the academic achievement plan, no one in his right mind can expect to have a plan conceptualized in July fully operational in September. Without equivocation, we have a far greater control of what is going on in the elementary classroom than ever before in this system's history. You can walk in each school and find similarity in terms of content by grade, checking on diagnostic procedures, and so forth.

Senator INOUYE. I have some detailed questions about this program that I will give to answer for the record if you don't mind.

Dr. SCOTT. Not at all.

(The questions and answers follow:)

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT PROJECT

Q. When will you know what you have achieved with respect to this goal?

A. The academic achievement project was approved by the Board of Education in July 1970. Implementation of this project necessitated a systemwide mobilization, especially in our elementary and junior high schools, involving staff and curriculum development, the establishment of viable testing and grading procedures, the formation of equitable and realistic grouping and promotion policies and the design of program evaluation instruments.

The academic achievement project carries with it the inherent commitment to develop the most effective utilization of the essential elements of the educational process: grouping, grading, testing, and promotion.

How well the academic achievement project is doing is hard to know. Perhaps the most accurate assessment at this time is that it is still too early to make a

judgment. Theoretically the project began in the fall of 1970. Actually, however, most of the school year 1970–71, was spent revising the project and making it workable. This school year, then, represents the real beginning and we will not have a reliable assessment of the first year of the project until sometime after the school year ends.

Q. What did you assume about the achievement of this goal in the formulation of the fiscal year 1973 budget?

A. The continuation of the implementation of the academic achievement project was the most significant undertaking in the District of Columbia public schools during the school year 1971–72 and will continue to involve restructuring of the educational program throughout fiscal year 1973 to focus maximum resources on strengthening student skills in reading, mathematics, and communications. This will result in redirection requests to provide additional instructional support services to all elementary and junior high school students.

Q. What were the bases of your assumptions about academic achievement?

A. We are of the opinion that extensive staff development in the areas of teaching, reading, writing, and arithmetic is needed on the elementary school level. This opinion is based on observations made during teacher workshops, testing results, and general evaluations of the academic preparation of many teachers.

Q. When will the results of the fiscal year 1972 efforts be available?

A. The results of the test results for September 1971 are attached. We have arrested the trend of declining test scores, which has haunted the District of Columbia schools during the past 5 years, but we still lag far behind the national norm.

Q. Is it correct that you have canceled the spring testing program called for under the Clark Plan in order to cover part of the budget deficit?

Without the spring test results, how will you be able to evaluate this year's accomplishments in reading?

A. The POST—Testing (spring testing) was originally one of three separate test periods called for in the Clark Plan. The academic achievement project can be implemented and effectively so, by eliminating the total spring testing and resorting to a system of sampling (10%).

This sampling combined with the use of locally developed and scored criterion—referenced tests in reading in grades 4 and 6 will suffice as far as effective evaluation tools. I am attaching a summary of various post-testing options developed by the Department of Pupil Personnel Services for your information.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS SCORING THREE YEARS
RETARDATION IN READING, SEPTEMBER 1971

Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills

Grades	Number Tested	In Terms of Large City Norms		In Terms of National Norms	
		Number	%	Number	%
3	11,703	(1) 1,676	14.3	(1) 1,299	11.1
4	11,838	676	5.7	489	4.1
5	12,837	310	2.4	679	5.3
6	10,879	584	5.4	1,431	13.2
7	10,444	3,108	29.8	4,579	43.8
8	9,360	3,107	33.2	4,313	46.1
9	8,477	2,186	25.8	3,671	43.3
Total	75,538	11,647	15.4	16,461	21.8

(1) In grade 3 the minimum grade equivalent score is 1.0 which is 2.0 grades below grade placement at time of testing.

Note: (2) Total number of students tested, grades 3-9, 75,583.

(3) Senior High Schools not tested.

(4) All scores are based on large city and national median grade equivalents for respective grades.

Table 5

Median Schores in Reading and Mathematics Expressed in Grade Equivalents, National and Large City Norms. Grades 1 - 9
Fall, 1971 1/

Grade	Total Reading				Total Mathematics			
	National Group	D.C. Based on Nat'l Norms	Large City Group	D.C. Based on Large City	National Group	D.C. Based on Nat'l Norms	Large City Group	D.C. Based on Large City
2	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.6
3	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.6
4	4.0	2.9	4.0	3.5	4.0	2.8	4.0	3.1
5	5.0	3.6	5.0	4.3	5.0	3.8	5.0	4.2
6	6.0	4.4	6.0	5.2	6.0	4.7	6.0	5.4
7	7.0	4.3	7.0	5.1	7.0	4.5	7.0	5.0
8	8.0	5.2	8.0	6.1	8.0	5.1	8.0	5.8
9	9.0	6.4	9.0	7.1	9.0	6.4	9.0	6.9

1/ The California Achievement Test was administered to Grade 2, while Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills were given to students in Grades 3-9.

Source: A Summary of Reading and Mathematics Test Results, Department of Pupil Personnel Services, December, 1971.

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Table 5 presents median scores both in reading and mathematics of students in D. C. Public Schools for Grades 2-9 based on National and Large City Norms. The first graders were given the Metropolitan Reading Readiness Test which scores are expressed in "Letter Rating" rather than in grade equivalents.

At no grade level did the median score reach norm levels, Large City or National reference groups in Total Reading. In the elementary schools the grade medians fall below Large City Norms by 5 to 8 months, and below the National Norms by 9 to 14 months. In the junior high schools the deficits were consistently 1 year 9 months below the norm in terms of Large City norms and 2 years 6 months to 2 years 8 months below the National norms.

No Total Arithmetic score median of the District of Columbis Public Schools has reached the median of the norming reference groups, Large City or National reference groups. For the elementary grades the median fell below the Large City Norms by from 4 to 9 months and below the National norms by from 7 months to 1 year 3 months. At the junior high school level, medians fell below the Large City Norms by from 2 years to 2 years 2 months and below the National norms by 2 years 5 months to 2 years 9 months.

April 11, 1972

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Hugh J. Scott
Superintendent of Schools

FROM: Dr. Wilbur A. Millard
Assistant Superintendent

The attached is our summary of various post-testing options and related statements of impact on the instructional program. Costs involved are cited in each option.

I. A Six-Year Projected Schedule

The Department of Pupil Personnel Services has submitted to the Superintendent of Schools "A Projected Six-Year Testing Program" which was an outgrouth of staff participation and the consultative services of Dr. Ralph Tyler, expert in the field of measurement and evaluation.

The objectives of the six-year plan are as follows:

1. to reduce standardized testing to a 10% sample of students in all grades,
2. to increase criterion-referenced tests in reading and mathematics to cover all grades,
3. to expand criterion-referenced tests to cover additional content areas.

The complete "Projected Six-year Testing Program" Report appears at the end of this document in Appendix A.

II. Options and Impact on the Instructional Program (Academic Achievement Project)

A. Option One - Elimination of all post-testing from the Academic Achievement Project Design

Impact of elimination of all post-testing from the Academic Achievement Project Design:

1) reduces the degree of objectivity in the evaluation of the success of the Academic Achievement Project based on achievement and criterion-reference test data

2) eliminates the possibility of longitudinal and bi-annual comparisons of reading and math achievement levels

3) eliminates pre-and post-test comparisons of achievement and criterion-reference test levels

4) decreases the validity of any assessment of the degree to which children have learned that which the curriculum indicates should have been taught

5) reduces the effectiveness of the reading and math mobilization team

6) reduces the effectiveness of the evaluation of Title I, Model Schools, Anacostia and Adams-Morgan

7) reduces the amount of data forwarded to teachers which could be used for instructional guidance

8) makes bi-annual comparison of test profiles based on pupil progress impossible

9) eliminates the use of post-test scores as a basis for heterogeneous grouping the following September

10) decreases the effectiveness of test data for decisions on promotions.

B. Option Two

1) Testing of a 10% sample on the standardized achievement tests rather than the testing of all pupils, grades 1-9, and

2) use of criterion-referenced tests in reading in grades 4 and 6.

The impact on the instructional program (AAP) of the Testing Program modification cited above is as follows:

1) Sampling of achievement at 10% level:

a. eliminates achievement test data on individual pupils and school-by-school data; only system-wide data will be generated.

b. permits longitudinal and bi-annual comparisons of reading and math achievement levels at city-wide or system level only.

c. eliminates pre-and post-test comparisons of achievement levels of pupils and schools; substitutes system-wide longitudinal comparisons.

d. eliminates all achievement test data forwarded to teachers which could be used for instructional guidance.

e. makes bi-annual comparison of achievement test profiles based on pupil progress impossible.

f. eliminates the use of post-test scores as a basis for heterogeneous grouping the following September, except in grades 4 and 6.

g. eliminates the use of achievement test data for decisions on promotion, except in grades 4 and 6.

2) Criterion-Referenced Testing:

a. will permit evaluation of the success of the Academic Achievement Project in reading in grades 4 and 6, based on test data.

b. increases the validity of any assessment of the degree to which children have learned that which the curriculum indicates should have been taught.

c. provides bi-annual comparative test data in grades 4, 6 to be followed by testing in all grades 1-9, September, 1972, using criterion-referenced instruments now in development.

C. Option Three - Use of criterion-referenced tests only

Use of criterion-referenced tests to the exclusion of standardized achievement tests will have the following impact on the instructional program under the Academic Achievement Project:

1) reduces the degree of objectivity in the evaluation of the success of the Academic Achievement Project based on achievement test data

2) eliminates the possibility of longitudinal and bi-annual comparisons of reading and math achievement levels

3) eliminates pre-and post-test comparisons of achievement test levels

4) reduces the effectiveness of the reading and math mobilization team

5) reduces the effectiveness of the evaluation of Title I, Model Schools, Anacostia and Adams-Morgan

6) reduces the amount of data forwarded to teachers which could be used for instructional guidance

7) makes bi-annual comparison of test profiles based on pupil progress impossible

8) eliminates the use of post-test scores as a basis for heterogeneous grouping the following September

9) decreases theeffectiveness of test data for decisions on promotions.

10) provides the necessary test data for instructional guidance in grades 4 and 6 only.

Options, Costs, and Savings

a. Option One - Elimination of all post-testing from the Academic Achievement Project Design.

Actual Cost of Post-Testing All Students
Grades 1-9, April 1972

Grades 1-2, California Achievement Tests

Grades 3-9, Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills

Grade	Test Materials*		Contractual Scoring	Total
1	$ 6,674.70	(Booklets)	$ 16,742.11	$ 23,416.81
2	6,506.20	(Booklets)	16,297.05	22,803.25
3	5,654.40	(Booklets)	15,459.29	21,113.69
4	1,215.00	(Answer Sheets)	16,009.07	17,224.07
5	1,395.00	(Answer Sheets)	18,260.55	19,655.55
6	1,170.00	(Answer Sheets)	15,014.23	16,184.23
7	1,170.00	(Answer Sheets)	14,896.42	16,066.42
8	1,080.00	(Answer Sheets)	13,796.86	14,876.86
9	990.00	(Answer Sheets)	12,932.92	13,922.92
Grand Total	$25,855.30		$139,408.50	$165,263.80

Grades 1, 2, and 3 uses consumable booklets. For grades 4-9, booklets have been purchased and only answer sheets are needed.

Actual Cost of Post-Testing, Criterion-Referenced Tests,
April 1972, Grades 4 and 6

Prescriptive Reading Test

Grade	Test Materials	Contractual Scoring	Total
4	$4,860.00	$11,070.00	$15,930.00
5	4,080.00	9,840.00	13,920.00
Grand Total	$8,940.00	$20,910.00	$29,850.00

Savings if all post-testing is eliminated from the Academic Achievement Project Design

Grades 1-9, Standardized Achievement Testing	$ 165,263.80
Grades 4 & 6, Criterion-Referenced Testing	29,850.00
Total Savings	$195,113.80

B. Option Two - 10% Sample and Criterion - Referenced Testing - Cost and Savings

Post-Testing, Apr. '72	Cost	Cost of total testing, Grades 1 - 9 (achievement only)	Projected Savings
1. 10% Sampling, Achievement Testing, Grades 1 - 9	$16,520.94	$165,263.80	$148,717.36
2. Criterion-Reference Tests, Reading, Grades 4 and 6	$29,850.00		
3. Total cost, 10% Sampling and Criterion-Reference Testing	$46,370.94		

C. Option Three - Criterion - Referenced Testing only - Cost and Savings

Post-Testing, Apr. '72	Cost	Cost of total post-testing (achievement and Criterion-Referenced)	Projected Savings
Criterion-Reference Tests, Reading, Grades 4 and 6	$29,850.00	$195,113.80	$165,263.80

EQUIPMENT INVENTORY SYSTEM

Senator INOUYE. We were advised your Department of Automated Information Systems established a new equipment inventory information system. Is that correct?

Dr. SCOTT. I know we are working on a system. We are trying to get a system to get a better baseline data.

Senator INOUYE. What is the present status? Do you have a system?

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Cain, who is the manager of that organization, quit work this morning at about 8 o'clock because he worked all night on some information we had to have. We would like to submit an answer to that, for the record.

Senator INOUYE. How are we proceeding?

Mr. BROWN. Certainly we are proceeding. However, it is a question of priority.

Mr. BEDFORD. Senator, I think if you can recall the last testimony, we talked about we were establishing that particular inventory system. I think the question you asked was: Is there a perpetual inventory?

Our reply was we had established the system to conduct a perpetual inventory and it was the success of this inventory system that would be dependent on additional support personnel.

Now, we did not get additional support personnel. We do have the system on the computer and we have conducted inventories at the local school level by the principals. However, we do not have the team and staff people to make spot checks on the inventory.

But we do have an inventory of all serialized equipment in the school system.

Senator INOUYE. How old is your Instructional Materials Center and what purposes does it serve?

Mr. BEDFORD. That is the Instructional Materials Center, the Educational Media Center, located in the old Twining Building. Most of the film, supplies, a great deal of audiovisual equipment is maintained there and it is under the Division of Instructional Services.

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. Chairman, we have made an intensive effort to replace glass with plastic. So our per windowpane cost has been going up for some years because of the use of plastics. The plastic we are using costs about four times as much as a piece of glass costs. But the report shows that we are making good progress.

In fiscal year 1970 we had 43,000 panes broken, and it cost us $631,000 to replace them. The last fiscal year, ending 1971, we reduced the number of broken panes to 32,000—this is a reduction of some 11,000 panes—and our cost dropped from $631,000 to $476,000. This is encouraging, to say the least. We hope that our 1972 figures are not going to climb higher than the price for 1971.

USE OF PLEXIGLAS IN REPLACEMENTS

Senator INOUYE. I should think it would be less because you are replacing the glass with Plexiglas; aren't you? And that is supposed to be unbreakable.

Mr. WOODSON. There is only one form of Plexiglas that the kids can't break, or at least have not broken so far. We have tried regular Plexiglas and that was broken. Where we have large windowpanes,

we do use Plexiglas, but it is a higher grade. But our plastic, the one we use basically, is a wired-in reinforced plastic. They have not succeeded in breaking it in great quantities.

Senator INOUYE. Am I to understand the replacement is done by some District agency?

Mr. WOODSON. All of this work is done by the District government. I would like to explain that we have all sizes of window panes in the various buildings.

Senator INOUYE. The U.S. Office of Education, in its management review, suggested that over a million dollars worth of film and supplies are there and they are not adequately protected from weather or fire or theft.

Mr. BEDFORD. It is an inadequate building, sir.

Senator INOUYE. What do you propose to do about it?

Mr. BEDFORD. Well, the director of that particular center and I were discussing this yesterday and we are talking about—putting in an improvement request for the fiscal year 1974 budget, to discuss consolidating three or four activities. One is our equipment maintenance activity.

This particular director also maintains some audiovisual equipment and my department maintains some additional equipment. Our aim is to locate a new center for repair of movable equipment, audiovisual, at 2000 Adams Place. Mr. Woodson is also working on this proposal with us.

We may use an old school site that is not being used now.

REQUEST TO REPLACE BROKEN WINDOWS

Senator INOUYE. Broken glass windows have received much notoriety here. How much money is being requested to replace these windows?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, we have listed for the 1971 figure, total windowpanes 32,429 at a cost of $476,931.70. Average cost per pane, about $14.71.

Senator INOUYE. $14 a pane?

Dr. SCOTT. That is what I am reading.

Senator INOUYE. What contractor did you hire for this?

Dr. SCOTT. Contracted service. We pay out to the District government.

We have one building that is 104 years old, we have new ones, and even in the same building you will find there are slight differences, because the mill work has been repaired. So as a result, it takes a very expert glazier to cut glass to the exact size. They try to buy the glass in sizes that are nearly uniform for a large number of buildings, but as a rule each piece of glass is going to be tailormade for that particular window.

Senator INOUYE. I am not an expert on windowpanes, so I cannot say much about this. Although, just by coincidence, last week I bought a pane of glass, did my own cutting and did my own puttying and it cost me something less than $2.

Mr. WOODSON. Well, Senator, this may be true, and I used to be able to do the same thing. But I will say this: Our problems are different in some buildings. We can glaze from the inside, and in fact our new

designs say we will be able to glaze from inside of the building. But we have many buildings where we use what are called window jacks. It is a plank, really. With a couple of legs on it, they put it in the windows and stand on it to replace the windows.

In other buildings they have to hang scaffolds, somewhat like the window washer scaffolds, from the roof. There is an expense involved and the people who work on this are receiving the rates other people do that are common in the neighborhood, wage rates. The wage board people.

SECURITY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, last year there was much talk about security in public schools. In fact, you urged that police be assigned to every school. Chief Wilson told us 40 officers are currently on duty in and around school buildings. Is that a sufficient number?

Dr. SCOTT. We have a philosophical problem as well as a practical problem there. The Board shares the notion we should not have police in the school facility. I felt since we had one-sixth of the District's population in terms of its residents in school facilities, the Police Department could at least do certain things with their surrounding communities, especially in the area of drug prevention. I would say that the services of the police, in terms of taking care of some community problems, problems which occur in an environment outside of the school, are not satisfactory. We have people who know where the drug outlets are. We have a fairly good internal security system. So we have had to employ, through the application of impact aid funds to increase the security unit, to give us better control of what goes on in the school, better information and better coordination with the Police Department.

The utilization of the security force has improved the service we get from the Police Department. We have more people "bugging" them to give us this kind of service. But at the same time I guess I am basically concerned not so much with vandalism as I am with the violence that sometimes is perpetrated on students and staff.

A lot of the vandalism is related to people who come to school to steal, to secure the funds to pay for their drug habit. That is an area where I am concerned. The police can clean up the community in terms of enforcing the law regarding junkies and those who traffic in the drug.

Senator INOUYE. What is the present situation in the area of drugs, assault, violence, and so forth? Has it gotten worse in the last year or has the situation improved?

Dr. SCOTT. Mr. Reed, assistant superintendent for secondary education, informed me assaults are up.

Senator INOUYE. It has gone up?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes. And I think that you can say things are going up, rather than down, in this regard. In other words, we have problems. The high school has so many entrance points and it is just impossible to secure a school, even with the policeman in the school.

The policeman can only be in one spot at a time. When the person enters the school plant, one has to break the law before you do something. That is the problem.

We use community persons on a volunteer basis, and otherwise. When we have a problem in a particular school, we utilize our security

force, but they spend a lot of time checking down equipment that is stolen and we retrieve a lot, especially since the security department designed a system where we can identify our equipment a lot better. We are making sure we record serial numbers.

Illegal entries in fiscal 1968 were 314, and fiscal year 1969 was 380, and fiscal 1970 it was 391. And 1972, it is 669. So it is going up significantly, 669 cases. And lost and stolen articles during fiscal 1971 amount to about a little over a half a million dollars. So between panes and stolen articles, these things are almost impossible to replace for that fiscal year.

Role of the Police in Public Schools

Senator Inouye. How do you propose we cope with this problem? Do you have a philosophical problem with police officers on the premise? How can the schools and the children be provided security?

Dr. Scott. I do not think it is related to student discipline; we need police for that. The police are basically in the schools not to protect students from themselves, but to keep outsiders from harassing the students.

Again, Senator, I think it is a matter of tighter surveillance around schools in the evening. Also there are some illegal practices quite obvious to the eyes. Youngsters know where to get drugs. It is quite obvious. We have cooperated 100 percent. In fact, the Board of Education passed a rule whereby we permit principals a greater degree of freedom or flexibility in working with the Police Department in the area of drug prevention.

Senator Inouye. I did not suggest the police should be disciplinarians. I am just using one of your quotes about a year ago, in which you indicated that more discipline was needed in the schools.

Dr. Scott. That is something we can take care of. If it is the relationship between the classroom teacher and the student—discipline, I don't know how that quote was put. I do recall my statement, we needed more police, and I did say we needed police outside of the school. I never advocated having the police necessarily in each of our schools.

But the security people can tell you things that go on outside the community. I do not think we have to have a security officer go to all of our schools and check whether or not all of the doors are locked, but we are moving in that direction.

Number of Illegal Entries Into Schools

Senator Inouye. You indicated that you had a drastic rise in the number of illegal entries. If that is the case, why have you delayed using the $80,000 which we granted for the installation of a burglar alarm system in schools.

Dr. Scott. I think Mr. Woodson gave a very beautiful statement in the Star. Usually I prepare a response to all of those articles, but this was so good I thought it could stand above.

Mr. Woodson is here and can give you the specific details on that. I thought it was a mountain made out of a molehill in that regard, but that is the nature of the times.

Senator Inouye. You wanted to reprogram this money for other anticrime activities. What other anticrime activities do you have in mind?

Mr. Woodson. Mr. Chairman, we are working with the Federal offi-

cials to have the terms of the grant amended in order that we cannot only buy some equipment, but that we can get it installed and then tie it in to the monitoring system, which is in the Municipal Center.

I have been talking with the officer who has charge of this and they are having a board meeting later this month. We have applied and will be seeking these amendments and I believe that we will be able to keep the $80,000, and this time we will be able to put it to profitable use.

The original trouble was that the grant was very restricted, $80,000 worth of equipment was stipulated and that is far more equipment than was necessary. But it would have been sitting on shelves, because the grant did not permit any way to put it into place.

Senator INOUYE. What would have been the cost of installation?

Mr. WOODSON. Well, we would spend all of this money, depending on the size of the building. This would determine how much we spent in each building. I would like to tell you, in order to put this system in place, we have to have an electrical engineer make a design and specifications, and then it is bid. This is all done by Colonel Starobin's department in General Services.

After that the successful bidder will actually make the installation.

So we have those main parts, design and bidding and finally the actual installation.

ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF FIRE CODES

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Dr. Scott, a few days ago when the Chief of the Fire Department testified, he indicated that many of the exit doors in your schools are presently closed, in violation of the laws of the District of Columbia. He indicated that many of your school principals were more concerned about the crime problem than they are about the fire problem. What is the official policy of the school department?

Dr. SCOTT. The official policy is we abide by fire regulations and a directive was sent out about 3 weeks ago. In fact, the directive was sent out when it was brought to my attention by the Fire Chief, that this was occurring at a point he considered he was concerned about.

The directive was sent out to bring it to the attention of school officers and principals to abide by the regulation. I think a copy of the regulation was sent out and brought to their attention. When this didn't appear to take effect, I sent out another directive since that time.

Any time it was brought to my attention, it was documented a door had been locked. If the custodian had locked the door, or principal, they would face a dock in pay. The principal has to assume some responsibility. If he elects to lock it, then he is responsible.

Senator INOUYE. Are you satisfied that the fire regulations are now being followed?

Dr. SCOTT. I am satisfied that I have not heard as many complaints as before. We are beginning to check it out. But again, that is a huge task. I have repeatedly asked the operating superintendents in their meetings with the principals to restate this position. I know the City Council in the District is thinking about making it a misdemeanor and I have a problem about that, to some degree.

I would prefer to handle that administratively rather than have someone face court action on it.

(Additional information follows:)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 - 12TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

April 11, 1972

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman, Subcommittee on District
of Columbia Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Inouye:

Subject: Chaining Doors in the Public Schools

You raised an inquiry regarding the policy of this school system with regard to chaining doors from inside during school hours.

Attached is a copy of a school regulation dealing with the fire exits. Also attached is a directive from my office to all school officers with regard to the sometime practice of some principals chaining school doors from the inside during school hours.

The practice of chaining doors is one that is frequently occurring in the schools. I have taken the administrative step to put an end to this practice. All subordinate offices have been informed that this practice will not be tolerated.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh J. Scott
Superintendent of Schools

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 - 12TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Superintendent's Circular No. 120
March 13, 1972

TO ALL SCHOOL OFFICERS:

It has been brought to my attention that a number of schools are persisting in the extremely dangerous practice of locking doors in such a manner as to prevent their free use for exit purposes, especially in the event of a fire. The gravity of this practice was outlined in Superintendent's Circular No. 63, November 10, 1969.

The local school principal has direct responsibility for the enforcement of D.C. Fire Regulations. Any employee who is found guilty of locking doors of school buildings in violation of the regulations will be subject to administrative action.

It is imperative that D.C. Fire Regulations prohibiting the locking of exit doors be strictly observed.

Hugh J. Scott

Hugh J. Scott
Superintendent of Schools

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT-INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 - 12TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

March 2, 1972

MEMORANDUM TO: ALL SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

Recently Title 7, Part IV of the D. C. Rules and Regulations, dealing with fire exit drills in schools was revised. (See attachment) While the revisions are minor and largely editorial in nature it seems appropriate at this time to request all principals to reexamine this section to make certain that they are in total compliance with the directions of the fire chief.

If you have any questions concerning whether you are or are not meeting the letter of the law, please contact Mr. Granville Woodson, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Buildings and Grounds for clarification.

John D. Koontz

John D. Koontz
Deputy Superintendent

TITLE 7

PART 4 - FIRE EXIT DRILLS IN SCHOOLS

Sec.
4.1 General Requirements
4.2 Provisions Required in Fire Exit Drill Plans
4.3 Definitions
4.4 Schools Established After September 1, 1960
4.5 Fire Evacuation Plan

Sec. 4.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Fire exit drill plan to be submitted by school head. It shall be the duty of the principal, head teacher or chief administrative official of every public, private, and parochial school on a nursery, kindergarten, day care, head start, elementary, secondary or high school level, when located in any building and having an enrollment in excess of 15 students at any one time, to prepare a fire exit drill plan that complies in general with the requirements of section 4.2, of this part. Such plan shall be submitted to the Fire Chief for review, and shall be put into operation upon receipt of notice from the Fire Chief that the plan meets with his approval. Each fire exit drill plan so submitted to the Fire Chief for approval shall, if he shall not approve the same, be amended in such respects as the Fire Chief shall find are necessary to comply with the provisions of section 4.2, infra. Each such plan shall provide for the conduct of fire exit drills at such school in accordance with the following:

(1) In schools having terms extending essentially continuously between the months of September and the following June, fire exit drills shall be held at least six times between the opening of the fall semester and the 15th day of December each year, and at least once each calendar month thereafter, until the close of spring semester.

(2) Fire exit drills shall be held at least once during any special session or term of such school (including but not limited to night school and summer school sessions) which extends 30 days or less, and at least once during each additional 30-day period if such session or term extends for more than 30 days.

(3) Each principal, head teacher, or chief administrative official required by this Part to conduct fire exit drills shall submit to the Fire Chief a written report on each such drill. Such report shall state the date of the drill and the length of time required to completely evacuate the building, and shall be signed by the person conduct the drill.

(b) Approval of fire exit drill plan. It shall be the duty of the principal, head teacher or chief administrative official of every school other than those specifically mentioned in subsection (a), paragraph (1), above, to devise and to put into operation a plan specifically prepared to insure the safe egree from buildings of the students and teachers in event of fire. Such plan shall be submitted to the Fire Chief for review, and shall be put into operation upon receipt of notice from the Fire Chief that the plan meets with his approval. Each fire exit drill plan so submitted to the Fire Chief for approval shall, if he shall not approve the same, be amended in such respects as the Fire Chief shall find are necessary to comply with the provisions of section 4.2, following.

Sec. 4.2 PROVISIONS REQUIRED IN FIRE EXIT DRILL PLANS.

Each fire exit drill plan required by this Part shall in general provide that:

(a) Instructions to students, required when. Students shall be, given not less than 15 minutes instruction in fire exit drill procedures within the first week of each semester, or, in the case of special sessions or terms of shorter duration than a semester, within the first three days of any such special session or term.

(b) To be instructed to walk, not run. Students shall be instructed to walk, not run, when proceeding to an exit.

(c) As to what to do if alarm sounds between classes. Students shall be instructed concerning their course of action if the fire alarm should sound while classes are changing and when students are in any place in the building other than their regular classes.

(d) Not to try to rescue belongings after alarm. Students shall be instructed not to attempt to secure or recover their clothing or other personal property after the fire alarm has been given.

(e) Teachers and officials to be instructed. All teachers and school officials shall be instructed in the methods and procedure of fire exit drills.

(f) Daily inspection of exits, required. All exit facilities shall be inspected during the morning of each school day by the school official designated by the principal, head teacher, or chief administrative official to make such inspection, the inspection at least to include a determination that (i) all stairway doors are closed but are operable; (ii) all openings leading to fire escapes and all exit doors are clear of encumbrances and, during the winter season, of ice and snow; and (iii) all emergency (exit) lighting is burning.

(g) Interior fire alarm system requirement. Fire exit drill alarms shall be sounded on the interior fire alarm system, and not on a singal system used to convene or dismiss classes. Schools located in buildings having other occupancies shall not use the interior fire alarm system for a drill without first notifying all other occupants of any proposed drill. Where no interior fire alarm system is required in buildings used for school purposes, a bell, horn, or similar device shall be provided for use in event of fire or for fire exit drill, but any such device shall be used for no other purpose but actual fire and fire exit drill.

(h) Prevention of municipal fire alarm during drill. A responsible person shall be stationed at any municipal fire alarm box inside the building to prevent the sounding of an alarm during a fire exit drill.

(i) Drills to be held at varying times. Fire exit drills shall be held at varying times of day or evening, and at varying times during school activities.

(j) Directions by persons in charge. The person in charge of such class or group shall be instructed to direct such class or group to a predetermined point outside the building.

(k) Crossing of street, to be avoided if possible. If possible, students participating in fire exit drills shall not be required to cross a street.

(l) Hand signals. Uniform fire exit drill hand signals shall be developed for communication during drills substantially similar to the following suggested hand signals:

(1) Either arm or both arms raised in a vertical position shall mean--STOP.

(2) Arm extended in horizontal position shoulder high shall mean turn in the direction arm is pointing.

(3) Arms raised in vertical position then moved to horizontal position in front (repeating) when leader's back is to the column of students shall mean proceed or go ahead in the direction indicated by the lowering of the arm from vertical to horizontal position.

(4) Arm raised in vertical position then moved to horizontal position in front (repeating) when leader is facing column of students shall mean turn completely around and proceed in the op-

posite direction.

Sec. 4.3 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS PART.

As used in the Part. The following words shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them:

School means an institution having as its primary function the presentation of formal instruction, normally maintaining a regular faculty and curriculum and normally having a regularly enrolled body of more than 15 students in attendance at the place where the school's educational activities are carried on.

Student means any person, regardless of age, registered in school for the purpose of receiving instruction, and the term "student" shall extend, without limitation, to young children attending nursery, kindergarten or day school and pupils attending school on the elementary, secondary and high school level.

Sec. 4.4 SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED AFTER SEPTEMBER 1, 1960.

New schools and other schools coming into existence after September 1, 1960, shall, prior to the opening of said school, comply with the requirements of sec. 4.1 (a) or sec. 4.1 (b) of this part, whichever may apply to any such school.

Sec. 4.5 FIRE EVACUATION PLAN.

A Fire Evacuation Plan for hospitals, convalescent homes, nursing homes and institutions of similar type occupancy shall be prepared by the operator of said institution and submitted, in duplicate, to the Fire Chief for approval.

The submitted plan shall contain the signature of the person responsible for the implementation of the same.

A copy of the completed plan, as approved and dated by the Fire Chief, shall be conspicuously posted on each floor and at each nursing station thereon, with oral instructions to all operation personnel to read same and thoroughly familiarize themselves with its contents.

SPANISH-SURNAMED PUPILS IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, how many Spanish-speaking students with Spanish surnames are now in your school system?

Dr. SCOTT. There are an estimated 1,000 with Spanish surnames enrolled in the schools. There is an estimated 200 with Spanish surnames not in the schools at all.

In the elementary and secondary for the Spanish-speaking, there are programs established in four schools, and there are a total of 215 in the bilingual program in elementary at Oyster, Eaton, Cook, and Adams Schools, and 16 teachers assigned.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have a sufficient number of bilingual teachers to assist in this problem?

Dr. SCOTT. In terms of where we do not have a sufficient number, if you view the program being bilingual in terms of a reciprocal approach, we have bilingual students, but not necessarily the teachers. But we have in those 16 teachers, those equipped to go both ways in the language.

We have a grant to provide staff development to expand that. We have encouraged those who speak Spanish to become involved in working in schools with that responsiblity.

By the way, of the 16 teachers, eight are teachers who came to the program who were non-Spanish speaking and they converted and defy you to tell the difference. It has been very good.

Senator INOUYE. I am certain you are aware of the page system which exists in the Supreme Court and the Congress of the United States. I believe the District is being reimbursed for the cost of educating these congressional and Court pages. How much is involved in fiscal 1973?

Mr. BROWN. $300,000. Eight positions, six of which are teachers.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR FISCAL 1973

Senator INOUYE. That is the reimbursement for fiscal 1973?

Mr. BROWN. Approximately, yes. We can get you the exact figure.

Senator INOUYE. I would appreciate that, for the record.

(The information follows:)

Capitol page school

Staff:	
Principal	1
Clerk	1
Teachers	6
Fiscal year 1972 allotment:	
Salaries and benefits	$131,191
Nonpersonnel costs	$ 2,100
Total	$133,291
Fiscal year reimbursements:	
1971 (actual)	$129,850
1972 (anticipated)	$133,291
1973 (estimated)	$136,305

LENDING OF BOOKS FROM SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Scott, we have received letters from parents and children suggesting that school librarians are reluctant to loan books from their libraries. What is your policy? Can children borrow books to take home?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes, Senator. They should be permitted, and no directive exists that states they would be denied books. We have—I won't say "an abundance," but I think we have a sufficient number of library books. Our library books certainly exceed the capacity of some schools to store such appropriately. We have been, through Federal grants, ESEA title II, and our regular appropriations, been able to store adequately most of our schools.

There is a unilateral position by certain teachers to protect books and they forget they are working with youngsters. When it is brought to our attention, we correct it. But somehow, some teachers, I don't think it is the majority of the librarians, pride books more than they do students and that is a problem.

It is not a matter that we have a collection. We want books used, not necessarily viewed.

Senator INOUYE. Are you trying to correct this situation?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes; when it is brought to our attention.

CIRCULATION STATISTICS OF BOOKS

Senator INOUYE. Can you furnish this committee with circulation statistics of books in these libraries?

Dr. SCOTT. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Fine.

(The information follows:)

POLICY—LIBRARY BOOKS

The major goal of the school library program is to bring as many books as possible within easy reach of all children. Books are circulated from libraries of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia for students to take home.

Circulation of library books is dependent to a large degree on the amount of access which students have to the school library. This varies from school to school depending on how classes are scheduled and when students utilize the library. In the elementary schools the general practice is that classes are formally scheduled to visit the library at specified times. At the junior high level, students frequently must use the library during lunch periods or whenever they are permitted to leave class for that purpose. Because of the restrictions of class schedules and because of the small size of the libraries, junior high school librarians frequently send collections of books on special units to the classroom teachers for distribution to the students. This kind of distribution does not show up on library circulation records except as a one charge incident to the teacher.

School librarians in large schools without clerical or adult assistance are not required to keep a daily circulation count. Rather, librarians are encouraged to assist students in the selection and location of books and other media.

Elementary schools: One book per pupil per week under rigid scheduling policy; two or more books per pupil under flexible scheduling policy. 160 average daily circulation.

Secondary schools: One half book per student per week. 177 average daily circulation.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES

Senator INOUYE. Is it correct, Dr. Scott, that the total purchase of library books is put up for bid at one time?

Dr. SCOTT. I am not certain on that.

Mr. BEDFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. It is not divided up?

Mr. BEDFORD. It is not divided up, sir.

Senator INOUYE. How many suppliers submit bids for the most recent purchase?

Mr. BEDFORD. I am sorry, sir. I did not bring that information with me. But I can give it to you. That is done through our central District of Columbia Procurement Agency.

AMOUNT OF BIDS AND SUPPLIERS

Senator INOUYE. I would like to know the number of suppliers who submitted these bids, and the amounts of the bids.

Mr. BEDFORD. And the amount?

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir. I am asking this because we have been advised that you get better results in elementary and secondary school orders if they are placed separately, instead of combining them, as you do at the present time.

Mr. BEDFORD. Yes, sir. We will give you the information. We would also like to the rationale concerning whether you can or cannot get better results by buying.

Senator INOUYE. All right. Please do.

(The information follows:)

PROCUREMENT OF LIBRARY BOOKS

Processed library books (those on Dewey Decimal System and library cards) for the D.C. School System are processed through the D.C. Bureau of Procurement by standardized procurement procedures. Last year invitation number 76-080-2-0045-RP was submitted via the D.C. Bureau of Procurement to 40 vendors. Six of these vendors responded. By mutual agreement between D.C. School's Procurement Section and the D.C. Government Bureau of Procurement, the contract was awarded to the Baker and Taylor Company, a Division of W. R. Grace and Company who was the overall low bidder.

Centralized procurement is considered to be the most economical method of purchasing library books. This year the discount for the low bidder was 41.3% for major items. Purchases by individual schools from the various publishers would cause extensive accounting problems due to the high volume of individual vouchers which would have to be processed. Separating the orders between elementary and secondary schools would not enhance delivery or procurement.

The estimated purchases this year will total $375,000.00.

REQUISITION AND PROCUREMENT

Senator INOUYE. While we are on the subject of procurement, are there any limitations on when purchase orders may be submitted?

Dr. SCOTT. We have been on an order as needed basis. There have been suggested guideline dates in the Business Manual used to facilitate consolidation of orders in the area of textbooks, library books, etc. Published instructions have adjusted the suggested dates to an order as needed basis.

Senator INOUYE. What is the last date on which principals may request materials for guaranteed delivery to schools by opening day in September.

Dr. SCOTT. Textbook requisitions must be submitted by May 12th in order to assure receipt in September of substantially all book orders. Present plans call for submission of requisitions other than textbooks on or before June 15th to ensure delivery of essential supplies prior to opening of school.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Senator INOUYE. On page 2 of your statement, Dr. Scott, you indicate $2.1 million will be required in fiscal 1973 for expanding services and programs in special education. Later, on page C–1, Mr. Brown prepared a financial statement regarding the fiscal 1972 deficit, in which he assumed "that special education would not expand $400,000 over fiscal 1972 budget."

Can you explain to us how these two figures are related?

Dr. SCOTT. That is an assumption that was not supported by the Board of Education, so that is why our deficit you saw projected was $800,000, rather than $400,000. So that figure no longer has any credibility. The board rejected it as such. Our plan now is to spend every nickel in special education.

Senator INOUYE. This is dated March 31. So you have just rejected that?

Dr. SCOTT. What it was, rather than try to reconstruct a new financial plan, we were operating under the assumption that $400,000, by not moving to expend the total amount in special education, would be changed to $800,000 rather than $400,000.

Mr. Brown can give you the specifics?

Mr. BROWN. The letter dated March 31 is a cover letter. Behind it is the statement which is dated March 15. I provided that financial report based upon the expenditures as we saw them basically in the expenditure records.

Subsequent to that time, the Board of Education directed that the full amount of money be spent and that is what is indicated in the letter of March 31.

That letter of March 31 is a modification. In order to take care of the $400,000 for special education, and the $393,000, you will find on pages C–9 through C–12, the offsetting reductions. I believe that Dr. Henley is prepared to talk to those offsetting deductions.

Dr. HENLEY. The reductions indicated on pages C–9 and the following pages are in an effort to bring our 1972 budget into the black. When we found out we had to make additional reductions in this amount, these are the proposals that have been submitted to the Board of Education, but which have not yet been approved by the Board of Education.

LIMITATION OF ASSISTANCE

Senator INOUYE. Before recessing this meeting, I would like to say that this committee is prepared to provide all the assistance we can to the public schools of the District of Columbia. I think the record of the past would so indicate. However, we do have some restrictions. Our hands are not completely free, and we cannot provide everything that we want.

But I wish the record to show that the support that this Congress has provided the District school system has been a bit more generous than the support other school systems receive.

For example, the per pupil expenditure in the District of Columbia amounts to $1,335. And if you compare this, you will find in our neighboring city of Baltimore, it is $1,122. In Boston, $959. In Cleveland, $988. St. Louis, $1,031. And in Atlanta, Ga., it is $1,079. In Milwaukee, $1,240. All of these figures are based on average daily attendance.

We will try to further increase this, if we can, but I just wanted the record to show that we have tried our best here.

Mr. BARRY. May I make a point?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

DRUG PROBLEM IN THE DISTRICT

Mr. BARRY. I wanted to make that point when you were speaking about drugs. I think recent studies by NTA and my own experience has shown we are, in terms of a community, in very serious trouble, in terms of drugs.

Recent studies show that one in 10 of our citizens in some areas are drug addicts. For instance, in my other hat, at Pride, we did a recruitment drive about 3 weeks ago and we were going to hire 100 people. We attract people who are out of school et cetera. We had 100 people to apply, and 57 of those 100 were hard users of drugs.

That is one example about how serious the problem is in our city. It cannot be solved by the school system. We have to mobilize the resources of the U.S. Government to try to cut off the supply of drugs from Turkey and France and Italy, and get at the Mafia and whoever it is that is bringing drugs into the country.

A lot of us are vitally concerned about the overlap into the school system where learning cannot take place. There has to be some source of revenue for people who use drugs. The banks are dried up in terms of money. There is not much money around in the grocery stores. People do not carry too much money, with the use of credit cards.

So they are now moving to get hard items to sell. That is a very serious problem. I think the Board's position is to try to deal with it. They cannot deal with it without some assistance of the whole U.S. Government to cut out the supply.

Also, the methadone program is, in my opinion, personally, not the solution, either. But I think it is a very serious problem, and it is impairing the learning and it is going to take additional resources from somewhere to deal with the problem.

Senator INOUYE. I belive all of us are committed to controlling and hopefully eradicating this problem. The sooner the better. There is some information that we have not asked for that we would like to have in the record. Would you please supply the answers to these questions for the record.

Dr. SCOTT. Certainly.

(The questions and answers follow:)

QUESTIONS ON SPECIAL EDUCATION

Q. The city school budget figure of $146.9 million omitted the sum of $252,600 for annualization salaries for special education from the city budget figure of $7,486,900 for special education. Is it now understood that this is a mandatory cost figure?

A. Yes. It was our consideration that this was a mandatory cost figure; however, if not allowed, reprograming of the base will have to occur.

Q. What Federal funds are anticipated for special education for fiscal year 1973? What funds are contained in the school special education budget for fiscal year 1973 for the training of onboard personnel in special education?

A. Listed below are the sources and anticipated amounts of Federal funds for special education. Most are categorical in nature and must be utilized to improve

instruction. They cannot be utilized to supplant ongoing programs. Most are allocated on a statewide basis, which means that the public school serves as the administrator of the program, but that the funds are allocated for children in institutions, public, parochial, and private schools, and for other programs not under direct control of the Board of Education.

Funds for training are found in ESEA, title VI, part D, as a statewide allocation for all teachers of the handicapped in the District. No Federal funds are specifically allocated for the training of onboard public school personnel in special education.

In the 1972 Congressional mark-up a specific line item of "teacher training" was set up and in our own allocation of priorities a sum of $68.0 thousand was included for training of teachers in special education, particularly for those in the programs for the mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, and sensory impaired. These funds are essential to continued efforts to improve staff performance.

Q. What funds are contained for FY 1973 in special education for recruitment of personnel?

A. There are no funds requested for recruitment in the FY 1973 special education submission. Recruitment is absolutely necessary over the next three years and specific monies for this activity would be used appropriately.

Q. How many children in the District of Columbia have now been identified as in need of some kind of special education through the public school system or in other institutions?

How many children will the city budget for special education for FY 1973 accommodate?

A. Best estimates, based upon an incidence ratio method are that between 14,000 to 18,000 students are exceptional to the degree that they require special education sometime in their total schooling experience. Specific incidence data by exceptionality is given in the document: District of Columbia Public Schools Supporting Information FY 1973 Budget, April 3, 1972, Appendix B, Page B–2 These figures give a known incidence for the entire child population of the District, not separating out public schools, institutions, private schools.

At the present time, there are approximately 1500 public school children identified and in need of special education. While many of these children now attend public schools, some are in need of services which are non-public school programs. For instance, there are 160 emotionally disturbed children who require residential treatment which is a responsibility of another city department. There are a substantial number of hearing impaired children who require the services of Kendall School which is a non-District, but Federal and public agency. This, of course, requires a cooperative approach involving more than the public schools.

The special education budget for FY 1973 will accommodate every presently known handicapped child and if provided, will eliminate "waiting lists." In addition, it will give a capacity for qualitative program improvements. The FY 1973 budget request will specifically provide services to the following:

Exceptionally:	*Number of children*
C. OHI	574
HI	70
VI	84
CSLD	720
ED	736
Preschool	160
MR	1,464
MIND	2,575
Total	6,383

Q. Is it the best estimate of all the educators and others concerned in preparation of the school special education budget for FY 1973 that the types and quantity of persons listed for addition to the school system can be recruited?

A. The department has recognized the difficulty in finding qualified persons, particularly in specific disability areas. These are:

1. Teachers of the emotionally disturbed who have had clinical training or a Master's degree in special education for behavior problem children.
2. Persons with training in administration and supervision of special education and are expert in education of the children with sensory disorders.

3. Principals, curriculum specialists and teachers for special schools for the trainable mentally retarded.

Therefore, a recruitment program has been developed which involves:

1. Recruitment at conventions, conferences, and other local and national meetings.

2. Request to area universities to publicize and distribute program information.

3. Outreach efforts through the D.C. School System's Personnel Department and our own recruitment effort with universities and colleges with known programs in special education.

4. In house recruitment efforts to tap the many regular education teachers who show ability and/or interest in special education and can be trained through staff development.

5. Development of audiovisual materials for presentation and showing potential personnel the scope and quality of services of the Department of Special Education in the District of Columbia.

Q. How can the city government and the school board and D.C. school officials assert their belief that all children needing special education should receive special education when the higher school budget will provide some form of special education for something less than one-fourth of the probable number of D.C. children needing special education?

A. The issue of providing services to all handicapped children is a District-wide problem, not one involving just the public schools. The core issue is one of care, treatment, training, and education of the handicapped. The public school budget submission adequately provides services in those areas which are the responsibility of the school, that is for classroom learning for those children who can legitimately be taught in special educational services which include a range from homebound teaching through supportive instruction. The public schools share responsibility for some training such as vocational training of the handicapped.

The projected numbers of public school handicapped children is within the total incidence. Probably one-half of the total number of handicapped D.C. children can attend public school special education programs. One half of the total incidence should be in care and treatment programs in which special education is provided within a specific institutional setting or hospital.

This means that other city departments must be called upon to assume direct responsibility for those exceptional children who require care and treatment.

A city-wide cooperative approach must be developed not just for special education but for *care, treatment, training,* and *education* of the handicapped. The Associate Superintendent is chairman of an interagency group which is considering and working on this problem.

Q. In connection with this, given the full school budget request for special education for FY 1973, how many children will remain on waiting lists and while identified as needing some form of special education will not be receiving it?

A. None, the FY 1973 submission is specifically constructed to:

1. Eliminate waiting lists entirely.

2. Provide adequate transportation.

3. Set up a balanced development of services to include, teaching staff, adequate supervision, ample materials and teacher training.

Future development is needed in parent education, in better diagnostic and counseling services, and in programs of special activities for the handicapped in physical education, art, and music. Our initial effort for FY 1972 and FY 1973 is to insure each child a basic program and then to improve and enrich that program beginning with FY 1974.

FEDERAL PROGRAM [illegible] TO DISTRICT SCHOOLS

FY 1972

SOURCE	DESCRIPTION (Anticipated Amount) (In Thousands)	USE
ESEA, TITLE I	Compensatory Education for Educationally Disadvantaged Children in Low Income Areas $280.0	
ESEA, TITLE VI Part: B C D	Developmental Center for Special Education $200.0 51.4 75.0 64.4 $390.8	Education of the Handicapped. Assistance to States. Deaf-Blind Pre-School Preparation of Professional Personnel
ESEA, TITLE III (Set Aside)	Supplementary Education Centers and Innovative Educational Programs $ 83.8	
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (Set Aside)	Improvement of Vocational Education 1/ $101.1	
TEACHER CORPS Portal Schools	To Train High Quality Teachers in the Improvement of Educational Opportunities for Children in Low Income Areas $371.2	
P.L. 89-313	Aid to Children in Schools for Handicapped $554.5	

SOURCE	DESCRIPTION (Anticipated Amount) (In Thousands)	USE
P.L. 89-750	Assistance to Children in State Institutions for the Neglected and Delinquent $393.7	
IMPACT AID	$833.4 2/	
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE F/T BLIND	$ 26.0	
TOTAL:	$3034.5	

1/ Under Career Development

2/ Largely Unumplemented Due to Lack of Funds

LEAVE

Q. What kind and how much leave do personnel accrue each year?

A. Classified and Wage Grade earn annual leave as follows:

Up to 3 years of government or military service—4 hours per pay period.
3 to 15 years government or military service—6 hours per pay period.
15 years government or military service—8 hours per pay period.
All of the above employees earn 4 hours sick leave per pay period.

Teachers.—Temporary, Probationary and Permanent earn 1 day sick leave per month accumulating 10 days per year. Three days of earned sick leave may be used for General Leave. General Leave is deducted from accrual.

Officers.—Administrative Officers earn sick and annual leave as described above for Classified and Wage Grade employees. Field Officers earn sick leave only at the rate of 4 hours per pay period. Other leave may be taken when school is not in session during holiday periods and from July 1 to August 20.

Q. What records are maintained on accumulation and use of leave?

A. A leave record is maintained for all employees eligible to earn leave. It indicates accumulation of leave earned and leave taken. Employees are required to submit leave slips for leave taken, both sick and annual. Each office in the school system must submit a weekly absence report based on leave slips submitted by employees in that office. These weekly absence reports are used by the Leave Office to maintain leave records for individual employees.

Q. How is leave certified?

A. Leave is certified to the Payroll Office on weekly absence reports. All leave slips submitted must be approved and signed by the employee's supervisor.

Q. How many personnel have not received statements of leave since October 1, 1970?

A. None. A report is prepared by the Payroll Office twice a year in April and October for all Classified and Wage Grade employees and Administrative Officers informing them of their leave. Teachers have not received leave records since August 1971. Efforts are underway for developing a new system for advising teachers of their leave status.

CONSULTANT FEES

Q. How much is included in the Fiscal Year 1973 Budget Request for studies, consultant fees, et cetera?

A. Approximately $8 million for object classification 25—Other Contractual Services is included in the FY 1973 budget request. Attached are the amounts budgeted by office or department, and the nature of the service or services that will be provided. In object class 25 a significant amount of funds is for contracted labor.

Q. Would you please supply the committee with a summary of all grant funds received by the school system?

(The information follows:)

Office or Department	25 Other Services Amount	Type of Service
Buildings and Grounds	5,334.6	Repair, improvements and maintenance by D. C. Government
	221.6	Refuse Collection
	6.4	Training of central office personnel
	101.3	Security Monitors
Special Education	1,205.0	Tuition for students in institutions
	68.0	Teacher Training
	59.4	Pupil Accounting
Elementary Education	26.0	Radio Program, American University
Secondary Education	5.0	
Model Schools	25.0	Instructional Television
Central Office	6.4	
Area Instructional Unit	18.0	In-service training for teachers
Division of Instruction		
Educational Media Center	3.6	Contract for repair of equipment
Staff Development	306.0	Contracts with D. C. Teachers College, Maryland University, George Washington University and Beauvoir for workshops, etc.
Foreign Language	2.0	Consultant in French
Health & Physcial Education	61.9	Cleaning athletic
History	.6	Staff Development workshops
Industrial Arts	.5	Workshop fees
Military Science	1.3	National Guard Armory fees
Music	21.5	D. C. Youth Orchestra
Science	1.1	Arts and Science Fair
Pupil Personnel	50.0	Test development and test scoring
Superintendent's Office	5.0	To be determined
Budget Office	5.0	To be determined
Accounting Office	2.0	
Planning, Research &	12.0	To be reprogrammed to printing
Business Administration	36.3	Mail and postage services from D. C. Government
Personnel	12.5	Training; arbitration fees
Summer School	452.2	Summer Instructional Program
Food Services	1.4	

GRANT SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

Funding Agency and Grant Title	Amount of Grant 1971	1972	1973
1. Department of Health, Education and Welfare			
A. Impact Aid P. L. 81-874.	$4,842,756	$3,965,678	$3,965,678
B. ESEA, Title I.	6,701,417	8,337,278	8,337,278
C. ESEA, Title I Pre-School	115,000		
D. ESEA, Title II	262,348	291,472	291,472
E. ESEA, Title III.	704,006	807,169	807,169
F. ESEA, Title IV (Anacostia Demonstration Project)	2,150,000	1,185,422	
G. Sec. 402, Title IV P.L. 90-247	67,000	67,000	
H. Reading Research Utilization ESEA Title IV		87,116	87,116
I. ESEA, Title V.	272,313	301,195	301,195
J. ESEA, Title VI-B	200,000	200,000	200,000
K. ESEA, Title VI-C Deaf Blind.		51,386	51,386
L. ESEA, Title VI-C Hi-Impact Pre-School.		75,000	75,000
M. Diagnostic Prescriptive Center		235,000	235,000
N. NDEA, Title III.	129,625	130,287	130,287
O. Vocational Education Act of 1968	1,351,228	1,533,855	1,533,855
P. Vocational Education Act K-12 Career Development Program	101,877	110,748	110,748
Q. Civil Defense Act P.L. 81-230.	30,155		
R. Adult Basic Education Act P.L. 89-750.	249,708	282,806	282,806
S. Teacher Corps Higher Ed. Act of 1965	372,761		
T. Portal School Higher Ed. Act of 1965		371,200	371,200
U. EPDA P.L. 90-35.	651,765	1,327,794	1,327,794
V. Fellowships P.L. 85-926.	70,395	64,395	64,395
W. ESEA Amendment P.L. 89-313	447,421	554,514	554,514
X. ESEA Amendment P.L. 89-750 (Neglected and Delinquent)	357,674	393,673	393,673
Y. Adult Ed. Dem. Ctr. P.L. 89-750.	360,000		
Z. Bull's Ey e Adult Ed. Dem. Ctr.		75,000	75,000
AA. Spanish Speaking Comm. P.L. 89-750	100,000	125,000	125,000
BB. Follow-Through (Nichols-Morgan).	405,750	527,434	527,434
CC. Pre-School (Model-Anacostia)	964,142	1,024,913	1,024,913
DD. Mini Course Demonst-ation Program.		20,000	20,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE.	$20,907,341	$22,145,335	$20,892,913

	Funding Agency and Grant Title	Amount of Grant 1971	1972	1973
	2. Department of Agriculture			
P. 129-133				
	A. Non-Food Assistance Program.	$ 78,810	$ 84,282	$ 84,282
	B. Special Milk Program	624,441	577,202	577,202
	C. Agriculture Act of 1969 Amendment 25	568,821	450,020	450,020
	D. Pilot Breakfast Program.	64,547	81,722	81,722
	E. National School Lunch Program Section 11 Special Assistance Lunch Program.	753,069	871,870	871,870
	F. National School Lunch Program Section 4 Assistance to the Needy.	349,875	450,194	450,194
	G. National School Lunch Program Section 13 Special Feeding Program for Children	82,194	112,253	112,253
	H. Automated Food Service System.		17,455	17,455
	TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	$2,521,757	$2,644,998	$2,644,998
	3. Office of Economic Opportunity			
	A. Emergency Food and Medical Services. . . . . Food Service Study Grant	106,573		
	TOTAL, OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY.	$ 106,573		
	4. Labor Department			
P. 134-135	A. Work Scholarship, Neighborhood Youth Corps	615,450	33,786	33,786
P. 136-138	B. Manpower Development Act	1,397,159	1,154,994	1,154,994
P. 139-140	C. Work Incentive Program	352,110	381,753	381,753
P. 141-142	D. Emergency Employment Act		300,000	
	TOTAL, LABOR DEPARTMENT.	$2,364,719	$1,870,533	$1,570,533

	Funding Agency and Grant Title	Amount of Grant 1971	1972	1973
	5. Department of Transportation			
P. 143-144	A. Driver Education	$ 59,207	60,000	
	TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	$ 59,207	60,000	
	6. Department of Housing and Urban Development			
P. 145-146	A. Model Cities Program (Harrison Community)	$ 463,154	$ 404,686	$ 404,686
P. 147-148	B. Dunbar Internship in Education	86,703	86,704**	86,704
P. 149-151	C. Adult Education Demonstration Center	82,000	554,614	554,614
P. 152-153	D. Summer Earn and Learn Program		554,050	
	TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	$631,857	$1,600,054	$1,046,004
	7. Department of Justice			
P. 145-155	A. Electronic Surveillance Systems		$ 80,490	$ 80,490
	TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		$ 80,490	$ 80,490
	8. Department of Army			
P. 156-157	A. Civil Defense		$ 27,298	$ 27,298
	TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ARMY		$ 27,298	$ 27,298
	GRAND TOTAL, FEDERAL GRANTS	$26,591,454	$28,428,708	$26,882,236

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator INOUYE. This subcommittee will stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, at which time we will hear testimony in justification of the District's 1973 building program.

As previously stated, we will hear from public witnesses at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m., Monday, April 10.

Information received last night from the President's Bureau of the Budget indicates the formal District of Columbia Budget will be transmitted to the Congress on Tuesday, April 11. If so, we will complete our hearings in an over-all wrap-up hearing at 2 p.m., Tuesday, April 11, with Mayor Washington and District Budget officials.

We will then adjust our final figures to reflect the President's Budget and proceed to a subcommittee markup and the reporting of the bill.

So until tomorrow morning at 10 a.m., this subcommittee will stand in recess.

(Whereupon, at 3:50 p.m., Thursday, April 6, the subcommittee was recessed to reconvene, at 10 a.m., Friday, April 7.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1972

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

The subcommittee met at 10:10 a.m., in room 1224, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel K. Inouye (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Inouye, Ellender, and Stevens.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND INTEREST

STATEMENT OF COMER S. COPPIE, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE MAYOR-COMMISSIONER

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator INOUYE. The hearing will come to order.

Our first witness this morning is Mr. Comer S. Coppie, Director of the Office of Budget and Financial Management. Mr. Coppie will present the District's request for $28,143,500, for repayment of loans and interest for fiscal year 1973.

Welcome back, sir.

Mr. COPPIE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. It is my privilege to testify this morning on the District's request for $28,143,500, for the repayment of loans and interest for 1973.

Mr. Chairman, that amount represents an increase of $4.570 million over the appropriation for 1972, for repayment of loans and interest in the District of Columbia.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, this is our debt service requirement for the capital improvements program in the District of Columbia.

I do have a prepared statement, which I will provide for the record. I am prepared to answer questions.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, the statement will be made a part of the record, sir.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, our total request for repayment of loans and interest for Fiscal Year 1973 is $28,143,500.

In my overview of the City's capital improvements program, I will discuss the present and projected impact of capital projects on the operating budget. At this time, I will focus on the funding requests now before the Committee, which are based on the amount borrowed through June 30, 1971.

General Fund

The total general fund request is $19,567,213.

One part is for the general fund construction loan. We are required to pay $3,080,545 for principal and $15,638,236 for interest on July 1, 1972. The amount borrowed through Fiscal Year 1971 is $244,625,000.

The second general fund loan is the stadium construction loan, on which we are required to pay $831,600 for principal and $16,832 for interest.

Highway Fund Construction Loan

To finance highway construction in the City, we had borrowed $85,250,000 through fiscal 1971.

The fiscal 1973 obligation is $1,752,553 for principal and $3,750,688 for interest.

Water Fund Construction Loan

Payments on our loans for projects funded from the water fund will be $770,018 for principal and $1,134,620 for interest in fiscal 1973.

This obligation is based on the $31,000,000 borrowed through June 30, 1971.

Sanitary Sewage Works Construction Loan

Construction of sewage system components has been financed by loans totalling $19,475,000 through fiscal 1971.

We are required to pay $316,015 for principal and $737,106 for interest on this loan for fiscal 1973.

Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Construction Loan

We borrowed $24,700,000 through fiscal 1971 to construct sanitary sewage works to serve the entire metropolitan area.

Payments of $9,876 for principal and $105,519 for interest are required.

Repayment of principal and interest on this loan is to be made by charges to other jurisdictions for use of the Potomac Interceptor.

LIMITATION OF CAPITAL CITY IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Coppie, I am certain you are aware of the suggestion on the part of the Congress to have the city limit its capital improvements program to $150 million per fiscal year. You are aware of that, aren't you?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, we are aware of that. As I understood the limitation, it was the recommendation of the Congress for fiscal year 1973 and that no recommendations were made for any subsequent year at this time. The capital budget that has been approved by the District government is a little less than $150 million. I anticipate that request will be transmitted by the President next week.

Senator INOUYE. We are also faced with the supplemental of about $84 million, making this $224 million. Now, the question is, should the $84 million be made a part of the $150 million ceiling?

It is not my desire, Mr. Coppie, believe me, to deny the city much needed capital improvements, but here we are faced with the request from the city for the sum of $28,143,500 for repayment of loans.

The committee was naturally concerned about this rising cost in the debt service and we felt that if left unchecked, the debt service might exceed $100 million in less than a decade.

My question to you is: Should we apply this $150 million ceiling to both the supplemental and the general budget request for fiscal 1973?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, the city's judgment would be that you should not.

POSSIBILITY OF SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR 1973

Senator INOUYE. Then, my next question is: Do you anticipate submitting another supplemental for capital improvements?

Mr. COPPIE. In 1973?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I think it would now be premature to make a judgment. We would want to know the outcome for the city's supplemental request for 1972. We would also want to know the amount the Congress approves for fiscal 1973. Until we had that information we could not determine the need for any supplement funding for 1973.

We are not currently projecting a specific need for supplemental funding for 1973 fiscal year for capital outlay. I want to underscore the fact that it is premature to make a final judgment until we know the results of congressional action on the emergency requirement established in the supplemental for 1972, and on the indispensable requirement associated with the $150 million mark for 1973.

Senator INOUYE. If that is the case, the $150 million ceiling does not mean anything. Isn't that so?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I think it has meant a great deal to us in formulating the 1973 budget. I think that the fact the city did come up with the 1973 request within the requirements established by the Congress in 1972 is in itself an achievement.

On the other hand, I do realize that the capital fund appropriation for 1972, including the supplemental request of $84 million,

represents a capital program for 1972 of about $340 million. Coupled with the $150 million request for 1973, that sum represents a very substantial commitment on the part of the District government.

I think we agree with that. However, I have consistently stated that the capital needs of this city are very great, indeed. That need has been underscored by the Mayor. We recognize the cost associated with our particular capital program this year, in previous years, and in the coming years covered in our 6-year public works program.

There is going to be a direct correlation between the social and economic development of this city and our ability to obtain financing for the legitimate capital needs that we have outlined before this committee, this year, in the supplemental request for 1972, and in the subsequent years.

There is a direct tie between the rebuilding of the city, particularly the inner city, and the benefits associated with social and economic development.

At the same time I want to make clear that I am not satisfied—and I do not believe the Mayor is satisfied—that we are doing all of the economizing we can in the implementation of our capital program.

In a meeting I attended just recently with the Director of the Department of General Services, the Mayor underscored the need to be able to justify clearly our need for capital improvements. He also emphasized that during implementation of our capital program, we must be sensitive to the requirements of economy and efficiency.

This is not to suggest that the capital needs of this city—as they are being projected in this budget; indeed, as they were projected in 1972; and as they will be projected in subsequent years—are not genuine needs in terms of the development of this city.

FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL PAY CAPITAL COSTS

Senator INOUYE. I am not questioning the need for these projects. I am just expressing my concern aloud for the generation to come. It is a wonderful thing to be presenting the people of this city with great buildings and great improvements and no immediate charge for it but a generation from now on somebody will be paying for this.

And if permitted to go unchecked we are going to find ourselves in a real fix. In fact, it was the analysis of your office that indicated that debt service would exceed $100 million in a very short time. The question was, "Should we permit this to happen?"

Mr. COPPIE. Again, Mr. Chairman, I would underscore the need for the capital program in relationship to the development or redevelopment of the city.

As I have indicated, the one serious weakness, I think, in our capital presentation is that we cannot show clear cost-benefit factors associated with the capital program.

When the people from WMATA testify later this morning, they will be able to indicate to you some of the cost-benefit factors associated with the development of the Metro program for the District of Columbia and for the metropolitan region. That is one area where I

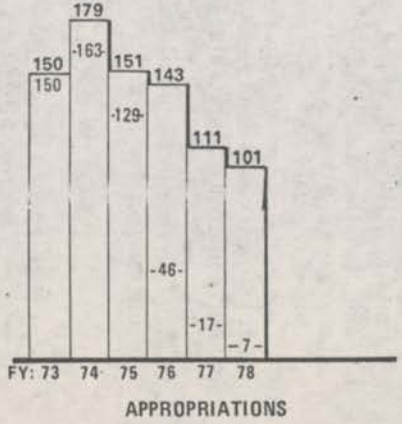
have seen very sophisticated cost-benefit analyses of a capital program. Because that particular project is so substantial over the next decade, and because it means so much to this metropolitan area, including the inner city, I think the cost-benefit factors associated with it are significant. Many benefits will be provided for the economic development of the city, and particularly the inner city of this metropolitan area.

Projections of Costs of Capital Improvements Program
District of Columbia Government

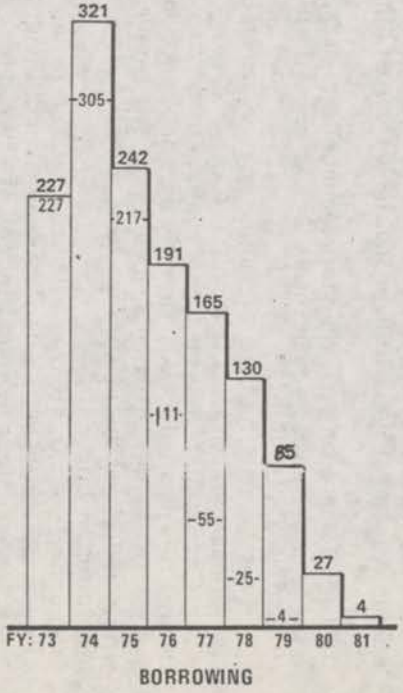
ALL FUNDS

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

$ MILLIONS



APPROPRIATIONS



BORROWING

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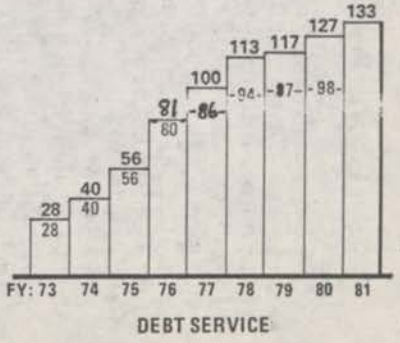

DEBT SERVICE

1223

CHART ON DEBT SERVICE

Senator INOUYE. For the record, would you care to explain the chart?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, the capital program request for 1973 is $150 million. That program, coupled with all of the requests that have been approved in the past, will require in 1974 an appropriation of $163 million; in 1975, $129 million; and $7 million, in 1978.

In terms of the actual borrowing to sustain the cost associated with the 1973 capital request and projects already approved, we are showing a requirement of $227 million in 1973; $305 million in 1974; and to $4 million in 1979.

In terms of debt service, which is a real concern of this committee, the 1973 requirement, as you know, is $28 million. Then it goes up to $40 million in fiscal year 1974; $56 million in fiscal year 1975; $80 million in fiscal year 1976; and up to $98 million in fiscal year 1980. This is the debt service associated with projects that are in the $150 million request for fiscal 1973, or that have received appropriations in previous years.

The difference between the two amounts on each bar of the chart is the requirement for new projects that we believe will be needed between fiscal 1974 and 1978.

Senator INOUYE. Are you including in your projections the perennial supplemental requests that come in?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, this chart is based on needs as we see them at this particular time. It really does not tie into a supplemental as such. It ties into a particular fiscal year. Any supplemental request will be influenced by the appropriation we will receive in the normal appropriation bill.

Senator INOUYE. Are you satisfied that the request made in the supplemental could not wait, to be presented in this budget?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, we are. We have been sensitive to the requirements that have been established by the Office of Management and Budget, outlined in the A–41 circular, and the requirements of this committee that a supplemental request be in response to an urgent or emergency situation.

When we testified on the capital projects in the supplemental for 1972, in our judgment we established that they did meet the requirements of urgency and emergency as outlined by the Office of Management and Budget and as established by this committee.

I think the fact that they were transmitted by the administration is an indication that in the administration's judgment it did qualify as a supplemental item for 1972.

FINANCING OF PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

Senator INOUYE. The Congress suggested that all of those projects financed from borrowing have a life of 30 years, but you responded that it should be 15 years. Are you satisfied that all of the projects which are now coming before this committee will have a life of at least 15 years?

Mr. COPPIE. We are, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. There are no renovation-repair type projects?

Mr. COPPIE. At least it would qualify within the 15-year requirement. We are sensitive to the need to do a full reexamination of our capital

program to determine the appropriate method of financing for improvements with a life expectancy of less than 30 years.

I might point out, Mr. Chairman, that we have just received a communication from the Treasury Department saying that the law will allow us to qualify for a loan that would be something less than a 30-year loan—in other words a 15-year loan or perhaps a 10-year loan. We are moving to meet the committee's requirement that 30-year loans not be used to finance improvements with a life expectancy of 5 years.

We are working out a process.

I think we have taken the first step in 1973, and we will be even more sophisticated when we come back before this committee in 1974 and after.

Senator INOUYE. I am asking this question because in going through the specific justification, Mr. Coppie, we come across items that under no stretch of the imagination could have a lifespan of 30, or for that matter, 15 years.

Just for example, dress form. Do you know what a dress form is?

Mr. COPPIE. A dress form? No, sir; I do not.

Senator INOUYE. That is what the dressmakers use. That is in the capital improvements budget. It is not a big amount, but there are others of a similar nature such as chairs and matching kitchen tables, food mixer——

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I have not distinguished between what you called a project and the equipment that is associated with making that project operational.

The normal procedure in the District government is to include funding for initial equipment outlays in the total costs for a new project or improvement; we believe the equipment needed for the project to become operational qualifies as a legitimate capital item. It is on that basis that the specific examples you use are in the capital program for 1973.

Senator INOUYE. Do you think it is good policy to borrow for 30 years to pay for an item that will not last more than 5 years?

Mr. COPPIE. I do not. I think I addressed this issue before when I said we have taken the first step in 1973, in relationship to the concern that was established by this committee in 1972. We are now studying the possibility of obtaining 15-year loans to fund projects with a life expectancy of 15 years.

It is my commitment to you this morning that, when we come back in later years, we will have a more sophisticated way to finance equipment items that have a lifespan of considerably less than 30 years. If it is 10 years, I think we will be able to qualify for a 10-year loan to meet the equipment needs associated with the particular facility.

A great deal more staff work must be done, Mr. Chairman. What I want to underscore here is that we consider the equipment associated with the capital facility to be a legitimate item for inclusion in the capital budget and to be financed against a loan.

Senator INOUYE. The committee wishes to suggest in the strongest terms possible, that the items that are necessary to complement these projects that obviously have a lifespan of less than 30 years, be funded from the general fund appropriations.

I think this, from the standpoint of accounting, would make more sense. I do not wish to dictate anything, because that is not our inten-

tion, but I think in the best interests of the city, because somebody will have to explain a generation from now, why we have to borrow money on a 30-year loan to pay for a dress form. That is a small item, but if you look at the whole page, you will find that most of the items come under that category.

You have said in your opinion this is not a proper procedure, and I would hope that you will convince your associates that a new system be set up that will take this matter into consideration.

Can we expect a change in the next presentation?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, as I said, my commitment to you this morning is that in 1974 we will be even more sophisticated in terms of structuring the cost associated with that type of a program in relationship to loan requirements.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

Capital Improvements Program

STATEMENT OF COMER S. COPPIE, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE MAYOR-COMMISSIONER

ACCOMPANIED BY:
ROBERT CORLETTA, CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS DIVISION
SAM D. STAROBIN, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS

Senator Inouye. I believe you have another statement to make, sir.

Mr. Coppie. Mr. Chairman, we are here this morning to justify the 1973 capital program for the District of Columbia government, which totals just a little less than $150 million.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman, I do have a prepared statement that I will provide for the record.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, the District Government is requesting $149,930,000 for capital projects for Fiscal Year 1973.

The City's request is within the limit set by the Congress when it approved the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The setting of that limit reflects Congressional concern over the costs of the City's capital improvements program and especially the amount of debt service to be paid in coming years. I wish to discuss these costs before summarizing our capital request for fiscal 1973.

Costs of Capital Program

The District Government recognizes the need to control the costs of capital improvements at a time when so many valid demands are being made on the resources available to us.

We are studying ways to increase our capability to relate capital program costs to overall program expenditures. One possible control method is the allocation of debt service to specific program areas to obtain a more accurate picture of total program costs.

It should be noted, however, that debt service accounts for a relatively low percentage of General Fund revenues in the District, when compared to the situation in other jurisdictions. The percentage of total annual revenues accounted for by capital expenditures is also comparatively low in the District.

Need for Capital Improvements

Comparisons with other jurisdictions provide background for this discussion. The central issue, however, is whether or not the capital projects we are undertaking or proposing are essential to the City and its people. We have no doubt that the answer is yes.

Public School facilities are overcrowded, and many of them are quite old.

Our correctional facilities are straining to contain inmate populations that greatly exceed planned capacity. And our courts need a suitable physical environment for the conduct of their important responsibilities.

Metro construction and highway improvements are essential to the economic growth and viability of the whole metropolitan area, as well as for the City.

The requests we are making for fiscal 1973 are considered essential by the city government and by the citizens of Washington.

Citizen Review

The City's six-year Capital Improvements Program has been reviewed by the people of the District of Columbia. Citizen comments have led to shifts in the program. Some projects have been elimintated because the citizens were opposed to them. Other projects have been added because they were given high priority during citizen reviews.

I will submit for the record a fuller report on the results of the citizen review.

I would now like to summarize the capital request before the Committee.

Highlights of Fiscal 1973 Request

New projects in the current request represent $10 million of the total $150 million. These new starts include Perry-Simmons Elementary School Replacement, Parklands Branch Library, Fire Engine Company No. 2, renovations of Georgetown and Eastern Markets and the Old Central Library and several highway improvements projects.

Of the total funding request, 38 percent is for educational facilities. Thirty-one percent is for improvement and development of a balanced transportation system. Public safety, economic development, and human resources project make up the remainder of the request.

In the education area, we are requesting equipment funding for seven elementary schools, three of them new.

Initial construction funding is included for four elementary schools, three of them new. Additional construction funding is requested for the Dunbar Senior High School and the Anacostia Senior High School Addition.

Capital funding for higher education is also being requested. Initial funding for a permanent campus for Federal City College is included, as well as renovation projects for D.C. Teachers College.

Metro construction accounts for $33.5 million in the transportation area. Highway improvement projects, some of which are related to Metro, are also being requested.

Funding is provided to replace approximately 1,000 trees that line the avenues and streets of the District of Columbia.

Two new transportation-related projects are worthy of special mention. One is for the development of a Bicycle Route network; the other, for building of Bus Stop shelters. These projects are consistent with our goal of building a fully balanced transportation system in the District.

The major project in the public safety area is the new Detention Center to replace the D.C. Jail. We are requesting $10 million for this facility, which will help alleviate the severe overcrowding in our correctional institutions.

Our request includes funding for a program of renovating vacant and vandalized private housing in the City. A chief aim of this program is to provide additional housing for large, low-income families, who have the greatest difficulty finding adequate living accommodations. And their plight has grown steadily worse in the last decade.

Two recreation centers will be completed with funding included in our 1973 request.

In the human resources area, the major projects are expansion of Glenn Dale Hospital to include long-term patient care and the new Morgue.

Importance of Capital Program

These capital requests will be justified in the balance of this hearing.

I want to stress once more their importance to the citizens of the District of Columbia.

We are determining the full costs of our capital program. We also believe that the costs are fully justified in view of the urgent need to correct existing problems and to raise the overall quality of life in the City.

I will be pleased to answer any questions.

DISTRICTWIDE PRIORITIES

Mr. COPPIE. Additionally, I do have the districtwide priorities that we have established for the $150 million request, which I will also provide for the record.

(The information follows:)

FISCAL YEAR 1973 CAPITAL BUDGET
DISTRICT-WIDE PRIORITIES

For the purpose of priorities, the Capital budget is separated 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(s) 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 Capital Budget Markup copy as submitted to the Senate Sub-Committee on Appropriations, March 20, 1972.

Existing revenue authority is available for all projects requested.

CATEGORY I

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1973
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS:	
10-22	Washington Highland Community School.....	$ 356,500
10-122 & 10-288	Morgan Elementary School Replacement.....	318,500
10-215	Merritt Elementary School Replacement.....	193,800
10-126	Benning Elementary School Replacement	180,000
10-144	Anacostia Senior High School Addition	1,587,100
10-66	Shaw Junior High School Replacement.....	235,000
10-235 & 10-185	New Elementary & Junior High School - Oxon Run Parkway, S. E.	16,380,500
10-201	New Elementary School - 31st & Erie Sts.....	6,983,000
10-297	New Elementary School - Wheeler & Savannah...	6,090,000
10-30	Dunbar Sr. High School Replacement.....	13,406,000
10-221	Perry-Simmons Elem. School Replacement.....	483,000

CATEGORY I

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1973
	PUBLIC LIBRARY:	
11-17	Shaw Branch Library	$ 140,000
11-21	Deanewood Branch Library	80,000
11-27	Parklands Branch Library	200,000
	METROPOLITAN POLICE:	
13-31	District #3 Station House	3,317,500
13-34	District #7 Station House	75,000
	FIRE DEPARTMENT:	
14-17	Engine Company No. 4 & Truck Company No. 4	1,393,500
	FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE:	
18-9	Downtown Campus:	2,350,000
	D. C. TEACHERS COLLEGE:	
20-3	Demountable Classrooms	25,000
	HUMAN RESOURCES:	
21-50	Glen Dale Hospital	8,133,500
23-115	Extended Care Facilities	100,000
	CORRECTIONS:	
22-66	Correctional Detention Facility	10,000,000
	HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC:	
28-1	Street Improvements and Extensions	2,960,000
28-3	Highway Planning, Programming & Research	400,000
28-7	Potomac River Freeway	2,345,000
28-27	H Street, N.E. Grade Separation	302,700
	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES:	
32-105	Advance of Paving	$ 2,950,000
32-501	Service Sewer Extensions	1,020,000
32-801	Service Extension and Hydrants	1,200,000
	WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY	
N/A	Capital Contribution for Construction	33,498,000
	Total, Category I Projects	$116,703,600

CATEGORY II

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1973
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS:	
10-301	Equipment for New & Improved Services...	$ 500,000
10-385	Razing of Nichols Avenue School.....	132,300
	RECREATION:	
12-84	Rosedale Recreation Center & Swimming Pool Replacement.....	45,600
12-105	Benning Park Playground Development.....	60,200
12-119	Camp Site Development, Scotland, Md.....	600,000
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:	
15-2	Georgetown Market.....	31,500
15-3	Eastern Market.....	280,000
	FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE	
18-5	Equipment.....	550,000
18-7	Renovation of Old Central Library.....	995,000
	D. C. TEACHERS COLLEGE:	
20-1	Attic Renovation.....	659,700
20-16	Unused Space in the Miner Bldg.,.....	143,000
20-5	Equipment.....	500,000
	HUMAN RESOURCES:	
21-52	Air Condition Remaining Buildings.....	1,778,000
	GENERAL SERVICES:	
24-57	Rehabilitation of Elevators, Various Dist. Bldg.....	230,000
24-64	Emergency Power Supply.....	1,150,000
24-99	Permanent Improvements.....	4,907,400

CATEGORY II

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1973
	HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC:	
28-81	South Capitol Street Bridge.....	$ 2,000,000
28-100	Cover on Federal Aid Streets.....	615,000
28-101	Heater on Federal Aid Streets.....	418,000
28-2	Street Lighting and Communication Ext.	431,000
28-106	Metro Betterment.....	880,000
28-95	Benning Road Bridge over Anacostia River	90,000
28-97	Connecticut Ave. Bridge over Klingle Valley	400,000
28-71	Southern Avenue, S. E.....	970,000
28-90	Chain Bridge.....	33,000
28-87	Northbound 14th Street Bridge Deck Repair..	101,000
28-96	Anacostia Freeway Bridge over Oxon Run....	250,000
28-86	Anacostia Freeway Kenilworth Ave. Safety Imp.	169,000
28-88	Benning Road Pedestrian Overpass.....	29,000
28-98	Suitland Parkway Pedestrian Overpass.....	88,000
28-50	South Capitol Street.....	80,000
28-93	Bridge Railing-Improvement Program.....	37,000
28-108	Channelization on Federal Aid Street.....	50,000
28-105	Emergency Communications Systems.....	10,000
28-114	Bus Stop Improvements.....	385,000
	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES:	
32-109	Sewer Separation.....	500,000
32-505	Advance of Paving & Miscellaneous.....	740,000
32-803	Trunk & Secondary Watermains.....	220,000

CATEGORY II

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1973
	D. C. OBLIGATIONS:	
N/A	D. C. Obligations	$ 1,051,600
	WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT:	
35-117	Water Treatment Plant Imp. and Ext.	870,000
35-119	Plant Major Replacements & Rehabilitation	130,000
	Total, Category II Projects	$ 23,110,300

CATEGORY III

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1973
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS:	
10-277	J. O. Wilson Elementary School Add.	$ 147,500
10-70	Bowen Elementary School Mod. & Add.	149,000
10-182	Amidon Elementary School Mod. & Add.	73,600
10-369	Specialized Learning Center	50,000
10-135R	Takoma Elementary School Replacement	4,994,000
	LIBRARIES:	
11-33	Conversion of B.B. French School	50,000
	RECREATION:	
12-147	Virginia Avenue Building Replacement & Site	35,000
12-170	Tree Planting	100,000
	FIRE DEPARTMENT:	
14-33	Engine Company No. 2 Replacement	1,414,000

CATEGORY III (Continued)

Project Number	Project Title	Capital Budget Request FY 1973
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
15-8	Repair of Vacant & Vandalized Housing; Under Section 5-313, D. C. Code.....	100,000
	D. C. TEACHERS COLLEGE:	
20-2	Gymnasium, Multi Purpose Complex	17,000
	HUMAN RESOURCES:	
21-68	New Morgue Building.....	2,651,000
21-70	Modification of Core Bldg. and OB Bldg.....	300,000
	HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC:	
28-113	Bicycle Route Network.....	35,000
	Total, Category III Projects.....	$ 10,116,100
	Grand Total.....	$ 149,930,000

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. COPPIE. With me this morning is the Director of the Department of General Services, Mr. Samuel Starobin; from my staff is Mr. Robert Corletta, who heads the Capital Improvements Division of my office.

Mr. Chairman, the witnesses from the operating departments of the District government are here, and we are prepared at this time to answer any questions that you have on our specific needs for capital improvements for 1973.

Senator INOUYE. Last year it was indicated 95 percent of the $250 million request represented funding to complete previously approved projects. How much of the present request represents new projects?

Mr. COPPIE. Of the approximately $150 million being requested, under $139 million is for projects that are in the pipeline and $11,275,800 is for new projects.

Senator INOUYE. What about the 1972 supplemental?

Mr. COPPIE. In the 1972 supplemental request, all of the corrections facilities projects were new. The court facility has a previous appropriation for survey; the supplemental request is for $13 million for construction services and for the first increment of construction. The Fort Lincoln request was for survey moneys; that is a new project. The funding for the new morgue was for construction services; the construction money is requested in the 1973 budget. There was also a request for $100,000 for air conditioning for Anacostia Senior High School.

COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM FOR CAPITAL OUTLAYS

Senator INOUYE. Is your computerized system for monthly reports of capital outlay completed now?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, it is substantially completed. We still have some work to do. We feel it will be fully operational in about 2 months. But we have come a considerable distance in computerizing our costs associated with the capital program.

Senator INOUYE. An audit made earlier this year indicated long outstanding unliquidated obligations, some dating back to 1966. What have you done about these outstanding unliquidated obligations?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, as you know, we have developed a substandard capital outlay program in the District government over the last 10 years. The purpose of doing this reexamination of our costs and trying to computerize the records to the maximum extent possible is to meet the very point that you have made.

Now that we have substantially completed this project, we are going to be able to review the unliquidated balances to determine whether they are needed or whether they can be actually closed out.

Senator INOUYE. In fact, you have a balance of over $5 million?

Mr. COPPIE. I guess that is right, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. What did you propose to do with this?

Mr. COPPIE. First, we have to look at each project in relationship to the balance, to find out whether there is any additional funding that is required to complete the project.

If the answer is no, that money is available to us as a potential reprograming, or it would become lapsed funding, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, one of the purposes in the consolidation of the Budget Office with the accounting operation within the District government was to allow for a far higher degree of coordination between the appropriation of funds on the one hand and the actual implementation associated with the accounting on the other.

That merger is now taking place, and we will be able to provide a more meaningful data base on the status of a capital project and the costs associated with it.

UNOBLIGATED CAPITAL FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. According to a survey conducted by the committee staff, the following unobligated funds for completed projects—funds that are no longer needed—in the public schools we have a total of $626,736; for the library, $5,886; for recreation, $755,373; for the Police Department, $29,600; for the Fire Department, $2,264; for health services, $710,892; for social services, $596,477; for General Services, $1,878,063. And we have no information from the Economic Development, Federal City College, Washington Technical Institute, District of Columbia Teachers College, Metro, Environmental Services, and Aqueduct.

Mr. COPPIE. With regard to the last point, all of those agencies have indicated they have no completed projects. So, therefore, there are no outstanding balances that may not be required to fund completion of the projects.

Now that the accounting responsibility has been transferred to my office, I propose to request an immediate audit of all of these projects to determine whether the funds are in fact needed or whether they in fact are lapsed.

Senator INOUYE. The information I have just set forth was acquired in the last 7 days.

Mr. COPPIE. The information, I believe, was transmitted to your staff assistant in a communication of yesterday, and we have had continuing communications with your staff. My commitment here this morning is to get on top of this problem at the earliest possible date and to provide a final report to the committee with regard to these outstanding balances.

Senator INOUYE. You see, my concern is that the city has borrowed this money and it is not being put to immediate use. There are great potential losses with this practice, isn't that correct Mr. Coppie?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, these are appropriated balances. We have not borrowed on the money——

Senator INOUYE. If they are appropriated balances, why can't the city utilize the funds somewhere?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, it perhaps would represent a possible reprograming source, once we conclude that the project is completed and that the funds are no longer needed.

Senator INOUYE. My only concern is that a congressional inquiry should not be a forum to get this sort of information. Here is much needed money. Not too long ago we were scrounging around for all available moneys for projects.

The public school system is looking for money, the Human Resources people are looking for money, and we have, apparently, had these funds available for quite sometime.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, again, I think there is no disagreement between the committee and the District government on this issue, and my commitment this morning is to get on top of it and bring back a final report that gives an ultimate status on these projects.

ASSISTANCE IN REPROGRAMING CAPITAL FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. I would be very happy to assist the city in any reprograming request that you have, to make use of this money. But I just want to emphasize that I have been hearing now for over 2 weeks about the lack of money, and yesterday, all day long, about the lack of money and more money, and here we are having staring us in the face, moneys that are lying in the city and not being used.

Mr. COPPIE. We appreciate that commitment, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. I would hope that in our auditing, or in your accounting—I do not know how long it will take—you will go through the whole city and see if we do have unobligated funds that can be used elsewhere. Apparently we have some. Not just in the capital improvements area. I think it would help not just the Congress, but I think it will help the city if you can come out with a report like this.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Last year we were advised that a management information system and a project manager system was being implemented by the Department of General Services to increase management control. Has this system been established? Is it operational now?

Mr. STAROBIN. Permit me to speak to that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Go ahead.

Mr. STAROBIN. We have instituted the system. It is operational, but it is a very complex thing that involves not only establishing a system, but reengineering of people to use the system.

What we have done, basically, is to take an organization with a bunch of specialist shops, in effect, where one group of people did one thing and another group of people did another thing, like an assembly line, with a loss of continuity, and identity, as the project went down the assembly line, to move into a functional setup where the project managers are responsible to the agency for seeing that project all of the way through.

The major gain is that the project managers become identified with that agency, they become knowledgeable and conversant with their problems. I begin to look on them as not only the proponents for that agency, but also the evaluator of the needs, and hold the project managers responsible for the timely and proper completion of those projects.

Now, that is easier said than done. We have the basic system. We have reorganized on this basis, we have prepared a manual, about that thick (indicating) of procedures, and now we are training our people to use the system.

I have already seen results from it, but there are many more results. I look for much greater results over the years to come, as the people really begin to understand what the responsibilities are and begin to respond.

As I say, not only as proponents for the agency, but evaluators of the need, so that they can properly answer how we can meet the functional needs of the agency at the lowest cost.

Senator INOUYE. May we have a recess for 10 minutes. I notice we have a vote on the floor at the present time.

(Short recess.)

Senator INOUYE. The meeting will please come to order.

Colonel, last year you indicated that "We have initiated a number of breakthroughs to measure the performance of and improve our present program." Can you describe to us the nature of these breakthroughs, and the results of these breakthroughs?

ADVANTAGES OF PROJECT MANAGER SYSTEM

Mr. STAROBIN. We have done a number of things, Mr. Chairman, to begin to sharpen up our performance and to begin measuring that performance. I spoke of the project manager system.

What we did was to establish project manager teams on a functional basis. For instance, one team is related to public schools; one related to the human resources area and recreation area; the third to the criminal justice area.

These teams report to me on a monthly basis the status of projects under their care. We have a constant review process. Schedules are established and are reviewed every month.

Further, we meet with each one of our client agencies on a monthly basis, to bring up any questions having to do with their propects and to resolve questions as they come along. Though these further means of performance evaluation have been instituted, I have no measurable data relating to improved performance to present to you at this time, Mr. Chairman. It would be very difficult to present graphic data, except to tell you that problems are now identified at an earlier stage than before, so that they can be dealt with before they reach a catastrophic point.

We have a long way to go in sharpening up our performance, but I think we have already made very significant strides toward better management of our construction.

COSTS FOR CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

Senator INOUYE. I notice in some of your project justifications, your estimate for services exceeds 10 percent.

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir; they do.

Senator INOUYE. With these improvements, won't you be able to keep down the cost of construction services to 10 percent?

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, Mr. Chairman, we have this type of a situation. Every agency that has a function like mine faces a similar situation. The cost of their services has a very direct relationship to the size of the project. Above a certain point the 10 percent is fairly good. The Corps of Engineers works at something over 10 percent. But they deal with large projects.

When we start dealing with the small projects, as we must, renovations, alterations, additions, projects in the $10,000 to $100,000 cost range—we find that all of the administrative expenses associated with the larger projects are there. I must have an inspector on the job, we must prepare a contract with all of its detailed specifications and all of its boiler-plate. We must deal with all District agencies, get building permits and clearances. My construction services percentage must go up. The overhead is all there.

I find that every agency has a similar situation. For instance, I have a schedule that GSA prepared some years ago for their work and it showed a sliding scale of overhead expenses of this type, going up to 30 percent for projects under $100,000. I do not know if they are using this at present, but it was indicative of the type of situation I mentioned, sir.

PRECEDURE FOR OBTAINING ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

Senator INOUYE. There is a matter of controversy involving architects and engineers, as to how one should acquire their services. I am well aware that architects and engineers prefer to negotiate but the GAO has suggested bids. What is your position, sir?

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, Mr. Chairman, I am sort of a bystander in a very, very big fight. There is a controversy between the entire community of architects and the Federal establishment. Getting bids from architects, that is, going out and getting bids as we get them from contractors for construction, would be almost meaningless. I personally feel that a combination of processes, going beyond simple negotiation, to a combination negotiation-bid process, is what we should move to. I am afraid this position will earn me a good bit of criticism from my architect friends.

You are buying services and, as opposed to construction, about all you can hope for is the quality of the man or the organization. A good organization or bad organization will deliver a product, a set of drawings. A test of that product will not be in the set of drawings itself but in the quality of the construction you can get out of it.

Therefore, you need something beyond a pure throwing of a design contract on the market for award to the low bidder.

I would propose that a structure where a group, a panel of architects, all of whom have been determined to be capable of doing that item of work, be selected, be fully informed of the type of job to be done, and then to solicit bids from that group. But a completely open bidding process I am afraid would be chaotic and counter productive.

STATUS OF ARCHITECTS EMPLOYED

Senator INOUYE. I asked this question because my office has received a few calls, not too many, from supposedly small architectural firms in the metropolitan area, complaining that they have never had the opportunity of getting involved in District projects. In order to clear up any cloud of doubt, would you submit to the committee a list of architects that have been retained by the District government and the fees paid to them, and the projects involved?

Mr. STAROBIN. Certainly. We keep records. We would be happy to do so.

(The information follows:)

Following is a listing of Capital Fund projects executed under the direction of the Department of General Services for the period of 1962 to the present. Included is project identification, the Architect-Engineer commissioned to accomplish the work, and the associated costs.

(The list follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1972

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
13-34-72	Apartment House Conversion for Seventh District Station House	Leroy J. H. Brown, Architect	$ 39,000.	$ 600,000.
19-7-72 19-1-68	Master Plan of the Washington Technical Institute	Bryant and Bryant and Ellerbe	337,000.	Study
13656-90-72	Master Plan for Lorton Phase I	Gruzen and Bucher-Meyers	48,152.	Study
21-50-72	Glenn Dale Hospital Addition and Alterations	Faulkner, Fryer and Vanderpool	315,000.	5,926,000.
12-12	Wheatley Playground Development	John Keegan, Architect	37,330.	897,500.
12-21	Bald Eagle Playground Development	Greenhorne and O'Mara	25,808.	551,000.
23-95	New Receiving Home for Children	Curtis and Davis	324,300.	5,056,000.
24-51	D. C. Court Plan	Ferendino, Grafton, Spillis and Candela	11,000.	Study

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1971

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-67.9-71	A/C Wilson and Miner Buildings for D. C. Teachers College and Four Schools	Bernard Johnson Engineers	$ 25,000.	$ 210,000.
10-67.4-71	Electrical Modernization Bell Vocational High School and Terrell Junior High School	Smith and Lee-Thorpe	15,500.	290,000.
24-62-71	Electrical Modernization East Administration Bldg., Municipal Center	James Eliopolo and Associates	19,988.	393,000.
10-67.30-71	Installation of Combined Sound, Clock Program and Security Detention Systems or Combination of Systems in Various D. C. Schools.	Weller and Scott	55,000.	800,000.
14-17-71	New Fire Station for Engine Company #4 and Truck Company #4	Clark T. Harmon and Associates	46,069.	1,020,000.
11-17-71	Shaw Branch Library	Cross and Adreon	47,500.	962,500.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1970

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
12-129-70	Activity Lighting, Various Locations	Shefferman and Bigelson	$ 42,500.	$ 952,000.
10-182-70 10-67.30-71B	Amidon Elementary School Addition and Alterations	Austin L. Spriggs, Architect	40,000.	805,000.
10-144-70	Anacostia High School Addition and Alterations	Segreti, Stillwell and Hasselman	159,276.	3,103,000.
10-245-70 10-67.30-71A	Bancroft Elementary School Addition and Alterations	Brown and Wright, Architects	52,000.	832,000.
12-A(1)-70	Barry Farms Playground, Community Swimming Pool and Bath House	Frank Cole, Architect	16,000.	270,000.
12-105-70	Benning Park Playground Development	Nicholas Satterlee Associates	61,000.	1,490,000.
12-24-70	Benning-Stoddert Recreational Area Development	Luther R. Bruner, Architect	31,116.	617,000.
10-67.5-70B	Boiler Replacement, 3 Schools	Weller and Scott, Con. Engineers	12,150.	215,000.
10-67.5-70A	Boiler Replacement, 4 Schools	John B. Gooch, Con. Engineer	10,500.	201,000.
10-70-70	Bowen Elementary School Addition	Andrew D. Bryant, Architect	52,000.	1,061,000.
10-30A-70	Dunbar Senior High School Replacement	Bryant and Byrant, Architects	368,324.	10,233,000.
10-67.85-70	Installation of Compactors in Various Schools	Balbir S. Brar and Associates	6,523.	140,000.

CAPTIAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1970

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
22-110-70A	Lighting Improvement to Outside Recreation Areas	James Eliopolo and Associates	$ 7,700.	$ 153,500.
10-316-70	M. M. Washington Vocational School Addition	Johns and Turner, Architects	72,500.	1,507,000.
22-121-70	Maximum Security Unit for Youth Correctional Center; Conversion of Dormitories P-5 to Max. Sec. Building; Installation of Cells Bldg: P-3	Nelson, Tilghman Associates	58,500.	344,000.
10-215-70	Merritt Elementary School Replacement	Keyes, Lethbridge and Condon	130,000.	2,824,000.
10-222A-70	Morgan Elementary School Replacement	Fry and Welch Architects	248,000.	5,407,000.
23-35-70	New Administration Building Children's Center	Goenner, Woodhouse and Associates	21,700.	607,000.
22-120-70 22-122-70 22-88-70 24-37-70A	New Control Center, Reformatory Complex, Lorton and other Lorton projects	Spector, Peake and Howell	21,000.	71,500.
10-351-70	New Elementary School, Pomeroy and Erie Streets, S. E.	Callmer and Milstead	205,000.	5,200,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1970

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-222A-70	New Elementary School, 8th and Yuma Streets	Johannes and Murray	$305,000.	$ 6,073,000.
10-351-70	New Elementary School, Pomeroy and Erie Streets, S. E.	Callmer and Milstead	205,000.	5,200,000.
10-297-70	New Elementary School, Wheeler Road and Savannah Street, S. E.	Victor Smolen and Associates	170,000.	4,000,000.
13-27-70 13-28-70	New Fifth District Station House and New Second District Station House	McGaughan and Johnson	138,676.	1,930,000. 1,955,000.
13-31-70	New Third District Station House	Spector, Peake and Howell	128,633.	2,865,000.
10-67-70B	Permanent Improvements, Various Schools	Spector, Peake and Howell	9,744.	162,400.
10-67-70A	Permanent Improvements, Various Schools	Harry G. Fulford	17,000.	380,000.
22-89-70 24-37-70(B)	Replace Heating Units D. C. Jail and A/C Pediatrics and Crippled Children's Bldg. D. C. General Hospital	Kluckhuhn and McDavid	5,446.	28,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1970

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-171-70	Roosevelt Senior High School Addition and Alterations	Parsons Associates in association with Turner and Associates	$428,760.	$ 8,855,000.
12-84-70	Rosedale Recreation Center Swimming Pool Replacement	Kent Cooper and Associates	32,000.	659,000.
19-2-70	Renovation of Hangar #10 for Washington Technical Institute	H. D. Nottingham and Associates	29,089.	535,000.
12100-10-70(S)	Program and Charrette for Takoma Elementary School Replacement	Tunney Lee and Harry Montague, Architects	4,500.	Study
19-4G-70	Washington Technical Institute Fast Food Service Facility	Theodore Cromar, Architect	7,200.	115,000.
23-94-70	Warehouse Addition Children's Center	Arley J. Koran, Architect	15,500.	285,000.
24-64B-71(S) 22-85-70	Women's Detention Center Addition and Permanent Improvements	Jacques J. Amsellem, Architect	31,000.	581,000.
18-6-70	Renovation of the Mather Building for Federal City College	LBC&W Associates of Washington	68,081.	840,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1969

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-67.9-69	A/C Various Schools	Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff	$ 13,000.	$ 195,000.
24-37-68 24-37-69	A/C Various District Owned Buildings	Kluckhuhn and McDavid	28,000.	590,000.
10-266-69	Adams Elementary School Modernization	Charles I. Bryant, Architect	13,500.	264,000.
10-126A-69	Benning Elementary School Replacement	Berla, Abel and Weinstein	118,000.	2,088,000.
10-67.5-69A	Boiler Replacement 4 Schs.	John B. Gooch, Consulting Eng.	13,800.	310,00.
10-67.5-69B	Boiler Replacement 3 Schs.	Cotton and Harris, Con. Eng.	21,500.	450,000.
10-190-69	Brookland Elementary School Replacement	Carl A. Ruppert and Associates	102,000.	2,490,000.
10-148-69 10-289-69	Bruce-Monroe Elementary School Replacement	Ronald S. Senseman, Architect	145,000.	3,475,000.
10-113-69	Burrville Elementary School Addition and Alterations	Cross and Adreon, Architects	56,000.	1,190,000.
10-214-69	Carver Elementary School Addition	Gray, West and Wilson, Architects	60,000.	1,271,000.
21-99.11-69 21-99.7 -69 21-99.9 -69	Permanent Improvements Centralized Fire Alarm System and A/C Core Bldg. D. C. General Hospital & Mechanical Improvements for Glenn Dale Hospital	Weller and Scott, Con. Engineers	28,000.	603,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1969

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
14-19-68/69	Replacement of Engine Company #6 and Rescue Squad #1	Duane, Duane and Cahill	$ 36,500.	$ 760,000.
22-7-69	Electrical Improvements Lorton Reservervation	James Eliopolo and Associates	19,600.	250,000.
18-1A-69	Federal City College, Increment #2 for Interim Facilities	Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff	89,500.	686,000. 205,600.
18-1-69	Federal City College, Increment #3, Study for Interim Facilities	H. D. Nottingham and Associates	24,000.	Study
13-25-69	New Fourth District Station House	McGaughan and Johnson, Architects	74,000.	1,589,000.
10-290-69	Fort Lincoln Elementary School and Community Facility	Fry and Welch, Architects	245,000.	4,450,000.
10-168-69	Gage-Eckington Elementary School Replacement	Urban Design Associates	112,000.	2,519,000.
IAP-HC	H Street Corridor, Interim Assistance Program	Tunney Lee and Harry Montague	8,000.	155,700.
10-247-69	Langdon Elementary School Addition and Modernization	Chapman and Miller, Architects	87,000.	1,845,000.
12-15-68/69	Langdon Park West	Laurence and Beatriz de W. Coffin	12,000.	218,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1969

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-203-69	Lenox Elementary School Addition	Austin L. Spriggs, Architect	$ 70,000.	$ 1,575,000.
22-64-69	Lorton Reservation Renovation of 21 Dormitories	Nelson, Tilghman Associates	46,000.	1,130,000.
IAP-L-14C	Lower 14th Street Corridor Interim Assistance Program	Ahmed E. Elnaggar	5,300.	77,000.
24-43-69	Replace Cooling Equipment Municipal Center Building	William A. Brown, Con. Engineer	58,500.	1,300,000.
24-11-69A	Preliminary Study for Municipal Center Complex	Callmer and Milstead	38,000.	Study
10-54-69	Montgomery Elementary School Addition and Alterations	McDonald, Williams and Marshall	58,500.	1,145,000.
10-200-69	New Elemetary School Alabama Avenue and Congress Street, S. E.	Leroy J. H. Brown, Architect	83,230.	3,035,000.
10-195-69	New Elementary Schhol 44th and Foote Streets, N. E.	Irving Bowman and Associates	104,500.	2,475,000.
10-201A-69	New Elementary School 31st and Erie Streets, S. E.	Don Roberts and Larry Turner	168,966.	3,748,000.
23-95-69	New Receiving Home for Children, Study and Construction Documents	Mills, Petticord and Mills	335,000.	6,000,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1969

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-185-69	Oxon Run New Primary and Secondary Schools	Perkins and Will Partnership	$ 350,000.	$ 9,007,000.
10-67.17-69 .18 .21 .31 .32 .35 .36 .39 .54	Permanent Improvements Various Schools	Andrew D. Bryant, Architect	15,500.	328,200.
23-99.27-69 .25 .24 .1 .20 .29 .32 .41	Public Welfare Permanent Improvements for D. C. Village and Junior Village, District Training School, Cedar Knoll School and Maple Glen	A. B. Engineering	37,000.	645,000.
12-8-69	Recreation Department Storehouse Addition	Arley J. Koran, Architect	12,879.07	280,000.
10-175-69	Ross Elementary School Conversion	Henry Holle and Associates	11,500.	188,000.
IAP-7C-69	Seventh Street Corridor Interim Assistance Program	Roberts and Daughtry Architects	7,300.	115,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1969

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-66-69	Shaw Junior High School Replacement	Sulton and Campbell, Architects	$340,000.	$ 7,697,000.
24-11-69	Study for Development of Municipal Center	Keyes, Lethbridge and Condon	31,000.	Study
10-139-69	New Secondary School and New Primary School Complex, Benning Road and C Street, S. E.	Chloethiel Woodard Smith and Associates	355,000.	8,624,000.
10-202-69	Orr Elementary School Replacement	Louis C. Kingscott and Associates	100,000.	2,130,000.
10-213-69	Thomas Elementary School Addition No. 2	Thomas J. Stohlman, Architect	13,000.	200,000.
IAP-U-14C	Upper 14th Street Corridor Interim Assistance Program	Robert J. Nash and Associates	5,000.	76,000.
21-99.1-69	Warehouse Addition, D. C. General Hospital	Edmund Dreyfuss and Associates	41,830.	890,000.
10-281-69	Ruth K. Webb Elementary School Addition	Bryant and Bryant	50,000.	1,072,000.
10-119-69	West Elementary School Addition	Victor Smolen and Associates	58,196.	1,145,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1969

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-277-69	J. O. Wilson Elementary School Addition	Alexander Ewing and Associates	$ 58,000.	$ 1,173,000.
23-93-69	Addition to Mary Ziegler School, District Training School, Children's Center	Jacques J. Amsellem, Architect	11,000.	205,000.
10- 251-69 16-1-69	Walker-Jones Elementary School Addition and Alterations and Neighborhood Service Center	Stewart Daniel Hoban, Architect	87,900.	1,624,000. 474,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1968

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-197-68	Birney Elementary School Addition	Cassell and Gray	$ 30,650.	$ 33,686.94
12-63-68	Capitol East Playground and Natatorium	Eugene A. Delmar, Architect	32,000.	620,000.
21-37-68	D. C. General Hospital Renovation of Laboratory Building	Richard L. Lutz, Con. Engineer	10,500.	180,000.
10-67.1-68 67.4 67.5	Electrical Modernization and Boiler Replacement 4 Schools	Lutz, Scheibla and Ford, Engineers	19,000.	388,000.
18-1A-68	Federal City College Interim Facilities	Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff	87,000.	232,900.
22-42-68	Fly Ash Control System	Frank J. Sullivan Associates	14,000.	255,000.
12-77-68	Fort Dupont Swimming Pool #14	Victor Smolen and Associates	6,325.	218,000.
23-99.1C-68	Heating System Replacement, DTS	A. B Engineering	19,000.	2,548.28
2476-10-67 10-67.91-68 .53	Hot Lunch Kitchens	Pickett; Seiss and Hook	16,500.	88,700.
10-269-68	Moten Elementary School Addition #1	McDonald and Williams	31,000.	645,000.
24-51-68	New District Court Building	Justement and Callmer	100,000.	Study

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1968

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-67.15-68 ,42 .41 A,B,C .52 .82 .47 .95 .86 .68	Permanent Improvements at 4 Junior High Schools	Edwin F. Ball, Architect	$ 14,193.	$ 280,000.
24-43-68	Replace Cooling Equipment Various District Buildings	William A. Brown, Con. Engineer	26,000.	560,000.
10-157-67/68	Shepherd Elementary School Addition	Nelson, Tilghman Associates	21,000.	465,000.
10-198-68	Turner Elementary School Addition	Charles I. Bryant and Assoc.	30,000.	645,000.
32-811-68	Warehouse and Shops Building	S. Thomas Stathes, Architect	43,900.	1,010,000.
10-174-67.68	Wilson Senior High School Addition	Bucher-Meyers and Associates	58,143.	1,300,000.
10-186-68	Weatherless Elementary School Addition	Loewer, Sargent and Associates	13,000.	22,894.64
11-29-68	Tenley-Friendship and Benning Branches Library	Clark T. Harmon, Architect	8,000.	7,253.14
18-1A-68	Temporary Quarters Washington Technical Institute	Hudgins, Thompson and Ball	$120,000.	$15,400.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1967

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
12-76-67	Chevy Chase Community Center	Fon J. Montgomery	$ 33,174.	$ 815,000.
23-40-67	Farm Cottage Replacement District Training School	Anthony F. Musolino	16,220.	325,000.
10-16-67	Spingarn-Phelps Stadium	Milton J. Prassas and Associates	20,035.	450,000.
10-87-67	Randle Highlands Elementary School Addition	Hilyard R. Robinson	35,000.	705,000.
10-67.29-67	Hot Lunch Kitchens	Smith and Smith	18,800.	300,000.
12-86-67	Upshur Swimming Pool #5	Victor Smolen and Associates	12,500.	213,000.
10-183-67	Taft Junior High School Addition	Victor Spector	46,800.	1,025,000.
10-184-67	D. C. Warehouse Addition Public Schools	Thomas S. Stathes	16,500.	350,000.
10-145-67	Sharpe Health School Addition	Sulton and Campbell	33,000.	680,000.
10-30-65/67	Dunbar Senior High School Addition	Walton and Madden	198,500.	5,000,000.
23-16.12-67 23-16.1-67	Paving and Sidewalks at Junior Village, Ground Improvements at Blue Plains	A. B. Engineering	21,500.	100,000.
23-44.5-67 44.12 49.5	Replace Heating System Cedar Knoll and Maple Glen, Conversion Kitchen to Gas	John B. Gooch, Con. Engineer	10,500.	220,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1967

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-147-67	Browne Junior High School Addition	Bagley and Soule and Assoc.	$ 60,500.	$ 1,325,000.
10-176-67	Ketcham Elementary School Addition	Brown and Wright	43,000.	825,000.
10-112-67	Nalle Elementary School Addition	Bryant and Bryant	29,000.	560,000.
10-23-67 10-67.1-67	Randall Junior High School Addition and Elimination of Fire Hazards	Buchart Associates	23,500.	445,000.
10-174-67	Wilson Senior High School Addition	Bucher-Meyers and Associates	43,000.	895,000.
10-166-67	School for the Mentally Retarded	Chapman and Miller	57,500.	1,200,000.
10-180-67	Shadd Elementary School Addition	Cross and Adreon	20,000.	372,000.
10-133-67	New Elementary School Nichols and Chesapeake Streets, S. W.	Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall	55,000.	1,135,000.
32-3-67	New N. W. Garage	William Denton	55,620.	1,420,000.
10-67.4-67	Electrical Modernization 10 Schools	Dollar and Blitz	5,500.	100,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1967

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
24-37-67	A/C Berret Clinic and N. W. Clinic	Kluckhuhn and McDavid	$ 9,500.	$ 140,000.
11-23-67	A/C Cleveland Park, Anacostia, Capital View, Palisades and S. W. Branch Libraries	Lutz, Scheibla, and Fulford	10,650.	253,000.
10-67.5-67	Boiler Replacement 2 Schools	Shefferman and Bigelson	10,800.	195,000.
22-48-67	Sprinkler System, D. C. Jail	Smith and Lee-Thorpe	7,500.	112,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1967

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-177-67	Payne Elementary School Addition	Edmond Dreyfuss and Assoc.	$ 36,500.	$ 730,000.
10-135-67	Takoma Elementary School Replacement	Fry and Welch	54,550.	1,170,000.
10-67.5-67	Boiler Replacement 3 Schools	Grimm and Associates	9,500.	161,000.
10-67.29-67	Hot Lunch Kitchens 4 Elementary Schools	Clark T. Harmon	19,500.	325,000.
10-131-67	New Elementary School Replacement Congress Heights	Johannes and Murray	55,500.	1,200,000.
10-136-67	Deal Junior High School Addition	Johnson and Boutin	27,500.	470,000.
10-143-67	Ballou Senior High School Addition	Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff	106,000.	2,455,000.
10-165-67	Beers Elementary School Addition	McDonald and Williams	32,000.	670,000.
13-11-67	Police Training Center	McGaughan and Johnson	80,000.	1,750,000.
10-129-67	New Elementary School Lincoln Road and Douglas Street, N. E.	William H. Metcalf, Jr., Arch.	68,671.	1,535,000.
23-38-67	Two New Cottages District Training SChool	Mills, Petticord and Mills	83,000.	2,020,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1966

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-155-66	Emery Elementary School Replacement	Ronald S. Senseman, Architect	$ 51,189.	$ 1,100,000.
11-4-66	New Downtown Central Library	Mies Van Der Rohe	480,000.	12,000,000.
	Landscaping National Zoological Park	Umberto Innocenti and R. K. Webel		
10-67.5-66	Boiler Replacement 6 Schools	William A. Brown	28,250.	604,000.
24-40-66	Armory Alarm System	James Eliopolo and Associates	3,000.	50,000.
24-37-66	A/C District Owned Bldgs.	Kluckhuhn and McDavid	19,520.	275,000.
22-52-66	Heating Plant Workhouse, Lorton, Electrical Work Various Schools	Lutz, Scheibla and Fulford	27,000.	700,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1965

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-118-65	Truesdell Elementary School Addition	Andrew D. Bryant, Architect	$ 24,877.	$ 610,000.
24-33-65	Juvenile Facility Children's Center, Laurel, Maryland	George M. Ewing	57,000.	3,500,000.
10-152-65	Wheatley Elementary School Addition	Albert Goenner	28,000.	560,000.
10-151-65	Webb Elementary School Addition	James B. Huntley	9,900.	180,000.
10-156-65	Tyler Elementary School Addition and Kitchen Addition	Johnson and Boutin	24,000.	470,000.
10-167-65	Savoy Elementry School	McGaughan and Johnson	53,000.	1,170,000.
10-110-65	Hamilton Junior High School	McGuaghy, Marchal and McMillan	121,200.	3,225,000.
10-74-65	Slowe Elementary School Addition	Anthony F. Musolino	36,500.	770,000.
10-121-65	Clark Elementry School	Milton J. Prassas and Associates	48,500.	1,150,000.
23-7.21-65	Renovate Holly and Dogwood Cottages, DTS	Melita Rodeck and Associated	12,000.	200,000.
11-14-65	Chevy Chase Branch Library	Nicholas Satterlee and Assoc.	24,500.	470,000.
23-49.11-65	Enlarge Kitchens Maple Grove	Henry N. Shadid and Associates	5,500.	83,000.
23-32-65	School at Junior Village	Victor Spector	36,500.	825,000.
14-18-65	Engine Company #9	Walton and Madden	13,000.	265,000.
24-38-65	Ele. Mod. Elim Fire Hazards	Seymour T. Partridge and Company	23,408.	600,000.

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CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1964

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
10-140-64	Johnson Junior High School	Stanley J. Arthur	$ 118,000.	$ 3,300,000.
10-117-64	Rudolph Elementary School	Byrd and Bryant	7,900.	160,000.
10-123-64	Kimball Elementary School Addition	Cassell, Gray and Sulton	24,750.	530,000.
10-96-64	Mildred Gibbs Elementary School	William Denton	48,000.	1,097,000.
11-12-64	West End Branch Library	Albert Goenner	18,900.	425,000.
10-94-64	McGogney Elementary School	Johannes and Murray	48,114.	1,115,000.
10-120-64	Raymond Elementary School Addition	Anthony F. Musolino	29,000.	623,000.
22-57-64	Industrial Arts Building Youth Center, Lorton	H. D. Nottingham and Associates	19,500.	400,000.
10-18-64	New Junior High School 16th and Irving Streets, N. W.	Ronald S. Senseman, Architect	112,500.	3,000,000.
10-130-64	Hendley Elementary School Addition	R. A. Willgoos	9,400.	240,000.

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1963

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
	Fire Station Replacement Engine Company #18	Cassell, Gray and Sulton		
	Southwest Branch Library	Clas and Riggs		
	Improvements Phase II National Zoological Park	Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall		
	Bunker Hill Elementary School Addition	William Denton	$ 19,600.	$ 442,000.
	Hine Junior High School Replacement	Johnson and Boutin	85,000.	2,230,000.
	Daniel Roper Junior High School	Justement, Elam, Callmer and Kidd	125,000.	3,300,000.
	Mildred Green Elementary School	MacLane and Chewning	40,450.	1,005,000.
	Three Children's Cottages Junior Village	Edward Noakes and Associates	12,800.	430,000.
	Dining and Kitchen Facilities Addition, Junior Village	H. D. Nottingham and Associates	10,500.	215,000.
	Hart Junior High School Addition	Vosbeck and Ward	36,000.	285,000.
	Electrical Survey at D. C. Reformatory, Lorton	James Eliopolo and Associates		
	Electrical Survey D. C. Owned Buildings and D. C. Armory	Lutz, Scheibla and Fulford		

CAPITAL FUND PROJECTS FOR FY 1962

Project No.	Project Title	Architect-Engineer	Total A-E Fee	Total Const. Cost
	Improvements Phase I National Zoological Park	Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall		
	Palisades Branch Library	Albert G. Goenner	$ 17,634.	$ 400,000.
	Capitol View Branch Library	Clark T. Harmon	15,350.	421,000.
	Educational Center D. C. Reformatory, Lorton	Anthony F. Musolino	11,800.	280,700.
	Fire Station Replacement Engine Company #8	Milton J. Prassas and Associates	10,350.	235,000.
	Mechanical and Utilities Service, D. C. General Hospital	William A. Brown		
	Electrical Survey of D. C. Owned Buildings	James Eliopolo and Associates		
	Electrical Survey D. C. Owned Buildings and 45 Public Welfare Buildings and Boiler Replacement 4 Schools	Lutz, Scheibla and Fulford		

USE OF ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS

Mr. STAROBIN. If I might just comment, sir, there are several hundred architectural firms in this area. I believe there are approximately 150 registered with me and therefore it is pretty hard to dole out the work to see that each one of them gets a job and, for that matter, I really do not know if that would work to the best interest of the District.

I will provide this information, sir.

Senator INOUYE. On a small project, such as a personal home, when one retains the services of an architect, the architect follows the project and he comes around periodically, maybe once a week, to see the progress being made. If there is anything wrong, he would be the one ultimately responsible. You can point a finger at him and charge him for negligence or malfeasance or whatever you want to.

I gather that in the case of the city, when the architect's service is purchased, his responsibility ends with the submission of the plans?

Mr. STAROBIN. Basically that is the case, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Then what if he has made errors?

ERRORS MADE BY ARCHITECTS

Mr. STAROBIN. He is liable if those errors are the result of negligence. However, this is something of a legal no man's land, that is now being fought out across the United States, as to just what are the limits of an architect's responsibility. If he has committed an obvious error of commission, where it can be demonstrated that he was totally negligent, generally we can come back to him and get him to correct that.

Senator INOUYE. But his plans have been approved by you, have they not?

Mr. STAROBIN. They have been approved. We have approved them and we, too, share some of that liability. When you come right down to it, we have a basic liability, and getting the architect to accept some of that liability generally involves a legal battle on our part. It is a rather hard one to win.

Senator INOUYE. It may not be fair to bring in some other State, but in the State I am a bit knowledgeable about, my State, architects retained to do State jobs are required to be on the job, to inspect and keep up with the progress. Why can't it be done here? They are getting paid, aren't they?

What is the general, usual fee? What percentage is it?

Mr. STAROBIN. If we want that type of service, and there is a special section of the contract for supervisory functions, it involves an addition to the fee.

Normally the fees that we have been paying architects have varied on normal jobs between 4 and 5 percent of the construction cost. To go to full supervision would be another 1 to 1½ percent.

In some cases, particularly complex jobs, we have asked for, not full supervision, but an advisory type of supervision. For instance, we have done so on the Martin Luther King Library.

The problem, Mr. Chairman, basically, is this: As a contracting officer, I have the ultimate responsibility when something goes wrong

and I must therefore have someone on the job who is directly responsible to me. I have found architects, even with the supervisory responsibility, do not have that form of responsibility to me, nor can the contract really hold them that way.

And with recent changes that are being made in architect contracts, I am afraid we are going to find even less possibility of holding the architect fully responsible for the mistakes as the contracting officer ultimately is.

RECOVERY OF COSTS CAUSED BY ARCHITECT'S ERROR

Senator INOUYE. Staff study has indicated that notwithstanding the reviews that are carried out by your office, many errors, initiated by architects, such as noncompliance with local codes, go undetected and result in change order cost during construction.

Now, the staff study seems to indicate that you have no procedure to recover these additional costs that may be attributed to the errors from the architect. Is that correct?

Mr. STAROBIN. We do not have a direct means of doing so. We have recently instituted a new contract that follows the new GSA architectural contract, that attempts to better define the architect's responsibility. But as I say, it is extremely difficult, unless you can prove a case of gross negligence, to hold the architect responsible.

Senator INOUYE. Since I know we have had many errors in the past few years, can you tell us how many architects have been brought up on the carpet in the last, say, 5 years?

Mr. STAROBIN. I would say a great many. The issue you raise, Mr. Chairman, is a very legitimate one and I do not want to try to slide by it.

It is very definitely a significant problem and one that is of great concern to me, and one I am trying to cope with.

You see, however, the legal means of coping with it, are not obvious and not really available. Over the past 6 months, we have been able to do this: We have caused architects to redo work that was in error, at no expense. But then to get them to accept the cost of the work that resulted from their errors is something else.

At present I do not have a good legal means of doing that without going to court.

Senator INOUYE. Have you discussed this with the corporation counsel? I gather the staff has received an informal reading from the corporation counsel's office, suggesting that recoveries can be made under the present contract entered into by the city and the architects.

Mr. STAROBIN. I mentioned a moment ago that we had instituted a new form, that tried to pin down to a greater extent the responsibility of the architect. This has been submitted to the corporation counsel and, of course, discussed with him.

The information you now bring to me, I have not heard from anyone in the corporation counsel's office, although I am in frequent contact with them. I will want to pursue that issue further.

Senator INOUYE. May I suggest you get in touch with the corporation counsel?

Mr. STAROBIN. I will do so, sir.

Senator INOUYE. If your records are any indication of what additional costs have been incurred, resulting from architectural errors, the committee would be very pleased to receive such report. Do you have any report?

Mr. STAROBIN. No; I have no data collected on that basis. I think we could give you examples of which we are aware. But very frequently when we get into this, we find it is in the element of controversy as to whose fault it is; therefore, there is no clear indication.

ADDED EXPENSE OF ARCHITECTURAL ERRORS

But I can give you examples where we did run into such problems. Right offhand, one or two instances come to mind, but I will prepare some material on that and we will submit it to the committee and see if this is satisfactory, sir.

(The information follows:)

Department of General Services

EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS WHERE THE ARCHITECT-ENGINEER

CORRECTED DESIGN DEFICIENCIES DURING BID AND/OR CONSTRUCTION PERIOD

Project Identification	Architect-Engineer	Deficiency	Action Taken
Activity Lighting, Various Locations	Shefferman & Bigelson	Plans of existing conditions and new work were incorrect	Required A&E to resurvey, to correct drawings & to prepare information for addenda.
Brookland Elementary School Replacement	Ruppert & Assoc.	Plans allowed insufficient head rooms in lowest level. Conflicts occured in design of Architectural, Structural, and Mechanical features because drawings were not coordinated.	Architect-engineer required to correct the drawings or prepare Change Order drawings. He was charged for additional expenses incurred by the Department and caused by his deficiencies.
Chevy Chase Community Center	Montgomery, Green & Assoc.	Structural plans were incorrect	A-E produced Change Order drawings as required to correct deficiencies. Architect-engineer required to prepare Change Order drawings.

Project Identification	Architect-Engineer	Deficiency	Action Taken
D. C. General Hospital Renovation, Laboratory Building	Richard Lutz	Existing Laboratory Casework not coordinated; dimensional errors.	A-E corrected drawings & provided information necessary for issue of addendum prior to bid opening.
Instructional Facilities, Federal City College, Increment No. 3, Jewish Community Center	H. D. Nottingham	The plans reflected numerous code violations	A-E required to make changes as necessary, for code compliance.
Police Training Center	McGaughan & Johnson	Ventilation System for in-door pistol range found to be inadequate.	Architect-Engineer advised of the problem. He reviewed field conditions, participated in tests, and submitted report and recommendations to overcome smoke and door vapor exhust, and safety hazards. The inadequacies were caused by changes from the original design.
		Outdoor shooting range safety baffle failure	Outdoor baffles failed in that there was warpage exceeding a reasonable limit. The Architect-Engineer was advised of the problem. He reviewed field

Project Identification	Architect-Engineer	Deficiency	Action Taken
			conditions, participate in tests and submitted a revised basic design and a design for in-plac construction.
Public Welfare, Permanent Improvements	A. B. Engineering	The plans contained conflicts in survey information and in the cross sections and details, and the omission of needed sections and details.	A-E required to re-check field data and existing site conditions as necessary and to correct the drawings.
Ross Elementary School Conversion	Henry Holle & Assoc.	Certain interior finishes and structural details were incorrect.	A-E was required to clarify and correct drawings, and prepare information for addendum prior to bid opening.

PREPARATION OF PROJECT ESTIMATE

Senator INOUYE. As is just a matter of management philosophy, we note that in the present procedure, the Office of Program Management in your department prepares the project estimate.

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. And it is from this estimate that you charge a fee.

Mr. STAROBIN. The architect-engineer's fee, yes. That is right, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Plus your charge to the agency, the charge for construction services?

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, let me try to clarify it. We get the 10 percent of the construction cost for all major projects. We do not really pay the architect on a fee basis, that is a fixed percentage of the construction cost, but we stay within certain parameters. My office, the Office of Program Management, prepares an estimate of the actual amount of work that they think the architect will be getting into, and from that estimate we negotiate with the firm.

If we have a very complex job, the percentage may be larger. If we have a large, fairly simple job, the percentage may be smaller. So we work from an estimate of actual work, rather than any set percentages.

Senator INOUYE. Specifically, earlier this morning, as a result of a staff study, our initial findings show that you have $2.380 million unobligated funds.

Mr. STAROBIN. In what area, sir?

Senator INOUYE. In capital improvements. We set them forth. We listed them out.

Now, apparently your agency, your department, has received your fee on a percentage basis. Are you prepared to return 10 percent of $2.380 million?

STATUS OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Chairman, let me now talk a little bit about these unobligated balances. You have before you a kettle of figures that can be made to dance a jig, and have been made to dance a jig.

Senator INOUYE. That is the whole problem with the accounting system here.

Mr. STAROBIN. Right, sir. I went through this yesterday. All kinds of conclusions have been drawn from this and I am afraid some erroneous ones. I have seen here unobligated balances against a project where I knew we are scraping bottom.

First, let's understand what an unobligated balance is and it has two different types of meanings.

Senator INOUYE. Before we proceed, my staff has gone out to inquire on each project and we have been told that, for example, the Lincoln Junior High School is completed, but has an unobligated balance, $29,854.

Mr. STAROBIN. Let me address myself to the question you asked, should we return the money.

Senator INOUYE. You have been paid for the project on the basis of the full amount.

Mr. STAROBN. True. Let's talk a little bit about how I handle these construction services moneys that are given to me, the 10 percent.

Approximately half of that goes for various external fees, primarily architect-engineer fees. I have the rest.

I have an obligation to earn that income and I earn it after I liquidate the obligation, that is when I deliver the facility.

Now, when some money is left over from one project and is reprogramed into another project, that means the value of the other project has increased, and therefore I have further work to do on that project.

This is quite different from our appropriated account where I can balance out at the end of each year. It goes on from year to year and the accounting system for it is extremely complex. I have been working for better than 2 years to set up an accounting system that will inform me at any point where I stand in relation to my earned income, that is, the rate of liquidation of the obligation.

For instance, if I get a school for $5 million. I get 10 percent, Approximately $250,000 goes for the architect-engineer and I have $250,000 to do my administrative work. When have I earned that? I have earned that money when I have delivered the school. And somewhere at midpoint I have earned about half of it. If I had one project or 10 projects in that status, it would be fairly simple, but at any one time I have better than 300 projects and I must maintain a tally to determine where I stand, what income I have earned. It is an extremely complex thing, but one where I have gotten my first fixes and will have more sophisticated fixes in very short order. I will know and be able to tell you where I am financially.

Now, if construction money were to be allowed to lapse, that obligation is no longer incumbent on me; and in that case, I should return the money. But as long as the money is in the District's hands and available for reprograming, it still represents a possible obligation against my department, for which I need money to perform.

Senator INOUYE. My only concern is that other agencies have been telling us for many days their priorities are very high, and somehow I question if your priorities are that high that you should retain the money. Maybe it should be used elsewhere.

Now, should the $2.338 million be returned to the city office?

Mr. STAROBIN. I could not answer that without getting a definition of what figure represents. If we want to terminate the project, yes. But I do not know the identity of the projects. Your staff has been in my office a great deal, as has GAO, but I have never gotten a report from them as to what they found or what they intended to report.

Therefore, I am in no position to respond in detail.

Senator INOUYE. This is the information we got from your office. You can have the list here.

Mr. STAROBIN. I would be happy to have the list, but I could not respond at a moment's notice, sir. I will be happy to do so for the record, if you wish.

REPORT ON COMPLETED PROJECTS WITH UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Mr. COPPIE. I think it comes back to what I said earlier, Mr. Chairman. We want to provide the committee with the final judgment on the completed projects that are still showing unobligated balances and it is our commitment to you this morning, that we will do so. I want to underscore that.

(The information follows:)

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS

A complete review of the status of capital projects is under way. This study will provide details on unobligated balances for completed projects, which could serve as a resource for reprograming funds for other projects. The Committee will be given a full report on capital project finances as soon as it is completed, about May 1, 1972.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
April 1972.

COMPARISONS WITH PRACTICES IN OTHER CITIES

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Starobin, I am certain you will remember last year, in dealing with staffing and personnel, at one point I requested a memorandum on the practices in 10 other cities of comparable size and I was assured that such a memorandum would be forthcomng.

Could you tell us when we can expect this memorandum?

Mr. STAROBIN. All right, sir. I must bear the responsibility that the memo has not been furnished to date. I started an investigation to try to first of all establish comparability of our organization with other organizations, so that the responses would be meaningful.

I determined, first, that our organization is rather unique among cities and that they work very differently.

Further, looking in general, I got a report from the American Public Works Association, and I find that the general structure is different from ours, nationwide. Generally, there is a public works department that performs their particular construction jobs, using, in effect, salaried employees, in appropriated jobs—what we would call appropriated jobs, as opposed to the reimbursable type jobs. This is the general pattern.

I am prepared to report that we found organizations varied so totally in their approach to the problem that a city-by-city report became almost meaningless.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Starobin, we have several questions we would like to submit to you on the matter of bids. Since it wou'd involve particular construction firms and since it is not the desire of this committee to unjustly embarrass any firm in this city, I would like to submit them to you for your later response.

For example, we find that in some projects, with four bidders on a large bid, involving over $2 million, the spread is just $2,000 or $3,000 between contractors.

Now, when someone who is not too knowledgeable of this business would look at those resu'ts, they might come to the conclusion that maybe all these got into collusion of some sort.

Mr. STAROBIN. I will approach——

Senator INOUYE. I am certain you know what I am talking about.

Mr. STAROBIN. I do not know the specific projects. I know the problem. We will respond on a case-by-case basis in a confidential memorandum to you, sir.

VARIOUS CHECKS ON CONTRACTS

Mr. STAROBIN. I might mention we, in effect, have a two-way check on contracts, particularly when we have many similar type contracts, as we do with schools. There is, of course, the check of the competitive bidding process and then there is the check of comparability with similar contracts that have been bid at reasonably close periods of time.

Further, I am reminded, we prepare a Government estimate on every case and should the bid depart too far from the Government estimate, we would question the bids and perhaps readvertise the project.

So there are a number of checks. As soon as I receive that listing, I will prepare a response.

Senator INOUYE. Would you consider two bidders for a million dollars-plus project to be sufficient?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir; and here you touch on a problem that you have raised before, a very legitimate problem, one I have been trying to resolve, that is, the lack of sufficient number of bidders on our jobs. I would like to see four to six bidders on every one of our jobs, particularly the major ones. In many cases we have had only two or three.

I have been doing a great many things to try to invite more bidders, and recently we have been getting more response. Some of these things are internal. Some of these new procedures are external. I am hopeful we are going to get better response, more bidders, but the problem of getting bidders to bid on our job is a very legitimate concern of yours and mine.

NO LACK OF BIDDERS ON PRIVATE PROJECTS

Senator INOUYE. This concerns me because in a study which we have made of private construction in the city, there is never a lack of bidders, and I gather that a Government project pays better than a private project because of the laws involved in minimum wages and such.

Mr. STAROBIN. It pays better to the workmen, perhaps, not to the contractors.

Now, talking with contractors—and I and my staff have talked with very many of them to get at the root of this—you will find contractors, if they have a choice, prefer private work. They do not like the red-tape associated with Government work.

If they go to Government work, they would rather deal with the Federal Government in most cases than the District government, for a number of reasons.

Senator INOUYE. What are the reasons?

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, one of the problems is working within the inner city; some of the problems that I hope our Chief of Police is getting on top of now, crime, and vandalism. There is no question about it.

Many of the workmen come from outside the city and just prefer not to work within the city.

Senator INOUYE. But these private projects we have are inner city, also.

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, Mr. Chairman, if you will take a look at the construction just by driving around the metropolitan area and seeing where the construction cranes are, you will find, for instance, a tremendous number of construction cranes west of 16th Street, on 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Streets, buildings are popping up all over. Relatively little is happening east of 16th Street; even less east of North Capitol Street, and very little down in Anacostia.

These are the areas where we are doing most of our building.

So we see a certain split between where the private work is going on and where our work is going on.

I will talk about certain internal problems. We have had a problem in the past of getting payments and change orders processed. I have focused on this, and I think we are now in a very excellent position in expeditiously getting the money to the contractor that he deserves. We have reorganized procedures and I think we are in a good position now. But, unfortunately, over a period of time we established a bad reputation there and that reputation lingers on.

I think we have overcome that now. I have had meetings with contractors to find out the root of their unhappiness with us and why they do not bid our jobs and I have been told a number of things and am working on them.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, Mr. Coppie, and Colonel Starobin.

May we now take up the requests of each department?

Mr. COPPIE. Certainly.

STATEMENT OF DR. HUGH SCOTT, SUPERINTENDENT

ACCOMPANIED BY:

GRANVILLE WOODSON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FOR BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

CHARLES CASSELL, CHAIRMAN OF THE SCHOOL FACILITIES COMMITTEE, BOARD OF EDUCATION

FATHER RAYMOND KEMP, MEMBER, COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL FACILITIES, BOARD OF EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, the first one would be the public school system of the District of Columbia government. The School Superintendent is here this morning.

It is my understanding you want us to stay?

Senator INOUYE. Yes, please.

I note it is 11:30 now, and we have several questions involving the public school system. If those following the public school system wish to leave now, please feel free to do so. I would hate to keep you here for no reason.

Mr. COPPIE. What time do you want them back?

Senator INOUYE. At 1:30.

Dr. Scott, would you like to make a statement?

STATEMENT BY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

Dr. SCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Representing the school system today, Mr. Charles Cassell, a member of the Board of Education, and Chairman of the School Facilities Committee.

Mr. Granville Woodson, assistant superintendent for buildings and grounds.

Also, Reverend Father Raymond Kemp, also a member of the Board of Education and member of the committee on school facilities.

Mr. Chairman, there are some differences in the recommendations being submitted, in terms of capital outlay by the school system and that of the District government.

The Board of Education and the superintendent representing the Board of Education, has the responsibility of submitting the Board's request. It exceeds by a few million that establishment set forth by the District government.

Also, there are some differences of opinion regarding the items in terms of priority. The Board did prepare a priority listing and some of these items are now in the discussion for amendment processes with the District government, and there are some other items here which the District government feels it may not be able to support as strongly as the school system.

The Board of Education on March 16 took the position that it would go with the termination of its priorities based on new construction first, then proceeding to deal with those ongoing constructions and renewing those efforts and the request.

The other concern expressed by the Board was that the school system depends on District agencies to perform certain services in order to make certain sites acquired and the clearance of sites. I think the Board's position was—Mr. Cassell can reaffirm or clarify this—was to take an action on the positive nature, based on the need and thus to stimulate the District government to proceed with relocation and site acquisition on a faster basis.

DIFFERENCES IN CAPITAL REQUESTS

Mr. Woodson, assistant superintendent, will now read a summary statement of those projects where there are some differences between what was submitted to the committee and what we, the Board of Education, prefer to see included.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Mr. WOODSON. The fiscal year 1973 capital outlay requests for the D. C. Public Schools.

The capital outlay fiscal year 1973 request as approved by the Board of Education on March 16, 1972, differs from that forwarded to the U.S. Congress by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Council.

This action was subsequent to the Commissioner's submission of amendment to the Council on March 9, 1972.

The request submitted by the Commissioner represents an effort to continue the projects previously approved by the Congress, and it did not introduce new project starts. The Commissioner's allocation of approximately $52 million for D.C. Public School projects is considered to be an appropriate share of available funds.

The Board of Education action on the fiscal year 1973 capital outlay request for the D.C. Public Schools is based on information more recent than that available to the Commissioner. Projects for which funds cannot be obligated during fiscal year 1973 have been deleted. The Board of Education action would permit the initiation of certain high priority projects and also conform to the $52 million set by the Commissioner.

Comments on the differences between the action of the Board of Education and the Commissioner's amended request follow:

1. Project No. 10–245. Bancroft Elementary School adidtion and modernization.

The site on which the addition is to be built is not available because relocation of large families cannot be completed. For this reason the Commissioner recommends the deletion of this project in the fiscal year 1973 appropriation.

The Board of Education on the other hand would proceed with the modernization of the existing building and build the new addition when the site is available.

The Board of Education request then is for $575,000 for construction and construction services, to do the part on the interior of the existing building.

2. Project No. 10–126. Benning Elementary School replacement.

The most recent completion date for this project indicates that the equipment request can be deferred until fiscal year 1974. I believe the latest action by the Commissioner agrees with this action.

3. Project No. 10–168. Gage-Eckington Elementary School replacement.

This project has been deleted by he Commissioner because of relocation delays.

The Board of Education believes that a more determined effort by the District of Columbia government and the Redevelopment Land Agency to relocate persons on the site would permit the obligation of construction funds in fiscal year 1973. Thus, the Board's request carries this project.

ANACOSTIA HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION

4. Project No. 10–144. Anacostia High School addition.

The estimated completion date for this project is August 1974; a fiscal year 1974 appropriation will provide sufficient time for the purchase of equipment. The Board of Education action was to delete this item from the fiscal year 1973 request.

5. Project No. 10–135R. Takoma Elementary School Replacement.

This project is carried in the Commissioner's amended request. However, the architectural design cannot be completed in time to obligate the construction funds in fiscal year 1973.

The Board of Education action deletes the project.

These realistic adjustments to the Commissioner's amended budget permit the inclusion of the two following projects which were previously outside the Commissioner's funding level. The addition of these two projects can be accomplished at the Commissioner's established $52 million funding level. These projects are:

1. Project No. 10–210. Buchanan Elementary School replacement, addition, and modernization.

This project will replace the original eight-room building constructed in 1895, modernize remaining classroom space, and provide the ancillary facilities necessary for a modern school; that is, gymnasium, music classroom, modern office, health suite, reading and speech classrooms, prekindergarten, et cetera.

The Board of Education request for fiscal year 1973 is $324,000 for site; $235,000 for construction services. This would be design funds. The total request is $559,000.

2. Project No. 10–258.—Eaton Elementary School Modernization

This building was originally constructed in 1911 and added to in 1931. As was customary in these years, only classrooms and a small principal office were provided. Fortunately, the classroom size and basement spaces were generous. This will permit a modernization which will provide learning center techniques, individual instruction, and ungraded instruction. Modernized administrative space, a health facility, reading, speech and prekindergarten, music space will also be provided.

It will not be necessary to add structure to the existing building.

The Board of Education request for fiscal year 1973 is:

Site	$88,000
Construction services	100,000
Total request	188,000

The Board of Education requested the Commissioner to seek amendments reflecting the Board's action.

A copy of the Board of Education's official action is attached hereto.

These, Mr. Chairman, I think represent the differences as they existed on April 6.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. Coppie, will these amendments be incorporated in the President's submittal?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, they will not. I would reaffirm this morning our commitment to a school capital outlay budget of $52,359,800. It is my judgment that this is the amount that will be transmitted by the President as his commitment for 1973.

Where the school system wants to volunteer a reduction from that amount, because of the timing associated with the project, we will honor that deduction at this time.

DESIGN OF SCHOOL BUILDING

Senator INOUYE. My first question relates to design and construction. We have noted that in many parts of this country, and even in the surrounding areas, many of these school districts are beginning to use modular type buildings and standardized designs. We have been advised that this approach is saving a lot of money. I gather that the modular concept is not part of the District's program. Is that correct, Colonel?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir. It is not part of our program.

Senator INOUYE. Why have you not considered this? It is a matter of major concern to many of us because of the potential savings involved.

Mr. STAROBIN. That is a rather complex question, if I could take just a few moments to address it, sir.

First, when we talk modular, we are really talking in a number of ways. One is you might say the factory systems buildings. California, Toronto, and so on, have established in effect systems buildings, where factories are set up to prepare components and they put them together from that.

Modular can also mean working to a module, to make use of certain modular types of components, like ceilings, floors, or walls that are available in the market and can be put together in a structure.

In the latter sense we are using modular components. Architects will design to a module and we are buying available modular components.

But I think you really mean the systems type of construction. We have not gone to it for a number of reasons. First, in order to make it pay off, you have to be able to aggregate a market of significant size. Most agencies, counties, other governmental agencies, can specify what they plan to do. If they want to build $50 million worth of schools, they get approval for the entire $50 million. They go out and get a bond issue and with that they can plan all of these schools for the $50 million. They have the entire sum of money available to them. They can deal with it flexibly and spend it as needed to obtain a greater savings.

Mr. Chairman, as you are aware, we come to you on a project-by-project, item-by-item basis, and to project an aggregation of market, is very hazardous—in fact, next to impossible. We do not know how many schools we will get any one year, or if we will get them.

Senator INOUYE. It is true that in Fairfax County they go on project-by-project basis and yet they have modular systems?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir. In Fairfax County they go out on bond issues. They get approval from the taxpayers and construct a certain number of schools and with that approval, comes the money for it.

Senator INOUYE. But each project is given special dollar signs.

Mr. STAROBIN. True. But when I say "project by project" I mean just this. The certainty that you have authorization to do a certain amount of work and the money is available and they have full flexibility in its use. We do not have that type of authority.

Further, to get into some technical considerations, for the most part these systems deal with the suburban-type schools, where you go up perhaps two stories. When you get into the higher schools, as we must, those of three, four, and five stories, there are systems that deal with this type of construction. But the cost savings associated with it are yet to be proven.

The major savings have been with the lower schools, one- and two-story schools. Dade County in Florida, and California have demonstrated savings. We are not in that type of market.

However, I am constantly looking for new approaches to things. I want to reemphasize the major thing. When you go into something like this, you need some certainty as to the number of schools you have the authority to build and how much money you have to do it with. We never know that until we come before you and the other House.

Senator INOUYE. You are part of the Federal Government, and you are aware that we have standard designs for post offices, for court buildings and such, and they use the same design. Do you use standard designs?

NONSTANDARD DESIGNS USED

Mr. STAROBIN. No; we do not. At one time, some years ago, we did have basically standard design for school buildings. Starting early in 1969, a decision was made to depart from the old style construction of school buildings, what they called the egg crate design: that is a corridor with classrooms on each side to go to the open space concept.

Further, the basic similarity in appearance of schools, many of them constructed from the same basic designs, was found distressing by many people. In moving to the new school concept and involving the community to a greater extent in the design of their school systems, we have come to more unique designs.

Each school provides educational services, but then it does other things, too, for that community. So while we have guidelines for architectural detailing, we do not have standard designs for the architect. We leave it up to the architect, working with that community, to design the school that meets their needs.

Senator INOUYE. Wouldn't it cut down costs if we provided guidelines?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, it would. No question about it.

Senator INOUYE. Why don't you do that? I gather in just about every jurisdiction, guidelines are provided. I can understand if you left it up to the architect, each architect would want to have a building that he can point to with pride and say, "That is my building." He does not want his building to look like the next architect's rendering. But it is going to cost someone money, a generation from now.

Mr. STAROBIN. There is no question of that, sir. And that question is a question that the Board of Education and I must meet. We have some discussions of our own to do, sir.

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to add a word.

I am not sure that our semantics are the same, but we do have guidelines for architects which have been prepared by my office in conjunction with our educational staff. And when we speak of a learning center, there is very definite relation, arithmetical relation, between the number of pupils and the amount of space used.

Now, I believe these are transmitted to the architect. So if we are talking about a learning center for 200 children, and some of them will run to that size, one architect may make it a rectangular shape, another one a circular shape, one conceivably could make an octagon. But the space, the total space in that learning center should be the same for each architect.

In other words, he does have the overall guidance. He has that kind of restriction.

Senator INOUYE. These are small items that I am going to touch upon, but are your door sizes standard; are your window sizes standard?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes. Somebody may build a different door size at the main entrance of our building, but our classroom doors, corridor doors, stairway doors, and this kind of thing are stock sizes.

Senator INOUYE. And your windowpanes are standard?

Mr. WOODSON. The window panes are not standard; no, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Why aren't they standard?

Mr. WOODSON. Well, I would say that this would be very difficult to make every architect design the same window size, for the reason his elevation or the length of his building may not quite fit this.

Also, I do believe that we do not like to restrict architects that much. I would not say that maybe we should not, but we would have a great deal of uniformity that maybe we should have, and maybe we shouldn't. I think this is a matter of judgment and Mr. Starobin and our people will be looking at it.

NEED TO CONSIDER STANDARDIZED CONSTRUCTION

Senator INOUYE. Like everyone else, I like to see beautiful buildings in this city, as well as in other cities. But if we can get beautiful buidlings with standardization, I think we should look into that. The Colonel says that we have not applied standardized forms or standardized designs. If other jurisdictions find it wise to employ this practice, I cannot see why the District avoids it.

Mr. CASSELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say something on behalf of the Board of Education.

We, too, were concerned about the economy of design and also we are concerned about the time frame in which a building is delivered. We have asked, from time to time, many of the questions you have asked.

My name is Charles Cassell. I am chairman of the School Facilities Committee of the Board. Our responsibility is to monitor the work of our Buildings and Grounds Department and to maintain liaison with the District of Columbia government's buildings and grounds department, or the office of Colonel Starobin.

Regarding building systems, certainly, many jurisdictions are using or considering the use of building systems, not just because of cost economies to be derived, but because of the economy in construction time. And Colonel Starobin is correct in indicating that the larger the building program, and the greater certitude of that program, the more feasible it is to use building systems.

I have some problem with his contention that we cannot do that, simply because we have to come to the Congress for our program project by project. Because at some point we do have an approved budget, an approved list of projects. It is not clear to me why we cannot establish a procedure, perhaps in coordination with other jursdictions, so that we, ourselves, can utilize manufacturers' component parts, based on modular design.

It just seems to me—and this is a concern of the Board of Education—that there needs to be greater attention to economy and to process, and also to holding contractors responsible to deliver in accordance with the contract documents.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee of the Board will very shortly be meeting with the District of Columbia Government Department of General Services. Some of the questions we would like to raise are how we can assure that a contractor, who has a responsibility to deliver a school by September 1, for example, is held to that completion date. And the building systems, I think, may be a way of facilitating competence.

We have not yet accepted the fact the building systems process based on modular design is not a practicality for the city.

USE OF MODULAR CONSTRUCTION

Senator INOUYE. I appreciate your statement, Mr. Cassell. I would just like to note at this time, we have presently $550 million worth of authorized projects, so we are not groping in the dark. You know, if not today, if not tomorrow, sometime in the future, all of the authorizations or most of it will be approved and funded.

Now, I gather that you used the modular system in designing the alcoholic treatment center at Lorton.

Mr. STAROBIN. We went in that case, to even further a departure. We went to a turnkey building based on preengineering components, where items came directly off an assembly line and are fitted into a structure. It has gone up very fast.

Senator INOUYE. What was your experience?

Mr. STAROBIN. We had a rather delightful experience of letting a contract in January and we will have delivery in the next few weeks.

But in this case, the requirements were generally to deliver space

with very few particular requirements. We had generalized requirements for plumbing, heating, and so on. But not the very, very detailed type of requirements we get for schools.

Now, I want to at this point put myself on record as not being in total contradiction with the idea of using modular components. I think we can look to a greater use of them. But the Board and I have to come to something of a closer understanding of the attitude that we permit architects.

As Mr. Woodson pointed out, the guildelines right now tell him to deliver a certain amount of space for certain purposes. And while these modular systems permit some flexibility, they also impose certain restraints, and we have to come to an understanding as to the flexibility allowed architects.

And with that, and with appreciation for the need of economy, I think we can start looking to some greater economy in our construction.

REUSE OF SCHOOL DESIGNS

Senator INOUYE. Why is it that your office refuses to reuse school designs? I notice that you have reused designs for duty station houses, and I gather it has been successful, and you cut down some costs.

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir. As a matter of fact, on the two station houses, No. 2 and No. 5, the same architect prepared both designs.

Senator INOUYE. Why can't we do the same for not all of the schools, but at least a part of the schools? Can that be done? Designing the auditorium, the cafeteria, classrooms, or parking areas?

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, you are coming back now to standardized portions of the school. I would hate to think of taking a school or a number of schools and parcelling them out to a number of architects, one to do the auditorium, one to do all of the cafeterias, and so on.

Senator INOUYE. What I am saying, if Senator Stevens and I are architects and he has designed Brownell Elementary School and I am up now to design Smith Elementary School, why can't you instruct me to look at Senator Steven's rendition and follow the bounds and measurements that he used for the classrooms, the hallways, the parking area, et cetera?

Mr. STAROBIN. That could be done. But there are some significant problems. No. 1 is that of site, Mr. Chairman. I think we should not overlook that.

Senator INOUYE. Most of the sites here are flat.

Mr. STAROBIN. They are flat, but they have very many restrictions on them. They impose certain architectural restrictions. And for buildings out in the counties, where there are ample sites, they can put the school wherever you want it. But in the city, almost inevitably, we are imposed with site restrictions. These site restrictions impose certain architectural features on a building. A building designed for one site may not be able to fit another site at all.

Then, there is a question of the schools, though they serve the same educational needs, may be serving different community needs and the community involvement in that design process.

I, personally, believe we can go further in the direction you want, but I also want to point up that the schools in this city are much more

than a school, they are a community facility, they represent something to that community that we cannot overlook. Their involvement in it must be sincere rather than just being told, yes, you are on this committee to design the school, but we are going to design a copy of the school down the street. There has to be a sincere commitment to community involvement to make education a meaningful process here.

DESIGNS OF POLICE STATION HOUSES

Senator INOUYE. If I may come back to those two station houses, 4 and 5——

Mr. STAROBIN. 2 and 5.

Senator INOUYE. They were prepared by the same architect, identical plans?

Mr. STAROBIN. Except for site adaptation.

Senator INOUYE. Two designs or one design?

Mr. STAROBIN. He gave us two design documents.

Senator INOUYE. For the price of one, or two?

Mr. STAROBIN. For the price of one and one-quarter. In effect, we gave him the full price on one and then I think we paid him something like a quarter of the normal fee for the second one.

Senator INOUYE. Even if it was the same thing?

Mr. STAROBIN. It was basically the same thing, but there are differences. There is the matter of the different site, different site development, parking areas, shrubbery, and so on, different utility hookups.

Senator INOUYE. And that amounted to 25 percent of the cost?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes. Our estimate came to that and we came to that agreement.

Senator INOUYE. That is, at least we saved 75 percent by using the same design.

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASSELL. Mr. Chairman, may I express an opinion on that?

Senator INOUYE. Please do.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN SCHOOL DESIGN

Mr. CASSELL. I would just like to say, as an architect, whereas if you are building a series of buildings, and you in the standardized production of entire buildings, there can be savings. But if you are simply standardizing a few portions of buildings, the number of buildings constructed each year is so few that I do not think substantial savings would be obtained.

But the fact of the matter is that for many years the design of schools in District of Columbia has been so mediocre and so unadaptable to modern educational methods, communities began to revolt against the kind of designs produced by architects. I would say they were generally quite pedestrian and designed to satisfy presumed economy requirements and perhaps some of the conventional ideas of the people who would review them.

Therefore, the school board now has responded positively to expressed community desires to have an opportunity to say to the architect selected, the exact kind of school, the concept, specifically what it is going to do for that particular community, what services it will have and to have a voice in the selection of the architect.

Now, that makes it rather difficult to have schools which are standardized. I understand and support the desire of the community to have a voice in that. However, we do feel that it is possible, if indeed we begin to come to some kind of standardized facility designs, that the community has no problems with buildings appearing similar in nature, that they simply want to know they have had an opportunity to determine how that school functions and what kind of facilities it has. Therefore, standardized school designs and processes, I think, may be quite feasible.

One of the problems is simply getting the Department of General Services to respond to the School Board's request that when a community has accepted an architect who provided for them the kind of conceptual design they wanted, that architect should have first consideration for the contract.

We are about to negotiate with the Department of General Services on whether they will help us to honor a commitment we have made to the community.

The fact of the matter is, such architects who have worked with communities have done superior work. Communities are interested in economy, also. And this is because they recognize economy has something to do with whether indeed that school is going to be completed successfully.

So I think the answer to your question is that standardized procedures have nothing to do with the quality of the design, but the community must have freedom to determine how such standarization ought to be utilized.

It is also not feasible to ask an architect to take a standard design and simply reproduce it. But I would remind you in building systems, using standardized components, you may get two buildings using exactly the same system and parts but which do not resemble each other. And the architect still has the opportunity to combine the various components to create a design reflecting his own esthetic capabilities.

STANDARDIZATION OF FUNCTIONAL SPACES

Senator STEVENS. Can't you have the same thing in reverse? Can't you have schools look alike and have different functional provisions as far as the utilization of space and the interior are concerned?

Mr. CASSELL. Yes, this is true.

Senator STEVENS. It would involve a great deal more cost savings in terms of dimensions, external dimensions, size of windows, size of doors, size of the various components of a school, which would lead to identify the exterior appearance, whereas interior could have an entirely different functional use as far as the community desires are concerned.

Mr. CASSELL. That is quite correct, but even so, the building does not have to look the same. It is a matter of how you combine those various components.

Suppose all of the windows were indeed standard. You still do not have to have a building that looks the same. You may have two standard size windows together, with variable spaces between them. Standardization with individuality is possible. It is done. The armed services do this all of the time.

I used to work for the Department of the Navy, in which everything was standardized, but at the same time it was possible if you were doing a library for an Army post or a hangar for an air base, to use standardized parts and still combine them in such a way as to look differently.

But I do not think the appearance is really the concern. It is not the concern of the community and I do not know that it is the concern of the District of Columbia government. It is the question of whether we can begin to consider this a way to economize and whether we can allow communities to determine how you use that system to provide their needs.

COST SAVINGS FROM MODULAR CONSTRUCTION

Senator INOUYE. I began this line of questioning because, as the chairman of the subcommittee I will have to present this budget to the full committee, and I can anticipate questions coming from my colleagues, legitimate questions, Members who represent other States, that have effectively used modular systems or the building systems program.

I will have to have an answer for them. And if I come out and say we use the modular system, we cut down in cost by 25 percent, someone from Florida can say the same thing, someone from Virginia can say the same thing.

It is rather tedious, but I have been going through this, and I would like to invite you to submit, prepare something over the weekend, to further clarify this position, modular versus the type you are doing now, to justify the present system that you are following.

I can anticipate the questions coming up. Almost every State is now using some type of modular construction. California, as I pointed out, is almost all modular now, and apparently have shown cost savings in all of these areas. Since the name of the game of this committee is trying to save some money, I will have to have an explanation.

Before proceeding with other questions, I would like to note the presence of two very distinguished Members of the Senate. Once again I welcome the President pro tempore of the Senate, the chairman of the full committee, Chairman Ellender, and my very distinguished and good friend from Alaska, Senator Stevens.

Senator Ellender, any questions?

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COMMISSIONER AND SCHOOL BOARD

Chairman ELLENDER. No, I am just listening. I came in as Mr. Woodson made his statement, and I wonder who rules the roost here, the School Board or the Commissioner.

There is bound to be some conflict of some kind, when someone presents a certain plan for the schools, and the Commissioner comes in and overrules it. I am just wondering, if there is such a difference between the views of the Commissioner and the Board, if that isn't bad for the District.

Dr. SCOTT. I think I will respond for Mr. Woodson and also Mr. Cassell. I think basically it is a point of view taken by the Board—Mr. Cassell and Father Kemp can certainly clarify my position—that the

Board of Education is an elected body to speak to the needs of students in the District of Columbia in terms of edueation.

Its responsibility deals in determination of needs.

Now, I think the Mayor has a responsibility in terms of some other factor, how much money he thinks, but the Board has a responsibility as school system, to deal with priorities in terms of how they assess the needs. And as the Superintendent, it is my responsibility to respond to the Board.

Chairman ELLENDER. Are you elected by the Board?

Dr. SCOTT. I am appointed by the Board. Somewhat the same thing.

Chairman ELLENDER. These plans that were suggested by Mr. Woodson a while ago, I notice in two or three areas they were evidently cancelled out by the Commissioner.

Dr. SCOTT. That is right.

Chairman ELLENDER. Why was that done?

REVISION OF INITIAL CAPITAL REQUEST

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. Chairman, I think what we are saying is really that we started with a certain set of projects, which added up to a total of $52 million. Very late in the game we discovered that certain of these projects totaling roughlv $5 to $6 million, could not be done, and the money could not be obligated within the fiscal year. So the Board made a very meticulous and detailed effort to try to use the $5 million for other projects, in order to get some new starts and still stay within the original $52 million limit.

I think for the most part there is very little difference of opinion as to the validity of these projects. They have been approved by the Planning Commission, and our School Board, and most of them by the District government.

Chairman ELLENDER. Would the use of the money for new starts delay the construction of those buildings that are now being constructed?

Mr. WOODSON. No, sir. They would not. I think Colonel Starobin pointed out earlier today that the appropriations which we received from the Congress are in effect authorizations to borrow money from the Treasury. If we are not quite ready, then the money is not borrowed and, of course, no interest is paid.

Each project usually is standing on its own legs. It is not related to other projects. So, from that standpoint, they do not interfere with one another.

Chairman ELLENDER. Should the Board desire a certain plan of action for construction, can the Commissioner overrule the Board?

Mr. WOODSON. Well, the Commissioner and the City Council, together, mav decide that they will not present this item to the Congress and to the President for appropriations. This is their prerogative, yes, sir.

Chairman ELLENDER. Then the Board, I presume, must live within the amounts provided by Congress; is that correct?

Mr. WOODSON. That is correct. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASSELL. Senator Ellender——

Chairman ELLENDER. Yes.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BOARD

Mr. CASSELL. The fact of the matter is, there is not only a difference in the specific projects between the Board's submission and that of the District of Columbia government, but there is a difference in the amount. Whereas the District of Columbia government feels that it should submit a capital improvements budget of some $52 million, the board of education has submitted a budget for $57 million.

Now, we recognize that the Mayor apportions the city budget among the various agencies in what he considers a fair way economically, and that he is very much concerned about our capacity to produce the revenues. The Board of Education takes the position that its responsibility is not to judge the availability of funds, or the wisdom of asking for a certain amount, but to identify the needs within the system for any particular year.

Then we indicate those projects which ought to be in this year and whatever that amount is, this is what we indicate.

Now, there is this difference, simply because the projects we have indicated as necessary for this year, amount to more than the Mayor thinks that he can indeed recommend. I would point out that the Office of the Commissioner does not have the capacity to determine indeed what the construction needs of the system are. And therefore we must advise that office.

Unfortunately, any difference between those is not based on his assessment of need, it is based on his assessment of available money——

Chairman ELLENDER. To what extent does the Commissioner follow the advice of the Board?

SCHOOL BOARD ACCOUNTABLE TO ELECTORATE

Mr. CASSELL. I imagine that the Commissioner follows the advice of the board as best he thinks he can. But I think that he is not entirely beholding to the Board, that there are other considerations that impinge upon his judgment.

I would just like to point out that the difficulty there is that, unfortunately, we still live in a city where the elected officials cannot be held accountable for the caliber of the school system product. And that is, that the Commissioner and the District of Columbia Council and the President of the United States have an opportunity to modify or overrule what we do.

Now the board of education has been very much concerned about this and we have looked at the law, the District of Columbia Code, and the enabling legislation creating the board of education, to find out whether indeed the responsibility for making these decisions has been exercised by all parties in accordance with our authorization. It is our opinion—and this is something we have to work out with the Department of General Services—it is our opinion that the law states the Commissioner and the Board of Education shall make decisions regarding education in the District of Columbia.

This includes the production of facilities. And therefore, while we understand as a matter of practice and tradition, Colonel Starobin's office has made the final decision about the site, the contracting selection of architects, selection of contractors, the nature of the contracts, and

indeed when and how a building is acceptable, we believe that the board shares that responsibility and we would like very much to exercise that authority so that indeed if there is to be a modification, that modification is made jointly.

We feel that it would be better that these elected officials in Washington, D.C., have the same authority as elected officials in other cities, to make final determinations, without modification, other than based on the availability of funds, which the board of education, itself, should have some influence over.

Chairman ELLENDER. Assuming that both the Board and the Commissioner know what the allocation will be, I do not suppose there is much difference between the Commissioner and the Board as to how that money should be used?

Mr. CASSELL. Yes, I am afraid there is. The Commissioner still has the right to delete any project and substitute any project, as he has done in this case. So, if the budget submitted by the Commissioner would be approved, it would be a rejection of the determination of the Board of Education.

It is difficult for us to explain to the electorate our lack of ability to respond to their recommendations.

NO OFFICIAL BUDGET

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Chairman, if I may add to this discussion? I hope I will not confuse it.

At the present time, we do not have any official budget. The President has not submitted this budget. The official budget that you will be considering next Tuesday will be the budget that was submitted by the Commissioner to the President and, in turn, to the committee.

Chairman ELLENDER. I was assuming that a budget of a certain amount would be furnished. If that is true, I would be interested in knowing to what extent the board and the Commissioner work together?

That is what I was trying to find out.

I hope there is not such a wide difference that they cannot come to some conclusion as to the funds to be allocated.

Senator INOUYE. On the basis of percentages, I would say the differences would be less than 5 percent. That would be right, wouldn't it, Dr. Scott?

Mr. WOODSON. We are talking about $5 million out of roughly $50 million.

Chairman ELLENDER. Now, in respect to architectural plans, are those plans drawn to be in keeping with the buildings in the locality?

COMPLIANCE WITH ZONING CODES

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, Senator Ellender; they are. We try to comply with the zoning code in all instances. There is provision in the zoning code for variances, however, for schools, and if our site is very restricted they may be used.

Chairman ELLENDER. I would presume that would be different from what you would find in the California situation where the schools are separated by many miles. If you have the same buildings, let us say,

located at a distance of a thousand miles or 500 miles, it would not make much difference.

Mr. WOODSON. Not much.

Chairman ELLENDER. But in a restricted area like the District, I presume it would become monotonous if you had a standard for school buildings.

Mr. WOODSON. Senator, we have been accused of that.

Chairman ELLENDER. I am just trying to point out the difference.

Mr. WOODSON. The public was accusing the School Board, and I guess the entire system, because most buildings essentially were alike. The fenestration might have been different in some respects. Basically, they looked like.

SELECTION OF ARCHITECTS

Mr. STAROBIN. Senator, if I might just interject a comment here?

For approximately 3 years, my department has been working under an agreement with the Board of Education in a process of sharing in the selection of architects, in which the community has had a role, This process has produced certain results. It has resulted in designs of schools that were designed with community participation.

In the months to come, we are going to have the schools under construction. In years to come, we are going to see them actually produce some very, very handsome, functional school buildings that would be a pride of any community, no matter how wealthy.

I would like to show to the committee photographs of the rendering of many of these schools, to demonstrate the quality of schools that are already coming off the drawing boards and will soon be coming out of the ground.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to do that.

(The information was furnished and inserted in the subcommittee files.)

QUALITY OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Chairman ELLENDER. I have been living in Washington now for over 35 years. I have followed the construction of buildings, and I find them, the ones built lately, very nicely constructed. They are substantial buildings, compared to the older ones.

When you speak of the community making a decision, you do not mean as to the architect himself but as to plans to be submitted by different architects?

Mr. STAROBIN. The community has also been involved in the choosing of architects.

Chairman ELLENDER. Is that because of the design they present?

Mr. STAROBIN. No. Their choice primarily relates to architects they feel will be responsive to their needs and will be able to communicate with the community. In the beginning the architect will have no design to present. So they may interview a number of architects to determine whether they can work with this man. This has happened over the past few years, and my department has been responsive to community requests as to architects.

Chairman ELLENDER. Does the community have the right or the power to veto an appointment made by the Board or the Commissioner?

Mr. STAROBIN. I do not think we have ever raised that question. There have been discussions but we have never come to the necessity for vetoes, Senator Ellender.

SCHOOL BOARD POLICY ON BUILDING DESIGN

Mr. CASSELL. Sir, I do not think we should take too much time with this, but I would like to clarify that policy.

When the committee became very much concerned about the caliber of design, the Board of Education, about 2 or 3 years ago, decided to allow—or rather decided to effect an agreement with Colonel Starobin that whenever there was to be a project Colonel Starobin would submit to the Board of Education a list of architects that he was, in effect, considering for that particular job. The Board of Education would then have the opportunity to modify that list, to make extractions or to insert new ones, which means that all of these architects are satisfactory to the Board of Education.

There is no procedure, no mandatory procedure, for communicating with the community itself. We send that back to Starobin, and he makes the selection.

The reason for the process in the beginning was that there was great concern in the community about the fact you have at least 22 black architectural firms that do not benefit from the economic opportunity as far as design of schools in their own community because they are judged to be not qualified for a variety of reasons which include the number of large projects they have had before or the size of their office or their ability to engage consultants, and so forth.

What we are saying is that this is a kind of a vicious cycle. They will never have that particular opportunity unless they obtain contracts.

Now, the Board of Education—decided to listen to the community's desire to specify a specific architect or a list of architects, architect A, architect B, architect C. That process has not gone forward.

The Board of Education has adopted, as policy, that when an architect has been working with a building committee of a community the development of a conceptual design, and that community develops confidence in the architect, or interviews other architects, we have said that we will support them and will ask the Department of General Services to select that particular architect—if, indeed, the Department of General Services finds him qualified. Not finding him qualified, they would simply communicate back to the Board and the Board to the community, and then go to the next recommendations from the community.

One of the problems that has been indicated is that if, indeed, the city government should find the architect selected by the community unqualified for any particular reason, they would not like to be in a position where they would say to the community and then to the public that architect A simply is not qualified. We are saying that that is not a problem, really, because the community can and is perfectly willing—and the Board is perfectly willing—to draw their architects from a list of architects already approved by Colonel Starobin.

And that list, of course, would include hopefully every one of these black firms.

Therefore, if the colonel would let us have his complete list of qualified architects, as he has done for the Board's determination, we will provide it to the community for its consideration.

This is not a capricious thing. What we feel is that Howard University and other universities around the country are turning out young black architects all of the time. These men need to know that at some point they can move into the mainstream of architectural practice.

LIMITED INVOLVEMENT OF BLACK ARCHITECTS

I am 47 years old. There are maybe 15 other black architects my age in the city who have been operating at a minimum level, simply not able to get school or other public works jobs on a regular basis. What we feel also is that since the black architects do not have access to the whole range of work in the city, the black architect simply does not get an office building to design downtown or a shopping center to design in the suburbs or a job to do in Boston. That is simply a fact of life. All of the large white firms have access to these opportunities. I doubt if any white firms must survive solely on the building of schools in Washington, D.C. Unfortunately that happens to be the lot of most black architects in D.C.

Since we cannot change that process overnight, we feel the resources in this city should be used to guarantee that these men who are capable, who have been in the business 20 years working on a marginal basis, are hired regularly. There are just 22 firms, and they should be guaranteed some means of keeping busy, providing the fringe benefits for the young architects who would like to move ahead and, indeed, benefiting from the work in their particular community.

This is what we would like to work out with the Office of General Services, and we are hoping they will agree to that.

What we are saying, in essence, is "let's keep these minority black architects in the city, including Spanish or Chinese or anybody else, busy with city work since that is all they can depend upon."

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Chairman, with the permission of the committee, I would like to submit a list of architectural firms that have been selected by my office for school jobs for the past 3 years, designating those who are minority firms and, if you could, have it inserted in the record.

Senator INOUYE. At this point, it will be inserted, sir.

(The list follows:)

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS & ARCHITECTS' COMMISSIONED

NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	PROJECT COST	ARCHITECT COMMISSIONED	RACE
Turner Elem. Addn.	Stanton & Alabama S. E.	645,000	Bryant & Bryant	B
Birney Elem. Addn.	Nichols & Sumner S. E.	665,000	Cassell & Gray	B
Weatherless Elem. Addn.	Ft. Chaplin Pk. S. E.	1,075,000	Lower, Sargent	NB
Moten Elem. Addn. 1 & 2	Morris & Elvans S. E.	645,000	McDonald & Williams	B
Gordon Jr. H. Mod.	35th & T Sts., N. W.	79,000	A.D. Bryant	B
New Elementary	Alabama & Congress S. E.	2,880,000	Leroy Brown	B
Adams Elem. Modern.	19th & California N. W.	264,000	Bryant & Bryant	B
Webb Elem. Addn.	Mt. Olivet & Holbrook N. E.	2,519,000	Bryant & Bryant	B
Langdon Elem. Addn.	20th & Franklin Sts., N. E.	1,345,000	Chapman & Miller	NB
J.O. Wilson	660 K Street N. E.	1,173,000	Alex. Ewing	NB
Ft. Lincoln Elem. No. 1	Ft. Lincoln New Town	4,400,000	Fry & Welch	
Carver Elem. Addn.	45th & Lee Sts., N. E.	1,271,000	Gray, West & Wilson	B
Ross Elem. Conversion	1730 R Street N. W.	188,000	Holle & Graff	NB
Orr Elem. Replacement	22nd. & Prout Sts., S. E.	2,441,000	L. Kingscott	NB
Montgomery Elem. Addn.	P Between 5th & New Jersey	1,418,000	McDonald & Williams	B
Phelps Voc. H.S. Addn.	26th & Benning Rd. N. E.	1,370,000	R. J. Nash	B
Brookland Elem. Repl.	Michigan & Randolph N. E.	2,490,000	C. Ruppert	NB
Bruce-Monroe Repl.	Georgia & Irving N. W.	3,536,000	R. Senseman	NB
Thomas Elem. Addn.	Anacostia & Grant N. E.	200,000	Stohlman	NB
Gage-Eckington Elem. Repl.	2nd. & D Sts., N. W.	2,519,000	J. Lindsey	B
New Elem. & Jr. H.S.	Benning Rd. & C S. E.	8,624,000	C. Smith	NB
Walker-Jones Elem. Addn.	First & L Sts., N. W.	2,098,000	Stewart Hoban	B
Shaw Jr. H. S.	10th & Rhode Island N. W.	7,697,000	Sulton & Campbell	B
Benning Elem. Repl.	41st & E. Capitol N. E.	2,400,000	Berla. Abel Weinstein	NB
New Elem & Jr. H. S.	Oxon Run Parkway S. E.	9,007,000	Perkins & Will	NB
New Elementary	31st & Erie S. E.	3,748,000	D. Roberts/Turner	B
M. M. Washington Voc. Addn.	'O' St. Between 1st & N. Capitol,N.W.	1,507,000	Johns & Turner	B
New Elementary	8th & Yuma	6,073,000	Johannes & Murray	NB
Bowen Elem. Repl.	Delaware & M St., S. W.	1,061,000	A. D. Bryant	B
Morgan Elem. Repl.	18th & California N. W.	5,407,000	Fry & Welch	B

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS & ARCHITECTS' COMMISSIONED

NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	PROJECT COST	ARCHITECT COMMISSIONED	RACE
New Elementary	Wheeler Rd. & Savannah S.E.	4,000,000	V. Smolen	NB
Amidon Elem. Addn. & Alt.	4th & Eye St., S. W.	805,000	Austin Spriggs	B
Anacostia Elem. Addn. & Alt.	16th & R Sts., S. E.	3,103,000	Segreti & Stillwall	NB
Dunbar H.S. Repl.	First & N Sts., N. W.	10,233,000	Bryant & Bryant	B
New Elementary	Pomeroy & Erie S.E.	5,200,000	Callmer & Milstead	NB
Merritt Elem. Repl.	49th & Hayes Sts., N. E.	2,824,000	Keyes,Lethbridge,Condon	NB
Roosevelt H.S. Addn. & Alt.	13th & Upshur Sts., N. W.	8,855,000	Parsons J/V Turner	B/W
Bancroft Elem. Addn. & Alt.	13th & Newton Sts., N. W.	832,000	Brown & Wright	NB

NOTE:

1. B Indicates firm owned by black
   NB Indicates firm owned by Non-black
   B/W Indicates joint venture by Black and White owned firms

2. Analysis of Firms: Black - 20, White - 17, Combined - 1
   52.63% 44.74% 2.63%

PROJECTED CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Chairman, I think you will find, upon examination, approximately 50 percent of the jobs during the last 3 years have gone to minority firms.

Senator INOUYE. Before processing with questions on the schools, I have been looking at the chart there, Mr. Coppie. You have for fiscal year 1981 just $4 million? (See page 1223.)

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, that is the projected borrowing for fiscal 1981 based on current projects that are in the pipeline and on new capital projects started in fiscal 1973 through fiscal 1978.

Senator INOUYE. It is just for the current projects? But if you start adding projects, new projects——

Mr. COPPIE. It is anticipated that in fiscal 1981 we will only need to borrow $4 million to meet the cashflow requirement for our capital program. The debt service in 1980 will be $98 million. But on a cashflow basis, the amount of cash we will need in 1981 is $4 million, on the basis of current projects and new project starts in fiscal 1973 through 1978.

Senator INOUYE. Well, I do not suppose I will be on this committee in 1981, but I would be very interested to see how accurate your projection is.

I notice that in the request for construction funds for Dunbar and Woodson High Schools, you have included rifle ranges.

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, Senator, that is true.

NEED FOR RIFLE RANGES QUESTIONED

Senator INOUYE. Can you tell us why you need rifle ranges in high schools?

I notice most of the high schools do have rifle ranges.

Mr. WOODSON. All of our high schools have rifle ranges. I would say that we are required by law to have a cadet corps in the city, and part of their activity is the use of rifles on the rifle range.

Also, they are used by rifle teams that compete with similar high schools in the city and in the country.

Senator INOUYE. Do all of the high schools in the metropolitan area and the adjoining counties have rifle ranges?

Mr. WOODSON. Sir, I am not certain about that.

Senator INOUYE. I can give you the answer. The answer is "No." I am just wondering why, when we are so cost-conscious and when people are supposedly concerned about firearms, we come up with rifle ranges.

I have been advised that the police department has a beautiful range that is not being used every hour of the day. Other high schools have rifle ranges. Can't Dunbar rifle teams get on the school bus and go over to the next high school and use their rifle ranges?

Mr. WOODSON. Perhaps, they would. I would like to point out this, that we probably have eight positions in the rifle range. That means that eight people can shoot at any time.

COST OF RIFLE RANGES

Senator INOUYE. How much is the rifle range costing at Dunbar and Woodson high schols?

Mr. Woodson. I do not know whether—I certainly cannot give you that figure today. Perhaps, we can furnish it for the record.

It occupies a certain number of square feet. I believe we could get it.

(The information follows:)

The comparative costs of interior rifle ranges between the recently completed Woodson High School and the proposed Dunbar High School are:

Woodson High School	$275,000
Dunbar High School	225,000

Senator Inouye. It would be much more costly than a classroom, would it not?

Mr. Woodson. It depends on the kind of classroom. A regular academic classroom, yes, sir, it would be. It is both larger and has certain specialized equipment.

Senator Inouye. Mr. Coppie, are rifle ranges that essential?

You are speaking for the city now.

Mr. Coppie. Mr. Chairman, I think, in this particular area we look at the school board for their judgment, and I think we would support the decision of the school board.

Senator Inouye. Mr. Cassell, are rifle ranges that important?

School Board Views on Rifle Ranges

Mr. Cassell. I think I can safely say for the Board of Education that we would not at all be distressed if we did not provide rifle ranges, and if that amount of money were to be used for laboratory equipment, music equipment, art equipment or simply eliminated.

Senator Inouye. I agree with you a thousand percent. When we are crying for other things that most of us would consider essential, I just cannot see, for the life of me, spending money for rifle ranges when all of the other high schools have rifle ranges, and, if the rules say you must have rifle ranges, why can't the students from Dunbar go elsewhere and shoot their guns?

Mr. Cassell. My specific concern is that the existence and utilization of a rifle range creates a familiarity with and a respect for weapons which I do not think we need. Of all of the things that we can expose youngsters to which think enhance their lives and broaden their understanding and perhaps make them capable of making some judgments about the politics of their country, it seems to me what we do not need is rifle ranges.

Senator Inouye. Were you aware of rifle ranges in high schools?

Mr. Cassell. No, sir; I was not. That is only because of my own negligence in not looking more carefully at the designs.

Senator Inouye. May I suggest that in the new plans, you look into the rifle ranges. There are rifle ranges in every school.

Mr. Cassell. Yes. If, indeed we must have—Mr. Woodson says that we are required by law to have—rifle ranges, it seems to me that is a law to look at. But, indeed, if we must have rifle ranges, we can certainly share other facilities until such time as the law is no longer effective.

Senator Inouye. Mr. Woodson, does the law say you must have rifle ranges and rifle teams?

REQUIREMENT FOR CADET CORPS

Mr. Woodson. No, sir. It says we must have a cadet corps.

It does not say that we must have a rifle range. The rifle range has been customary for many, many years. As a matter of fact, the Dunbar High School which exists today and which is being replaced was built in 1916, along with the Central High School, now the Cardozo High School. They both have rifle ranges. I was on the rifle team myself at the Dunbar High School many years ago.

So it has a very long history. If the Board in its wisdom would tell us to drop this from the program, I am certain that we would.

OCCUPANCY DATE OF DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL

Senator Inouye. On Dunbar High School, I note that you are requesting construction funding of $12.3 million in fiscal 1973. The report also notes that you have $5.5 million for this project that is not yet obligated.

Mr. Starobin. That is correct, sir. The estimate for the construction is approximately $17 million.

Senator Inouye. When do you expect to start construction?

Mr. Starobin. If you would give me a moment to turn to it—November of this year.

Senator Inouye. When do you expect to occupy it?

Mr. Starobin. In November of 1974.

Senator Inouye. November of 1975 occupation?

Mr. Starobin. Occupancy is scheduled for November of 1974, which is in fiscal year 1975.

Senator Inouye. Now, the Anacostia area, if we may go to that? What is the estimated date for completing this high school addition?

Mr. Starobin. August of 1974, sir.

Senator Inouye. Then, what effect would disapproval of this request for equipment for this fiscal year have on the timing of this project?

Mr. Woodson. Mr. Chairman, I think I should speak to that. It is a large addition, and we are making considerable alterations in the existing building to try to modernize it.

Normally, we would like a year's leadtime on this size of a project to purchase the equipment. That would take us back to August of 1973, which is in fiscal year 1974, and we would live with it.

It is in here, because we felt that the fiscal year 1974 bill would probably be a very late bill, and it would be risky to wait until 1974. But now the date has been moved back to August of 1974, and we will gamble that we will get a bill in time. Therefore, this would be deleted.

LOCATION OF SIMMONS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Senator Inouye. We now go to Project 10-221, Perry Simmons Elementary School replacement. Has the location of this school been decided?

Mr. Starobin. The Board of Education has selected a site for that. It has not received final Planning Commission approval, however.

Senator Inouye. So the site has not been decided?

Mr. Starobin. Not fully decided; yes, sir.

Mr. Cassell. May I speak to that, sir?

Senator Inouye. Please do.

Mr. CASSELL. There is a dispute between the Board of Education and the National Capital Planning Commission. The National Capital Planning Commission feels that this school should be built on one side of New Jersey Avenue or if, indeed, it is built on both sides as we would like to, there should be communication between the two sides of the street through an underground tunnel. We strongly oppose that.

The National Capital Planning Commission's justification is that they would like to maintain the vista looking down New Jersey Avenue to the Capitol. As you may know, this has been a question that has arisen before in connection with urban renewal projects where there was a community desire to build a 10-story building which was opposed by NCPC because they wanted to maintain a vista of the Capitol, looking down from Maryland Avenue.

I would just like to point out in that case that the City Council overruled NCPC because the vista leads nowhere. The vista leads into a dead end and very seldom does anybody stand there looking at the Capitol. This applies to New Jersey Avenue, also.

The purpose of the street is to provide conveyance of vehicles and also provide access to various properties along the street and, indeed, to provide sites, on some intelligent basis, for schools and others.

Now, if NCPC is that concerned about looking at the Capitol—and I have just never seen anybody standing at the dead end of New Jersey Avenue looking at the Capitol and I do not know how that enhances one but, indeed, we are willing to concede that this is a necessary view, esthetically and so forth, through the trees and clouds and smog, and we are willing to leave that vista open simply by not building across. But we would, indeed, have playgrounds and park area and connecting areas between the various facilities on either side.

The Board of Education hopes it can effect an agreement with the National Capital Planning Commission because that seems to be their only objection, and we feel it is rather insignificant. We do not know how soon that will be resolved.

But while you are going down this list, sir, I would just like to point out there is one project that the city government wants to keep in, and that is Takoma Elementary School, and they have taken out Gage-Eckington School.

The Gage-Eckington School has been designed and planned for many, many years, and we finally have got to the point where the school may be started. We are told it has to be taken out at the last minute because the city is not able to provide the necessary relocation facilities for the 12 to 15 families within that building line.

We just feel that, with some extra effort, the city could really relocate those people. It is a badly needed school. Overcrowding is pretty serious in that particular area. Why in the world they would include the Takoma School for construction—it has been obviously scheduled for a construction start in fiscal year 1973—when the design has not even been started.

Senator INOUYE. I am glad you asked the question, sir.

REQUEST IN 1972 SUPPLEMENTAL

Mr. CASSELL. We understand the fiscal year 1972 supplemental request includes design money for Takoma School. Let us get on with designing that school but save the money for Gage-Eckington School or other schools whose urgent need has also been established.

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Chairman, I would support Mr. Cassell's views. We could not prepare the Takoma design in time to obligate construction in fiscal 1971.

Senator INOUYE. Are there any other projects with a similar problem?

Mr. STAROBIN. No.

Senator INOUYE. Takoma is the only one?

Mr. STAROBIN. Takoma is the only one where I had a doubt—in this case a certainty, where we could not prepare the design in time for the obligation of money.

Senator INOUYE. Let's get back to Perry Simmons.

The location apparently is still in dispute. Then, how did you come to that precise estimate of $108,000 for site acquisition?

We do not know whether we are going on both sides of the street or one side of the street, but we have already decided we need $108,000.

Mr. STAROBIN. To clarify that issue just a bit, Mr. Chairman, the perimeter of the site has been defined. It is in an urban renewal area. All parts of that area have been allocated, and, therefore, we know what the perimeter of that site is to be.

The question that remains is the status of the right-of-way of New Jersey Avenue which traverses that site and whether that right-of-way will be turned over to playgrounds or whether it will remain a street right-of-way. This is the controversy, not the size of the overall site.

Since we know the size of the overall site and we are dealing with RLA and not private landowners, we have reached an agreement as to what we will pay them for the land we have to acquire.

DATE OF CONTRACT AWARD

Senator INOUYE. When do you anticipate awarding a design contract?

Mr. STAROBIN. Once we resolve the question of a site, and I am hopefully——

Senator INOUYE. When can you resolve this question?

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. Chairman, might I add something here?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes.

Mr. WOODSON. The Planning Commission is working on a site now that is completely east of New Jersey Avenue, and this would eliminate the problems we have with the Planning Commission and their attitude about traffic on New Jersey Avenue.

If this can be done, then we will have a fine site.

What is happening is: There was a site for some housing which had been approved and it has run into some troubles. I do not say the trouble is unresolvable, but at this point we do not know, and this is their proposal.

So that the New Jersey Avenue disagreement between the school board and the Planning Commission may disappear. Hopefully, we will have this answer within the next 10 days. I feel that before the committee acts we will have an answer.

Senator INOUYE. As soon as the decision has been reached, will you advise the committee, please?

Mr. WOODSON. I surely will.

NEW SCHOOL NEED IN NORTHWEST URBAN RENEWAL AREA NO. 1

I would like to say, sir, this has been the Northwest Urban Renewal Area No. 1 where originally we felt that a single elementary school would serve the neighborhood. Then, the number of bedrooms were increased in this area to such an extent that everyone is agreed that we need another elementary school and need it in the worst way, because all of the housing is scheduled to be fully equipped in October of 1975. If we do not start this project in that time, then we will be in trouble.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to get to Project 10–235, 108 Oxon Run Parkway, Southeast, Elementary and Junior High School.

You have listed construction costs of $15,309,000 for the new elementary and junior high school.

Is this a firm estimate?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir; it is. It is based on the plans in substantial state of completion.

Senator INOUYE. Why would this project, which is now a consolidation of the two schools, the elementary and junior high school, and using common facilities such as the cafeteria, the gym, the book room, cost $2.1 million more to construct than it would cost to construct the schools separately?

Mr. STAROBIN. The conelusion that it would cost more than to construct them separately, I do not know how you arrive at that.

Senator INOUYE. According to our records, it would cost $2.1 million less to construct separately. That is from your report.

Mr. STAROBIN. From my report, sir?

I am afraid I am at a loss as to how we established those facts.

Senator INOUYE. Were they not originally in fiscal 1972?

Mr. STAROBIN. Sir, I see how you arrived at that. Let me try to clarify that.

Senator INOUYE. Yes; I would like to hear it.

Mr. STAROBIN. First of all, they were never considered as separate schools; they were carried as separate budgetary items but the structure was always the same.

Whenever we talk costs in this day and age, a construction cost without a date beside it is a totally meaningless figure.

Now, we were talking 1972 figures, and in 1973 there has to be a difference.

For instance, our 1972 estimate was based on $36 per square foot. Our 1973 estimate is based on $40 a square foot.

Senator INOUYE. Under the 1972 plan did you have joint use of facilities such as the cafeteria, the gym, and book rooms?

BASIS FOR CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir; just to give you an example, the 1972 estimate was based on a facility of 335,000 square feet. This was based on an appreciation of the project before it really got under design. Now, that the design is substantially complete we find that the size has increased slightly to 345,000 square feet. It still contemplates joint usage of the building. How much combining of such facilities there is, I am not sure, and the gentlemen from the schools could speak to that more definitively, since we do have very disparate school populations there.

But the separation was only a budgetary one, showing it in different categories; but, as a building, it was always considered as a combined project, sir. And the cost difference from 1972 to 1973 is based primarily on the cost escalation between those years.

Senator INOUYE. Have you acquired the site for this project?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir; we have.

Senator INOUYE. When did you anticipate proceeding with construction?

Mr. STAROBIN. We start construction in August of this year, sir.

Senator INOUYE. On March 29 of this year, we were advised that the land for the project is not presently owned by the District but a right of entry for construction has been received from the Park Service.

So, between March 29 and this date, you acquired the property?

Mr. STAROBIN. I consider the right of entry to construct gives us the right to do that. Now as to the acquisition of the property, that site is involved with several hundred others in a mass transfer of properties from the Park Service to us that is being presently processed through the Planning Commission. There is perfect agreement between the Park Service and ourselves that the transfer will take place, and all we are hung up with now is the bureaucratic process of getting it through the Planning Commission, sir.

Senator INOUYE. You are certainly going to get it, but technically you do not own it yet?

Mr. STAROBIN. We do not hold title, but we do have the right to build on the site.

I am advised, just to complete my remarks, a certain amount of privately owned property is also involved and that has been acquired.

DEPARTURE OF MARTHA ANGLE

Senator INOUYE. Before recessing this morning's session, I would like to note that we say "Goodbye" to our very beloved Martha Angle with very mixed feelings. She is going to be leaving us, hopefully temporarily, and we want her to know we will miss her and hope everything will be fine and whatever she wishes will come true.

We will stand in recess until 1:30, at which time we will begin with the Public Library.

(Whereupon, at 12:55 p.m., Friday, April 7, a recess was taken until 1:30 p.m., this same day.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:40 O'CLOCK, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1972)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PUBLIC LIBRARY

STATEMENT OF MRS. JAMES M. NEWMYER, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES

ACCOMPANIED BY:

JOE Y. LEE, ACTING DIRECTOR
FRANCIS X. DOHERTY, ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
JOHN T. CHENEY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MISS VIRGINIA S. PHILLIPS, ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
MISS FRANCES W. SHIBLEY, HEAD, BUDGET AND FISCAL DEPARTMENT
MRS. JESSIE REDFOX, DEPUTY HEAD, BUDGET AND FISCAL DEPARTMENT
JAMES H. GRAY, HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

BUDGET FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY

Senator INOUYE. The hearing will please come to order.

I am pleased to welcome back once again the president of the Board of Library Trustees, Mrs. Virginia Newmyer.

Welcome back, Ma'am.

Mrs. NEWMYER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

The Capital Outlay part of the fiscal year 1973 budget request is for four items totalling $470,000: (1) purchase of the basic book collection and equipment which must be on hand before the opening of the new Shaw Branch Library ($140,000); construction services for the Deanewood Branch ($80,000); acquisition of a site for the Parklands branch ($200,000), and a preliminary survey to determine the feasibility of converting the B. B. French School to use as a community facility ($50,000).

The branch building program is based on the premise that adequate library service can be offered to a community of 20,000 to 30,000 people within a 1-to-1¼-mile radius. The branch library should have approximately 20,000 square feet of space 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, during which the needs of the community have to be taken into account. These needs change according to projected population growth and the adjustment of imbalances in the distribution of branch library facilities.

Three of the projects for which funds are requested represent the continuation of the library's second-phase branch building program which began in fiscal year 1970 with the appropriation of funds for

a site for the Show Branch. Funds for construction services for this building were appropriated in 1971, and funds for construction in 1972. The basic book collection and equipment which we are requesting in the 1973 budget will see this branch added to the library system.

Funds for the Deanewood site were appropriated in 1972, and planning of the building can begin with the funds requested in this budget.

PARKLANDS BRANCH REQUEST

The proposed Parklands Branch is third in priority in the second-phase branch building program, and site money is requested to start this facility. This 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. Since this project has been endorsed by all of the agencies involved in planning and development of this area, the branch library has been declared an integral part of their plans.

The Parklands Branch Library and the Deanewood Branch, together with five branch libraries already in existence east of the Anacostia River, will bring the total number of libraries in this heavily populated area to seven.

RENOVATION OF B. B. FRENCH SCHOOL

Citizen groups have requested that the library assume the responsibility for the renovation of the B. B. French School for use as a community facility for the Capitol East area. The survey will provide the scope of work for the facility, that is, what needs should be accommodated in that building. This study will also determine whether further renovations will be necessary to house the facilities which will occupy the building. Child-oriented programs will be one of the major services included among the potential uses planned for the building, and an evaluation will be made to measure the need for library service.

Senator INOUYE. With regard to the Shaw Branch Library, when will the library be ready for occupancy?

Mr. STAROBIN. In November of 1973, sir.

Senator INOUYE. And the purchase must be made now to meet that opening date?

Mr. STAROBIN. The purchase, sir?

Senator INOUYE. Of the books.

Mrs. NEWMYER. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Has the site for Parklands been decided upon?

Mrs. NEWMYER. Yes, sir; it has.

Senator INOUYE. Is it available for purchase?

Mrs. NEWMYER. Yes, sir; it is. And it is important that the funds for the Parklands site be obtained in fiscal year 1973 so that this project can proceed along with the development of the Congress Park area being sponsored by the Foundation for Cooperative Housing. I should like to submit for the record a copy of an agreement with this organization pertaining to the participation of the public library in the Congress Park development.

(The information referred to follows:)

AGREEMENT FOR REHABILITATION AND
CONVERSION OF CONGRESS PARK

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 27 day of January , 1972, by and between FCH Services, Inc., (hereinafter referred to as "FCH") and D. C. Public Library (hereinafter referred to as " The Library ").

WHEREAS, FCH desires to make application to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (hereinafter referred to as "HUD") for the rehabilitation and conversion of the housing project known as Congress Park (hereinafter referred to as "Congress Park") into a cooperative; and

WHEREAS, The Library desires to join FCH in its application (hereinafter referred to as the "Joint-Application") for the rehabilitation and conversion of Congress Park.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of One Dollar ($1.00) and other good and valuable considerations and the mutual covenants of the parties hereto, it is agreed as follows:

1. FCH agrees to submit a Joint-Application to HUD for the rehabilitation and conversion of Congress Park into a cooperative. FCH further agrees that The Library shall be a co-sponsor of the Joint-Application, subject to the following conditions and agreements.

2. The Library agrees that it will show a capability to procure financing for its share of the redevelopment of Congress Park within six (6) months from the date of receipt of HUD's acceptance of the Joint-Application OR such shorter time as HUD may designate. In the event that The Library is unable to make the required showing, FCH is free to pursue alternative plans, or to cancel this Agreement.

3. The Library agrees that one (1) month from the date that it shows a capability to procure financing pursuant to (2) above, that it will submit a binding financial commitment to FCH. In the event that The Library is unable to comply with this provision, the obligations of FCH under this Agreement are cancelled.

4. The Library agrees that in the event that HUD approves the Joint-Application with any variance from the original submission, FCH retains the right to cancel its obligations under this Agreement.

5. All parties to this Agreement agree to use their best efforts to fulfill the obligations described herein.

6. It is mutually agreed that the parties to this Agreement hereby mutually release and discharge one another from all claims, rights, and causes of action which each might have or could have against the other that shall have occurred as a result of this Agreement or as might be related hereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement on the date first above written.

FCH SERVICES, INC.

By _____
C. Peter Behringer Vice President

By _____
Joe Y. Lee, Acting Director
D.C. Public Library

FUNDING FOR FEASIBILITY STUDY

Senator INOUYE. Colonel Starobin, why would you need $50,000 for this feasibility study?

Mr. STAROBIN. I, frankly, do not think we would need all of that, sir. This sum was inserted to accomplish this. I do not think the entire amount would be needed for the purpose of such a study.

Senator INOUYE. How much would be needed, sir?

Mr. STAROBIN. I think $10,000 would be adequate.

Senator INOUYE. Can other reductions be made here?

Mr. STAROBIN. This is the only sum of money that is being asked for at this time, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Well, Mrs. Newmyer, I have no other questions.

Mrs. NEWMYER. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator INOUYE. By the way, when is the opening of the Martin Luther King Library?

Mrs. NEWMYER. We were hoping to open it the first week in June, but due to unforeseen delays in equipment and scheduling and other things, we are now planning it for the third week of September.

We would like to open the library when it can be fully opened for public service, so the board of trustees has now agreed that possibly we will be dedicating the building the week of September 17.

Senator INOUYE. I hope I am there, too.

Mrs. NEWMYER. So do I, Mr. Chairman. You will be an honored guest. We will let you know in plenty of time.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH H. COLE, DIRECTOR, RECREATION DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPANIED BY L. C. LEMMON, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

RECOGNITION OF DISTINGUISHED HAWAIIAN GUEST

Senator INOUYE. Our next department is the Recreation Department, Mr. Joseph Cole, director.

Mr. Coppie, before we proceed, I notice a very distinguished citizen from the State of Hawaii in the audience. May I have 2 minutes to say "Hello" to him?

He is assistant chief of police there, and I am always on the side of law and order.

[Brief recess.]

REQUEST FOR CAPITAL FUNDS FOR RECREATION PROJECTS

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

I have with me, on my left, Mr. Lawrence Lemmon, who is the Recreation Director of Planning and Development.

I do not have a prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. I would just like to make a few remarks.

The capital outlay request for the Department of Recreation is, for the fiscal year 1973, $840,000 for five projects.

The first project, the development of the campsite in Scotland, Md., which is about 80 miles from here, at the mouth of the Potomac River, Point Lookout, Md., on the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River. We have been operating the camp for approximately two summers now, and some weekend camping during the good weather in the spring and also in the fall of the year.

Here we are seeking the first phase of construction so that we can get started toward our permanent cabins and some of the other facilities which are identified and will be identified as I go on, in the amount of $600,000.

The second project, the Virginia Avenue Playground development and replacement of an old building which has been standing since 1918 or 1919—frame building that has been condemned several times and we have tried to keep it patched up pending the outcome of the Southeast Freeway development which I understand is complete—for which we are also negotiating with Mr. Tom Airis' staff, concerning some additional land that is abutting the playground which was, I believe, part of the right-of-way of the Highway Department's for building the Southeast Freeway. We have a meeting with one of their representatives this week in order to determine how much of that land we can get to expand this little playground.

The third project, we were funded in 1972 for the complete construction services and the construction, and we are asking for $60,200 for the equipment so that when this ground becomes available, the Benning Park, which is out in the far Northeast area of the city, we will be able to equip the center for full operations.

The fourth project, the Rosedale Recreation Center and swimming pool replacement. Here, we have a very small swimming pool at the present time in an area where—I always use the term—we have wall-to-wall children making vast use of a small old existing pool. I also label this pool, Mr. Chairman, as a bathtub size pool, holding 80 people in the enclosure as a maximum.

The pool we will be building will accommodate a maximum of 400 at one time; that is including in the water and on the deck area. We are asking for $45,600. This equipment will also be used to equip the new recreation building in this area. This is in Northeast also.

The fifth and last request requires $10,000 for construction services, $90,000 for construction, for tree planting; the total amount of $100,000. We have many barren playgrounds in the District of Columbia, and this would add to the environmental quality of playgrounds and certainly make them more conducive to use and improve the quality of life for those who use the area.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

DARKROOM AT BENNING PARK CENTER

Senator INOUYE. I note that you are going to have a fully equipped darkroom in the Benning Park project. Are all of the other playgrounds equipped with darkroom facilities?

Mr. COLE. No; not all of the playgrounds, Mr. Chairman. This is a new approach, because of the vast amount of interest that we are getting among our young people for photography and their interest in photography, therefore most of our newer structures, those of last year, and a few new centers in previous years, we have constructed darkrooms for photography.

Senator INOUYE. What will be the cost of this room and the equipment?

Mr. LEMMON. It is just a small room. It will have a sink and perhaps some shelves, and some photo enlargement equipment. It is not expensive equipment, about $500 to $700.

Mr. STAROBIN. Ten by ten?

Mr. LEMMON. Ten by ten.

Senator INOUYE. And you have a new position created as "darkroom attendant?"

Mr. COLE. No, Mr. Chairman. What we would do in those specialized areas, or what we call specialists, in the program, we generally ask for those personnel on a per diem bases. You will note that in our operating budget where we ask for per diem help. That is part-time help that is used in the afternoons after school and on the weekends.

FUNDING FOR TREE PLANTING

Senator INOUYE. On your $100,000 for trees, I believe my staff has advised you of the National Park Service tree facility which is soon to be closed. I have been told there are a lot of trees available. Are you going to take advantage of this?

Mr. COLE. When I was advised, I looked into that right away, Mr. Chairman. I talked with Mr. Russ Dickenson, the Director of the National Park Service, specifically concerning the location of their Nursery. It is the Danger Island Nursery, located just south of the National Airport near the sailing marina. He informed me that most of the smaller trees that were in that area had been removed and that the trees presently in there are too large and cannot be moved.

I went further than that, Mr. Chairman. I then talked with Mr. Airis to explore his nursery possibilities concerning what the District may have and Mr. Airis has assured me that whatever help he could give in this direction he would be pleased to do so. But I know, also, that he has tree problems. He has to furnish trees for the arterial highways and city streets, many of which have become diseased although some of them have been lost due to storms and for other reasons.

NUMBER OF TREES TO BE PLANTED

Senator INOUYE. How many trees do you propose to plant with $100,000?

Mr. COLE. We have 30 locations. We have not developed a specific or detailed plan as yet, Mr. Chairman, just as to how many—I would roughly estimate a little over a thousand, say 1,000 to 1,200.

Senator INOUYE. You mean you do not know exactly how many trees you are going to have but you have arrived at the $100,000 figure?

Mr. COLE. To answer your question directly, Mr. Chairman, yes. It is simply because of a timetable. We had a hearing before the city council. This was not in the Department's original capital outlay request to the Mayor, and it was requested and discussed with the city council as to whether or not we could use trees on the playgrounds.

I also have another possible approach, Mr. Chairman. I am a member of the Mayor's Committee on Beautification which gets grant funds from HUD, and I see some possibilities there with matching money that we may be able to do through the beautification program. We could, if grant funds are available, at least get started with some planting of trees on the playgrounds which have been requested in this budget for tree planting.

Senator INOUYE. I am just curious now. When you present your request to the Mayor's office or the Council, do you just say "I want $100,000 for trees?" Or are you required to furnish them with a little detail that you are planning to have a hundred trees or a thousand trees of this type?

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, as I indicated—maybe I did not make myself very clear—this was not an original request of the Mayor or to the city council that came from me. When I was before the city council at the hearing on the budget, it was a request from the city council that, "If $100,000 could be made available to you, Mr. Cole, for trees, to help to beautify and improve the environment quality of the city and playgrounds, would you be able to use it?"

And my answer, knowing of the barren situations on at least 30 of the playgrounds that I have identified in the budget, was "Yes," that I could use it. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I really have not had the time to actually sit down and put the scope of the work needed to determine the exact number of trees that would go on the individual playgrounds. I have not had that amount of time as yet.

PRIORITY OF REQUEST FOR TREE PLANTING

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Coppie, is this a high priority item?

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I think, in terms of our original submission to the City Council, it obviously was not a high priority item because it was not recommended by the Mayor.

In the judgment of the City Council it did represent a need for the city and was sustained by the Mayor in the ultimate action and will be transmitted by the President.

In the overall capital budget for the Recreation Department, funding for tree planting would not be a high priority item. But we can justify it as a need for the playgrounds of the city.

Senator INOUYE. What sort of matching funds will be available, sir?

Mr. COLE. Each year, the District of Columbia, Mr. Chairman, qualifies under the HUD beautification grant, for a certain amount of grant moneys, depending, of course, on the matching fund capability of the District of Columbia, for which the Department of Recreation contributes a portion of its funds as a match toward the city's overall matching capability for beautification purposes.

I believe very strongly, Mr. Chairman, that I could go this route and come up with matching moneys that would give us at least a good start toward tree planting on these playgrounds that I have identified in my request.

Senator INOUYE. When the information is available, can you advise the committee of what amount you can get?

Mr. COLE. I certainly will, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Cole.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF JERRY V. WILSON, CHIEF OF POLICE

ACCOMPANIED BY INSPECTOR ROBERT C. WATSON, FINANCE OFFICER

FINANCING OF PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS

Senator INOUYE. Our next department is the Metropolitan Police Department.

Chief, welcome, sir.

Chief WILSON. I have with me Inspector Watson from the Finance Branch.

Mr. Chairman, we have in this submission two projects, or rather requests, for continuing financing of two projects authorized in prior years: one is for construction services and construction of an addition to the Third District Station House at 16th and V Streets Northwest, for which we are requesting $3.317 million. This project is requested to expand the existing station at that location, to provide for the increased personnel of a larger force and of the consolidation of the District.

The other project for which we are requesting money in this appropriation is the Seventh District Station, for which we are requesting equipment funds of $75,000. This station, you will recall, was approved in last year's budget as a modification of some existing building to accommodate the new Seventh District Station House.

The total request is for $3,392,500, Mr. Chairman.

ADDITIONAL FLOORS IN STATION HOUSE

Senator INOUYE. I have just one question on this No. 3 Station House. I note that you are making provisions for two additional floors in the future.

Chief WILSON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. The existing station house was designed for a much smaller station, and our experience has been that we designed buildings in the past that did not provide for accommodations in the future. I believe this creates great construtions problems in future expansions of buildings. We had recommended that new stations provide for expansion where possible.

Senator INOUYE. Do you anticipate that you will be needing two additional floors?

Chief WILSON. This is a possibility, Mr. Chairman. We do not have firm plans at this time, however, for expansion of the building, for two additional floors.

Senator INOUYE. That is all I have, sir. Thank you very much.

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STATEMENT OF JOSEPH H. MATTARE, FIRE CHIEF

ACCOMPANIED BY:
DANIEL PLASS, ACTING ASSISTANT FIRE CHIEF FOR SERVICES
EDWARD EBERHARD, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
FRANKLIN MAPHIS, BUDGET OFFICER

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is the chief of the fire department, Chief Joseph Mattare.

Pleased to welcome you again, sir.

Chief MATTARE. Thank you, sir. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman.

The capital outlay budget request for the fire department for fiscal 1973 is $2,807,500. This sum would be used for site acquisition, construction services, and for construction for fire stations.

Senator INOUYE. With regard to the downtown replacement site acquisition, I presume that the site is now available for acquisition?

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Chairman, as to that site, actually, one of two possible locations is being considered. Both of them are privately owned, and it would be a matter of purchase by negotiation or condemnation. As soon as we reach that decision, we will be progressing on that.

Senator INOUYE. That being the case, how were you able to come up with a firm figure?

Mr. STAROBIN. The firm figure was based on one of the sites that was chosen, and it will be the more expensive site, in that it has more built-up property on it.

Senator INOUYE. How were you able to determine the cost of construction, not knowing what site was to be eventually selected?

Mr. STAROBIN. Both sites are amenable to the same construction; basically, the standard pattern that we have been following for fire stations over the past several years. That is a drive-through firehouse of certain dimensions. These cost figures have been established, and we feel that they will hold on either one of the sites that we would select and acquire.

Senator INOUYE. Do you anticipate early acquisition?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. When do you think we can learn about the acquisition?

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, you mean the decision as to which one of these sites will be chosen?

I think within a month, sir, that decision will be made.

Senator INOUYE. As soon as the negotiations are completed, will you advise the committee of the fact, sir?

Mr. STAROBIN. I will, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

Department of Economic Development

STATEMENT OF JULIAN R. DUGAS, DIRECTOR

BUDGET REQUEST FOR THREE PROJECTS

Senator Inouye. The next is the Department of Economic Development.

Welcome back, Mr. Dugas.

Mr. Dugas. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Inouye. Please proceed.

Mr. Dugas. This is a request for $411,500 for three projects, the Georgetown Market renovation, Eastern Market renovation, and an item called Repair of Vacant and Vandalized Housing.

I am enthusiastically supporting the request for $280,000 for the renovation of the Eastern Market. I support it more this year than I did last year, because, since that time, sir, I have been able to get a grant of over $1.5 million from HUD to do some extensive code enforcement work in that area of the city. I think we have the opportunity to use this particular market as a gathering place, not only for the community but also as a viable economic development tool.

STATUS OF EASTERN MARKET PROJECT

Senator Inouye. What is the present status of that project, sir?

Mr. Dugas. The market is presently in operation, sir.

If you will give me just a moment, I will tell you the present status.

Presently, the Eastern Market is being rented for $833.33 per month, approximately $10,000 per year. All revenue from this market is being deposited to the general fund.

Highways and traffic still occupy the north end of the market for storage of street-lighting equipment. So, one-half of the market is now being used for city purposes and the other half is presently being rented at this very modest sum.

REPAIRS OF ABANDONED PRIVATE HOUSING

Senator Inouye. On the matter of the $100,000 for repairs of privately owned and vandalized housing, I note that in your justification you have indicated that you will be "possibly reimbursing capital funds by establishing a lien against restored property."

What do you mean by this?

Mr. Dugas. I do not know, sir. I did not prepare that justification.

Senator Inouye. Someone must have prepared it. It is in the budget.

Mr. Coppie. Mr. Chairman, the background on this——

Senator Inouye. I am sorry. I do not understand this. So, I am asking the question.

POSSIBLE REIMBURSEMENT FROM PROPERTY OWNER

Mr. COPPIE. The background is that this particular item was placed in the budget by the City Council, and we do support it. On the reimbursement, there is some belief that in the rehabilitation of the project or the facility, the city can qualify for a reimbursement from the owner of the facility. That is the purpose of putting in the statement. It still has to be developed in terms of the detail.

Senator INOUYE. Are you certain that a lien can be established?

Mr. COPPIE. No, we are not. We anticipate it being a possibility, but at this point we are not certain.

Senator INOUYE. Even if it is a speculation, you would like to appropriate $100,000?

Mr. COPPIE. To proceed with the rehabilitation work, Mr. Chairman, we would need the appropriation. It is our hope that as a result of the rehabilitation, we could qualify for the reimbursement at some subsequent time.

Senator INOUYE. Have you tried this before?

Mr. COPPIE. No, sir. This is a proposal that originated with the City Council, and we are prepared to support it in principle.

Senator INOUYE. What is the view of the Corporation Counsel?

Mr. DUGAS. I have no opinion from the Corporation Counsel, sir.

Senator INOUYE. What is your view, Mr. Dugas?

Mr. DUGAS. As to what?

Senator INOUYE. The item, the $100,000. This is in your Department.

Mr. DUGAS. I indicated I would be very happy if there could be a way found to appropriate $100,000 or a significant sum larger than $100,000 to carry out the purposes enumerated. However, I have some serious question as to whether or not the device of using section 5–313 of the code is an appropriate one.

I also raised the question in a memo to Mr. Coppie as to whether or not this item was an appropriate one for inclusion in the capital improvement budget, since the work that is proposed to be done would be work that would not result in a capital improvement to property of the District of Columbia but rather would be work for improvement to private property.

It is these kinds of legal questions, sir, that leave me somewhat in the dark.

Senator INOUYE. I am glad you brought that up, because that was my next question. I just wanted to know how this would work out in the 30-year suggestion we have made on these funds.

BACKGROUND OF FUNDING REQUEST

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, in terms of the background on this request, it originated with the City Council, who put $1 million into the budget for that purpose. The Mayor vetoed that specific item. The Council's ultimate judgment was to include $100,000 for renovation work. We are here to support this request in principle. We want to be perfectly candid in saying to the committee that we are not prepared to justify it in detail. There is too much work to do to determine whether it qualifies as a capital program request or as operating request. We must also study how we would actually implement the program.

Senator INOUYE. Under those circumstances, as those questions are very important ones, do you wish to withdraw this request?

Mr. COPPIE. We do not propose to withdraw it at this time.

Senator INOUYE. Even if those questions are unanswered?

Mr. COPPIE. I would like to suggest at this time, Mr. Chairman, that we see how much work can be done in answering those questions over the next several weeks, prior to the time that the final judgment has to be made on this appropriation.

Senator INOUYE. How many other projects do you have—this is the second time I am asking this question—of a similar nature where there are questions pending?

Mr. COPPIE. There are very few, Mr. Chairman. I want to make it clear that this program was developed very quickly by the City Council.

Senator INOUYE. Is that a very urgent matter that you have to gamble with the outcome?

I grant you, it is not a huge amount; it is $100,000.

But when you consider the requests being made by other divisions, it is a significant sum.

SUPPORT OF REQUEST

Mr. COPPIE. What I am prepared to say, Mr. Chairman, is that the request originated with the City Council and will be in the final budget submitted by the President. Our responsibility is to support it in principle.

In terms of the need for additional information, we will make a commitment to see what can be developed to provide additional information to support the request.

Senator INOUYE. At this moment, you are not able to give us the detailed justification for it?

Mr. COPPIE. Not beyond what has been said here this afternoon.

Senator INOUYE. And you are not certain as to the legality involved?

Mr. COPPIE. I think that is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. And you are not certain whether this should be operational or capital improvement?

Mr. COPPIE. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, sir.

Thank you, Mr. Dugas.

Mr. DUGAS. Mr. Chairman, may I ask that my memorandum to Comer Coppie, special assistant to the Mayor-Commissioner, dated April 5, 1972, be made a part of this record?

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, it will be at this point in the record, sir.

Mr. DUGAS. Thank you.

(The memorandum follows:)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

April 5, 1972

TO: Comer S. Coppie, Special Assistant to the Mayor-Commissioner

FROM: Julian R. Dugas, Director
Department of Economic Development

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 1973 Capital Improvements Budget - Project 15-8 Repair of Vacant and Vandalized Housing Under Section 5-313, D. C. Code

On April 3, 1972 this Department was notified by the Capital Improvements Section of your office that the City Council had included in the "Capital Improvement Project Schedule" of this Department an item for "Repair of Vacant and Vandalized Housing under Section 5-313, D. C. Code." The Department was requested to review an attached BEM Form 7 and further to be prepared to justify the funding of this item before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations.

The following comments regarding this matter are offered for your consideration:

The Department is in accord with the announced purpose sought to be achieved by the inclusion in the budget of the item in question.

The funding of the item may make possible a very minimal expansion to the housing inventory of large, low or moderate income family units which may not otherwise be available.

The Department questions whether the item is an appropriate one for inclusion in the Capital Improvements Budget since the work to be performed thereunder would not result in a capital improvement to property of the District of Columbia, but would be work and/or improvement to property privately owned.

Regardless of your ultimate decision regarding the propriety of placing the item in the Capital Improvement Budget, we support its inclusion in the budget as proposed whether it be in Capital Improvement or in the General Operating Budget.

It is recommended that the "Project Title" be changed to read: Repair and correction of conditions in violation of law with respect to occupied and vacant residential property under 5-313, D. C. Code and other appropriate authorities.

It is further recommended that the "Scope of Work Outline" be changed to read: "Repair, render sanitary and correct conditions in violations of law with respect to occupied and vacant residential property to accommodate large low income families."

The recommendations suggested in paragraphs 5 and 6 are made for the purpose of making the language more nearly identical to language contained in the statutory and/or regulatory authorities under which this program must be carried out, and to permit repair of occupied properties, thus eliminating the necessity of families having to move out in order to benefit from the program as contemplated.

STATEMENT OF DR. HARLAND RANDOLPH, PRESIDENT

ACCOMPANIED BY:

LAWRENCE GOODWIN, VICE PRESIDENT FOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

JOHN GREEN, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

STATUS OF EQUIPMENT

Senator INOUYE. We will now hear from Dr. Randolph, Federal City College.

President Radolph, welcome back.

Dr. RANDOLPH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Dr. RANDOLPH. We are prepared to address ourselves to the questions of the Subcommittee. We understand the Chair is trying to finish today. We would yield a prepared statement.

Senator INOUYE. Before I ask a question of you, may I ask Mr. Coppie and Mr. Starobin a question of a very urgent nature?

And that is: What do you consider as equipment?

Do you apply the so-called 30-year life or 15-year life rule to equipment, also?

Mr. STAROBIN. If you mean by that, sir, the type of equipment that appears as project No. 18–5——

Senator INOUYE. The equipment in all of the projects.

Mr. STAROBIN. There are two types of equipment, sir: fixed equipment and, then, movable equipment.

Fixed equipment is part of the project cost, and it appears in the construction estimate. It does not appear as an equipment item.

What appears in the equipment item is the furnishing of the equipment necessary to make that building functional—chairs, tables, desks, microscopes, education equipment, even books.

The initial outfitting of the building is what appears in the equipment.

Now, the fixed equipment may or may not approach the 30-year life. In many cases, it will be lesser. It may be 15-year life.

An air conditioning system, heating plants very rarely have 30-year life, but it is part of the original equipment.

The movable equipment, also, it does not have 30-year life. It may have 5 or 10-year life, if you are talking about desks, chairs, typewriters, and so on.

So, I believe that a completely broad and general application of the 30-year rule is really impracticable.

Senator INOUYE. What you are trying to tell me is you have real property and personal property.

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes. The fixed equipment becomes part of the real property.

Senator INOUYE. And the equipment you have set forth in the capital outlay program, are those items that are necessary to put that project into the operation?

Mr. STAROBIN. Exactly, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Now, would you consider stationery as equipment?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Then, would you consider film as equipment?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir. These are operating, consummable supplies.

Senator INOUYE. You have a $16,000 item for film.

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, I think the schools—I do not prepare the budget items for equipment, and, therefore, I cannot answer to that.

Senator INOUYE. It is not my objective to deny the institution the film or the video tape, because I grant you they are all important. But somewhere along the line I, for one, would like to have some understanding as to whether we should be borrowing money to buy film or should we use it under the general appropriation.

Mr. Coppie?

INCLUSION OF EQUIPMENT IN CAPITAL BUDGET

Mr. COPPIE. First, I think we need to develop a clear definition of what qualifies as equipment within the capital budget.

With regard to the larger question I think you are addressing—that is, 30-year loans being used to finance items with a life of something considerably less than 30 years—we made our commitment on that this morning relative to a reexamination on a continuing basis. And when we come back before this committee in support of the fiscal 1974 request, we will speak more specifically on how we can fund what we consider to be capital items of less than 30-year life with loan money of a lesser life. We began this year with a commitment to a 15-year loan for certain capital projects.

In the future, we will pursue that further.

Senator INOUYE. We would hope that the city would come out with some sort of guideline for all of your departments to follow, as to what constitutes equipment. I believe I brought that up in the last hearing, but I do not have the chapter and verse here before me. That is why I am not asking Dr. Randolph these questions. I suppose he worked under the assumption that the 16-millimeter film costing $8,000 would be equipment and the 8-millimeter film, would be the same thing. He has cassettes in there, recording discs, slides, transparencies.

Dr. RANDOLPH. If I may comment, Mr. Chairman, with entering into unwarranted dialogue, just for the sake of clarification. These items are not comparable to stationery; they are comparable to books. What we have at Federal City College is a media service center which provides both books, in the traditional sense of a library, and also audiovisual material which serves the library function using nonbook media.

Thus, film becomes nonbook learning material, a learning resource.

Senator INOUYE. I understand that, sir.

Dr. RANDOLPH. The same is true for microfilm.

Senator INOUYE. Is this a film that is ready for projection?

Dr. RANDOLPH. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Are cassettes ready for hearing?

Dr. RANDOLPH. There are two answers to that question. Some cassettes are purchased for the material recorded on them. In other in-

stances, cassettes are blanks, and we use them to duplicate a given learning experience which would then be used by other students. We may purchase or produce one-unit lessons and then reproduce them in the sense that one reproduces a record, so that more students would have access to it. But the essential purpose is as a learning resource in the same sense as a book.

QUALIFICATIONS AS CAPITAL ITEMS

Senator INOUYE. It is not my desire to deny you, Dr. Randolph, believe me, but, apparently, there is some question in the minds of us here as to whether these things qualify as equipment.

Now, we will, in this year's consideration, look upon the list here as equipment but may I, in the strongest terms, suggest that you come up with some guideline next time, so that your departments will have some better idea as to whether these transparencies, film, and what-have-you constitute equipment.

Mr. COPPIE. That will be done, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. The conference report, Mr. Jordan points out, on page 5, says the following:

> It is suggested that all repairs, improvements and replacement of equipment which have a useful life of less than 30 years not be included with capital improvements and that they be financed from operating funds or means other than 30-year loans from the Federal Treasury.

Dr. Randolph, in deciding upon the cost for the equipments listed in your justification sheets, what source would you use?

Is this the catalogue price, the retail price, the government price?

Dr. RANDOLPH. We utilized the cost at which the item could be purchased by the college from either the open market or government sources. We have conducted a study of this particular question for the fiscal year 1973 capital budget request, in which we compared items purchased—GSA to the open market—and we find that in terms of the dollars in project 18–5 approximately 38 percent of the dollar value will be government-purchased items and in project 18–7 about 51 percent of the dollar value government-purchased items; in project 18–5, 62 percent of the dollar value will be open market, and 49 percent of the dollar value will be open market on project 18–7.

On the two equipment projects, to distinguish the two figures, 18.5 is general classroom and program-instruction equipment, and 18.7 is the library facility equipment.

PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE AT FCC

Senator INOUYE. What is your procurement procedure?

Do you go through a central purchasing office?

Dr. RANDOLPH. We have a central purchasing operation for the college. In the typical flow of action the request would move from what we call an FPU head, which is the smallest administrative unit within the college capable of making a budgetary commitment. That would be a department head on the academic side; it would be the director of an office on the administrative side to the person who is responsible for one or two of the departments.

In the case of a department, it would be a division chairman comparable to deans at other colleges and universities.

From there the request moves to the office of the Vice President of Academic Affairs, then across to the Office of Administration and Finance, where we have a central procurement office for the college which is divided in two ways: one, to service the different departments of the college, and, two, to service the different types of items that have to be purchased by the college.

For example, one person would have experience in buying microscopes, and another would specialize in buying books and other items for the Media Center. In this way we develop expertise in procurement.

They, in turn, interface with the respective offices of the District of Columbia Government who have the responsibility for procurement of items that are requested by the college. That is the flow of the procurement operation.

Senator INOUYE. The purchase is made by the college?

Dr. RANDOLPH. The purchase is requested by the college and approved by the appropriate agency of the District Government. Technically, one would be correct to say that the purchases in fact are made by the District Government and not by Federal City College.

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Chairman, if I may interject?

It is my department that does all of the centralized purchasing for the entire District Government, which includes the Federal City College. The only exceptions to that are delegated small purchase authorities which the Federal City College enjoys.

Senator INOUYE. Are you satisfied that we are getting the best deal possible?

Mr. STAROBIN. Mr. Chairman, we have a great deal to do to improve all of our procurement practices. I am not satisfied with any of our procurement practices at this time, and, as you know. we have underway significant changes to improve them.

Senator INOUYE. What sort of changes do we have, sir?

Mr. STAROBIN. We are moving to a greater degree of centralization in not only purchasing but also storage, distribution, sharing of existing stocks. Also, to a greater degree, review of requests to make sure we have the maximum amount of competition in products.

So, there are these types of actions that are underway. I cannot speak completely, definitely, now, because the Nelsen Commission is also coming out with a package of recommendations. While I feel we are generally in line with the thrust of the recommendations, we may have recommendations that go beyond what I am now saying, and we will be wanting to accommodate ourselves to them.

LOCATION OF CENTRAL FCC LIBRARY

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Randolph, I note that your central library is in the Model Cities area.

Dr. RANDOLPH. It is near the Model Cities area, downtown—it is the Shaw downtown urban renewal area.

Senator INOUYE. Are your library facilities open to nonstudents?

In other words, will they be open to the residents of the Model Cities?

Dr. RANDOLPH. On a limited-use basis only. The demand for our facilities by our students prohibits their open use by residents of the District. We have permitted professional persons, such as, for example,

teachers who are taking specialized courses, or who may want to pursue some particular research project, to utilize our facilities. We have permitted residents who may be connected with the faculty or with students on a limited-use basis only to utilize the library facilities of the school. But we have not permitted the general public to merely present themselves and identify themselves as residents of the area and thereby have access to the library facilities of the college.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, sir.

Dr. RANDOLPH. May I make one other statement, Mr. Chairman?

Senator INOUYE. Please do, sir.

UNOBLIGATED FUNDS FOR FCC PROJECTS

Dr. RANDOLPH. There was information shared which may or may not have reached you, which indicated a balance for the college in the capital area of some $3 million in unobligated funds. We immediately checked this with our records for several purposes, one of which was to verify the information and the second of which was to see if we could identify and therefore utilize said funds.

Our records indicate, as of this point in time, according to the various lines and our preliminary survey, that we have at present committed all except $4,700. On the matter of site, we have no funds available, and consequently have no outstanding obligations there, and are asking for funds for our permanent site at this time.

On the matter of construction services, we show that we have only $900 that is uncommitted. By that, I mean we have commitments for all but $900 of the money that has been given to the college.

And for construction, considering the 320,000 square feet of space, newly leased, that we still have to renovate, and the additional space we have to acquire, we have approximately $834,000 to be utilized for that purpose.

For equipment, we have zero money.

For the last few years we have received no capital moneys. The capital budget that the college is requesting at this time started out with an initial request to the District government of $6.2 million. We are now before you at $3.8 million.

We started out with an initial request of about $4 million for equipment, and we are now before you with a $500,000 request for equipment, after we have received no money for our junior and senior years to equip those programs.

I simply want it to be clearly understood that the figures we received indicating an unobligated balance in the neighborhood of some $3 million are not correct in terms of our records which show $1.3 million through the same period.

If that money is available, we are prepared to use it forthwith and immediately.

Senator INOUYE. In other words, most of that sum is still set aside for preparation of the projects. The projects are not completed?

Dr. RANDOLPH. I will ask the Director of Finance who did the research on this question to explain the distinction in the figures as we see them. The basic point that I am trying to make, Mr. Chairman, is that our capital budget situation was severe, and if it is possible to move from a severe situation to something worse, the capital budget

situation moves from severity in the direction of—no suitable word comes to mind. And after being without capital funds for 2 years, it is of paramount importance that there be absolutely no reductions whatsoever in this capital request. We may not be able to survive, even under the present requests.

Chairman ELLENDER. Is that equipment needed to teach at the present?

Dr. RANDOLPH. Yes. It is needed to teach at the present time.

Chairman ELLENDER. Why was it not allowed to you?

Dr. RANDOLPH. It is a part of the overall District situation, as it has been explained to us, which is the reason we have for all intents and purposes done our very best to support the Mayor-Commissioner as he has explained the financial plight of the District of Columbia.

We received no moneys for the junior year and no moneys to equip classes and courses for the senior year. We, therefore, needed to recoup those 2 years with this year's budget. We needed something in the neighborhood of $4 million.

We were permitted to have approximately a half million dollars. We are doing what we can to get as far as we can with those dollars.

Chairman ELLENDER. Will that be sufficient to supply all of your needs?

Dr. RANDOLPH. It will not be sufficient, sir.

Chairman ELLENDER. You made a request for the entire amount you need?

Dr. RANDOLPH. We made an initial request for the entire amount.

Chairman ELLENDER. Thank you.

STATUS REPORT ON UNOBLIGATED FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Before I call the next witness, Mr. Coppie, would it be possible for your office to furnish this committee, at the earliest time possible, a status report on all unobligated funds which are ready for deobligation?

Mr. COPPIE. We will do that, Mr. Chairman. I am informed it will take approximately 2 months to complete the projects that we have started, for which you have seen the preliminary results. That information will be shared with the committee immediately upon completion of the project.

ESCALATORS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Senator INOUYE. I have a question I forgot to bring up when the public schools were being considered.

Two years ago, my predecessor, Senator Proxmire, raised a serious question as to whether escalators were justified in public high schools, and, although this particular project, Woodson High School, was finally approved, it appears that this question still lingers.

There is no mention of escalators when the budget was examined. but we have been advised they may have been included in the total estimate but not listed as such. This is for Dunbar High School now. Is that the case?

Mr. STAROBIN. I believe escalators are included in the construction plan for Dunbar. Recently, a review was made of that project. If you would give me just a moment to consult, I will check on it.

The escalators are included in the design for that building, sir. It is a six-story building, and the problems of vertical transportation, if the student has to go from top to bottom in the time permitted between classes, almost dictates the necessity for speeded up means of some vertical transportation.

The sum of money allocated for that purpose is $345,000.

Senator INOUYE. I can see where escalators may be fully justified, but my question is: Why wasn't that item listed?

It is a huge item. You have listed little things like speech laboratory, typing rooms——

Mr. STAROBIN. Sir, if I might just explain that.

Senator INOUYE (continuing). Rifle ranges.

Mr. STAROBIN. When we identify a project we list two types of things: type of space, classrooms, teaching spaces, rifle ranges. Then, we list types of equipment that should go on or into it. We do not list major equipment items; for instance, we do not say that there are going to be boilers in the plant. Obviously, there are, and there is no attempt to confuse the issue, but——

Senator INOUYE. No; my question was in view of the fact my predecessor raised such a serious question about escalators, I am just wondering why it was not listed here.

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, I must accept the responsibility for not putting it in.

Senator INOUYE. Are all of the high schools to be equipped with escalators?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir. It depends entirely on their configuration. Here, we have a six-story building with a significant vertical transportation problem. We have no other senior high schools under design at the present time, and, therefore, nothing else to bring to your attention or compare with. If we were able to build a high school only four stories high, we would not be concerned with this.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have escalators at Woodson?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir. We have them in the Woodson Junior High School, and we are planning them for the Dunbar School.

Senator INOUYE. How much did the Woodson escalator cost?

Mr. STAROBIN. I am advised that the escalators in the Woodson Junior High School come to approximately the same amount of money but the Woodson Senior High School is a seven-story building as opposed to a six-story one here. So, while the per-unit cost is higher, the overall cost is comparable.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much.

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District of Columbia Teachers College

STATEMENT OF DR. PAUL C. COOKE, PRESIDENT

ACCOMPANIED BY PETER V. SWINDLER, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

RESULTS OF PREVIOUS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Senator Inouye. Our next department is the Teachers College.

Welcome back, sir.

Dr. Cooke. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Inouye. Do you wish to make a statement?

Dr. Cooke. Yes.

First, Mr. Chairman, may I thank you in behalf of the college and the students for the capital improvement appropriations in the second supplemental last spring, which we used, as you may recall, to match a Federal grant of $112,800, the start toward the renovation of the third floor of the Wilson Building.

We also state the appreciation of the college because other capital improvements of previous years are beginning to flow through. The lighting of the parking lots is really an appreciation on the part of those who come to the college at night. That has been completed. The movement toward the air conditioning, all of the planning and designing has been completed, and we expect the heading up of the current year shortly and then the actual installation of the air conditioners. The planning for the demountables. So, capital improvements which this committee and the Congress through the years have approved are beginning to reach fruition.

Today, we come to you for capital improvements of $1,344,700. Your approval last spring of our capital improvements appropriation, together with the matching Federal grant is a part of our first item which is the item for the improvement and renovation of the third floor of the Wilson Building. It is an item which shows the president's figure of $659,700.

When I testified last week, I mentioned the substantial interest in the first new facility for the college, a gym.

As you see here, Mr. Chairman, an item of $17,000, which is the first step, the survey of the scope of the health education, physical education, and recreation facility. It is substantially lower than what we have asked for, what we have sought, what we have expected, but it does make possible the beginning of the survey to see what kind of a building can be built to be of service to the community in relation to the Recreation Department, with which agency we now have a contract to provide the District of Columbia Teachers College playground.

Those are the first two items.

The item with respect to the demountables, this $25,000, provided for furniture.

The next item is an equipment item, which, I believe, satisfies the requirements which you were establishing previously on equipment that should appear in the capital budget as differentiated from equipment that has appeared already in our operating budget.

The last item of $143,000 makes possible, again, the gaining of space in a building constructed in 1913, space that now can be used.

MATCHING FUNDS FOR FEDERAL GRANT

Again, we have a grant under the Higher Education Facilities Act, title I, for $87,000. In order for us to use that grant, just as an order for us to use the previous grant, we require the matching money.

This would be matched, if the appropriation as requested is approved.

I might also say, Mr. Chairman, for the gym, that is for that health education, physical education, and recreation facility, we have a third grant approved by the District of Columbia Commission on Academic Facilities of $100,000 for that specific purpose of the gym. The District of Columbia Commission on Academic Facilities is the normal agency in this city which considers the request for Federal assistance by all of the colleges and universities. We have been approved for $100,000 Federal grants. It will proceed now to the U.S. Office of Education, just as the two previous grants and recommendations by the Commission have done.

We would begin seeking from the Congress the matching of that third grant. The first one was $112,000 last spring; the second one is the $87,000 I just mentioned, which would help to renovate the Miner Building. That is project No. 20–16.

The third one is $100,000 grant for the gym, and that is approved by the District of Columbia Commission on Academic Facilities.

These five specific capital items before the committee add up to a total of $1,344,700, I think relatively modest with respect to what the college really needs in physical facilities. At the same time, I have sought to indicate how progress is moving toward our getting some of the items that this committee and previous committees have approved in prior budget years.

GYMNASIUM FOR TEACHING COLLEGE

Senator INOUYE. On the matter of your gymnasium, is this study to be conducted by a consultant?

Dr. COOKE. Well, we will confer with Colonel Starobin on this. It would, too, as I understand it, the General Services. I would consider using consultants, for example, Westinghouse, which is at present conducting a survey for the college under a special opportunity grant, the Higher Education Facilities Act, title I. But it has not yet been decided whether it would be a consultant or not.

Senator INOUYE. That being the case, how did you arrive at the $17,000 figure?

Dr. COOKE. I did not arrive at it. I object to it, Mr. Chairman.

What I sought was substantially higher, but this was what was put in the budget. And I believe we can accomplish a survey of this sort, with that amount, because of my experience with the present special

opportunities grant of $20,000, the survey now being conducted by Westinghouse. That survey was approved by the U.S. Office of Education at that figure, after we set forth what was needed to be done to look at our overall facilities. I believe it can be accomplished with $17,000, but I did not set the figure.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Coppie.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, the Mayor's proposal submitted in his budget to the City Council was $260,000. This sum would have been the construction services funding for the gymnasium.

The City Council eliminated that request entirely and put in an amount of $17,000 for the survey to which Dr. Cooke has referred. That request was sustained by the Mayor in the ultimate action on the 1973 budget.

It was sustained because the Council was questioning the possibility of enlarging the scope of the project to include community facilities in addition to the gymnasium facility for the Teachers College.

The request for $17,000 originated with the Council. Colonel Starobin can speak to whether that amount is sufficient to meet the total cost.

AMOUNT NEEDED FOR CONSTRUCTION SURVEY

Senator INOUYE. Am I correct that you are not certain as to whether $17,000 will be too much or too little for this survey?

Mr. STAROBIN. I cannot be certain as to that, sir. We have not written the scope.

But my experience, taking a look at what we are looking for, I think we should be able to accomplish a contract within $17,000. I would feel confident that if Congress grants the money, we can accomplish the purpose set forth in the sheet.

Senator INOUYE. With the Westinghouse people?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir. I am not committing myself to any consultant at this time. There are a number of good firms that can do the work.

Senator INOUYE. Don't we have enough talent in the city for in-house surveys?

Mr. STAROBIN. I think we have the talent, sir. I think it is a question of time. I have talent in my own department, but a survey of this type means having a number of people devote their full time to this project for a definable period, a month or two.

This is the problem with most of the talent we have within our own resources, that it is involved in day-to-day operations and it is extremely difficult to break them away for the month or two necessary, without having our daily operations suffer.

So for this, I would want to accomplish it by an outside consultant, but I think there are any number of excellent small firms in town that could do the job very well.

IMPACT OF GYMNASIUM ON ACCREDITATION

Senator INOUYE. Will your accreditation be jeopardized if this gymnasium is not built?

Dr. COOKE. Middle States asked us to report two things in 1973, one is improvement of physical facilities, two is the financial support of the college.

I would not say if we reported that we had no improvement in physical facilities, or no improvement or no new physical facilities, that they would disaffirm what they have already reaffirmed in December. But I believe that the intent of the request to the college was to move it along toward improved physical facilities.

So when you ask me will it be jeopardized? I can only say the college has received its accreditation. It is accredited until 1981. As long as it exists as a District of Columbia Teachers College, it has its accreditation. Does that answer your question?

Senator INOUYE. Will it affect your graduate program for physical education?

Dr. COOKE. I think it would hamper it if we could not get an adequate facility. I think it would. That is one area we ought to be effective in an undergraduate and graduate program.

USE OF DEMOUNTABLE CLASSROOM

Senator INOUYE. What is a demountable classroom?

Dr. COOKE. A demountable classroom or relocatable, as it is sometimes called, also, would be a structure that could be placed, we will say, in this instance, on the parking lot of the college, and is not a permanent installation. It can be moved, it can be mounted and demounted and moved around. It was often called, a number of years ago, a portable. It will provide two classrooms for early childhood education, modern health facilities, wash basins, toilet facilities. It will be approximately 83 feet long——

Mr. SWINDLER. That is right.

Dr. COOKE (continuing). And will be fixed in place, but it could be moved. It could be relocated.

Senator INOUYE. Colonel Starobin, do we use demountable classrooms?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir. We have several hundred of them in use by the Public School System right now, sir.

Senator INOUYE. And it costs $12,500 to equip one demountable classroom?

Mr. STAROBIN. This equipment is the teaching equipment that goes in it, sir. The schools would have to speak to the equipment that would go in it. I understand these are going to be prekindergarten classrooms, and will have equipment specially designed for that teaching purpose.

FUNDING FOR BLOCK PLAY EQUIPMENT

Senator INOUYE. What is "block play" equipment that you are requesting $2,000 for?

Mr. SWINDLER. I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, this budget was made up—I am the one who would probably know more about it. It was made up by our specialists, our teachers in early childhood education, and I am not a specialist in early childhood education. I will tell you what it amounts to. This is a program budget, however, and I can define for you what each item is for the record, if you wish, and give you a description and how—I know how we arrived at the cost.

Senator INOUYE. Incidentally, I checked on the "block play" equipment because I want the record to show what it was and because I was curious. These are blocks the teachers use to teach children about sizes and shapes. I am just wondering why it would cost $2,000 to buy a set of blocks.

Mr. SWINDLER. I assume they were just what you said, because I was afraid to say, because I had the same question—$2,000. But I will be glad to spell it out for the record.

Senator INOUYE. Those are expensive blocks.

Mr. SWINDLER. It seems that way to me, too.

Senator INOUYE. There is another item, "water play" in your request for $400. Can you tell us what this is for? This I could not find out. I did my research, but I just could not find out what water play was.

Mr. SWINDLER. Each of these items, particularly the preschool, preverbal level, where other senses, other than verbal communication, are not into play. Tactical learning, visual, auditory, and as far as I know, from what I have seen, using water as a medium. I cannot give you the specific instrument again, but I understand the concept.

Senator INOUYE. Is there anyone in the audience who can explain it, just for the record—what "water play" and "block play" is?

Mr. SWINDLER. Again, I will be glad to supply it, if you wish.

Senator INOUYE. I hope you will because I may have to be the one to provide the answers to the full committee. If you think I am a nitpicker, you should sit in the markup when my colleagues start asking me "What is a 'block play?' " and I do not want to say, "I will furnish you the answer next year," because they won't take that for an answer.

Mr. SWINDLER. These are very conscientious people who instruct in this program and I am sure I can get you a specific answer.

(The information follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
1100 HARVARD STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20009

April 19, 1972

Instructional Materials for Early Childhood Education

Block Play and Water Play

The College proposes two classrooms in the demountable. The following is a list of materials and instructional supplies for one classroom.

1. BLOCK PLAY

Hollow Blocks	$378.00
Unit Blocks	300.00
Block Cart	23.00
Tape Top Building Blocks	9.95
Car on Road	9.00
Marina Set	11.75
Farm Vehicles & Animal Set	10.95
Transportation Vehicles Set	11.95
Construction Vehicles Set	12.00
Interlocking Freight Train	3.50
Interlocking Tug and Barge	3.50
Rollaway Storage Cabinet	95.00
Play Planks	139.00
Childcraft Nesting and Chair Blocks	145.00
Plywood Lock Blocks	42.40
Play Cubes	13.00
Giant Blocks	22.80
Total	$1,220.60

Companies which supply the instructional materials are listed below. In the above list various companies are identified.

1. Childcraft Education Corp. - (Catalogue 1972-73)
   964 Third Avenue
   New York, New York 10022

2. Dick Bleck - (Catalogue 1972)
   P. O. Box 1267
   Balesburg, Illinois 61401

3. Threshold Learning - (Catalogue 1970)
   Collier-MacMillan School and Library Services
   866 Third Avenue
   New York, New York 10022

We will attempt to "foster the development of cognitive skills in children three to seven years of age. Threshold teaching aids bring together the important experiences involving objects, space, time, and causality which the child needs during the sensory-motor period for a solid foundation upon which to build strong cognitive structures."

2. WATER PLAY

Number	Company	Item	Price
2H-155	Childcraft	Laundry Set	$ 3.50
2H-140	Childcraft	Dydee Doll	16.95
95768	Threshold	Paddle Boat	3.50
F-22-23	Dick Bleck	Water Table	76.80
		Other Sources:	
		Aprons	15.00
		Mats	2.00
		Mops	3.00
		Accessories	20.00
		Total	$140.75

NOTE:

1. Two rooms will need to be equipped.
2. $140.75 x 2 = $281.50.
3. Montessori equipment for Practical Life - $118.50.
4. The grand total will be $400.00.

To stimulate the interest of pre-school children in a challenging learning environment, many different types of materials and equipment for exploring, discovering, creating, observing, experimenting and manipulating are needed to help each child develop physically, mentally, socially, and intellectually.

Maturity levels and stages of development need to be considered for this age group with a wide range of abilities and growth patterns.

Senator INOUYE. It would be very helpful. Just on the face of it, when I checked up on what block play is, I just could not conceive of paying $2,000 for a set of blocks. It would just fill the classroom with blocks. I may be wrong

Chairman ELLENDER I am looking at your entire budget of $1,344,-700. There is an item for attic renovation there. Did you have to have a survey made to determine it would cost $582,700?

Dr. COOKE. Yes, sir.

Chairman ELLENDER. Did you follow the same procedure there as you propose to follow in the gymnasium, multipurpose complex, to make a survey that will cost $17,000?

Dr. COOKE. It proceeded very differently between the gym and the attic renovation. I would like to ask you if you would repeat the specific question you raised on the $17,000.

Chairman ELLENDER. I understood from questions asked by the Chairman, that you were asking for $17,000 to make a survey of the gymnasium. Is that right? On planning?

Mr. STAROBIN. Right. I think we can answer your question, sir.

We did make a study. It was my department that made a study of the attic renovation. Here we have a purely technical problem. Can we equip that unused attic space for classroom space, and we made evaluations based on building codes, fire codes, utility systems in the building, and so on? Purely an engineering type of evaluation. My people did that without any speical funding.

Chairman ELLENDER. On their own?

Mr. STAROBIN. Right, sir. The survey for the gymnasium is quite a different type of survey. It is intended to investigate what function will this gymnasium perform for the school, the community, the long-range goal of the gymnasium, and the long-range need, and so on. It is more of a social rather than a technical type of survey.

Chairman ELLENDER. It is not with the idea of finding out what it will cost to equip it or rebuild it over whatever needs to be done to it?

Mr. STAROBIN. It will provide information to enable us to get to the conclusion. If it is defined they need the gym and what it needs in it, then my people will evaluate that, how large it should be, how much it should cost, and what equipment.

Chairman ELLENDER. And your people do that part of it, and they get the need for it?

Mr. STAROBIN. That is correct, sir.

Chairman ELLENDER. I see. I do not have anything further.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. You may be assured your request will be given serious consideration.

(Brief recess.)

Department of Human Resources

STATEMENT OF ROBERT GARDNER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR ADMINISTRATION

ACCOMPANIED BY WILLARD ASHBURN, FACILITIES PLANNER

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator Inouye. Our next department is the Department of Human Resources, Mr. Joseph Yeldell, Director.

Mr. Coppie. The Department of Human Resources this afternoon will be represented by Mr. Robert Gardner, Assistant Director for Administration.

Senator Inouye. Mr. Gardner, welcome.

Mr. Gardner. I would like to acknowledge that I am accompanied by Mr. Willard Ashburn, who is a facilities planner in the Department.

Senator Inouye. Mr. Ashburn, welcome.

CAPITAL PROJECTS REQUESTED

Mr. Gardner. Mr. Chairman, the Department of Human Resources Capital improvement program for fiscal year 1973 consists of five projects that approximate $13 million. They are to provide an additional 200 beds for chronic disease patients at the Glenn Dale Hospital, at a cost of roughly $8 million; replacing existing morgue facilities at a cost of $2.6 million, complete air conditioning in District of Columbia General Hospital, Pediatrics and Children's Building, located—in the Obstetrics Building—in the Area C Health Center, at a cost of approximately $1.8 million.

Further, to furnish construction services to modify core and obstetrical buildings at District of Columbia General at the approximate cost of $300,000; and finally to initiate a study facility for long-range care of the aged at a cost of $100,000.

It is listed as extended care facilities.

COST INCREASE FOR GLENN DALE HOSPITAL PROJECT

Senator Inouye. On the matter of Glenn Dale Hospital, I note that there is a 51-percent increase in the estimated cost from last fiscal year. The last fiscal year, I believe, the request was $5.1 million for construction.

Mr. Gardner. I will defer to Mr. Starobin.

Mr. Starobin. I can speak to that in some detail, sir.

The 1972 cost estimate for construction was $5.035 million. Bringing that item alone into the 1973 cost framework, we use an 11.2 escalation factor and that brings that item to 5.598, almost $5.6 million.

However, after getting more deeply into the problem, and investigating the problem more closely, the Department of Human Resources came up with an additional requirement.

See, we are doing a number of things. We are enclosing the porches that used to house the TB patients and making them part of the interior usable space.

We are building an addition, and we are also renovating the old structure and adding new capabilities to that structure.

Well, as the Department of Human Resources investigated their desire to use that existing structure, they came up with additional requirements that came to approximately $1.9 million. I can detail those if you desire, but those additional requirements, plus the escalated cost figure of 5.6, come to the present figure of $7.5 million.

Senator INOUYE. We were told that the additional cost was substantially due to complying with District of Columbia Code regulations. Is that true?

Mr. STAROBIN. This was an element of it, sir.

Senator INOUYE. What portion of this cost was resulting from complying with the Code?

Mr. STAROBIN. I could not give you a percentage breakout at this time, sir. I could read off some sample items.

For instance, we have items added to the scope, modernizing the lighting, emergency power generator, convert incinerator to a pathologic waste, sprinklers in the storage rooms. These, I think would fall into the category with conformance of the modern code.

Senator INOUYE. Was the architect aware of these codes?

Mr. STAROBIN. Is the architect aware of them?

Senator INOUYE. Was he aware of them. Somebody must have drawn the plans.

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, sir, it is presently under the design and then our development of the scope to hand to the architect, these additional requirements came up. The architect is presently working on the design that does respond to these needs.

Senator INOUYE. What is the Core Building, sir?

CORE BUILDING AT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GENERAL

Mr. GARDNER. The Core Building, Mr. Chairman, is the center and major structure at District of Columbia General Hospital, on the grounds.

Senator INOUYE. Administrative section?

Mr. GARDNER. In part only. The Core Complex is the main structure consisting of admitting and operating suites, patient rooms, pharmacies, outpatients clinics, and several other hospital functions. It is the largest building. The other ones support the core.

SUPPORT OF HOSPITAL

Chairman ELLENDER. Is this hospital operated entirely from District of Columbia funds?

Mr. GARDNER. No, sir. The hospital is supported from appropriated funds and from medicaid patients that come into the District of Columbia General Hospital. We receive a 50 percent Federal reimbursement.

Chairman ELLENDER. How much?

Mr. GARDNER. Fifty percent Federal reimbursement.

Chairman ELLENDER. And are those funds used to operate the hospital?

Mr. GARDNER. That is correct, sir.

Chairman ELLENDER. You depend on the number of patients there in order to determine the cost? And that cost, you say, is returned to you, 50 percent of it, by the Federal Government?

Mr. GARDNER. Fifty percent of those patients who are eligible for medicaid.

Chairman ELLENDER. And the maintenance of it is done by the District of Columbia government from its own funds, plus what they get from the patients?

Mr. GARDNER. That is correct.

NEW MORGUE

Senator INOUYE. We dealt with the morgue in the supplemental hearings but for the record, would you please provide a breakdown of the estimated construction costs associated with the new morgue?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

(The information follows:)

In response to your request, the following breakdown of construction cost is furnished:

Building 32,560 square feet; $55.00 per square foot	$1,791,000
Special foundations (pile system)	58,000
Elevators (one passenger and one service)	92,000
Special equipment—autopsy tables, refrigerated body storage facilities, crematory, toxicology laboratory equipment etc.	340,000
Extensibility provisions (ability to construct a future addition on top of new structure)	30,000
Site development work including retaining walls and parking area	205,000
Utility extensions work	40,000
Printing costs, material testing and other minor construction requirements	4,000
Total	2,560,000

STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

ACCOMPANIED BY CHARLES RODGERS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS

JUSTIFICATION OF FUNDING OF DETENTION FACILITY

Senator INOUYE. Our next department is the Department of Corrections. The Director is Mr. Kenneth Hardy.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Chairman, Director Hardy is out sick today and my name is Robert Coleman. I am the Associate Director for Administration.

Senator INOUYE. Sorry to hear of the illness, but welcome, sir.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have no opening statement. In fact we have only one project in the capital outlay.

Senator INOUYE. This is the detention facility?

Mr. COLEMAN. Yes, sir. And inasmuch as Colonel Starobin has been involved in this from the beginning, I would like the Colonel to proceed with the justification of the $10 million.

I have with me Mr. Rodgers, who is the Deputy Director for Operations, and he will be able to answer the questions involving the internal plans.

COMPLETION OF DESIGN WORK FOR DETENTION CENTER

Senator INOUYE. I thank you, sir. Colonel Starobin, we were advised just a few days ago, that the design for this project, would not start until about May of this year and that the design would not be completed for about a year and a half. Is that correct, sir?

Mr. STAROBIN. That is correct.

Senator INOUYE. If this is the case, why would you need construction money?

Mr. STAROBIN. We plan to move into phased construction on this project, sir, to save both time and money.

The first phase of construction would involve the excavation and the construction of the underground portions, the basement, the service areas, and so on. We anticipate we could start this construction about the mid point of design.

Senator INOUYE. When would the mid point of design be?

Mr. STAROBIN. Approximately 9 months after May, which would bring it into about February of next year.

Senator INOUYE. And you want the full amount?

Mr. STAROBIN. Not the full amount. The full amount of construction is $32 million. We are asking only $10 million.

Senator INOUYE. By the "full amount," can you obligate $10 million this coming fiscal year?

Mr. STAROBIN. We think we can obligate the larger portion of it. Our estimate is this portion, the excavation and subterranean portions would approximate about $10 million.

Senator INOUYE. You have about $2.4 million presently unobligated, also.

Mr. STAROBIN. This is in construction services. It is in a different account. It is for the design and for administrative efforts, sir. That money is not translatable or usable in the actual construction of the facilities.

PLANS FOR EXISTING DETENTION FACILITY

Senator INOUYE. What are the plans for the present facility, after the new detention facility is completed?

Mr. STAROBIN. If there is no need for it as an institution of incarceration, I expect we are going to tear it down, sir. It is a relic, 100 years old. The cost of changing it, converting it to any other more social and acceptable use would be prohibitive. There are plans for that area to be converted into a parking area.

And as I said, if there is no need for any temporary use for it for incarceration, we would proceed to tear it down.

Senator INOUYE. Have you selected the architect engineer for this project?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir. Starting the week of April 17, we are having six firms come in to be interviewed for this commission.

Senator INOUYE. And you are certain that they will be ready to begin in May?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes; quite certain we can do that, sir.

Senator INOUYE. You said this is phased construction. For $10 million, this is a third of the project. What will be completed?

Mr. STAROBIN. The exact amount that would be completed would be determined from consultations between ourselves and the architect. We would want to know what he would recommend. The first would be the excavation, the completion of the subterranean portions, the basements, service areas, and so forth. We may even go so far as to start puting up the structural skeleton of the building.

You can see this type of construction if you have been watching the FBI Building. They started with the basement and have been coming up layer by layer. We intend to do it in two jumps, the subterranean portion and then the completed superstructure.

Senator INOUYE. You have the parking area first.

Mr. STAROBIN. I am not sure we will have a parking area in it.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE START ON PARKING AREA

Senator INOUYE. I thought you said we would be constructing a parking area. I am just wondering if you needed a parking area at this time. You will have no cars to park there.

Mr. STAROBIN. I missed that last remark.

Senator INOUYE. You wouldn't have any cars to park there, would you?

Mr. STAROBIN. No; we will not have any cars to park there at this time, until the structure is complete.

Senator INOUYE. Is the parking area going to be part of the building?

Mr. STAROBIN. Well, this calls for some interior parking, but this is something we are evaluating.

Senator INOUYE. This is surface parking, isn't it?

Mr. STAROBIN. Surface parking for 75 spaces.

Senator INOUYE. And you will need that now?

Mr. STAROBIN. The surface parking?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir. The parking, obviously, is not needed now, nor will it be needed until the structure is complete.

Senator INOUYE. Isn't surface parking part of the first phase?

Mr. STAROBIN. If it is decided we are going to put that in——

Senator INOUYE. You do not need it, but you are going to build it in the first phase?

Mr. STAROBIN. Excuse me just a moment, sir.

Sir, I am reminded—the reason I appear confused—the previous book talked about a parking structure. The present sheet that we have does not call for a parking structure. Nor do we demand that. We are talking about surface parking for 75 spaces. Parking would not be a part of the structure, then.

Senator INOUYE. This is not part of phase I?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. All right. Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ELLENDER. Have you completed the design of this structure?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir. We are now moving to the design. We received the design money only a few months ago.

Chairman ELLENDER I notice you have been handed $2.650 million up to now.

Mr. STAROBIN. Right, sir.

Chairman ELLENDER. What do you do with that?

Mr. STAROBIN. We have recently completed a study, which took about a year and a half to complete. That study was completed just a few months ago. We now have the money to enter into an architectural design. Our contract for the actual design of the facility, and we will be entering into such a contract in May of this year.

REQUEST FOR CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Chairman ELLENDER. Why do you ask for funds to construct, when you have not completed designs?

Mr. STAROBIN. We are asking for the construction funds next year and by next year we anticipate we will be ready to begin the construction of the facility, sir.

Chairman ELLENDER. Will this $2.650 million now be enough to complete the design?

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir.

Chairman ELLENDER. You said the survey was made. How long did it take to make the survey?

Mr. STAROBIN. The study of the need took about a year and a half, sir. We started in about June of 1970, and we received the final reports——

Chairman ELLENDER. And the purpose of the survey was what?

Mr. STAROBIN. It was to determine how large a facility we needed, what type programs we should have in it, the type of housing, allocation of spaces among the various functions, and so on.

We ended up with quite a comprehensive study.

Chairman ELLENDER. The District of Columbia seems to go into the business of surveying practically everything they construct, prior to construction. A while ago we were trying to get a little gym, we spent $17,000 to survey that. How much did you spend for this survey?

Mr. STAROBIN. That was about $260,000, as I recall, sir.

Chairman ELLENDER. Did you have that at hand before you started drafting the design?

Mr. STAROBIN. We have not started the actual design work yet, sir. So the results of the study we have available to guide the architect who will be selected.

Chairman ELLENDER. All right.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF SAM D. STAROBIN, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY SONNY CAPUTO, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

POSITION AND TYPE OF ELEVATORS

Senator INOUYE. Now we come to you, sir, Mr. Starobin. Department of General Services.

Mr. STAROBIN. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Do you wish to make any statement?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir. I will be available for questions, sir.

Senator INOUYE. On the $230,000 item for elevators, can you advise this committee as to what type they are? Are they operator driven or automatic?

Mr. STAROBIN. They are operated elevators. They are primarily in the municipal center, 13 elevators; District Building, four elevators; and criminal court, eight elevators. All are manually operated.

Senator INOUYE. Are manually operated elevators superior and less costly than automatic ones?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, I would not say they are either superior—the question of less costly is another type of equation. We can look at it a number of different ways. Let's look at it purely from a matter of cost.

Some preliminary estimates have indicated for us that the cost of conversion of a manual elevator to an automatic elevator is at least $60,000. The amortization of $60,000 at 8 percent comes to about $5,000 a year, which is approximately what we pay our elevator operators, who in return pay taxes back to the District.

So in terms of the long-term benefit to the District, there is no gain to the District to convert to automatic elevators.

There is another element here. These are public buildings and there is need for a certain amount of discretion in handling the public and the ability to seal off areas at certain times. This is next to impossible with an automatic elevator, but human elevators can be instructed to follow certain limitations and restrictions on the use of the building, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Are all of the elevators in the District manually operated?

Mr. STAROBIN. That is a rather broad-gaged question, sir, considering the number of buildings we have. Those in the buildings that are immediately under my control are all manually-operated, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Doesn't this building we are in, the New Senate Office Building, have automatic elevators?

Mr. STAROBIN. Right, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Are you proposing manually-operated elevators for all future buildings?

Mr. STAROBIN. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Will there be automatic ones?

Mr. STAROBIN. I would have to answer that question building by building. We are now considering the construction of two new office buildings, and we would anticipate the elevators in those buildings would be automatic. Since we are starting from scratch, we would, of course, use the latest and the best product, and since these are primarily office use, there would be no reason not to do so.

Here, we have a question of an existing elevator and its conversion to an automatic use, which is a somewhat different situation.

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

Mr. STAROBIN. Further, the municipal center and District Building and criminal court have a special character about them.

FUNDING REQUEST FOR EMERGENCY POWER SUPPLY

Senator INOUYE. Will you tell us, briefly, what is involved in the emergency power supply request?

Mr. STAROBIN. Certainly, sir. The power shortages of the last few years, and the projection that these shortages will continue probably through this decade, bring us to the problem of maintaining certain vital activities in the fact of a power outage. We have completed an extensive survey of these critical needs that should be maintained during the power outage and we address them by this item.

Now, I can give you a listing of some. For instance, we have a power generator listed for each one of our Police District stationhouses, the new District stationhouses. We have power generators listed for certain activities of the Department of Human Resources, where life and welfare could be jeopardized.

Senator INOUYE. Hospitals?

Mr. STARBIN. Hospitals, infirmaries, a warehouse here where perishable drugs are stored, nursery buildings, cottages where retarded persons are kept, and so on.

We also list here the civil court and the criminal court, where we have cellblocks, where a blackout could cause a riot, and in the Municipal Center, our computer centers, which could suffer damage in case of a power outage. Particularly, the SHARE computer which operates the police information system must be maintained in operation.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, sir.

STATEMENT OF TOM F. AIRIS, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:
R. D. WALLACE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
GEORGE M. BOYNTON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Senator INOUYE. The next department is Highways and Traffic. Welcome back, Mr. Airis.

Mr. AIRIS. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to be back. Senator Ellender, I am glad to be here, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Do you wish to make a statement, sir?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, sir, I had a statement that was handed in several weeks ago, and I, of course, am prepared to talk about any of the elements raised in there. If you wish, I could run over some of the items of significance in the highway portion of the balanced transportation system for the area.

Senator INOUYE. It is not necessary.

Mr. AIRIS. Thank you, sir.

AMOUNT OF UNOBLIGATED FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Airis, there are four highway projects that you are requesting funds for that have had funds provided previously and are still substantially unobligated. Three of these were approved and funded in fiscal year 1972.

Now, what is the pressing need for additional funding when the original funding is still unobligated? And I am speaking of Projects 28–86, 87, 90, and 105.

Mr. BOYNTON. What were the project numbers?

Senator INOUYE. The first is 28–85, Anacostia Freeway. Provided was $95,000 and, although you have $95,000 unobligated balance of $95,000, you are asking for another $169,000. The next one is a small one, Northbound Fourteenth Street Bridge, deck repair, $30,000 authorized. Unobligated, $30,000. You are asking for $101,000.

Mr. AIRIS. The first two, sir, are for additional work that is needed in order to accomplish the project.

Mr. BOYNTON. Mr. Chairman, on the first two projects you mentioned, those appropriations were first contained in the 1972 budget. That appropriation was not passed until late in December. This statement you have, of course, is the unobligated balances as of December 31.

Senator INOUYE. They have been obligated since then?

Mr. AIRES. No, sir; they have not. The additional money, however, on these first two, and those are the only ones I have looked at, are for safety projects, and this is for additional work, sir.

Senator INOUYE. On Project 28–501, South Capitol Street Bridge widening, you have essentially the same amount unobligated as has been authorized. When were these funds, the $202,600, authorized and funded?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, several years ago. There were funds included on the South Capitol Street Bridge for some additional widening of the bridge. Since then the planning in the general area has been held in abeyance and there was some considerable doubt as to whether there should be a new bridge, rather than to the widening of the existing bridge. So the work was not done. Actually, it could not be done until the Eleventh Street Bridges were completed.

Now, as I pointed out in the opening statement, elsewhere in the budget we have a South Capitol Street corridor project that will be similar to the Shirley Highway project, for bus priority lanes and other work in order to encourage mass transit.

One of the elements is an exclusive bus lane on the South Capitol Street Bridge. The cost of widening the bridge, of course, in the ensuing years, has increased, and this money is ousted in order to obtain sufficient funds to complete the project.

Senator INOUYE. You are also requesting the sum of $2.345 million for the Potomac River Freeway. Would you advise this committee what the relationship is between this freeway and the Three Sisters Bridge, if any?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, there is a connection, of course, a relationship. Sir, might I ask, are you familiar with the layout, or should I put a map on display?

Senator INOUYE. I think I am sufficiently familiar.

POTOMAC RIVER FREEWAY PROJECT

Mr. AIRIS. All right. The Potomac River Freeway ties into the inner-loop at K Street and about Twenty Sixth Street. Part of the Potomac River Freeway as built goes on down past Howard Johnsons, the Watergate, and on down to E Street Expressway, and also to the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, the Lincoln Memorial area. That section is completed and in use. It is rendering heavy duty service right now.

The remaining element of the Potomac River Freeway that is not constructed is in the Georgetown Waterfront area. There has been a great deal of planning, replanning there. In fact, you asked us for a statement, which we have supplied with the return of the transcript of the operational budget, that describes the status in that particular area right now. (See page 890.)

Now, going on upriver, at a point near the junction of Foxhall Road, and Canal Road, there is the Three Sisters connection as presently planned. Beyond that, on the District of Columbia-Maryland side, there is what is known in planning as the Palisades Parkway, two lanes in each direction. That ties in to the already partially completed George Washington Parkway on the District of Columbia-Maryland side.

Then farther upriver it connects into I–495. That, of course, is in heavy use.

All of those arteries are in partial use at the present time. When and if the Potomac River Freeway is built, it will probably have both of these connections. If it does not have the Three Sisters Bridge connection, then for sure it will have a heavy duty connection on up on the District of Columbia-Maryland side of the river.

So I think the quick, short answer to your question, sir, is that there is a connection, but it is not entirely mandatory that there be such a connection.

COURT DECISION ON THREE SISTERS BRIDGE

Senator INOUYE. If I may come back to the Three Sisters Bridge, according to the latest court decision, the construction of that bridge has been set aside. I do not suppose anyone knows what the future will be for the bridge. Notwithstanding, we were advised during the last hearing that the contractor maintains equipment there.

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. What is the cost per month?

Mr. AIRIS. The cost per month is $15,000 per month, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Now, how long do you estimate we would have to pay this contractor to watch this equipment at $15,000 a month?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, it is a little larger than just watching equipment. If we once terminate the contract, of course, then when we start up again, we would have to readvertise. We probably would wind up with a higher cost than we have now. As you well know, construction has been going on up at the rate of 5 to 10 percent a year, and we would face that increase. So it has been a calculated risk what to do in the particular area, dependent—that is with this particular contract—depending upon what the future holds.

This department has recommended as long as 7 or 8 months ago, that this contract be terminated. We are not a sole agent in this problem, however. There is the Department of Transportation and other elements of both the District and Federal Government, who are above us and to whom we have to pay attention.

So far it has been decided that the contract should not be concluded. We have again recommended, as I told you we would at the hearing when I appeared before you a few weeks ago, discontinuance of that particular contract. It has not been done yet, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Is that the position of the city, also?

Mr. AIRIS. Was your question directed to me?

Senator INOUYE. No; I am asking Mr. Coppie. Is that the city's position?

Mr. COPPIE. I think at this point, Mr. Chairman, the city is bound by the same requirement as Mr. Airis is. We are working with the Department of Transportation to see if this problem can be resolved.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Thank you, sir.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Airis would like to make one additional statement.

Mr. AIRIS. Mr. Chairman, I just would like to point out the need for these facilities remains the same and that in the District of Columbia, traffic volumes went up about 3½ percent last year.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Department of Environmental Services

STATEMENT OF JAMES C. ROBERTSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY EDWARD T. CURLEY, DIRECTOR, EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM REQUEST

Senator Inouye. The next department is the Department of Environmental Services, Mr. James P. Alexander.

Mr. Coppie. Mr. Chairman, the Department of Environmental Services will be represented by Mr. James Robertson, the Assistant Director of the department.

Senator Inouye. Mr. Robertson, welcome.

Mr. Robertson. I have a short statement I can make.

Mr. Chairman, I am James C. Robertson, Director of Engineering and Construction Administration, Department of Environmental Services, representing James P. Alexander, our Department Director, who regrets being unable to attend this hearing session due to a prior commitment to testify before Senator Hart.

On Wednesday, March 29, 1972, Mr. Alexander presented a statement for the full operating and capital outlay Departmental program.

On page 13 of that statement is contained the capital improvement program. That statement indicated that the program request is for $6,780,000, which figure is now amended to $6,630,000 to reflect the Mayor's revised 1973 capital budget request.

No major new construction projects are contemplated for this fiscal year. The funds will be used for needed sanitary sewer and watermain extensions, a limited amount of work on our continuing program of separation of combined system sewers and $125,000 of the money to be used as matching funds to obtain a 75 percent Federal grant from Environmental Protection Agency to complete a study of deep tunnel storm water treatment in lieu of further work under the present sewer separation program, and necessary repair or construction of storm sewers to alleviate drainage complaints and coordinate sewer construction with street paving activities of the Department of Highways and Traffic and miscellaneous stormwater sewer construction in connection with school and other public building construction.

All our current major sewer and water projects, including the expansion of the Water Pollution Control Plant, are moving ahead on schedule. We still have a critical need for Federal funding through Environmental Protection Agency grants to match our existing funds and approximately $62 million is needed in this fiscal year to keep the expansion of the Water Pollution Control Plant on schedule in order to complete same by December 31, 1974.

I shall be glad to answer any questions you may have.

BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATES

Senator INOUYE. My first question relates to your estimates. I am just intrigued by how your department has come forward with these figures in round terms, multiples of $25,000, $5,000. Everything comes out precisely that way.

Mr. ROBERTSON. No; these are estimates. Look on the second page. There is a listing of specific projects which we hope to do. Those are rounded out estimates.

Senator INOUYE. That is what we are looking at. They are all rounded figure estimates.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Any estimate, we figure will come out to the nearest $1,000. We cannot figure them down to the pennies.

Senator INOUYE. I realize not pennies, but yours comes to the nearest $5,000, don't they?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It happens a number of them do run in increments, $20,000, $25,000, $7,000, $50——

Senator INOUYE. $5,000, $50,000, $25,000.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes. That is purely coincidental.

Senator INOUYE. Your estimates in the past have been sufficiently correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We find our estimates are running within 3 and 4 percent. Some come out very close and some of them as much as 5 or 10 percent off.

(Additional information follows:)

METHOD OF COMPUTING COSTS—PROJECT 32-105—ADVANCE OF PAVING

Cost estimates are made on a general rate per linear foot of sewer basis. The rate is a function of the size of the pipe required and, soil and other conditions such as amount of street traffic. This estimated cost is then adjusted to the nearest $5,000 since the project requirements are general in nature and no detail engineering has been made at this point.

As an example, project 105-106 involves 390 feet of 21 inch diameter pipe; 410 feet of 18 inch diameter pipe; 410 feet of 15 inch diameter pipe and 215 feet of basin connections. This work was estimated on April 5, 1971 to cost $65,530. To include it in the FY 1973 budget it was necessary to anticipate at least a 12% cost increase since the work would be done in August or September of 1972. Twelve percent, a conservative figure, increased the total cost to $73,394. This estimate was then rounded to $75,000 as shown in the budget justification, page 70-CAP-5.

The above method was used in estimating all other projects. Given the variety of sewer pipe sizes, lengths and construction locations the apparent $25,000 differential among projects is coincidental.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Chairman, do you have any questions?

Chairman ELLENDER. No questions.

Senator INOUYE. How is the SS *Inouye* doing?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Never heard of it.

Senator INOUYE. I hope it is still sailing.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF JACKSON GRAHAM, GENERAL MANAGER

ACCOMPANIED BY:

WARREN QUENSTEDT, DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER
SCHUYLER LOWE, EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND COMPTROLLER
ROY T. DODGE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS
JOHN R. KENNEDY, GENERAL COUNSEL
WILLIAM HERMAN, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING
ELLIS S. PERLMAN, GOVERNMENT RELATIONS OFFICER
NICHOLAS ROLL, DIRECTOR OF REAL ESTATE
JOSEPH J. EIGENMANN, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER, BUDGET

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator INOUYE. Next we come to WMATA.

Mr. Graham, good to see you.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, it is good to be before you again.

At your pleasure, I can read a statement or highlight, or file it for the record.

Senator INOUYE. If you would like to file it for the record, and give us your summary.

Mr. GRAHAM. Yes, sir.

(The statement follows:)

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority is pleased to appear before this Committee, once again, to discuss its program for fiscal 1973 and to report on progress to date.

However, I would first like to express our sincere appreciation of the support and encouragement which this Committee has given the Authority in our pursuit of the regional mass transit objective. Your support of our budget estimates each year has been of incalculable value to the seven Maryland and Virginia Compact participants in making their financial arrangements. This has been especially helpful during the delay which ensued while a solution of the District of Columbia problem was sought. Your support maintained the community confidence which was necessary to keep the fabric of the METRO program from becoming completely unravelled. For all of this, we thank you.

Last year, when we appeared before you on the 1972 budget estimates, our program was in serious jeopardy. First, we had been unsuccessful in obtaining the District of Columbia payment for fiscal 1971. Second, the unprecedented rate of inflation which had overtaken the construction industry had upset the Authority's financial plan. Finally, after careful investigation, it had become apparent that the Authority could not market its revenue bonds without the development of some additional means of assuring the investor that they were a sound financial risk.

While each of these was, in itself, serious enough, it was the third which represented the most critical and crucial dilemma. Simply put, the Authority could not obtain from the money market the one-third of the cost of the system which was to be supported by the fare box. This was the amount which was to be obtained through a fare structure designed to meet the Congressional intent -- as expressed in the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965 -- that the cost of improved mass transit facilities

should be financed, as far as possible, by persons using or benefiting from such facilities.

After exploring the various available alternatives, together with the time required to bring them about, it was concluded that the only practicable means of avoiding further delay was to seek a Federal guaranty of our bonds. This, we were most happy to learn, had the full endorsement of the President of the United States. He has urged this course of action in his message of April 7, 1971, on the District of Columbia and again on February 4, 1972, in his message on the observance of the Bicentennial. The Congress now has under its consideration a legislative proposal to this end.

Throughout this long period of uncertainty, I am happy to report, the seven Compact participants of Maryland and Virginia have never lost their faith in the Federal-local partnership arrangement represented by the Compact and the National Capital Transportation Act of 1969. As of today they have contributed over $150 million. Taken together with the District of Columbia share, $276 million have been contributed by the taxpayers of the Washington metropolitan area.

Now, I would like to bring you up-to-date on physical progress. Right now, we have 10 miles of line and 12 stations under construction contract. Another 28 miles and 25 stations are under final design -- the last step along the way to advertising for bids. We have $449 million of construction including stage contracts, and $42.5 million of final design under contract.

Where does this bring us? Beginning at Rhode Island Avenue, along the B&O Railroad line we run along surface to Union Station. Then going into cut and cover tunnel, we move to Judiciary Square where a station is well over half completed. Much of the structural work from there to 7th and G Streets is nearing completion. G Street, from that point to the Treasury at 15th Street, is now decked over with work advancing beneath on two of our largest stations and the connecting sections. From 15th and G Streets,

a 150-ton machine has tunneled under the Treasury property, then under Lafayette Park en route to Farragut Square. Mining is under way between Farragut Square and K Street.

Now, moving up to Rock Creek Park, we started from there southward under Connecticut Avenue. We have now mined nearly 4,000 feet of solid rock tunnel, and are about to hole out near Dupont Circle. To the south of Dupont Circle, Connecticut is now decked over with work beneath carrying us to a junction with the work previously described.

Last June, the State of Virginia held a groundbreaking ceremony to celebrate the beginning of work in Virginia. Today, from a portal near the Iwo Jima monument, excavation is taking place under Rosslyn. In Rosslyn a station is being mined. On the District side work is underway along Eye Street from Farragut Square through Foggy Bottom to the Potomac River. There tunneling has begun under the river to link up with the Rosslyn Station.

Stage contracts have been let for escalators, substation equipment and trackwork for Phase I and automatic train control equipment for Phases I, II, and III. Bidding is underway on our initial purchase of vehicles for Phases I, II, and III, and communications equipment for Phases I, II, and III has been bid with award of the contract pending.

So, I am happy to report, we are well along the way. We have pledged to the President that we will have 24 miles of service, linking 28 stations by the time of the Bicentennial celebration. With your continued assistance, we will honor that commitment.

Our capital program for fiscal 1971, as initially planned, amounted to $376 million. The inability to market bonds, as scheduled, and the delay in the District of Columbia payment reduced the amount available to $167 million. This sum was augmented by a loan of $57 million made by the Department of Transportation, bringing the total to $224 million.

For fiscal 1972, we had planned a program of $391 million. This has been increased to $440 million by bringing forward a portion of the 1971 funds not previously available. However, the delay associated with the marketing of bonds has limited our funding at this time to $331 million. Some of the work planned in these years has slipped by a year or more. We have assessed the effect of these circumstances and rescheduled our program accordingly. Nevertheless, at this time all of the $886.9 million available are fully committed. This includes the Department of Transportation loan which must be repaid by June 30, 1972. This means, of course, that in addition to the rescheduling which has been underway, we urgently need the enactment of H. R. 11877 in order to sell $109 million in revenue bonds this year.

The cost increases being addressed in legislation now before the Congress, have been met through the use of funds thus far appropriated, together with the matching local contributions. When we are able to market our bonds, the project units which have been deferred will be paid for through bond proceeds. As is apparent, we are facing a substantial acceleration of our program in fiscal year 1973. We must meet this challenge in order to regain the schedule necessary to complete the construction of METRO within the timeframe which underlies our basic financial plan.

Our fiscal 1973 program includes the previously appropriated Federal share of $174.3 million, $87.2 million in local funds and $263.4 in bond receipts -- a total of $524.9 million. The District of Columbia payment amounts to $33,498,000. This represents its contractual share of $32,738,000 together with $760,000 required to meet the additional cost of a pedestrian bridge at the Rhode Island Avenue station and changes in the access pattern at the Gallery Place station.

Assuming early enactment of legislation in support of our revenue bonds, we expect that by the end of fiscal 1973:

Construction activities, as shown in solid red, will have been extended from Metro Center Station --

- Along the Rockville route to the Friendship Heights Station at the District line,
- Along the Glenmont route to the Silver Spring Station in Montgomery County,
- Along the Huntington route to the Crystal City Station in Arlington,
- Along the New Carrollton route to the Potomac Avenue Station and from the District line to the Landover Station in Prince George's County,
- Along the Branch route to the Waterfront Station, and
- Along the Vienna route to just east of the Court House Station plus certain preliminary work in conjunction with highway construction.

Final design work, as shown in solid green, will have progressed as necessary to extend the system --

- Along the Rockville route to the station at Rockville in Montgomery County,
- Along the Huntington route to the Huntington Station in Alexandria,
- Along the New Carrollton route to the station at New Carrollton in Prince George's County,
- Along the Greenbelt route to the Columbia Heights Station,

- Along the Branch route to the Anacostia Station,
- Along the Vienna route to the Vienna Station in Fairfax County, and
- Along the entire length of the L'Enfant Plaza/ Pentagon route.

By the end of the year, stage contracts will be in progress as required to allow for necessary lead time for the installation of substation and traction power equipment, and purchase of fare collection and graphics equipment for Phase I; escalators, trackwork, substation equipment and fare collection equipment for Phase II; and escalators and substation equipment for Phase III.

Looking ahead, by the close of fiscal 1974 we expect to extend construction activities as shown by the hatched red lines and final design as shown by the hatched green lines..

We are obviously planning well into the future, and I trust you recognize the many complexities and uncertainties which inevitably attend a project of such magnitude. As we proceed along the way we assure you that we shall keep the Committee informed, as we are doing today, of the changing circumstances and of the progress being made.

In closing, I want to express the sincere appreciation of the Authority and the participating governments which it represents for the steadfast support of this Committee. We recognize that your support demands a high level of performance on our part. It is our determination, as we proceed along the road of this Federal-local partnership to be fully worthy of that support. As we together achieve this great transit objective, we will furnish a key element of the planning now under way for our Nation's Capital -- planning for a Capital which, in the words of the President, "will be a proud symbol of the quality of American life and the reach of America's aspirations."

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INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, also we provided your staff with some photographs and other descriptive material of the system for your perusal.

At the table with me are Warren Quenstedt, deputy general manager; Schuyler Lowe, executive director and comptroller; and Roy Dodge, chief of engineering and operations.

It is a pleasure to bring you up to date on our physical progress, particularly as we continue to open bids and award work, since your field visit about 2 months ago, on the ninth of February.

Right now we have 10 miles and 12 stations under construction contract. This is shown in red. Another 28 miles and 25 stations are under final design, the last step along the way to advertising for bids, which is shown in solid green.

Where does this bring us? Beginning at Rhode Island Avenue, along the B. & O. Railroad line we run along surface to Union Station. Then going into cut and cover tunnel, we move to Judiciary Square where a station is well over half completed. Much of the structural work from there to Seventh and G Streets is nearing completion.

G Street, from that point to the Treasury at 15th Street is now decked over with work advancing beneath on two of our largest stations and connecting sections.

From 15th and G Streets, a 150-ton machine has tunneled under the Treasury property, then under Lafayette Park en route to Farragut Square.

Mining is underway between Farragut Square and K Street.

Now, moving up to Rock Creek Park, we started from there southward under Connecticut Avenue. We have now mined nearly 4,000 feet of solid rock tunnel, and are about to hole out near Dupont Circle.

To the south of Dupont Circle, Connecticut is now decked over with work beneath carrying up to a junction with the work previously described.

Last June, the State of Virginia held a groundbreaking ceremony to celebrate the beginning of work in Virginia. Today, from a portal near the Iwo Jima Monument, excavation is taking place under Rosslyn. In Rosslyn, a station is being mined. You have seen that. Work has also started at the Pentagon and at a location between the Pentagon and the National Airport on the Pentagon City Station.

Stage contracts have been let for escalators, substation equipment, and trackwork for phase I and automatic train control equipment for phases I. II, and III: and communications equipment for phases I, II, and III have been bid, with award of the contract pending.

SECTIONS TO BE COMPLETED BY BICENTENNIAL

So I am happy to report, we are well along the way. We have pledged to the President that we will have 24 miles of service, linking 28 stations, by the time of the bicentennial celebration. With your continued assistance, we will honor that commitment.

Our fiscal 1973 budget includes the previously appropriated Federal share of $174.3 million, $87.2 million in local funds, and $263.4 in bond receipts—a total of $524.9 million.

The District of Columbia payment amounts to $33,498,000. This represents its contractual share of $32,738,000 together with $760,000 required to meet the additional cost of a pedestrian bridge at the Rhode Island Avenue station and changes in the access pattern at the Gallery Place Station.

These were additions requested by the District of Columbia; and under our rules established by the Board, they pick up those costs themselves.

Assuming early enactment of legislation in support of our revenue funds, we expect by the end of fiscal 1973—and here I will ask Mr. Becker to turn the sheet.

The map shown here is just in smaller scale than the one before. I will ask him to drop an overlay which shows the 1973 and 1974 programs.

We expect by the end of fiscal 1973, construction activities as shown in solid red, will have been extended from Metro Center Station—

Along the Rockville route to the Friendship Heights Station at the District line,

Along the Glenmont route to the Silver Spring Station in Montgomery County,

Along the Huntington route to the Crystal City Station in Arlington,

Along the New Carrollton route to the Potomac Avenue Station and from the District line to the Landover Station in Prince Georges County,

Along the Branch route to the Waterfront Station, and

Along the Vienna route to just east of the Court House Station plus certain preliminary work in conjunction with highway construction.

Final design work, as shown in solid green, will have progressed as necessary to extend the system—

Along the Rockville route to the station at Rockville in Montgomery County,

Along the Huntington route to the Huntington Station in Alexandria,

Along the New Carrollton route to the station of New Carrollton in Prince Georges County,

Along the Greenbelt route to the Columbia Heights Station,

Along the Branch route to the Anacostia Station,

Along the Vienna route to the Vienna Station in Fairfax County, and

Along the entire length of the L'Enfant Plaza/Pentagon route.

CONTRACTS IN PROGRESS BY END OF YEAR

By the end of the year, stage contracts will be in progress as required to allow for necessary lead time for the installation of substation and traction power equipment, and purchase of fare collection and graphics equipment for phase I; escalators, substation equipment and fare collection equipment for phase II; and escalators and substation equipment for phase III.

Looking ahead, by the close of fiscal 1974 we expect to extend construction activities as shown by the hatched red lines and final design as shown by the hatched green lines.

In closing I want to express the sincere appreciation of the Authority and the participating governments which it represents for the steadfast support of this committee.

We recognize that your support demands a high level of performance on our part. It is our determination, as we proceed along the road of this Federal-local partnership to be fully worthy of that support.

Thank you.

PARKING SPACE IN CENTRAL OFFICE

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

How many floors of parking do you have in your central office?

Mr. GRAHAM. You refer to the operation control center building now under construction?

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GRAHAM. The parking is confined to one and a fraction floors. It would provide about 200 parking spaces. That is required by the zoning of the building. You probably will recall we won't use the entire building, ourselves. We will lease out the upper three stories of the building to other tenants.

Senator INOUYE. We are using tax moneys to construct a building which will be used by private users?

Mr. GRAHAM. Yes, sir. It is possible that the other tenants, of course, may be either public or private tenants. This is possible because we are building to zoning, and they will help us amortize the cost of that building in about 10 years.

Senator INOUYE. So we will be competing with buildings in the private sector?

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, our Board of Directors has adopted a policy, whenever WMATA engages in the reality business as such, we will pay the normal real estate taxes on that part of our operation. We will not pay real estate taxes on our own space, but if we do lease out any of our space, then we would ascertain from the District of Columbia how much property tax was due the Government on that space.

METRO AS SUBSTITUTE FOR AUTOMOBILE USE

Senator INOUYE. One of the major purposes of WMATA is to establish a fast, convenient mode of transportation, hopefully making it possible for many of us to come in and out of the city without use of automobiles. Isn't that right?

Mr. GRAHAM. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. I can assure you there will be strong psychological pressure on all of the members of WMATA to use public transportation.

Senator INOUYE. And yet you need 200 spaces for parking.

Mr. GRAHAM. This was required by zoning. I do not foresee our limited staff is going to use any large part of that parking.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, also, we will have people in this building working around the clock, seven days a week, concerned with transportation, and they will be having to get there at odd hours, this sort of thing.

We also will have workers who will have to use automobiles for their transportation.

SLIPPAGE FROM ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Senator INOUYE. I don't doubt that. I am just wondering if you needed that many spaces.

How far are we off now from the target that was originally established?

Mr. GRAHAM. Before we were in construction, we had set up a schedule which envisioned breaking ground in October of 1968 and having first service in December of 1972. We were delayed by the highway impasse situation to breaking ground 14 months later, and since then we have been out of funds, due to further appropriations difficulties, a total of six months. So we actually have been out of funds about 20 months. That is approximately, within a few days of what we have actually delayed our commitment for initial service by. Today it is our goal, and it is realistic, that we can operate the first trains in July of 1974. Originally it was December, 1972.

So the delay in the date is entirely because of lack of appropriations, most of it before we broke ground.

Senator INOUYE. Since we have had much discussion about the additional cost arising from this delay, could you, for the record, advise us how much the cost has increased, as a result of this delay?

Mr. GRAHAM. I certainly will, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Can you tell us now?

Mr. GRAHAM. Yes, sir.

We saw, after we had been under construction several months, that there was a more rapid than previous inflation taking place in the construction industry, so we undertook extensive capital cost and new revenue studies, and after some six months, where previously we had estimated cost just under $2.5 billion for the entire system, we now estimated a cost of $2.98 billion. The revenue figures went up some, so the actual increase in capital net project costs between these two estimates was about $450 million.

Of that, about $330 million was due to escalation inflation and the more rapid rate than we had assumed.

INFLATION RATE FOR METRO CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Senator INOUYE. What is the rate of inflation?

Mr. GRAHAM. In the new assumption, we have actually assessed the rate of escalation for every year in the 1970's, and in 1971, for example, set our estimate at 10.4 percent inflation. That is both wages and prices. And, of course, the wage escalation went up much faster than that.

But the actual experience in 1971 was 11 percent. So we are pretty close. This year our assumption is 8.68 percent inflation. It generally tapers off to the end of the 1970's where the compound rate is 7 percent, where previously we had allowed 5 percent.

So in this $3 billion estimate now, we have allowed a total of $855 million purely for escalation. Experience to date tells us this will be adequate and we are hopeful that President's actions and phase II and follow-on programs are going to be effective.

As of today, we are substantially on target for our estimates that were made for the $2.98 billion system. I say this after awarding almost $450 million of construction contracts and over $500 million of total contracts. We are very close to our estimates.

GOVERNMENT-GUARANTEED BONDS FOR METRO

Senator INOUYE. I presume that your proposal to have bonds guaranteed by the Government is absolutely essential?

Mr. GRAHAM. It is absolutely essential, Mr. Chairman. We are hopeful we will have action on that by the Congress, say before the end of June. This is what we need in order to prevent any serious delay in obtaining further funds for commitment and obligation.

Senator INOUYE. A few weeks ago I called you on a matter that was brought to my attention. I believe it was submission of bids on communications.

Mr. GRAHAM. Yes, sir. This is the communications contract for the first three phases and we received very fine bids, lower than we had expected. The low bidder, the Seal Co., bid about $5.5 million, and we have continued until this moment to analyze those bids with our contract evaluation board, with particular attention to the low bidder, to determine that he is responsible and can do the work.

Senator INOUYE. What was the estimate of your office?

Mr. GRAHAM. It was about $13 million.

Senator INOUYE. And this bid is $8 million?

Mr. GRAHAM. He bid $5.5 million. The second bidder was more than $2 million above him, at $7.8 million. So we are having to take a close look at this. This is a fine local firm that has done some very useful work in this city, but we do not want to do them an injustice by awarding this contract, unless we feel they can perform it without serious damage to themselves.

Senator INOUYE. My staff has received reports you have had several contractors filing claims for change orders, delays, overtime. Is that your experience?

Mr. GRAHAM. Yes, sir. This is normal in heavy construction work of this type. We have allowed, in our financial plans, for this type of contingency, and it is something we are particularly expecting in the early stages, where we are working in such congested areas downtown. This comes from changed conditions and from unforeseen delays, for a number of reasons.

PROVISIONS FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS IN METRO SYSTEM

Senator INOUYE. What is the present status of the problem of handicapped passengers? We brought this up at the last hearing, you recall.

Mr. GRAHAM. Yes, sir. We are now making provisions for elevators throughout the system. We are now beginning to have informal discussions with the Congress on legislation that would provide for this.

I would like to ask Mr. Quenstedt to get into this in a little more detail, because he has spent a good portion of his time on the problem.

Mr. QUENSTEDT. Mr. Chairman, from the outset of the design of the system, we were quite concerned about rendering service to the infirmed, handicapped. We designed the system to have escalators from the platform all the way to the street; but we did encounter advice on the part of some people interested in the problem of the handicapped, that some persons in wheel chairs would not be able to make use of the escalators.

Because of that and working with them, we undertook to design an inclined elevator that would fit in the module in place of a conven-

tional elevator, or escalator, so that the person so handicapped would have transportation lift available to him in association with other persons who are normally using the system.

We applied for financial assistance from the Department of Transportation for the development of a suitable inclined elevator but a short time ago they turned us down. They ruled that this particular device would not have nationwide application, although we were shocked to find that that would be the ruling. But faced with that ruling on their part, we have now gone ahead with the effort to design conventional vertical-type elevators into the system, which will provide the necessary service for all such persons.

Senator INOUYE. We have been advised that the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Area Rapid Transit Department has provided elevators at every stop for disabled persons. Is that correct?

Mr. QUENSTEDT. I would have to say I believe that is correct, sir. I simply cannot answer to the accuracy of every station. But I believe that is correct, sir. I know they have gone the elevator route.

Senator INOUYE. Your proposal is to have four stations with elevators?

ELEVATORS AT EVERY METRO STATION

Mr. QUENSTEDT. No, sir. Our proposal is to have elevators at every station, with the one caveat, if there should be some physical circumstance not presently known to us, that would foreclose it, we would not put in such an elevator. But people have been inclined to misinterpret that as a statement on our part that we have no intention to do it. We intend to put them in all stations.

Senator INOUYE. On this special route to the Arlington Cemetery, what has been the additional cost?

Mr. GRAHAM. The Department of Defense, sir, as I understand, included in their budget for this fiscal year coming up, 1973, the amount of $225,000 for us to undertake the design of the Arlington Cemetery station.

Previously, the station at this point has not been included in our financial plan. However, looking forward to the possibility of a station there some day, we did engineer the alinement and profile within that reach to accommodate the station. We would expect that if the design proceeds satisfactorily, that the Department of Defense would budget for the construction cost of the station.

Senator INOUYE. My final question—is it true that the lowest paid construction employee gets $5.35 an hour?

Mr. GRAHAM. I cannot verify that, sir. From the records I have—I have heard that—but I just cannot verify it. I would like to supply a statement for the record.

Senator INOUYE. We have been hearing reports about street sweepers getting $5.35 an hour. If that is the case——

Mr. GRAHAM. Of course, there are no workers called "street sweepers." These are duties performed by others when they have an opportunity away from their regular duties.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to have a report on that, because I have two Senators inquiring on it.

Mr. GRAHAM.. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. It would be most helpful.

(The information follows:)

CONSTRUCTION WAGE RATES

Under Davis-Bacon Act determinations by the Department of Labor, the category "laborer" covers a multitude of skills from "concrete crewman," for example, at a basic hourly rate of $5.77 to "miner" at $6.99. However, certain other workers' categories receive considerably less than laborers, such as "dump truck drivers," $3.95.

FINAL DESIGN OF STATION

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Chairman, any questions?

Chairman ELLENDER. I was interested to learn just now—you say the Defense Department allowed $225,000 to make a study?

Mr. GRAHAM. No, this is for final design, Senator Ellender, of the Arlington Cemetery Station.

Chairman ELLENDER. Who is going to build it?

Mr. GRAHAM. We would design and build it, sir, with funds from the Department of Defense.

Chairman ELLENDER. What is the purpose of it?

Mr. GRAHAM. It would be particularly, sir, for the millions of visitors to Washington. It would be available in the bicentennial year when it is estimated some 40 million visitors would come to Washington.

And, of course, most of those people are going to want to visit Arlington Cemetery. If the National Visitor Center goes through, as expected, these people would be able to travel directly from the Visitor Center at Union Station to Arlington Cemetery.

Chairman ELLENDER. Why isn't that portion constructed in the same manner that the rest of it is constructed?

Mr. GRAHAM. We thoroughly considered inclusion of this station in the system 4 and 5 years ago when we were planning it. But primarily we were designing our system to take care of home-to-work traffic, the daily commuters and, of course, at that time we did not know the bicentennial would be celebrated in the extensive fashion that is now planned.

Chairman ELLENDER. Do you have any idea what the total cost would be?

Mr. GRAHAM. Yes, sir. I think $5 million would represent the construction cost, and design cost.

Chairman ELLENDER. And the Defense Department is supposed to pay for that?

Mr. GRAHAM. Yes, sir.

Chairman ELLENDER. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Mr. GRAHAM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OBLIGATIONS

STATEMENT OF COMER S. COPPIE, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE MAYOR-COMMISSIONER FOR BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator INOUYE. We come to District of Columbia Obligations, Mr. Coppie.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, I do have a prepared statement on District of Columbia Obligations, which I will provide for the record.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, it will be made a part of the record.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, we are requesting $1,051,384 to finance the District Government's contributions toward construction costs for medical facilities and St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Hospital Facilities Act

Obligations under the Hospital Facilities Act account for $547,620 of the total request for fiscal 1973.

Under that act, the Washington Hospital Center was constructed, and eight grants were made to individual private hospitals in the City. In most cases, the District Government is obligated to pay 50 percent of the amount of the grants.

St. Elizabeths Hospital

The balance of the funding requirement, $503,764, is needed to meet our obligations for St. Elizabeths Hospital under Public Law 83-472.

That law authorized construction of a maximum security building at the hospital and provided that the District Government would share in the costs of future construction and major repairs. These payments are to extend over the life of such construction but not to exceed 40 years.

Our share is based on the percentage of total days of residential care accounted for by patients from the District of Columbia. For Fiscal Year 1972, District population at the hospital is estimated to be 2,867 patients -- or 86.9 percent of the total population of 3,300. Thus, our share is 86.9 percent of total construction and repair costs, or $503,764.

TWO CATEGORIES IN TOTAL REQUEST

Mr. COPPIE. By way of summary, the total request is $1.051 million that falls into two catagories. One is the repayment of grant funds under the Hospital Facilities Act, and the other is the District of Columbia share for capital improvements at St. Elizabeths Hospital.

I am ready to answer any particular questions at this time.

Senator INOUYE. Why is St. Elizabeths left blank in the estimate?

Mr. COPPIE. Pardon me?

Senator INOUYE. St. Elizabeth's Hospital is not included in the program estimate for fiscal 1974 to 1978. Is there any reason for this? This is on page 90, CAP–1.

Mr. COPPIE. I really do not know the answer to that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Could you provide the committee with that?

Mr. COPPIE. Yes, sir.

My staff informs me that the yearly reimbursement is based on the figures that are confirmed to us by the hospital. For that reason we did not make an estimate for the outyears. We can provide that for you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

(The information follows:)

OUTYEAR ESTIMATES FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OBLIGATIONS

The District government's obligation for capital improvements at St. Elizabeths Hospital is estimated at $504,000 a year for fiscal 1974 through fiscal 1978.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT,
April 1972.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

STATEMENT OF HARRY WEISS, ACTING CHIEF

ACCOMPANIED BY MARGARET PRESCOTT, BUDGET OFFICER

CONDOLENCE EXTENDED IN PASSING OF JOHN KESTER

Senator INOUYE. The final department is the Washington Aqueduct.

Mr. COPPIE. Mr. Chairman, the Aqueduct is here and the principal witness will be Mr. Harry Weiss, who is the Acting Chief of the Aqueduct. He will be supported by Miss Margaret Prescott, Budget Officer.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to express the regrets of this committee in learning of the sudden passing of the Chief, Mr. John Kester. I hope you will extend to his family our condolence and sympathy.

Mr. WEISS. I certainly will do that.

ANNUAL SAVINGS AT DELACARDIA FACILITY

Senator INOUYE. I note from your justification, that if we appropriated $240,000, it would result in an annual saving of $20,000 at the Delacardia facility. Can you tell us the nature of these savings?

Mr. WEISS. This is an estimate prepared for us by the consulting engineer firm of Hazen and Sawyer and their study of the District of Columbia water system a few years ago. The estimate there is based on savings in chemicals due to increased efficiency from the mixing facilities to which we would add an improved coagulation facility. We would estimate we would spend $20,000 less for chemicals per year.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mr. WEISS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. This subcommittee will stand in recess until 10 o'clock Monday, at which time we will hear from public witnesses.

We will continue at 7 p.m. Monday evening.

The Bureau of the Budget will transmit the formal budget at 12 p.m. Tuesday, and we will complete our hearings with the Mayor at 2 p.m. on that date.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

So until Monday morning, this subcommittee will stand in recess.

(Thereupon, at 4:15 p.m. Friday, April 7, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., on Monday, April 10.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1972

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

The subcommittee met at 10:15 a.m., in room 1224, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel K. Inouye (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Inouye and Hatfield.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC, THEIR RIGHTS, AND PROPERTY CONSUMER AFFAIRS

STATEMENT OF JULIAN R. DUGAS

Senator INOUYE. The hearing will come to order, please.

Mr. DUGAS. May I just speak on a preliminary matter?

Senator INOUYE. Please do.

Mr. DUGAS. Today at 11 o'clock is the funeral of a colleague of mine, Richard Wood, president of Wood Oldsmobile. I wonder if I might not be excused to attend his funeral. I had no notice of this hearing until after I left you late on Friday, and I would like very much to attend that funeral.

Senator INOUYE. The chair wishes to express its condolences, also.

Mr. DUGAS. If there are questions regarding my Department, Mr. Lorenzo Jacobs, Deputy, is here, and will answer any questions.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION AND SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Senator INOUYE. Ladies and gentlemen, today marks a distinct phase of the hearing on the proposed budget for the District of Columbia for the coming fiscal year. It is distinct, but it is by no means separate. The committee reviews testimony that will be received here today in a very special fashion and gives the content of the testimonies the utmost consideration.

Ideally, input from outside witnesses should be taken into consideration at all levels of the budgetary process, and I believe that this is done to a significant extent. However, many of you are here today to lend special attention to items in the budget that you feel are essential to a neighborhood or community, or to a select group of individuals, or

because either this committee did not review a particular item in depth, or you have reason to believe a project or program is in jeopardy.

Because of your interest in this regard, the subcommittee is most appreciative of your taking time out of your busy day to attend this hearing and testify.

I wish to add that there are over 46 persons who have expressed an interest in testifying here today. None were solicited to testify, but I assure you that all of you are most welcome.

So, with that, may we begin our hearing this morning. I have been advised that the first seven witnesses would like to appear as a panel: Mr. Wesley Cooke of the Columbia Citywide Consumer Council; Mr. Norman Barnett, from the neighborhood legal services program; Ann Brown, District of Columbia Democratic Central Committee; Theresa Clark, United Planning Organization; Prentis Cook, Neighborhood Consumer Information Center; Marianne Freeman, Washington Urban League; and Professor Donald P. Rothchild, George Washington National Law Center.

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome.

STATEMENT OF MARIANNE FREEMAN, CONSUMER SPECIALIST, WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE

CONSUMER NEEDS AND PROTECTION

Mrs. FREEMAN. Mr. Chairman, my name is Marianne Freeman. I am here in behalf of the Washington Urban League, and would like to make some introductory comments on this panel.

As representatives of a broad range of consumers in the District of Columbia, we thank the committee for the opportunity to appear today. Earlier in these hearings the committee heard some official interpretations of consumer needs and consumer protection in the District. We are grateful for the opportunity to present the consumer viewpoint of these matters.

Appearing on this panel are representatives of seven local organizations with strong consumer interests. These organizations are: the Washington Urban League; the Neighborhood Consumer Information Center; the District of Columbia Citywide Consumer Council; the Consumer Committee of the District of Columbia Democratic Central Committee; the United Planning Organization; neighborhood legal services program; and the Consumer Protection Center of the George Washington University Law School.

Although these seven organizations serve a variety of functions and clientele, we come to you today as one unit with one central message: The residents of this city do want and need consumer protection from the local government. We are not now getting such protection, even when enforcement powers are available; we see little hope for the future in the projected consumer affairs office within the Department of Economic Development. We are here to ask the committee to use its office and budgetary authority toward creation of a District of Columbia consumer protection agency which is independent of any other department or branch of the District government.

In the statements which follow we will address ourselves individually to some of the arguments for such a separate consumer agency and discuss the form this agency should take. The most pressing of

these arguments lies in the volume and variety of consumer problems which come to us daily—a flow of complaints which is far beyond our limited resources. Against this backdrop, we were stunned when the leadership of the Economic Department told us that there is no desire for consumer protection in the District and no urgent reason to provide it. This type of cynicism—and the history of inaction which precedes it—are in themselves ample reason for creation of a separate office. And yet there are even more compelling arguments. Like their neighbors in several surrounding jurisdictions, District of Columbia consumers—many of whom are low-income consumers—need and deserve a highly visible agency solely concerned with consumer protection. They have the right to an advocate which is free from contradictory interests in the business arena and which sees consumer protection as a commitment, not as a burden.

PROPOSAL FOR SEPARATE CONSUMER AGENCY

The plea which we make today for a separate consumer agency is by no means a new departure for consumer interests in the District. Such an agency has been a subject of discussion on the Hill and before the District of Columbia Council since 1968. In the fall of 1970 some of the groups represented here helped draft a regulation for consideration of the District of Columbia Council to create a Consumer Protection Commission. In spite of all our efforts, this regulation never came up for a vote. As Professor Rothchild will testify, we still consider this model the most ideal consumer protection mechanism for the District. A few weeks ago we renewed our efforts for a separate consumer agency by taking our plea to the Mayor and then again to the District of Columbia Council. Only last week, at a workshop on the new Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1971, community leaders including Delegate Walter Fauntroy, former District of Columbia Council Chairman John Hechinger, and Mrs. Esther Peterson called for a separate consumer protection agency.

We are aware of the fact, of course, that the creation of a separate commission or agency will not of itself guarantee strong protection if it lacks the necessary enforcement powers. We will suggest, however, that several enforcement tools, now underutilized, do exist already and could be transferred to the proposed new agency. Other enforcement powers should be built into the proposed office or made available in the future.

As private consumer agencies we intend to continue our efforts to serve the District of Columbia consumers. We are ready to play a major role in carrying out these functions of education and negotiation with business associations which the Department of Economic Development apparently sees as its major mandate in the consumer area. We maintain that the proper role of a government Office of Consumer Affairs is advocacy of the consumer interest by using all existing enforcement powers and constantly seeking an expansion of authority. We ask the committee to assist the District of Columbia Council in the creation of an agency which will adhere to such a philosophy.

OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Senator INOUYE. Is that your view that the interest of the consumer is not being protected in the city?

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Mrs. FREEMAN. Yes, sir. I think that would be my view. Certainly not to the extent that it could be.

Senator INOUYE. And is the City Council in favor of a separate Office for Consumer Affairs?

Mrs. FREEMAN. I think that they have given some indication of that kind of interest in the past. Of course, I cannot speak for the Council per se.

Senator INOUYE. I am certain you are aware that last year this Congress appropriated a rather small amount for this Office of Consumer Affairs. It was not a high priority item, as you can gather, but we did this with the hope that it would become a consumer advocacy organization. Is it your view that this is not so?

Mrs. FREEMAN. I think that the history of the actions of those who are going to be responsible for the agency as now set up, and some of the statements that have been made, indicated pessimism. I think some of the members on the panel will give some more exacting information.

Senator INOUYE. Have you had an opportunity to sit with the officers or directors of this new Office?

Mrs. FREEMAN. Not personally; no, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Do you think this would help?

Mrs. FREEMAN. I would be certainly willing to give it a try.

Senator INOUYE. Because in this coming fiscal year, they have requested 16 new positions and an increase in dollars which is rather considerable. And if the request is approved, the Office might be substantially aided.

We do have a representative from the Department of Economic Development here, I believe.

Mr. JACOBS. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Would you like to meet with the members of this panel?

Mr. JACOBS. I would be delighted to meet with them.

Senator INOUYE. Apparently, they have not had an opportunity to sit with you people and discuss the commitment that they feel you should have to protect the interest of the consumer.

Mr. JACOBS. We would be delighted to meet with them.

Senator INOUYE. Would you like to meet with them right now and see what you can do and report back to me?

Mr. JACOBS. Yes. I am willing to meet with them right now.

Senator INOUYE. We might as well get something done while we are here. We have an office right in the back here, or would you like to proceed by presenting your papers?

Mrs. FREEMAN. I think we would like the opportunity to proceed, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Fine. I just want to expedite things as much as possible.

Mrs. FREEMAN. I thought you meant after our panel had completed its testimony.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Mrs. FREEMAN. Mr. Cook.

STATEMENT OF PRENTIS COOK, JR., NEIGHBORHOOD CONSUMER INFORMATION CENTER

CONSUMER EXPLOITATION, DECEPTIVE ADVERTISING, AND FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION

Mr. COOK. Hon. Daniel K. Inouye, and members of the subcommittee, the Neighborhood Consumer Information Center is grateful for the opportunity to address the Appropriations Subcommittee on the need for an independent government Office of Consumer Affairs for the District of Columbia. For many District residents, consumer exploitation, deceptive advertising, and fraudulent misrepresentations by area merchants represent not merely a problem, but a way of life. These consumers, especially those who fall in the low- and middle-income range, need an effective office for consumer protection urgently.

The lack of positive alternatives to the existing market place and the lack of strict enforcement of the limited Federal and local legislation that has been promulgated in the interest of the consumer has reinforced their frustration and disgust.

Presently, the burden of providing solutions to the problems of the category of consumers mentioned previously fall on a limited number of local consumer protection agencies that are essentially private in nature. These agencies include the Model Cities Consumer Protection Offices, a division of the United Planning Office, the George Washington University consumer help program, the Better Business Bureau, and the Neighborhood Consumer Information Center.

The Model Cities Consumer Protection Offices, a total of three offices located in different model cities areas in the city, have received a total of 226 consumer complaints since their offices opened in November of 1971. Of these complaints, the major problems have been in the area of: First, television repairs; second, home improvement gyps; and third, automobile repairs.

The George Washington University consumer help program indicated that the areas of (1) sale of services; (2) sale of goods; (3) credit; (4) real property; and (5) automobile repairs were the major areas of complaints received by their office.

ROLE OF BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

The Better Business Bureau is a nationwide, nonprofit organization of independent corporations organized in 1912—1920 in D.C. It is financed by memberships paid voluntarily by business and professional firms in the business community. Local bureaus are affiliated through the Better Business International and each is governed by a board of directors. The Washington bureau handles some 10,000 complaints and inquiries each year.

While the bureau's name is well known and is often mentioned by aggrieved shoppers, it does not engage in litigation and generally is unable to offer much aid to aggrieved consumers. Despite the demonstrated ineffectiveness of the Bureau in dealing with dishonest merchants, the Federal Government continues to urge the consumer to go to the Bureau for relief.

The success of the Bureau is necessarily limited by its nature and structure. The ethical businessmen become members because of their concern about good consumer public relations. The crooks and fly-by-

night operators are nonmember offenders who dupe their customers and vanish. The lack of enforcement procedure; that is, no litigation procedure, economic sanction, et cetera, limit the chance of success against a fellow merchant who knows the bureau's limited power.

The neighborhood consumer information center (NCIC) is a nonprofit community service organization devoted to fostering better consumer-merchant relations. Since its establishment in the spring of 1968, NCIC has investigated approximately 10,000 consumer complaints and has answered as many general information inquiries. Staffed by second- and third-year law students, NCIC's complaint department relies primarily on its ability to mediate in its negotiations with merchants to resolve complaints.

Like the other private consumer protection organizations mentioned previously, NCIC's ability to bring sanctions against dishonest merchants is limited. We cannot order merchants to cease and desist from deceptive practices nor can we revoke licenses where such actions would be appropriate. What little sanctions we have are derived from the fact that we can and do at all times reveal to consumers the results of our investigations of deceptive practices. Through the publication of the "Buyers' Blue Sheet" and "Buyer Beware", NCIC influenced some area merchants to refrain from deceptive practices because of the adverse public relations they created.

Unfortunately there are several businesses in the city, generally characterized as high-risk merchants, who, because they cater to a captured market, are not influenced by genteel persuasion. The captured market is comprised of the poor and uneducated who are refused accounts with more reputable merchants. These consumers, because they lack cash and have little or no credit, shop for inexpensive merchandise, or easy credit agreements. As a result of this weakness, the high-risk merchant advertises through the news media—radio, television, newspapers, et cetera—with such phrases as "easy credit," "no money down," and "low monthly payments." Subsequent statements as to the quality and character of the item are made by the salesman to the consumer prior to the consumation of the contract. These representations are generally a concealment of the truth.

ILLEGAL ADVERTISING TECHNIQUES

Illegal advertising techniques such as "bait and switch," "free offers," and "referral schemes" are often employed. When illegal advertising is coupled with fraudulent contracts containing "balloon payment clauses" usurious interest rates, the consumer becomes fair game for killing. The high-risk merchant has perfected these techniques which often result in the repossession of the goods, a judgment against the consumer, or garnishment of his wages.

The mere existence of either Federal or local consumer oriented legislation offers no relief to area consumers because there is no agency to enforce such legislation. For example, the Federal Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968—15 U.S.C. 1601—the so-called Truth-in-Lending Act requires that merchants who extend retail credit for a period greater than 3 months, must disclose the total amount of the finance charge and the true annual interest rate, plus other important disclosures. The law does not set a ceiling on the amount of interest that a merchant can charge, this is done by local statutes. Even when the contract shows that the amount of interest charged is usurious, unless

the consumer gets an attorney and sues for the illegal interest charged, the disclosure serves no purpose.

A typical example of such problems and the shortcomings of the truth-in-lending legislation is a case of Mrs. G. S. Mrs. G. S. is a mother of eight children, who, as a welfare recipient receives some $270 per month. Among the least of her problems was that she had contracted to purchase a black and white TV for $400 which turned out to be repossessed, secondhand merchandise. She had made several other purchases from the same merchant over a period of time totaling in excess of $8,000. She is required to pay $70 per month to retire this debt and must balance this monthly payment with, not only her regular necessities of food, shelter, and clothing, but also squeeze in a heating bill of $100. The majority of the $8,000 worth of merchandise was acquired on an open ended contract with its add-on clause. Mrs. G. S. realizes the nature of her situation but she could not acquire credit at any other store. She is concerned about her financial position but she resigned herself to the position that her case is hopeless. She calls us every other month to mediate her monthly payments. Generally, the merchant is receptive to a reduction in her monthly payment. The deplorable aspect of this situation is that many high-risk merchants make a very profitable living by employing this type of financing. Unfortunately, the truth-in-lending legislation does not address itself to these problems.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RETAIL CREDIT REGULATIONS

The recent enactment in the District of the retail credit law and the passage by Congress of the bill S. 1938, represents at least a legislative commitment to the problems of the Washington consumer. But the establishment of a weak Consumer Affairs Office has only served to prevent the implementation of the spirit of such legislation. The failure of the District of Columbia government to establish a consumer affairs agency with the power to restrain deceptive practices represents a tacit approval of such practices. Furthermore, its failure to establish a mechanism whereby the low-income consumer may receive limited credit in the general marketplace is a continuation of the high-risk monopolies.

Washington's Office of Consumer Affairs should be an independent office free of the bureaucratic redtape that could render it completely ineffective. Additionally, the office should be responsible for the implementation of consumer programs, and the coordination of consumer organizations to provide effective, meaningful technical assistance to residents in the area of training professional staffs, distribution of current consumer information, and assistance in curriculum development for the consumer. Such office must not merely be a repository for published materials, but it should coordinate research in the consumer field, and be able to channel requests for analysis to creative technicians. It should most importantly, be able to translate consumer legislation into meaningful results for Washington consumers.

I think that until the government, the local government follows through on its commitment with the low-income consumer, then they are for all practical purposes, condoning the practices of the various merchants who operate and thrive here in the District of Columbia.

I thank you.

(The information follows:)

TO: Prentis Cook, Programs Director

FROM: Barbara Canion, Clerk-Statistician

DATE: September 2, 1971

RE: CATEGORICAL REPRESENTATION OF COMPLAINTS JULY, 1970 - JULY, 1971

Auto Dealers

Gee Dee Imported Cars	1
N.E. Used Ford	3
L.P. Steuart	11
Mid-City Volkswagen	3
Eaton Chevrolet	3
Uptown Motors	1
Auto Market	2
Steuart Motor Co.	5
Anacostia Chrysler-Plymouth	5
Lustine Chevrolet	8
Center Motors	4
Wood's Oldsmobile	4
Lowe's Chevrolet	1
N.E. Ford	15
Senate Dodge	5
Guy Steuart	3
Shelton Ford	1
Branch Motors	1
Curtis Chevrolet	6
Wilson-McIntosh Buick	5
Auto-City Volkswagen	1
Auto Brokers	1
Handley Ford	7
Cole's Brothers Motors	1
Jack's Used Cars	1
King Pontiac City	1
Bourrow's Rambler	1
Rick's Auto	1
Lae Used Ford	2
Royal Motors	12
Orbit Rambler	1
European Motors	1
German Auto Agency	1
Parson's Dodge	4
Metro Dodge	3
Bob's Motors	1
Buddy Pontiac	3
Brown Pontiac	1

General Car & Wagon Sales	2
District Auto Sales	2
Green's Motors	1
Banning & Sons	1
Auto City Sales	1
Loving Chevrolet	2
Cherner Motors	1
Covington Buick	1
Ourisman Chevrolet	6
Rickard & Davis Chrysler-Plymouth	2
Sellers Plymouth	2
Sheehy Ford	1
Suburban Motors	1
Capitol Cadillac	1
Downtown Toyota	3
Crystal Car Lot	1
Haynes Cadillac	2
Field's Buick & Opel Dealer	1
Ortho-Williams Buick	1
Mr. Ted's Used Cars	1
Palone Chevy	1
VOB Datsun	1
Baysek Oldsmobile	1
Dakota Chevron	1
Diamond Used Cars	2
Courtesy American	1
Chrysler Corporation	1
Congressional Motors	1
Western Auto	1
Trinidad Rambler	1
Lloyd Car Co.	1
Suburban Cadillac	1
Palmer & Phelps	1
Coleman's Cadillac	1
Mr. Lloyd's Car Dealer	1
Lee's Autorama Sales	1
General Motors	1
Bendall Pontiac	1
Bladensburg Auto Market	1
Oakland Motors	1

Auto Repair Shops

Arlington Automatic Transmission	1
General Tire Service	2
Benning Automotive Specialists	4
Holsworth's Auto Body	1
Leroy's Auto Repair Shop	1
Mile's Glass Co.	1
Aamco Transmissions	5
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	3
Cherry's Auto Body & Paint Shop	1
Willie's Garage	1
Shell Gas Station	1

Call Carl	4
Columbia Garage	1
City Wide Transmissions	1
Ray's Automatic Transmissions	5
Midas Muffler	2
Atlantic Garage	1
Esso Gas Station	4
Mobile Oil Company	1
Texaco Gas Station	3
Tri-Way Service	1
Car-Tow-Away	1
Safety Tire Co.	1
Washington Tire Co.	1
Firestone	1
American Service Center	1
American Service Station	2
Mac's Auto Repair	1
Sonny & Johnny's Mechanic	1
Tri-State Engineering	1
Phillip's Service Station	1
Willie's Auto Service	1
Piper Brother's	2
Richard's Auto Body Shop	1
Thomas Auto Service	1
Johnson's Auto Service	1
Johnny's Garage	1
Leach's Auto Brake Service	1
Earl Scheib	2
N.W. Service Garage	1
Cumming's General Tire	1
Stidman Tire & Battery	1
PJB Transmission	3
Scott's Oil Company	1
Peyton's Sunoco Service Station	1
Prince George's Foreign Car Service	1
Baker's Service Station	1
Pep Boys	1

Appliance Stores

Music Time	1
Suburban Appliance	1
George's	43
Sun Radio	8
Abbott Air Conditioning	2
Singer Co.	2
Crown Electronics	3
Hechinger's	4
Central Hardware	1
Williams Appliance	5
Dowd's Electronic	1
National Electronics	10
Sylvan Electronics	2
Filter Queen Association	1

Capitol Sewing Co.	1
Magnavox	1
Todd's Appliances	5
Daugherty Appliances	3
Potomac Valley Electronics	1
Acme Radio & Appliance Co.	1
Sylvania Electronics	1
Air Con	2
Sight & Sound	2
King Appliance Co.	1
Silburne Electronics	2
Custon Hi-Fi	1
Turntable West Co.	1
General Electric	3
Major Appliance	2
Air Conditioning	1
Sun Vacuum	2
RCA	1
Georgetown Electronics	1
Dalmo's	1
Sound, Inc.	3
Edison Machine	1
Star Radio	1
Expo Electronic	1
Campbell's Music Store	4
K & E TV Sales	1
Cameo Appliances	1
B & V Appliance Co.	1
H & R Hardware	1
A.E. Supply Co.	1
A & C Electric Co.	1

Appliance Repair Shops

Emergency TV	1
A-1 Appliance	11
Allstate TV	8
Belmont TV	6
Muntz TV	1
Royce's TV	14
Golden's TV	2
People's Independent TV	5
TV Technicians	5
Benning Radio & TV	1
TV Central Service	3
Emraco TV	1
Equator TV	7
General Electric Factory Repair	1
Life TV	7
Kennedy Radio & TV	1
Washer Hospital	2

Blue Bell TV	7
E & L TV	1
Willard's Appliance Service	1
Wingate TV	4
Ford's Radio & TV	4
H & S TV	4
Diamond TV	4
Monte's TV	2
Economy TV	1
TV Service	2
TV Repair	1
Associate TV	1
Johnny Johnson Technicians	1
Pittman's Radio Service	1
Fredrick L TV	1
Parker Re-Conditioning Service	1
Home Radio & TV	1
Emerson Radio & TV	1
Star TV	2
Riverdale TV	1
Co-op TV	1
Bryco TV	3
Beltway TV	1
Willie's Radio & TV	1
Tele Tech TV	1
Cavalier TV	2
Crosley-Refrigerator & Freezer Service	1
Vacuum Cleaner Repair	1
Jimmy's TV Repair	1
Giant TV	1
Rayco TV	1
Blair TV	1
Johnny's TV & Radio	1
Drew TV Co.	2
National TV	1
Maurice's TV	1
Grant's Refrigerator Service	1
Murphy's Radio & TV	1
Flamingo TV	1
Sundown Radio & TV	1
Century TV	1
Colony Radio Service	1

Retail Stores

Home Entertainment	1
Jack's Discount	3
Wm. E. Miller	1
H.R. Hardware	1
Jaffagate	1

Millicent's	2
Tweeds & Things	1
Hecht Co.	29
Montgomery Ward	11
Douglas Distributing Co.	1
Super Giant	3
Savin Business Machine	1
Woodward & Lothrop	9
Allen's of Connecticut	1
Irby's	1
Dart Drug Store	2
Edison Sales	1
GEM	7
Robert's Discount Service	1
National Shirt Shop	1
Goodman's	1
Lansburgh's	8
Warehouse Discount	1
Enna Gettick	1
Sears	21
Love Cosmetics	1
Gardner's Studio	1
Guild, Inc.	2
Kay Jeweler's	2
Lerner's Dress Shop	4
Young Men's Shop	1
Fingerhut	1
Neiman's Department Store	2
Crown Jewelers	1
White Studio	1
Baby Products	1
Hi-Gear	1
Urdong Brother's	3
Nip's Haberdasher	1
Strauss Photo Co.	1
Bemham's	1
Capitol Record Co.	2
E.J. Korvette	1
American Sales	2
Haley's	1
Dennis Jewelry Co.	1
Kent Jeweler's	4
Luv Wigs	1
Irving's Camera Exchange	1
Gonzalez Antiques	2
Herson's Clothiers	1
Maico Hearing Aid	1
Kensington Cycle	1
Coppercraft Guild	2
Mr. Pleasant Hardware	1
Ruth Ryder	1

Malamut Opticians	2
What's Happening	2
Relax Away	1
Ching Lung Art Gallery	1
Frams & Co.	1
Kann's Department Store	4
Joe's Place	1
S. Klein	2
Charles Swartz & Sons	1
Major Discounts	3
Robinson Cricket Shop	1
Bellaire Wigs	1
Federal Coin Shop	1
Spencer Co.	1
Peoples's Drug Store	1
Unseen Boutique	1
Vene's Fashions	1
C.C. Chang Art Gallery	1
Sandal Shop	1
Mileham & King, Inc.	1
S & S Discount	1
Morton's	1
L. Frank	2
Lois Boutique	1
Tiny Tot Turtle	1
Administration Building	1
Stout and Slender Shop	1
Goozh	1
Bond's Clothes	1
Door Store Fabrics	3
International Sales	1
Neisner's	1
Colonial Stores	1
Carr's Jewelers	1
Tall Apparel Shop	1
Arrow Discount	1
Atlas Sports Shop	1
Snyders Shoe Town	2
Robinson Studio	1
Development Corporation of America	1
Rodiner Intern	1
Ritz Camera	1
Stride Rite	1
American Wig Co.	1
Wilmar Trade All	1
Bargain Town	1
Benson Jewelers	1
Joseph R. Harris	1
Generation Gap	1

Jerry & Kennedy	1
Shoe Fair	1
Phillipsborn	1
Mary Jane Shoes	1
Wm. Allen Originals	1
National Camera Sales	1
Abraham Strauss	1
Sauna Belts	1
Wesley Heights Pharmacy	1
Treasure Trove	1
Crispin's Jewelers	1
Old Angus Restaurant	1
Gleason Jewelers	1
Pet Mart	1
I. Miller	1

Furniture Stores

Hub Furniture	22
ADF Warehouse	18
Curtis Brothers Furniture	12
Walker-Thomas Furniture	12
A.J. Leonard	3
Home Furniture	15
Cherry's Furniture Co.	5
House & Herman	3
Holiday Carpets	6
National Furniture	6
Bond's Furniture	2
Penthouse Furniture	2
Park Furniture	4
Furniture Bargains	2
Julius Lansburgh's Furniture	3
Foam Furniture	8
Boxley Furniture	2
Cameo Furniture	1
Jarrett's Furniture	1
Marlo's Furniture	11
Diamond Furniture	1
Carpetland	1
State Furniture	2
Hoffman's Furniture	2
Capitol Furniture	2
Diener's Carpet	2
Custom Sleep Shop	2
Topp's Furniture	3
Allstate Furniture	1
Lenox Furniture	4
Engleside Furniture	1
Mazor Furniture	3
Metropolitan Carpets	1

Maryland Carpeting Co.	1
Statewide Carpets	1
Famous Home Furnishings	1
Factory Outlet	1
Sleep Centers	1
H & T Furniture	1
York Furniture	2
Continental Carpets	1
S & S Furniture	2
Mr. Carpet Center	2
Simmons Mattress	1
R. Mars Furniture	1
Prestige Furniture	1
Fashion Bedding	1

Finance Companies

Loan Co.	1
Household Finance	6
GMAC	3
Anacostia Federal Credit Union	1
Seaboard Acceptance Corporation	1
Calvert Credit Corporation	3
Virginia National Bank	3
Atlantic Finance Co.	3
Capitol Credit Co.	14
Credit Bureau	5
Hollywood Credit	2
Central Charge	12
Nationwide Credit Corporation	1
Oxford Finance	1
American Security	4
Gulf Finance	4
Public Finance	1
Bonded Adjustment Association	2
Franklin Investment	10
National Bank of Washington	1
Capitol Finance	1
Internal Revenue Credit Union	1
Union Trust Co.	2
Landmark Finance	3
Marriott Credit Union	1
Carte Blanche	2
Enterprise Federal Savings	1
Commercial Credit	3
Western House Credit Corp.	1
Liberty Loan	4
Chrysler Credit Corporation	1
Eastern Credit	2
Auco Finance	1
Bank Americard	1
S.E. Credit Union	1

Credit Recovery Bureau	1
GAC	3
Lender's Inc.	1
H. & R. Block	2
Summerset Trust Co.	1
Hamilton Fund's Inc.	1
National Credit Service	1
Summit Loan Co.	2
Finance Counselors	1
Public National Bank	1
United Security Corporation	1
State Loan Co.	2
Suburban Finance	2
Credit Association	1
Guardian Collection Agency	1
Dun & Bradstreet	1
City Finance	1
Jack Harris Collection Agency	1
Greater Metropolitan Collection Agency	1
Major Finance	1
Perpetual Building Association	1
Navy Credit Union	1
D.C. Government Credit Union	1
Kelly Adjustment	1
Lincoln Adjustment	1
Redisco Finance	1

Home Improvement

Carpet Cleaners	1
R.S. Templeton Roofing Co.	3
Stand Construction Co.	1
Amberger & Wolfarth	1
Tauchious J. Owens Roofing Co.	1
Sturdy Built Construction	1
N. American Van Lines	1
Union Storage Co	1
David or Julius Brinson	2
REA Express	1
D.C. Van Lines	4
Fry Plumbing & Heating	1
Beautiguard	1
Flood Plumbers	2
National Safe & Lock Co.	1
Seabrook Roofing Co.	1
Night Hawk Safe & Lock Co.	1
Samuel C. Boyd	2
T & D Storage Co.	1
Associated Construction Co.	1
Giant Movers	1
Jimmy Contracting Co.	1
Hamilton Upholsterers	1
Quality Upholsterers	1
Dennis Roofing Co.	1

Wnite's Upholstery	1
Boxley Moving & Storage	1
American Storm Window	1
American General Construction Co.	4
Plastic Slipcover	1
Eddie B. Washington	1
Petroleum Marketing Co.	1
Atchison & Keller Plumbing & Heating	1
Griffith Consumers	3
A & A Roofing Co.	1
Perma Builders	2
Imperial Slipcover	1
Mt. Pleasant Upholstery	1
General Heating	1
Town & Country Kitchens	1
Kennedy Van Storage	1
East Coast Contractors	1
Thayer-Bell Interiors	1
Apartment Alarm Leasing	1
American Aluminum	1
Able Upholstery	1
Washington Waterproofing Co.	1
Superior Decorators	1
James Lear Home Improvement Co.	1
Allied Van Lines	1
Beauticraft	1
John G. Webster	2
Hoffman's Upholstery	3
Handy Man	1
Security Storage Co.	1
Springer Reupholsterers	1
Johnson Plumbing Co.	1
Kennedy Plumbing & Heating Co.	1
Allside Construction	1
Zane Construction	1
E.W. Construction Co.	1
Century Metal-Craft Co.	1
Southern Developers	1
Built Right Upholstery	1
Clark, Kiley, Cooper	1
May's Interior & Upholsterers	2
Voysia Farm Nurseries	1
Shapiro Plumbing Co.	1
Harry White Plumbing Co.	1
A & R Wrecking Co.	1
Tri-City Painting Co.	1
Dura-Built Lawn Builders	1
Potomac Construction Co.	1
Day-Mar Contractors	1
Central Roofing Co.	1

E White Masonry Construction Co.	1
Security Remodeling Corporation	1
Taylor's Upholstery	1
Custom-Made	1
National Plumbing-Heating-Air-Conditioning Service	1
American Remodeling Co.	1
Stoepelworth Construction Co.	1
Custom Slipcover Co.	1
N.W. Interiors	1
Hill's Lock Co.	1

Insurance Companies

Car City Insurance	1
Peninsula Insurance Co.	1
AAA Insurance Co.	1
United Insurance Co. of America	1
Criterion Insurance Co.	1
Southwestern General Life Insurance Co.	1
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	3
State Farm Mutual Insurance Co.	2
American Mutual Insurance Co.	1
Deputy Mutual Insurance Co.	1
Marshall Insurance Agency	1
Hyde Insurance Co.	1
Horace Mann Insurance Co.	1
National City Insurance	1
Brendler's Insurance Co.	1
Northwestern Insurance Co.	1
Fireman's Insurance Co.	1
Home Beneficiary	1
Group Health Association	1
Rockland Mutual Insurance	1
Allstate Insurance Co.	1
North Carolina Mutual	1
Continental Insurance Co.	1
Stuyvesant Insurance Co.	1
Mutual of Omaha	1
Blue Cross-Blue Shield	1
Traveler's Indemnity	1
Universal Underwriters	1

Launderers & Cleaners

Aristo Cleaners	8
Park Plaza Valet Shop	1
Pioneer Laundry	1
Bell Laundry	1

Sterling Laundry	1
Stanley's Dry Cleaners	2
Lofton Tailors	1
Walkins Community Cleaners	1
Fisher Cleaners	1
Towers Cleaners & Launderers	1
Whiz Cleaners	2
Johnny's Tailors & Cleaners	1
Tilroy Cleaners	1
Senate Cleaners	2
Violet Cleaners	1
Pride Cleaners & Launderers	1
Rice Cleaners	1
60-Minute Cleaners	2
Bendee Dry Cleaners	1
Coin-Operated Laundry	1
Dupont Laundry	1
Famous Laundry	1
Argyle Cleaners	1
Fresh Cleaners	1
Central Valet Service	1
Mr. Q's Cleaners	1
Chung King Laundry	1
Glenn Cleaners	1

Schools

Peace Corps Training School	1
Gardner School	1
La Salle Extension University	1
Barre Finishing School	3
Juliet Gibson Fashion School	1
Medical Training School	4
N.E. Dance Academy	1
Temple School	2
Personnel Training School	1
Key Punch Academy of Washington	1
Key Training School	1
ITI	2
Weaver Airline School	1

Employment Agencies

American Personnel	1
Erna's Casting Agency	1
Carter Hill Personnel	1
Career Search International	1

Magazine & Book Companies

Home Readers	12
Reference Programming	1
Ben Franklin Readers Club	1
Better Homes Club Plan	2
Psychiatry & Social Service Book Co.	1
Franklin Readers	1
Kramer's Book Store	1
Local Readers Service	4
N.Y. Times	1
World Book Encyclopedia	1
Encyclopedia Britannica	1
Washington Post	1

Hobby Shops

Holiday Health Club	2
Relax-a-Cisor Co.	1
Hilton Stauffer	1

Miscellaneous

Star Newspaper	3
Mary Poppins Day Nursery	1
Columbia Hospital for Women	1
Rockville Police	1
Acme Caterers	1
Crusader Cab	1
WOOK	3
A.I.M.	1
Top of the Hill Apartments	1
Bette Jean Gilliam	1
Lawyer Leviene	1
Safeway	1
June Norris	1
D.C. Transit	1
D.C. Police	2
H.E.W.	2
Parkway Overlook Apartments	1
PEPCO	6
National Capitol Housing	2
Nat Lewis,	1
Washington Gas Co.	11
Mozella's Beauty School	1
WDCA TV	1
Continental Trailway's	2
Bureau of Employee Compensation	1
Civil Service Commission	1

Chamber's Funeral Home	1
Goodwill	1
Mr. King	1
Hadley Memorial Hospital	1
Juanita Hayes	1
Hospitality House	1
Daily Maid	1
Social Security	2
Washington Post Newspaper	2
Ray Cooper	1
Washington Hospital Center	2
Food Stamps	1
Dr. Herman Stamps	1
Dr. Melvin Covington	1
Raymond Mayes	1
Freedmen's Hospital	1
Robert Walsh	1
A & P Food Store	2
Madam Sheba	1
YMCA	1
Kalorama Convalescent Home	1
Bernstein Management	1
C.W.F. Inc.	1
Rother, Jones & Bates	1
J.C. Whitney	1
Southern Apartments	1
Associated of Washington	1
Dr. Burrell	1
A.C. Government Water Register	1
Lawrence McKinzy Corp.	1
Fricklin Brothers	1
Gene Trusdale	1
Global Money Orders	1
Diamond Cab Co.	1
Nature Food	1
Wyoming Ave. Properties	1
High's Dairy Products	4
Bill Slaughter	1
Mr. Kelsey	1
George Hughes	1
Roberta Stedman	1
Herman Washington	1
Robert Grant	1
PMI Parking Lot	1
Seaboard Coastline	1
Metro Leaders Seminar	1
D.C. Government	1
Magic-Mold True Health	1
Nat Williams	1
Robert Green	1
Ambassador Square	1

Sylvester Price	1
Covington & Hamilton	1
Bull's Real Estate	1
Theresa Johnson	1
Edward Terry	1
John Short	1
Action	1
Mick Magoo	1
Jim Koepke	1
Avignone Freres	1
Weinstein's Pawnbroker	2
Mrs. Gill	1
Haines Co.	1
Fredrick's	1
Vadim Limited	1
Gregory Estates	1
C & P Telephone Co.	3
McShane	1
Mildred	1
Mr. Andrews	1
Wm. J. Davis	1
Advanced Distributors	1
Mr. Roy	1
Wilbert Lee Roberts	1
Milton O. Moss	1
American Industries Service	1
James Clatterback	1
Providence Hospital	1
Federal Stores	1
Phillip Exton	1
Nationwide Charter-White House Tour	1
Jack and Clara	1
Certified Leasing Co.	1
Wool Gatherers	1
Hilton Stauffer	1
Faunte Taylor	1
Trash Collections	1
Joe Murdock	1
Cafritz Hospital	2
Valmar Hair Stylist	1
Unco	1
Carolyn Welbourne	1
IBSI	1
Century Metal Craft	1
Kinney's Rent-A-Car	1
Enterprises, Inc.	1
George W. Spier	1
Dr. Gilper	1
United Airlines	1
Mr. Anderson	1
Lawrence Moore	1
Doggett's Parking Lots	1
National Wildlife Federation	1
Allied Consumer Travel	1
Stuart McQuire	1
Lincoln Memorial Cemetary	1
General Information	81

JURISDICTION PROBLEMS

Senator INOUYE. Would you be in favor of transferring the activities from the Department of Economic Development directly to the Executive Office of the Mayor?

Mr. COOK. Well, some of the problems that exist in the District presently are in finding out where the various jurisdictions lie, seeing that the District does not have home rule. I was under the impression that the office, being in the Department of Economic Development, was already under the executive offices of the Mayor. It is just that the Department has shown no real commitment in the area of consumer protection. As a matter of fact, it has been stated it is not a problem. But I think it is a problem, due to the fact you have a very small agency handling more than, say, 30,000 consumer complaints in any 1 year.

Mrs. FREEMAN. Mr. Wesley Cooke.

STATEMENT OF A. WESLEY COOKE, COLUMBIA CITYWIDE CONSUMER COUNCIL

OPPOSITION TO PLACEMENT OF AGENCY

Mr. COOKE. My name is A. Wesley Cooke, and I am here this morning as a representative of the District of Columbia Citywide Consumer Council.

We are here this morning to ask that the proposed Office for Consumer Affairs not be placed under the aegis of the Office of Economic Development. We feel that if this were done this Office would lose all credibility from its inception.

And I think my colleagues on the panel have already stated some of the positions we take and why we oppose this being placed under the Office of Economic Development.

Although it is true that the District of Columbia is in a unique position, being neither a State nor territory, we do not feel that its residents should be accorded any less protection from the pitfalls of the marketplace than other States in the Nation. Accordingly, what is needed is an Office for Consumer Affairs which is autonomous and not subject to political pressures or harrassment. Such an office is sorely needed but if we are going to play games about its power and independence, then we are merely placing upon the residents another means of spending their money without any concrete results.

If we place the emphasis on consumerism in its purest sense, then commonsense dictates that this Office for Consumer Affairs should be answerable to either the City Council or the Mayor. Anything else will merely be a method of making this Office a "toothless tiger," and there are enough such offices running around under that heading.

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to appear before this committee.

Mrs. FREEMAN. Mrs. Brown.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ANN BROWN, CHAIRMAN, CONSUMER AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Mrs. BROWN. I want to start out by saying the offer of a meeting with this Department is interesting, but I feel quite pessimistic about such a meeting, which I guess would not be a good way to start.

The main thrust of what we are all saying, you can meet and meet with the Department of Economic Development, but that does not seem the proper way, the way that really consumers are going to be protected. And in my statement I am going to elaborate about that.

That is the reason we have all been saying there should be a separate consumer affairs agency.

I want to emphasize that the blame for the plight of District of Columbia consumers cannot be laid at the feet of any one person. It is the fault of all of us. In District of Columbia City Council hearings in 1968 the then Chairman of the City Council, John Hechinger, reminded Mayor Washington that he—the Mayor—had been advocating the creation of such an office for over a year; and Mr. Hechinger concluded his statement, "Since the Mayor is on record favoring the creation of the Office of Consumer Affairs, we look forward to and expect speedy action now after almost a year of deliberation." That was 1968. The City Council has not established such an agency either, although Vice Chairman Tucker chaired hearings on the establishment of such an agency in 1971. We, as representatives of District of Columbia consumers, are at fault for not pressing harder for consumer legislation. And finally, consumers themselves are at fault for their ennui in the face of this abhorent situation. The Congress itself is not without blame. Because Washington, D.C., lacks home rule and does not elect its own city government, our local officials lack clout in the face of business interests that consumer voting power would give them.

FRAGMENTATION OF CONSUMER PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITIES

Today where can the District of Columbia consumer turn with his grievances? He can turn to a plethora of small consumer protection groups; he can turn to Federal agencies; he can turn to business-oriented groups; or he can turn to his own city government. Within the District of Columbia government, he can turn to the Corporation Counsel, which implies rather drastic legal action, and which, in fact, is among the least effective of District of Columbia agencies. Or, he could turn to the small claims court, which is in reality a collection agency for merchants. Finally, he could turn to the one public agency vested with responsibility in this area—the Department of Economic Development. I, personally, cannot protest strongly enough against the continuation of lodging consumer protection in the Department of Economic Development. Consumer protection cannot be entrusted to a department whose leadership does not believe in the basic concepts of consumer protection. The question really boils down to an interpretation of what protection of the consumer really involves. We, who are actively involved with the daily crisis of consumers, believe it involves investigations of complaints and trade practices, conciliation

of problems, ability to hold hearings and make rules, and ability to issue cease-and-desist orders. Education of consumers is merely a concomitant function; the ability to work with business groups is merely a residual stroke of luck. When consumer protection is interpreted in this manner it is clear that the Department of Economic Development cannot carry out such functions. Mr. Julian Dugas has testified that he does not believe such consumer protection is necessary or warranted; that he sees consumer protection as a low-priority item; that he feels such functions as mentioned above have been thrust upon his Department; and that he rejects such consumer protection in favor of education and business cooperation. Such an attitude is not evil per se. It is simply an unacceptable attitude for the head of the agency which will attempt to protect consumers.

Mr. Dugas has reversed his priorities when he singles out education as the most important consumer concern. First of all, we must deal with the very real problems that exist. Education is merely a preventative measure, not a cure in itself. Small groups, such as those represented here, could easily handle the education of the consumer, instead of handling the brunt of complaints and issues as we are forced to do now. But how do we say to a citizen whose meager life savings are at stake: "you must learn to read such a contract and not to sign it; here, read this pamphlet so next time you won't be in trouble"? But in reality there won't be a next time for this person. What about now? Consumer education must be started in the primary grades in school, and should be an ongoing process not a one-shot deal. Who reads those millions of pamphlets that are now available at the Government Printing Office on how to buy chicken? How many fifth graders are fascinated with a movie shown in school called "You and Weights and Measures"? Education should come in school and with experience. But we must be wary of the term education. It is often a euphemism for caveat emptor, "let the buyer beware." The burden is then on the consumer to wise up, or he'll get—"taken." We find many businessmen who say they practice consumerism. In reality they are hiding behind a code of educating consumers, while still involved in rapacious practices. We totally and firmly reject the idea that the burden lies with the buyer.

EMPHASIS ON SELF-POLICING BY BUSINESS

The other emphasis of this proposed office of consumer affairs within the Department of Economic Development is self-policing and voluntary compliance by business, professional and trade groups. I am highly cynical of such self-policing. Some supermarket chains in the District of Columbia have voluntarily adopted the policy of open-dating on their own house brands of perishable products. But here is an example of complaints that I received on brands that are not open dated, because this is not a rule for all products sold in all supermarkets in the city. Voluntary compliance is a halfhearted solution at best.

Again, supermarket management claimed that the high unavailability rate of special sale items could be attributed to human error. But after the FTC promulgated and enforced a ruling that specials must be available in supermarkets when they are advertised, such unavoidable human error miraculously decreased. An effective consumer protection agency cannot be based on such concepts as self-policing and

voluntary compliance of business. These are the words of the business "cop-out"—regulations without teeth—more mindful of business interests than the interests of the very group they are supposed to protect, the consumer. In leaving the Department of Consumer Affairs within the Department of Economic Development, we would be asking the wolves to protect the lambs.

There is an inherent contradiction, possibly a conflict, in lodging a department of consumer affairs in a department with economic development functions, whose leadership is intimately involved in business development within the city. Mr. Dugas testified before this committee that his agency was misnamed. There really was not money available for economic development, but the title was chosen to encourage business support. The Department has been active in the encouragement of such ventures as the sports arena and the entrance into the District of Columbia area of Bloomingdales, Tiffany, and Neiman-Marcus. This Department also issues building permits. All of these are noble causes, but to have consumer affairs tossed in with these concerns is like mixing oil and water.

We wish that these detrimental attitudes toward the vital concerns of consumers were a temporary aberration on the part of the Office of Economic Development. But such is not the case. These same attitudes have been reflected over the years in its past record of disinterest and inaction with regard to consumer problems. The Department of Economic Development has been loathe to enforce what regulations do exist and yet reluctant to allow a consumer commission to flourish independently. In November 1971, the city's Bureau of Licenses and Permits indicated reluctance to implement the District's new consumer credit regulations. Such regulations were a paltry beginning at best. But Julian Dugas, who was the man responsible for enforcing the regulations, said he would do so only to make "a good faith showing to the City Council." He felt the programs were inadequately financed and would be a "very meager effort." Four days later, Chairman Hahn and Vice Chairman Tucker threatened an investigation of the Department of Economic Development unless the new regulations were fully enforced. Mr. Tucker said, "We do not share with the head of the Department of Economic Development any grounds for pessimism or lack of full enforcement." This was not a very auspicious beginning.

ACTIVITY IN COMPLAINT CENTERS

You have heard of the immense activity in the complaint centers set up, out of necessity, by local consumer groups. Even newspapers receive consumer complaints from mystified citizens who don't know where to go. Just last week the Washington Post referred a caller to me who complained about the amount of water in the ground beef she had been purchasing in supermarkets throughout the city. Now this may appear a very small concern to you, but this lady was plenty upset; aggrieved enough to call the Washington Post and to pursue it to our committee. One of the major consumer functions to date of the Department of Economic Development is its consumer complaint center. When I personally couldn't get my own TV returned from the repairman, I decided on a whim to call the District of Columbia Government for help. I was frustrated and dismayed at the response,

or lack of response. If anyone says the article in the Washington Post of March 2 was inaccurate or misleading, I can corroborate that article. After being switched on the telephone from five different offices, I finally contacted a totally disinterested man who said I should write a letter or something, but doubted he could do anything. I finally said, forget it. How many District of Columbia consumers have simply said, forget it, and then been taken again and again. A member of this very group received the same runaround when he tried to register a complaint on Monday, April 3, 1972.

Although the Department of Economic Development cannot even handle a telephone complaint center, both Mayor Washington and Julian Dugas have twice vigorously opposed the creation of a separate consumer affairs office, while steadfastly maintaining that Dugas' sprawling Department could manage the complaints. In Prince George's County, however, an active office of consumer affairs aggressively pursues complaints. It is staffed with one paid worker, her paid assistant, one part-time lawyer, and many volunteer law students and lawyers. Volunteers abound in the area of consumer affairs. I know because the Consumer Affairs Committee of the District of Columbia Democratic Central Committee consists entirely of volunteers. We're not earthshaking, but at least we're alive. If the Department of Economic Development really intended to come to the aid of consumers, they would find it within their resources, both of money and manpower, to do so.

Various consumer groups, of which we are one, have testified at the 1972 budget hearings before the District of Columbia City Council on March 9 and 10. We transmitted our apprehensions about an enlarged Office of Consumer Affairs lodged within the Bureau of Economic Development. To each one of us, Chairman Hahn patiently explained that the situation had changed; that Mr. Dugas was now actively and energetically going to renovate this moribund Office of Consumer Affairs. On March 7, Mr. Dugas said he would appoint a director of the consumer agency within a week. However, on March 15, Mr. Dugas testified differently on this matter before your committee. When asked when we would have a new director, he said within the next month, and went on to say—I quote—"There is no particular urgency about this, as we have been engaged in the business of consumer protection throughout the years." Mr. Dugas, Mayor Washington, and the whole city government, may consider this active protection of consumers. I do not, nor do the citizens of this city. The wolves may guard the lambs now, but the District of Columbia consumer will not always be the docile lamb he is now.

PRIVATE CONSUMER GROUPS IN AREA

When faced with a problem the consumer can turn to one of the private consumer groups that abound through the Washington, D.C., area. To mention a few—NCIC, the Urban League, UPO, League of Women Voters, Neighborhood Legal Services, George Washington University Consumer Center, the American University Consumer Center, the Consumer Affairs Committee of the District of Columbia Democratic Central Committee, and many more. These groups exist because of the inactivity at the city government level—with little

money, small paid staffs, and armies of volunteer help. There is little coordination among them. Very often the right hand doesn't know what the left hand is doing. The proper function of these groups is consumer education. They also should act as watchdogs to help the city government enforce its regulations. Instead they are forced to do what a city consumer protection unit of the city should be doing.

The District citizen can try to turn to the Federal agencies for help in local problems. But this is also fairly ineffectual. Our committee petitioned the FTC to institute open dating on all perishable products in April of 1970. We've had some interesting meetings on this matter at the FTC, but that's as far as it goes. But two local chains—Giant and Safeway—have voluntarily instituted open dating on their own brands. Based on a local survey of People's Drug Stores in December of 1971, our committee petitioned the FTC to include drugstores and in fact all stores advertising specials in its ruling on the availability of specials in supermarkets. We've received one telephone call on this matter from the FTC. However, last July and September our revelations of unsanitary conditions in the District of Columbia supermarkets (tied into a congressional hearing on the District of Columbia restaurant sanitation), brought immediate improvement in this area. Here was a local problem and a local agency of the District of Columbia government that was made responsive to consumer grievances. I quote Prof. Donald Rothchild, of George Washington University:

> Anyone familiar with consumer legislation realizes that neither Federal nor State legislation attempts to provide the type of regulation needed on the local level. Federal statutes, such as the Federal Trade Commission Act, set standards for business practices, but do not provide any remedies for individual consumers.

The last avenue for remedy of consumer grievances that exist in Washington, D.C., today would be the business-sponsored groups, such as the Better Business Bureau, the Retail Bureau, or the Washington Board of Trade. Although certainly composed of powerful and public-spirited businessmen within the community, these groups protect business interests, not consumer interests. Anyone who expects such groups to afford any protection to consumers, except by encouraging self-policing by businessmen, would be totally optimistic.

The only possible path for effective protection of the District of Columbia consumers is through its local city government. But the attitude of the leadership of the Department of Economic Development, wherein is housed the Office of Consumer Protection, is totally unconducive to proper protection of consumers. The only answer is a local, independent consumer agency.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mrs. FREEMAN. Miss Clark.

STATEMENT OF THERESSA H. CLARK, CONSUMER PROTECTION BRANCH CHIEF, UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION

PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION

Miss CLARK. Mr. Chairman, members of the Appropriations Committee and fellow citizens. My name is Theresa H. Clark, Consumer Protection Branch Chief for the United Planning Organization. I am grateful for the opportunity to be heard here today.

The United Planning Organization's Model Cities Consumer Protection Branch and Consumer Action Component work throughout the city including the Model Cities area with consumers in their marketplaces, their communities and their homes. The consumer protection centers are staffed with attorneys, complaint investigators, consumer educators, and consumer organizers. It is our purpose to improve the economic status of neighborhood residents by generating throughout the communities an increased level of consumer awareness, improved buying habits and cooperative efforts to reverse the inequitable features of the current retail market, which contributes to the economic problems of the residents.

Today, we are appearing as a part of a group of concerned consumer organizations and programs. Between the organizations represented here, we have probably worked with more than half of the consumers in the District of Columbia. Because we work within these consumers and their problems day in and day out, we not only know the need for a consumer affairs office, but even more so, we know the urgent necessity for a strong independent office which will actually serve to protect consumers against unfair practices in the marketplace.

NEED FOR STRONG CONSUMER PROTECTION AGENCY

Those of us who work with the consumer when he comes with the problem that is plaguing him, see the need for an office that will not only educate, but one that can and will bring about action that will make the consumer whole again. We see the need for an office that will not only assist in preventing what might become problems in the future, but one that also deals with the problems at hand.

The consumer who called me last week and said she had paid $489 for a new color television that does not work, even though it had spent 2 months in the repair shop, was not going to be in any way satisfied with my telling her that a consumer education class was going to be held at 1 p.m. the next day on Florida Avenue. She wanted help getting her $489 back or getting that TV so it would work.

A lady called because the fabric on the furniture which she had just had reupholstered was disintegrating and the company had gone out of business. I could not tell her that she needed to attend a consumer session on reading the small print in contracts. I doubt seriously whether or not the small print in her contract mentioned that the fabric would disintegrate or even that the company planned to go out of business 2 months after it received her $350.

Consumer education is beautiful as a preventive measure, and all consumers, particularly the economically and educationally handicapped should be exposed to meaningful consumer education. But in addition to that, what the District of Columbia consumers want and need is a strong independent Office of Consumer Affairs which has the will and authority to bring them relief for the problems which they already have, and to restore their losses resulting from unfair practices.

TOP PRIORITY FOR CONSUMER PROTECTION

The only way—and I repeat—the only way for such results to become a reality is that consumer protection is top priority. As the District of Columbia Office of Consumer Affairs is presently planned, it is

lodged in an already existing department where consumer protection was not the reason for setting up the department. Consumer affairs in that department or any already established department will be a "Johnny come lately," a "stepchild" and cannot enjoy any position of importance or priority. Additionally it seems a bit unfair to expect a department to be responsible both for getting business support, for enticing businesses to come into the city; and also play the role of an advocate for the purpose of protecting the rights of the consuming public. I do not believe that one department can effectively perform both functions. One department can not have two masters.

Consumers in the District should know about and be able to identify with the Office of Consumer Affairs. The needed prestige and visibility of the Office of Consumer Affairs will not be forthcoming if the Office is a part of another department with different goals and objectives.

Protection of consumers is a public function. This is evidently being realized by many State, city, and county governments which are presently setting up consumer affairs offices at a galloping pace.

The only reason which a government cannot see the need for a strong independent office of consumer affairs solely concerned with consumer needs is because that government is too far removed from its people and their real problems.

Those of us on this panel, as representatives of thousands and thousands of District of Columbia consumers, strongly urge that you do whatever is within your power as members of the Appropriations Committee to see that Washington gets a strong independent Office of Consumer Affairs.

Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mrs. FREEMAN. Mr. Barnett.

STATEMENT OF NORMAN C. BARNETT, NEIGHBORHOOD LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM

FREE LEGAL SERVICE FOR THE NEEDY

Mr. BARNETT. My name is Norman C. Barnett. I am an attorney with the Neighborhood Legal Services program of Washington, D.C. Our program is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity and our purpose is to provide free legal services to the poor people of this city. We have a staff of 35 full-time attorneys and over 80 part-time attorneys, law students, and paraprofessionals. Our program handles a caseload of nearly 6,000 cases at any given time, more than half of which fall within the areas of housing and general consumer problems. We are the largest organization in the District which is actively litigating consumer cases in the courts.

Our organization is particularly concerned by the lack of a strong central unit within the District of Columbia government to provide consumer protection. We support the proposal that an independent agency be created to protect the rights of consumers in the District of Columbia.

MONARCH CONSTRUCTION CO. FRAUD CASE

The lack of any meaningful consumer protection in this city is quite obvious. I personally represent some 70 victims of the Monarch Construction Co. fraud which occurred here in the mid-1960's. The Monarch fraud was perhaps the largest and most notorious fraud to be perpetrated on the consumers of this city in the last century. The scheme of Monarch was to induce poor homeowners in the inner city to have new Georgetown type fronts built on their houses. Homeowners were given the impression that Monarch was a Government-sponsored urban renewal program. They were told that the failure to have a new front built would result in their homes being condemned and that vast areas would be cleared and rebuilt much like that which occurred in Southwest Washington. The key to the Monarch scheme was not the new fronts, but in the financing. In almost all cases Monarch refinanced the existing mortgages of the homeowners with new first, second, and third trusts. As a result of the refinancing, homeowners found themselves indebted anywhere from $4,000 to $10,000 more than they originally owed on their notes with only some inexpensive clapboard siding on the front of their houses to show for it.

The tragedy of Monarch was more than the fraud itself; it was the fact that the victims had nowhere to turn for help. Most were too poor to hire lawyers, but even those who did get lawyers were told in many cases that nothing could be done. We were not even in existence.

Many Monarch victims attempted to get the District of Columbia government to take some action against Monarch; however, nothing was done. This was principally due to the fact that no agency existed to receive complaints and to investigate them. Nothing at all was done by any governmental unit until a resourceful Federal postal inspector undertook an in-depth study of Monarch and referred the matter to the U.S. attorney's office for prosecution for mail fraud. The principals of Monarch were convicted in 1970 and ordered to pay nominal sums into a restitution fund. Finally, after the convictions, the Monarch victims were notified by the U.S. attorney's office that something could be done. They were told to consult an attorney and that if they could not afford to pay for such services, Neighborhood Legal Services would represent them. Not surprisingly, only a handful of the persons injured by Monarch came forward to seek help. By 1970 most had paid off their second and third notes and were either so discouraged or afraid of retaliation that they decided to do nothing.

In January 1971, our organization filed a class action in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia on behalf of all Monarch victims. The suit seeks to cancel the notes generated by Monarch and for restitution of sums paid and damages. The matter is expected to go to trial sometime this year.

Had some kind of consumer protection agency existed in this city, perhaps the Monarch fraud could have been stopped before it victimized hundreds of homeowners. In addition to massive frauds such as Monarch, a Consumer Protection Agency is necessary to stop less sophisticated deceptive practices. The person who is victimized by oppressive sales contracts or unscrupulous merchants has nowhere to turn for quick relief. Court procedures are complicated and in many cases cannot provide adequate relief. The few consumers who find their way to the small claims branch of the superior court may be

able to file a claim and even receive a judgment. A judgment, however, is not adequate relief as the consumer lacks the resources or the know-how to execute on the judgment. The existing programs for consumer protection such as the groups before the committee today are not adequate to provide meaningful relief. All are small and cannot handle the volume of existing cases. Many are financially marginal. Most importantly, however, most of the existing agencies are not well known to the general public and none have the prestige of an agency of the city government. Even these groups could be more effective if a central city agency existed to receive complaints which could then be forwarded to the appropriate consumer organization for action. The problem now is people just do not know where to turn.

STRUCTURE OF INDEPENDENT CONSUMER AFFAIRS AGENCY

Insofar as the structure of a new agency, we believe that an independent organization established under the authority of the Mayor and the City Council would be most effective. Ideally we would like to see an organization with powers similar to the Federal Trade Commission. Professor Rothchild of George Washington University has done extensive research with a view to establishing a mini-Federal Trade Commission. He has concluded that the City Council has the requisite authority to pass legislation establishing such an agency. Such an agency would, of course, have certain enforcement powers such as the authority to issue cease and desist orders. Limited authority to issue cease and desist orders and to impose penalties presently is vested in the Mayor and his delegates under the City Council's regulation 71–18 dealing with consumer retail credit. These regulations involve the areas of retail installment contracts and repossession of consumer goods. Broader authority exists under the recently passed Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1971, the so-called Eagleton bill.

Under this act, the Mayor or his designated agent has authority to administratively enforce provisions dealing with direct motor vehicle installment loans, revolving credit accounts, consumer contracts and commercial paper, home solicitation sales, and debt collection practices. In addition to the foregoing, present law permits regulation by the Mayor or his delegate in the areas of motor vehicles sales and installment loans—see D.C. Code 40–901 et cetera and regulations promulgated thereunder, C.O. 60–2219; home improvement contracts and practices—see D.C. Code 47–2344, 2345 and regulations promulgated thereunder C.O. 61–863; and money lending—see D.C. Code 26–601 et cetera, 47–2345 and regulations promulgated thereunder, title 5Q.

From the foregoing it is apparent that sufficient authority presently exists which could be transferred to an independent Consumer Protection Agency. Under present legislation this agency would not possess prosecutorial functions. Such functions are currently vested in the Corporation Counsel and to the U.S. attorneys offices. It is our beliefs that the proposed agency could prepare cases for referral to the appropriate branch of the Corporation Counsel or U.S. attorneys office for prosecution. It is noteworthy to point out that the Corporation Counsel has recently established a new branch for environmental and consumer problems. Although this office does not presently have adequate staff to handle the volume of consumer cases we anticipate will be referred, personnel could easily be added. Eventually the consumer agency could seek to have prosecutorial functions transferred

to it. This we believe is the most desirable situation. Finally the new agency could seek additional substantive authority from Congress once a need is found to exist.

The problem there is once a matter is referred to an agency, such as the U.S. attorney or Corporation Counsel, you have a lack of communication and a lack of the times the cases will be referred but nothing is done on them. In this regard, in the housing area particularly, housing code violations have been referred to the Corporation Counsel for prosecution, but in hardly any case has anything been done.

Although the recommendations which we have made concerning an ideal agency may not be feasible at this time due to budgetary considerations, we believe that a start could be made by earmarking funds for a new agency to be established in the next fiscal year. This will at least provide a beginning to fill the void which now exists in consumer protection for our citizens. Also, the agency itself could go to Congress to seek relief.

Consumers in the District of Columbia, and particularly the poor consumers whom we represent, have neither the power nor the resources to lobby for their interests. Their rights exists at the whim of the government. This committee and the Congress as a whole with its control over the purse of the District of Columbia has the power and the duty to protect the consumer interests of the citizenry. We believe that this can best be done by earmarking funds to be utilized in establishing an independent consumer protection agency.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF PROF. DONALD P. ROTHCHILD, CONSUMER PROTECTION CENTER, GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL LAW CENTER

NECESSITY FOR LOCAL CONTROL

Mr. ROTHCHILD. I will address myself to three points: The reason for and need for local control; why it is necessary to have a separate structure outside of the Department of Economic Development, economically and legally; and third, the type of structure that we are talking about in terms of an independent agency.

First of all, as to local control. I would like to indicate that we have been dealing with the city government for three years. When I say "we" I mean this group presently in front of you. In fact, Miss Clark and I were talking about meeting on a yearly basis, talking about local control and the type of local control.

I do not see—to answer your question, Senator Inouye, I do not see any opposition from the City Council in terms of what we are talking about today, even though I do not speak for the City Council. But during that period of time when we have been talking to the City Council about local control in the Washington Metropolitan Area, Prince George's County, Montgomery County, and Arlington County, have established effective and viable local control agencies during the period of time when we have been dealing with the very things we are talking to you about today.

The reason for the success in those counties, in my opinion, is, first of all, because they have established commissions which deal on a person-to-person basis with the citizens of the counties. In other words, they actually handle the complaints as distinguished from getting the

type of run around that the District of Columbia citizen gets when he has called the Department of Economic Development for help, its complaint center.

Second, these county commissions are able to adjust to the local variations which exist in each community. Consumer problems are not uniform throughout the United States. They have variations, depending upon the type of marketplace that exists at a specific community. For example, we have found more problems dealing with the sale of services arising in the District of Columbia than we have found in, for example, Montgomery County, where the sale of goods seems to present a larger percentage of problems. Now, we are attempting to investigate the basis of this difference, butI would suggest to you, part of the basis is because of the difference in the marketplace that exists in Montgomery County and the District of Columbia.

In other words, what I am suggesting is a small commission which could function to adjust to these local variations as an advantage over a larger type of commission.

ECONOMICAL WAY OF HANDLING CONSUMER COMPLAINTS

Third, the most economic way of handling the numeruos complaints is through a commission. Now, you mentioned, Senator Inouye, you had a budget request for 16 staff members on this committee, and you mentioned that the initial line item on the budget a year ago was very small, approximately $120,000 perhaps.

I do not wish to indicate that this is desirable, but I would like to suggest to you that for the first year of operation, Prince George's County, which handled some 13,000 complaints during its first year of operation, had a budget of $10,000 and, as Miss Brown indicated, operated primarily upon volunteers.

Last year before the District of Columbia City Council, when Mr. Dugas was testifying, he was asked what type of a budget was necessary to establish the type of commission we are talking about, and his estimate was $800,000. That is completely unrealistic and unnecessary and cannot be sustained by our experience with the county governments that are operating effectively.

Finally, I would like to suggest that a city and county type of separate commission is the most viable way of providing sensible, speedy, and administrative help for consumers whose problems are very small, in many cases under $150, who desperately need this type of help. Because as Mr. Barnett indicated, these problems can snowball, they can end up in deficiency judgment, garnishments and very serious problems, and even $150 can be very meaningful to a consumer in the city.

That is the type of commission I am talking about.

SEPARATE STRUCTURE FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS COMMISSION

Now, why a separate structure? I indicated because I think it is the most economic way of handling it. It is not necessary to have 16 people. There are a lot of volunteers there. There are five law schools in this area that could supply volunteers, as there are in the other county governments. All of the people at this table have been providing volunteer services.

Legally, there is another reason, because it is necessary to establish

a commission which can handle the operation of consumer complaints from the basis of both the City Council's desires and the Mayor's Office. The problem that has developed in the city is due to the bifurcated nature of the city government, the disputes between the City Council and the Mayor's Office as to how consumer protection should be handled. An independent commission could represent both the City Council and the Mayor's Office in handling this type of consumer problem.

Now, this was suggested 3 years ago and it was envisioned as part of title II, which is now the District of Columbia Consumer Protection Act, which requires a commission to be set up. The Department of Economic Development for the past 3 years has opposed the establishment of that type of commission. That is why I say to you, it seems to me, legally, that it is necessary to have an agency which represents both the City Council and the Mayor's Office.

Finally, the type of structure. This commission could be appointed, three members by the Mayor's Office and two members by the City Council, and could operate to have the type of mini-FTC cease-and-desist policy that now exists in 50 local government agencies in the United States which have sprung up in the last year. They could handle complaints, they could hold hearings under the District of Columbia Consumer Protection Act, and actually issue rules and regulations which would assist the vast majority of consumers who have problems.

Funding from this committee directly for such an agency would avoid one major legal problem and this is the problem of congressional preemption. If this committee made a financial budgeting commitment to such an agency, it would strike me that would indicate the entity for local consumer protection agency to exist in the city government, representing both the City Council and the Mayor, and therefore the kind of preemption problem which has been raised, stating that only Congress can handle the thousands and thousands of local complaints that we have discussed here, would be dispelled once and for all.

Finally, the City Council and the Mayor's Office could if they did not like this voluntary concept of using volunteers which many of us who sit at this table favor strongly, if they did not like that, they could establish a commission which would supervise paraprofessional staff.

I would suggest to you that 16 people was way out of line in terms of the need to operate on this basis. I do not know what the line item is, budgetwise, but I certainly think they would get in each other's way. In Arlington County, for example, we are operating with four staff people rather than 16.

But either way, a commission representing both the city government and the Mayor, either operating by itself as a separate agency to help consumers, or supervising a professional and paraprofessional staff, that is the type of commission that I think you would better spend your money by contributing to, rather than attempting to do the same thing that has been going on for years, just pouring money back into a nonexistent department which has done nothing, in my experience.

Thank you very much.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT OF PROFESSOR DONALD P. ROTHSCHILD

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to testify before your Committee regarding the appropriation for the District of Columbia Office of Consumer Affairs for Fiscal year 1973. The witnesses who have proceeded me have documented the overriding need for a new consumer protection agency in the District of Columbia. I would like to reiterate their concern and offer two suggestions as to how such an agency could be structured. In essence, what I am proposing is that an appropriation be made for an independent consumer agency, the form and nature of which would be determined by the District of Columbia City Council.

The first alternative comes from the proposed Title I of the D.C. Consumer Protection Act, considered by the City Council. The stated purpose of this regulation is to prohibit unfair, deceptive or unconscionable trade practices from being perpetrated upon consumers in the District of Columbia by assisting consumers in obtaining relief from such practices and by educating consumers so that they can more adequately protect themselves. Title I establishes a Consumer Protection Commission, composed of five members, three of whom would be appointed by the Mayor and two of whom would be appointed by the City Council. One of the three Mayor-designated members would be Chairman.

The powers and duties of the Commission would be broad enough to adequately protect the consumer against unlawful trade practices. Among the duties and powers authorized would be the following: receiving and investigating complaints or initiating its own investigations of frauds and unfair dealings; conciliating problems between vendors and buyers; holding hearings and making

rules to regulate deceptive trade practices; issuing cease and desist orders with respect to consumer practices declared to be unlawful by the Commission; reporting to appropriate law enforcement officers any information concerning violations of any consumer protection law; and assisting, developing, and conducting programs of consumer education and information through publications and other materials prepared for distribution to the consuming public of the District of Columbia.

One of the problems with many federal statutes, such as the Federal Trade Commission Act, is that they set standards for business practices but do not provide any remedies for individual consumers. However, this proposed legislation does contain remedies for the individual consumers of the District of Columbia. Any written consent agreement that is the result of conciliation or any cease and desist order may include stipulations or conditions for restitution to consumers of money, property, or other things received by the violating party from such consumers in connection with a violation of this ordinance. The harsher remedies provided for in this proposal may seldom be used, but the full range of remedies is necessary to effect conciliation, deal with predatory business practices, and obtain remedies for consumers.

Let me explain briefly how this Commission could help on a complaint by a citizen who was quoted $50. for repairing his television but charged $125. which he could not afford to pay.

The complaint would be investigated by the Commission staff. The Executive Director of the Commission could attempt to privately conciliate the dispute between the parties and would be successful in a substantial number of cases in receiving written assurances that the consumer would be helped.

If these complaints represented a widespread pattern, or if the merchant refused to remedy the problem, the Commission would hold a hearing as provided for by the D.C. Administrative Procedure Act passed by Congress (District of Columbia Code Sec. 1-1501 et seq.). If the complaint was found to be valid, the Commission would order the merchant to cease and desist from the practice and provide a remedy for the aggrieved consumer. The Commission would also have the power to promulgate a rule, for example, that no television or radio repair could exceed an original estimate by more than 25% without written approval of the consumer.

Any violation of this ordinance would be referred to the Corporation Counsel and would give rise to an individual suit for violation of the ordinance.

The desirability of such a Commission is due to its relative simplicity and its inexpensive operation. With a small number of paid professional staff, the Commission will be able to handle thousands of complaints. This can be accomplished because the Commissioners would be appointed volunteers, and other volunteers to assist the paid staff are available from a vast but largely untapped resource, for example, law students from the five law schools in the District of Columbia.

The foregoing proposal is the most desirable form that the independent consumer agency can take from the standpoint of maximum protection for the consumer at a reasonable cost in terms of appropriations. However, I would like to offer a second suggested form that the agency could take. Again, as in the first proposal, this agency is independent in the sense that it would not be in the Department of Economic Development. This agency

could be structured in nearly the same manner as the Consumer Protection Commission previously discussed. The Mayor could appoint three members, including the Chairman, and the City Council could appoint the remaining two members. The commissioners would be responsible for the overall direction of the agency and an executive director would take charge of the day-to-day operations. The remainder of the staff could be much the same as is outlined in the budget. The paid staff could be assisted by volunteers, similar to that which was discussed in regard to the Consumer Protection Commission.

The functions of this independent consumer agency would be the same as are articulated in the narrative squib in the budget for the Office of Consumer Affairs. The Agency would be the focal point of the District Government's effort to protect consumers from unfair and deceptive trade practices. Its main responsibility would be to ensure that the District of Columbia residents benefit from the several consumer related laws passed by Congress and from District ordinances and regulations. Conciliation would also be part and parcel of this agency.

What I want to emphasize is the need to separate consumer protection from other District governmental departments. Consumer Protection is something that affects all citizens and therefore is an item of very high priority. In many of the jurisdicitions surrounding the District, for example, in Montgomery County, Maryland, in Prince George's County, Maryland, and in Arlington County, Virginia, there are consumer agencies or commissions which assist their residents; and are similar to this suggestion. Further, there are approximately 50 such local governmental agencies across the country which have

come into being in the last few years. The people of the District should not be left standing alone, without a public agency to turn to for assistance in solving their consumer problems. As the statistics that were discussed earlier by another witness revealed, the need for a consumer protection agency in the District is overwhelming. True, the fiscal year 1973 budget calls for an appropriation for an Office of Consumer Affairs. I suppose that some would say that this is a start and what more can be asked for in light of what we have now. However, it seems to me that the citizens of the District of Columbia deserve a first-class effort rather than to be appeased by the creation of an office buried in the bueaucratic quagmire. An appropriation for an independent consumer agency or commission is a way to launch the District's consumer program on the right foot, and your Committee, Mr. Chairman, could perform an invaluable service to the District residents by doing all you can to promote such an independent consumer protection agency. An appropriation to such an agency would also have the effect of giving it status.

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

I am certain all of you are aware that the Congress did not determine the organizational structure of this Office of Consumer Affairs. I, for one, and I believe I speak for the majority of the Members of the Senate would be extremely reluctant to dictate to the city as to what sort of agency should be established and who should man it and what the policies of this agency should be.

I suppose Congress could establish this commission that you speak of, but I think that would be taking a step backward. I would hope that the initiative would come from the proper authority, in this case the Mayor's Office and the City Council. And may I assure you, when that happens, this committee will very gladly go along with the city's recommendations.

In regard to appropriated funds, according to you, we have been generous, and I would like to continue being generous in that sense.

The committee is well aware of many complaints that consumers have been sending to you and the other agencies. We do not feel good about that. We would like to see something happen.

Furthermore, if this committee decided to take the extraordinary step and establish a commission, it would be contrary to law. Appropriations committees cannot legislate as you are well aware. It could be subject to a point of order.

I am also on the Legislative Committee of the District of Columbia. I have discussed this with my legislative colleagues there but I am certain there, too, they would be very reluctant to come out and dictate to the city as to the shape and the form and the substance of this new agency.

REQUEST FOR ACTION BY COMMITTEE

Mr. ROTHCHILD. Senator, let me try to make myself clear, I agree with everything you said, completely. What I was trying to say is I think the City Council in its legislative role would establish such a commission, were it nudged to do so by the refusal of this committee to line an item within the Department of Economic Development, but line an item for a Consumer Protection Agency.

In other words, I take it we are asking you as an Appropriations Committee to refuse to line the item of consumer protection within the Department of Economic Development. That being done, if this committee would continue to line an item for a consumer protection commission, I think—and once again, I cannot speak for the City Council—but I think the City Council would establish such a commission with the Mayor's Office. Because they would be forced to do that if they were to have any type of consumer-type commission. That is what I am suggesting.

Senator INOUYE. Do you think that sort of pressure should emanate from this committee?

Mr. ROTHCHILD. Yes, sir; I do, because we have tried everything else.

Mr. WESLEY COOKE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say—and I think I can speak for my colleagues on this panel—that I think what we are opposed to is that we have seen something that has been in existence

for approximately a year and there is nothing that has really come out of it that we can put our hands on. To me, it is a question of throwing good money after bad and I am thoroughly opposed to that.

I think we can all agree what we want is a strong independent consumer agency, but we want an agency to be not merely a place where a consumer can come and voice his complaints, but we want that agency to be the type of agency whereby when a consumer does come and voice complaint, he will have some redress made available to him.

If we could base it on the assumption that this is merely going to be a sort of sounding board for consumers, without anything coming out of it, then, ultimately, what we are going to have is just again a means of consumers coming some place and complaining and being very frustrated in their attempts to get anything done.

All I am saying is, let's have or let's put into effect, an agency whereby results will be shown, because to date they have not been.

Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. We have in the audience the Deputy Director of the Department of Economic Development, Mr. Lorenzo Jacobs.

Mr. Jacobs, do you wish to say something?

Mr. JACOBS. I have nothing to say, Mr. Chairman. I would respond to any questions that I can.

Senator INOUYE. I just wanted to know if you had any comment since this panel has not said many nice things about your organization.

Mr. JACOBS. Well, I think that there is some misunderstanding. I think that some of the statements that have been made are made without an awareness of what some of the facts are.

APPOINTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS DIRECTOR

Senator INOUYE. Have you appointed a Director in this Office?

Mr. JACOBS. No; we have not. The last person that we will interview for the job will be interviewed tomorrow afternoon. After that time, we expect to move swiftly to appoint a Director for that Office.

Senator INOUYE. What about the comments that it is a waste of money to be hiring 16 people when Arlington County can make substantial accomplishments with five people on the staff?

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, I do not know anything about the scope of the problem of the program in Arlington County, or the number of people that office, at least potentially, may need to serve. We have made some judgments about what is necessary to do an adequate job in the District of Columbia. We did that at least 2 years ago, and there was a full exploration of this matter before the City Council.

My recollection is that the budget we asked the City Council to approve at that time was just short of half a million dollars. I think it was $495,000. That was our judgment as to what would be necessary to set up an adequate consumer protection operation in the District of Columbia.

Senator INOUYE. Would it not be wise to study the consumer advocacy activities of surrounding jurisdictions? After all, it is one large metropolitan area, and it might be well to coordinate District affairs with the activities of Arlington, Prince Georges, and Montgomery Counties and other surrounding areas?

Mr. JACOBS. Perhaps we need to look at that further than we have, but I would say we have. We are familiar with what is going on in the surrounding areas.

Senator INOUYE. Would you think the Office of Consumer Affairs is as effective as Arlington's?

Mr. JACOBS. Well, we do not have an Office of Consumer Affairs at this time.

CURRENT PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS

Senator INOUYE. But I was advised by Mr. Dugas that you had adequate powers, you have other agencies to do the work, that consumers have been adequately protected in the city. My question is: Are the consumers adequately protected?

Mr. JACOBS. I do not know what Mr. Dugas said, so I do not want to respond to that. My own feeling is that there are a lot of consumers in the District of Columbia that have practices perpetrated upon them that the city would like to be able to do something about. At this moment we are not doing something about many of them.

I probably need to indicate, also, that we do have an Office of Licenses and Permits and that Office, of course, administers many regulations that are consumer protection regulations in nature.

We have, for example, home improvement regulations, we have regulations relating to the sale of automobiles and numerous others. There are over 100 regulations and statutes that are administered by that Office. There is some consumer protection activity going on within the Department under the licensing regulations.

My own feeling is that we have under some regulations recently passed by the City Council greater authority to operate. The problem with that has been, as this committee, I think, is aware, has been budgetary. My recollection is that the Department has—well, the budget to set up an Office of Consumer Affairs has been available to the Department for approximately 6 months, I believe. When that money became available, the Department was under an order to engage in a program that would reduce the average grade level within the Department to a level of approximately grade 7, I believe.

The Department has been struggling with that. There were three positions made available to the Department, one at a grade 15, one at grade 11 level, and one at grade 6 level, I believe.

USE OF VOLUNTEERS IN CONSUMER PROTECTION PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. Have you considered using volunteers as all of the witnesses have suggested?

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, there is a statute which prevents, prohibits, the District Government from using volunteer help. My recollection is that the District——

Senator INOUYE. Is this so? Because we have had other witnesses bragging about the number of volunteers they have in their programs. The Recreation Division, Human Resources——

Mr. JACOBS. Maybe there are some exceptions, Mr. Chairman, but there is a statutory provision.

Senator INOUYE. Can you cite that provision for us? We would consider amending that provision, sir.

(The information follows:)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Chairman:

During my appearance before your Sub-Committee today, it was requested that I furnish a reference to legislation that may prohibit staffing the Office of Consumer Affairs, in part, with volunteers.

Your attention is invited to Section 1-215, D. C. Code, as amended, which provides:

> "After July 7, 1898, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not accept volunteer service for the government of the District of Columbia or employ personal services in excess of that authorized by law except in cases of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property."

It is our opinion that enactment of the provision contained in Title VI of S. 2204, 92nd Congress, 1st Session, a copy of which is attached, would modify the above quoted Section so as to permit utilization of volunteers in a consumer protection program.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter, dated April 30, 1971, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, with an attachment headed "Summary of Provisions and Justification of the Proposed District of Columbia Administrative Improvements Act", which on pages 8 through 12 deals with the volunteer services problem.

Sincerely yours,

LORENZO W. JACOBS, JR.
Deputy Director

Summary of Provisions and Justifications of the Proposed District of Columbia Administrative Improvements Act

TITLE VI-- VOLUNTEER SERVICES

Title VI of the bill authorizes the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to accept or permit the acceptance of the performance by volunteers of services for and on behalf of the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

Under existing law the District of Columbia generally is prohibited from utilizing the services of persons who desire to volunteer those services to the District, usually with no expectation of compensation, in the interest of performing a public service. Although there are statutory exceptions to this general rule, as in the case of services performed for the Health Services Administration (Acts of July 15, 1939, June 12, 1940, and August 3, 1951; D. C. Code, sec. 1-215 note and sec. 32-327), and the Social Services Administration (Acts of May 18, 1910 and October 15, 1962; D. C. Code, sec. 3-119 and sec. 3-221), by and large no person who wants to perform service for the District as a civic duty without compensation may do so. This situation results from a provision of the Act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat. 652 at 666; D. C. Code, sec. 1-215), and section 4 of Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952 (66 Stat. 824). The Act of July 7, 1898, provides that--

> "the Commissioners [now Commissioner] of the District of Columbia shall not accept volunteer service for the government of the District of Columbia or employ personal services in excess of that authorized by law except in cases of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property." (Bracketed language added.)

Section 4 of Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952 in part provides that each officer performing the functions delegated to him "shall receive compensation to be fixed in accordance with the classification laws." The effect of the foregoing provisions is that in general the District Government is unable to permit or accept the performance of services for it by any person not compensated for such services.

In many instances, public-spirited citizens of the District have indicated a willingness and a desire to perform civic duties on a volunteer basis by serving as members of various boards or commissions on which it is desirable to have representatives of the general public. It would appear equally desirable and beneficial

to the District Government to utilize the services of uncompensated volunteers in a variety of activities involving relationships with the public, such as furnishing information, receiving and referring complaints and inquiries, providing transportation to patients and inmates of District institutions and facilities, and performing related functions in connection with other community-oriented programs. The services of such volunteers would be employed to supplement or complement existing activities and programs, and not to replace authorized positions in the competitive service.

Where such volunteer service is advisory only there is no problem. The Commissioner has been advised by the Corporation Counsel that in such circumstances a person acting in an advisory capacity is not performing a function for which he must be compensated. In many cases, however, it may be desirable to have public-spirited citizens serve in a capacity which does in fact involve the performance of a function; i.e., as members of boards or commissions of the District Government which perform governmental functions. In cases of this kind the matter of compensation has two aspects--(1) persons who are motivated by a desire to serve the city as volunteers may not want to receive compensation for their services; and (2) many potential volunteers consider it advisable, by reason of the possible application of laws relating to conflicts of interest, to perform no service for the District of Columbia Government which might render them subject to prosecution for violations of any such law in connection with carrying on their vocations. With respect to the problem set forth in the second of the foregoing clauses, section 606 of title VI is designed to indicate to potential volunteers that they may be within the ambit of the Act of October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1119), relating to conflicts of interest, depending upon the extent of their activities on behalf of the District Government.

In order, therefore, to permit the use of public-spirited citizens in various capacities in the Government of the District of Columbia, the Commissioner proposes the enactment of legislation which would allow the District to accept the performance of services by volunteers, either with or without the payment of honoraria. Section 601 of title VI vests the Commissioner of the District of Columbia with such authority. It specifies further that the Commissioner may reimburse volunteers for any expenses incurred by them in connection with their activities for the District of Columbia. This section of title VI does, however, emphasize that such persons are not employees of the District of Columbia or of the United States for any purpose, except to the extent provided in the proposed legislation.

Section 602 of title VI provides that a person performing volunteer services for the District shall not be liable in damages for any official action in which he may participate or for any costs that may be taxed against him in a legal proceeding arising out of any such action. Neither shall any person serving as a volunteer be required to give bond or other security in connection with a civil proceeding arising out of any of his acts as a volunteer.

Another problem in connection with the use of volunteers in the performance of services for the District of Columbia is the possibility that a volunteer may be injured or may die as the result of, or while he is engaged in, the performance of duty. Subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5 of the United States Code provides compensation for those employees of the District of Columbia who may be injured or who may die while engaged in the performance of duty for the District, but since title VI specifies that volunteers performing services for the District pursuant to the proposed legislation are not to be considered employees of the United States or the District of Columbia, such volunteers would not ordinarily be entitled to the benefits of these provisions of title 5 of the United States Code. The proposed title VI deals with this problem by establishing, in section 603, a means whereby volunteers performing services for the District who may be injured or who may die as a result thereof, will be entitled to be compensated for such injury or death in like manner as if they were civil employees of the District.

Further, such volunteers may, in connection with their work for the District, find it necessary or desirable to operate motor vehicles owned by or under the control of the District. Accordingly, section 604 of title VI provides that a volunteer who, while serving in such capacity, operates a motor vehicle owned or controlled by the District, shall be considered an "employee" of the District, within the meaning of that word as used in the District of Columbia Employee Non-Liability Act approved July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 519; D. C. Code, sec. 1-921 et seq.).

Only to the extent provided in sections 603 and 604 of title VI are persons who perform services for the District as volunteers to be considered as employees of the District.

Section 605 authorizes appropriations to carry out the purposes of title VI, whether with respect to the payment of honoraria where such payment, in the discretion of the Commissioner, is desirable or necessary, or with respect to the payment of compensation to the extent required by the provisions of Subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code.

Section 606 provides that nothing in title VI shall be construed as making inapplicable to persons performing volunteer services any provision of the Act entitled "An Act to strengthen the criminal laws relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest, and for other purposes", approved October 23, 1962.

TITLE VII— RECOVERY OF EXPENSES FROM NEGLIGENT THIRD PERSONS

The purposes of title VII of the proposed bill are to provide for (1) the recovery by the District of Columbia from negligent third persons responsible therefor of the cost of hospital, medical, surgical, or dental care and treatment in cases in which such services have been furnished by or paid for by the District of Columbia, and (2) reimbursement to the

PROPOSED CHANGE IN PROVISION PROHIBITING VOLUNTEERS

Mr. JACOBS. I think the District has already in its legislative program over the last 2 or 3 years suggested that that be eliminated from its laws. But I can give you a report on that.

Senator INOUYE. Have you ever heard of that provision, Mr. Rothchild?

Mr. ROTHCHILD. Senator, there may be a provision. It does not, in my opinion, prevent the city from using volunteers. There is a city complaint center which is staffed entirely by volunteers that we cooperate with on a daily basis, which is in the District of Columbia.

What I think Mr. Jacobs is talking about is replacing paid personnel with volunteers. That is what I heard before, that the city cannot do that. But from using volunteers, there are many programs in the city, the recreation programs, the complaint center, which use volunteers. I was not suggesting people in the city be replaced by volunteers in the city government. I was suggesting they be supplemented.

Senator INOUYE. In some instances, it might help to replace some of them.

Mr. Jacobs, would you be in favor of an independent agency that these witnesses have been advocating?

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, this is a matter that has been discussed within the Department since the time that the economic development function was placed in a Department which was otherwise totally a regulatory agency. The arguments have been made—I, myself, think there is some merit to those arguments, when considered in a vacuum—there have been some arguments on the other side. It is my understanding that this matter was explored at the time the Department of Economic Development was established and, apparently, the decision was made that it was at that time in the interest of the District government to put that function in the Department of Economic Development.

Senator INOUYE. Professor, could you share with this committee a draft of the language that would be necessary to establish such an independent agency?

Mr. ROTHCHILD. Yes, Senator. I would be glad to.

Mrs. FREEMAN. We have one.

Senator INOUYE. You just happen to have one?

Mrs. FREEMAN. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to make that a part of the record at this time.

(The document follows:)

CONSUMER PROTECTION COMMISSION

Sec. 1, Findings, Declaration of Purpose and Authority

The City Council of the District of Columbia finds that there has been an alarming rise in the level of unfair, deceptive and unconscionable practices in connection with the sale of merchandise and services in the District of Columbia. The Council is concerned that public confidence is being undermined in those furnishing such merchandise and services, the majority of whom operate with integrity and sincere regard for the consumer. The Council recognizes that there are federal and other laws and regulations which offer some protection in certain of these areas, but finds that existing laws are not widely known and are inadequate both in their substantive provisions and level of enforcement.

The Council concludes, therefore, that it should take action to prohibit unfair, deceptive or unconscionable trade practices from being perpetrated upon consumers in the District of Columbia. The Council wishes to assist consumers in obtaining relief from such practices and to educate consumers so that they can more adequately protect themselves.

The Council's authority to promulgate this Code is provided in section 1-226 of the District of Columbia Code, which provides that,

> The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered to make and enforce all such reasonable and usual police regulations ... as they may deem necessary for the protection of lives, limbs, health, confort and quiet of all persons and the protection of all property within the District of Columbia.

Further authority is based upon Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967, Section 402(4), 32 Fed. Reg. 11,672 (1967); Section 47-2344, District of Columbia Code.

Sec. 2, Definitions and Rules of Construction

a. "Commission" means the Consumer Protection Commission of the District of Columbia and shall be composed of five members to be appointed as follows: three members, one of whom shall be the Chairman, to be appointed by the District Mayor-Commissioner for three-year terms; two members to be appointed by the District of Columbia City Council for two-year terms. Thereafter, each appointment (except the appointment for an unexpired term) shall be for a three-year term, and each appointee shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualifies.

b. "Consumer" means a purchaser, lessee, or recipient of consumer goods, services or credit.

c. "Consumer goods and services" means merchandise, goods, real property (including interests in same), and services, including, but not limited to, building and construction services, underwriting services, the repair of automobiles and other consumer products, and the repair or installation of plumbing, heating, electrical or mechanical devices; provided, however, that nothing herein shall apply to the professional services of accountants, architects, clergymen, lawyers and medical and dental practitioners.

d. "Executive Director" means the administrative director of the Consumer Protection Commission and shall be appointed by the District Mayor-Commissioner.

e. "Lender" means a person who loans money or extends credit to a consumer.

f. "Merchant" means a person who offers merchandise or services for purchase by a consumer.

g. "Person" means a natural person, firm, corporation, partnership, cooperative, association or any other organization.

h. "Purchase" includes taking by sale, discount, negotiation, mortgage, lien, lease, pledge, gift, issue, re-issue, or any other voluntary transaction creating an interest in property.

Sec. 3, Unlawful Trade Practices

It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in any unfair, deceptive or unconscionable trade practice in the sale, lease, rental, loan or repair or in the offering for sale, lease, rental, loan or repair of any consumer goods or services, whether or not any consumer has in fact been misled, deceived or damaged thereby. Unfair, deceptive and unconscionable trade practices include, but are not limited to:

1. The act, use, or practice by any person of any deception, fraud, false promise, or material misrepresentation;

2. The concealment, suppression, omission of any material fact which was known or should have been known to the merchant or lender; including the failure to supply to a consumer a copy of a sales or service contract, lease, promissory note, trust agreement or other evidence of indebtedness which that person may execute.

3. The unreasonable detention of any bailment or chattel personal;

4. The harrassment of or threat to any person either by telephone, cards or letters with regard to any act other than legal process and also any contact of such person's employer for delinquent indebtedness;

5. The arbitrary refusal or termination of the credit of a natural person without explanation and without allowing such person to correct errors in his or her credit records.

Sec. 4, Duties and Powers of the Commission

The Consumer Protection Commission (hereinafter "Commission") shall have the duties, power and authority:

1. To receive and investigate complaints from all persons affected by potential or actual violation of this ordinance, or to initiate its own investigation of frauds and unfair dealings against such persons;

2. To issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, papers, books, records and other evidence in any matter over which this ordinance applies; to administer oaths or affirmations to any person whose testimony is required; to interrogate witnesses, to inspect premises, to require written answers to questionnaires; to require periodical written reports and the filing of statements;

3. To conciliate all matters covered by this Act;

4. To issue cease and desist orders with respect to consumer practices declared to be unlawful by the Commission;

5. To make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to insure the orderly operation of the Commission, and to promulgate rules and standards further defining "unfair, deceptive and unconscionable trade practices" under Section 3 of this Act. Such rules, regulations, and standards will take effect within sixty (60) days unless the City Council shall otherwise determine.

6. To report to the appropriate law enforcement officers any information concerning violations of any consumer protection law.

7. To represent the interest of consumers before administrative and regulatory agencies and legislative groups;

8. To assist, advise and cooperate with local and federal agencies and officials to protect and promote the interests of the consuming public of the District of Columbia;

9. To assist, develop and conduct programs of consumer education and information through publications and other materials prepared for distribution to the consuming public of the District of Columbia.

10. To undertake activities to encourage local business and industry to maintain high standards of honesty, fair business practices and public responsibility in the production, promotion and sale of consumer merchandise and services, and in the extension of credit;

11. To exercise and perform such other functions, powers and duties as may be deemed necessary or appropriate to protect and promote the welfare of District of Columbia consumers.

Sec. 5, Procedures

A. COMPLAINT

1. Any consumer may make or file a complaint stating the name and address (if known) of the person alleged to have committed the violation complained of and the particulars thereof, and such other information as may be required by the Commission.

2. Upon the filing of a complaint, the Executive Director of the Commission shall make such investigation as he deems appropriate to ascertain facts and issues.

3. If the Executive Director determines that the complaint lacks reasonable grounds upon which to base a violation of this chapter, he shall so inform the Commission and the Commission may, in its discretion, dismiss such complaint or order such further investigation as may be necessary.

4. If, at any time after a complaint has been filed, the Commission believes that appropriate civil action to preserve the status quo or to prevent irreparable harm appears advisable, the Commission shall transmit the matter to the Corporation Counsel who shall bring action necessary to preserve such status quo or to prevent such irreparable harm, including but not limited to temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions.

B. CONCILIATION

1. If the Executive Director of the Commission shall determine that there are reasonable grounds to believe a violation has occurred, he shall attempt to conciliate the matter by methods of initial conference and persuasion with all interested parties and such representatives as the parties may choose to assist them. In attempting such conciliation, he shall utilize the good offices of the Consumer Protection Commission. Conciliation conferences shall be informal, and nothing said or done during such initial conferences shall be made public by the Commission or its members unless the parties agree thereto in writing.

2. The terms of conciliation agreed to by the parties shall be reduced to writing and incorporated into a consent agreement to be signed by the parties, which agreement is for conciliation purposes only and does not constitute an admission by any party that the law has been violated. A consent agreement shall be signed on behalf of the Commission by the Chairman or the Acting Chairman of the Commission.

3. It shall be a violation of this Act to violate or fail to adhere to any provision contained in a consent agreement. Any failure by the Commission to enforce a violation of any provision of a consent agreement shall not constitute a waiver of any right of the Commission or provision of such agreement.

4. The Commission is authorized to seek the cooperation of all agencies and departments of Government of the District of Columbia in connection with any investigation under this chapter by the Commission.

C. HEARING

1. If the Executive Director determines that conciliation is not desirable or appropriate for any complaint or fails to conciliate a complaint after the parties have, in good faith, attempted such conciliation, he shall notify the Commission which shall thereafter schedule a public hearing to determine

whether a violation has been committed. The hearing shall be held not less than thirty (30) days after service upon the respondent of a statement of charges and a summons, signed by at least three members of the Commission. The failure to comply with a summons constitutes a violation of this regulation and may be enforced under Section six (6).

2. All hearings held by the Commission shall be in accordance with the procedures outlined in the District of Columbia Code § 1-1509.

3. At the conclusion of the hearing, if the Commission shall determine, upon the preponderance of the evidence, that the person complained against has engaged in an unlawful trade practice, the Commission shall state its findings and issue an order requiring the person complained against to cease and desist from such unlawful conduct and to take such affirmative action as will effectuate the purposes of this ordinance, with notice that if the Commission determines that the person complained against has not complied with such order, the Commission will recertify the matter to the Corporation Counsel for enforcement. The Corporation Counsel shall promptly institute civil proceedings, including the seeking of such restraining orders and temporary or permanent injunctions, as is necessary and possible to obtain complete compliance with the Commission's order.

4. If, at the conclusion of the hearing, the Commission shall determine, upon the preponderance of the evidence of record, that the person complained against has not violated this chapter, the Commission shall state and publish its findings and issue its order dismissing the complaint.

D. COSTS

Any written consent agreement or cease and desist order provided for by this regulation may include stipulations or conditions for the payment by the person complained against of the costs of investigation and hearing by the Commission and its staff and may also include stipulations or conditions for

the restitution by the respondent to consumers, of money, property or other things received from such consumers in connection with a violation of this ordinance. The aforesaid stipulations and conditions shall not preclude the Commission from utilizing any other stipulation, condition or remedy it deems necessary to correct a violation of this ordinance.

Sec. 6, Penalties

a. Any person who shall be found to have committed a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance relating to unlawful trade practices shall be subject to injunctive or other appropriate action or proceedings to correct any violation of this ordinance, and any court of competent jurisdiction may issue restraining orders, temporary or permanent injunctions or other appropriate forms of relief.

b. In addition to any other penalty or remedy available under this Regulation, any person who violates any provision of this Regulation shall be subject to a penalty or a fine not exceeding #300 or imprisonment for not more than 10 days for each violation.

Sec. 7, Other Rights and Remedies

a. This Act is intended to prohibit any person from engaging in any unfair, deceptive or unconscionable trade practice, and establish standards of business practices. Violation of any section of this regulation shall be a violation of such standards. Individuals are encouraged through private suits to redress such violations by all remedies available at law and equity in any court of competent jurisdiction.

b. Nothing herein shall prevent any person who shall be injured by reason of any unfair, deceptive or unconscionable trade practice from exercising any right or seeking any remedy to which he might be entitled or from filing any complaint with any other agency.

c. Nothing herein shall prevent any person who shall be injured by reason of any unfair, deceptive or unconscionable trade practice from seeking injunctive relief from any court of competent jurisdiction prior to exhausting the remedies afforded by this regulation.

Sec. 8, Judicial Review

Any person aggrieved by a Commission order may seek judicial relief in accordance with the procedures outlined in the District of Columbia Code § 1-1510.

Sec. 9, Severability and Effect

a. The provisions of this ordinance are severable and if any provision, sentence, clause, section or part thereof is held illegal, invalid or unconstitutional or inapplicable to any person or circumstance, such illegality, invalidity, unconstitutionality or inapplicability shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, sentences, clauses, sections or parts of the chapter or their application to other persons and circumstances. It is hereby declared that this ordinance would have been adopted if such illegal, invalid or unconstitutional provision, sentence, clause, section or part had not been included therein, and if the person or circumstances to which the ordinance or any part thereof is inapplicable had been specifically exepted therefrom.

b. This ordinance shall take effect immediately and be prospective in nature.

Sec. 10

On the effective date of this Title or upon the appointment of the Executive Director as provided in Section 2H herein, the duties of the Commissioner under Part 6 of the Regulation governing Retail Installment Contracts shall be transferred to the Consumer Protection Commission.

REORGANIZATION INTO INDEPENDENT AGENCY

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Jacobs, could you make yourself available to these people if they want to meet with you later?

Mr. JACOBS. Any time, and I think they know we are available.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

Senator Hatfield?

Senator HATFIELD. I would like to go back to Professor Rothchild's comment a moment ago.

As I understand your proposal, Professor Rothchild, you are most anxious to see a reorganization into an independent agency without intruding into the affairs of the City Council or the Mayor's Office. You are anxious that we not continue to subsidize the present system, but rather use the budgetary review system we are holding today and before and after today, to make judgments on whether or not this particular program has been effective under its present structure and leadership. Is this correct?

Mr. ROTHCHILD. Yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. Consequently, we are not involving ourselves really in dictating to the City Council how they should do it, but rather merely reviewing the record thus far, as we would in any kind of program before which budgets are presented and requests are made. Is this correct?

Mr. ROTHCHILD. Yes, Senator. As almost everyone on this panel has stated, and I certainly support, it is not our intention to tell the city government how to run a consumer protection agency. But we are saying you should evaluate what has gone on up to this time.

Senator HATFIELD. By the same token, if we should support the request for these additional 16 members or this staff, that would, in effect, sort of freeze in the present system and make less likely the possibility of changing the structure. Is this true in your opinion?

Mr. ROTHCHILD. Yes; that is my opinion.

ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AREA JURISDICTIONS

Senator HATFIELD. Mrs. Brown, I would like to ask you a question since you made some comments about the surrounding jurisdictions of Arlington and Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties.

Can you make these comparisons of these jurisdictions purely from the numbers of those cases which have been brought to the attention of the various agencies handling such complaints?

Why I ask that question is, as I study the economic profile of these other jurisdictions, I have found that in many areas where there is a higher preponderance of the poor. there is less knowledge of the assistance that is available and, therefore, oftentimes just strictly quantitative figures do not give us the clear picture.

We have found this true, particularly, amongst those who have sought appeal from draft status, where the poor have not availed themselves, primarily, because they were not aware of such services available to plead their case, whether it be on a medical basis or on draft classification and deferment of various kinds.

Would this be true, also, in this area of consumer complaints and handling of such complaints?

Mrs. BROWN. If I understand you correctly, I think that really there would be more necessity in this district for people to come with complaints. And that has been really a fact, because all of us individually have handled many complaints and there are records of this sort of thing.

So here is a jurisdiction where there is an enormous amount of confusion and people are "taken" all of the time, and I think the poor tend to be "taken" more than some of the well-to-do. So I think if we see in Prince Georges County, for instance, there is such a large number of consumer complaints, we can understand there would be a large number here of consumer complaints.

Senator HATFIELD. And if there is a large number in Montgomery County, there would be even a larger number, on the assumption you have a higher number of poor within the District who might not avail themselves or have the knowledge of what is available for them?

Mrs. BROWN. Right. You are talking about knowledge. Maybe knowledge of fine print of contracts is one thing, but when someone cannot get their TV back that they spent $400 of their hard-earned money for, I think they know enough to want to squawk and I do not think it takes any kind of special education or knowledge. You really have a complaint, what do you do about it?

Senator HATFIELD. I quite agree, but it also has been made clear such services are available and they must be accessible for those who are in need of such services.

Mrs. BROWN. Right.

ADVERTISING OF CONSUMER PROTECTION SERVICES

Senator HATFIELD. And they must be appropriately advertised and that is all part of your role of Advocate, is it not?

Mrs. BROWN. Right.

Senator HATFIELD. That is part and parcel of the advocacy role of the consumer agency you are talking about, making it known to the people who are to avail themselves and have the reasons to avail themselves for that kind of service?

Mrs. BROWN. Right. Obviously, Prince Georges, they have made themselves known to the extent of so many thousands of complaints.

I think what we are talking about here, if I may take the liberty for a minute, this is really not a budgetary problem within the Department of Economic Development. It was really a problem of intention, of will. I think that is why we all are so gun shy now of putting more money into an agency that has, it seems to us, lack of will.

But our backs are against the wall here. We have talked to the City Council. That had been proposed and somehow it got turned down between one thing and another. We have to come to you as a way of exerting more pressure.

Senator HATFIELD. As I was bringing out with Professor Rothchild, that is the normal procedure we follow in any budgetary hearing, making judgments on the effectiveness of the programs, or weaknesses, whether it needs more money or less money, so we are not, in effect, legislating here. You are not asking us to and we are not as we make judgments on this program.

Mrs. BROWN. Right. Your judgment is on validity, not on how it could be done.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. May I assure you, as chairman of this committee, that we will enter into discussions with the Mayor and the City Council on the proposal that you have submitted to us. We hope that something will come out of that.

I, too, am not too happy with the present situation, and anything that would make improvements, I am very happy to receive. I thank you once again for your contributions.

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Lamar Kemp, an attorney in the District of Columbia. Is Mr. Kemp here?

(No response).

STATEMENT OF CHARLES I. CASSELL, MEMBER, BOARD OF EDUCATION

ACCOMPANIED BY DONALD ROBERTS, ARCHITECT

THREE SISTERS BRIDGE

Senator INOUYE. I would like to call out of order, Charles Cassell, a member of the Board of Education. I believe he addresses the matter of the Three-Sisters Bridge. Welcome back.

Mr. CASSELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Before I begin, Mr. Chairman, I would simply like to comment there is another District of Columbia government agency, and that is the District of Columbia Board of Education which does have the latitude and does use volunteers extensively to supplement the work of many of our different departments and agencies. We have never had any problem, nor have we been challenged in using volunteers. Even some schools, through community control schools, whose program is based on the use of community volunteers, probably could not function without them.

There are two matters I would like to speak about, sir. The first is the Three Sisters Bridge, and then I would like to provide some additional information regarding construction of District of Columbia schools, which we talked about on Friday. I have one of the architects that I spoke to you about with me, and I expect that there will be others if, indeed, time permits any.

My name is Charles I. Cassell. I am a cochairman of the District of Columbia Statehood Party, an elected member of the District of Columbia Board of Education and a vice president of the Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis.

I understand that the committee did raise this issue last week. I was not aware of that, but I would like to place this testimony on record in connection with what we consider a very urgent problem.

On August 3, 1970, District Judge John J. Sirica ruled in favor of the citizen groups opposing the construction of the Three-Sisters Bridge.

On August 7, 1970, his injunction went into effect. All work on the project was ordered stopped as of that date—and has been halted for a total of 604 days as of today, April 10, 1972.

PAYMENT FOR GUARDING CONSTRUCTION SITE

Since that date, $500 a day has been paid to the Head Construction Co. for what appears to be two police dogs and a watchman, one barge and one large piece of machinery. A simple calculation reveals the following startling amount obligated to that company to date: $500 times 604 equals $302,000.

At the Three-Sisters site 18 million gallons of raw sewage pollute the Potomac daily because the District and Federal agencies involved refuse to construct proper sewer facilities, stubbornly insisting that the sewer gap cannot be corrected without a Three-Sisters Bridge.

Therefore, alarmed citizens and public servants have watched $302,000 of our hard-earned money poured into the river along with the raw sewage, and we must watch the city continue to throw away $500 each day for which we get nothing in return.

On October 30, 1971, public attention was called to this unconscionable waste of taxpayers' money. The occasion was a rally at the Three Sisters site called to celebrate the U.S. Court of Appeals decision on behalf of citizen groups. The decision levied an injunction against further construction until the final resolution of the issues in the case. Embarrassed officials admitted the expenditure but justified it in view of the "equipment at the site."

Because of the Supreme Court decision (Mar. 27, 1972) not to review the *Three Sisters* case, thus upholding the U.S. Court of Appeals action, months and maybe years will go by with the injunction prohibiting any further construction. Even in the unlikely event that this particular injunction should for some reason be lifted, it is a certainty that now legal action by citizen groups will be instituted and new injunctions will be sought and granted.

It is therefore an arrogant disregard of public concern and fiscal responsibility to continue to pour this $500 a day down the drain.

Whose money is it? Will the District of Columbia government have to repay this money to the Highway Trust Fund should the final decision be against any bridge? (The District of Columbia was held liable to repay the Highway Trust Fund for money used in confiscating the 69 homes in Northeast Washington. These homes were taken by the District of Columbia government in preparation for a North Central Freeway which is no longer under consideration). Is the District of Columbia now paying 10 percent of the $500 a day to the Head Co.? What can be done to turn off this tap and stop the flow of money into the river, or more correctly, into the Head Construction Co. coffers as a subsidy, a welfare payment if you please, for doing nothing?

Certainly, the few items at the site can, and should, be moved away as long as the injunction remains in effect. The $500 a day flow of blood money should be stopped immediately. We look forward to the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Appropriations to apply this tourniquet at once.

Senator INOUYE. I am certain you are aware the head of the Highway Department, Mr. Airis, also shares your views.

Mr. CASSELL. Yes. We would certainly hope they would take some action to correct that situation, sir.

Senator INOUYE. It appears the Department of Transportation is, at the present time, insistent that the city continue the payment, possibly under the assumption that the hiatus surrounding the Three-Sisters Bridge controversy will somehow be resolved.

Mr. CASSELL. As we have indicated here, it has been 604 days now, nothing has happened and we pay this amount of money each day. I understand Mr. Airis' contention is that if indeed at some point in the future they must renegotiate a contract, that there would be considerably larger expense to the city, simply because the cost would be higher.

It is my contention that whenever that construction is started again, if regrettably it is, that the contractor would have to have additional money. Costs have gone up regardless of the contract that was negotiated some years ago and which was stopped through no fault of his own.

So we are not saving any money by continuing to pay $500 a day, hoping the contractor is going to be able to in 1973 build a bridge at 1969 costs.

So I do not think Mr. Airis or the Department of Transportation has made a case for continuing my tax money being paid for a contractor to sit there and watch his own equipment for a project which is probably not going to be continued.

I would like to raise the issue again that I spoke about on Friday and which we talked about the construction of schools in Washington, D.C. Our concern is that the District of Columbia government is not fully exploiting the labor market in Washington, D.C., regarding professionals who stand ready, prepared, and certainly qualified to provide the technical and professional expertise in producing questions.

USE OF BLACK ARCHITECTS ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUILDING PROJECTS

The question is that of the black architects in Washington, D.C., of which there are some 22 firms. The District of Columbia government has a policy of considering all of the registered achitects to have a base in Washington, D.C., the majority of which, I believe, really do not live in Washington, D.C. They simply have an office here.

These architects, the majority of whom belong to large prosperous firms, have access to the full range of economic opportunities in this city outside of public works, commercial buildings, housing projects, and work around the country. The black architects simply do not have that access. We do not believe that it is fair for the Department of General Services to award now and then a contract to design a school to a black architect, and then insist they must go through the full list of some 150 architects before that black architect has an opportunity to have another project.

We feel the city has some responsibility for those people who have lived, gone to school, and practiced, and, hopefully, wanted to extend their own activities in the professional field and to indeed become prosperous.

Colonel Starobin indicated on Friday that some 50 percent of the work over the last 3 years has gone to minority architects. It simply is not true. What we are talking about is this opportunity to be assigned a new school project. No architect will build his practice, nor can he derive any real prestige or demonstration of his capability by doing the kind of renovations and alterations and modernization and improvements, the repairs and improvements that the colonel includes in that 50 percent.

We are talking about the commissions to do new schools. That stands as an indication of an architect's capability, that and only that will appear in the professional journals, and only that will get him the next project. And, of course, the District of Columbia government refuses to select minority architects to do new jobs on the basis of their past experience, and refuses to allow them to get that past experience.

I refer to some 22 firms of black architects in Washington, D.C., who are fully capable of accepting such work. We feel to help what, in ef-

fect, is a depressed industry that the city has a responsibility to provide for them the opportunity to design schools in their communities, especially when this is asked for by the very communities themselves.

Approximately a year ago, all of the black firms in Washington, D.C., organized into something called the District of Columbia Council of Black Architects, of which I am the executive director, and our purpose then was to try to use that kind of organized pressure to persuade the city government that it has this kind of responsibility.

REQUEST TO MAYOR ON USE OF BLACK ARCHITECTS

We did write to the mayor asking for a record of the projects that had been awarded over the past 6 years, the description of the projects, the cost of the projects, the location, the name of the A–E firm and whether they were black or nonblack. The reply that we received was inadequate for us to build our case and we are still attempting to pursue that.

Now, I spoke about some of the architects who had been practicing here for some 20 years, and operate marginally, simply because they cannot receive on a continuing basis the projects that they ought to have. I have with me here one of the architects, Mr. Don Roberts. Mr. Roberts studied under the most eminent architect in the world in the 19th and 20th centuries, the late Frank Lloyd Wright and he has been in practice here in Washington, D.C., for some 20 years.

I would like for him to speak to you about his personal experience and also about the full range of service that architects can indeed provide to this city to get us around some of the problems that we heard the other day about our inability to deal with the building systems practice, modular design, and so forth. We have ideas and I think that this would be useful for you to hear.

I would like to introduce Mr. Don Roberts, a member of the American Institute of Architects and District of Columbia Council of Black Architects.

STATEMENT OF DONALD ROBERTS, ARCHITECT

WELFARE OF BLACK ARCHITECTS

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, my name is Don Roberts. I am an architect. I live and practice architecture here in the District of Columbia. I am 49 years old and have been involved in the field of architecture for approximately 30 years, that is, from the very time I initiated my education, my training in the field of architecture.

It is rather difficult for me to say in a few words what I have experienced and what I felt over literally a couple of decades. I am not speaking with bitterness. I do not have any axes to grind. I am speaking merely in the cause of something I think is quite important, not only to this community with which we do have specific concerns, but with this country, with my group of people, with the black people of this country. And, of course, my interests are a little onesided. I am primarily concerned with—I suppose because of my profession—I am most preoccupied with the welfare of the black architects.

When I originally decided to become an architect, I was I would say, intellectually concerned with becoming someone. I think I was excited at the prospect of going into a field wherein I might perform some not only interesting and useful work but also work that would be a creative contribution to this country.

From time to time it has been extremely frustrating. I think I have learned a great deal about being a human being in the process, however. I think at the present time, I might be a little less ambitious or aggressive in terms of extending and moving forward because I have quite a long time already in this field. But in the recent past, the experience of many of the local architects has been a continuation of frustrations in terms of trying to build their firms and in terms of trying to keep themselves occupied in the business of architecture.

DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY BLACK ARCHITECTS

It is very easy for a black architect to find a job as a draftsman, to work in the office of someone else. It is quite difficult, on the other hand, to operate his own practice. I think the reasons are fairly clear.

To practice effectively, you have to have a clientele. To have a clientele, you must need and enjoy a type of economic and social viability which, unfortunately, we do not always have available to us.

In terms of the present laws of the District, I think some efforts have been made to satisfy the many requests and the many pleas of the local professions to perform work, but I think it has been quite inadequate. I think many times black architects are coerced into forming joint ventures, associations and what not when they would prefer to use their own staff. And if their staff is insufficient because of the scope of the particular job, to expand their staff. Of course, with the expansion of one's staff and one's facilities, one can, in fact, grow in his profession. I think in many cases this has not been possible.

My own personal experience has been that I have been permitted to work on two projects, two public school projects for the District of Columbia, one in the role of designer-draftsman. I was a registered architect, but I did work with a firm, an out-of-town firm as a designer-draftsman. I found out after I had been working on this project for some several months, that, in fact, originally, it had been discussed with this firm that they should, or would they possibly find it desirable to associate with a black architect and take him in more or less as a partner, or at some official level, more or less, in terms of this particular project.

However, at the time I was engaged to work on the project, this was not made known to me and I merely worked as an employee, but I was permitted to design a school. I discovered later they did receive some fair amount of acclaim. They received commendations and I understand even awards for the design of the project.

But the result of this experience was that I was awarded, or at least I was selected by a community group to be an architect on a new elementary school. It was the understanding I had at that time that I would , in fact, be permitted to engage my own staff for this particular project. And in point of fact, before I would be permitted to negotiate a contract, the District preferred that I associate with another firm. I am not doing too well here. I did not have a prepared statement.

Senator INOUYE. Maybe I can assist you. Are you in any way suggesting that the city or the Board of Education is guilty of racial prejudice in giving out jobs to architects?

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, I would hesitate to voice such a statement. It would seem almost an indictment, but I would rather say I think that the District of Columbia is guilty of assuming that black

professionals are incapable of doing work by themselves, or more or less fulfilling the entire role of professional, that when a job over a certain size is to be accomplished that they somehow—I think the District somehow feels black architects do not have the qualifications. We have the experience to work for someone else, but we do not have the experience or the——

Senator INOUYE. I find this rather difficult to understand, when you consider the Superintendent is black, the composition of the Board of Education is almost all black, the Mayor is black. And you are convinced that these officials are not giving you——

PROCESS FOR SELECTING ARCHITECTS

Mr. ROBERTS. I am not speaking of them, sir. There is a rather involved process in making the selection and awarding the contract to an architect of a project such as a public school.

Usually, as far as I am able to determine, the Public Schools Department or the School Board, and the community, evaluate the qualifications of an architect, or of architects, that are to be considered, but the final determination of who is to receive the job or who is to be actually awarded the contract is usually left to the judgment of the General Services Department, which is not the public schools, which is not Mayor Washington's office, which is not the community or the School Board.

I think it was a practice of the General Services Department to screen out or to make value judgments in terms of the qualifications of the professionals who offered themselves for hire, so to speak.

I do not know if I am making my point clear. I do not know whether this is prejudicial in terms of race. I am baffled at it myself. Because, for example, in a practice which extends back many years, I have done a great number of buildings. I have worked for other architects with other firms. I have worked as an associate, employee, designer, and what have you. Certainly, I think the millions and millions of dollars of work I have personally done would qualify me to substantially organize, design, process, control, and complete the documents, the contract documents that are neded for a building that might, in terms of money, cost approximately three-quarters of a million dollars, because I have done this many time before.

However, it seems in working for the General Services Department, that usually the black architects are made to feel they do not have the background experience of being able to prove that they can do this job by themselves, they need to be——

ALLEGATIONS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Mr. CASSELL. Mr. Chairman, I think that is a rather difficult question for a practicing architect whose skill stands ready to accept a commission from the very agency about whose practice their question is directed. I do not have that problem. I am an elected official.

I would say categorically, that the District of Columbia Department of General Services does practice racial discrimination in the award of contracts. I think this is generally the practice in this government. I suppose it is because the Mayor and the City Council sim-

ply are not answerable to the people. I have made these requests of them on many occasions, as individual officials, as well as to the government as a whole. They do answer to other matters. Maybe that is the reason. But racial discrimination is certainly rampant in this city and this is in the provision of opportunities.

The government can provide all sorts of opportunities even to contractors and architects who are not prepared to accept contracts, in the area of contracts. Little things like urban renewal temporary parks, built in the devastated areas a few years ago. It was difficult for black contractors who had been working at this sort of thing for years to get a contract just to build a park, which means some sod and park benches and a bus stop, because of the fact they could not get bonded.

Certainly, I do not think the bonding companies felt these men were incapable of doing that. The city government could have awarded those contracts without bonding. They could have provided the bonding themselves.

So I think, down through the years, this is particularly a problem. There is a problem. I think the problem is that the city government is on the defensive. What has happened is the Board of Education, which has been elected—and I have been trying to deal with this a couple of years, since I have been on the Board, when we had another Board of Education—this Board of Education has adopted a policy, when there is a school to be designed, they will allow the community to participate in developing the concept and we provide an architect for them to guide them through that process. Quite often, the community develops a respect and concern for that architect and they then, once the project is awarded, want that architect to do the work for them.

The Board of Education has agreed where a community comes to us and says, "we like Architect No. 1," we have said we will say to Colonel Starobin, "Yes, please hire this architect."

If they give us a priority list, as I said the other day, we will do that. Colonel Starobin has said he simply cannot do that. He feels he would be following blindly the dictates of the Board of Education. He feels also if indeed he had to reject or give good reasons for rejecting a particular firm, this public indication would be derogatory to the architect. This is not true, because the community stands ready to accept architects or recommend architects who are already on the list of architects approved by Colonel Starobin himself.

So what the Board of Education is running into now is intransigence from the District of Columbia government in following the kind of process which would allow architects of this caliber to participate when selected, both by the community and by the Board of Education, and when, having demonstrated even to Colonel Starobin that they are competent.

We are meeting to try to resolve that issue with Colonel Starobin.

One final thing. We have discovered, as I said the other day, the law is vague, the law gives the Board of Education and the Commissioner the right to make educational decisions and it does not separate out the authority to design and construct schools. We feel we should participate in that and hope we can do it in an amicable way and it will be resolved today.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you once again, Mr. Cassell.

(The following letter will be inserted at this point:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL OF BLACK ARCHITECTS

August 20, 1971

The Honorable Walter E. Washington
Mayor-Commissioner
District of Columbia
14th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mayor Washington:

The D. C. Council of Black Architects was formed earlier this year for the purpose of representing, in a unified way, their best professional and economic interests in this city.

We are comprised of the black professional firms practicing in Washington, D. C. We have cataloged the variety of experience and expertise among us in order to know how we can best be helpful to ourselves and to the community we serve.

At this point we are very much concerned with developing a more viable economic climate for the brothers in our profession through more equitable sharing in public works design commissions awarded by the city government.

In this connection, we request your assistance by providing for us the following information:

(1) a complete list of all types of facilities for which the municipal government engages the services of architect-engineers;

(2) a chronological list of all such projects contracted for by the city from Fiscal Year 1967 to Fiscal Year 1971.

We would like to have specifications of the type of each project, including its cost, fiscal year in which design contract was awarded, the name of A-E firm, and whether such firm was black or non-black.

(3) a list of all public works projects projected for design awards for Fiscal Years 72-73, 73-74, 74-75 and 75-76, showing the type of each project, its estimated cost and the fiscal year contemplated for a design award.

Thank you for a prompt reply to this request in pursuit of an urgent goal which we are certain you support.

Sincerely yours,

Leroy Brown

Andrew Bryant

Bryant and Bryant

Charles I. Cassell

Fry and Welch

Gray, West, and Wilson

Warren Gray

Reginald Griffith

Stewart Hoban

James Huntley

Anthony Johns

Jerry Lindsey Associates

Howard H. Mackey

Robert Nash

McDonald, Williams & Marshall

Don Roberts

Harold Sanders

Austin Spriggs

Sulton and Campbell

Larry Turner

STATEMENT OF EUNICE L. CORFMAN, WRITER

POLICE, COURTS, CORRECTIONS

NEW PRISON UNITS AT LORTON

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Eunice Corfman, a writer. Welcome, ma'm.

Mrs. CORFMAN. Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to testify.

My name is Eunice Corfman and I am a writer.

I shall speak to the proposed budget request for $69 million to build four new 500-inmate prison units at Lorton. The April Washingtonian magazine carries an article, "The Rocky Road to Corrections Reform," written by me, that considers this proposal and its origin in some detail. My testimony is based on several months of investigation, interviews, and study of documents and records undertaken in preparing to write the article. I would like to ask that the article be entered in the record.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, it will be made a part of the record.

(The information follows:)

METRO WASHINGTON

The Criminal, the Community, and the Rocky Road to Corrections Reform

By Eunice Corfman

According to the new prison reform rhetoric, there has been a tidal wave gathering that is going to change our humanly destructive, crime-engendering prison system into one that is less expensive, less crime-producing, more rational, and more human. A key to this transformation is to be the creation of community corrections centers—often called "halfway houses"—where inmates, either as the last part of a prison sentence or as an alternative sentence, are integrated into the community through a program of jobs, training, counseling, and therapy that takes place in the community itself.

A herald of the new tidal wave was President Nixon, who in a thirteen-point directive in 1969 told former Attorney General Mitchell to expand use of the community centers. The federal corrections system, and especially the District, was to become a model that would lead the nation. The idea of community corrections centers has since been spread by both federal and private agencies. Maryland has named Joseph Egeburg to be director of community corrections centers, and Virginia's prison chief Otis L. Brown has called for a network of thirty-five such centers throughout his state.

But in the District, the community center program is in trouble. A countertide of reaction has brought it and other corrections reform programs to a standstill. Key men brought in two years ago to create the model corrections system have resigned. A temporary freeze on community center expansion, imposed last September, has been quietly extended to June of 1973. The freeze has been used to justify a request to Congress by Deputy Mayor Graham Watt for a crash building program at Lorton of four 500-inmate prison units at an estimated initial cost of $60 to $70 million. Even these units cannot alleviate an inmate overpopulation crisis that has stretched the corrections department to the bursting point.

It was rioting at Lorton in 1968 that triggered the prison reform movement in the District. Brought on as deputy to Kenneth Hardy, director of the D.C. Corrections Department, was Robert Montilla. Among top staff recruited were Alan Schuman as superintendent of youth services, Dr. Stuart Adams as associate director for planning and research, and John Boone as the new superintendent at Lorton.

Today, as prison reform programs are surfacing elsewhere, the reform team in the District has been decimated by the resignations of Montilla, Schuman, and Boone. If Hardy, who is eligible to retire soon, does so, other resignations are expected. What happened to the reform movement, and to plans to have 1,500 residents in the community centers by next year?

Taking its cue from a Presidential Task Force that pointed to community-based treatment as the most promising development in corrections, the D.C. reform team between 1969 and 1971 developed a network of fourteen community corrections centers. They now accommodate about 350 residents.

Entry to a center occurs one of four ways: (1) A judge can refer someone arrested and waiting trial to a center as an alternative to money bond or jail; (2) A judge can order sentenced criminals to a center as an alternative to prison; (3) The parole board can refer a parolee who needs closer supervision than parole allows; (4) The Corrections Department itself may release a prison inmate to a center, usually within six months of parole, for an adjustment period between prison and parole. These different referral sources produce a community center population with different backgrounds and needs.

To get this versatility of treatment, Corrections Department strategy had been to subcontract administration of all but five of its fourteen centers to other public and private agencies, each with its own approach. This diversity ensured that innovation and expansion would be accompanied by winnowing and refining—weaknesses would be pruned, strengths shared and built into future centers.

Despite diversity of treatment, each center resident is required to find and hold a job or take training that will lead to self-support, pay out of wages toward his own maintenance, and meet financial obligations to his family if it is on welfare. He's expected to take part in the center program and attend counseling and therapy sessions. The successful resident proceeds through several phases of increased freedom from supervision and gradual reentry into the community.

The germ idea of the centers is that, ultimately, it is only in the community that a person can gradually build the ties to job, family, and neighborhood, and to acquire the skills, habits, and independence that will make him law-abiding on his own initiative. More modestly, some consider the idea of the centers to be a form of work-release that is more sensible, less damaging, and less costly than prison.

In practice, the D.C. community center program, like any newly institutionalized idea, has been hampered by shakedown problems of underskilled staff, spotty operational control, insufficiently screened residents, and an initially hostile community. The centers have also become an alternative used simply to relieve badly overcrowded corrections facilities.

The fact of overcrowding needs emphasis, for it is one reason why the Corrections Department reform team was vulnerable to criticism and counterattack. Congress in 1970 passed a D.C. Court Reform and Criminal Procedures Act, which appropriated funds for court expansion to allow prosecution of about 2,200 more felonies a year, but neglected to appropriate Corrections Department funds to handle the greatly increased number of prisoners. Consequently, the reform team had to work in a context of overcrowded corrections facilities now further inundated by many new felons.

A second reason explaining the reform team's vulnerability is the fact that correctional institutions are expected to achieve mutually exclusive objectives: They should be unpleasant enough to punish inmates, forbidding enough to deter people from committing a crime, rehabilitating enough so that inmates become law-abiding, and secure enough so that inmates can't get at guards, each other, or people outside. A department that succeeds in one purpose is always open to attack for not achieving another.

A third reason may be the temperament of Kenneth Hardy, head of D.C. Department of Corrections. Hardy is a thirty-year civil servant, quiet, portly, and proud of his profession. He makes it clear that he expects those in his department to behave as gentlemen. He has kept silent and remained a gentleman even while his reform team has been decimated.

Until late last summer, the community corrections centers, under Robert Montilla, were vigorous and thriving, were increasingly used by referring agencies, and were accumulating an ever lengthening waiting list. Then in early fall came the counterattack and Hardy quickly relieved Montilla of operational responsibility for the centers, while Dr. Stuart

Adams, whose preliminary research reports had provided tentative indications of the new centers' success in decreasing recidivism and reducing costs, was demoted. Told that there were a number of questions that needed candid answers for public understanding of what happened, Hardy replied dead pan, "You may expect my answers to be guarded." They were.

I asked for an explanation of the Montilla and Adams demotions. He said what had occurred was merely a reorganization designed to take the pressure off dedicated, talented, but overtaxed men.

Was there external pressure brought to bear for the reorganization? Silence. Finally, "I continue to support expansion of the centers program."

An hour later I was sitting in the office of Leroy Anderson, public information officer for the Corrections Department. Anderson, a rumpled, dogged figure, was trying to communicate departmental grievances while remaining a gentleman.

Ken Hardy strolled in to get his houndstooth hat, the single sartorial excess he allows himself. Then came Robert Montilla, who laid a copy of his resignation statement in my hand. Hardy, toward the close of his interview had remarked softly, "You know, Montilla and I are really quite close in our views." He and Montilla, a couple of gentlemen, went out together for lunch.

The countertide began to crest last fall at a meeting of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board, which includes representatives from the mayor's office, the courts, the police, the Corrections Department, the Justice Department, and appointed citizens.

Released at the meeting were three reports: one from Deputy Mayor Watt's Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis (OCJP&A), which was critical of the community centers and the Corrections Department; a semiannual report of the Metropolitan Police Department with statistics and thumbnail biographies of people rearrested for new crimes while out on some form of conditional release; and a Corrections Department rebuttal to both the OCJP&A and police department reports. Deputy Mayor Watt was angered by release of the Corrections Department rebuttal. Shortly after the meeting, he placed a freeze on center expansion and Ken Hardy announced the reorganization downward of Montilla and Adams.

The swelling countertide came from several sources—the Justice Department, neighbors in the area of several proposed center locations, the Metropolitan Police Department, the OCJP&A, and, perhaps inadvertently, the news media.

The Justice Department is now filled with members of a law and order Administration determined to show a statistical reduction in D.C. street crime. In the short run, keeping possible law-violators out of the community and in detention may help show a statistical crime reduction, at least in time for the 1972 campaign. Those in community centers are mostly former law-violators and are viewed as likely potential law-violators. So, to achieve the political objective, Administration officials are in the position of wanting to cut back in D.C. on one of the Nixon Administration's most urgent reform proposals, the community centers program.

Another source of pressure was neighbors in the area of some proposed center locations. They did not want centers in their neighborhoods and took the matter to court. The District's right to locate centers where it judged them appropriate thus came under a legal cloud, which slowed expansion and only recently has been resolved by a proposed amendment to the zoning regulations which makes the right explicit in "R-4" and less restricted districts (row houses, apartments, or commercial areas). A legal right, of course, does not ensure a welcome. For many citizens, rich or poor, black or white, the prospect of a center in *their* neighborhood is frightening, at least until they find out that center neighborhood services include shopping escorts, cleanup drives, open houses, and kids' projects.

The police department report further increased the pressure. It made an un-

certain distinction between rearrest, which is not itself evidence of a crime, and recidivism, which can be defined as crime committed by someone who has already been sentenced for a prior one. The report offers statistical evidence that of those rearrested while out in the community on some form of conditional release, the largest number were under the supervision of the Bail Agency, next largest were under Superior Court probation supervision, next largest under Corrections Department supervision, and the smallest number under U.S. District Court probation supervision. Hence, of the four, the Corrections Department had the second best record. But the report went beyond its stated purpose of providing information about those rearrested —it raised the issue of furloughs for long-term Lorton inmates, and of release of inmates to community centers after what the police regard as too short a time, even though rearrest does not occur. Again, the thrust is to keep those in detention out of the community. The corrections rebuttal to the police report pointed out that only 1.3 percent of the total of all those arrested for serious crimes were residents of centers.

Police Chief Jerry Wilson believes the problem with the community centers is that the screening for entry isn't adequate, that there isn't enough close supervision, especially of those on outcount (no longer sleeping at the centers), and that offenders don't serve enough of their sentence in prison before release to a center. He does not want to see the centers expanded until there is clear evidence that they reduce recidivism.

Wilson does not believe that prisons rehabilitate. He does believe they are a deterrent both for the man convicted and for the street corner kid with nothing in his pocket who watches to see whether crime pays. According to Chief Wilson's scenario, this kid sees some Joe Blow's crime career pay off in several robberies before he's caught. After he is arrested, Joe Blow is released on personal recognizance and in the year awaiting trial commits two more crimes. Finally he gets a six-year sentence and in eight months is out in a center. That convinces Joe Blow and the kid that crime pays.

Defenders of the centers object that the scenario is not typical and is incomplete. Released to a center, Joe Blow must get and hold a job, pay for maintenance, support dependents, and make it straight—none of which he can do in prison. They deny the deterrent power of prison sentences. James Freeman, associate superintendent for programs at Lorton, says, "If prison is such a deterrent, how come Joe Blow keeps right on committing crimes out here at Lorton?"

Chief Wilson's prison philosophy is buttressed by his belief that street crime, like fraternity hijinks, is a phenomenon of immaturity that only fades with "natural" maturation in the late twenties. It's an argument for a policy of "keep-'em-in-prison" during immaturity.

But such a policy doesn't take into account the damage prison wreaks on inmates and the staggering dollar costs of capital investment that must be paid for more prisons if we are to "keep-'em-there." And, of course, it doesn't take into account that similar middle-class offenders are not, typically, treated in this way.

For all Chief Wilson's openness and intelligence, he is curiously parochial about the centers. He has never visited one of them. He concedes with scant enthusiasm that a suggestion that police go into them for discussions with the residents might have some merit. To another suggestion, that the police department itself be a contracting agent to run one of them, he throws up his hands and cries, "Never! Never!"

The report from the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis was a key to the countertide. It was an inept indictment of the Corrections Department and the community centers. It was sometimes mistaken in its facts. It made misleading and inaccurate cost comparisons. It did, however, introduce three figures that have turned out to be important: a center rearrest rate of 8 to

14 percent, a drug use rate (from urine tests) of 24 to 29 percent, and an absconder rate of 24 percent. OCJP&A thought these figures were too high and recommended a temporary freeze on center expansion.

Blair Ewing was, until his recent resignation, director of OCJP&A. A pink cheeked, pudgy cherub under a mop of brown curls, he is uncherubically candid. I asked why, if both the Bail Agency and Superior Court probation had worse rearrest rates than the centers, were Robert Montilla and Dr. Adams the only ones whose heads rolled? "The mayor's office doesn't have jurisdiction over the Bail Agency or the Superior Court," he answered.

But why did heads have to roll at all? "Montilla's an intelligent, aggressive, determined man who wouldn't adjust to the changing tide. He pulled the strings and Adams gave him the figures. He insisted on the centers when the tide had shifted and he wouldn't accept it."

What shift in the tide? Ewing gave way to polite impatience at having to explain the obvious. "There are terrific pressures to show reduced crime. This Administration is determined to show it; it's running on it. Certainly, those pressures can produce terrific anger and antagonisms."

It is possible that the OCJP&A report was colored by these pressures and antagonisms. In addition, the report's excesses may have seemed justified by an outside expert called in by OCJP&A, who severely criticized Corrections Department research reports written under the supervision of Dr. Adams. Dr. Adams' preliminary evidence suggested that men who go through the community centers commit less crime than those who go from Lorton to the community. Dr. Adams called in another expert, who endorsed his reports. So more experts were called in, producing complicated, lengthy, conflicting, and sometimes acerbic opinions.

In mid-November the tide's reversal was made explicit by Deputy Mayor Watt in a letter to Judge Gerhard Gesell. Watt said, "The centers will be limited to not more than 450 [Congressional budget cuts have kept the community center population at 350] for the immediate future." An attached population projection reveals that the immediate future turns out to extend to June 1973. And it is on the basis of that freeze projection that all of needed future capacity is to be in new prison buildings out at Lorton. Watt's letter said, "It is obvious that we have no option but to construct additional correctional facilities. Tentatively, we plan to ask Congress early in calendar year 1972 for a supplemental appropriation of funds needed to construct four facilities on the Lorton reservation, each with the capacity to house and treat approximately 500 men. One of these, to be reserved for use as a third Youth Center, might be of smaller size, since it is desirable to operate youth facilities smaller than 500-man capacity."

Why not unfreeze the community center freeze? According to Watt's letter, this can't be done: "Until recently, we had anticipated that a large proportion of the additional committed population could be accommodated in community corrections centers. That is not an immediate solution, however, because we are now conducting a full review of the effectiveness of those centers in reducing recidivism. We should not increase the number of centers or the number of persons in them until we have completed our review and have completed whatever operational changes must be made to assure ourselves and the community that the centers are making a positive contribution to corrections and to reduction of crime in the city."

Several points need making. Do we have to wait until June 1973 for a full review? Refusing to expand the community centers program because it is not fully proven to be effective requires enormous spending for prisons *known to be ineffective* in reducing recidivism. And the talk of center expansion as "not an immediate solution" obscures the long-term, permanent, and expensive investment in prisons that is being requested as the alternative. Moreover, the

500-inmate units are larger than recommended for effective custody and treatment. An LEAA guide booklet specifies 400 as the limit for an adult facility and 150 as the limit for a juvenile facility, with special approval required to receive grants for anything larger. Both limits are ignored in the District's requests.

Anyone who asks center residents for their opinion of the centers gets a torrent of passionate, bitter, poignant talk. In the course of listening to several dozen residents, I found that while they regard the police as unjust, they feel it is the news media which most offend, misrepresent, and damage them. "The press drips blood it doesn't clean up," one man said. Arrests make news, dismissed charges don't. The men are convinced that police single them out for arrest on flimsy grounds or none at all and, in fact, a disproportionate number of resident arrests are not prosecuted or are dismissed for lack of evidence.

"They don't look at the successes," is another charge. Stories of failures are widely reported, but rarely are there stories about center residents who are making it. Who cares if Joe Blow, ex-hustler, armed robber, and pimp, is now supporting a wife and three kids with a marginal job?

"They're only looking for noise." That is, dissent makes news. A few people's objections to a new center get headlines, but when staff and resident volunteer services eventually bring neighborhood support there's no story about it.

The men's grievances go on and on. And the men explode with indignation when credit for crime reduction is generously laid to more police while their contribution, achieved with such effort, is ignored.

Life in a center is not soft. Amenities are minimal, the requirements are many. Besides getting and keeping a job, supporting dependents, and contributing to his own maintenance, a resident has to obey house rules, attend house meetings and group and individual counseling sessions, not break the law, not use drugs or be late for incount. Few bat 1.000. Inside a man's head and out on the streets lurk the same temptations and problems that triggered an act of lawbreaking in the first place.

The residents say Lorton is where coddling, dependency, and idleness is, here is where you do for yourself, face the hassles, take the stress, and not mess up. Eight percent rearrest is 92 percent success. That this isn't understood makes one resident literally shake with rage. Why not report what's going *right?* Where's support for the man who makes it, even without a decent job? Where are the employers who'll give a man a job and then treat you like everybody else and not exploit you? The litany goes on: The public doesn't want to know about who makes it. They don't want to know about the pressures. They only want to know about the center resident who robbed a store. If you're a resident, they don't want anything to do with you.

What happens now? Facing the District and Congress are the two related issues of whether to lift the freeze on community center expansion or start a crash building program at Lorton.

Just over a year ago, a D.C. task force on corrections space needs strongly recommended community center expansion to two or three times the present capacity of 350. Then after the freeze, a five-man mayor's committee of citizens, headed by former Corporation Counsel Charles Duncan, was appointed to evaluate the centers and report back last December. That committee of Duncan, Flaxie Pinkett, Tedson Myers, Carl Moultree, and James Bennett has put in long hours of work and now has come out with a report recommending community center expansion. That report may help thaw the freeze.

John Conrad, chief of research at the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, is unequivocally for the centers. Conrad is a chunky tank of a man, his restless head a moving turret chattering rapidfire. "There're all kinds of research difficulties to proving reliably

that corrections centers correct or reduce recidivism and it takes a long time and a lot of money to do it. I don't assume that centers will. I know they won't do as much damage. They're exercises in humanity, where you get some community trust and access that's less dehumanizing than prison. Everyone in prison sooner or later comes out, so how damaged do you want him to be? Anyone who could be in a center instead of at Lorton is that much better off for not being at Lorton. Follow the first maxim of medicine: Do no harm. If we do intervene, then do as little harm as possible. Prisons are with us, we have a burden of violence. But if more must be built, prove they must be. Then make them as undestructive as possible."

Proving that the four new 500-inmate prisons must be built at Lorton is, of course, just what hasn't been done. Instead, those who mounted the countertide have set up the requirement that the community centers must be shown to reduce recidivism before they can be expanded. Meanwhile, prisons, already proven failures in reducing recidivism, are to be expanded in a crash building program.

John Boone, superintendent at Lorton until his recent resignation, is a big deliberate man with a greying Afro. He speaks in weary, drawn cadences. Of the proposed four 500-inmate units, he says, "Those units are a bad idea. If there have to be more units, they should be 200, 250, 300 on the outside." He looks out the window at the brown field beyond the high fence and concedes that "those centers need better management, fewer and better staff, but they make all the sense in the world." He broods. "It's a sad, sad story . . . because of a few sensational, isolated cases. Why, I could use 500 more beds in the community." He leans forward, puzzled. "I've got these 1,500 men here, they're going out anyway, so why not release them with some support and services?" He tips back and holds up a hand, palm out, "There are a very few guys in the professional crime business. . . . They're rare exceptions, they have influence, they're mostly not here."

He shakes his head. "In D.C. there's this painful kind of crime . . . done with what skill they have . . . right in the neighborhood . . . preying on each other . . . then that spreads when deterioration moves out." He makes a wry face. "This kind of street crime is not going to be helped by building at Lorton. What do they get here? Six hours of education and fifteen of work a week, and then idleness. They learn mostly from other inmates."

Robert Montilla, now former D.C. deputy director of corrections, is a restless, lean Californian. He gets strong endorsements from John Conrad at LEAA and others as one of the few brilliant men in the corrections field.

Montilla points to a discrepancy between the general clamor for prison reform and the few men willing to back specific programs. "Define the problem sharply enough and the specific solutions get obvious. The bigger, the more isolated the prison, then the more damaging, the more idleness, the more it's vulnerable to control by the lowest denominator of the con culture, which is delinquent, exploitative, brutal, sodomous, and which rules by force. Against it, guards impose more compulsion, more controls for a security that turns out spurious anyway. Lorton's not Attica or Soledad but the man was right who said it's obsolete and inappropriate for its mission. The best you get with care and treatment services, even lavish ones, is a standoff. Take that as the problem and the community centers are an obvious answer."

He rubs a fingertip along his lower lip. "Whether I'm here or not, sooner or later it's got to be recognized that if there's going to be a rehabilitation process, it can only happen in the community."

He works out the figures on paper. "There's a question of priorities and costs for D.C. Prosecuting and committing 2,200 more felons a year is a federal government idea that after the first year D.C. pays for. We're doubling the police, courts, and corrections budget—that comes out around $200 million a year. It's going to cost a bundle."

According to Sam Starobin, director of the D.C. Department of General Services, the four 500-inmate units out at Lorton are going to cost $71,355,000 in capital outlay alone. Figure another $6,000 a year per adult felon and $9,000 a year per Youth Act offender in operating costs. The request for funding the four 500-inmate units is in the 1972 D.C. supplemental budget before House and Senate subcommittees chaired by Congressman Natcher and Senator Inouye. Subcommittee hearings are expected to begin in March or April. Those hearings should face the issue of whether Correctional Department expansion is to take place in community centers or exclusively out at Lorton.

As Robert Montilla emphasized, "Whether I'm here or not, sooner or later it's got to be recognized that if there's going to be a rehabilitation process, it can only happen in the community."

It may be that those who must decide whether expansion is to be in the community or in more prison cells at Lorton are unwilling to recognize this. But if so, gentlemen, don't talk about rehabilitation while you spend all that money out at Lorton. □

INVESTIGATION RESULTS

Mrs. CORFMAN. Thank you.

I believe two conclusions can be drawn from this investigation. First, expansion at Lorton should not occur without expanding the community corrections centers program; second, clear and explicit congressional endorsement of the Corrections Department reform and rehabilitation programs, chief among them the community corrections centers, will provide sorely needed support at a high Government level, which has been lacking.

The thrust of penal reform is increasingly in the direction of rehabilitation and rehabilitation appears most effective when it takes place in the community. The request for new prisons at Lorton runs directly counter to this thrust. Moreover, new prisons are far more expensive to build than community centers.

There is a direct casual connection between the freeze that was placed last fall on community center expansion by Deputy Mayor Graham Watt and the degree of expansion that is now requested at Lorton. In a letter written last November by Deputy Mayor Watt to Judge Gerhard Gesell, this connection was made explicit:

> Until recently, we had anticipated that a large proportion of the additional committed population could be accommodated in community corrections centers. That is not an immediate solution, however, because we are now conducting a full review of the effectiveness of those centers in reducing recidivism . . . Attachment 2 reflects our revised estimate of community corrections center capacity; it indicates that the centers will be limited to not more than 450 for the immediate future . . . It turns out that the freeze is going to expand and the projection until June of 1973 . . . It is obvious we have no alternative but to construct additional corrections facilities. Tentatively, we plan to ask the Congress . . . for a supplemental appropriation of funds needed to construct four facilities on the Lorton reservation, each with the capacity to house and treat approximately 500 men.

PROPOSED EXPANSION OF LORTON FACILITIES

Some expansion at Lorton is necessary to relieve serious overcrowding there. But the Watt letter makes clear that this expansion is larger than necessary because community corrections center expansion has been frozen at 450. If the freeze is unfrozen, expansion at Lorton need not be so extensive, people will benefit and money will be saved.

The freeze was imposed last fall as a result of a clash of the corrections reform effort with opposing corrections philosophies outside the department, with contending political pressures, with conflicting objectives of other District of Columbia departments and was tainted by a measure of anger and antagonism. The reform effort has faltered. A corrections reform team of key men assembled, following the 1968 disturbances at Lorton with the objective of making a District of Columbia Corrections Department that would be a model to lead the Nation, has been decimated by resignations. The damage done to the reform effort is inestimable. Recent news articles indicate that tension at Lorton is so high that these congressional hearings could not be held there.

Freezing community corrections centers expansion because they have not yet been shown to be fully effective in reducing recidivism is used as the reason for requesting new prisons at Lorton. This does not make sense, since prisons are known to be ineffective in reducing recidivism. And the talk in the Watt's letter of community center

expansion as "not an immediate solution" obscures the long term, permanent, and expensive investment in new prisons that is being requested as the alternative. Moreover, the four 500-inmate prisons requested are larger than the maximum capacity of 400 recommended for effective treatment and custody by IEAA guidelines.

CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT OF CORRECTIONS REFORM

This leads to the second conclusion that a clear and explicit congressional endorsement of corrections reform and rehabilitation efforts, chief among them the community corrections centers, could provide needed support at a high Government level, which has been lacking. I have been told repeatedly and do believe that a primary reason that the Corrections Department has been vulnerable to this countertide of reaction, is that it has lacked support in high places for its innovations and reforms. This committee, by its appropriation power, is in a position to determine whether funds are to be spent entirely at Lorton or be spent for rehabilitation in the community.

I urge the committee to consider and adopt both conclusions of this testimony.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

What do you assess to be the public view of these community corrections centers?

NEED FOR EDUCATION ON COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS

Mrs. CORFMAN. I think there is a lack of education that has to go on. This is a very new idea, community, any kind of center—mental center, the whole idea of carrying out treatment in the community is relatively new. You have to get used to it.

In addition, in my interview with Sam Starobin, he pointed out although everybody is in favor of each such uncontroversial institutions, such as schools and fire houses, nobody wants them next door. So if you mean by general public citizens who are threatened with a halfway house coming in, probably right now there is a lot of apprehension.

But the significant thing that happens, for example at Lincoln Heights, where one was put in at community center No. 1 where I have been around interviewing, is that once the house gets in and a set of programs is set up to help the local community, escorts, and so forth, that reaction changes remarkably. And when the Lincoln Heights Halfway House pulled out, residents were very sorry to see them go.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, ma'am.

Our next witness, Miss Mary-Carroll Potter, D.C. Citizens Council for Criminal Justice, Inc. Is Miss Potter here?

(No response.)

Mr. JACOBS. May I address the committee, Mr. Chairman?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mr. JACOBS. Is there any further need for a representative of the Department of Economic Development?

Senator INOUYE. Not at all, unless you would like to stay.

STATEMENT OF HARRIET B. HUBBARD, D.C. CITIZENS CONCERNED ABOUT DRUG ADDICTION AND HALFWAY HOUSES

CLOSING OF HALFWAY HOUSES

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Harriet B. Hubbard, D.C. Citizens Concerned About Drug Addiction and Halfway Houses.

Mrs. HUBBARD. Senator Inouye, a year ago we came before you representing a group of citizens associations who were concerned about the halfway houses and drug addiction in our area. We live in the middle of Washington, where all of these halfway houses are. Since then, we have a citywide coalition against this type of thing.

I would like to review with you the major events of the last year with regard to these.

Last year, in June, the Board of Zoning Adjustment decided to close halfway houses. This was in connection with a case brought by a group in Southeast, the Washington Highlands Civic Association. The Mayor, after the Board found that these halfway houses were not rooming houses, as they had claimed, wrote a letter to the Board of Zoning Adjustment, asking them to stay their order and not close the houses. Now, his writing this letter is illegal because the Board of Zoning Adjustment has authority over the Mayor. The Board of Zoning Adjustment accepted this letter and that was also illegal.

Also, last fall when you were discussing the budget and later on when it was passed in December, funds for six halfway houses were withheld in the District of Columbia budget. At that time, the contract operators of these halfway houses went to the Director of the Corrections Department, Mr. Kenneth Hardy, and asked him what to do. He asked Mr. Comer Coppie, Budget Director of the District of Columbia, what to do, and Mr. Coppie told him to go on funding these halfway houses, although that is illegal and contrary to the will of Congress. And I understand the money that was withheld is included in the supplemental request that you will have before you with regard to this budget.

Now all of the operations are illegal.

Senator INOUYE. Have you gone to court on the illegal matters?

NO COURT ACTION TAKEN

Mrs. HUBBARD. No, Senator Inouye. We are going to court on so many things here against urban renewal, against freeways, against the sports arena, against all of these things, that the District of Columbia government and the Federal Government in some cases are trying to push down our throats, which we do not want. I think we spent nearly $150,000 on legal expenses last year suing the Government because it is not enforcing the law or because it has overlooked some law that protects us. We would like to do this very soon. Now, in December, the Zoning Commission came out with a proposed new regulation with regard to halfway houses. This is to meet the objections of the Board of Zoning Adjustment that they were not rooming houses as they had claimed. This is the regulation which they propose and I would like to enter it in the record.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection.

(The regulation was submitted and is in the committee files.)

OPPOSITION TO HALFWAY HOUSES

Mrs. HUBBARD. This record gives the Government the right to go right on doing what it is doing to us, without asking the citizens' opinion at all. The hearing on this regulation was called on March 29 of this year, and at that hearing, which was the first time in over 2 years of our protests that we had ever been formally consulted by the government on our opinion on these matters, it turned out that almost everybody in the city is opposed to halfway houses.

Among the people who objected were the Mount Olivet Citizens Association, Sheridan Kalorama Neighborhood Council, Kalorama Citizens Association, Trinidad Citizens Association, Dupont Circle Citizens Association, Capitol Hill Restoration Society, the Washington Highland Civic Association, the District of Columbia Model Cities program, the Cleveland Park Citizens Association, the Mount Pleasant Citizens Association, and the entire Federation of Civic Associations, which is the largest Negro organization of citizens here in the District.

So, when people say that there is any acceptance here, I think that we should look into the facts, that this is just not so.

Not only that, at the hearings, with one exception, almost all proponents were on the payroll of some halfway house connected organization. These were people who were either making their living out of it, or they belonged to the trade association and halfway house proponents, or something like that.

The City Council chose to regard this particular hearing as not coming under the contested cases procedure which is now required by the Zoning Commission, and we did not have a chance to cross question the proponents. However, if we get an unfavorable decision we will certainly take this to court as the case is upon contested cases in some respect.

Now, I do not know whether you are really interested in looking at all of the maps I have got here, but these maps show where the halfway houses are.

Since we talked to you last year, the halfway houses have proliferated, everybody is in the halfway house game now. It used to be in the District of Columbia, just a few years ago, the big money was in poverty programs but now it is in halfway houses.

This is the opinion of many, many citizens who are really seriously disturbed by this.

LOCATION OF HALFWAY HOUSES

I have here a map showing where the halfway houses are. The new regulation discriminates against the bulk of the black population in the District of Columbia, the densest part of the District of Columbia, that part of the District of Columbia where there are the most older people and the most children. I have here a map of the third district, which is one of our big crime areas in Washington, just east of Dupont Circle, with its headquarters on V Street, which shows in an area of less than 1 square mile we have 41 halfway houses.

St. Elizabeths, the Corrections Department, the Bail Agency—everybody in town has moved halfway houses into our area. We have now, I would say, something like 2,000 people living at public expense who

are in some way or other in trouble with the law, are mentally retarded, or have some difficulty of some kind.

I also put on this map—I went to the third district and I took down the addresses of everyone who has been arrested in the third district, for 3 sample months, for 3 years. I had that plotted on the map.

You will find that we have certain blocks in our city where practically there is not an address on the street where some criminal who has been arrested does not live. In some cases, for example, Euclid Street, they put the halfway houses right on the street, you see.

Our area has been plagued with these. On my particular street, we had 250 people living in halfway houses on the street. When I moved in there in 1964, we did not have any of this. On our street, we are very anxious to preserve and have some of the most beautiful old houses in Washington. People have bought houses to remodel there. Some of them bought their houses as long ago as 1962 to remodel. They sent their children to the public schools, worked in all of the community organizations. A family of this kind moved out last month, after having lived there all of these years, had two little boys, one 11 and one 9, and they just could not let them out on the streets any more.

Across the street from me we have 70 addicts living in one of the halfway houses. Now, these people have brought in with them, as we pointed out to you last year, all of the drug pushers, drug sellers, and everything else. For example, in our neighborhood, I notice that the precinct, the third district record book, we have some of the biggest hauls of pushers in the whole Washington area were made right in our area. Drug addicts now live in my building, my apartment building. And I am going to leave, too.

I am just coming down here as a last final thing to ask you if you would not fund any of these programs, whether they are Federal or District. What goes on in our neighborhood is the business of the citizens. We are not going to be experimented on, we are not going to be treated like guinea pigs by any psychologist, or writer or people who are putting new programs in on us. We will decide what we want to have in our neighborhood.

Another thing, Senator Inouye, has come to my attention in the last year, with regard to the Department of Licenses and Permits in the Department of Economic Development, and with regard to the Zoning Administrator and the Department of Economic Development, and with regard to the Corporation Counsel in our District government.

VIOLATION OF ZONING AND HOUSING REGULATIONS

We have complained bitterly to them that not only do these halfway houses violate the zoning regulation, but they also violate the housing regulations. We have been told that in spite of our numerous complaints, that the policy of the Corporation Counsel is not to enforce the District's laws when it is the Government that is violating them.

In other words, if the Government is spending money on a halfway house and this house does not meet the regulations, they will not prosecute the department of the Government, such as the Corrections Department or Narcotics Treatment Department, because the house does not meet the regulations.

We would like—I mean this sounds like awfully harsh medicine to say—but if you were to just withhold all of the salaries of these

people until they start enforcing the law. The Corporation Counsel, Mr. Dugas, Mr. Jacobs, and all of those people, until they really enforce the law. Mr. Carl Swanson is another in the Housing Department.

We want our laws enforced. Think of all of the trouble we went through to get those laws passed. People have been working on our wonderful District Code for something like 40 to 50 years, and these laws are really very good. I know them all, and I have all of the $56 worth of lawbooks and code. If these lawbooks were enforced, we would not have the problems, you see. But the Government is spending money to break the laws.

Another thing I would like to tell you about. Due to the great interest in this halfway house business, I thought I would make a big research project and find out whether or not there really is any theoretical or practical basis for the halfway house theory and there is not. In the countries which have a low crime rate—and I have also investigated them, and I have read their codes, their penal codes, and I am very familiar with what they have done, as I have worked in Europe for many years myself and also seen a lot of this country and I am thoroughly familiar with the halfway house situation here.

As we see in our neighborhood, everyone which I have been inside and know the operators and know what goes on, some of the violations of law that occur here are so terrible that they violate every part of District Code, title 22, the laws about ownership of property, the housing codes, zoning code, and everything else.

There is nothing in those houses that would induce a person to move on to that street, or to move back into the District.

You know, you have a big problem here in front of you today with people from all over the different agenices asking you for money. For example, you have the question of more money for Lorton. Certainly, we need to reorganize Lorton and build more prisons out there and better prisons. Our prisons are not right. We also need down in the courthouse, where all of our judges are, to take the money away from the judges and build that series of institutions which we need here to take care of all of the kinds of people that we need, that we have, who have got to be helped. Some of them have got to be removed from the public because they are too dangerous for us to support.

Even in the cases of people at St. Elizabeths, who are of all people that they have moved in the most harmless, those poor old things, they steal things in the Safeway, they pick up a quarter pound of butter and put it in their pockets, and they urinate on the street and they do other things, you know, that are sort of sordid, but they are the least objectionable. But even so, they do break the law and nobody is going to do anything about their shoplifting in our neighborhood. Yet they set an example for the children that we have.

POPULATIONS OF AREAS WITH HALFWAY HOUSES

In the areas where these halfway houses are we have the highest density of school age children in the District, the highest density of people 65 and over in the District. Before, tracts in the middle of the city had the highest density and that is where they kept the halfway houses. In other words, there are more people to be threatened by criminals and more children to be seduced by drug addicts who are

trying to get another little child to take dope. There are more old people to be knocked down at night and robbed. There are more children to be given such bad examples to, as these dope addicts and people do.

Now, I also looked into the records of the halfway houses as to whether or not they had such a marvelous record in curing people and turning them back into the community as citizens, just of the purest kind. Now, as usually in District affairs there seems to be quite a difference in figures from one department to another. It would seem that somewhere between 40 and 75 percent of all the people that go into the Corrections Department's halfway houses either run away or commit new crimes. Also, their figures are only kept for 6 months. They do not keep any records afterward. In civilized countries where the crime rate is low, the period of probation is 6 years and records are kept for that long.

PROPOSED LOCATION OF HALFWAY HOUSES

The other thing I would like to say is that the location of special institutions to take care of people who are not dangerous to the public, or who are undergoing some kind of care such as narcotics care or something like that, in other cities their location is on the edge of the city, on the very edge. Many of them have these very small institutions with secure areas where there is an open area and a closed area, one right next to the other, so that you can move the people back and forth should they show any tendency that seems to be undesirable for an open community.

The other thing I would like to say about prisons in other countries, in other countries the prisoners earn money in jail and they leave jail with money. They earn a salary and they work in jail. This is something we should do in Lorton, is to put in a large variety of money earning types of things that we need. For example, in Sweden they usually build a factory when they build the jail. The fact that a large number of the jails are almost self-supporting in Europe means on very special types of criminals they can give them enormously expensive treatment with, for instance, four psychiatrists and so forth for one prisoner. But most of the jails there are self-supporting.

RESPONSIBILITY OF JUDGES IN RELEASING PRISONERS

The other thing I would like to say is in other countries the Corrections Department is not allowed to let people out on the streets. Only a judge can do that. The judge is responsible to the public. Many of the worst people who have been put into halfway houses here have been put in through the Board operating out of the Corrections Department.

I think if we have these new judges or something that we are going to get here, and old judges, they should be alerted to the fact that they are responsible to us for whom they let out on our streets. We have had some of the most horrible murders of people who went through the Corrections Department system and went into the halfway houses in our area. People are terrified to go out on the street at night.

Even you, Senator Inouye, I bet you anything you would not have the nerve to walk along Euclid Street, say at 11 o'clock at night, or

say at 13th Street. This is where all of these people are. Remember we live there. Why should the government pay to make our neighborhood more dangerous, more disagreeable?

We do not want this. The citizens in the District are trying very hard to cure themselves of all of the terrible things that are wrong here. We want more people to move back into town, to reorganize our schools. What this system is doing is chasing out everybody that can possibly get out. The Negroes that cannot get out the way the whites can and we are leaving. If you see the process over the last few years, they are leaving. I have seen it on my own street.

Our neighborhoods were much more integrated 5 years ago than they are now. It was more integrated 4 years ago than it is now. Every year it gets less and less integrated.

If you try hard to see everything we have is just as pleasant and agreeable as it can be, instead of it being a sewer of humanity, of the worst kinds of problems that society has, is what you are stuffing our neighborhood with.

We just feel that no city can ever revive unless we adopt that good policy that they have in other countries, where the center of town is the pleasantest, most agreeable place to live, the schools are the best, the nicest people live there. The people who are most law abiding live there. All of the other ones are taken care of in the fringe areas outside.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM

I also looked into this business of community participation. I have been told that the citizens of Washington are neither compassionate nor generous minded because they do not welcome these people in their midst. I looked up the kind of community participation they had in other countries and I have also been a part of it myself and I know a lot about it. In Holland, for example, prisoners coming out of prisons have a great deal to do with the civilian population. This comes from six societies which are organized in Holland, that organized over 100 years ago, and they take on the people on probation, on a 1-to-1 basis. But the people who are coming out already know how to steal, they can earn their living, you don't have to live in a special place. They can live wherever they can rent a room. They cannot go back to the ghetto. Our government has told me they must go.

They can earn their living anywhere. That is on a 1-to-1 basis and the job of the probation officer is done for practically nothing, 5 dollars a month by individual citizens who belong to the societies. They visit each prisoner, the one they have, once a week.

The same thing is done in Sweden but the system is not as good. In Switzerland, where I used to live, the same type of thing is done, too. No one gets paid a dime for this. Lawyers, doctors, businessmen, and so forth put themselves up as civilian probation officers and they take over the probationers on a 1-to-1 basis.

Now, some kind of organization like that maybe we need here, but certainly we do not have it now and it is not the communities in Washington that welcome these people. We can do nothing for them. They can only hurt us.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

You may be assured your statement will be given wide dissemination.

Mrs. Hubbard. I have also a letter here from a woman whose child is in a halfway house, which may give you cause to consider these things, too.

Senator Inouye. Thank you very much.

(The letter follows:)

THE WASHINGTON INFORMER THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1972

Mr. Calvin Rolark
Editor, Publisher of the
Washington Informer
Newspaper
715 G. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Rolark,

I, Mrs. Margaret McCants is appealing to you for help for my son Dennis D. McCants. I know you have a great interest in the D.C. Correctional Department and in young people at the half - way houses. I don't know if you remember reading about the rape case that was allegedly done by my son on 2/11/72. But it was my son they were talking about badly. The Washington Daily News made it sound like he was a hard cold-blooded criminal and that he was fully responsible for the crime. I know personally that Dennis has never had a female problem. Young ladies have always called my home - visited him in Lorton - from all walks of life. I do feel that because of previous uses of drugs that my son has brain damage of tissues and cells etc., are in a severe stage, and too, being constantly approached by homosexuals within the D. C. Correction Dept. (so-called psychiatrists) could damage any man's ego. But, I and a lot of other people know better. Because we know Dennis as the person he really is. We know Dennis needs help. We also know that he has been asking for help for a long time. He has not been given the proper help in Lorton or the half-way houses. In a period of 10 months, Dennis has seen 3 different psychiatrist or therapists. Two out of three were interested in his body more so than his mental and physical welfare. The half-way house didn't have any records of Dennis case. They didn't know Dennis had been arrested until I had informed them the next day. They had not notified me the night of the arrest until after Dennis was picked up by the authorities, which was about 1:30 - 2:00 a.m. - he was dued back to the half-way house at 7:00 this particular evening. Upon his return to the half-way house from Lorton in January of this year - they as a daily procedure would send Dennis out every day to look for a job. Does this make sense? Who would directly employ a criminal or ex-con. Dennis would come home every morning around 7:00 a.m. He would have breakfast and bath, then go to sleep. This became a daily routine. He would complain about being nervous and afraid. He said that he was nervous when riding the bus or in a car. He said they went too fast. He was afraid of going out along after dark. So often times my sons or daughter would take him back at night. Except for the night of the 2/11/72 and 2/17/72 when he left my house

with a friend. Who was suppose to have taken him back on the 2/11 and to the bus-stop on 2/17. Mr. Rolark a lot of things have turned up to make us believe that Dennis didn't commit the crime he's accused of. The night they said the rape took place, Dennis' friend picked him up about 8:30 or 9. Dennis' cousin saw him about 12 o'clock midnight. So we can't understand how Dennis could possibly be in 2 places at once. (This also explains how the inmates set their own rules). We were also informed that the arresting officer kicked Dennis at the time of the arrest. Dennis claims that he doesn't remember going into the house and then again his lack of memory is quite prevalent. Dennis was stabbed while living at the Lorton Youth Center on Dec. 11, 1971 - he was stabbed with a ice pick and his lung collapsed. We haven't had any clear reasons or explanations of this incident. One of the inmates that was in Lorton with Dennis was also his room-mate at D.C. Jail after the Feb. 17 incident. This young man was stabbed in D.C. jail last week in the cell block. Dennis said this nearly scared him to death. Since Dennis return to the reformatory he has not seen a psychiatrist. So Mr. Rolark we want some one to help us get mental and physical help for Dennis and I want the whole truth be known about the half-way houses in our community. They are not helping the children. If you can help please get in touch with us for more information. Many thanks,

Sincerely yours.
Margaret McCants
347-0730

My daughter's number at work is 632-1654 (9:00-5:30)

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SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator INOUYE. Our last witness for this morning is Miss Kathleen Gillian, District of Columbia Citizen's Council for Criminal Justice. Is Miss Gillian present?

(No response.)

Senator INOUYE. If not, this subcommittee will stand in recess until 1:30 this afternoon, at which time Mr. Raymond Kemp will be the first witness, followed by Mrs. Reuben Clark.

(Whereupon at 12:25 p.m. the subcommittee was recessed to reconvene at 1:30 p.m.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:35 O'CLOCK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1972)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Senator INOUYE. May we proceed with our hearings.

The first witness is the Reverend Raymond B. Kemp, a member of the Board of Education.

(No response.)

STATEMENT OF MRS. REUBEN CLARK, JR., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CITIZENS FOR BETTER PUBLIC EDUCATION

INCREASE IN SPECIAL EDUCATION

Senator INOUYE. Mrs. Reuben Clark of the District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education.

Welcome, ma'am.

Mrs. CLARK. Thank you.

My name is Maryellen Clark and I am budget chairman for the District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education.

The issue before this subcommittee whether you will accept the verdict of the District of Columbia budget office that $146.9 million is enough for the public schools in fiscal year 1973. We believe that this subcommittee has a special moral responsibility to support the larger sum which the Board of Education is seeking. It was through your initiative that an increase in special education was written into the 1972 appropriations bill, with an immediate impact for the current year and a larger impact for 1973, neither of which was taken into account when the $146.9 million figure was arrived at. We fully approve of your initiative taken in behalf of special education. It was constructive and helpful, but we do not believe that you ever intended to help children with special problems at the expense of the rest of our children. Yet the requirement that nearly half a million dollars must be redirected into special education for fiscal year 1972, with the fiscal year already half over, and another $2 million be spent in 1973, can only be met at the expense of the entire system unless the so-called Mayor's mark is raised.

There is no magic in the sum assigned by the District budget office to education in this budget, and we find it puzzling to hear continuing affirmations of commitment to that amount in the face of the altered requirements for special education. Clearly there are mandatories and mandatories, as Dr. Scott said at your hearing last Thursday he had learned: those which the budget office will accept and those which they will not accept.

There might be some logic in a quota system if every year education received a fixed percentage of the total budget. Instead we seem to get a smaller share every year. You must decide whether it is a fair share.

We are encouraged by your assurances that there will be no sharp reduction in impact aid funds for the District of Columbia. Such a reduction would be catastrophic.

There will be further complications for the 1973 budget if a pay raise bill for teachers is enacted in this session. If firemen and policemen get raises this year, our organization will support similar raises for teachers.

SUPPORT FOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Your hearings have dwelt at length not only on the budget but on the management practices of the public school system. Clearly those functions have eroded to a dangerous point. We support every effort to improve them. In the long run, the answer must lie in a competent and self-reliant staff. Although we realize that the requests of this subcommittee for quantities of information have been made in a search for truth, it seems to us that the proliferation of requests, and also some of the publicity surrounding them, serve to keep the managers of our schools away from the real business at hand, which is to put their house in order.

A case in point is your request for detailed information on school library book circulation. As a volunteer who has worked for many years in the library of a public elementary school, I would submit that to faithfully comply with your request for 141 elementary schools, not to mention the others, would place a very heavy burden on school librarians and other personnel, without at the same time furthering your real objective, with which I am fully in sympathy, namely: to encourage the use of books by children.

The effect of a proliferation of burdensome requests is to make the bureaucracy cynical and unresponsive. We don't need any more of that kind of bureaucrat. What we do need is the dedication of every group in this community, including your committee and its staff, to the goal of improving our public schools.

Thank you, sir.

DIFFICULTIES IN CONSIDERING SCHOOLS' BUDGET REQUEST

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, Mrs. Clark. You may be assured that as one member of this subcommittee, every effort will be made to provide the children of this city, with the best possible educational programs as well as facilities.

The ultimate sum may not be $152 million. It may be less than $146 million, but if it is, it will be less because we are able to find sums elsewhere. On the other hand, it might be more than $152 million.

We have been accused, maybe justly, of being nitpickers. That is true. But in the process of nitpicking we are hoping that we can find $1,000 here, $5,000 there, and in our process we have found several millions of dollars, which we hope can be put to use where the dollars can be well spent.

Identifying small items is a task in itself. For example, one of the agencies wanted to furnish and equip one classroom for teacher training. One classroom. The equipment requested went up to about $45,000. I do not mind that, but ordinarily we would not have the time and possibly the inclination to go down through the lists of equipment. But I decided to do so and I instructed my staff to do likewise. Jointly we have been going through every little item in the budget. It is a tedious thing that takes nearly—and I am not complaining or bragging—16 hours a day.

We come across items like $1,000 for blocks for two classrooms. No one can justify anything like that. But in the past, little things like that have been just passed over. This committee will continue its procedures so that items such as special education can be financed.

Now, on the matter of library books, we have searched our record to get some idea of what use the books are being put to and nowhere in the hearings of the last 5 years have we had any indication as to how many books we have in the libraries, what the circulation rate is, and I thought the time had come when somebody had to find out if we are to make any rational decisions.

Now, it may be a tedious thing—I am not an educator, so I do not know the process involved—but I would think the librarian can go through her log. I am certain the librarian keeps a log.

Mrs. CLARK. I think not.

Senator INOUYE. No?

Mrs. CLARK. As a librarian, I can say that we did make every——

Senator INOUYE. Can't they tell at a glance today how many books are in circulation?

Mrs. CLARK. Yes, you could say that. You could say that by the number of cards that are out, but to simplify procedures we allowed every child to fill out his own card. When a card is full, it is simply discarded and a new card made for the book, so that really there is no means to arrive at an accumulated record of circulation.

Senator INOUYE. We need some sort of statistics in order to determine the needs.

Mrs. CLARK. It seems to me, then, you should get the Director of Library Services up to say what use is being made of elementary school libraries.

We encouraged children to take out two books a week, and they did. Every class had a library period.

Senator INOUYE. That is the information we wanted, but we do not even find that.

ADDITION OF PROGRAMS TO SCHOOL BUDGET

Mrs. CLARK. Yes; but I am simply saying that—I do not want to quarrel with you in your honest efforts, because I believe that money is not the only answer to the District, the quality of education in the District. I feel that your efforts to find more money through searching out the basic budgets are very valuable, and at the same time there are great programs which are simply not in the budget, which a more ambitious school administration would have asked for and which have never really been asked for.

The early education program is too small. We do not begin to serve what we should. Our kindergarten program is not adequate and our

Director of Elementary Education pointed it out without asking for anything more the other day.

If you were seeking to improve the public school, you would concentrate your energies on programs for the early years. There are just many things that might drive costs way up, and what we are asking is for you to force the school administration into an ambitious program for improvement of public schools.

Senator INOUYE. We have debated that question among ourselves as to whether it is proper for us to force any agency, whether it is the Board of Education or Department of Economic Development, or any other agency to do something, because, personally, it is contrary to my idea of what home rule should be about, where you have an overlord, the Congress of the United States, telling someone what to do.

However, last year we made an exception when we found that after years and years of pleading, almost nothing was being done about special education. Against their wishes we appropriated the money. Even now we are not certain whether it was the right thing to do in forcing something. I only hope that the authorities will listen to individuals and groups like yours.

So I appreciate your participation. Let me assure you we are on the same wavelengths.

Mrs. CLARK. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MRS. SYLVIA GHEE, CONCERNED PARENTS OF THE GAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

PROTEST OF REMOVAL OF CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness, Mrs. Sylvia Ghee, of the Concerned Parents of the Gage Elementary School.

Welcome, Mrs. Ghee.

Mrs. GHEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As spokesman for members of the community presently served by the Gage Elementary School, Second and V Streets, NW., and as representatives for the school and the community may we go on record as protesting the removal of the construction money for the Gage-Eckington replacement, Third and Oakdale Streets, NW., from the fiscal year 1973 capital outlay budget.

The present building constructed in 1900 is, and has been, long in need of replacement. A parent group began in 1955 requesting a new school for their children. Many groups since this time have worked for a replacement. Finally, in 1968, true interest was taken in site selection and planning.

To date, plans have been developed by Lindsay Associates in response to the needs of children, teachers, and community. This design has been approved by the District of Columbia School Board, District of Columbia Government, and the Fine Arts Commission. At the present time, only 15 families remain on the proposed site. Relocation has been accomplished for many and apartments and homes are now boarded up.

It has been our understanding that land clearing and beginning construction would be of a high priority in the fiscal year 1973 budget for school construction in the District of Columbia.

It seems unfair, that once again, the Gage-Eckington construction is being overlooked in capital outlay budget. Takoma Elementary School, which seems scheduled to take over the Gage-Eckington priority has not at this time selected an architect to develop their design much less can the school be ready to begin building in 1973.

Four years is a long time to be deadlocked in seeking required approval to build. To be so close to building and yet so far is extremely frustrating for all concerned. Seventeen years is a long time for a community to wait for a new school.

Senator INOUYE. I quite agree with your complaint. We have heard about it from the Board of Education. We also suggested that the city should be much more committed to relocating these families so that construction can proceed.

But I must confess the hands of this committee are pretty much tied. If the city says we cannot use construction money, we are not in a position to appropriate that money. But let me assure you that every effort will be made on our part to suggest that your matter be given higher priority.

Mrs. GHEE. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF MRS. WILLIAM C. BAISINGER, NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

SUPPORT OF PTA FOR D.C. SCHOOL FUNDING

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. William C. Baisinger, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Welcome, ma'am.

Mrs. BAISINGER. Good afternoon.

Mr. Chairman, you have already identified me, so I will skip that paragraph.

The National PTA is here today because the more than 9 million members, in branches in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and European Congress, believe that they share with their Congressmen a legal and moral responsibility to insure that the Federal Government provides adequate funds for schools and community services in the District of Columbia until such time as the District enjoys self-determination.

Our statement shall be brief this morning.

EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS OF ALL CHILDREN

We are here primarily to express our concern and belief that education for every child to the limits of his capacity is as basic to the progress and wholesome development of our Nation's Capital as it is to every other community in the United States. We also believe that every child is entitled to a seat for a full day in a well-equipped classroom, in a school building with adequate physical and playground facilities, and those educational services which his needs, interests, and abilities require.

We, therefore, urge you to give thoughtful and careful consideration to the budget requests of the District of Columbia Board of Education.

We are well aware of the present financial difficulties in the District, but we firmly believe that this is not the time to deny programs and services to the children in the public schools of our Nation's Capital.

We applauded the concern expressed by the Congress last year when it provided additional funds for special education so that the District of Columbia public schools could begin to meet their responsibilities to children whom nature had already handicapped. We urge you to keep special education a top priority.

FUNDS FOR SHOES AND CLOTHING FOR NEEDY CHILDREN

We regret to note that again this year neither the Board of Education nor the Mayor saw fit to request funds to provide shoes and clothing for needy schoolchildren. We appreciated the interest and support the chairman expressed in this matter last year. We urge that funds for shoes and rubbers be included as an item in the school budget.

The PTA here in the District of Columbia has proposed an innovative idea to the Board of Education for handling these funds. It has asked the Board to delegate the responsibility to the PTA where every penny appropriated would be used to buy shoes and clothing for children. For more than three generations the PTA in Washington, D.C. has administered such a program with funds provided by the United Givers Fund through the Metropolitan Health and Welfare Council. The Health and Welfare Council has advised the PTA that public funds must be found for this project as it proposed to recommend termination of UGF's financial support for the PTA shoe and rubber fund.

On behalf of the thousands of children who do miss class through no fault of their own, we again ask your support to make this item a part of the school budget. Although the PTA supports the welfare thrust, we call your attention to the fact that many children who need shoes and clothing come from families not on welfare, but underemployed families where an unexpected illness, for example, can cause a crisis situation for the family.

SUPPORT OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The National PTA continues its support of Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute. We believe these institutions will continue to provide the only higher educational opportunities for a large percentage of the residents of our Nation's Capital for some time to come.

Before we conclude, we would note that we are disturbed at the inadequacy of funding for the cultural arts programs in District of Columbia public schools. The importance of the arts in developing skills to communicate and in the use of language no longer can be disputed. We would urge additional funds for the arts so that they truly can become an integral part of the educational process for every child.

We thank you for this opportunity to be heard.

COST OF SUPPLYING SHOES AND CLOTHING

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mrs. Baisinger.

As you noted in your statement, the city did not submit a request for shoes and clothing; therefore, we have no idea of the amount required.

What amount is needed, ma'am?

Mrs. BAISINGER. There are different ways to make a projection on this. I understand that there are 45,000 free lunches served every day in the public schools. If you use the criteria that makes it possible for children to obtain a free lunch, you would get some idea of what it would cost to provide adequately the shoes and rubbers that children need. The lowest price for shoes for an elementary schoolchild today is about $8.50, and for a high schooler, junior high schoolboy, the price has gone up to as high as $15 and $16.

I am not much of a mathematician, but multiplication of 45 times 10——

Senator INOUYE. You are talking about $500,000.

Mrs. BAISINGER. It could begin to approach that, right. We are operating with United Givers money on a budget of $35,000 a year. It has been a very stringent program, where we arbitrarily have to set a limitation of two new pairs of shoes per family per semester, unless the family has had a crisis. And a crisis in the sense of being burned out or devastated completely. In the case where the family is merely unemployed, we stick to the two new pairs. We scrounge around to find new shoes for them.

We just do the best we can. We know, we have testimony in our files, that brothers and sisters share each other's shoes, that young people are coming to school in no shoes in their rain boots and they are not wearing these fancy boots, the gals today wear. They are strictly overshoes and there are no shoes under them.

We know children in the public schools often are reluctant to take gym because they just do not have adequate underclothing and they are embarrassed to be undressing.

Senator INOUYE. You are spending $35,000 at the present time?

Mrs. BAISINGER. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Would a like amount help?

Mrs. BAISINGER. We would feel—yes; anything to get this into the budget where, hopefully, once the concept works out, we could move forward.

Senator INOUYE. Are there other jurisdictions that carry out this program?

Mrs. BAISINGER. The only—no; the only programs I know are those that come through title I funds, and the District of Columbia does have some title I money but it is very limited.

VIEWS OF CITY ON CLOTHING PROPOSAL

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Cush, what is the city's view on this?

Mr. CUSH. The city would support any position that the Board of Education takes in making a request in this matter, I would say. As the witness is testifying, there is a possibility that title I funds could be used for the same purpose, but we would not review that budget at all. But I return to my original position, we have tended to support whatever position the Board of Education takes on the use of its funds within the funding level.

Senator INOUYE. Am I correct to assume the Board of Education was not in favor of this program.

Mr. CUSH. I would think so. I think they probably regard this as a lower priority than some of the items that are in there.

Mrs. BAISINGER. I think they have just not got around to it. What

we are hoping the Congress will do is initiate this just as Congress has given special education the boost.

I would like to make a further comment on title I. As you know title I funds are restricted to a very limited number of schools in the District of Columbia, and we have more than 150 schools. We arbitrarily have had to rule that we cannot service the title I schools, because our funds are so limited.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mrs. BAISINGER. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROBERT F. GEMMILL, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

REQUEST FOR ADEQUATE FUNDING LEVEL

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Robert Gemmill, League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia.

Welcome, ma'm.

Mrs. GEMMILL. For the record, I am Frances Gemmill and I am Chairman of Education for the D.C. League of Women Voters. I am speaking in behalf of the D.C. League of Women Voters.

First of all, we should like to express our appreciation to you, Senator Inouye, for the leadership, concern, and hard work you are devoting to the task of reviewing the budget of the District of Columbia. We hope the day will come when the 700,000 people of this city will be permitted to govern themselves; meanwhile, you and your committee are bringing great dedication to your work in considering the needs of this community.

Our main purpose in appearing today is to support the Board of Education in its efforts to provide the best possible education for all children in the District of Columbia and to strongly urge an adequate funding level for our public schools. The Board is presently acting with unprecedented vigor, in cooperation with the school administration, to achieve the detailed scrutiny of programs needed to begin to solve the problems of the schools. For example, it has already (1) examined the Federal grants program and brought about some revisions in it, and (2) scheduled hearings for the administration to justify programs on a department by department basis. Two of these hearings have already been conducted.

The Board of Education has taken the position that it has the duty and responsibility, as the city's only elected body of officials, to determine and champion the true needs of the public schools. To this end, it announced the intent to undertake a complete budget and program review, in spite of the difficulties which this undertaking has presented in meeting the time schedule for presentation of the proposed 1973 operating budget to the City Council, to the Mayor, and to Congress. For years, the League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia has urged that such a complete program review be undertaken, rather than the customary superficial review of increases only. We support the Board in this view of its responsibility and we urge Congress, as we urged the City Council, to join us in encouraging and supporting this needed effort.

SUCCESSES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The District of Columbia public schools have received so much critical publicity, some of it ill-founded, that their successes have remained unrecognized. Our studies and school visits have revealed some successes. We have seen—in the District of Columbia schools—inspired teaching, imaginative principals who are in touch with their communities, and hard working administrators who accomplish good things daily in spite of the discouraging atmosphere in which they work.

During the past year, new energies within the school system have been directed toward filling the long-existing vacuum in special education. Undoubtedly the interest of this subcommittee, reinforced by the Mills case, acted to spark some of these energies. We would like to see some similar spark applied to another program which has the potential to improve the schools at all levels—the career development plan.

In fact, we would like to describe the career development plan as an example of the type of program which cannot be carried out successfully unless the schools are adequately funded.

Approved by the Board of Education in 1969, the goals of the career development plan are: to forge meaningful new ties between courses of study and the world of work; to provide for free movement of students among vocational and academic curricula; to upgrade the priority of vocational education and change its image; and to broaden the scope of education for all students. The need for action seems obvious when available statistics indicate that 80 percent of the District of Columbia students who complete high school will begin work in occupations other than professions, but the present vocational facilities, including part-time courses in the academic high schools, are serving no more than about 20 percent of the students.

Indications are that the pilot programs which are being conducted in career development are good, but we are disappointed that the programs are not expanding as rapidly as they must if the career development plan is to be an agent for change. The Task Force report of May 1969 stated:

> By the fourth year of the Plan, over half of the students at the elementary and junior high school levels will already be involved in the new program . . . joint registration of students between the career clusters and the area high schools will expand until the fall of 1972, when all students participating in the career development activities will be registered jointly.

The present status of implementation is far behind these expectations.

COOPERATIVE WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS

One of the strongest elements of the career development plan is the proposed expansion of cooperative work-study programs, in which schools and industry cooperate to provide on-the-job training. The D.C. League of Women Voters has been urging the expansion of such programs since 1964. At present, there are only 21 cooperative education teachers, 11 of them paid for by Federal funds, while there are 13,000 students who are enrolled in career-oriented courses in the high schools, who might benefit from cooperative education. Our present five vocational high schools are accommodating no more than 2,800 full-time students, about 13 percent of our high school population. Is it too much to ask that the young men and women of our Nation's

Capital should have facilities for vocational education which are comparable to those of, say, Georgia, where more than half of the high school students receive vocational education?

In the career development plan we see a promising program, recognized as one which is designed to meet a high priority need by the Mayor and the Board of Education, but probably not adequately funded in the regular operating budget. In addition, our eligibility to acquire the Federal matching funds which are available for career development is hampered by the fact that we lack funds from a State level.

Indeed, in any consideration of per pupil expenditures, it must be remembered that some of the funds in our regular operating school budget go to perform functions which are normally part of State budgets—for example, special education, teacher certification procedures, and the administration of Federal programs.

Thank you for the opportunity to support the Board of Education in its diligent championship of the needs of the school children in our city. We hope that our statement has assured you of the value of your own continued interest and dedication.

RECOGNITION OF GOOD PROGRAMS IN CITY

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mrs. Gemmill.

You pointed out something that has bothered me ever since I have been assigned to this committee and that is by the very nature of these proceedings we tend to become very negative, that we pick out the shortcomings and the weaknesses of bureaucratic structure in the programs. And as a result, we very often forget to commend those who have done good work for the city and for the people.

I do not wish my participation in these hearings to give anyone the impression that I am not aware of the thousands upon thousands of dedicated citizens and public servants, and upon the hundreds of great programs that are now being carried out. As I said, this is one of our weaknesses. Possibly because of a shortness of time and because of the nature of the work, we seem to be just looking for trouble. I know that is wrong. But I suppose if we spent all of our time commending those who have done good work, we might not have time to look into the trouble spots.

I want you to know we are aware of many of the good deeds of this city. We are very closely looking at the education budget. If Congress had to set priorities in the budget, I would say that my colleagues in the Appropriations Committee would place education at the top. Because, if anything, it is about where the trouble begins and the problems can begin to end. If we start early, we might be able to avoid some of the problems we have in later years.

Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF JEROME PHILIPS, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

PRIORITY OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Margaret Carter of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers Association. Is Mrs. Carter here?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am Jerome Philips, public relations officer for the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers. I am representing Mrs. Carter.

Mr. Chairman, the necessities of our city's schoolchildren are too urgent for all of us to delay progress through time consuming controversy. The importance of our public schools is the top priority of every child in this city, parent, teacher, administrator, and community resource.

The priority of public education must be met without doubt and fear, for today in America both children black and white must survive. To a child's future the word "survival" is most important in the vast moving technological society, for survival means life and the bare necessities for each child. Public education in Washington, D.C., can no longer concern itself with just being complacent, a struggling process or a mediocre instructional delivery, but rather the sole purpose in the District of Columbia today is to concern itself with building the whole child, capable of meeting a world of difficult, competitive ambitions and achievements. The whole child must be able to survive today and develop.

In order to build the whole child educationally, the instruments of our communities, public education, must stay sharp and continue to be sharpened without the limitations of school personnel cutbacks, inefficient amounts of materials, inadequate resources, and 1950 facilities.

If we are to unite the children, if we are to put the children first, if we are to save the children, then let us provide the vital necessities for our children, those necessities that the Board of Education has aimed for, quality first.

For the children of the city of Washington, quality is important. The children in the Nation's Capital, the Capital of America, who have been deprived of control of the purse strings by the threats and fears of those who cannot understand the importance of quality and professionalism in education.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers, its board of managers and its 35,000 registered numbers, I, Jerome Philips, public relations officer, strongly urge you to accept and support the budget request of our public schools.

District of Columbia is a strong community with an abundance of young talent and skill that needs development. Togetherness in this community has become our day to day community inspiration. We in the District of Columbia Congress of PTA support Mr. Marion Barry, president of the Board of Education, and our Superintendent, Hugh J. Scott, in their effort. For we feel with togetherness we can build the whole child, a child as capable of surviving in tomorrow's competitive working world. This we can do if the basic necessity and high cost of living demands are met with sufficient funds to operate a more viable public school environment for our children.

Mr. Chairman, may I add, too, that in the audience we have a young man from the Spingarn High School, which was at one time, I should say, one of the only high schools in the far Northeast area. Fortunately, now we have two. His name is Stanley Tillery. With your permission, I would like to ask him to come forward to make a statement.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Tillery, we are very pleased to have you participate. Welcome.

STATEMENT OF STANLEY TILLERY, STUDENT, SPINGARN HIGH SCHOOL

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL EDUCATION FUNDS

Mr. TILLERY. And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last, and Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst.

Mr. Chairman, my name is Stanley Tillery.

America has been decreed the "land of opportunity" but there are 37 other kids in the classroom. America * * * the pursuit of happiness. But the textbooks are ragged and antiquated. America * * * "and justice for all * * *" But I am not in those old textbooks and the school is not really in my neighborhood and there aren't enough counselors. I am a senior at Spingarn Senior High School.

For the past 2 years I have been President of the District of Columbia Youth Service Council on mental retardation, working with retarded kids. We are in dire need of funds for special education.

I am the president of the District of Columbia Youth Traffic Safety Council and the National Youth Association for Retarded Children. My community has all problems, many needs, and mediocre resources. I have found it a necessity to become active in school, church, and civic organizations, some of which include: Capital East Community Organization, the Red Cross, the United National Club, People Active in Community Effort, Board of Elections, the Inaugural Committee of President Nixon, and so forth.

There are many other young people who are working for better educational environments in the District of Columbia.

These young, proud Washingtonians are striving in so many diverse ways; and yet welded together—with a concern—with a continuation and with a cause.

Indeed, today, you know precisely what we come to you asking for, the approval of the District of Columbia school budget.

But when you begin to transform a seven figure number into the needs of children that are being expressed in the classrooms all over the city, needs that are not being completely met, then our "request" will be placed in its proper perspective—a need that must be filled.

Stanley Tillery knows that he wants to go into the field of special education, but so many of our high school students are being forced indirectly into the world of work after graduation.

The doors to higher education are being barricaded with high teacher-pupil ratios, inadequate supplies, ill-equipped counselors and teachers, and most importantly, nonmotivating surroundings.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN BALTIMORE'S SCHOOLS

I have toured Baltimore City public schools and have seen the wealth of resources on individual school levels that has caused many of its students to grow in ways which were not possible before. An even distant look at some of the sights that greet many District of Columbia high school students points up vividly that we are behind.

Not behind Baltimore so much, but starkly behind what we can and ought to be providing in this Nation's Capital.

I think it sad to note I have heard no one speaking of inviting our many 1976 bicentennial visitors to visit our schools.

Educational opportunities have always been one of America's pride and joys. But in our Nation's Capital the story has a slightly different ending.

We have needed a high school in the very far Northeast area since 1952 and critical special education services in Ward VII and the city in general. I cannot emphasize that too greatly.

Woodson High School is one necessity that just cannot be put off any longer. Not for the good of that community.

If in the year ahead some historian should come across the record of these proceedings, I hope he will find you gentlemen convicted by your consciences and found guilty of showing concern and action for a need and innocent of denying a community, gentlemen, a change to grow through the education of its young people.

APPROPRIATION OF ADDED FUNDS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Tillery, I commend you for your eloquent statement. This may sound trite, but as long as we have men like you, I suppose our Nation and our city will continue. I hope that our actions at this committee will give you sufficient encouragement, so that you can continue your commitment in your leadership role.

You may be aware that this subcommittee last year, after hearing the pleas of your fellow citizens, recommended the appropriation of a sum of $9.1 million and this was done not at the request of the city, but on the initiative of this committee. Unfortunately we were not able to provide the full amount, but please be assured that this committee is concerned about special education and we will continue to do whatever we can to provide the very little special push that is needed for those who cannot help themselves.

Thank you very much once again. And thank you very much, Mr. Philips.

PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS: FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICES

STATEMENT OF ROSALIE IADAROLA, ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN, INC.

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ROBERT L. BOSTICK, COCHAIRMAN

DR. JOHN JOHNSON, ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SPECIAL EDUCATION FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

RETARDED CHILD CARE

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Rosalie Iadarola from the Association for Retarded Children.

Mrs. IADAROLA. Good afternoon, Senator Inouye.

I would like to introduce our cochairman, Mr. Bob Bostick, and Dr. John Johnson has requested to sit with us, the associate superintendent for special education of the public schools.

My name is Rosalie Iadarola and I represent the District of Columbia Association for Retarded Children, formerly known as Help for Retarded Children. We are the District Chapter of the National Association for Retarded Children.

Our concerns encompass all ranges of retardation, from profound to borderline and from birth to death. We are concerned with all aspects of services to the retarded, from preschool and school to recreation, from job training to job placement, from proper institutional care to group home and independent living, from long day care for working parents to emergency care in times of crises, from proper diagnostic services to adequate program placement. We believe these services should be available on a publicly funded basis to the handicapped.

This wide range of concerns makes it necessary for us to pay attention to areas in the city budget that include the public schools, Headstart, recreation, higher educational facilities for teacher training in special education, the Department of Highways and Traffic where funds for vital transportation needs of the handicapped are budgeted, the Department of Human Resources under whose vast umbrella come some very important divisions that touch upon the lives of the retarded—like vocational rehabilitation, responsibility for the institutionalized retardates at Forest Haven, mental health, public health where we find diagnostic services.

When you consider the foregoing and that most of us involved in trying to improve services to the handicapped in general are parents of handicapped children and often restricted by obligations to our children, you can see what a monumental task it becomes to obtain coordinated, quality services for our children. That is why we are so grateful to you, Senator Inouye, and to your committee, for the interest shown to the handicapped by the increased appreciation in the 1972 school budget for special education. We welcome your questions to department heads in our city because we understand, well, their motivation. We are going to ask you in your deliberations on the city-wide budget, to pay particular attention to the departments we have mentioned and to how they relate to servicing the handicapped in our city.

EFFECT OF FUNDING CUTS IN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

We know, for instance, that moneys cut or frozen under vocational rehabilitation are preventing a good number of young retardates from obtaining job training at the Occupational Training Center which our association runs and which trains almost 100 retarded youngsters every year for jobs. These individuals become taxpaying citizens as a result of this training and gain not only self respect, but the respect of their families and friends.

We know that if the tuition grant program is not adequately funded, or if the public school begins to close out this program before they can honestly offer quality special education and vocational programs in the public school to children they are now funding in approved private schools, many children will regress, and painfully so.

We know that at the Mary Zeigler school at Forest Haven, the District's institution for the retarded, it is difficult to attest to the certification qualifications of the teachers or to the curriculum and educational approach taken. Nor are the profoundly retarded afforded adequate staff to humanely care for their needs.

We know that families in crisis due to death, illness, or other circumstances are often forced to institutionalize their retarded, unwillingly and in desperation due to the lack of an emergency care unit in this city.

We know that if a community based facility were available to give day care to the profoundly retarded, the necessity to use Forest Haven would be minimized, as most parents want their children with them at home but cannot withstand the strain of 24-hour care indefinitely without some relief.

We know that the Department of Human Resources must be given the responsibility, funds and staff to proceed with mandatory annual screening of preschool children, planning with the public schools and other city agencies for the education, care and training of those children found to be handicapped. How else can the problem be intelligently and equally considered?

NO COURSES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

We know that the city colleges in the District of Columbia have no departments of special education to train teachers in each area of exceptionality—teachers trained in District facilities for District children. Nor do they possess the ability to produce school diagnosticians, psychologists, and social workers.

We know that in the public schools, 4,825 children are presently listed as participating in special education programs; 2,149 of these are educable retardates and constitute 21 percent of the school age population incidence rate, in programs. They receive an average of 1 hour of specialized instruction per day in the MIND program. What plans and funds are prescribed for the vocational training of this employable population? Another 784 of the 4,825 are trainable retardates in special classes, representing 51 percent of the incidence rate in this range, in a program. Out of 4,825 handicapped children in programs, then, 2,933 are in the category of being retarded. The balance of 1,892 children constitute other exceptionalities. Their needs will be taken up in the statements of Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children, of whom we are a constituent and by other constituent groups. The Department of Pupil Personnel services of the public schools has referred approximately 1,900 children to the Department of Special Education, 250 of whom have been assessed by special education—50 percent are in regular classrooms with supportive services and the balance have been placed in special classes, leaving 1,650 children awaiting placement. The waiting list never stops growing. From this testimony you can readily see how great the needs are and that there are many qualitative needs required besides. We therefore urge your approval of the very minimum request of $9,621 made by school authorities in the 1973 budget.

SURVEY OF CITY SERVICES

At this point, I direct the committee's attention to the fact that we are attaching a survey made by a parent which you will find very interesting. It lists the kinds of services of the District, whether they are government or privately run their locations, the number of people being served, and their age groups. It is accompanied by some explanatory notes.

Parents have become acutely aware of the lack of explicit laws

governing the rights of the handicapped in our city. All 50 States have very explicit laws, some very detailed and comprehensive in scope, governing the education, identification and placement, responsibility for determining the handicapped population, planning and financing for it, etc. The District's status governing the education of the handicapped are as follows and are taken from the Council for Exceptional Children's publication of October 11, 1971, entitled, "Digest of State and Federal Laws: Education of Handicapped Children."

The District of Columbia Board of Education may issue a certificate excusing a child from attendance if the child is found mentally or physically unable to profit from attendance in school, upon examination ordered by the Board. If the examination shows that the child may benefit from specialized instruction adapted to his needs, he shall attend if such instruction is available.

(Sec. 31–203 Rev. Stats.)

The Commissioner of Education is directed to ascertain the number of blind children and deaf children resident in schools in the District of Columbia over the age of 6 and under the age of 18.

(Sec. 4864 Rev. Stats.)

Special education in the District of Columbia is under the supervision of the Board of Education.

(Public Law 254, organic law of 1906, sec. 2.)

Such are the inadequate and meaningless laws in the District, taking up less than one-half a page in the Council's publication as compared with page after page of laws in other States designed to give protection and equal rights to the handicapped.

At this point, I depart from my prepared statement in order to comment further in this vein. I ask the remaining part of the statement be included in the record.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, so ordered.

(The remainder of the statement with attachment follows:)

So much for education. What about the other areas we have mentioned—proper institutional facilities with emphasis on emptying the institutions and providing community based facilities, vocational training for every handicapped child able to function in a job situation and if not, sheltered workshops. What about recreational programs—the only residential camp for the retarded in the area, offering two weeks of fun, swimming, campfires, comradeship, is Camp Civitan run by the Northern Virginia Association. It is open to all area retardates but has few scholarships and is limited in size.

With all these needs, cutting across so many different areas of responsibility, all bearing on the appalling lack of services and consideration for the handicapped, is it any wonder the task becomes impossible to conquer? Parents are beginning to realize they need an army of workers to put pressure upon all agencies involved in the delivery of services and rights. This is an unreasonable burden for them to carry. Yet if they do not assume it who in this city will be an advocate for the handicapped? Who has the authority to plan on a city-wide interdepartmental basis, for their needs. Senators, if we considered the possibility of a "State Office for the Handicapped" with authority to assess the population and plan for its needs through coordination of all Federal funds and all resources of city departments, would it be just one more bureaucracy or could something like this get the job done? What does it take to get the job done? We parents are seeking answers and ways and means. We ask you to help us find some of the answers and to provide some of the ways and means as you are in the position of having a cross section of the facts come before you during budget time.

We hope this testimony has afforded a broad picture of the kind of dilemma the handicapped face when seeking their right to participate in a fulfilling life within their community. We hope this testimony will give you a more encompassing understanding of the complexities involved and that it will assist you in your deliberations regarding the total city budget as it relates to the handicapped in our Nation's Capital.

4/10/72

EXPLANATORY NOTE

On October 30, 1970, the Congress passed the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act P.L. 91-517. I quote from the Act--"To amend the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1968, to assist the States in developing a plan for the provision of comprehensive services to persons affected by mental retardation and other developmental Disabilities originating in childhood, to assist the States in the provision of such services in accordance with such plan, to assist in the construction of facilities to provide the services needed to carry out such plan, and for otherpurposes."

The Act defines developmental disability to mean a disability attributable to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or other neurological handicapping condition of an individual found to be closely related to mental retardation or to require treatment similar to that required by mentally retarded individuals. The handicap should constitute a substantial one.

The Act requires, among other things, that an Advisory Council be set up, comprised of an even distribution of government, private facilities and consumers. In the District this Council is called the Subcommittee on Developmental Disabilities and meets once a month under the auspices of the Department of Human Resources' Bureau of Developmental Disabilities, Chief, Dr. Leonard Allen. He is chief over the administrator of the Institution for the Retarded, Forest Haven, in Laurel, Maryland. He is also the State Agent for the funds under this Act. In conjunction with city departments also assuming the roles of State Agents in the dispensation of federal funds, please refer to letter dated January 19, 1972, which is attached.

On a formula grant basis, the District was allotted the minimum of $100,000 for each of the three years the Act covered initially. Another $10,000 was allotted to conduct a survey of existing facilities and needs. This survey did not convey the kind of information that was helpful to me as a committee member, so I proceeded, for my own use to find out from each of the facilities serving the developmentally disabled, as listed in the survey, the information found on the Breakdown attached. Other committee members were very interested in the breakdown and the chairman had a copy distributed to each member. We have not met since this was done.

The information attached is done with the purpose of providing additional evidence of the confusion and complexity that surrounds services to the handicapped.

Respectfully submitted,

Rosalie Iadarola,
CoChairman, Governmental
Affairs Committee,
D. C. Association for Retarded
Children, Inc.
3422 Oliver St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20015
363-6007

January 19, 1972

The following comments, questions and observations have resulted from several days of concentrated study of mountains of papers in an effort to determine if my goals for achieving publicly funded programs for the handicapped can be realized through this committee. Some papers were from the old Mental Retardation Coordinating and Planning Committee which had its first meeting in 1964 and issued its final report in 1969. Not one recommendation that I can determine has come to pass from this Plan. The other papers I studied were those of this Developmental Disabilities Sub-Committee, the replacement for the old Mental Retardation Committee.

Comments and observations ensue not only from participation in the above-mentioned committees but also from my own experiences as a consumer of services, having a 14 year old retarded son, and from my activist work with the D. C. Association for Retarded Children (formerly Help for Retarded Children) as a member of their Governmental Affairs Committee, and with Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children. This work has put me in contact with hundreds of parents, rich, poor, black, white, educated and uneducated. I have also met and worked with many professionals.

I realize that as a consumer, I am a very important component of this Committee, perhaps one of its most important components. The culmination of my experiences to this date, lead me to say that where programs for the handicapped in this city are concerned those of real consequence and existing long before all this federal money began floating around, are the private agencies, financed by private funds, often religiously based. When the chips are down, it is these agencies, some subsidized also by UGP monies and tuition, who are easing the anxieties of parents for programs. The only thing wrong with them is that if they cannot be afforded financially, many children go without proper education and training. Even those of us who can make them available to our children, many of us ag great sacrifices, cannot stand the strain of life-long tuition, medical, dental and sometimes psychiatric expenses, all of which can be extensive in some cases. Programs for the handicapped must be FREE so that EVERY child is taken care of!

We require no surveys to tell us of the needs. We already know that thousands of children and adults who are educable mentally retarded, especially those with multiple handicaps and emotional overlays, are not receiving an education or training in this city. We know that epileptic children and adults are without education and training programs. We knowthat whole areas like Southeast are without facilities of any kind. We know that the Mental Health Centers have faltered in the services they were set up to deliver, certainly they do not seem to be serving the retarded to any large extent. What are the Mental Health Centers doing? Could someone tell me where their funding comes from? Is it from this Act? Is this Committee in any way connected to these centers?

I highly resent that the city departments of the District of Columbia are also the State Planning officials of Federal Funds. We need a planning office completely removed from the District Government to dispense and evaluate the use of federal funds. The city government, beset with many seemingly insoluable problems of budget and administration, cannot deliver the goods fast enough or cheaply enough. I suggest that we can get the most out of the money in this ACT and other federal funds, by contracting the know-how of existing private agencies.

I also regret the confusion of ACTS and monies arising from the necessity of the Federal Government to intervene in the care and education of the handicapped. This intervention is a direct result of the undeniable lack of human sensitivity to the needs of the handicapped at the local levels of our governments all over this land. I resent the inability of the District of Columbia, in particular, to best use those federal funds available to them. I understand that the District in 1970 had 15 grants from HEW in the area of retardation involving $1,133,348. Who got this money and how many children are getting what kinds of services? Certainly the survey did not include this kind of information, which is necessary to have.

It has been my proven experience that the only force capable of getting programs off of paper and out of committees is parent pressure.

I am disappointed that this Committee has not yet forthrightly developed a united plan of action that can unfold over the years to service--areawise--those priority needs in priority areas. Set up any type of facility--day school, day care, emergency care unit, sheltered workshop, and see it bulge at the seams as soon as word gets around it exists. No one can deny that center comparable to the services being given by the Occupational Training Center or by the Kennedy Institute, is needed NOW in the southeast. No one can deny that if you had facilities, areawise, to take all of those educable mentally retarded children referred from the D. C. Recreation preschool program and from diagnostic clinics like Howard, Gales, Georgetown, this would not constitute the filling of a tremendous need for those young and older children now regressing in the school system and dropping out of the school system. With per pupil normal expenditure from the schools, money from this ACT, plus matching money from the city government or directly from Congress, we could deliver an educational and training program for many children. We can't wait forever for the public school system or the Department of Human Resources. Privately contracted, publicly funded satellites of services in every area of our city are the only way to keep programs responsive to individual needs. Government-run programs are too slow--too costly--too late--and not responsive to people's needs.

Finally, I urge this Committee to initiate and pursue MANDATORY medical and other diagnostic assessments where indicated, for every child in our city, to start at the best age decided upon by professionals in early child development. Pursuing this further, all those children found to be handicapped, be provided a MANDATED program of education and training commensurate with their needs and beginning at a very early age, life-long in scope if need be. Without this mandated testing, we will and can never be sure how much of our population is in need of special services and what kinds of special services must be mandated and budgeted for in order to serve them.

Rosalie Iadarola,
Member of the SubCommittee

Breakdown Study of D. C. Developmentally Disabled 1/72

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS

EDUCATION

St. Maurice has a new work apprenticeship program, with an enrollment of about 13 young people--15 to 19 years of age. Number of District children involved now known. This program is one year old and some job placement has taken place. Fee is $1850.00 per a 9 month term. This does not represent full cost--DVR pays for part of full cost and Sisters of Mercy underwrite the balance.

Kennedy Institute has plans to build an addition to their school which will be a job training center--all depends on extensive fund raising but a total committment for the materialization of this center has been made.

National Child Center has practically no publicly funded tuition for children of preschool age. Nor will the Department of Human Resources pay any day school tuition for children of school age as it feels the public school should. It pays for some residentialized children.
Their program includes 12 blind, deaf, multiply handicapped children.
They also have started a modest sheltered workshop program. It was noted that when they began their own transportation system last year, the number of children on long-day-care was reduced.

RECREATION The Department of Recreation has plans and some funds set aside in the budget for the building of a recreation center for the handicapped in the Southeast area. It will be some years before completed.

RESIDENTIAL At Forest Haven, the District's residential institution, 223 young people are in a day school situation, 50 are employed off the grounds, and 20 are at the Occupational Training Center or Goodwill Industries. Transportation to this institution by Greyhound costs 75¢ one way, plus the inner city fare of 40¢ per ride. This makes a total of $2.30 per day for employees and the same cost applies to visiting parents without cars.

(Note; A Chart was funished to the Committee, and is being held in Committee files)

BOARD OF EDUCATION RESPONSIBILITIES

Mrs. IADAROLA. Thank you.

We do know that the committee is aware of what is going on. The court has handed down some orders in the case as of September 1971. That the children in the suit and all members of the class be appropriately placed as a responsibility of the Board of Education and the District government. Further, the Board and the District government are to identify the handicapped population in the District and present to the court a plan by which they intend to educate them.

In view of these orders and in view of the minimum amount of $9.621 million you requested for special education in fiscal 1973, it is clear that the Board of Education cannot carry out the orders of the court. The same would hold true at District government if one were to analyze their budget request in areas that bear on the order of the court.

It has been difficult for those of us vitally concerned with the future of handicapped children to ascertain all of the facts about this suit. The press has not fully reported developments. We only sense what we have been fighting to achieve through years of unbelievable hard work and pressuring may be within our grasp through this court order. Because the outcome of this suit means so much to so many and because we are thoroughly familiar with the malfunctioning school system and District government. We are asking Congress to investigate the court order, to investigate the plan the school has submitted, to investigate what the District government as a whole will play in the plan if the plan is a good one, and how and with what the Board and the Government intend to implement the plan.

Do the Board and the District government fully realize that words on paper may no longer suffice? The press must be linked to this investigation so that an informed citizenry may determine if at last the handicapped can begin to expect justice and the exercise of equal rights under the law. Also, the people in the District must be made aware of any increased rights under the precedent set by this suit and those possible under the Pennsylvania decision—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness constitute the deliberations of our democracy.

Under this court order in combination with last year's sweeping landmark decision in Pennsylvania, these three aspirations are prescribed for every handicapped person through education, even if that education is limited to the achievement of the most basic of accomplishments for some.

Senator, please help and guide us at this important turning point in the search for education for the handicapped, which constitutes a vital part of an individual's rights.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN REQUIRING SPECIAL EDUCATION

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Can you advise this committee as to the present estimate of the number of students in the District who would qualify to receive special education?

Mrs. IADAROLA. The statistics I can give you are those of the incidence rates mentioned by the National Association for Retarded Chil-

dren and the President's Committee on Mental Retardation. The incidence rate of retardation in a city begins at 7 percent and goes as high as 14 percent. If we have a school population of 140,000—that is the school population, not total District children population and adults—what would that come to, 10 percent, 14,000 retarded children, requiring varying degrees of care and education.

Senator INOUYE. How many children are now on the waiting list for special education?

Mrs. IADAROLA. Approximately 1,700 children as far as the school records are concerned, as far as have been referred by Pupil Personnel Services to Dr. John Johnson's office.

Senator INOUYE. And this $9.6 million will accommodate all of them?

Mrs. IADOROLA. I think it will wipe out part of that waiting list. You would have to ask Dr. Johnson that question. That is one of the things he has not been able to determine.

GROWTH IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN NEEDING HELP

Mr. BOSTICK. May I point out Senator, that no matter what portion of the waiting list may be eliminated within 1 school year, the thing always swells the next school year. I have been in this fight for the last 20 years. It has only been within the last 10 years that any breakthrough was made, so far as the public school's role in the education of the mentally retarded youngster is concerned.

I have seen the growth, to give credit where credit is due, from the beginning of a program for the mentally retarded from five classrooms located at the Military Road School in 1954, to more than 90-some-odd self-contained classrooms for the trainable mentally retarded youngsters now. But even with that growth, year after year there still remains a constant increase, so that at the rate we have been going, we will never be able to catch up.

It has been said, also, that special education should not be singled out, in effect, at the expense of the rest of the school system. We agree with that. However, we agree that the exceptional child has been neglected so long in this city and in cities throughout the nation that the time is overdue when these youngsters should be given their fair share of the public's tax dollar.

We believe it is their constitutional right as well as those of the nonhandicapped children to be accorded all services and facilities that are accorded to any other school age child, whether it be from preschool age up to young adult age, through vocational training.

We do not want to take 5 cents away from the normal schoolchild. However, the city and the government owe their responsibility to educate all children, and that is the basis of the court suit that Mrs. Iadarola mentioned.

We are determined to see that this action is carried through that has been ordered by the court.

Senator INOUYE. Because of our concern with your views, this subcommittee last year appropriated $9.1 million, which was reduced to $7.2 million in conference. Therefore, it would be safe for you to conclude that this committee would look very favorably upon the increase in appropriations for special education. However, we have been trou-

bled by one assertion: that the system, the city education system, at the present time, is not ready to implement the full amount. Is that correct? They tell me they cannot spend it.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SCHOOL SYSTEM IN OBTAINING RESOURCES

Mr. BOSTICK. Sir, I do not know that, but as a parent and a concerned citizen, I still say that it is up to the school system to find ways and means of procuring resources to educate these children.

Now, we have fought long and hard to convince you and other Members of Congress who govern our city appropriations of the needs. The courts have recognized that these are legitimate, constitutional needs, and I say to the School Administrator, the School Board and everybody concerned, the District government, that it is up to them to find ways and means of implementing the mandate given by your committee last year and by the court a few months ago.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Johnson, would you like to participate in this discussion?

PROBLEMS IN SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Dr. JOHNSON. Yes.

It is a pleasure to be here and sit with the Association for Retarded Children, in a spirit that I join with them as a professional with more than 15 years providing education for handicapped children. The reason for coming to Washington and becoming a part of the system was to meet the very objectives which both the citizens, the children themselves, and, of course, your committee, have set forth.

I would like to highlight two points in Mrs. Iadarola's testimony. One is that there is a very complex problem in the District of Columbia, stemming all the way from the absence of the guideline law which in most States sets specific things that must be done for handicapped children, who is to do it, and what the standards for accountability are. So that we have the series of problems of lack of a formula for financing.

Just recently passed certification standards for teachers probably placed the District of Columbia into the 20th century in terms of staff qualifications, but yet we still are failing because of the absence of teacher preparation programs in places where young people can go to receive higher education.

As the last group testified, Mr. Tillery, and having been a college professor, I stopped to think—where would I say for this young man to go to receive training in special education. Immediately, I could think of sending him to two or three other States, but nowhere in the District of Columbia where he would be able to receive the kind of training for which he, obviously a fast young man, could take so that 4 years later he would be back in the city participating.

Senator INOUYE. Dr. Johnson, has the Board suggested any language to the City Council to correct the weakness in our ordinances?

Dr. JOHNSON. No; and there is in the past several months a new, I should say idea, which we have been trying to bring to the public attention, that there is the need. There are a number of groups, among them being the association and various Board members on the Committee for Special Education, which are now prepared to take this

matter into very serious consideration and to suggest the exact language for what we hope will be a very strong provision to spell out to everyone what must be required for handicapped children.

Senator INOUYE. This committee would be most interested in receiving copies of your draft.

Dr. JOHNSON. Yes. We intend to see to it that you do get them.

Senator INOUYE. Could you respond to the question I asked earlier, and that is the suggestion by some that your department might not be able to spend the entire $9.1 million?

RECRUITMENT OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

Dr. JOHNSON. This comes to me as a statement for which I can find no real source of validity. We already have ongoing programs for about $8 million. That means there are children in programs. We did receive a new allocation in December.

It is difficult to hire teachers in December, it is difficult to begin new programs, and that is one area in which we are having difficulty. But the condition of most of our programs in terms of equipment, the condition in terms of supplies, means that we have to undertake and are now undertaking an effort to spend every bit of the funds that have been allocated to see that the children are placed in programs.

We have done three things which from my point of view show an attempt to implement and spend the full amount.

One is the establishment of a placement office where children and their parents can receive due process in the placement process, so that children are not labeled as handicapped when they should not be, children who are handicapped receive the proper kind of counseling into programs.

Secondly, we have established new programs and one for the profoundly retarded and the programs for the emotionally disturbed, which came directly from the community.

We have continued the tuition grant program and are going to expand the use of private schools in a very different way for next year.

I am personally convinced, and on behalf of my department, we will be able to spend every penny of the amount allocated, although I would not want to be too certain about whether or not we would be able to get all the kinds of personnel that we need. They are just not available and we are having to go nationwide to get the properly trained personnel.

Senator INOUYE. But you do have a program presently established that could utilize the funds?

Dr. JOHNSON. Absolutely.

Senator INOUYE. Once again, may I thank all of you for participating this afternoon and give you our assurances that we will continue, not only to be concerned, but to be as helpful as we can in this area.

Mr. BOSTICK. Senator, may I indulge for just one moment. May I ask that in your deliberation on the special education budget, that if there is a line item in there for the recruitment and inservice training of personnel, to please give particular attention to that. Because that will greatly aid in the problem which Dr. Johnson has just enunciated.

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Senator INOUYE. We will at a later time. I will have my staff call upon you, Dr. Johnson, so we can work closer to see that this is carried out.

Mrs. IADAROLA. Thank you very much, Senator.

STATEMENT OF LUIS H. VIDAÑA, MEMBER, SPANISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITY

INFIRMITIES OF SPANISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITY

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mr. Luis Vidaña, a member of the Spanish-speaking community of the District.

Welcome, Mr. Vidaña.

Mr. VIDAÑA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We want to thank you for the opportunity offered to us to speak to your committee. Also, we want to emphasize the great confidence that the Spanish-speaking community has for you and your splendid record of your committee and your clear understanding of the minorities, in order to offer some solution to the acute problem before the Spanish-speaking community of the District of Columbia.

There is an estimated 50,000 Spanish-speaking residents of the District of Columbia. They are afflicted by the same infirmities: (*a*) Language barrier, (*b*) lack of marketable skills, (*c*) isolation from the mainstream American way of life. Due to these facts, the Spanish-speaking community faces a great incident of unemployment and underemployment, more strikingly when we recognize that the Government is wasting the rich potentialities of these people who have the capacity to improve their life and the community in which they live.

Also the lack of a strong instrument of defense has prevented, until very recently, to attract attention of the Federal and local authorities to their problems, because we have been the silent minority. Three dramatic cases show very clear the neglect in which this community has lived.

(1) The local employment security agency, charged by law of seeking jobs for the unemployed and the underemployed, has on its staff only one Spanish-speaking person. How the present problem of the Spanish-speaking people in this vital field can be coped with by having only one person to serve the community in which the present incident of unemployment is over 13 percent is absurd.

(2) Of the 42,000 employees of the District of Columbia government, only 180 are Spanish-speaking, even though Mayor Washington signed a memorandum urging all District Government agencies and administrations to step up hiring of the Spanish speaking.

(3) In the bilingual program for children, the budget for our teachers, instead of being allocated in the regular budget, has been allocated in impact aid budget, which is less secure than the regular budget. There are 18 teachers in the impact aid budget.

OFFICE OF SPANISH AFFAIRS

In August 1970, Congress acted to establish the Office of Spanish Affairs in the District of Columbia government. The Office is budgeted for $40,000 and established in the Department of Human Resources. It is staffed by an executive secretary, a program assistant, and a

secretary—three persons. Budget limitations have restrained the development and any direct operation of such needed programs for the Spanish speaking. Nevertheless, the Office has been able to promote and coordinate several English and job-training programs in the community. It has played a major role in the referral of Spanish speaking to agencies where their questions and problems could be resolved. Under conditions whereby a referral was not possible, the office took the initiative to conduct its own investigation to resolve the problem.

ACTIVITIES DEVELOPED BY OFFICE OF SPANISH AFFAIRS

Some of the activities developed by the Office of Spanish Affairs were:

1. The Economic Development Conference, was held October 1970 at the Lincoln Junior High School as a joint project with the United Planning Organization. The purpose of this conference was to discuss ways and means by which the local Spanish community can benefit from the resources available at the Governmental level as well as those of private institutions in the field of business and manpower. As a result of this conference, more than $400,000 has been granted to various Spanish-speaking businessmen, by the Small Business Administration, to finance restaurants, grocery and jewelry stores, automobile repair shops, and a ceramic industry.

2. A conference on education and employment was held March 13, 1970, another cooperative undertaking with the United Planning Organization, to discuss and recommend solutions to the pressing problems in education and employment of the Spanish speaking. I had the honor to be chairman of this conference.

Results of the conference are currently under evaluation and study and will be incorporated into the office plans for the expansion and extension of services to the Spanish community.

The Office of Spanish-speaking Affairs has put a special emphasis on adult education, bilingual program, and job-training programs, one of the more effective ways to deal to improve the living conditions of the people. In adult education, the office has assisted to obtain $125,000 for a bilingual education program, $300,000, and for a job-training program, $600,000.

NEED FOR ENGLISH-LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

But this, Mr. Chairman, is a drop of water, because for no reason—first, it has been the first program especially addressed to the Spanish-speaking people in Washington, D.C., and second, we have in Washington over 10,000 persons who do not speak the language of the society in which they live. We have more than 10,000 Spanish-speaking people who do not speak the English language. Denial to them the right to learn the language of the society in which they live is not only the denial of equal educational opportunity, but is denying them the most important tool that they have to survive in the society.

The office has been able to get $200,000 for a bilingual education program for children. I have expressed before, the teachers for this program have been put out of the budget, have been excluded from the regular budget.

Of the 250 students trained at a cost of over $670,000, it is estimated that they have earned over $1.2 million income, as a result of their training. Actually, there are over 2,000 persons on the waiting lists for the future programs which we are trying to obtain.

More than 600 persons from the Spanish-speaking community have applied for employment through the office of Spanish affairs. They have not been successful in placing all of these. However, they maintain an active employment file and form 1971's for use by the office when an agency or private firm requests to employ a Spanish-speaking person.

When vacancies do occur at the Federal and local government levels, they try to place qualified Spanish-speaking where they are needed, especially to serve the Spanish-speaking community—public contact positions where their bilingual ability is essential. The office has placed many applicants in both the Federal and District government, although lack of adequate staff has hindered progress.

Although the efforts of the Spanish-speaking office have been well received at the District government level, there are still vital services that must be established and made available to the Spanish-speaking community.

With the present staff of three, it is impossible to handle all the problems besetting the Spanish community in order that the Spanish-speaking community receive the services and programs that they deserve as residents of the District of Columbia. The bulk of the budget would allow the hiring of four GS–12 specialists to plan programs and seek funds from private foundations and organizations to develop programs in the areas of education, employment, health, social services, drug treatment and prevention, veterans affairs, youth opportunities, and day care centers.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR SPANISH AFFAIRS

The office needs a budget of $175,000 instead of $50,000. We can say without hesitation that the budget request for $175,000 is not only necessary, but will provide, in social and economic benefits, a greater amount of dividends than its actual costs represents, because the most profitable enterprise is the development of human resources.

BILINGUAL TEACHERS

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, Mr. Vidaña. The tables you have provided will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The information follows:)

BUDGET SUMMARY

1.	Personnel	141,916
2.	Special Contract Services	15,000
3.	Travel	2,025
4.	Space	4,320
5.	Consumable supplies	2,700
6.	Office equipment	3,930
7.	Other costs	2,990
	Total direct costs	$172,881
	Indirect costs	2,119
	Total Budget	$175,000

BUDGET BREAKDOWN

1. Personnel

Director	25,573
Assistant Director	18,737
Education and Employment Specialist	15,866
Housing and Small Business Development Specialist	15,866
Health and Social Services Specialist	15,866
Youth Opportunities Specialist	15,866
Secretary	8,153
Clerk typists (2) (6,544 ea.)	13,088
	$129,015
Fringe benefits 10%	12,901
Total personnel costs	$141,916

2. Special Consultant and Contract Services 15,000

Consultant-To supplement staff and translation of documents and special materials into Spanish for use in the community at $50 per day.

Printing Services Contract-To print bilingual materials.

Spot Radio and Television Announcements.

3. Travel 2,025

Local appointments during workday

For 7 staff members at average of $1.20 per day for 240 working days (or 5 miles per day at 10¢ per mile).

4. Space 4,320

Rental office space-900 square feet at $4.00 per square foot.

5. Consumable Supplies.....1,200

Office supplies for 9 staff members-average at $200

Pamphlets, brochures, leaflets, newsletter, etc. $1,500

$2,700

6. Office Equipment

6 desks 30" x 60" at 163.50.....980

2 Sectetary's desks at 170.00.....340

6 Executive chairs at $58.00.....350

2 Secretary' chairs at $40.00.....80

1 Duplicating machine.....700

2 Electric typewriters at $390.....780

3 Filing cabinets at $100.....300

6 Side chairs at $29.....175

1 Conference table.....100

1 Adding machine.....125

$3,930

7. Other Costs

Heat, light, power.....1,400

Telephone (2 installations).....1,000
Installation 1 -- 2 lines
Installation 2 -- 8 lines

Insurance and bonding.....350

Postage-average $20 per month x 12 months.....240

$2,990

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Vidaña, you may be assured this committee will continue to look upon your problem with great concern and we will do whatever we can to increase the appropriation which is now being presently requested by the city.

Mr. Cush, what would be the city's position in the request being made by Mr. Vidaña?

Mr. CUSH. The key request, as I understand it, would be for the bilingual teachers; is that correct?

Mr. VIDAÑA. An Office of Spanish-speaking affairs.

Senator INOUYE. $50,000 has been requested for that office, and he has suggested that it be increased by $125,000. He has a budget summary here which involves everything from equipment to personnel. Would you give us your views.

Mr. CUSH. I would like to examine the request and comment on it in the record. I think that is about the best way I can do it. While I am familiar with some of these items, I am not with that particular one.

Senator INOUYE. Fine; we appreciate your views on this.

Thank you very much, Mr. Vidaña.

Mr. VIDAÑA. Thank you.

(The views of the Department of Human Resources follow:)

SPANISH AFFAIRS

Statements of Mr. Charles Hernandez, National League of United Latin American Citizens, Luis H. Vidana, and Marcela Q. Davila, Committee for Aid and Development of Latin Americans in the Nation's Capital.

The Department of Human Resources shares the concerns outlined and currently is reviewing staff needs of the D.C. Spanish Office with a view to augmenting that staff. In addition, the Department is concerned that realistic assessments of the number of Spanish-speaking residents in Washington, D.C. and their needs be made. From the point of view of coordination of program, the Department feels that the Spanish Office should remain within the human resources network so that social services can be made readily available to the Spanish community.

STATEMENT OF MARCELA Q. DAVILA, VICE CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE FOR AID AND DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICANS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF SPANISH AFFAIRS

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Marcela Q. Davila, Committee for Aid and Development of Latin Americans in the Nation's Capital.

Mrs. DAVILA. The Honorable Chairman Inouye and members of the committee, it is a privilege for me to represent the Committee for Aid and Development of Latin Americans in the Nation's Capital.

For a long time we have strived to get an official advocate for the Spanish-speaking community of Washington, D.C., in the District of Columbia government. Thanks to Congress, Mayor Washington, and the City Council, we finally have one. Due to the establishment of the Office of Spanish Affairs in the District of Columbia government, our community feels more secure. The community's existence has finally been officially recognized by the District government and the Congress of the United States.

Many frustrations and problems of the community have been alleviated. Nevertheless, the community continues to grow at a rapid pace and problems continue to increase. We need more services in health,

housing, education, welfare, youth, and many others. We need more personnel in the Spanish-speaking office so that the existing services can be tailored more relevant to the special needs of the Spanish community. The existing staff of three is alarmingly insufficient to meet the gamut of needs of the Spanish community.

In spite of the many achievements of the Office of Spanish Affairs, it has only scratched the surface of the problem. It would be naive to think that a staff of three persons could satisfy the needs of the Spanish community.

The Spanish-speaking community has proven its willingness and ability to take advantage of the opportunities open to it. Please give us another resource and it will be highly rewarding.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, ma'm. You may be assured that, as I assured Mr. Vidaña, we will look upon the matter with great concern.

Thank you very much.

May we take a short recess of 5 minutes at this time.

(Brief recess.)

STATEMENT OF LAMAR KEMP, ATTORNEY

RETIRED PROFESSIONAL ACTION GROUP

Senator INOUYE. The hearing will please come to order. At this time, I would like to call on Mr. Lamar Kemp, attorney in the District of Columbia.

Mr. KEMP. My name is Lamar Kemp. I am a Federal retiree working with the Retired Professional Action Group, volunteering our services to activate a District Office of Consumer Protection.

I have here a letter signed by Ralph Nader offering his support. I have already talked to the Unified Bar Association, and I am intending to do so at the District Bar Association meeting tomorrow night at Fred Vinson's request, the president of our association.

Mr. Nader says in his letter:

> If you ask for volunteers from the District Bar Association, you can assure the volunteers of the full cooperation and support of the Retired Professional Action Group.

I would like to make this letter a part of the record.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, so ordered.

(The letter follows:)

April 6, 1972

Mr. Lamar E. Kemp
8000 Carey Place
Oxon Hill, Md. 20022

Dear Mr. Kemp:

I am aware of your efforts through the Southern Prince Georges County Civic Congress in obtaining legislation for a county and state office of consumer protection.

In the District of Columbia, the legislation has been passed for a District Office of Consumer Protection, but official action has not been taken to establish the office.

Your offer at the March 27, 1972, meeting of the Retired Professional Action Group, to head a task force to man the District Office of Consumer Protection, met with a favorable response.

If you ask for volunteers from the District Bar Association, you can assure the volunteers of the full cooperation and support of the Retired Professional Action Group.

Sincerely,

Ralph Nader

REQUEST FOR VOLUNTEERS

Mr. KEMP. We are also asking for people who are clerical types—interviewers, that sort of thing—to come forward and volunteer and let us know how much time they can devote to support the attorneys. Actually we found out from the experience in Prince Georges County, one of the first in the Nation less than 10 percent of the cases took legal action. In other words, hired attorneys. So for our needs we would like those who can do a lot of clerical typing work.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Kemp, this morning we were advised by Mr. Jacobs of the Department of Economic Development, that there is a provision in our laws which somehow prohibited the use of volunteer services in the government of the District of Columbia.

Mr. KEMP. Could he hire us as consultants on a part-time basis, so this office could be activated?

Senator INOUYE. Let me quote the relevant section, section 1–215 of the D.C. Code:

> After July 7, 1898, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not accept volunteer service for the Government of the District of Columbia or employ personal services in excess of that authorized by law except in cases of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property.

The Senate passed a bill just recently now pending before the House and among the several titles in that bill, the Commissioner would have been authorized to accept the services of volunteers. We are hoping this measure will receive favorable consideration of the House.

At the present time, even with that provision in the law, many agencies have been accepting volunteers and I personally do not see anything wrong with that.

Mr. KEMP. That is how the OEO got started, through volunteers. They worked possibly a whole year before they got paid.

Senator INOUYE. I, for one, would welcome any volunteers for this city.

INTEREST OF PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY GROUP

Mr. KEMP. We want to also go on record that the Southern Prince Georges County Civic Association is very much interested in this situation. I have been speaking to them over a period of years on the Maryland State level, when we worked with the State attorney general, and also worked in the county attorney's office in Marlboro. We also kept in touch, in writing, with the Prince Georges County Office on Consumer Protection.

The Prince Georges ordinance is a model for the Nation, particularly where it has subpena power and other teeth in the law. We did not actually get subpena power on the State level. We are still fighting for it.

But I felt we could see this as a pattern of how citizens of a neighboring community, who are interested in helping citizens of another community can work together through our civic association, whatever, to get a job done that the citizens want done and that is required by law.

We are not just making rhetoric. We are members of the bar. We have the capacity to do what we say we will do. If they want to pay us, that is all right. But the point is that the law requires that an Office of Consumer Protection be set up and we are here to see that it is done.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much for your contribution.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARY GRAYSON, WASHINGTON, D.C., METROPOLITAN FOSTER PARENTS ASSOCIATION

ACCOMPANIED BY A GROUP OF FOSTER PARENTS

PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS: FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICES

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness, Mrs. Mary Grayson, of Washington, D.C., represents the Metropolitan Washington Foster Parents Association.

REQUEST TO BRING FORWARD FOSTER MOTHERS

Mrs. GRAYSON. First, I ask one special request, Senator. I would like to ask if you care if we have a couple of foster mothers just to sit here with us? I am the only speaker.

We also want to recognize Mr. Russo who is here also. He came to sit in with us.

Senator INOUYE. Would the foster mothers be interested in sitting?

Mrs. GRAYSON. Any foster mothers present come forward. Also, Mr. Russo; Mr. Yeldell sent him down to listen in.

We are very glad somebody came to hear our cry, because now we are going into our 6th week without our last month's checks, which I did forget to put in my statement. We are really having a very hard time.

So I guess I can add it in now, Senator Inouye. We wait anywhere from 6 weeks for our checks, when we should have been paid on our contract of 30 days. I wish you all would make note of that and see if there is anything you can do. We used to wait 7. But we talked to the association and got them moved up to 6 weeks. Thank you.

I guess I got wound up when Mr. Russo told me they weren't in the mail. I guess that is how that got into my mind now.

Senator INOUYE. Is Mr. Russo here?

Mrs. GRAYSON. Yes. Mr. Russo is here. That is how we got the news the checks haven't been mailed.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Russo, would you like to come here and join the group?

Mrs. GRAYSON. Join us.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, ma'am.

REPRESENTING TRADITIONAL FOSTER HOMES

Mrs. GRAYSON. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, my name is Mrs. Mary Grayson and I am here today to represent approximately 923 traditional foster homes with approximately 1,820 dependent children of the District of Columbia. One of the primary purposes of our association is to promote the general welfare of children who need protective care. We seek to do this by offering our homes, love, and guidance to children who for one reason or another cannot remain in the home of their natural parents. Many of our foster parents have done this for as many as 20 years and others hope to do likewise.

The average traditional foster parent is of marginal income and the financial support for child-care given to us by the District is mini-

mum to say the least. Furthermore, our association fully recognizes that our foster children are being systematically neglected and discriminated against by the very same government who placed them in our homes. I have every intention of documenting this accusation before you today.

The Child Welfare League of America, Inc., recently stated:

> The inference is strong that many agencies are expecting foster parents to shoulder responsibility that rightly belongs to the agency. In addition, the findings suggest that agencies still do not see a relationship between adequate board rates and the recruitment and retention of good foster homes.

As you may know, we, the traditional foster parents contract with the Department of Human Resources of the District to serve as foster parents. At the present time, each traditional foster home receives $80 monthly for board and care per child, $10 to $20 monthly per child for clothing depending on the age of the child, and a monthly service fee of $40 per child. The latter is supposed to be a service fee for the foster parent, but is more than often used by the foster parents to go toward board and care and/or clothing for the child. Therefore, the average traditional foster parent receives, at the most, $140 monthly per child with only $100 technically given for the financial support of the child.

CONTRACTS FOR GROUP FOSTER CARE HOMES

The Department of Human Resources also makes contracts with local organizations for foster homes. As of July 1971, DHR made monthly payments of $237 per child to some local organizations for foster home care. From this amount, the organizations paid a monthly salary to the foster parents ranging from $150 to $200. In addition, with money received from DHR the organizations provide fringe benefits for foster parents such as social security coverage, sick leave coverage, annual or vacation leave, and some are given health insurance coverage. Furthermore, foster parents with these local groups get their monthly rent and utility bills paid from money received from DHR. One particular organization has received $237 monthly per child from DHR since 1965. Many of the foster parents are neighbors of members of our association and both provide 24-hour care for the same children, children who are dependent on the District government for their care. Yet we do not get adequate financial support, and we are expected to pay our own rent, utilities, and receive no fringe benefits.

From the rates which I have given to you, it is easy to see that our children do not receive equal or adequate financial support from the District government. This, to us, is neglect of and discrimination against our children and against traditional foster parents. We want to make it very clear that we feel the financial support given to the group foster parents is necessary to meet the needs of their children.

It is not our intention to try to reduce the financial support which they receive but rather to try to secure the same support for our children. With the present cost of living as it is, the traditional foster parents need greater financial support from the District government who has legal responsibility for our foster children. What we receive at the present time is not sufficient for the care we should provide, want to provide, and are expected to provide.

Senator INOUYE. Mrs. Grayson, may I interrupt at this moment?
Mrs. GRAYSON. Yes, sir.

DIFFERENCES IN PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE

Senator INOUYE. I would like to ask Mr. Russo, since we are discussing this, what is the rationale for the difference in payments to foster parents and foster homes?

Mr. RUSSO. Basically, Mr. Chairman, the group homes are administered by either private licensed agencies or other community agencies. The contract with these agencies to develop group homes as further resources for dependent children is alternative to public institutionalization. The agency with whom we contract, who administers the group homes is made a direct payment each month, based on a specific amount of money per child in that agency's group home. Included in that payment that is made are certain administrative expenses which that agency that contracts with us for a group home must sustain in order to maintain a group home program.

In our traditional foster homes, the basic rate of payment goes directly to the traditional foster parents and it tries to give recognition to the amount of money that the foster parents need to meet the child's needs and more recently we have added to the payment paid to the traditional foster parent a service fee in recognition of the service that the foster parent renders. As Mrs. Grayson has indicated, she feels that the disparity in the rates of payment that are being made to group homes in contrast to the rates of payments that are made to traditional foster parents is too great.

Senator INOUYE. On the surface, I must quite agree with her. The foster parents, traditional foster parents, receive a gross amount of $140 per month per child?

Mr. RUSSO. Actually, it is $120. $80 per month for the child for the child's boarding care, and $40 per month for the service fee. And in addition to that, there is a clothing payment made each month.

Senator INOUYE. $20?

Mr. RUSSO. $10 to $20.

Senator INOUYE. Roughly $100 per child and $40 for service, a total of $140, so one can assume that, technically, the maximum the child receives totals $100 per month.

Now, how much are children in the Association homes receiving per month?

Mr. RUSSO. We have three different categories, Mr. Chairman, of group home contractors. I do not want to get too complicated——

Senator INOUYE. Let's take the $237 a month.

Mr. RUSSO. That is the rate that is paid to the black churches with whom we contract to administer group homes. We pay the black churches who administer the group homes at the rate of $237 per month per child. This includes administrative and other expenses.

AMOUNT SPENT DIRECTLY ON CHILDREN

Senator INOUYE. I quite understand that but of that amount how much is technically being spent for the child?

Mr. RUSSO. Approximately the same amount of money that the traditional foster parents need to meet the child's needs.

Senator INOUYE. What do you mean by approximately?

Mr. RUSSO. Approximately $80 a month is paid by the black church contractor to his group home foster parents, approximately $80 a month is paid to that group home foster parent who meets the child's needs.

Senator INOUYE. In other words, $137 is for administrative costs?

Mr. RUSSO. Included in that difference between $80 and $237, there is a factor in there which enables the group home contractor to pay a salary to his group home foster parents. That averages about $50 a month per child. Then in addition to that, there are several other factors which enable the group home contractor for example, to go out and find a residence, as many of the group home contractors must do. They need to go out and find a home in the community, either lease it or buy it.

In order to enable the group home contractors to do that, Mr. Chairman, we include in that $237 a sum of money which enables the group home contractor to meet the cost of leasing or renting or buying a home which he converts into a group home for neglected children.

BENEFITS NOT PROVIDED TO TRADITIONAL FOSTER PARENTS

Senator INOUYE. Do you provide something similar to that to the traditional foster parents?

Mr. RUSSO. No, this is not provided.

Senator INOUYE. Do you provide the traditional foster parents social security coverage?

Mr. RUSSO. No, sir; this is not provided.

Senator INOUYE. Do you think this is equal treatment.

Mr. RUSSO. I certainly do feel, and I am sure Mr. Yeldell would agree, Mr. Chairman, that there are certain benefits that group home foster parents are receiving which our traditional foster parents, who largely outnumber our group home foster parents, are not receiving.

Senator INOUYE. Did they really receive the annual vacation, and health and insurance coverage?

Mr. RUSSO. The parents do not receive those so-called fringe benefits.

Senator INOUYE. But the Association Foster Homes do?

Mr. RUSSO. By and large, most of the group home foster parents, through their group home contractor, do receive these benefits that you just mentioned.

Senator INOUYE. Is it the policy of your Department to continue the present practice?

Mr. RUSSO. I certainly would not say that is the policy of the Department of Human Resources. I know this, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Yeldell has under his consideration a cost estimate with regard to what the dollar amount would be if, for example, we were to provide health insurance to traditional foster parents and all of the members of their family. If we were to provide social security coverage for the foster mother.

He has before him a document costing out what the dollar value would be if these benefits were to be made available to our traditional foster parents.

Senator INOUYE. If the five citizens sitting before me should decide to organize into an association, would they receive $237 per child?

Mr. Russo. We have discussed this with the Metropolitan Area Foster Parents Association, the possibility of their incorporating so that we could contract with them as an agency to administer group homes. There are some problems that need to be resolved. I certainly do not feel they are insurmountable but this is an initiative that the District of Columbia Foster Parents Association would need to take and we would certainly work as closely as we possibly can with them.

DIFFERENCES IN CARE BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AND GROUP HOMES

Senator Inouye. From the standpoint of the psychologists or the sociologists, is it better for a child to be in a traditional foster home or the association foster home?

Mr. Russo. Or in a group home, Mr. Chairman?

Senator Inouye. Yes.

Mr. Russo. I would need to say, and I am trying to answer your question as objectively as possible, that on the basis of my experience visiting our traditional foster homes and our group homes, that the quality of care that our children are receiving, by and large in our traditional foster homes, is certainly not appreciably less than the quality of care that our children are receiving in our contract group homes.

We do have some of our contract group homes that have certain elements built into them. For example, with our FLOC group homes, FLOC has organized support groups which go into each of the group homes, which essentially enrich the lives of children in the FLOC homes. We have also added certain professional services that they make available to the children in the homes under contract with them.

In certain of our group homes, our children have more services made available to them than is the case with regard to the average child in a traditional foster home.

But as far as the quality of care is concerned, I think that by and large our traditional foster parents are providing excellent care, the same kind of care essentially that our children are receiving in our contract group homes.

Senator Inouye. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Grayson, please proceed.

MANY CHILDREN IN TRADITIONAL FOSTER HOMES

Mrs. Grayson. Senator Inouye, I don't want to get away from this, but I think this is a good time to bring out this grouping. Each of us have four- and five-group children already in our traditional foster homes, in all it comes to over 100 and some children in our care. We did go to Mr. Russo and ask about grouping but there is $2,000 that you give a group home to get started, that he told us we could not get because we already had our five children, and the only way we could group was to give our five children back and take a chance on FLOC or the interfaith churches taking us into their organizations. But if we couldn't do that, we would have to go out and get a sponsor.

We told him in return, we didn't want to find a sponsor. We have a sponsor within SSA and have had it for years with four, five, and six children, doing the same thing for them that the group homes are doing.

Interfaith churches use the same facilities we use. They get their vacation and things but they carry their children to the same doctors, nurses, downtown, where I carry mine. Because I carried the interfaith lady down there next door to me to the clinic. So they are not putting out any service at all, no more than we are putting out in any case.

This is why we are here today. We live next door to these people you say are doing these things and they are not doing it. Because that is what I am doing, is investigating what they are doing more than we are doing.

I know Senator Inouye did not intend for me to come up here and have an argument, but I want to show him we have approached SSA in every way to try to get them to give us our rent, utilities and everything all other groups are getting that have four or five children in the home. SSA won't do that for us. They don't do anything for us that we ask, other than give us the $80.

So we have had it as traditional foster parents. I would like to continue on with my statement because I think the best way to let you know we have had it is to come to you.

We want you to know, Senator Inouye, we have tried everything else. We will have to try something else, if we have to give them the children and let these 258 homes house them but by then we are going to have been heard and seen. Because we can no longer keep carrying the load for SSA and have them give the money to somebody else.

Take Easter for example. We have spent all of the money we had to buy our children things for Easter, paid our own money to take them downtown, and we don't even have our checks, and this is going into the 6th week from the last month. I think we are not the cornerstone any more. So I will proceed on with my statement. I am sorry.

EFFORTS TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Many efforts have been made by our association and others to secure the financial support we need for our children. On August 26, 1971, a special committee of the foster home care and substitute home finding branches of DHR submitted recommendations to their superiors regarding increasing financial support to children placed in traditional foster homes. The committee consisted of social workers and social service representatives who work with us daily in promoting the growth and development of our foster children. Their recommendations include:

First. Board and care—$125 monthly per child.

Second. Clothing allowance—ranging from $15 to $20 monthly per child depending on the age of the child, and an increased initial clothing allowance.

Our association is requesting:

First. Board and care—$135 per child monthly.

Second. Clothing allowance—$30 per child monthly.

Third. Service fee—$50 per child monthly.

Senator INOUYE. Mrs. Grayson, if I may once again interrupt you at this point. It might be well to note that in the Oak Hill facility where you send some of the children that have not gotten on too well in the community, we spend $16,000 per child in Oak Hill per year.

And in the Junior Village the cost is approximately $23,000 per child per year. So the amount you are spending per child is quite small.

Mrs. GRAYSON. Yes, sir; thank you, it certainly is. I just really don't see how we are going to survive.

Shall I proceed?

Senator INOUYE. Please do.

COST ANALYSIS OF CHILD CARE

Mrs. GRAYSON. We have based our request on cost analyses from the U.S. Departments of Labor and Agriculture, other comparative data, and particular characteristics of family life in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area. We want to point out to you that our request does not put the financial support for our children on an equal par with children in the group programs but it does decrease the inequality.

As of September 1971, DHR's Social Service Administration, which is now under a new title, had 2,241 children in foster care facilities including: 1,820 in traditional foster homes, 258 in group home programs, and 163 in licensed private institutions. On the average, DHR spends $1,680 annually per child for board and care and clothing in a traditional foster home, and an average of $2,844 annually per child for the same care in a group foster home, which consists of four to five children per home. It should be noted that there are over 100 traditional foster homes which have four to five children in each, a total of over 400 children. The difference between what we receive and what they receive, a difference of $137 per child per month, is more than glaring—it is unjust.

In accounting for this difference our program operators have told us that the philosophy of the traditional foster home program is based on the proposition that we, the traditional foster parents, have a desire and agree that we will give care and accept the children as a part of our family. We hope that all foster parents would accept our philosophy and have a desire and agree to give care and accept the children as a part of their family.

When we have approached our program operators about the needs of our children and about the neglect and discrimination against them, we have been told that we are the "cornerstone" of substitute child care for the District's dependent children and have been given "teas," "art shows," and the like. We cannot feed, shelter or clothe our foster children with these "social affairs." Furthermore, these same program operators have told us that you, the Congress, will not appropriate more funds for our children. If this is true, is it not also true that you, the Congress, has neglected and discriminated against our foster children, the dependent children of the District of Columbia?

It is also our understanding from our program operators that you, the Congress, appropriated funds, which were special funds, for the group foster home programs and none for traditional foster parents who have seven times as many foster children in our homes. We understand that these special funds were appropriated by you in order that the group foster homes serve as placement for teenagers, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, sibling groups, and generally hard to place children. We wish to inform you and the general public that many traditional foster parents have in their homes many of the

children described above and were recently called upon by our program operators to take into our homes the remaining 134 children who resided in Junior Village as of March 25, 1972.

These 134 remaining children have been described as the kind of children for whom the group foster home programs were designed. Does it logically follow that in view of the fact that we have many of these children already in our homes and were recently asked to take more of them that we receive the same financial support for them from the District government?

FULL REIMBURSEMENT OF CHILD CARE COSTS

Beatrice L. Garrett, specialist on Foster Family Care of the Children's Bureau within the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has stated that foster parents have the right to full reimbursement for costs of the foster child's care, and that foster parents have the right to a salary and all fringe benefits available to other agency staff members. We realize that with these rights come responsibilities for good child care, love, and guidance while foster children are in our homes; we have every intention of continuing to meet our responsibilities. We only ask that you, the Congress, appropriate special funds for the children in traditional foster homes. We, the traditional foster parents, have for too many years cared for so many children for too little financial support from the District government. We request that the special funds be enough to meet the request of our association which was mentioned earlier in this statement.

Thank you.

Senator, may we hear from you?

APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. Mrs. Grayson, I thank you very much. I do not know who has been telling you we have not appropriated money.

Mrs. GRAYSON. Right here. Mr. Russo. That is the only man I go by.

Senator INOUYE. Have you been telling these ladies we have refused to appropriate money for the foster home program?

Mr. RUSSO. I have been saying to the Foster Parents Association, Mr. Chairman, that additional funds must be appropriated by Congress. I think that is the——

Mrs. GRAYSON. No; that is not it. You told us that they gave the special funds to the group for you all to open up new homes with groups but they did not put any money up for traditional foster parents. When we asked you for money, way back last year, when I threatened to walk with the children if we didn't get some help, when you come up with the $40, you told me you didn't know where you were going to get it but you would try.

That is all we heard from that.

Then you told us that FLOC and the other, interfaith churches, came to the Congress and they gave them their money. And if we wanted it, we would have to come. So here we are today.

Senator INOUYE. Good for you.

Mrs. Grayson, the way we traditionally operate this committee, we hear from the Government agencies involved, they make their requests and they justify them, and we see whether we have the money

that they want. As far as I can recall, this Congress has appropriated everything that the Department of Human Resources has requested for the Foster Parents program.

Now, if they had requested more, we would have considered that. In this year's budget, are you requesting more for this program?

Mr. RUSSO. No sir. There is no request for additional funds.

I might add, Mr. Chairman, that this was a hard decision that had to be made because of the District's severe economic posture as manifested by the fact that most of the increases reflected in the 1973 budget request, most of them are mandatory increases. The decision had to be made, as valid as was the need for requested increased funds, to upgrade the rate of payments to traditional foster parents. The severe economic posture of the District precluded requesting these funds.

This is my understanding, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Jordan has a question.

REPROGRAMING OF FUNDS

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Russo, you recall the 1970 appropriation bill in which the subcommittee and the full committee took a particular interest in foster home care as opposed to care in Junior Village. Since the passage of that bill, which was in early December of 1969, has the Department had occasion to reprogram moneys out of this appropriation account and into other accounts?

Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Jordan, I believe Mr. Yeldell was responsive to the same question that the Senator asked him last Tuesday during his appearance before Senator Inouye. I think he made the point that virtually all of the savings that have been realized at Junior Village have been reprogramed to sustain the major weight of phase I and phase II cuts involving reducing District employees.

Mr. JORDAN. That program was addressed in the hearings last week, but I am speaking to another question. These are two different appropriation accounts. This appropriation account is designated how?

Mr. RUSSO. This is designated as board and care account.

Mr. JORDAN. And have there not been funds actually transferred out of the board and care account, so-called savings, since the passage of the 1970 bill, on at least one occasion, and I believe on two occasions?

Mr. RUSSO. Yes, sir. I think in fiscal 1971, the fiscal year just ended—I might not be completely accurate on the figures—something on the order of about $90,000 was transferred to the board and care account of Junior Village savings.

Mr. JORDAN. So out of the past 2 years, not only has the Congress appropriated moneys, but all of the moneys appropriated by the Congress to the board and care account have not been utilized for that account. Is that incorrect?

Mr. RUSSO. I would have to say, sir, that that is not completely correct. All of the funds appropriated by the Congress for this specific account, the board and care account, have been used for that expressed purpose. There has been no surplus in that particular account, certainly not during the past 2 years.

Mr. JORDAN. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Grayson and your friends, I thank you very much for your contribution this afternoon. You may be assured that your plight will be given our very careful consideration.

Mrs. GRAYSON. Thank you.

COMPARISONS OF FOSTER CARE HOMES

Mrs. SMITH. Senator Inouye, pardon me for interrupting. I want to say in regard to the treatment that the children are receiving, the traditional children, as compared to the other group home children. It so happens I live next door to one of the group homes and I had two children who came out of the same cottage with those children. One child is a cardiac patient. I have taken him at all times to the clinic. Another child has a urinary condition. He is placed with me. I am a licensed practical nurse and so he was placed with me. The socialworker said she would place those particular children with me to utilize my nursing ability.

Now, the same thing, the child next door, he stuck a nail in his foot—and I have had two of them for 7 years—he stuck a nail in his foot and he was hopping around. So I said to the lady, "Iva Lee, what is the matter with him? His foot appears to be swollen. He might be running a temperature." She said, "Deed I don't know. I called the public health nurse and she couldn't come down. I felt his head."

I said, "you don't need to feel his head, you need to take his temperature."

She said, "I don't know how."

I went and took his temperature. His temperature was 103. So if they are receiving some special care that the traditional children are not receiving right next door, then I don't know about it. And from the same cottage too.

Mrs. VICTOR. I am Bertha Victor, one of the old, traditional foster mothers. I have probably been with Human Resources longer than most, since 1940. Some of my children are in their thirties and they turned out to be decent citizens and stayed out of trouble. All of the extra things children need, like music and things like that, they have three strikes against them by their home being disrupted and we take them as their own flesh and blood and try to give them all of the opportunities and advantages. But yet we are discriminated against and the "Johnny-come-latelys" get all of the gravy. Then we have to do all of the things for recreation and everything else out of our own pocket.

I have had retarded children, emotionally disturbed children, that I was promised psychiatric care for and never got. One girl was so terribly emotionally disturbed—that was in July last year—and I was informed that I couldn't get psychiatric help until September. She needed it right then. We want the same care and the same money that everybody else gets.

INADEQUATE CHILD CARE PAYMENTS

Mrs. JAMES. I have five boys, and one, I have to tell you, goes to the doctor once or twice a week. I don't get any extra money for it. I have to take the money out of my pocket and send him to the doctor. If I

go myself, it is 80 cents for me and 80 cents for him. He is 13 now and I send him by himself. It is 80 cents a day for him.

They give us $20 a month for the clothing and you take them to the store and get them a pair of shoes and your $20 is gone. Now, where are you going to get other money to buy them clothes with? And they want money for school and you have to give them a little money to keep them from stealing things and you don't have enough to give them.

He sets right here and says those other children are getting a better treatment than the children we have. How can we give them better treatment when we don't get the money to give it to them? We give it to them from the money we get.

Mrs. SMITH. I gave mine my own money for shoes, $15.95 and one $12.95. We haven't received the first quarter for them, but bought them suits for Easter. This burns me up. My next door neighbor, she said I gave the children $10, for some old tennis shoes. You know, the kind all the ballplayers have.

Mrs. JAMES. They cost $10, tennis shoes.

Mrs. GRAYSON. We won't take up the time, but I have Mr. Lee here to say a word. I think we are getting kind of upset now, and we don't want the Congress to get tired of us.

"CORNERSTONE" ROLE OF TRADITIONAL FOSTER HOMES

Mr. LEE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. I want to echo many things that have already been said. My name is Harold H. Lee. I have been a resident of the District for 48 years. I have been a foster parent since 1962.

However, sitting here listening to the testimony, it is written in the record that the traditional foster home has been the cornerstone of child care in the District, and then to hear it said that these late homes, group homes, are entitled to more money because those children are getting better care than the traditional foster homes, well, someone has missed the ball somewhere down the line.

I think our traditional foster homes speak for themselves over the years. Our children have gone out into the community and made fine names for themselves because they were raised in these traditional homes.

I am not saying that the group homes will not do this in the future, but to say they are entitled, the inequity in the financial support these children are getting in group homes and we are getting in our traditional foster homes, there is a great gap there which I think you will agree with yourself, sir.

I appreciate this opportunity to voice a little bit of opinion before this committee. I am chairman of Northeast Foster Parents Group, which has 100 parents out in the Northeast area. But I just come up in support of Mrs. Grayson and the rest of my foster mothers of Northeast.

I thank you, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. We appreciate your contribution.

I will ask the Department of Human Resources to review your testimony and see if they can come up with some suggestion.

Mrs. GRAYSON. Thank you very much, Senator Inouye.

(The views of the Department of Human Resources follow:)

The Department of Human Resources has repeatedly announced its commitment to the goals of the City Council's Junior Village Plan. However, the necessity to meet payments to our welfare recipients with reduced resources has meant that some of the Junior Village recommendations could not be implemented according to schedule. I am intensively reviewing the operation of our child welfare program to improve our administration of these services as well as to make them more readily available to all who need them on a more equitable basis.

STATEMENT OF FRED TAYLOR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR LOVE OF CHILDREN, INC.

CHILD WELFARE IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mr. Fred Taylor, representing For the Love of Children.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

With me is Mr. Stewart Tepper, chairman of FLOC task force which is concerned with the whole issue of child welfare in the District of Columbia.

I have a prepared statement. I would like to summarize the statement.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, the whole statement will be made a part of the record.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Fred Taylor. I am the Executive Director of FLOC (For Love of Children), Inc., 2025 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. FLOC is an organization of more than 250 volunteer members who are concerned about the welfare of homeless and dependent children of Washington -- especially those who must stay at Junior Village. Through its own work for the past seven years with deprived families and through its sponsorship of 27 group and specialized 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 break-up of natural families wherever this is possible;
- provide homelike substitutes instead of custodial institutional care for the children where displacement cannot be prevented;
- effectively move children unwanted by their parents out of the dependency system into adoptive homes;
- provide effective monitoring to insure care and planning suited to the needs of each individual child.

Mr. Chairman, one year ago the D. C. City Council unanimously passed as an amendment to the FY 1971 D. C. budget a comprehensive plan of community-based programs of care to replace use of Junior Village. Subsequently the City Council passed a timetable for a staged phase-out of Junior Village, starting with children 6 and under, to be completed by September, 1973.

These actions, Mr. Chairman, have resulted in some encouraging developments as well as some questionable ones. On the positive side:

1. The City Council has given us both a blueprint and effective budget instrument to effect quality care for homeless and dependent children to replace a tragically inadequate custodial system.
2. The adoption of at least the first-year phase of this plan has helped to change community consciousness from resignation to

Junior Village as a necessary evil to the possibility of community-based homes and supportive programs as alternatives.

3. The establishment of a timetable for the phase-out of Junior Village has compelled SSA to act rather than to procrastinate.
4. With this stimulus SSA has sought the development of new resources through contacts with private groups. This has resulted in a greater variety of foster placement options of particular importance to the so-called hard-to-place child.

In spite of these positive beginnings, we see considerable reason for concern:

1. For some reason the first phase of the City Council plan for dismantling Junior Village was apparently ignored. Inasmuch as the Mayor accepted phase one of that plan as an amendment to his FY 1971 budget, does it not have the force of law? If so, why has it been ignored?
2. Because the comprehensive nature of the City Council plan has not been respected, implementation has been fragmented at best. A glaring example is placement of well children aged six years and under at D.C.General Hospital, thus violating both the letter and the spirit of the Council plan.
3. Protective Services has been expanded from an 8-hour to a 24-hour service; but it remains a protective services program rather than an emergency services program as was intended. Consequently, while placements in Junior Village by the Youth Aid Division have dropped sharply, there has been an offsetting increase in placements by the Child Welfare Division and Protective Services section.
4. SSA has contracted for emergency foster homes. However, they are not integrating use of these homes into a comprehensive emergency services program.

Mr. Chairman, the time has come to demand of the administration an over-all plan for the care of homeless and dependent children and their families. It is further necessary that this plan be spelled out in a line item budget which clearly delineates for all participants in the District's budget process what programs are to be funded.

That plan should include:

- acceptance of the philosophy of a comprehensive neighborhood-based emergency services program with a detailed plan of implementation. Nashville, Tennessee, by taking the initiative to demonstrate such a plan, has attracted over $1 million in Federal grants, not to mention the savings from stopping institutional care nor the benefits accruing to the children. Without preventing the flow into dependency by an effective emergency services program, the components of the system designed to deal with temporary and long-term care will be perpetually overloaded. This is happening now as evidenced by the crisis-oriented approach to placement of children.

An analysis of reasons for admitting children to Junior Village from community homes indicates needs that are not being met with existing programs but that should have been addressed by the comprehensive emergency services program budgeted by the City Council a year ago.

- For example, 100 children a year are being admitted to Junior Village for economic reasons. The availability of additional family emergency shelters and more generous emergency cash funds would alleviate the need for such placements.
- Another 400 children a year are being admitted to Junior Village and now also D. C. General Hospital because of caretaker's incapacity, absence, neglect or desertion. It was in response to just such needs that emergency caretakers, homemakers and emergency foster home programs were built into the City Council budget. Apparently these programs are still unavailable to the workers who decide to remove the child from his home.

- An additional 50 children a year are being admitted to Junior Village because of their inability to adjust. These are likely to be children with emotional or behavior problems whose parents cannot deal with them. Out-patient therapy or intensive casework services in such cases is a much more desirable alternative than custodial care. In severe cases, use of a residential treatment center for children may be necessary.

- It follows from the Junior Village length-of-stay statistics that if operations continue as they have, there will be a sizeable need for back-up placement situations at the end of the two-week maximum length of stay that was established for emergency homes in the City Council plan. If supplementary emergency care programs are implemented effectively -- specifically financial aid, emergency family shelters, short-term caretakers and emergency homemaker service -- much of the need for back-up placement situations will have been eliminated.

The plan should also include programs which will open channels for permanent homes for children when intensive efforts fail to bring parents and children back together within a maximum two-year period. Subsidized adoption is only one key to this problem; SSA's proposal has been under study by the Corporation Counsel for over a year without a decision. It is our impression that relatively few of the requests for relinquishment for adoption are forwarded to the courts, and we know that SSA has failed to respond to offers of adoptive homes elsewhere in the country.

A third component of the plan should include programs to deal with children now caught in the dependency system and those requiring some form of indeterminate care. However, I must emphasize that it is shortshighted and positively destructive to consider foster care apart from adoption and emergency services.

In the area of foster care, FLCC has some first-hand experience to relate. Our group foster home and specialized foster home program is working. The provision of housing, utilities, a modest salary, child care expenses, and once a week relief help is attracting into foster care well qualified and previously untapped people. Specifically these are working wives, couples whose housing was too small for additional children, pairs of women. Of equal importance, the program is enabling foster parenting to be seen as a challenging adult vocation. Out of 27 sets of FLCC foster parents, at least two-thirds were unavailable for foster care before they heard of the group home program. These 18 to 20 couples are now giving good care to over 70 children, including two who are deaf, one who is blind, several who require psychiatric treatment, many with milder behavior problems, a few who are retarded, and the majority with learning problems. The care they give can properly be described as parental rather than custodial. Money has had a lot to do with the foster parents' motivation. Additional funds enable them to do foster parenting without exploiting either themselves or the foster children; and it makes clear the community is not dumping children on them but sharing in its responsibility.

Supportive services are just as important as the quality and commitment of the foster parents. This time last year there was much publicity given to the charge that many children in Junior Village could not be placed and maintained in the community. These children can be and are being placed. But whether they stay will depend to a large extent upon the availability of effective support services. Understanding and meeting the often unique needs of foster children is much more demanding and complicated than most expect. If these services are not forthcoming, the foster parent is likely to wear out or quit from frustration. Support services should include:

1. Special education for foster children with serious learning problems
2. Good medical care convenient to the foster mother
3. Professional help to work with both foster parent and child
4. Information at the time of placement as to the special needs of the child
5. Planning with the foster parent about goals for care

6. Ongoing casework support to work for these goals

7. Regular relief help where there are several foster children in a home.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we believe it is time for the D. C. Department of Human Resources to be talking of priorities in phasing in alternatives to Junior Village. We would like to see the top priorities placed, not on more foster care, but on, first, a comprehensive neighborhood-based system of prevention and emergency services; second, an adoption program that aggressively pursues the identification and relinquishment of children unwanted by their own parents and imaginatively develops previously untapped placement resources; and third, a well-supported, well-differentiated foster care program that does indeed foster development -- of the children for whom it exists, of the foster parents who undertake their care, and of the biological parents whose rights and duties need to be respected as well.

We would like to see a detailed budget that reflects these commitments, not the present ambiguous document which not only budgets $2 million for operating Junior Village after the City Council deadline for removing all children, but which fails to show any transfer of funds from Junior Village to board and care or services to dependent children. Mr. Chairman, I submit that the Social Services Administration continues to fail to take seriously the lives of the children they are serving or the pocketbooks of the public.

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SUPPORT FOR DEPENDENT AND HOMELESS CHILDREN PROGRAM

Mr. TAYLOR. I come to speak as an advocate for dependent and homeless children, as head of an organization which has been concerned about their welfare since 1965, at which time Junior Village had a population of 900 children. During the 7 years we have seen that population diminish considerably to approximately 135. I have had some part in that, along with the Welfare Department and many other groups in the city.

Now, our fear, Mr. Chairman, is that the gains that have been made will be short lived unless further changes in the system are made. We believe that the system in many of its parts is bogged down, although we recognize very significant achievements in terms of moving the population out of Junior Village over the next year or so.

Last year, the City Council adopted unanimously the first year of a comprehensive program of alternative services to phase out Junior Village by September 1973. This plan, which was adopted unanimously, which was accepted by the Mayor, did not appear in the fiscal year 1971 budget in any definable form, so that we could trace whether this plan was being fulfilled.

Furthermore, at the recent City Council hearings on Junior Village, I think it was the 1st of March, Mr. Yeldell at that time promised to have back before the Council by March 22, a comprehensive child care plan for the District, which would show how he intended to effect the will of the Council toward the complete shifting away from mass institutional care to alternative community based forms of care.

As of March 22, Mr. Yeldell had not submitted that plan. Our concern is that the City Council has done its work for this year on the fiscal year 1972 budget, and the only recourse we have to insure that planning is submitted and subject to public scrutiny is to come before you and before the House Appropriations Subcommittee, to insist that the planning for the funding of the money accompany the request for the money. This is our purpose before you today.

In this plan there are three issues that are paramount. First, the issue of how to prevent children from getting displaced from their parents into foster care in the first place. Secondly, how to get children who are unwanted by their parents out of the system into permanent homes. Thirdly, how to provide quality care for the children who must remain in the dependency system for a period of time.

STUDY ON FOSTER CARE IN NEW YORK CITY

I have with me a study recently done in New York City by the Columbia University School of Social Work. This study is a very careful cost analysis of foster care in New York City, which estimates that the cost of one infant who enters care in 1971 and stays in care for 18 years, will cost the public $122,000. That is figuring a 5-percent annual incremental increase, and it is covering all of the various social services related to foster care as well as foster care payments.

But when we think in terms of the long responsibility we, the city, and we, the taxpayers, are taking on when a child comes in to care, it is certainly imperative that we emphasize ways of preventing the child from being placed, of enabling the child to stay with his parents through crisis and not be disrupted, both from the standpoint of

finances and the more important standpoint of the welfare of the child his own psychic integrity and wholeness.

Now, the city, the Department of Human Resources, has not responded to this plan thus far. They are presently waffling between a program of decentralization, of getting more services out into the eight service areas of the city, or keeping them centralized. If they will get them out into the eight service areas, and then develop a comprehensive based emergency services program with authority for caseworkers simply with the authorization of their supervisor to be able to act and to dispense with money on the spot of the need, or on very short notice, without having to go all the way to the Director to get emergency help, a program like that developed by the City Council will considerably reduce the flow of children into public care.

As I cited, if a child stays there for 18 years, we are talking about $122,000 for that length of time, or roughly $6,800 a year.

Now, the second issue that we are concerned about is the issue of getting children demonstrably unwanted by their parents out of the system into a permanent situation which can be their own. The New York study points out how so many children are in the system and have been identified as unlikely to return to their parents, but who are not identified as adoptable and for whom adoption is not sought because there are no adoptive parents waiting. This is the policy of the District of Columbia Welfare Department, or Social Services Administration.

The New York study points out that one worker can pay her salary for a year by placing a child in adoption. If you figure this $122,000 scale, the amount of savings over the duration of the child's dependency and responsibility by the public system. This study suggests that simply giving each worker an assignment of finding adoptive homes for five children would be a substantial saving for the system.

I would like to submit for your files, Mr. Chairman, what I consider a fine statement by Mr. David Hewlett of the Council on Adoptable Children of the Washington metropolitan area, which was made at District of Columbia budget hearings on Junior Village.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection.

SUBSIDIZED ADOPTION

Mr. TAYLOR. It has some very valuable information on subsidized adoption. This is another financially effective way of enabling children to move into permanent care and reducing the cost to the city. The subsidy would be less than foster home subsidy and would entail less services.

So we urge a program of subsidized adoption in the District of Columbia as it is now occurring in nine other States. One of the problems to this has been the Corporation Counsel is hung up on an 1800 law, which prevents payment to adoptive parents, similar to the one cited earlier about the volunteers.

The third dimension of the program that we are advocating for children has to do with foster care. Here we support Mrs. Grayson in her request for higher funding, even though we are one of the groups that she is talking about. We support this because we believe that foster parents have indeed been exploited in the past, that the whole

system has operated under the kind of assumptions we had when we were living in farming communities and where the child would be relatively adjustable and move into the new situation and fit into the family pattern very easily. Today we are dealing with children with special problems, many of them disturbed, all of them who require special care, special attention.

Now, our concern is we not let this get turned off into simply a question of how much money foster parents receive, but that it also include the broader question of the agency's responsibility for substantial social services. The difference between the FLOC program and the traditional foster parents program is not necessarily in the quality of the house parent, although I will stand behind ours because I know them and I know the quality of care they are giving for disturbed children, handicapped children, sibling groups, and so forth. But the difference is we as an organization are insisting on quality care, we are fighting for it, we demand it from the caseworkers. If the system itself cannot provide it, we ourselves go out and get it and finance it. Sometimes there are public funds available. For the most part they are our own private funds that we make available to secure what is necessary for that child to learn to cope as a human being and to move on into adulthood with some wholeness and with us knowing he is equipped to make it as a solid citizen in this community.

COMPREHENSIVE CHILD CARE PLAN

What we urge upon you, sir, is that you insist that when the Department of Human Resources requests funds, that they specify in line item budget how those funds are to be spent, and that they be tied into a comprehensive plan. And we, sir, would like to be able as taxpayers and people who worked on this to be able to criticize constructively and by way of challenge programs that they present.

Senator INOUYE. We will take their charge very seriously and we will discuss this matter with the Department.

How would you characterize the efforts being made by this city to have children adopted?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is very inadequate, sir, for the very reason that I mentioned, that the policy of the Department is not to seek adoptions for a child unless there are adoptive parents waiting. The system is falling down miserably in terms of identifying children in the system who are eligible for adoption, who have not had meaningful contact with their parents for as long as a year or several years. They are falling down in identifying the so-called hard to place child, which would be the child who is older in age and has in many cases handicapped conditions.

We have the paradoxical situation, supposedly of a surplus of adoptable parents in the District, more parents supposedly than children being placed for adoption, but this is simply evading identifying the children in the system who could be adopted.

Senator INOUYE. May I ask the budget office as to how much is being requested for the program being described by Mr. Taylor?

Mr. CUSH. Mr. Chairman, I would have to supply that for the record.

Senator INOUYE. You are asking a total of $10,601,600, but that includes Federal funds in addition to District of Columbia funds, and it

does not provide, as Mr. Taylor has indicated, a line item discussion of how much is being spent for adoption programs and otherwise.

Could you give us a rundown as to program and the amount involved in each program?

I think Mr. Taylor has made a very valid suggestion. I for one would like to know.

Mr. Taylor, maybe you could enlighten this committee. Recently, I submitted an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code to provide some tax benefits for people who go to the expense of adoption. If parents give natural birth, they have some tax benefits from the cost of delivering the baby. Somehow in our laws, if you involve yourself in several hundreds of dollars in adopting a child, lawyer fees, court fees, etc., you have no relief from that.

Does the city have laws that you think may serve as obstacles to adoption?

LAW PREVENTING SUBSIDIZED ADOPTION

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, there is that basic law, which supposedly prevents subsidized adoption. I think that is questionable whether it actually does or not. I would like to see the program implemented and challenge it, if it were forthcoming later.

But I cannot answer your question. I believe the type of legislation that you are proposing would be very helpful.

Senator INOUYE. That is just a small part of the whole process, I realize.

Mr. TAYLOR. Right.

Senator INOUYE. I would appreciate it if you could, not at this time, if at some later time, provide this committee with a memo on what you consider to be obstacles to the road to adoption. We would appreciate hearing from you.

Mr. TAYLOR. We would be pleased to do so. Some of these are brought out in Mr. Hewlett's statement.

Mr. TEPPER. Could I make a point here?

Senator INOUYE. Please do.

TOTAL PROGRAM OF CHILD CARE NEEDED

Mr. TEPPER. In terms of freeing children for adoption, I think this ties into the total program of child care and planning for care. I think this is a point that is made in this cost analysis study that was done at Columbia University in New York City. For each child in care, you must plan for the care of that child and the priorities are such that first you try and return that child to his own home, if at all possible. You intensify your efforts to reunite that family, to make it a viable home situation, through the use of preventive services, through the use of emergency services if they are necessary.

Then once that has been done, our efforts have been directed in that effort, and it is seen that it is not possible, then the effort should be made to free that child for placement in a permanent home, such as a subsidized adoption home or permanent adoptive home.

I think this is the main point that the cost analysis is used in this New York study, to point out that the cost of long-term care of an infant, of a child until its majority, is well justified to spend considerable sums of money now to either bring that family together, to make

it a viable living situation, or alternatively, to intensify efforts to find a permanent home, not to let the child dwell in a contingency system.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. We appreciate that.

STATEMENT OF BARBARA DONALD, FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICES ORGANIZATION

GROUP FOSTER HOME

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness, Mrs. Barbara Donald of the Family and Child Services Organization.

Mrs. DONALD. Thank you. I have a very short statement which I would like to read, but first I would like to say my agency was the first agency in the city to start a program of the group foster homes we are talking about. We started under a demonstration grant from the Children's Bureau for 2 years and then the Department of Public Welfare took it up. It has proved very successful. I would like to talk about that.

Also, we have an adoptive program and you will see that we also urge and have urged for the last couple of years, subsidized adoption to the City Council.

I am a member of the board of trustees of Family and Child Services, which is the largest private family service agency in the city, and has worked with families and children of Washington for 90 years. My agency, as in previous years, welcomes the opportunity to appear before this committee to present its views on the District welfare budget.

Located in the inner city, my agency is concerned with families and children whose needs are similar to those for whom the Department of Human Resources has the responsibility. In several instances, we, under license, contract or purchase of service agreements, administer programs for the Department and other public agencies.

I should like to submit for the Department a very brief summary of our programs.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Also, I would like to submit for the record a copy of the testimony of the president, Mr. Clinton Mitchell, given before the City Council at their request, on the whole problem of child care in Junior Village.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, it will be made a part of the record.

(The statement follows:)

I am Clinton C. Mitchell, President of Family and Child Services of Washington, D.C. This agency operates three programs for children of particular interest to the Council, in two of which services are given to wards of the District by contract.

The first, a foster care program which has come to be known as Assembled Families, was established in 1963 under a demonstration grant from the U.S. Children's Bureau. Until June 1967, this project was funded from the Children's Bureau, plus a grant from the Office of Juvenile Delinquency with all children coming from the Department of Public Welfare. Since June 1967, the Assembled Families have operated and expanded under contract with Social Services Administration, now the Department of Human Resources.

The Assembled Families are known in the Department as "full service homes" with casework support to parents and children, psychiatric, psychological and medical services and all materials needs met by the agency. The foster mothers are salaried employees of the agency. Since the first Assembled Family was opened in 1963 we have cared for a total of 130 children and there are currently 81 in residence. Of the 49 who have left the program, 17 were able to return to their own parents, 18 were returned to SSA for other planning, 5 were transferred to the agency's program for emotionally disturbed children, 8 have graduated and one remains with foster parents as an ordinary boarding arrangement when this foster mother could no longer undertake responsibilities for a group.

The situation of the graduates is interesting in that it sheds light on the consequences to children who have reached maturity in this type of foster care. Two girls are married and living in their own homes, one girl has completed nursing training and is working in a local hospital, two others are employed but continue to live with their foster mothers, as does one who is in her second year of college. Two boys are in military service. All these young people maintain strong ties with their foster families.

The reason why 23 of the 130 children taken into care could not successfully remain in Assembled Families homes are varied and sometimes complex. I have already noted that 5 were transferred to special homes for emotionally disturbed children which I will speak of later. It is a fact that despite the provision of heavy support, foster parents cannot always successfully tolerate nor meet the needs of every child placed with them nor can every child adapt to family living and life in the open community. This includes not only those children found on placement to be so seriously disturbed as to need special placements but also some teenagers coming into placement late who are unable to tolerate the closeness of a family setting. We have thus had experience with behavior which could not be handled in the families.

The year 1971 opened with 18 homes in service. Five new homes were opened but unfortunately 4 had to be closed. Three foster mothers resigned as employees. These resignations were due to health problems of foster mothers. The fourth was the mother who continued as a boarding mother with one child.

To bring the picture on homes up-to-date, yesterday there were 81 children in 19 homes. These had a capacity of 87 and currently carried 6 vacancies. In addition, in January two more homes were approved with a capacity of 9 children. Four children have been identified and are to be placed momentarily. We are awaiting referrals for 11 children, 5 in currently operational homes and 6 in the two which are now ready.

Of the children in care, 55 are boys and 26 are girls. Twenty-one are under six years of age, 39 are between 6 and 13 and 20 are between 13 and 18. In an attempt to help meet Human Resources' needs for children under 6 years of age we have placed 16 such children during the past year. Including the children most recently placed, the average stay of a child in these homes has been 3 years and 5 months. The longest stay has been 8 years and 3 months. The Assembled Families Program has thus provided a stable type of substitute family care.

Operation of this program is not without its difficulties. The full utilization of the resource requires close cooperation with Child Welfare which has to take into account not only the needs of children for whom care is sought but also the prospect of children adapting to each other and to the admitted needs of foster parents. The contracting process itself is not without problems in that payment is made on homes in use and lead time is required for each new home opened. The selection and training of prospective foster parents while locating and acquiring by lease or purchase adequate houses in neighborhoods suitable for children, and the bringing together of children and foster parents in this setting is a process which requires timing and coordination. While foster homes such as these can be considered more desirable than the raising of children in an institutional setting the success of each home depends on a variety of factors, some of which are controllable and some not. The addition or subtraction of a child may disturb the equilibrium of a home and in a program which contemplates long-time care, the inevitable aging of foster parents is a consideration. An advantage which should not be overlooked is that the Assembled Family home provides an opportunity for siblings to remain together, a provision not generally possible either in an institution or a traditional boarding home. Other advantages such as the consistency and authority of a parental figure in a child's life and the natural atmosphere of "an open community" are obvious as they apply to the vast majority of children who can be comfortable in this setting. This is not to imply that Assembled Families homes can meet the needs of all children requiring protective care. From experience we know that there are some children who require a more controlled atmosphere either on a short or a long time basis. For other children, particularly those with more obvious signs of emotional disturbances, a foster home may be the placement of choice but because of the demands of the child on the foster parents there should be no more than one or two children in each placement.

Our experience to date shows that further expansion of the program is indeed possible. Our current contract calls for an expansion to 25 homes. The 22nd is now under study and 25 can be covered with our present staff. Beyond this we are ready to proceed as financing becomes available and as there is evidence of full use of resources as developed.

Therapeutic Foster Homes for Emotionally Disturbed Children

This foster care project which has served 34 wards of the District was initiated in 1963 with the aid of a grant from the Devore Foundation. Its purpose is to provide a resource of family care for severely disturbed children who have exhausted the benefits of residential treatment, who are ready to return to the community but whose own families are unable to receive them. As the project developed, children for whom residential treatment had been sought but not found were also admitted. In the life of the project, 29 foster homes have been in use and 41 children served. Ages at time of placement have ranged from 4½ years to 15½ years. Twenty-nine of the children have come from nine different settings: Cedar Knoll, Christ Child Institute, D.C. Training School, Edgemeade, Episcopal Center for Children, the Hospital for Sick Children (formerly Christ Child Hospital), St. Joseph's Home, and the Youth Center. The other 12 came from home situations, six from their natural parents, five transferred from the Assembled Families Program and one from a Child Welfare foster home. Twenty-eight of our children have spent some time in Junior Village, up to as much as 4½ consecutive years. The year 1970 ended with 17 homes in use in which were placed 24 children. During 1971 seven new foster homes were opened and these accommodated eight more children. The year 1971 ended with 23 homes in use and 30 children in care. One home was inoperative because the child who was placed there was found to be so severely disturbed that he was dangerous to himself and others and could not be contained with safety in a family setting.* These foster parents were so shaken by their experience that they felt they could only offer future service to a very young child.

*Amendment made after presentation to City Council.

Incorporating a severely disturbed child into a family is always a difficult task and energy draining to foster parents. The situation is complicated if the child goes into adolescence since all unresolved problems are reactivated. These are high-risk children and helping them maintain some equilibrium is a task requiring the concerted efforts of specially trained foster parents and a therapeutic staff plus the regular services of a psychiatrist. The staff is available to the parents on a 24-hour basis, seven days a week, to help with crisis situations. The program has had its successes and its failures, and the agency has maintained a constant search of new foster parents capable of assuming the considerable burdens put on them. There have been parents who have given good service who have worn out in the process and it has been necessary to find new parents for a child who remains in care. This program has operated without a vacancy rate and the problem has been to identify parents able to meet the needs of the individual children referred. It is the intent of the agency to continue the expansion of the program with a goal of 48 children.

Adoption

Family and Child Services has for years offered service to unmarried parents and adoptive placement of their children. All agencies are now faced with a rapidly changing situation in this field, as the varied attitudes to abortion, contraception and the retention of children by their mothers are felt. The service to unmarried parents has increased but in the last year the number of adoptive placements has fallen from 63 to 45. The agency is engaged in trans-racial placements making nine in 1971 and has placed four children with single parents.

Adoption is regarded as the remedy of choice for many children and the agency is concerned that the District look further into the prospects of subsidization of families of limited means who could prove good parents but to whom the expense of an added family member would be a burden. This agency so far has made five such placements in a variety

of ways. In all instances with foster parents where the mutual attachment of child to family was so strong that it seemed obvious it should be made permanent. One involved the underwriting of medical expenses for a child with a severe problem necessitating future surgery. Another involved the addition of a room to a family's modest home were the adoption of a girl in a family of boys was thus effected. The others involved continuation of payments equating board payments for children who had been in the family as foster children. These plans have brought security to the children and immense satisfactions to the adoptors. Subsidized adoption is a practice now provided by law in 14 States. The District should be the 15th.

Miss DONALD. It has further elaboration of our experience and views of group homes and adoption.

We believe that our experience and firsthand knowledge of the welfare needs of this city may assist the committee in its consideration of the city's budget.

First, although we appreciate the acute fiscal problems of the city, we are frankly appalled at the totally inadequate budget requests to meet recognized needs in all categories of social welfare. Despite inflation, no proposal is made to update public assistance cost of living standards nor to raise the level of benefits to more than 85 percent of present outdated standards. Despite the estimated great increase in potential and actual eligible welfare and food stamp recipients only negligible increases in funds for administration and support services are requested. As the District budget states the Department's current social work force was designed for a caseload of 13,580, yet the Department estimates that 51,000 cases will be on the rolls in fiscal year 1973. With the anticipated closing down of Junior Village, the recognized need for greatly expanded alternative forms of noninstitutional child care, and the great need for day care programs if the work-incentive and work-requirement programs will have any chance for success, we are particularly concerned with the inadequate budget proposals in these areas. As far as we can see, without seeing any detailed breakdown in the budget, real increases, if any, in funds for these programs are negligible.

Second, we cannot emphasize more strongly the urgent and critical need to approve the supplement request to reprogram $5.8 million for public assistance payments. Mr. Yeldell presented testimony to your committee stating that failure to act will mean that public assistance recipients will be totally without income for May and June.

Third, we urge the committee to take action to update public assistance cost of living standards to current costs and to approve of payment benefits at 100 percent. As I listened to Mr. Yeldell, I am sure he would like to do that. To do less is a scandal particularly in the Capital of the United States.

Fourth, we urge the committee to take a hard look at the budget requests for various kinds of child care. The budget provides for an actual reduction in operating expenditures for the "provision of satisfactory home environments for dependent children." This would appear to be entirely due to the phasing out of Junior Village. Yet there are only negligible increases in requests for funds for alternative programs. Since for some years there has been an inadequate supply of facilities to take care of dependent children—neglected, homeless or with behavior problems—it hardly seems possible that this budget will meet the need for alternative care—foster care of various kinds, emergency shelter care, and semi-institutional care, which is still necessary for many children who do not fit into the regular foster family.

A partial solution to this problem is obviously in increased adoption placements. My agency has, for several years, urged the Congress and the city government to approve a plan of subsidized adoption. It is now in effect, according to my information, through the Child Welfare League testimony, before the Senate Finance Committee. Subsidized

adoption is now in effect in 14 States. Public officials in these States are reported to be convinced that this will not increase costs for child care but, in the long run, will actually reduce costs to the taxpayer.

PROPOSED INCREASES IN DAY CARE RATES

Family and Child Services is also concerned to learn that the additional $300,000 of local money requested by Social Services Administration in its 1973 budget for day care has been deleted at the District of Columbia budget office level.

This request, based on recommendations of the SSA Advisory Committee on Day Care, would cover proposed increases in day care rates paid to day care centers with whom SSA contracts from the present $4 to $6, and proposed increases in rates paid its day care homes from the present $3 to $3.60. I believe Miss Kelly is representing that committee right after me.

The present rates were established in 1967 and day care costs have increased since then.

In conclusion, my agency wishes to point out as vigorously as possible the clear fact that the effectiveness of the private agency programs depends on the existence of sound and adequately financed public welfare programs and especially on adequate levels of public assistance grants. The private sector simply cannot carry the burden of financing a basic decent living standard for those in need.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mrs. Donald.

How does your proposal for the subsidized adoption work out?

PLAN FOR SUBSIDIZED ADOPTION

Mrs. DONALD. Well, it would, basically, as in the other States, permit these standard board and care foster rates be paid to adoptive parents. We believe and the States that have put this into effect believe there are many foster parents who would like the kids they have to be adopted but they cannot afford to do it, because they would lose the payment for the board and care.

Now, the reason we say it would be cheaper in the long run is that we believe that many of these adoptive parents, they are youngish, as they grow older, they earn more, they need less assistance from the Government, from the public Department of Welfare. Each adoptive parent as I understand it, would have his own individual contract with the Department of Public Welfare, and would receive up to the maximum of the board and care rates for regular foster parents, they would have a sliding scale program and would not need the full amount.

Senator INOUYE. And this would continue until the child reaches the age of majority?

Mrs. DONALD. I would assume so. I do not know whether it would be 18, whether they leave school and the house and go to work. A majority is 21.

I would also like to very warmly support Mrs. Grayson's plea for higher regular board and care rates. I think those have fallen way behind along with the public assistance grant, and we are one of the agencies which paid, I believe, one of the highest group rates. We do not make money on it, I assure you. We do provide a whole range of

backup professional and administrative services in cases of many of these foster families. We create a new family in a sense. We may lease a new house or buy a house. This is because the foster family, the group foster family, is asked or really required to take five children, which the regular foster parent isn't

One of the other main differences which was not brought out, and I think it is important in the higher rate of pay to the family and pay to the agency to give them service, is this was intended to supply a family home for kids who needed permanent care. It had been the experience of most social agencies that under the traditional foster care, many kids were booted around from foster home to foster home, not necessarily due to the afult of the foster home but for one reason or another. And when our families take on this job, it is a moral obligation in their contract, not a legal one. They take it on a permanent basis.

I think that the job they undertake is important and warrants higher pay for the parents, the foster parents, and is supported by the fact that thye have taken on quite a responsibility, by the fact that they are guaranteed, you might say, probably more professional help and services than would otherwise be true.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you again.

STATEMENT OF MARY AGATHA KELLY, PUBLIC WELFARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DAY CARE

CONTRACT FOR DAY CARE FACILITIES

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness, Mary Agatha Kelly, Public Welfare Advisory Committee on Day Care.

Miss KELLY. I appear before you as chairman of the District of Columbia Public Welfare Advisory Committee on Day Care. This committee was created in 1963 to "increase citizen participation in the municipal government's public welfare program and to serve in an advisory capacity . . . on day care services under the District plan". The committee has 27 members who are qualified and interested in day care. Eight of them are mothers of children who are or have been in the District's day care program. The committee also includes representatives of the Department of Human Resources, the Recreation Department, and the public schools.

The District of Columbia does not operate its own day care facilities but contracts for care with approved day care centers and with individuals who provide day care for children in their homes. Usually children under 2 years of age are cared for in day care homes and those over 2 years are referred to day care centers. Both homes and centers must be licensed by the District of Columbia and must meet standards set by the Social Rehabilitation Administration of the Department of Human Resources.

At present, the District has contracts for 1,158 children in 59 day care centers and for 455 children in day care homes. Parents receiving public assistance who are in training programs pay nothing, but employed parents pay a share of the cost of day care according to a sliding fee scale based on family income. Children are not eligible if the family income is over $7,000 a year. The District pays the difference up

to a rate of $4 per child per day in day care centers and to a rate of $3 per child per day in day care homes. These rates have been in effect since June 1967.

PROPOSAL TO INCREASE DAY CARE RATES

For several years the Advisory Committee has recommended an increase in the rates paid to both centers and homes. Needless to say, the rates paid in 1967 are far from adequate in 1972. All costs such as salaries, food, utilities, maintenance have increased substantially and centers are forced to meet operating deficits by seeking contributions, by conducting benefits, and by other fund-raising efforts.

Women who care for children in their homes are limited as to the number of children they may accept. For instance, a day care mother may care for only two children under 2 years of age and a maximum of five children, including her own children under 14 years. Costs of food, rent, utilities have also increased for her. The recompense a mother can get for her time and work is reduced to the point that it becomes increasingly difficult to find women who will become day care mothers. Incidentally, the State of Maryland is now paying $5 per child per day as is the model cities program here in the District.

We are, therefore, again recommending and requesting that the day care rates paid by the District of Columbia be revised as follows:

	Present rate from—	Proposed rate to—
Full-day care:		
Day-care homes	$3 per day	$3.60 per day.
Day-care centers	$4 per day	$6 per day.
Partial-day care:		
Before school	$0.50 per day	$1 per day.
After school	$1.50 per day	$2 per day.

Social Services Administration, in submitting its 1973 budget, included a request for $300,000 additional local money for day care. The purpose of this request was to enable an increase in payments to day care centers from $4 per day per child to $6 per day, and to permit an increase to family day care homes from $3 to $3.60. Furthermore, the requested increase would provide for an additional eight day-care positions (at a 25 percent local, 75 percent Federal matching basis) in order to serve an increased number of children entering day care. Because of the necessity to generally limit 1973 budget requests to mandatory increases, these day care requests were disallowed.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR GOOD DAY CARE

It is unnecessary to point out that the demand for good day care is increasing. It is essential that present homes and centers be retained and that additional ones be found to meet the growing need. The Public Welfare Advisory Committee on Day Care, therefore, urges the restoration of $300,000 to the District of Columbia budget for 1973.

Several of the previous speakers have pointed out the importance of keeping children in their own home. That is exactly what day care aims to do.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this matter for your consideration.

(The information follows:)

G. F. 0-016 Order No. 63-999

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
WASHINGTON 4, D.C.

April 18, 1963

SUBJECT: Organization Order No. 137
Public Welfare Advisory Committee on Day Care

ORDERED:

Pursuant to Public Law 87-543, approved July 25, 1962, there is hereby created in the Government of the District of Columbia a committee of citizens and government officials, representing agencies concerned with day care or day care services and professional or civic or other public or nonprofit private agencies, organizations, or groups concerned with the provision of day care, to be known as the Public Welfare Advisory Committee on Day Care.

PART I. Purpose. The purpose of the Committee is to increase citizen participation in the municipal government's public welfare program and to act in an advisory capacity to the Director of Public Welfare on all matters of general policy involved in the provision of day care services under the District plan.

PART II. Functions: The Public Welfare Advisory Committee on Day Care shall advise the Director of Public Welfare in the following respects:

1. Study and make appropriate recommendations with respect to proposals for new departmental policies and programs, or changes in existing departmental policies and programs, affecting provision of day care services in the District of Columbia.

2. Advise on community day care needs and the formulation and execution of long-range plans necessary to satisfy those needs.

3. Advise in coordinating the programs and activities of the Department of Public Welfare with those of community groups and private and nonprofit organizations.

4. Advise in the development of resources and the establishment of standards for day care services in the District of Columbia.

PART III. Composition. The Committee shall consist of not more than twenty-four (24) members, nor less than a number divisible

by three, appointed by the Board of Commissioners on the basis of their personal qualifications and demonstrated interest and leadership in the field of day care. The Committee shall include at least two representatives of the Department of Public Welfare, one representative of the Department of Public Health and one representative of the Board of Education. Such other appointment shall, to the extent possible, be made in such a manner as to provide a maximum degree of perspective on, and insight into, the day care needs of the community.

PART IV. Term of Office. The terms of office of members of the Committee shall be three years, except that, of the persons first appointed as members of said Committee, one-third of them shall be appointed for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years. Should a vacancy occur through the death, incapacity, removal, or resignation of a member, a successor shall be appointed to complete the unexpired term of the member. After the expiration of his term each member shall continue to serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified. No person who has served six years or more consecutively as a member shall be reappointed as a member until after the expiration of one year from the end of such service.

PART V. Compensation. Members shall serve without compensation.

PART VI. Organization. The Committee shall elect its own chairman and otherwise determine its own organization and designate its own officers. Secretarial services shall be furnished by the Department of Public Welfare.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, D. C.

Secretary to the Board

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. We will discuss this matter with the Department of Human Resources to see if they can give this matter high priority.

(The Department's response follows:)

DAY CARE

Comment on statements of Mary Agatha Kelly, Public Welfare Advisory Committee on Day Care and Mrs. Jeanette Lynch, D.C. Home Economics Association.

With the thrust that is being made by the Department in the area of welfare reform, the need for day care will be increased over the present need. Present payments are unrealistically low for the services that are provided. A quality comprehensive program to provide social, health, nutrition, and education services for these children cannot be provided without money to pay for these services. The Department of Human Resources is deeply concerned with the development of more day care facilities and funding sources. Agreements recently negotiated between the Department and Public Schools and Recreation Department will provide an additional 11,000 day care slots.

Miss KELLY. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF GALE W. CONARD, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE NEEDS OF THE BLIND

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mr. Gale Conard, representing the National Federation of the Blind of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Conard, welcome to the Committee.

NEED FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL REHABILIATION

Mr. CONARD. Mr. Chairman, I really do have a brief statement. I am with the National Federation of the Blind of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chairman, The National Federation of the Blind of the District of Columbia is concerned about many aspects of the District of Columbia appropriation but particularly in the areas of special education and vocational rehabilitation. These two fields are of vital interest because they provide the pathways to full integration of blind people into society. Integration into the economic, social, educational and cultural life of the world around us is the goal of all blind persons. It has also become, at last, the avowed policy of the nation. This policy is expressed in the self-care and self-support provisions of the Social Security Act, in the many Federal and State rehabilitation programs, the increasing number of programs and resources for educating blind students in regular public schools, the opening of Federal and State civil service opportunities to the blind and the adoption in many States (and soon, we hope, in the District) of laws striking down artificial barriers to employment and other opportunities for the blind.

The steps taken toward the goal of integration will vary with each individual. A blind child, for instance, will depend first on special education and eventually on vocational rehabilitation as well, while a blind adult may need only minimal training or counseling. But whatever the need, the agency or resource drawn upon must be the best possible in order to assure individual success. Mr. Chairman, the serv-

ices on which the blind of the District must depend are anything but the best possible.

In most cases, they are far below any acceptable level of adequacy. The reasons for this deplorable situation are both practical and philosophical. It is true that funding for these services has never been sufficient. But lack of understanding and imagination, along with the lack of proper coordination and accountability make it doubtful that simply adding more money would bring about any improvement.

SPECIAL EDUCATION IN D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

One happy exception to this gloomy outlook is the Special Education Division of the District of Columbia schools. Under Dr. John Johnson this division has made noticeable progress toward providing blind children with an adequate education. However, to do what must be done, more money is needed. Specifically, there should be money available to provide inperson readers for blind junior high and high school students. This would mean that a teacher would no longer have to worry about how a blind student could keep up with new study materials. It would permit blind students to maintain full participation in their classes. With 51 blind students currently enrolled at this level, this valuable resource could be provided for slightly more than $15,000. Certainly not a large sum to invest, considering the return. The overall program also needs a well-funded resource center containing braille, large type and recording equipment, textbooks and reference materials available to teachers and students at a moment's notice. Such a center at present does not exist and in fact, most of the equipment and materials don't exist in the District.

Of course, the best equipped, best funded program anywhere will fail if not properly staffed. To recruit and train a staff of highly qualified teachers and administrators and to create for the program strong lines of communication with libraries, experts and other resources throughout the country, the program must have money for such necessary expenses as travel and telephone calls. These items are usually the first to be cut when budgets are reduced. However, when the program is just beginning to make badly needed progress, they should be well financed.

DOORS CLOSED TO NEW VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION CLIENTS

The answer is not so simple when we speak of vocational rehabilitation. It should never happen that, hardly 4 months into the fiscal year, a vocational rehabilitation agency closes its doors to new clients. It should never happen that a blind client with demonstrated aptitude in a particular field should be told by a so-called counselor that no blind man could ever do that kind of work. It should never happen that money allocated for training of handicapped persons should go instead to pay the medical expenses of welfare recipients. Yet, all of these abuses of public funds and the public trust occur frequently in the District of Columbia—not through any willful intent to do wrong, but because the vocational rehabilitation system is improperly organized and, all too often, because the individual rehabilitation worker either doesn't care or simply doesn't know any better. The National Federation of the Blind does not begrudge anyone any needed serv-

ice. We feel, however, that frequently these services could be paid for with other resources, leaving vocational rehabilitation funds intended for the benefit of the blind free for that purpose and that purpose only.

Our members and acquaintances have suffered from this system far too long. We know that increased funding could help, but we also know that this committee is interested not only in amounts of money to be appropriated but also in the use to which that money is put. We therefore recommend that, along with more funds for direct vocational rehabilitation services, part of the appropriation be earmarked for a thorough survey of those services by an independent organization and an audit of vocational rehabilitation expenditures in the District. We feel certain that such an audit would show that vocational rehabilitation funds are often used to pay costs that should rightfully be borne by medicaid, welfare or social security. Undoubtedly, a survey would reveal the need to tighten controls and concentrate services so that they reach the intended beneficiaries.

Many members of the National Federation of the Blind came to the District from other parts of the country. We know how other States have prevented or corrected similar situations. One general observation frequently made is that agencies function more effectively when they are organized according to the population group to be served rather than the service to be provided; that is, when they are "people oriented" rather than "paper oriented." That kind of effectiveness does not exist in the District's vocational rehabilitation agency.

INADEQUATE CITY PROGRAMS FOR THE BLIND

Mr. Chairman, the blind of the District of Columbia are not at all satisfied with either the level or the quality of services allegedly provided for our benefit. We therefore urge you to demand from the agencies involved the same fiscal responsibility you are requiring from other units of the District of Columbia government. But further, we urge you to insist that these agencies concentrate at least the same attention on the responsibility they owe to the blind men, women, and children they have been commissioned to serve.

AUDIT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Conard. I would like to ask Mr. Cush a question. Would the Office of Municipal Audit be qualified to make the audit suggested by Mr. Conard?

Mr. CUSH. I think the municipal audit could do any of the things he is suggesting. I would just like to suggest, however, that we possibly consider having the management division look into this thing as well, so we will have a complete picture of the problem.

Senator INOUYE. May I request the appropriate agency submit a suggested program for this?

Mr. CUSH. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. We would appreciate hearing it.

Mr. Cush, would you see to it the appropriate agency referred to in Mr. Conard's statement be called upon to read the statement and to respond to it by submitting to the subcommitee their observations?

Mr. CUSH. Yes, sir.

Mr. CONARD. Mr. Chairman.

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Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CONARD. I would like to emphasize one point. We asked for a survey of services. This is not necessarily a financial audit, and we would urge that this survey be made by an independent organization. Perhaps even from outside the city.

Senator INOUYE. This is what I requested of the city, that they submit to this committee a program which will call for alternative plans of carrying on the survey. I presume one of the plans submitted will be an audit and a survey, a management survey, to be conducted by outside independent agencies.

Mr. CONARD. Right.

Senator INOUYE. Once again I thank you very much for your contribution. It has been very helpful.

Mr. CONARD. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HELEN HAYS, DIRECTOR, CHINESE CULTURE AND EDUCATION CENTER

RECREATION, CULTURE, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Helen Hays, representing the Federal City College Chinese Cultural and Educational Center.

CHINESE CULTURE CENTER

Mrs. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I will just read a very brief statement concerning the background of the Chinese Culture Center. Since you have already introduced me, I won't repeat myself.

The Chinese Culture and Education Center, Federal City College 740 6th Street, NW. was established in September 1970 by the division of community education to serve all the people of the District of Columbia. Prior to the Center's inclusion in the fiscal year 1973–78 funds, the Center was largely dependent upon neighborhood support.

Outsiders of "D.C.'s limited Chinatown" can readily see that Chinatown is a semibusiness ghetto area with its cheap exteriors and the perpetration of the past racial accommodation to benefit a limited few.

Most of the immigrants around Chinatown are the relatives of already settled Chinese or sponsorees of some Chinatown businessmen. Since the businessmen are primarily interested in their respective businesses and lack interest in the people's welfare, our (center's) responsibility is the advocacy of the people's needs and rights.

Therefore, the Chinese Center has been getting virtually no support from any of the Chinatown establishments (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, National Chinese Welfare Council, et cetera.)

The volunteer community workers and volunteer instructors are primarily suburbanites and area college students (Federal City College, Howard, American University, George Washington, University of Maryland, et cetera) with no interest or investments in business.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY CHINESE CENTER

The Chinese Center had handled: 1. Welfare cases and social security including health supervision by a health nurse, Jean Wong; a total of 250 cases in the metropolitan area.

I would like to put into the record the data in the census study we have taken in this 1 year.

We also do telephone referral and consultation, which is not included in our data because there is another Chinese-American nurse in Montgomery County. However, there is none in Virginia.

We have another service and that is English classes, which covers Americanization and home economics. This is all taught by bilingual teachers. Home economics, which means some plumbing, et cetera, so these people can call in a plumber and say what is broken, because in regular English classes you do not get this at all.

We have family planning, hygiene, and nutrition, also taught by Miss Wong.

Then, of course, No. 4, we have a tutorial service to some of the children who need some assistance. New families are living here, all around Massachusetts Avenue. Their children go to Thompson school where we have about 30 of these children.

Because of our location, we have transferred this class over to the Chinese Community Church located on L Street, because children will make noise. Downstairs in my building is a doctor's office and upstairs is a dentist's office.

The center also serves as a place for youth enrichment meetings, seminars, et cetera. The center has had requests for classes since the President's trip to the People's Republic of China. Even before his trip, we had been getting telephone calls and whatnot concerning contemporary Chinese history, Chinese language and literature, and Asian-American studies. But these courses are not in operation because of a lack of funds.

I had written to Dr. Randolph reporting this to him. So far we just do not have the money to run these things.

There are other obstacles in the way of running our center. We have been working in the Chinese community for almost 3 years now. However, we have never been invited in any of the city planning, renewal projects, or the Bicentennial, even though I have written to them.

We go through a lot of bureaucracy and I find my time is limited. It is getting to the point now that I hate the sight of the telephone. I try to get through city hall for certain things. It is awfully hard.

REQUEST TO OBTAIN PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE

Recently, I sent a memorandum to Mr. Yeldell, requesting him to give me the permission to have Miss Wong come down to the Chinese Center 3 days out of a week, since she has been giving voluntary time and she is a Public Health nurse. This would also, in a sense, save the city money than for us training somebody new. That was hard, too.

The Asian problem is different than other minority problems. Language is one thing. Another—well, with the Asian-American problem, we tend to be not victimized, but in a sense, it depends on our Government's foreign policy totally.

NEEDS OF CHINESE CULTURE CENTER

In summary, I would like your committee to consider the following needs:

1. Bilingual staff and faculty. I need at least one researcher.

2. Full time staff in addition to volunteers.

3. Funds for a library, office equipment and supplies, and new courses.

We do have a library at our center, which is privately funded by myself and a Mr. Franklin Chow, stocked with Asian-American journal periodicals, and so forth, and books.

Senator INOUYE. I gather, Mrs. Hays, there are no paid staff members in your program.

Mrs. HAYS. None.

Senator INOUYE. They are all volunteers?

Mrs. HAYS. All volunteers. I have one work-study student from Federal City College, Dr. Page, and she comes 2 days out of a week.

Senator INOUYE. How large is the Chinese ethnic group in the District of Columbia?

Mrs. HAYS. Not over 350.

Senator INOUYE. Is that all?

Mrs. HAYS. Yes, if we are speaking of the immigrants in Chinatown. If we talk about Chinese community, it is a little bit over, not totally, 4,000, which includes the suburbs, which means Maryland and Virginia.

Senator INOUYE. I was surprised to learn that you receive no support from the Chinatown establishments.

Mrs. HAYS. No; none.

DISCUSSION OF NEEDS WITH FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE

Senator INOUYE. I gather you have discussed your needs with the Federal City College?

Mrs. HAYS. Yes, I have.

Senator INOUYE. How much is involved? Because we have no indication in the budgetary request here.

Mrs. HAYS. I submitted a budget last May 27 for the FCC Chinese Culture and Education Center. It is called a PPBS form.

Well, I don't know what happened to this form. Later on I was told that it was lost, so Dr. Page and I met in August. I made him another copy. We indicated the classes we gave and so on. So that it is rather successful, really, because so many people do call us. We don't only serve as a social need for the older Chinese or the limited new immigrants, but to also go out and lecture on Asian-American history.

Senator INOUYE. How much is involved?

Mrs. HAYS. Well, I would ask for the center, for the staff researchers and so on, approximately $60,000. Will that include office supplies?

Senator INOUYE. Is that the full amount?

Mrs. HAYS. It should be more, but the Federal City College does pay the rent at our center.

Senator INOUYE. Well, we will discuss this matter with the authorities at Federal City College and see if something cannot be done about it. We appreciate your waiting this long. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HAYS. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF REV. TOM TOROSIAN, CAPITOL HILL GROUP MINISTRY

B. B. FRENCH SCHOOL

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Rev. Tom Torosian, Capitol Area Group Ministry.

It has been a long day.

Reverend TOROSIAN. Yes. I did not think we were going to make it.

Senator INOUYE. I assured everyone we would be here until we hear everyone.

Reverend TOROSIAN. I have here with me several members from the community. On my right, your left, Mrs. Sharon Ambrose, Capitol Hill Action Group; Mr. Steve Neiman of Community Assistance, Inc. To my left, Mr. Vincent Deforest of the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation.

All of these people are here who have testified before the City Council and are now here before you in regard to the B. B. French School.

I would like to call on Mrs. Sharon Ambrose to start the thing out.

STATEMENT OF MRS. SHARON AMBROSE, CAPITOL HILL ACTION GROUP

FRENCH SCHOOL REHABILITATION

Mrs. AMBROSE. I am Sharon Ambrose, testifying on behalf of the Capitol Hill Action Group, an organization composed primarily of homeowners in near Southeast and Northeast.

Those of us who are here today have often worked together and with others of our neighbors on projects involving the welfare of our community. Not infrequently we have shared the bitter experience of having months of effort culminated in frustration—a frustration often the result of governmental indifference to those complex elements that constitute the quality of life within a community.

For some 4 years members of our community have designed proposals and sought funding for the rehabilitation of the French School, a lovely old building allowed to become a decaying nuisance. Each new proposal however somehow became mired in bureaucratic and budgetary difficulties and the French School became a little more decrepit and the cost of any renovation just that much higher.

In early April of 1971 the District of Columbia announced the possible sale of French School as surplus property. On April 23, 1971, Rev. Jerry Moore, chairman of the transportation committee of the city council, held a public hearing on the subject. Testimony given at that hearing pointed out that the possible revenue accruing to the city from the sale of French School could not compensate the Capitol Hill community for the loss of a potential community use facility. Beyond that, the probable acquisition of the property by private developers could only encourage the present inflative spiral of property values in the neighborhood. Extensive real estate speculation in the area known as Capitol Hill has already forced many families out of the community and is making even moderate, let alone low-income, housing unavailable to others. It is further transforming diversity into divisiveness.

POSSIBLE COMMUNITY USE OF FRENCH SCHOOL

The result of Reverend Moore's hearing was to reassess the possibility for community use of French School. In a series of discussions with community members and the library board, it was agreed that the French School become an educational annex of the Southeast Library. Accordingly, $300,000 for renovation of the site was included in the library budget for fiscal year 1973. For us in the community this was a genuinely satisfactory conclusion.

Much to our dismay, however, the disposition of the French School seems still in question. On March 9 of this year, we again testified before the City Council concerning the possible budget cut of the French School project. Today we appear before this committee to again request that French School be retained and maintained as a community facility, and that those moneys appearing in the budget be allocated for renovation of the building.

I suspect that the funding of the French School renovation seems of little significance when viewed as simply one item in one portion of a budget as depressingly labyrinthine as that of this city. Lest this committee feel that we have lost perspective on the issue, I would attempt to locate the French School problem within the context of an ongoing community dilemma. Within recent years our community has undergone substantial changes. In addition to the extensive real estate speculation previously mentioned, the Southwest Freeway so effectively and blatantly separates public housing from the rest of the community as to seem almost to have been designed for that purpose.

The expansion of the Marine Barracks, vigorously opposed by the community, requires the acquisition of 21 homes, three of which were purchased and rehabilitated through the combined efforts of community groups whose members committed themselves both physically and financially to the project.

Library of Congress expansion plans last year threatened both homes and one of the most vital churches in the community—St. Mark's, whose considerable aesthetic value is indeed surpassed by its continued and open commitment to the community.

The old Providence Hospital site is one of continuing concern, with community plans (including low-income housing for the elderly) pitted against big money schemes for high-rise development or further congressional sprawl.

We are not suggesting that our community is unique in being besieged by problems. We are suggesting that it does have some highly unique features which its residents are seeking to preserve—not the least of which is its socioeconomic diversity.

CENTRAL SITE OF B. B. FRENCH SCHOOL

The location of the French School, on an obvious border between private middle income and low income and public housing, makes it ideally suited as a bridge between already divided elements of the community. Its easy accessibility to four neighborhood elementary schools can provide an excellent central site for audiovisual and other educationally enriching materials and displays.

Perhaps it is naive, but it seems to me that there may come a point in the development of a community where public use facilities are genuinely earned—in responsible interest and demonstrated commit-

ment, if not in tax dollars. Since here in the "last colony" our tax dollars seem to earn very little, we are here today in our imposed role of mendicants to beg of you a new educational facility for our community. In another, and hopefully larger sense, we are asking you as neighbors to acknowledge the potential and the necessity of a viable and vitally diverse inner city community in the shadow of the Capitol.

LEVEL OF FUNDING REQUEST FOR FRENCH SCHOOL

Senator INOUYE. Mrs. Ambrose, may I assure you there is no need to beg, in fact you have every right to demand. According to the budgetary request, I think the sum is $50,000 for preliminary surveys.

Mrs. AMBROSE. It was not our understanding previous until today that was the case.

Reverend TOROSIAN. We were a little misled. We understood it was $200,000. This was the amount set by Mr.——

Senator INOUYE. This is 7th and G Southeast?

Reverend TOROSIAN. Right.

Senator INOUYE. The B. B. French School?

Reverend TOROSIAN. That is correct.

Senator INOUYE. They are requesting for a preliminary survey.

Reverend TOROSIAN. We saw that figure today. We just got that figure. We did not know about it until a moment ago.

Mr. DeForest will speak to that.

Mr. DEFOREST. In that respect, I think the need for a study has long passed. I think that what we are after right now is the beginning of restoration of that particular facility.

We have been involved in this particular project since about 1967. We feel that our organizations combined represent the total thought of that community in reference to the programs we would like to see in it. We have spoken to that point innumerable times during testimony at the District of Columbia City Council and I feel that is sufficient to begin in terms of restoration.

Senator INOUYE. Is it your view the sum of $200,000 would be sufficient for the total renovation?

Mr. DEFOREST. The sum of $200,000, I think, is a good figure to begin with.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Cush, will you have Colonel Starobin respond to Mrs. Ambrose's statement on B. B. French School? At the present time, the budget calls for $50,000 for surveys.

Mr. CUSH. Right.

Senator INOUYE. It has been suggested we have enough surveys and that we should be ready to move in and get into construction.

My question to Mr. Starobin would be, if the amount is authorized and appropriated, will the city be ready to use that amount, or in preface to that, is the city at the present time in a position to spend that amount?

Mr. CUSH. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I will get the information.

(The information follows:)

RENOVATION OF B. B. FRENCH SCHOOL

Although the B. B. French School is being considered for use as a community facility for the residents of Capitol Hill, there has been no determination of the amount of work needed, if any, to renovate the building for its new purpose. The $50,000 being requested in the fiscal 1973 budget will fund a preliminary survey to identify the scope of the renovation task and to determine the cost

of the project if any extensive changes are required. Additional funding could not be obligated until the preliminary survey was completed; thus, funds above the $50,000 being requested are not needed for fiscal 1973.

Office of Budget and Financial Management; April 1972.

Senator INOUYE. Will you also provide the participants with the response, too?

Mr. CUSH. Certainly.

Reverend TOROSIAN. Thank you.

I would like to now introduce Mr. Vincent DeForest of the Afro-American Bicentennial Corp.

STATEMENT OF VINCENT A. DEFOREST, PRESIDENT, AFRO-AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL CORP.

PRESERVATION OF MINORITY CULTURES

Mr. DEFOREST. My name is Vincent DeForest and I am president of the Afro-American Bicentennial Corp., a charitable organization organized for emphasis and preservation of black and other minority cultures in the forthcoming American bicentennial celebration. It is the aim and interest of our corporation that this significant event in American history will not be celebrated only by the usual fireworks and fife and drum, but that included in its program will be living monuments to the ideals of American Revolution and which will appear as symbols for the advancement of the quality and character of American life, not just for a few, but for all of the varied elements of the American people which give it its vitality, strength and cultural base.

In furtherance of these goals, we have supported the conversion and utilization of the French School in Southeast Washington as a community center. Our personal interest in this project goes back as far as late 1967 and early 1968, when I contacted the Department of Recreation to enlist their support in the designation of this long abandoned District property for the use as a community center. Throughout 1968 and 1970 various District of Columbia officials attempted to hammer out a workable program which would bring new life into the building and reopen its long-closed doors in service to the community. Various proposals and plans for this project have failed. Finally, over the past year, a new plan has been hammered out whereby the District of Columbia would enter into a unique partnership with the community to revitalize the building, with the principal custodian and manager of the building being the Library, but with considerable portions of the building devoted to community purpose with programs planned and managed by the community itself. It is a rare union of Government departments and public participation which is embodied in this proposal, and its success is dependent upon the necessary funds to refurbish the building and to provide a minimum of operating funds in order to enable the program to go forward. That is the budget item for the French School which we heartily endorse.

WIDE COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR FRENCH SCHOOL PROJECT

It is not only the countless hours and wide community support that is behind this project and would be needlessly wasted if it did not succeed, but our support is derived not so much from that investment but from the unusual character of this project which we feel provides

another forward step in symbols of the continuing revolution and efforts to depart from the usual practice of planning and dictating projects and programs for a community in need but instead enabling and providing the means for the community itself to participate in and to formulate its own programs and its own measures in meeting its community needs.

Particular use of the building I think has been described in the program and proposal submitted by the District of Columbia government. It provides for a library within a club or community center in much the same sense that a downtown or business club is contained but without the sterility of the usual library building and reading rooms. It also provides for the management of the entire building by the library staff, thus providing the necessary continuity and custodianship of the building as a whole. From that point it permits its other various rooms and facilities to be divided into meeting rooms, recreational facilities, workshops and training rooms, all for use in programs generated by various participating community groups. The building now, despite its handsome frame, has been unoccupied for a number of years and slowly deteriorating in a neighborhood which is showing efforts and constant improvement and upgrading. However, the area does suffer from some rather severe problems of division, caused in part by the freeway which splits and fractionalizes the community in what we have characterized as the Berlin wall. This is in truth a real community divider as has been evidenced by the different nutritional standards of residents of comparable income on both sides of the freeway. Another community problem is the division between the community's long term black residents and its more recent affluent white residents. Although the operation of the French School as a community center will not substantially change nutritional values or wholly heal wounds of division in the neighborhood, it will provide a substantial meeting ground in a neighborhood badly in need of community programs.

Our strenuous support of this project rests principally with its unique character and in the hope that it will serve as a model for wider community participation in conjunction with city administraton, who in partnership stand in the best position to provide for a better community.

I would like to also indicate for the record, there are other groups who are not here today, who support the position I just read to you. The United, the Southeast Enrichment Center, and the Extension Service of the Federal City College.

Thank you very much.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, Mr. DeForest.

Reverend TOROSIAN. I would like to introduce Mr. Steve Naiman of Community Assistance, Inc.

STATEMENT OF STEVE NAIMAN, COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE, INC.

COMMUNITY SELF-HELP PROGRAMS

Mr. NAIMAN. Mr. Chairman, I will depart from my prepared statement and only highlight a few points which I think have been well made before.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, your full statement will be made a part of the record.

(The statement follows:)

Senator Inouye and members:

The purpose of my appearance today is to support an item in the budget of the District of Columbia now under review by the subcommittee. This item provides funds for the renovation of the old French School at 7th and G Streets, S. E., as a special facility for the D. C. Library.

In supporting this project I speak as a resident of the community surrounding the French School property. I live at 630 G Street, S. E. and I am anxious to see this property rehabilitated for community use. It is a fine old building with a grand history of service, and its location near a Safeway store, the 8th Street commerical area, Pennsylvania Avenue, school facilities and large public housing concentrations make it ideally suited for the purpose intended.

I also speak as a board member of Community Assistance, Inc. (CAI), a non-profit organization of professional men dedicated to providing assistance to community projects. For the past three years members of Community Assistance, Inc. have provided legal, architectural and other service to community groups and residents interested in securing this property for use as a community facility. At one point CAI attempted to negotiate a lease with the District Government to allow for such development.

While rehabilitation plans have been prepared and community groups have specified the types of activities to be included, the one difficulty that prevented development of the property was the question of management and control. Now the Trustees of the D. C. Library have agreed to fill this role and utilize the property as a special library facility in a community that has great need for such services.

I urge the subcommittee to support this project and allow the library to develope creative social service programs in conjunction with the community. If the proposal is approved, I pledge the continual assistance of CAI to see that the community dream is realized.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

I represent Community Assistance, Inc., which is a group of individuals, professional, both black and white, that has devoted many years of service to the community in an effort to assist community groups to doctor their individual needs and to develop for themselves programs that will be meaningful in the community.

In addition, I am here today as a resident living one half block from this proposed project. I own an apartment house, three unit apartment house there, and might be considered a speculator, other than that, I am a citizen of that community and very much interested in the future of that community.

I speak to you in both roles and appear to underscore the exciting and unique features of this program that will bring together, I hope, both black and white people in a community center whereby we can work out our community needs in a way that perhaps is not at all possible in any other area of the District of Columbia, where there is such an effective concentration of both black and white people.

In addition, I might point out to you Community Assistance, Inc. has long looked at the French School and developed many of the plans you have heard made reference to today. I have seen plans, I have seen drawings, even architectural drawings for this project. It has been well thought out and I know the Community Assistance, Inc., would be willing to work very closely with the Library committee in getting this project off the ground on a slightly higher level than the preliminary survey which is proposed now in the budget. This is not to say we do not need the money and I think you recognize that.

In closing, I would pledge my own personal support, the support of my neighbors, my partners who have invested in the community with me, and, of course, Community Assistance, Inc., to the furtherance of this project. We will give every bit of assistance we can and we certainly thank you for your support.

FUNDS PUT IN BUDGET BY CITY COUNCIL

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mr. Cush, am I correct in my observation that in this case, the Mayor did not recommend funds for the restoration or renovation of this school, but that the city council on its initiative put $50,000 in?

Mr. CUSH. This is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. So the city government did not recommend any sum?

Mr. CUSH. This is right, Mr. Chairman.

Reverend TOROSIAN. That was not our understanding, but I will proceed, sir.

STATEMENT OF REV. TOM TOROSIAN, DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY MINISTRIES FOR THE CAPITOL HILL GROUP MINISTRY

REQUEST FOR RESTORATION OF BUDGET REQUEST

Reverend TOROSIAN. "The French School should be rehabilitated at city expense for use as the Southeast branch library—any additional space in the building to be used for relatively quiet types of activities such as day care. Funding for the project should not be over $200,000 in the Capitol Budget for 1973."

That statement was given by Councilman Jerry Moore in 1971 as a mandate to the community for the restoration of the B. B. French School building. The $200,000 amount was placed in the city budget for such restoration. In late 1971, 12 community groups testified in support of Councilman Moore's recommendations before the City Council.

Then, a major budget cutback deleted this same $200,000 from the budget and so, again in March 1972 the community testified before the full Council, requesting that it be restored to the 1973 budget. Much to our joy it was, in fact, restored and then sent to Mayor Washington for approval. He concurred with the position of the Council.

We are now before you, the Senate Committee on Appropriations, to strongly encourage you to keep French School restoration moneys in the present budget.

A long-time community librarian has made an important observation: "In view of the District of Columbia Public Library Department's beginning efforts toward developing community information and referral centers, and in view of the nationwide trend toward housing library-sponsored information centers in neighborhood community and/or multipurpose centers, it is clear that the library's role in renovating and maintaining the French School is a key one".

Not only will French School be important as a facility for such additional services as a referral and information center but also as a bridge. The Arthur Capper Dwellings, the largest low-income housing project in this city, is three blocks from the French School site. The largest concentration of children and youth is located in these projects. In addition, another low-income project, Ellen Wilson, is only one block from the site. The Capitol Hill area, however, has already become a Georgetown-like homogeneous community of upper-middle class whites, while almost all project residents are black.

With French School at the very fringe of both these communities, after its restoration as a library facility, it could serve as a center for social, economic and racial intercourse. The Capitol Hill neighborhood presents a clear challenge to America's increasing urban separatism. French School could help to keep open the doors of human dialog.

This strategically and conveniently located facility can be a multipurpose one in a community that has an acute need of multi services. And, the Capitol Hill Groups Ministry believes that, under the direction of the Library Board, French School can and should be a place for meeting, touching, growing and hope.

Senator INOUYE. May I assure all of you that we will discuss this matter very closely, not only with the Library Board, but with the Mayor's office and Mr. Starobin, and see if something can be done about this. There is no question that anyone with any knowledge is in favor

of this renovation, this restoration. The question seems to be how much and when.

Reverend TOROSIAN. Yes.

VIEWS OF INVOLVED CITY AGENCIES

Senator INOUYE. You may be assured, I for one will ask the agencies involved to submit to this committee at the earliest possible moment, their views on this matter, as I have already requested.

Reverend TOROSIAN. Yes.

Thank you very much.

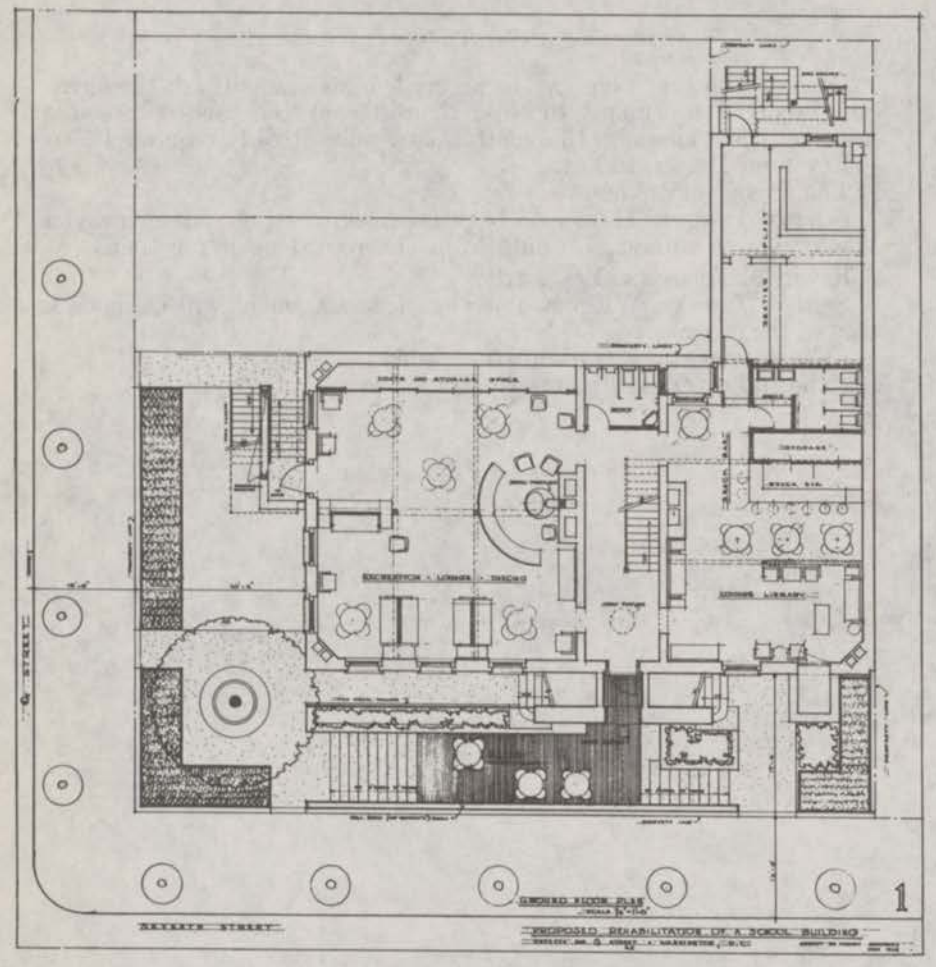
Senator INOUYE. If you do have other supporting statements you would like to submit, I would keep the record open for that.

Reverend TOROSIAN. Yes, we do.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, that statement will be made a part of the record.

(The statement was read into the record.)

(The following will be inserted in the record at this point:)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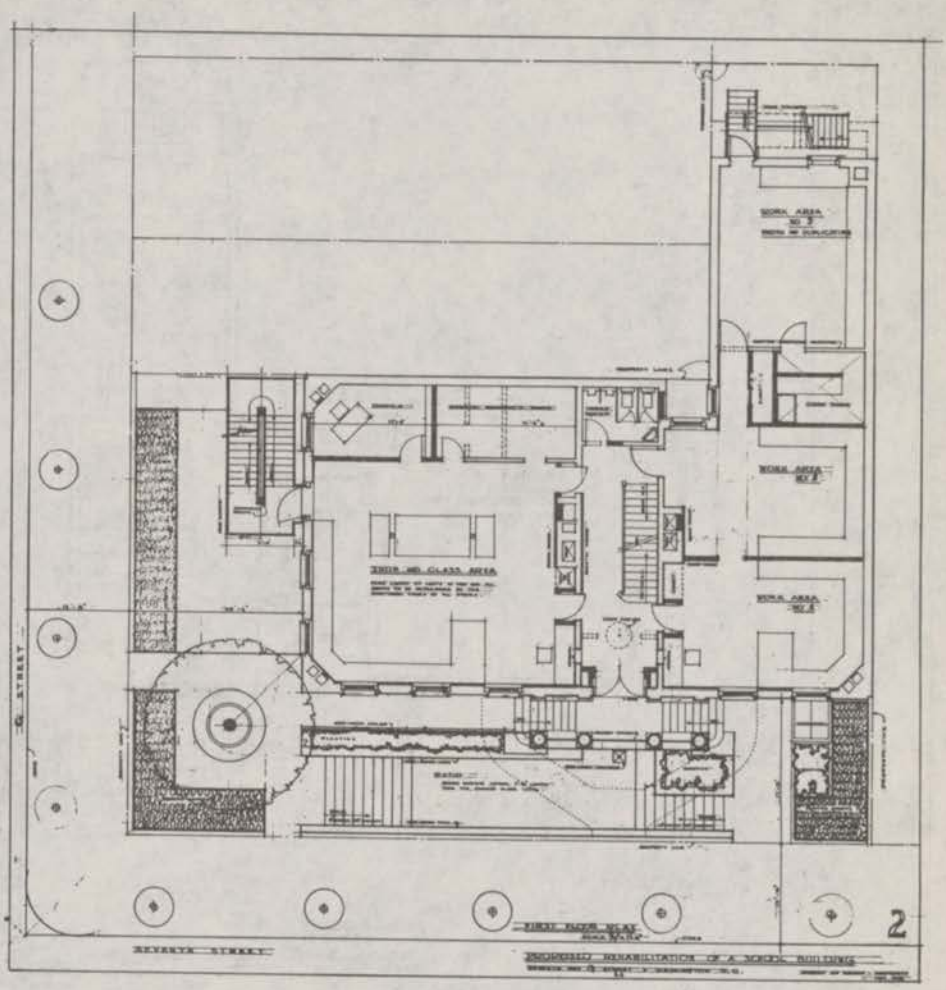
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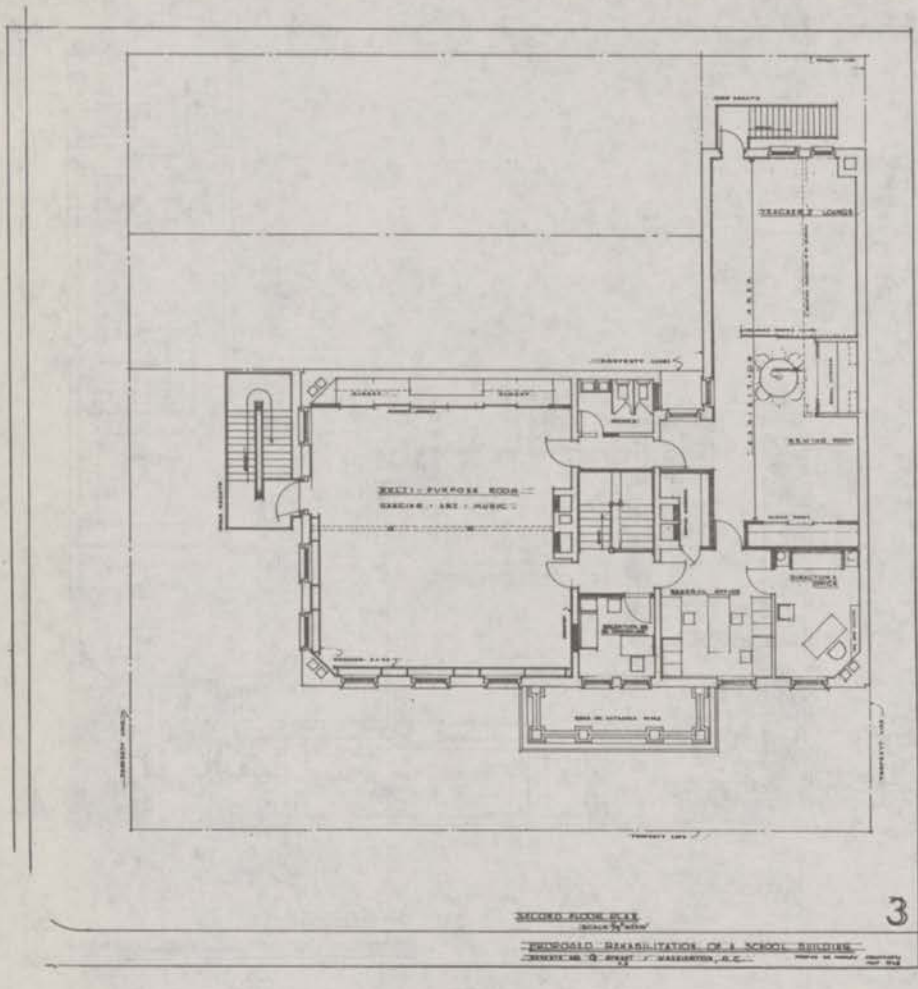
TEACHER'S LOUNGE
MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN
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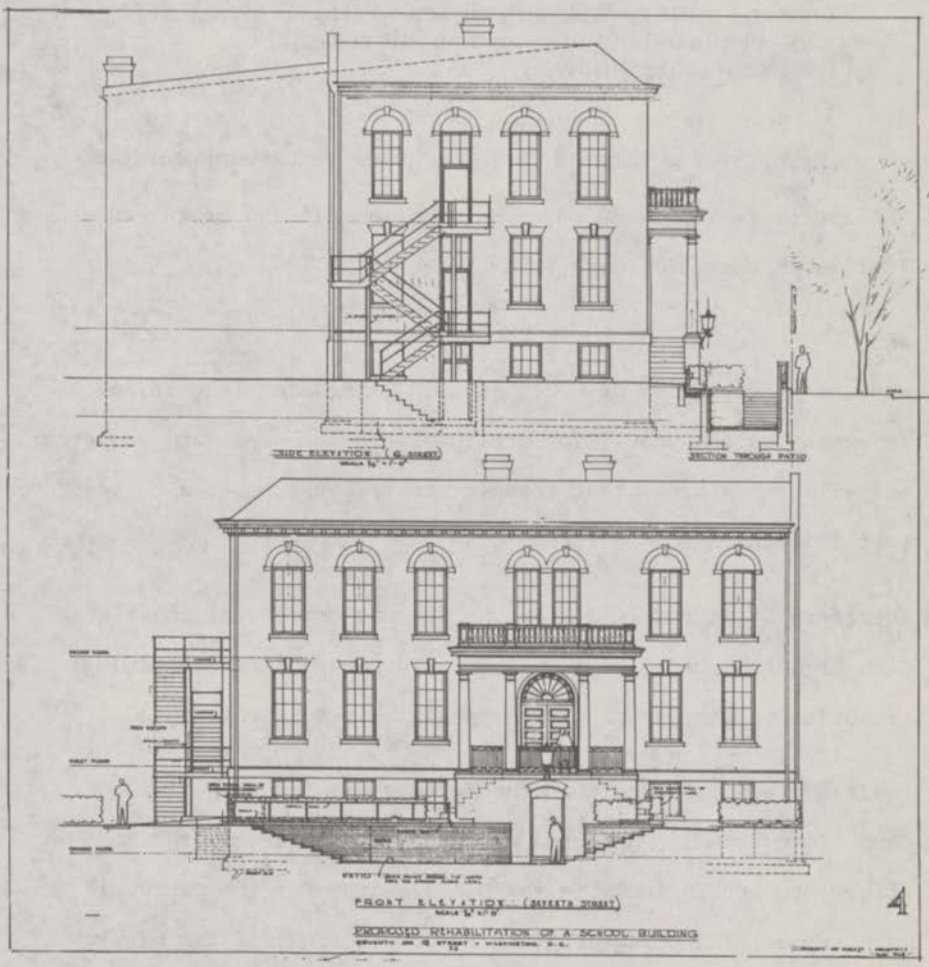
PROPOSED REHABILITATION OF A SCHOOL BUILDING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4

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.
Do we have a representative from the Sierra Club?
(No response.)
Senator INOUYE. Without objection, the Sierra Club resolution will be placed in the record at this time.
(The documents follows:)

RESOLUTION OF SIERRA CLUB, POTOMAC CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Whereas it is important to preserve nature in the urban environment just as in the wilderness areas,

and

Whereas preservation of urban nature is becoming increasingly important as the population growth places such a demand on parks and wilderness areas that these areas will not be able to respond to the demand,

Therefore be it resolved that the Potomac Chapter of the Sierra Club urges the District of Columbia to provide the care and attention to the District trees that their survival demands.

Be it further resolved that the Potomac Chapter supports D. C. Councilmen Stantley Anderson and Henry K. Willard in their efforts to retain funds in the D. C. budget for the care and maintenance, including planting and replanting, of the city's trees.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator INOUYE. I note that we have come to the end of the agenda for this morning's session. We will stand in recess until 7 o'clock this evening.
(Whereupon at 5:25 o'clock p.m. the subcommittee was recessed until 7 p.m.)

(Evening Session, Monday, April 10, 1972)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Nondepartmental Witnesses

Education

STATEMENT OF MRS. SANDRA FROMM, CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Senator Inouye. Will the hearing please come to order.

Our first witness this evening is Mrs. Cathrine McCarron, representing the Dupont Circle Citizen's Association.

(No response.)

Senator Inouye. Is Mr. Philip Brown here?

(No response.)

Senator Inouye. Is Dr. Ralph Wittenberg here?

(No response.)

Senator Inouye. Mrs. Sandra Fromm, representing Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children.

Welcome back, Mrs. Fromm.

SUPPORT FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Mrs. Fromm. Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children has deep appreciation for the sympathetic hearing given to the needs of the handicapped, and for the insights and action of the subcommittee and its staff in its analysis of the deficiencies of special education programs. The recommendation of fiscal year 1972 level of funding considerably in excess of that requested by the District government not only offered tremendous encouragement to citizens' groups, but it shattered, conclusively, the myth of alleged congressional parsimony, which, for too long, has served as the city's excuse for failing to request necessary funds, and for its chronic denial of appropriate education to thousands of handicapped children.

It is with a special sense of regret that, despite your efforts, we must indicate that only minimal progress has been made, and that the words of the 1972 committee report ("the present facilities, personnel and funding are unacceptably inadequate") remain applicable on all counts.

We outline the essential aspects of the situation as follows:

1. Unmet needs remain enormous. No one seriously doubts this. Yet, the allocations being requested will allow only a relatively small gain in reducing the number of children who must wait for the education and training that they need now if they are to have any chance at a life of self-sufficiency and a life of dignity.

A separate system of funding which does not compete with other funds within the school budget or the city budget would enable planning and implementation of much greater advances. I refer to a reim-

bursement program on a unit or per pupil basis, such as those that exist in over 90 percent of the States of this country, or any other possible source of funds.

3. A proposed comprehensive law regarding special education which, among its provisions, would require the District government to request the funds necessary to guarantee a proper education to all exceptional children. This is long overdue.

4. Adherence to the principles of recent court decisions makes rapid expansion of services absolutely essential. We can readily foresee a great deal of litigation if this is not done.

5. Despite all of the complex problems of our society as they are intensely reflected and magnified in our Nation's Capital, despite all of the very legitimate and necessary budget items which you must consider, despite the need for stringent economy and expenditure of the taxpayers' money for the children who require help, we cite the adage, "Excuses do not excuse, explanations do not explain."

EXPANSION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES REQUIRED

We need not repeat the specific concerns included in the statements of several of our constituent groups. We do, however, wish to emphasize the necessity for expansion in a wide range of community services if there is to be any possibility of improvement in the quality of life for the District's handcapped and ther familes. The Department of Human Resources, as well as the Board of Education, must fulfill responsibilities. The District government should require both to meet the needs of exceptional children. It has never done so. Therefore, we strongly support the concept of an "advocate for the handicapped"—not as another bureaucracy, but to serve, comprehensively and with authority, the planning, coordinating, and enforcement function which is so critical.

Our organization has focused its attention on the tragic reality that this city continues to deprive thousands of children of their right to appropriate education—a constitutional guarantee, recently reaffirmed by the courts, and uncontested by school authorities. It has become increasingly and painfully clear to those of us who have long sought gradual, but meaningful, improvement, that the present system will not begin to be responsive until some very basic and definitive changes in structure, approach, and attitudes are forced upon it. If the public schools cannot (as they do not) educate Washington's handicapped children, then some other mechanism must be provided.

WAITING LIST FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES

In October 1971, more than 1,500 children were on formal waiting lists for special services. An additional 400 have since been added. As of late March, 252 children had been placed by the new diagnostic mobile teams. At this rate, it will be 6 years before the current waiting list is served. The waiting list is not a legitimate index of unmet needs, however. The Department of Special Education's own statistics indicate that it serves about one-fourth of the school-age children who require special help. Of those, half are receiving "about an hour a day." If one discounts these 2,149 children in the inadequate MIND program, it appears that fewer handicapped children than last year are

at present being served by special education. (Data are attached—and we request that they be included in the record.) Inconsistencies in the Department's statistics make exact calculation impossible, but it seems fair to state that the only measurable gain in concentrated special instruction has been in the program for the visually impaired.

During the current school year, the Superintendent's task force on special education submitted its recommendations to add to the volumes of previous studies; the Associate Superintendent prepared a lengthy report on quality and scope last October; the media have called attention to the unmet needs of the handicapped; the school board has acknowledged the requirements; the court has issued pertinent judicial orders; this subcommittee, itself, has instructed the District government to analyze needs and approaches to meeting the shortfalls. The needs are indisputable, the services are unavailable; the children are waiting.

We know that the District of Columbia government has ordered austerity. We are aware that school authorities have been beset by time-consuming audits and a myriad of complex problems. We have heard the Superintendent express his fear that substantial increases in special education funds will be made only at the expense of regular programs, which, we agree, can ill afford to be weakened.

I was not present this afternoon, but I was told the District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education indicated that additional funds allocated to special education this year had been taken from regular instructional programs. I think it would be very helpful to the community if we had a clarification on this, because it has never been the intention of CEED or any of its constituent groups to rob normal children of their right to an appropriate education.

We are sympathetic to the problems of staff recruitment, training, supervision, cumbersome authorization procedures, and so forth, which have prevented the hiring of teachers for whom funds are already available. We have been told that adequate school services for exceptional children require a $40 million appropriation. The Mayor's budget request is $7.4 million. School authorities ask for $9.6 million as the amount that can be utilized productively in fiscal year 1973.

INCREASED FUNDING TO SATISTY PRESENT DEMAND

This amount would enable minimal progress, but it holds out no hope of satisfying the waiting lists, the frustrations of parents or the dictates of conscience and the courts. The request does reveal, however, that the problems of the school system so severely limit its capacity to deal effectively with the enormous and longstanding inadequacies of special education that strong impetus must come from without—both in terms of funding and implementation of programs. And it must come soon.

Although the needs of thousands of children have failed to convey any sense of urgency or high priority to the District of Columbia government, newly established legal precedents cannot be ignored—and parents will not permit them to be.

These court orders, along with proposed comprehensive legislation spelling out the rights of the handicapped, will help; additional and separate funding (similar to reimbursement programs such as those

which exist in most of the States) may be a partial solution. But it is our strong feeling that forceful and enforced direction and directives must be set forth by the Congress, which is, in reality, the policy-making body for our city. We have gone beyond impatience, disappointment and outrage, and come to the realization that no significant progress can be attained until there is a transmutation of the sustem from one which generates reports into one which provides meaningful services to children.

We come before you to ask that you maintain the initiative and commitment that you have already shown by compelling the District of Columbia to act.

(The information follows:)

1. Tuition Grants must be made available to all children admitted to private facilities until such time as the Public Schools can provide comparable programs.

2. CCEC vigorously opposes the withdrawal of grants from any current recipients. New programs that the schools may develop should first serve children on the waiting list and those newly identified.

3. The principles of due process should apply to Tuition Grants and to all other matters relating to placement decisions.

4. A cmmprehensive plan and an accompanying timetable must be presented which will provide a continuum of services for the educational needs of all exceptional children -- including the gifted.

5. Services must include early childhood education and vocational training.

6. Comprehensive legislation must be enacted.

7. A more adequate system of funding which does not compete for other D. C. funds should be undertaken.

8. An office of Advocacy for the Handicapped should be established, in order that ancillary services (including screening) as well as appropriate education are available.

9. Adequate transportation must be provided.

10. The publicly-supported institutions of higher education in D. C. should offer programs which train special education teachers.

11. Vastly improved and expanded programs for the estimated 9,000 Educable Mentally Retarded must be devised and implemented.

12. The District of Columbia must be held accountable for any failure to act swiftly in fulfilling its responsibilities.

Handicapped Children Served by the D. C. Public Schools

	Numbers Served* 1970-71	1971-72	% of Incidence Rate Served 1971-72
Mentally Retarded			
Educable (MIND Program)	a	2149	27.6
Trainable	689	784	51.7
Unspecified (Tuition Grants)	138		
Emotionally Disturbed	740	705	21.4
Learning Disabled	137	121	5.9
Hearing Impaired & Deaf	232	42[b]	9.8
Crippled, Health Impaired & Multiple Handicapped	271	266	25.1[c]
Visually Impaired	71	96	58.5
Total	2278	4163	

*All categories include children served by school programs, Tuition Grants, other community resources and the Developmental Center.

[a] An estimated 1500 to 1800 served through the regular instruction program.

[b] Refers to hearing impaired. Deaf children (with one exception) on Tuition Grants in 1970-71 are now being funded by Federal subsidy to the Kendall School.

[c] Refers to Crippled and Health Impaired only.

Comparison of Tuition Grant Program 1970-71 and 1971-72

Handicapped Children Served

	1970-71	1971-72
Mentally Retarded	138	189
Emotionally Disturbed	79	79
Learning Disabled	30	24
Deaf & Hearing Impaired	192[a]	19[a]
Visually Impaired	40	15[b]
Health Impaired & Multiple Handicapped	42	27
Total	521	333

[a] Only one deaf child requires Tuition this year due to the Federal funding of children attending Kendall School for the Deaf.

[b] Decrease reflects the new program of the Department of Special Education.

Tuition Grant Waiting List

April 1, 1971 398 April 1, 1972 614*

* It was indicated last summer that no funds would be available for new grants. This undoubtedly discouraged many additional applications.

Source of Information - Department of Special Education.

IMPACT FROM SUPPORTING STATEMENTS

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, Mrs. Fromm.

I am certain you are aware that this subcommittee was moved by your statement a year ago and the supporting statements of your friends and, accordingly, we acted by doubling the city's request.

Mrs. FROMM. Yes, We are enormously grateful for that.

Senator INOUYE. Unfortunately, we were not able to get the full amount in conference.

You may be assured that we remain committed to your cause and therefore it distresses me personally to hear your report that nothing new has happened since a year ago.

Mrs. FROMM. This is my appraisal in terms of the numbers of children who continue to be denied services. I would have to indicate, in fairness, that I think there has been strong leadership, strong leadership in the Department of Special Education this year, more than there has been in the past. But there has been at work for such a long time this attitude that so little can be done because the problems are so great, that the actual net gain is very small. For every child whom we are serving this year, it is very great.

Senator INOUYE. The least that we want to do is provide some hope for the children in this community.

Have you been in communication with Dr. Johnson?

Mrs. FROMM. Yes. We are in a great deal of communication. At least he hears from me.

Senator INOUYE. Has he been helpful?

Mrs. FROMM. Yes. I think he has tried to be helpful. I think he has been somewhat overwhelmed by the system, but I do feel that his perspective, which if you look at his October report, you will find very all-encompassing, has been limited by the problems of the city.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

PROGRESS BEING MADE IN SPECIAL EDUCATION AREA

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of things on the record, of course Mrs. Fromm already knows. Passage of the appropriations bill for the fiscal year we are living in did not take place until December. On the chairman's instructions, of course, I tried to follow this, as has the chairman himself. We learned that recruitment is the most difficult thing for a fiscal year when you do not have the funds the first half of it. Recruiting particularly for special education instructors should take place in the spring and summer.

Even so, under Dr. Johnson's leadership, recruitment went forward forthwith, with the additional funds we were able to maintain after having to make some compromises because of the stringency of the whole budget situation.

Dr. Johnson has reported an average of 34 additional children per month, Mr. Chairman, have been placed in special education. This isn't fast enough. This does not follow the language of the chairman's report last year. It is a start.

It is interesting that the very same year Chairman Inouye took over the subcommittee and made such a tremendous effort on the part of education, Dr. Johnson came to the city and is making tremendous efforts as well.

I do not feel we have all black clouds. I think, as you must agree, Mrs. Fromm, wherever possible, children needing special education should be kept in the regular school curriculum. Where it is not possible, of course, they should not.

To set up now, to now undertake to set up, as you recommend, a special agency or a separate bureau, could be conceivably counterproductive.

We may eat those words, but I think, Mr. Chairman, in support of the subcommittee in this fiscal year's bill and with the timely bill by June 30, Dr. Johnson will be able to move ahead in a rather dramatic fashion in recruiting more teachers and special personnel, paraprofessional personnel, necessary for supportive services necessary for the teaching of children as well in special education.

Mrs. FROMM. May I respond to that, very briefly?

Senator INOUYE. Please do.

Mrs. FROMM. I do not want to be misunderstood. In my suggestion of an advocate for the handicapped, I was not referring only to education and training. There are areas—and I think this has been a major stumbling block in our city—such as screening, public health care, medical treatment, things of this nature, which probably under our structure would fall under the Department of Human Resources. They have not provided adequate services in this area.

If there were—and I hate superstructures—but if there were a regulatory agency which would say that Human Resources, through its various components, takes care of these kinds of exceptional children, the Department of Special Education is responsible for education and training, I do not think it would be a step backward. I feel it would be sufficiently removed from the difficulties within each department, to be concerned only with the needs and rights of children.

This is what I am advocating in the child advocacy situation.

Mr. CLARK. Mrs. Fromm, the time may come when this is absolutely what should be done, because there are other assets of the District government's volunteers, et cetera, where perhaps we do not have the overview from all of the angles by having special education mainly funded in the school budget. With this I agree.

I was referring to what I thought was your suggestion, that the very budget we are talking about, which is the earmarking and the reports of the subcommittee up to date for special education, should be handled completely independently of public schools.

Mrs. FROMM. That not at all. If I gave that impression, it was incorrect.

Mr. CLARK. That is clarified. Thank you very much.

Mrs. FROMM. I simply said it was not enough.

RECOGNITION TO ROBERT CLARK

Senator INOUYE. Mrs. Fromm and your friends, I think it is appropriate at this time, that the subcommittee give special recognition to Mr. Robert Clark for his special efforts in this area. [Applause.] He was a one-man task force in this area.

Mrs. FROMM. We are very grateful to Mr. Clark. I would like to take it upon myself, if I may, please, to express the appreciation which

I know is shared by many citizens, for the gracious manner in which these hearings have been conducted and the followup and follow-through of the staff. It may gain for you no votes in Hawaii, but it has earned you a lot of respect in the District of Columbia.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mr. CLARK. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROSE WHITESIDE, BANCROFT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PTA

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION OF BANCROFT SCHOOL

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Rose Whiteside, Bancroft Elementary School PTA.

Welcome Ma'am.

Mrs. WHITESIDE. Senator Inouye, members of the District Subcommittee, citizens, and friends. My name is Rose Whiteside, and I am vice president of the PTA at Bancroft School, which is located east of Rock Creek Park in the Mount Pleasant area of northwest Washington. I am here today because our school, which was scheduled to finally begin renovation and modernization this year, was dropped from the capital outlay budget. This committee is our last hope, and we are appealing to you.

If you check into the history of Bancroft School, you will discover that for at least 6 years, plans have been sitting on the desk waiting for action. These plans include not only renovation and modernization, but an addition as well. The addition is not crucial at this time, but the renovation and modernization is.

Picture a library without enough room to put all the books on the shelves.

Picture a cafeteria that must also be used for gym classes.

Picture a heating plant which cannot adequately heat all of the classrooms.

Picture the main playground with one set of monkey bars and one set of basketball hoops for over 800 children.

We who support public education also want quality education for our children. We realize that modernization does not in itself produce quality education, but it is certainly true that if the educational environment is adequate and attractive, it helps.

What really hurts is that we can all agree that our children are the future of our city and our country, and yet we treat them as second-class citizens. They are the ones who will be affected by these cuts in the budget.

Our Government spends money for elaborate recreation facilities for its employees, and yet our children are deprived of adequate physical education facilities.

Large amounts of money are being spent on the new library downtown, but the school library, which is within reach of our children, is very inadequate.

I doubt if any of the Government cafeterias doubles as a gymnasium for the employees, but our school cafeteria does just that.

No one has attempted to blow up our heating system, but there have been times when the parents must have felt like it, after hearing that their children had to wear overcoats in the classroom or stay at home, because it was so cold in the school.

The question is whether we are really serious when we say that we want quality education for our children in this city. If so, how about putting our money where our mouth is? Shouldn't our children have top priority?

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mrs. Whiteside.

Mr. Cush.

Mr. CUSH. What has happened here, Mr. Chairman, as Mrs. Whiteside pointed out, is the original request came on Bancroft School as a modernization and addition. Relocation problems developed, and we indicated unless the relocation problem was taken care of, it would be necessary for the school to be deferred until the problem was solved.

The citizens and Reverend Kemp, who is the member from the ward, developed an alternative suggestion. It then becomes necessary for the school to submit a modernization request, rather than a modernization plus addition request.

We have asked the schools to supply us the background data to justify this request. I think what we should be doing here possibly is encouraging the school to speed up this request with a possible change.

JUSTIFICATION FOR SCHOOL RENOVATION

Senator INOUYE. Do we have to go through this bureaucratic maze to get this? I am certain Mr. Starobin and the school department and your office have adequate documentation to justify this renovation. It is nothing new to you, is it?

Mr. CUSH. Yes, in essence it is. We had assumed that the most important thing at Bancroft was the increase in capacity for 256 students.

Senator INOUYE. Must they go through another fiscal year to submit an application?

Mr. CUSH. Not if things would move fast enough, sir.

Senator INOUYE. May we suggest that things move fast enough from now on?

Mr. CUSH. Mr. Chairman, with your permission, may I use your name?

Senator INOUYE. Please do, sir.

Mr. CUSH. Not in vain.

Senator INOUYE. Please do. You may be sure everything will be expedited.

How much is involved, Mr. Cush? Just the renovation?

Mr. CUSH. I believe $500,000.

Senator INOUYE. Is that for renovation?

Mr. CUSH. Modernization, I would say.

Senator INOUYE. Will you have Colonel Starobin and the appropriate officials in the Department of Education submit to this committee justification for this project, sir.

(The information follows:)

BANCROFT SCHOOL

Justifications for the project to modernize Bancroft School have been submitted to the Committee.
Office of Budget and Financial Management; April 1972.

PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

STATEMENT OF MRS. JEANNETTE LYNCH, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

CHILD CARE SERVICES AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Jeannette Lynch, District of Columbia Home Economics Association.

Mrs. LYNCH. I am chairman of the legislative committee of the District of Columbia Home Economics Association. This association is made up of 370 professional home economists. Among them are home economists whose specialty is child development. They provide professional leadership and staff training for child care services at Howard University, at District of Columbia neighborhood centers and at private day care centers.

The District of Columbia Home Economics Association urges that you see that the $300,000 increase requested in the District of Columbia 1973 budget for the Social Services Administration be restored to permit the SSA to increase rates they pay to day care centers and day care homes. We understand that this $300,000 item has been deleted from the budget now in your hands.

The situation is that without this increase over last year's budget, District of Columbia children in some of the most economically depressed areas will not have adequate licensed day care available to them. Such care costs too much for the SSA to be able to contract for it. As you know, the MSA does not operate day care facilities but contracts for care.

In this way the SSA provides day care for children of families receiving public assistance moneys—particularly funds from aid to families with dependent children (AFDC)—but also for children of the working poor. As of February 28, this year, the SSA provided or helped provide day care for: 2,310 children in day care centers; 707 children in day care homes.

But other children could not be provided such care even though vacancies existed, because the SSA could not pay the going rate.

REVIEW OF DAY CARE COSTS AND RATES

Day care costs and rates of payment to day care centers and homes were reviewed by the SSA prior to submission of their 1973 budget request, and it was determind that adequate services could not be provided without an increase of $300,000 over the 1972 budget. Current rates for contracting for day care services are out of line with current costs for services needed and expected.

In Anacostia, particularly, the SSA is forced to tell some families that the administration is unable to provide or help provide day care services for their children. When this happens parents either have to forgo job or training opportunities or turn to inadequate or unlicensed home care services, even, indeed if those can be found.

The District of Columbia Home Economics Association takes the position that a comprehensive program for all children should be provided, including social, health and nutritional services, as well as educational services. This should be the community goal in the District. This may be impossible at the moment. Meantime the SSA certainly should have sufficient funds to be able to contract for presently available licensed centers and homes for children of all needy families requesting such day care.

To this end we urge that the $300,000 increase over last year's budget, as requested by the SSA, be restored in the 1973 District of Columbia budget.

ADDITIONAL CHILDREN ACCOMMODATED WITH ADDED FUNDS

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mrs. Lynch.

With this $300,000 item, how many more children will we be able to accommodate?

Mrs. LYNCH. I am very sorry to say I was not able to get hard facts to learn how many children actually had to turn to relatives or neighbors or some kind of care that was not licensed day care centers or day care homes.

I can refer, however, to some testimony which you had this morning from the advisory committee, to the Welfare Department in regard to day care. I serve on that group, too. In their testimony, which you have, the point is made also that the quality of care provided for many other children, in addition to those in unlicensed homes or centers, can be improved if the rates can be paid up from $3 a day to $3.60 a day for home care and from $4 to $6 a day for the day care center care.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Cush, could you explain to us the $1,984,700 fiscal 1973 Federal grant for day care services?

Mr. CUSH. Mr. Chairman, I would have to defer on that one.

Senator INOUYE. Could you also advise this committee as to how many children you would be able to accommodate if we increased the appropriation by $300,000?

Mr. CUSH. I will do that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, Ma'am.

Mrs. LYNCH. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MRS. THELMA V. RUTHERFORD, HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA

FOOD STAMP ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Thelma V. Rutherford, representing the Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area.

Mrs. RUTHERFORD. Thank you. It is a pleasure to come before you again.

I am Thelma Rutherford. I am here again as chairman of the Food Stamp Advisory Committee to the Social Rehabilitation Services Administration, D.C. Department of Human Resources, to plead for adequate funds to improve the food stamp program and to extend its work in the District of Columbia. The advisory committee repre-

senting 45 groups—and we have a list of those groups at the back of the paper—is interested in seeing that the food stamp program is not only given a chance to work, but to extend it to every eligible person in the city. The committee has the following functions: to coordinate educational activities, to evaluate the effectiveness of the program, to advise in the administration—through constructive planning and criticism—and to devise new ways and means of publicizing the program in the community. Also to encourage and to educate the food stamp participants to make the most of their food money and their bonus coupons by buying and using the foods most needed in their diets.

In an effort to cut down all-day waits for food stamp customers and to prevent turning away many other persons, who by law, are entitled to food stamps, the Food Stamp Administration must continue to plead for additional funds to employ staff, to open new centers and to accept the challenge of Outreach. There are simply not enough people on deck to do the job in the manner required to alleviate the hardships.

I am sure the fiscal year 1973 budget does not request sufficient number of certification officers to meet the implementation of the new food stamp regulations.

REQUEST FOR NEW POSITIONS FOR FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Last May in testimony before the Senate Appropriation Committee, I asked for 51 new positions to maintain adequate services to the food stamp customers and to relieve some of the indignities perpetrated on the poor in their attempts to survive the high cost of living here in D.C. His response to this request was to ask the budget officer for additional information on the issues raised by me in the testimony. I am afraid we will be involved in the same process this year.

To do what is required, it is imperative that we budget for needed staff: social workers, home economists, consumer aides, and other workers.

I am aware that it may be somewhat early to say definitely how much is needed for the implementation of the new food stamp amendments, but a projection of something over the million dollars current costs of delivering the food stamp program to the customers must be considered as we start administering the program under the guidelines issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. The food stamp program must not be sacrificed. It is the only program now supplementing the incomes of poor people, the working poor and the elderly.

The food stamp program now brings in—with 110,000 persons participating—18 to 20 million Federal dollars annually. This is buying power above and beyond what the people pay for their food stamps. A million dollars is not a lot to pay for Federal matching funds of $20 million. Is there any Federal grant program which matches funds 20 to 1?

I need not point out how this money stimulates the economy of the District, helps maintain adequate food stores in the inner city and returns 2 percent on every food dollar spent to the city in taxes. For February 1972 from 102,976 participants in the food stamp program, a total of $2,687,091 was received—$1,260,254.65 from customers and $1,426,566.35 bonus money. There are no middle men

making decisions on how the money for the "poor" should be spent. This money goes to the low-income families 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 a dollar a day per person.

REIMBURSEMENTS FROM AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Lack of certification staff does not begin to tell the cost—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, and credit unions, presently paying them 75 cents for every food stamp transaction, staff salaries, and equipment for key punch 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. In addition, the Department will need additional personnel to handle the 40,000 to 50,000 estimated 1973 volume. Since the Department has recently abolished 13 food stamp positions, not only will they need to regain these positions, but will need 40 more to fill the temporary positions now on staff. Moreover, the postage increase of 8 cents on ATP cards, and cost of mailing the food stamps direct to those choosing the option, surely this will increase the cost of administering the program for 1973 to something more than $1,170,000.

Our only reimbursement will be from the Department of Agriculture and is estimated at $335,000. The estimated fiscal year 1973 District of Columbia appropriated funds for the food stamp program, $735,000, leaves an estimated cost of $434,500 to be absorbed by the District of Columbia government from supplemental funds. Again, this is not much money in comparison with other Federal funding.

In December 1971, 36,000 families or 110,000 individuals were certified for food stamps in the District of Columbia. The magnitude of need for the program is estimated at 75,000 families or 225,000 persons, or double the number we are now serving. The scale varies from a one-person family with a monthly income of $170 per month to a family of eight with a monthly income of $600.

REASONS FOR INELIGIBILITY FOR FOOD STAMPS

A study made over a 5-month period told us that the greatest number of eligibility rejections were due to the applicant being $1 or more over-income. The new national income levels introduced March 1, 1972, did ease and will ease this situation. The second most common reason for rejection was due to lack of proper documents and identification. The new Outreach program of more information should prevent wasted time and energy in this case. The Department could develop its own literature and information materials and not look to USDA for its ofttimes irrelevant and obsolete materials.

The study also pointed out that over 50 percent of the daily applications, as opposed to the regular monthly participation, were related to needs caused by unemployment. I found no projection in the fiscal

year 1973 budget to cope with the ever-increasing unemployed persons. Nor is the increased paper work required by the work registration process taken into account. This requirement, by law, is due to be implemented in the food stamp program on May 1, 1972.

The food stamp program is now operating with 41 authorized certification positions, 13 of which were recently abolished, and 40 temporary positions. The food stamp advisory committee recommends that 53 positions be added to the 1973 food stamp program request. This will cover the 40 temporary positions it now has without authorization plus the abolished 13 positions making a total of 94 persons needed to do the job of serving people courteously and efficiently, and of opening new centers in the area to meet the needs of the Spanish-speaking citizens, the elderly and the employed persons newly eligible under the new guidelines.

BETTER PROGRAM ON HOME ECONOMICS AND NUTRITION

The social rehabilitation service also needs a stronger component for home economics and nutrition. Four home economists cannot do the job of helping all those who receive public assistance, food stamps or emergency aid learn how to get the most food value from food stamps. At less than a dollar a day per person, it requires skill in buying, planning and preparing food in order to get adequate nourishment. The food stamp advisory committee, therefore, recommends an additional 12 home economists to work with all welfare clients and through use of the media, to make the food stamp customer more aware of good nutritious diets. The home economists have contributed much to the delivery of services in Washington, D.C. They have organized demonstrations, teach-ins, and consumer education for food stamp users in the centers.

To meet the increase of the volume of work, more staff will be required. And to further increase the necessary services to our food stamp customers, the hiring of a minimum of 12 consumer aides attached to the home economics and nutrition services should be a must for the Department of Human Resources. This would provide a career ladder for employees from the neighborhood centers, WIN trainees, and other employee levels. In reality, there needs to be funds in the budget to develop a consumer and economics education branch in the Department of Human Resources.

The above facts have great bearing on whether the District of Columbia will retain its reputation as the State/city with a faster rate of growth in food stamp participation than any other State/city with comparable population, and one of the few that made a sustained effort at outreach to the community. I would like to point out that only 12 positions have been granted the food stamp program by Congress during the time (since 1968) that the number of participants has grown from 28,000 to 110,000. Only the assignment of 40 temporary positions made it possible to bring the benefits of food stamps to so many people and an additional $20 million into the District economy.

Senator Inouye, we have made this appeal to you, but somehow we feel we must say that the time has come when we need to consider the basic needs of every citizen in our city, or we will fail the future development of our Nation. We can't afford to dilly-dally any longer. Thank you for this chance to say what we think should be heard.

(The information follows:)

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FOOD STAMP ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TO

SOCIAL REHABILITATION SERVICE, D. C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
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
Area B Mental Health Clinic
D. C. Mental Health Association
Health and Welfare Council, NCA
Neighborhood Center No. 1
Neighborhood Center No. 2
Southwest House
Southeast House
Legal Services Advisory Council
Data Control Corporation
Metropolitan Dairy Council
Health Services Administration
Social Rehabilitation Service
Safeway Stores, Inc.
Giant Food Stores
United States Department of Agriculture
People's Involvement Corporation
Family and Child Services
Neighborhood Legal Services
NDC No. 3
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

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much again, Mrs. Rutherford.

Mr. Cush, will you have the Department of Human Resources respond to Mrs. Rutherford's statement and explain to the committee why they have rejected the recommendation of this advisory council?

Mr. CUSH. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

(The information was not submitted in time for printing in the hearing record.)

STATEMENT OF BERTHA N. ATKIN, PRESIDENT, FRIENDS OF FOREST HAVEN

FOREST HAVEN: INSTITUTION FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Miss Bertha Atkin, representing the Friends of Forest Haven.

Miss ATKIN. The Friends of Forest Haven represents the parents, other family members and friends of the residents of Forest Haven, the District's institution for the mentally retarded. We are gravely concerned for the welfare of our children because inadequate budgeting and hiring freezes over the past few years have created dangerous conditions at Forest Haven.

Forest Haven has a staff we admire and appreciate for their dedication and hard work. We especially appreciate the efforts of Mr. Guy Puntch, former director, to upgrade the staffing, programs and facilities. Unfortunately, his requests for funds in recent years have been cut at every stage of the budget review process. Likewise, his pleas to exempt Forest Haven from the hiring freezes have generally been ignored. Hence efforts to upgrade the quality of care became a mere attempt to keep from sliding too far backward. The institution has been run on a shoestring and that shoestring has become so frayed and worn that it is about to snap.

By far the most critical problem is that of inadequate staffing. Dedication is not enough when the number of staff members is less than half the suggested minimum under the nationally accepted standards of the American Association on Mental Deficiency. To make the situation still worse, too many of the positions are graded at too low a level and offer insufficient opportunity for advancement. The major problems created by the inadequate staffing are as follows:

MAJOR PROBLEMS AT FOREST HAVEN

1. *A dangerously low level of direct care and supervision of the residents.*—Lawsuits are now pending against the D.C. Government as a result of injuries sustained by some residents. Most of the injuries would not have occurred had there been enough staff members present for adequate care. It is not surprising that these incidents have occurred but rather that there are so few of them. For most residents the lack of care is not dramatically apparent as with the accident cases. It is, rather, the slow deadening of the senses and spirit; a decline in whatever potential might have been developed.

2. *Inadequate therapeutic programs.*—There is not enough physical therapy, nor speech thereapy, nor dental care, nor classroom instruction, nor vocational training nor any other kind of instruction or training. These are not frills which would be a waste but a necessity to permit each resident to develop as fully as possible. It is a false economy

not to provide adequate therapy as the ultimate costs are much higher. The child who needs physical therapy and does not get it will become permanently crippled and require more costly nursing care. The young adult who would return to the community as a self-sufficient individual will remain institutionalized if training is not provided. Each time a resident is denied the opportunity to develop to his full capacity, whatever that capacity might be, it means that an inordinate amount of custodial care will be required.

3. *Inadequate sanitation.*—The buildings and the residents are amazingly clean considering how limited the resources are. However, the standards are not as high as they should be and more housekeeping staff is needed. This is especially true for the food service which is completely inadequate. It is so unsanitary, inadequate and out of date that a totally new facility is needed. Conditions are so bad that this should be treated as an emergency matter of top priority. Must we wait for an epidemic of hepatitis or food poisoning to sicken and kill our children before action is taken? We are aware that it supposedly is included in the 6-year capital outlay budget, but we also know that each time it is put in the 6th year and never is advanced beyond that. This shows a callous disregard for human life.

4. *An inadequate social work staff.*—The social service division has one-third as many members as it needs to cover essential services. Their basic work of record keeping and serving as liaison with other agencies such as the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation leaves little time for many of the counseling needs of the residents and their families. An example is cases where parents have arrived on Sunday afternoon to visit their child only to find that their child is in the D.C. General Hospital, but no one had time to inform the family of the illness or injury.

5. *Inadequate administrative staff.*—Several important positions have gone unfilled or even unauthorized so that those in administrative positions are spread too thin or that those in lower grades are taking extra responsibility without extra compensation.

HOPE FOR INCREASED FUNDING FOR INSTITUTION

It had been our fervent hope that for fiscal 1973 a significant increase in staffing would have been included in the budget, but apparently such is not the case. We regret that we do not have the resources to give a detailed list of the staff positions needed and the cost involved, but this information should be available to the committee. We assume that, as in years past, the Forest Haven administration has requested authorization for new positions, but that they have been eliminated during the budget review process.

We appreciate the efforts of Mr. Joseph Yeldell who has demonstrated sincere interest in and compassion for the retarded in lifting the job freeze at Forest Haven and assuring us that an effort will be made to fill currently authorized vacancies. However, this is not enough, and we feel that the failure of the District Government to request more staff is a sad commentary on the degree of their concern for the welfare of retarded children.

A recent newspaper article and TV report referred to some of the residents of Forest Haven as "waiting to die." We are not waiting for our children to die, we are waiting for them to live as adequately as possible. To be the parent of a retarded child is often a source of

both pain and anger. We suffer pain at how little we can do for them, especially when they are under institutional care. We suffer anger that our government has funds for many costly enterprises of dubious value but only crumbs for our helpless children.

Gentlemen, in conclusion we urge you not to take our word for this but to visit Forest Haven and see for yourselves exactly what we are talking about.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Miss Atkin.

May I first ask Mr. Cush to submit to this committee the request which was submitted by Forest Haven and the reasons for denying this request.

Secondly, will you, if at all possible, call upon the Department of Environmental Services to inspect the food dispensing facilities at Forest Haven. I notice that we are very much concerned about our restaurants in Washington. I think we should be equally concerned about some of the food dispensing facilities in our Government, also.

And may we have the report as soon as possible?

Mr. CUSH. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROSALIE IADOROLA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION OF RETARDED CHILDREN, INC., AND MRS. BERTHA N. ATKIN, FRIENDS OF FOREST HAVEN, ON MENTAL HEALTH

The District does not possess the resources to provide the necessary care to the many retarded persons residing here. In response to a specific comment Mrs. Iadorola made, the teachers at the Mary Ziegler School meet the qualifications of the Civil Service Commission. The Civil Service Commission Standards which are applied to teachers employed by the Mental Health Administration, are lower for Special Education Teachers than the standards for D.C. Public Schools Teachers. Most of the teachers at the Mary Ziegler School have the same qualifications as teachers in the D.C. Public Schools. The curriculum at the Mary Ziegler School is published and easily obtainable and the school is open to visitors and parents who wish to review the program.

Mrs. Iadorola's comments regarding the lack of adequate staff for the profoundly retarded, the need for an emergency care unit in the city, and the need for additional residential care programs in the city, are all appropriate and describe the situation that exists in the District of Columbia.

The comment noted above may also be applied to Mrs. Bertha Atkin's statement. Certainly the odds that an accident, as noted in her statement, would occur would have been significantly minimized if additional staff were present.

We are presently attempting to develop new programs that will utilize Title 4–A funds. If all of these programs obtain fruition, we will have made a significant contribution toward alleviation of the problems we face. Much beyond what the Title 4–A monies can provide is necessary as well.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES,
April 1972.

INSPECTION OF FOREST HAVEN FOOD FACILITIES

The Department of Environmental Services has indicated that its inspectors visited Forest Haven approximately 8 months ago to review food handling facilities. Institutions like Forest Haven are generally inspected by the Department once a year.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT,
April 1972.

Senator INOUYE. Miss Atkin, I must confess that Forest Haven is one of the few facilities I have not had the opportunity to visit, but may I assure you within the next 2 weeks I will be there personally?

[Applause.]

Miss ATKIN. Thank you. We would like to have you. Thank you so much.

RECREATION, CULTURES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

STATEMENT OF STONEWALL J. STEWART, GARFIELD-DOUGLASS CIVIC ASSOCIATION

SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED ALABAMA AVENUE LIBRARY

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mr. Stonewall J. Stewart, representing the Garfield-Douglass Civic Association.

Welcome to the committee, sir.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Stonewall J. Stewart. I represent the Garfield-Douglass Civic Association.

I have here a petition signed by more than 1,300 citizens in support of the proposed library at Alabama Avenue and Congress Street SE. The petition reads as follows:

> We, the undersigned Citizens of Southeast Washington, D.C., strongly support the building of a new public library at Alabama Avenue and Congress Street, S.E. for the following reasons:
> 1. There are approximately 20,000 persons living within a one (1) mile radius of the proposed site.
> 2. Persons living within this one (1) mile radius must travel long distances to the area's present libraries.
> 3. The new library would complement the new elementary school under construction one block away and will serve more than 10 other schools in the area.

In addition, I wish to offer three supportive statements:

1. The library building program has lagged far behind the tremendous population growth in our community.

2. While the new library will benefit adults in the community, we ask a special plea for the children for whom a neighborhood library is crucial if they are to acquire necessary reading skills.

3. A recent survey taken shows that there are some 12,000 or more children in this area without a library.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to testify.

I have here 1,300 or more signatures.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Stewart, for your participation this evening.

Mr. Cush, will you have the library board respond to Mr. Stewart's petition, please?

Mr. CUSH. Certainly, Senator.

Mr. STEWART. Thank you.

(The petition is on file with the subcommittee.)

PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

STATEMENT OF MRS. ELIZABETH A. WILSON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE HEARING IMPAIRED

HEARING-IMPAIRED CHILDREN

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, representing the District of Columbia Association for the Education of the Hearing Impaired.

Welcome to the committee, Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. It is a real pleasure to be here with you this evening.

As the parent of a 7½-year-old deaf son, I appear before you on a subject very close to my heart—the education of hearing-impaired children in the District of Columbia. I represent the D.C. Association for the Education of the Hearing Impaired, an organization composed of parents, deaf adults, and professionals.

My son was born deaf as a result of the 1964 rubella epidemic. After a definite diagnosis in 1965, he was enrolled shortly thereafter in Gallaudet's Hearing and Speech Center. This evening I would like to share with you only a few of the personal experiences and frustrations of parents of deaf children, with the hope that, after hearing this, you will say to yourself, "Thank God, I have been blessed, I have the wonderful gift of sound. Let me help those who live in a world of silence obtain the best education possible, so that they too may become independent and have the same opportunities for a happy and fulfilling life as their fellow hearing men and women."

FRUSTRATION IN GETTING HELP FOR DEAF CHILD

When a child's deafness is discovered, it is not an event that happens all at once, but I guess we feel as though it does, because the emotional reaction becomes so intense when we are finally confronted with reality. The days that follow are filled with shock, which is mixed with disbelief and grief, helplessness, anger and guilt. We feel, "Why did it happen to me?" After days of frustration and disappointment we often become angry, we then seek an object to attack. Unfortunately the deaf child because he is disabled may be our object toward whom we direct our anger. Then guilt feelings begin, because we realize our child had no choice in his own destiny. We are angry and guilty because we feel so helpless and confused because we didn't anticipate having a deaf child. We don't know what to expect or what to do. We feel helpless when we realize the limitations imposed by deafness, because we know we cannot change it. We often become frustrated when trying to cope with a child we cannot understand and who cannot undertsand us. If these problems are not resolved, the parents cannot help their children, because they cannot help themselves. So therefore in some cases there is a need for professionals to guide parents through this period. Well, I guess you are saying to yourselves, that doesn't sound very hard to do so why can't it be done?

The reason why it can't be done is that we don't have a complete program, a complete educational program serving residents of the District of Columbia from birth to age 21. By a complete program, I mean a replacement for the "Johnny-on-the-spot" program we have now. We have a little bit there and a little bit here, just so we can say we have a program, and if you put them all together you could get them all in one corridor of this building and still have some room left over. From the time we begin to try to get our children in a program we are faced with going from one end of Washington to the other end only to be sent to the middle and then we find we are alone in the middle of nowhere. The endless running around that parents are confronted with is unbelieveable. We need a central location where the diagnosis could be

made, a hearing aid could be prescribed, placement could be made, and parental guidance would be made available. We need a program that will assure us that our children will be given an education until the age of 21 instead of a program that keeps up in fear of our child having nowhere to go at age 15, if he is unable to meet certain requirements. I think that it is a crime that the District of Columbia does not provide its deaf children with their own program. What are we supposed to do? Keep hoping that other people will always be ever so kind and will always take care of our children. Well, that's not the way we see it, we feel that you have an obligation to our deaf children, just as you do to our hearing children.

There are other areas that need attention, such as transportation, tuition aid, vocational rehabilitation, educational programs for children currently not being served, materials and equipment. Not too long ago we met a woman who told us that her 16-year-old deaf daughter, whose only handicap was her hearing loss, spelled "happy birthday" and she was so happy that she could do that. Well, my 7½-year-old deaf son can spell that and a whole lot more. We parents of 1972 are not the parents of 10 years ago, who as the lady I just mentioned, were led to believe that deaf children can only do so much. We know that our children can learn, we know that we are instrumental in helping our children at home, we know that we are not going to let what has happened in the past happen ot our children. We know that if money can be spent to send rockets to the moon, feed children overseas, support a war in Vietnam and yes, even have an office building as nice as this one, and not provide an education for our deaf children, then something is wrong somewhere.

So I plead with you for immediate action, for too much time has already been lost. If you want to talk to our parents to help get ideas or confirm the needs, we're waiting. If you need us to help you carry the money from the treasury when you get it, we'll help you. If you can't find enough bricklayers to build our school, we'll do that too. But for goodness sake let's get together and do something now.

I thank you for letting me be here this evening and testify. I had to put this on three sheets of paper, but these three sheets of paper cannot hardly explain the needs of our deaf children. I hope that you won't file this in your file cabinets, because you cannot file our deaf children away.

I would like to thank you again.

Senator INOUYE. I appreciate your statement this evening. You may be assured that neither your statement, nor any of the others, will be filed away. They will be very seriously considered.

Is your son presently at Kendall School?

Mrs. WILSON. Yes, he is.

NO CAPABILITY FOR AIDING TOTALLY DEAF CHILDREN

Senator INOUYE. Because I notice our school system has indicated it has no capability of assisting the totally deaf. Is it your hope that the District of Columbia Education Department provide facilities for the totally deaf?

Mrs. WILSON. Maybe I don't understand the question, because he is profoundly deaf. He is presently in the program.

Senator INOUYE. In Kendall?

Mrs. WILSON. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Are you suggesting that we have another school?

Mrs. WILSON. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Are there other totally deaf children who are not going to school at this time?

Mrs. WILSON. There are some children who are on waiting lists. There are some children who have been misplaced, who need to be in a program, who are in the public school program, who need to be in a program for the deaf.

Senator INOUYE. I was surprised to learn from your statement that the city does not provide services for testing and for counseling. I was under the impression that the Human Resources Department provided all of that.

Mrs. WILSON. I think I stated that we need a central type of program, one where we don't have to go to Northwest to get diagnosed and then go to another section to be sent someplace else. It is all over the city. It is not one place a parent can go. Sometimes parents spend 1 to 2 years trying to find out that the child is deaf and actually get them in a program and starts training. It takes that long.

I might add, in reference to when I mention the age of 15, this is a fear of a lot of parents. I do not know whether your committee is aware of the fact that Kendall School is not providing a program beyond age 15.

Senator INOUYE. It does not provide a full secondary education?

Mrs. WILSON. No, it does not. It provides education for a deaf child who meets certain requirements to go to the model secondary school, which is now on Gallaudet's campus, and this program they have will exclude 90 percent of our deaf children.

Senator INOUYE. I must say that I am very distressed to hear your statement. I had assumed it was much better than that. However, it takes a little while for me. I have been in this position now for just a year and I try my best to get around as much as possible.

Mr. Cush, may I have the views of the city on this?

Mr. CUSH. Certainly, Mr. Chairman. May I also say two things. One, there is a working group on special education headed by Dr. Johnson, with human resources representation on the group working on this problem. I am an unofficial member of the group. I certainly think from this group we should get some sort of answer in response to this question.

Because I must confess to the second thing, the situation as reported here disturbs me greatly. There are facts here I am being made aware of for the first time.

(The information follows:)

Vocational Rehabilitation Services to the Blind

Statement of Mr. Gale W. Conard, National Federation of the Blind of the District of Columbia.

It is true that some of the medical service costs paid by the VR agency are eligible for medicaid reimbursement. The VR agency, as part of the DHR complex, has recently established a referral and certification process with the Hospitals and Medical Care Administration that will qualify the VR clients that are eligible for such services.

VR has a similar agreement with the Social Services Administration (Welfare) and Social Security Administration whereby public assistance authorizations and disability compensations are used as maintenance income for clients undergoing rehabilitation training or while getting other services. In these instances the VR agency supplements the public assistance check for lunches, transportation, clothing etc.

Many members of the National Federation believe the blind should be singled out and all public services being provided in their interest should be administered by a separate organizational unit. NFB believes such an arrangement provides for better conservation (and high quality) services to the blind. Some States provide services through separate Commissions for the Blind as differentiated from the general vocational rehabilitation agencies.

If such organizational aligments are considered ideal, they present difficulties - and, in the case of the District of Columbia a severe drawback. For example, vocational rehabilitation agencies in the Nation are eligible for 80% Federal fund matching from the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. The Act makes no provision for dividing the Federal funds between the Commissions for the Blind and the General Rehabilitation Agencies. This division is left to State option and the general guide is usually established on a percentage basis with the estimated blind population being compared to the total disabled population of the State.

In the District of Columbia it is estimated the blind population would number about 3,000 persons. Thus, when compared to the total estimated disabled population of 90,000, would represent about 3.3%. If this percentage were applied to the total Federal fund allotment of $5,482,000, would suggest the blind population should receive $180,906. The District Vocational Rehabilitation Agency allots $338,252 or 6.1% to support programs for its blind clients.

In the main, the statement of Mr. Conrad is based on the fact the District Vocational Rehabilitation Agency simply does not have enough money to get the job done; regardless of whether it applies to the blind or any other disability group. It is thought the statement says if blind services were organized apart from other disability populations, they would have a better opportunity of getting more and better services. To this end, a separate investigation, as suggested, should highlight what is needed to serve the blind population of the District of Columbia, and all other disabled residents as well.

Senator INOUYE. It appears the partially deaf receive some service in our public school system, but I gather that the totally deaf are left out in the cold. I think, and I agree with you, that this situation should change. I will request the city give this matter its most urgent consideration.

You may be assured that your statement will not be just filed away. Thank you very much.

Mrs. WILSON. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD W. HEDDINGER, NATIONAL PARAPLEGIA FOUNDATION

METRO AND THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mr. Richard Heddinger of the National Paraplegia Foundation.

Mr. HEDDINGER. My name is Richard Heddinger. I am chairman of the Architectural Barriers Committee of the National Capital Area Chapter of National Paraplegia Foundation.

I want to thank the Senate Committee on Appropriations for the opportunity to testify here today on the matter of Metro and its accessibility to the physically handicapped.

"Metro must be made accessible to all the handicapped." Those were the words of Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe, spoken before the Council of Governments on February 16, 1971. These words also reflect the substance of the law (Public Law 91-205) enacted by Congress in early 1970.

During the past 8 years a very simple problem— that is, inclusion of elevators in all stations of Metro—has been made so complex by those responsible for solving it that the situation as it exists now is actually grotesque. I feel that it is not necessary to take up your time giving all the details of this 8-year history. Consequently, I will confine my remarks to the events leading up to the current situation.

Nn August 1967 a decision was made by the planners of Metro to design the subway stations in such a way as to allow for the installation of an inclined elevator running parallel to the escalators. Throughout the period between August 1967 and December 1971 Metro officials emphatically maintained the position that without the inclined elevator many stations could not possibly be made accessible, at a reasonable cost, to individuals who find the escalator hazardous, difficult, or impossible to use.

In December 1971, after 14 months of paper shuffling between WMATA and the Department of Transportation, the Urban Mass Transit Administration of DOT declined to give WMATA any money for development of the inclined elevator. But then, why should they? As you gentlemen know, unlike all other transit systems in the nation, WMATA gets Federal funds directly from Congress.

With this decision of UMTA not to finance the development of the inclined elevator, WMATA made a complete about face and indicated they were going to use conventional vertical elevators instead. Now we have justifiable fears that WMATA will come up with some conclusion that now it is too expensive to place conventional vertical elevators in those stations which were designed to accommodate an inclined elevator and are now under actual construction.

It is our opinion that the use of the inclined elevator in subway stations between the surface and mezzanine levels would provide the best service to all individuals who at any particular time may have difficulty using the escalator.

We feel that the best solution to the problem should be implemented regardless of the source of funds.

Furthermore, according to the estimates provided by WMATA, the best solution is also the least costly. A net savings of $15 million to the taxpayers of the Nation and region could be realized by using the inclined elevator approach. Other qualified experts have indicated that the savings could be in excess of $30 million.

SPECIAL FUNDING TO MEET NEEDS OF HANDICAPPED

Concerning the need or wisdom of any special funding for meeting the needs of the physically handicapped within Metro I would like to cite the following exchange of letters between Jackson Graham, general manager of WMATA, and Senator Jennings Randolph, chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee. On December 22, 1970, Mr. Graham wrote to Senator Randolph, stating:

> . . . It has been made clear to the representatives of the handicapped . . . that the task of providing funds for special facilities would be the responsibility of those organizations representing the handicapped.

On January 4, 1971, Senator Randolph replied:

> With regards to your comment on financing a program for the handicapped, I was not aware that the rapid transit system was to be financed as a program for the physically fit and a program for the handicapped. It is my understanding that the entire system will be financed in large part from the taxes collected from all the taxpayers and is to be constructed so that it can be used by all of the taxpayers who want to use it, regardless of physical impairment or lack of such.

STEPS TO INSURE ACCESSIBILITY OF METRO TO HANDICAPPED

We feel that the following are the best steps to take to insure that the system is accessible and usable to all at the minimum cost to the taxpayers:

(1) WMATA give to this Senate committee specific details on providing access to the physically handicapped in each of the six initial stations of the system due to open in 2 years.

(2) WMATA prepare and issue a contract for the development of the inclined elevator within 30 days. Such contract should contain provisions for each of the subway stations now under construction.

(3) WMATA should establish a surveillance committee which reports directly to the board of directors of WMATA. The committee should consist of handicapped individuals and WMATA staff. Their function would be to review plans for stations in the order which they are being built to insure that each station is truly accessible and usable to the physically handicapped.

I have been told by a WMATA official that if we in wheelchairs want to ride the subway that we will have to fight for that right and this is what we are trying to do.

Senator, spare me no feelings. Anything that you feel appropriate to ask, I feel competent to answer.

Senator INOUYE. I happen to be on your side in this case.

I notice we have in our audience one of the top officials of Metro, Mr. Warren Quenstedt.

Mr. Quenstedt, would you care to comment on Mr. Heddinger's statement?

Mr. QUENSTEDT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Would you like to come forward, sir?

Mr. QUENSTEDT. Thank you very much.

I tried to take notes, Mr. Chairman, but Mr. Heddinger is a master of the subject and I cannot write quite that rapidly.

However, he is no stranger to me.

Senator INOUYE. He has suggested, I believe, first that all of the six initial stations be equipped with the inclined elevators?

Mr. QUENSTEDT. I thought those were the most important. I appreciate your reminding me of those particular points.

Senator INOUYE. How does the Metro stand on the first recommendation?

VERTICAL ELEVATORS IN FIRST SIX METRO STATIONS

Mr. QUENSTEDT. With regard to those first six stations, we are presently engaged in the engineering design or effort to locate the precise place in which the entrance facilities will be incorporated. I assure you and without equivocation that those stations will be equipped.

They will be equipped with vertical elevators from the surface—that is, the street—down to the mezzanine level, and then from the mezzanine level down to the platform level.

As it happens, it is easier to come down from the mezzanine to the platform than it is from the street to the mezzanine, and it is because of the location, or the effort to locate those spots, that we are having some difficulty.

It would have long since been done if we had been able to go ahead with the inclined elevator. It is because we are retracing our steps that we are not immediately up to phase with regard to each of these. But they will be equipped when that system goes into operation.

Senator INOUYE. Is the inclined elevator less expensive than the vertical elevator?

Mr. QUENSTEDT. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Then why is it we are building vertical elevators?

Mr. QUENSTEDT. We initially petitioned for grants from the Department of Transportation for financial support of the program to introduce the facilities for the handicapped, made a very complete application, in which we showed the two methods, showed the cost of the two methods, and recommended the inclined elevators. We were turned down by the Department of Transportation on the extraordinary ground—there were two—but the one that amazed me the most was there was not a national potential for the application of the facility.

I should have thought it clear that it could be incorporated into any new system and added to any old one. But there is a house divided as to this method of approach to use over in the Department of Transportation, and we had to abide the decision.

Senator INOUYE. Even on the face of increased cost?

Mr. QUENSTEDT. A difference in cost; yes, sir. They did not make a choice. They simply turned us down. We had made application for

the inclined elevator as the least expensive. Our comparative figures show this, though.

Senator INOUYE. Would this decision just apply to the first six stations or to all stations?

ALL STATIONS TO HAVE VERTICAL ELEVATORS

Mr. QUENSTEDT. It applies to all stations, the 86 stations throughout the system, sir.

Senator INOUYE. We have only six stations due to open in the next 2 or 3½ years.

Mr. QUENSTEDT. That is correct.

Senator INOUYE. Is it too late now to make amendments to the plan, to incorporate the inclined elevators?

Mr. QUENSTEDT. It is not too late, sir, but the engineering effort is going forward. We have done quite a bit of work toward putting in the vertical elevator. And in those six stations, I think the service that will be rendered by the vertical elevator will be completely satisfactory to the persons that will be served.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Heddinger, are you satisfied with the assurance that the first six and all of the others will have vertical elevators?

Mr. HEDDINGER. Well, Senator, the way I look at it is that we are building rapid transit system here that is going to serve this community for the next 50 to 100 years, and because of this decision by DOT not to fund the inclined elevator, I fail to understand why the change. The Transit Authority agrees and admits that the inclined elevator is superior in service and from the point of view of the handicapped, I personally agree with that.

The vertical elevators will be satisfactory; however, when looking at it in the long term, I would think that a delay in which DOT, let us say, in their not going along with us, I cannot understand why you do not take the $1 million development cost and the $44 million total cost, and apply that instead of spending the $60 million for the vertical elevators, you know. In the long run, I think we would be better off with the other.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Quenstedt, we have been nitpicking for the past several weeks——

Mr. QUENSTEDT. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE (continuing). On items as small as $200. That being the case, I think this committee is justified in nitpicking on an item that may exceed $15 million. [Appause.]

So, may I request that your agency enter into very serious discussion with the DOT, to seek a change in this policy? If you feel the inclined elevator is that superior and it is less expensive, I would think that all logic would dictate that we change our plans to incorporate the inclined elevator in the system.

I can see the vertical ones for the first six, because you have taken steps that might be too costly to retrace, but for the remaining stations, since we have until the year 2000——

Mr. QUENSTEDT. Not quite. We are not that far behind schedule, sir.

SAVINGS FROM USE OF INCLINED ELEVATORS

Senator INOUYE. 1995? So it is not going to happen tomorrow. I would suggest if it involves a saving of $15 million, as Mr. Heddinger speaks, I am certain that you and the rest of us will welcome that saving.

Mr. QUENSTEDT. We will be glad to look into it and very glad to give you a complete report of the comparison of the differences involved. It is not all black and white, so to speak, in the choices that are involved.

I do think that Mr. Heddinger overstated his case in one proposition. I would like to say this in our defense. I do not know of anyone in Metro who said it, but if anyone has, I would like him to tell me who it is that made any statement that we must fight for that right, because I have been involved in this personally since about 1963—when the handicapped people first became interested in this enterprise—I have been in the effort for 11 years. We have tried to do this. We have not stopped them, we have not dared them. We have not defied them. We are doing all we can.

As a matter of fact, at the present time we are engaged in an effort to get legislation introduced that would finance the additional facilities to the system. Whether vertical or inclined, for example, may very well become a product of that legislative process. I will go back to DOT, though, encouraged by your interest and ask them to satisfy me, on your behalf, that this thing does not have national application. I believe it does.

Senator INOUYE. I believe the record will show that Mr. Quenstedt has been a longtime friend of the handicapped. I have known Mr. Quenstedt for over 20 years. So we have over these past many years discussed this problem, long before he became associated with Metro.

So, Mr. Heddinger, you can be sure, if anything, he is on your side. And if he says that he will speak to DOT, you can be sure that he will speak to DOT. Personally, I am convinced that as a result of this dialog, we can expect to see some change made.

Mr. HEDDINGER. Senator.

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEDDINGER. I would like to know about the legislation Mr. Quenstedt mentioned that they are introducing. I look at the law, Public Law 91-205. It amended Public Law 94-80. That law requires this system to be accessible and usable by the physically handicapped. If that legislation should fail, does that mean there will be no elevators?

That is the question, I believe. I look at it that it is mandatory that this system be accessible and usable to the physically handicapped.

FEDERAL FUNDING TO PROVIDE AIDS TO HANDICAPPED

Senator INOUYE. I agree with you. My interpretation of the law seems to lead me to believe that whenever Federal funds are being spent for the construction of facilities or buildings special facilities must be provided to assist the physically handicapped going in and coming out. I think Metro fully qualifies as a facility funded by Federal funds.

Mr. QUENSTEDT. I testified on behalf of the legislation, sir.

Senator INOUYE. As I say, he is on your side, sir. I think we can count on some progress.

Mr. HEDDINGER. I hope so.

One question with respect to the numbers involved. Senator, it is very disturbing. I am in a wheelchair. I have what appears to be an identifiable means of distinguishing me from other individuals. But there many, many, many individuals, I have spoken with hundreds, who do not have that identifying symbol, who cannot use an escalator.

Your committee, Senator Church's Committee on the Elderly, and many others, have been told over and over again that the needs of the elevator are merely for some in a wheelchair. I do not consider any individual in a wheelchair, sitting in a wheelchair on an escalator, as being safe, safe to either himself or to other patrons on that escalator. That chair, if it gets out of control, could do a lot of damage and injure a lot of people down those steps.

There are many other individuals. There are two different problems. The elderly person, or the person who does not walk swiftly enough, coordination in their feet, their problem is when they are getting on that step or getting off, if you turn the escalator off—they would get on OK and you could turn it on, take them up. Turn it off and they could get off. But those people cannot get on and off that moving escalator.

I would like the Transit Authority, if they are going to attempt to convince the DOT or anyone, to not speak of this as merely something for individuals in wheelchairs. It is not. There are many individuals in many circumstances, going to the National Airport, to Dulles, who may be carrying luggage and baggage, shoppers, with baggages, for whom the escalator would be a convenience and an assistance and a safety measure.

So I hope that the Transit Authority——

Senator INOUYE. I think Metro has the same interpretation. I do not think the special facility was just intended for wheelchair people, but for anyone whose mobility may be affected, either by physical impairment or otherwise.

Mr. QUENSTEDT. That is correct. The mere fact that we are talking about an elevator is not talking about limiting who uses it. Once we introduce the facility, it will be there for any person who has a legitimate need or preference for using that facility.

Mr. HEDDINGER. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF JOHN O. FOX, REPRESENTING DON'T TEAR IT DOWN, INC.

ENDORSEMENT OF ALLOCATION

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mr. John Fox, representing Don't Tear It Down.

Welcome to the committee.

Mr. Fox. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am here to endorse the allocation of $100,000 of the District of Columbia budget to be used under title 5–313 of the District of Columbia Code. My appearance is on behalf of a citizens action group work-

ing to protect, preserve and enhance Washington's architectural environment—the buildings which give the city character, familiarity and a personality that its residents have come to love. Our organization is called Don't Tear It Down, Inc. We are architects, attorneys, planners, economists, museum professionals, architectural historians, researchers, and residents who are concerned. The members of our organization are brought together because they are alarmed at the rapid disintegration of our city's cultural heritage and human scale. We believe that we have the expertise and the experience and the determination to document our concern and to do something to make the city once again a pleasant home for all its residents.

We are testifying here today because we believe that the government of this city, one of the Nation's largest, most important and most beautiful, has an obligation both to its residents and its visitors—an obligation largely unfulfilled—to preserve and enhance the urban environment, an environment in which over three-quarters of a million people live today. To those who live here now, and to future residents and visitors, we owe a livable environment. Unlike many large urban centers such as New York, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco, Washington has no governmentally supported preservation arm. No office in the District of Columbia is charged specifically with the protection of the physical fabric of the city—the very elements that make Washington unique. We firmly believe that it is incumbent upon the government of the District of Columbia to lead the way in the preservation, protection, and enhancement of our city. The means of fostering this preservation goal—a goal that has been enunciated by President Nixon as a national policy—are available to the District of Columbia.

POWERS UNDER TITLE 5–313

Under title 5–313 of the District of Columbia Code, the city is empowered to make necessary repairs and renovations to an existing housing structure to make it safe and sanitary, and to place a lien on the property to insure that the owner repays the cost of repair.

During fiscal year 1972 this section has been funded at a level of only $50,000, which is drawn from the city's operating budget, and almost all of this money has been spent under court order to pay for utilities of a single structure. During this same fiscal year we have witnessed, for example, the destruction of the building at 2013 Hillyer Place N.W., referred to as the Swiss Legation. This building stood on a street classified as a category II landmark by the Joint Committee on Landmarks. Visually, it anchored the entire picturesque block of turreted Victorian buildings. Now the building is gone and has been replaced by yet another parking lot. Only a few years ago this building was structurally sound, serving an important function in the community, and contributing to the tax base of the city. Timely action by the District Government could have prevented its disintegration—the immediate reason for its disuse and eventual demolition. The overall design of Hillyer Place has been destroyed. Soon the erosion of the rest of the block will begin. People will no longer be living there and without people the city will have lost part of itself. How many times must we witness the dissolution of beautiful old neighborhoods which give Washington its character?

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Don't Tear It Down, Inc. is working on many levels to prevent this—finding cheaper methods of renovation, new uses for buildings, pressing for tax relief for owners who cannot now afford not to sell old structures for assembly—we will work in the areas of zoning and planning and housing. The results are slow, but we must start now to find new ways to keep old neighborhoods, and put life back into them.

One way is with increased enforcement of title 5–313. To facilitate enforcement, we requested at City Council budget hearings that funding be increased from the present $50,000 to between $200,000 and $500,000 for the coming fiscal year. By using the money to keep buildings safe and sanitary while the residents are living in them, displacement and relocation need not occur. Buildings which might otherwise be abandoned can be kept on the tax roles and the city can continue to renew itself without losing its physical resources.

ABANDONMENT AS NATIONWIDE PROBLEM

Abandonment is not just a local problem, but one of national magnitude. The local problem is that the District government, with its housing shortage estimated at 50,000 units, and threatened architectural environment, has not taken any steps toward rehabilitation of those structures—particularly those which serve as homes and enhance the environment. We see the funding and implementation of title 5–313—even for the small amount of $100,000—as a step in the right direction.

We would also urge that more capital resources be used for keeping District-owned buildings of landmark quality. The District of Columbia is fortunate in having such a rich architectural heritage, and can and ought to provide national leadership by imaginative and proper renovation and rehabilitation of buildings.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Fox.

I have here the project justification for the $100,000. Have you seen this, sir?

Mr. FOX. I have not seen it myself.

Senator INOUYE. I just want to know if this is your idea of how the money should be spent:

> The $100,000 construction funds for this project will be used to begin a program of city repair of unsafe private structures in the District. Over 2,000 private vacant and vandalized housing units now exist in the District. The target area for reducing the number will be to repair and renovate unsafe and deteriorated housing facilities that could accommodate large, low-income families. There is an immediate need for 200 such units. In addition to the improvements provided residents of the District, the proposed mechanism will enable the city to avoid the present background of condemnation orders before the Condemnation Board.

Are we talking about the same thing?

Mr. FOX. Yes. The difficulty is in knowing exactly what they mean by "renovation" there, what they are going to do.

What we hope will begin with this program—and, admittedly, with $100,000, it is difficult to know exactly what would be done with that fund—is renovations which will be, first of all, for buildings which can endure. In other words, buildings which have a long useful life. I think that is very crucial, so it does not mean the money spent this year will really be lost a year later.

Senator INOUYE. The last few sentences disturb us a little and we want the city's interpretation of this:

Finally, this project has an advantage of possibly reimbursing capital funds by establishing a lien against restored property. The most appropriate procedure for committing and obligating capital funds for this project is now being evaluated.

The city was not able to advise us as to the outcome of this evaluation.

A capital revolving fund may be necessary and would include specific authority for use of the designated money.

I can understand your decision to restore some of the rare architectural buildings we have in this city. I wonder if this justification is not quite in line with what you consider would be the use of the $100,000.

COORDINATION BETWEEN REHABILITATION AND PRESERVATION OF LANDMARKS

Mr. FOX. I would suppose that with that $100,000 it would be perfectly probable that, if the search were made, you could both salvage buildings which had real human needs, where there were people who lived in there who would otherwise leave that housing if the District did not move in, and where independently the people who are concerned with architectural preservation would say that building is also worth preserving for its particular environmental impact.

In other words, we believe there is a natural coordination of the two efforts. The people in our organization want to see both accomplished.

I think perhaps there is some misunderstanding of what we view to be buildings worth saving. We are not talking about buildings which have remarkable architectural value, just those buildings. Certainly, we are interested in those buildings. But there are whole rows of buildings in the District of Columbia which are simply pleasant buildings to pass by. They have no great merit, but they have some integrity. They represent something about the history of the city. There are many buildings which are currently boarded up, buildings which have no occupants, and buildings which the District of Columbia wanted to do something about, would be attractive physically and would be delightful places for these people to live. These buildings exist not only in poor neighborhoods in the city, but what are considered middle class neighborhoods many of them. There are enormous examples of it, and it is rather incredible that the District of Columbia with its enormous housing shortage would not have taken advantage of such a program earlier.

If I could mention just the lien aspect. What the city can do under this program, under the statute, if there is a violation by a landlord which has not been cured upon adequate notice, the city moves in, it makes the renovating cost, and then it places a lien for that cost on the building. It is a tax lien. That means that the money spent in this instance is not money lost. It is money which can be recovered by the Government through foreclosure proceeding if that is necessary.

It offers a real opportunity for the opportunity to both salvage poor housing, provide housing for the poor, and to say to the landlord eventually, "You are either going to pay for it or lose your building." So we think it is a program worth pursuing.

DECISION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

Senator INOUYE. In order to shore up your case, Mr. Cush, may I request that the Corporation Counsel's Office advise this committee in clear language, whether the city can, under this provision, establish a lien against restored property? That is No. 1.

And No. 2, advise us of the results of your evaluation as to the most appropriate procedure for committing and obligating capital funds for this project.

Unless those two things have been clarified for this committee, I must say we will find it rather difficult to provide positive and favorable consideration because of their uncertainty.

Mr. FOX. May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that this title 5–313, with respect to the lien, the statute specifically states that the city government shall have a tax lien.

Senator INOUYE. Yes, I have the section before me. But in the justification, they speak of "possibly" establishing a lien. I want to know whether in their interpretation they find that there might be a legal loophole to get the property owner free.

Mr. FOX. So they would not be compelled to file a tax lien.

Senator INOUYE. So, I am certain the Corporation Counsel's Office will advise this committee right away.

I thank you very much.

Mr. FOX. Thank you.

(The information follows:)

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT,
April 1972.

REPAIR OF VACANT AND VANDALIZED HOUSING

Capital Improvements Project No. 15–8, Repair of Vacant and Vandalized Housing, requests $100,000 to renovate abandoned housing in the private sector for fiscal 1973. The Corporation Counsel is being asked to render an opinion on the District Government's authority to establish a lien against the property renovated under the proposed project so that costs of the repair work can be recovered from the property owner. When an opinion has been reached, the Committee will be informed of the results.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES HERNANDEZ, VICE PRESIDENT, LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS

CONCERN OF THE SPANISH-SPEAKING

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mr. Charles Hernandez, representing the League of United Latin American Citizens.

Welcome to the committee, sir.

DEFICIENCIES IN SPANISH AFFAIRS PROGRAM OF CITY

Mr. HERNANDEZ. Thank you very much.

The National League of United Latin American Citizens wishes to offer the following testimony regarding the Office of Spanish Affairs in the Department of Human Resources.

We wish to cover the following points:

1. That there is no increase in budget costs for fiscal year 1973.
2. That the two member staff of this office is understaffed in regards to representing 75,000 or more Spanish people.

3. That the GS grades of these employees are very low.
4. That the Office of Spanish Affairs is very low on the totem pole within the Department of Human Resources.
5. That District of Columbia programs providing Spanish services are inadequate.
6. That the Spanish volunteer advisory board be given some operating or salary expense.

This report will have many questions but we do not expect immediate answers. Rather, we wish to request a written reply or report, either from your office or from an office in the city government. The LULAC has gone on record endorsing home rule for the District of Columbia. The LULAC has distributed home rule literature, on a national basis, to our many councils and to our sister national Spanish organization, the American GI Forum. We wish to do the same regarding our testimony here and your reply.

To begin with, let us quote from the District of Columbia Appropriations bill 1971, H.R. 17868, Senate Report No. 91–937, Calendar No. 939, which established this office:

> In addition, the Committee has allowed $50,000 to establish an Office of Spanish Affairs in the Department of Human Resources. This office will provide specialized services for the 75,000 or more Spanish-speaking citizens of the District of Columbia.

We note the budget cost for 1973 is $50,000 again, with $40,000 going to the Department of Human Resources and $10,000 going to the Office of Human Rights. First, it is startling to us that no increase in funds has been provided. Second, no increase in staff has been provided. Our question here is: Why hasn't more money been allocated for the Office of Spanish Affairs for more staff personnel and more programs? Third, why $10,000 to the Office of Human Rights? Did the Office of Human Rights receive $10,000 from last year's budget? If so, how was it spent?

Surely, if the figure of 75,000 or more Spanish-speaking people was valid in 1971, and this figure should have increased somewhat since then, we feel then that much less than one dollar is being provided for each Spanish-speaking person in the District of Columbia. Actually, this comes to about 67 cents per Spanish-speaking person. Certainly, we are worth more than that and our needs should be more than 67 cents per person.

STAFF OF SPANISH AFFAIRS OFFICE

The full-time staff of the Office of Spanish Affairs consists of two professionals and one secretary, all bilingual and bicultural. The Director is a GS–12, his assistant is a GS–9, and the girl secretary is a GS–4. Again, Senator, do you feel these low-grade GS people can effectively represent "75,000 or more Spanish-speaking people?" Also, are only two people adequate to represent 75,000 or more people? If this is so, then possibly the whole District of Columbia government could be structured along these lines. Certainly, the whole budget for the District would be much, much less. For example, the Department of Human Resources itself has over 16,000 people; therefore, it appears, less than 100 persons are needed to represent the approximately 8 million people of the District. The other 15,894 or so Department of Human Resources people could then be let go. This surely would be a great saving. Definitely, we feel a larger staff is required to adequately

provide the services necessary for the Spanish-speaking people of the District of Columbia.

We feel the Director of the Office of Spanish Affairs should be at least a GS–15, and this position should report directly to the Mayor. The present Director reports to three superiors before he even gets to Mr. Joseph Yeldell. This is not right. We note the director of youth services and other similar directors are GS–15's. It is only right the Director of the Office of Spanish Affairs should be a GS–15 with a staff having higher GS ratings. In addition, it also appears that the Spanish people do not have any high positions in the Personnel Department of the District. Certainly, we need bilingual and bicultural people in this important Department.

A good alternative solution to greatly help the Spanish-speaking people would be to make the Director's position an "appointee" position, similar to being filled as that of the Police Chief, head of the Department of Human Resources, and so forth. Then, we feel this position should be filled with the advice and consent of the appropriate party committee in the District of Columbia and the elected District of Columbia Delegate to Congress. This requirement would be in line with Delegate Fauntroy's "Washington Agenda" part I, under "Advise and Consent" and part IX, "Civil Rights." A copy is attached for your reference.

A future alternate solution would be to make the Director's position "an elected position" where the person truly represents not only the Spanish people, but is one who is truly concerned with all of the District and is one who can work with all of the people in the District.

The following information covers the programs that were implemented last year and programs that are proposed. The costs and funding sources are also included. You will note these programs have been funded by the Federal Government agencies, rather than the District of Columbia.

(The information follows:)

1. Adult Education Program

A. Duration: June 30, 1971 - June 30, 1972

B. Source of funding: (Federal funding)

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....$125,000

(non-Federal):

D.C. Public Schools (grantee)..... 15,577

total project $140,577

C. Description:

1. To provide basic remedial and vocationally oriented education in innovative and stimulating ways including communication skills in English as a second language, computational skills, citizenship education, consumer education, health, hygiene, safety and family life. This program will function to help members of the Spanish-speaking community, who are under-employed because and/or unemployed because of their inadequacies in communication skills in the English language. The program will help Spanish-speaking enrollees 16 years of age and above to communicate functionally in English within six months.

2. To provide linkages with agencies associated with job training programs enrolle's admittance, or receive maximum benefits from on-going job specialty training programs in which they are enrolled.

3. To provide instruction that help enrollees to cope in many worlds - at home, in the neighborhood, and on the job.

4. To cooperate with agencies in the development and research of specially related curricula.

5. To cooperate with agencies in providing counselling, job placement and job development.

6. To provide follow-up services with graduates of the program to obtain data in regard to the effect of the program.

7. To provide in-program evaluation as to the program's effectiveness.

This project is administered by the District of Columbia Board of Education, and directed by Miss Hilda A. Moreno, 1470 Irving St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Other key persons are John Rosser,Jr. Supervising Director, D.C. Board of Education, and Mrs. Marguerite C. Selden, Assistant Superintendent, D.C. Public Schools.

This program was originally conceived and developed through Mr. Carlos M. Rosario, before the D.C. Office of the Spanish Community Advisory Committee was established in the summer of 1970.

I assist the School Board in the recruitment and selection of key staff individuals and instructors, by conducting private interviews and recommending persons who appear to qualify for placement.

On the other hand, being acquainted with the requirements of the Program, I interview and refer persons to the program as they contact the Office of Spanish Affairs for information regarding the program.

I meet frequently with the Program Director to discuss the general overall operation of the program as well as sit on the Board of Directors to discuss program direction, performances, needs, and modifications.

2. Bilingual Education Program

   A. Duration: July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972

   B. Source of Funding:

      Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Educational, Personal Development (EPDA)

C. Description (Continuation grant - 2nd. year)

It is proposed that the program os the schools meet two basic needs which have been uncovered in the schools. One is the need to make full use of a child's mother tongue as a medium of instruction. This avoids retardation, if his knowledge of English is inadequate to the learning task. Second, is the absolute necessity of giving all children skill and competency in English, the paramount language of their adopted country. A third objective is to provide an opportunity to monolingual English-speaking children to become literate in Spanish without sacrificing in any way their achievement through English and their achievement in all areas of the regular school curriculum.

During its first yea of operation it is proposed that the school's program be separated into a lower and upper school. The lower school, kindergarten through the third grade, will offer bilingual instruction through the day, that is, a child would have instruction approximately half of the day in Spanish and the remainder of the day in English, first through his mother tongue, then through the other tongue. This instruction, for all children in these grades, will cover the entire curriculum in language arts, mathematics, science, and social studies. This instruction will match in content, extension, and level of conceptual difficulty the regular curriculum of the D.C. Public Schools at these grade levels. The teachers in each case will be fully qualified native speakers of the language through which they are teaching.

The upper school, or fourth through sixth grade, will function differently during the first year of operation. These grades will take in students who speak Spanish only and also similarly situated speakers of other non-English tongues who have to face immediately the task of acquiring English-as-a-second-language in order to prepare for their entry into junior high school. Therefore, the emphasis in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades during the first year of operation will be teaching these children English and through the medium of English. However, at least a small portion of the school day would go to history, social science and reading through the Spanish medium in order to retain proficiency in that language and take some of the load off the child's inadequate English.

A diagnostic scheme will be established to determine the talents, personality traits, and aspirations of each student in order to assure, insofar as possible, recognition of and adjustment to individual differences among the learners. Emphasis will be on educating rather than schooling.

Since it is impossible to know beforehand just what will be difficult and what easy in such a new venture, the program must be left flexible enough to adapt to changing needs during the second year of the school's operation. At this time the preferred option is to increase by a grade level each year the two-way bilingual work. In any case, the school will always accept and provide special tutoring in English-as-a-second-language to Spanish speakers of whatever appropriate age who seek admittance.

In the Bilingual Education Program my role closely parallels my participation in the Adult Education Program. I have been instrumental in the development of this program, since its inception, through the provision of program planning and administrative support.

As an active member of the Bilingual Education Committee, I must meet regularly with the other committee members to discuss issues of special interest and timely importance as they relate to the bilingual program, largely changes taking place in elementary education. As an adviscry committee, we forward proposals and recommendations to the program director for action.

The Bilingual Education Committee also assists the program director in recruiting and placement of personnel (classroom instructors, counselors, advisors, etc.,). Committee members also serve to orientate parents and students on the procedure of enrollment in the program. In addition, the Office of Spanish Affairs provides an initial contact point for recently arrived immigrants who seek aid and information on the city's services and programs for the Spanish-speaking.

PROJECTED PLANNING

English and Job Training Program

A. Duration: Approximately May 1, 1972 - April 30, 1973

B. Source of funding:

Department of Labor.....$700,000

(to be administered through D.C. Manpower Administration)

C. Description:

The project has been established as a multi-occupational project in order to provide eight training components. The entire group of enrollees will receive training initially in related Basic Education - Communication Skills (English for foreign born). As the students become fluent in conversational, as well as vo-

cational, English and depending upon their own interests, aptitudes and motivation, they will be enrolled in Business Education cluster including (typing, machine operator, cashier, filing, switchboard operator), auto mechanic, Radio and TV repair, auto-body shop, and less than class size training.

It is strongly felt by all concerned that not only will this project assist the Spanish-speaking community to overcome their language barriers, but it will provide them with productive and definitive skills which can help them to successfully enter the metropolitan area labor market.

Once the approval is given for the program, I will be actively recruiting and receiving applications to be reviewed for final acceptance into the program.

More than 600 persons from the Spanish-speaking and American community have applied for employment through this office. We have not been successful in placing all of these. However, we maintain an active employment file and form 171's for use by this office when an agency or private firm requests to employ a Spanish-speaking person.

Through a referral system, we maintain contacts in the community, individuals and organizations that assist the Spanish-speaking, such as: Change, Inc, Metro., Spanish Catholic Center, Wilson Center, UPO, and several smaller, yet obliging business firms.

When vacancies do occur at the federal and local government levels, we try to place qualified Spanish-speaking where they are needed, especially to serve the Spanish-speaking community. (Public contact positions where their bilingual ability is essential.)

OFFICE OF SPANISH AFFAIRS

Our questions are: Why is it not possible to get more funds from the District of Columbia rather than the Federal Government and private foundations? Why aren't District of Columbia funds allocated for Spanish services, along with bilingual and bicultural persons?

ROLE OF SPANISH ADVISORY BOARD

The Office of Spanish Affairs does have a volunteer Spanish Advisory Board to keep it informed of Spanish problems. These board members, about 11 members, meet about once a month, I understand. Why must we rely on "volunteers?" If the full-time staff of the Office of Spanish Affairs cannot be enlarged, couldn't these volunteers be given some compensation for their important services and contributions? These volunteer inputs are important under the present circumstances, that is, lack of a larger staff and lack of Spanish people in other departments, such as personnel, school system, police, and so forth.

We wish to add here, for the record, that the Office of Spanish Affairs should have public meetings in public buildings, similar to the District of Columbia School Board. We feel that all citizens, regardless if they are Spanish or not, should know exactly what this office is doing and should be encouraged to make recommendations and suggestions.

In conclusion, we all know more and more Spanish people are coming every day to Washington, D.C., to live here. We implore you to help these people to start a new life here as easily and as quickly as possible. Thank you.

(The information was submitted and inserted in the subcommittee files.)

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Hernandez.

You have asked many questions in your statement and I will ask the city to call upon the appropriate agencies to respond to them, all of them. I would like to have that response, Mr. Cush, and will you see to it a copy of that response is made available to Mr. Charles Hernandez.

Mr. HERNANDEZ. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

(The response appears on p. 1494.)

STATEMENT OF ARTURO GRIFFITH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON GHETTO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT CORP.

RAPPORT WITH INTERESTS OF COMMUNITY

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mr. Arturo Griffith, the executive director of the Washington Ghetto Industrial Development and Investment Corp.

Mr. GRIFFITH. How do you do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I have lived in the District of Columbia for approximately 11 years. I was involved in international trade for many of my

earlier years. I happen to be 62 years of age. I spent a year in the hospital this past year, on my deathbed. But I happen to have five children, three boys and two girls. From that viewpoint, their existence is important to me.

One of the things that is interesting about it is that I love my community and very easily could be one of the fellows that would be able to handle all situations in the community—Spanish, black, African, and all concerned.

As one with rapport, who has the community's best interest at heart and the father of five children, three boys and two girls, I would like to bring to your attention my organization's observation of the community's existence. We are aware that budgeting is a science and could be easily misinterpreted.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I will be willing to tear this testimony up, because I would like to know if we are going to be honest with each other, because the necessity for honesty is long overdue. We cannot masquerade any more but have to face the realities regardless of how friendly one is with the other, because the lack of know-how is still the tremendous obstacle. After receiving the budget in my office, year after year, I find it very easy to tear it apart because the capabilities are not there.

As one of the real poor, without income, without food on my table, and with the mediocrity existing in preparation of the budget more than $199 million, I must be able and willing to give you my life at all cost, in order that we the poor can be served.

I am, as mentioned, very poor. I will go further. There is not one black or white in the community that is able to discuss the existence of an impoverished community like myself and the organization I counsel.

The Mayor's Economic Development Committee is an organization that I thought would have been able to take over the economic development task in the District of Columbia. There is also proposed a development bank, a duplication of the Economic Development Committee. I can say this in my testimony, that the direction and the goals are not indicative that they can do anything about it or they do not know what development banking is all about.

I suggest that the proposal be reviewed, because all it adds up to is the personal interest of certain individuals for their own existence. My recommendation would be to establish an economic planning organization that would operate as part of the District government, would amount to about 7 percent of the $199 million.

As it appears, the government is losing money due to the fact they are not utilizing the appropriations adequately, indicating priorities, even though under good planning they might be underfinanced. But the government would be in a better position for improving the better use of money through profound planning.

NEED FOR BETTER ECONOMIC PLANNING

In view of the preceding statements, there is no way good economic planning can be achieved. Something will always be predominant and, of course, there would be no direction given particularly because of lack of imagination. Capabilities do not exist, Mr. Chairman. Hoping you will find our statement in order.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much for your contribution, Mr. Griffith. We are also concerned about how money is being spent in the city.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chairman, what I really meant is if you do not have the capabilities, you cannot do it. That is one of the reasons I wrote you a letter inviting you to have a bath in the community with us, that you would know what really goes on, because tales are not going to help you. It is not going to help anybody. But a means of utilizing the proper budgeting capabilities should be established, because when we starve like we are doing right now, you will find that it is very difficult. The place might be burned down again, just because of these concepts of lack of planning for a community.

There are people here totally disgusted and the budget being an economic generating concept, somebody has to do something about it, Mr. Chairman, or else we will all be in the cemetery. We have this difficulty right now in our community, that we do not know—a guy comes up to you and asks for home rule. Home rule of what? Direct what? Now people are starving and you cannot be thinking of anything of the kind when you don't have food. It is usually the contention they would be able to get two or three people of the black community to be home rule directors or Senators or Congressmen.

I don't look for that type of facility. I am trying to insure that our children eat, that we have better planning to provide for it. Like you say, you actually established it the other day, using a car—and that was rather small—but you can understand what happens in a big budget where the deficiency and capability exist.

This is all I am saying. So I am saying, if we had an economic planning corporation in the District of Columbia, what couldn't we do, and it has to be done, Mr. Chairman, because if it isn't done, we will have these contrivances month after month, day after day.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP BROWN, DUPONT CIRCLE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC, THEIR RIGHTS AND PROPERTY

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Mrs. Catherine McCarron, Dupont Circle Citizens Association.

Mr. BROWN. I hope I don't look like Mrs. Catherine McCarron.

Senator INOUYE. Are you Mr. Philip Brown?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Philip Brown represents the Dupont Circle Citizens Association.

Mr. BROWN. Miss McCarron could not be here. I am sorry I am late.

The statement I will read mainly is Miss McCarron's statement and has the approval of the association.

Mr. Chairman, enclosed is a copy of the testimony given by Miss McCarron on behalf of the Dupont Circle Citizens Association at the Nelsen Commission hearings last winter. It is a complete and concise story of the situation in our neighborhood.

This was published by the State Department and the District of Columbia government, but since the Congress, both the Senate and the House of Representatives, saw fit not to enact.

I am not going to read it since you have a copy of it. Basically, what we are trying to say, and getting back to brevity, in the planning of the District of Columbia, I think it is really well realized the tax base of the city which we are all concerned about to raise this $900 million, the 37.5 percent of the tax base comes from real estate. I think that is the figure I last saw.

PROJECTS THAT MAKE RESIDENTIAL AREAS UNSTABLE

What is happening in the city, with all of the projects, is to make the residential areas unstable and thus allow the commercial development to chip away into your residential areas and all areas of the city, and to allow the commercial areas to lay vacant, not producing what they should, because the speculators or builders would rather buy up the commercial property cheaper. In reality, this is causing a deterioration of the city. It is especially true in Dupont Circle area.

The area from Connecticut Avenue to New Hampshire Avenue is primarily residential, but city plans will say that they will change this residential character into commercial.

The area to the west is a commercial area, where there is no residential existent. The city wants to convert this into residential. It is just mixing around, part of the speculation.

As a result, you have your instability in the city, people leaving the city. Like the gentleman here from "Don't Tear It Down," a program to wipe out the Chinese community for a convention center; the program to wipe out the small downtown merchants, which is called the Downtown Urban Renewal, which you have gotten some correspondence.

The whole city is going under. With the zoning changes, they are destroying actually the layout and character of the city.

In our area, we have and do intend in the future to fight to preserve the residential areas and to keep the commercial areas as they are.

Now, this has nothing to do with any line item in the budget, but in general, I think somewhere in the city, at some time, the city should lay out a plan or an overall plan as to what they intend to do in the city, with the approval of the citizens of the city, to keep stability in the city.

This turmoil, like in the Shaw urban renewal project, the RLA has $70 million worth of land acquisition that is just laying up there vacant. I think they built 108 unit apartment buildings, just a vast oasis, and the H Street area, a vast oasis. So when they saw the Metro coming, something real hot, they said, "Let's go downtown," you know, and condemn the areas around Metro stops, or, "Let's go to Connecticut Avenue to the west." In other words, they mint $100 million in urban renewal, and haven't done anything with it.

They have a process now of wiping out the downtown small merchants, the backbone of any city. They have a process now of coming over to Dupont Circle area, wiping out the residential area and virtually wiping out the commercial area. And we are sitting here talking about budgets and deaf people, deaf children, which was moving to me. I cannot comprehend it myself, but who cannot even get an education, because of lack of money. About paraplegic people who might not be able to get on elevators on account of the vast cost of the Metro.

We don't know and we are in reality destroying the tax base of the city which has got to provide 37.5 percent of the finance.

I think the question ought to be asked in this city, are we going to have a city left with the planning of the city, and all of these commissions we have, the Mayor's Economic Development Corporation, which I cannot see has developed anything, absolutely nothing, but a lack of jobs and fat salaries. I haven't even seen any real proposals they have had.

NEED TO STABILIZE DEVELOPMENT OF CITY

The Redevelopment Land Agency occupies office buildings and acquires millions and millions of acres of land and tears it down and it is just a vacant oasis and in reality builds 108 unit apartments in the Shaw area. Something has got to be done to stabilize the city in its planning to preserve the tax base of the city and to give stability to the people who live here, so they can have some faith in the city, and know what is going to happen in the city.

Every time you turn around in the city, there is a program to wipe out a section of the city. Some Federal, some District.

Thank you.

(The statement follows:)

Dupont Circle Citizens Association
Washington, D. C.

April 10, 1972

From: Catherine McCarron, Vice President
Philip Brown, Member, Executive Committee
The Dupont Circle Citizens Association

Mr. Chairman: enclosed is a copy of the testimony given by Miss McCarron on behalf of the Dupont Circle Citizens Association at the Nelson Commission hearings last winter. It is a complete and concise story of the situation in our neighborhood

Miss McCarron requested and received in early February, 1972, a comparison of the traffic volume of 21st Street and New Hampshire Avenue. New Hampshire Avenue is 50 feet wide and zoned for special purpose, permitting high-rise office buildings. Twenty-first Street is 20 feet wide and the zoning is single family homes and small apartments. The average week-day count for traffic on New Hampshire Avenue was 8,931; for 21st Street it was 7,733 -- or a difference of only 1198 vehicles per day.

On February 23, 1972, two children enroute to Stephens School were struck by an automobile at the corner of 21st and N Streets. There is no record, as far as anyone's memory recalls from the people who have lived here from three to 50 years, of any such accident ever occuring before. Copies of the accident report are enclosed for your inspection.

On rainy mornings southbound traffic, in two lanes, is backed up from New Hampshire to Massachusetts Avenues. Despite many phone calls to Highways and Traffic, and personal visits to Thomas Airis and Jack Hartley, the problem is still here, and none of the volume of traffic has been rerouted to New Hampshire Avenue.

Enclosure #3 shows the situation we have on the eastern side of our area. Enclosure #4 is a copy of the program from our second and fourth annual Dupont Circle Home Tour. We have had much success in encouraging preservation and restoration through this public relations effort for the Dupont Circle area. We feel that more cooperation from the District Government would go a long way in furthering the effort.

December 1971

To: The Commission on the Organization of the
Government of the District of Columbia

We would like to present a brief history of the rise, demise, and the current process of the restoration of a very important area of the District of Columbi

Dupont Circle was developed as a high value residential community primarily in the years 1870 through 1916. Thereafter, the city developed northward, value-wise, and also westward. Unfortunately, our area was developed without the benefit of land zoning and controls. Zoning was first adopted in 1920. Although there was much spot rezoning after the first master plan, no major revision was done until 1958. Under the 1958 Lewis Plan, we achieved a stability of land use with a mixture of high and low commercial, high and low residential, and a buffer category between the two known as special purpose.

The Year 2000 Plan, introduced in 1961 by the National Capital Planning Commission, but never officially adopted, ushered in a very difficult period. The plan conceived the Dupont Circle area as largely high-rise commercial and residential, and the conception attracted the speculators in tremendous number

At the same time, our housing -- much of which was small and medium sized apartments -- was not being inspected and there was much deterioration while owners were holding the land for future development. This concept was eventually changed by the NCPC 1985 Plan, but not before we citizens fought to overthrow a so-called chancery enclave -- land taken under eminent domain -- that would have removed 40 acres from the tax base. The Year 2000 Plan did much damage and we have struggled to overcome the image ever since.

We are just now getting cooperation from the district building to have our housing inspected. We have fought proposed zoning changes and zoning variance that would have further eroded our residential sections. We are currently opposing an "avalanche" of half-way houses of all kinds thrust on us by the city government. We are continually battling highways and traffic, the great freeway hope, and urban renewal schemes.

On December 3, I made a formal complaint at the Third Police Precinct against Thomas Aires, Director of Highways and Traffic. I have four cracked windows in the front of my house which I attribute to the vibrations of southbound traffic deliberately routed down our narrow residential street (21st Street) from Connecticut and Massachusetts Avenues in a scheme to devalue the area.

The 1970 Redevelopment Land Agency Annual Report shows the west boundary of the Model Cities Area as 16th Street, whereas in 1969, the same boundary was shown as 15th Street. The 15th Street boundary was officially adopted by the City Council for the Shaw Urban Renewal Area. An inquiry both to the Model Cities Commissioner and to RLA was answered that this was done by the Mayor to "facilitate his Service Area Plans administered by the Department of Community Services." The enclosed newspaper clipping map, dated 12-5-71, shows the same proposed urban renewal area again showing 16th Street as the west boundary. The enclosed letter from our president to the Model Cities Commission indicates our feeling regarding this matter. We have requested a Congressional investigation of RLA policies and activities.

We believe adherence to the Lewis Plan in our area could and would result in a stable, high-valued and liveable community. We are currently working on a promotional scheme to publicize our historic and beautiful community, and to encourage further restoration and owner-occupancy. A copy of this year's program is included for your information. We believe any plan that would result in an oppressive and de-humanizing environment by day and a garrison city by night. In time, it would be shunned by all as virtually uninhabitable, and our financial situation would then be bankrupt.

C. McCarron

Catherine McCarron, Vice President
Dupont Circle Citizens Association

1. DRIVER'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE): Lutz, Tea Young
2. ADDRESS: 8464 Piney Branch Rd 20910
3. SEX: M | D.O.B.: Nov 19-19
4. HOME PHONE NO.: 434-2607
5. VEH. TAG NO. & STATE: BS4476-MD-72
6. BUSINESS PHONE: 223-1950
7. VEH. MAKE & YEAR: Dodge 67 | TYPE: 1 | COLOR:
8. OPERATOR'S PERMIT NO. & STATE: L520810961 886T-MD
9. $25 AND OVER / LESS THAN $25
10. APPARENT VIOLATION (SEE REVERSE) | CODE:
11. CORP. COUNSEL DATE:
12. TYN # / ARREST #:
CHARGE 1
13. COMPLAINT NO.: 010355
14. DATE & TIME OF ACCIDENT: Feb. 23, 67 0900
15. DAY OF WEEK: W.E.D. | 16. NO. VEH. INV.: 1
17. LOCATION OF ACCIDENT: ON 21st Street AT 5 FT. E W OF N Street (NW NE SW SE)
1. DRIVER'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE): Carcache, David
2. ADDRESS: 2013 P Street NW
3. SEX: M | D.O.B.: Apr. 1-23-65
4. HOME PHONE NO.: None
5. VEH. TAG NO. & STATE:
6. BUSINESS PHONE: None
7. VEH. MAKE & YEAR: | TYPE: 12 | COLOR:
8. OPERATOR'S PERMIT NO. & STATE: Pedestrian
9. $25 AND OVER / LESS THAN $25
10. APPARENT VIOLATION (SEE REVERSE) | CODE: 15
11. CORP. COUNSEL DATE:
12. TYN # / ARREST #:
CHARGE 2

19. DIRECTION OF TRAVEL AND STREET — VEHICLE ACTION (SEE REVERSE) — CODE
VEH. 1: South on 21st Street NW — 0
VEH. 2: Walking west across 21st — 0

DAMAGE
18. DESCRIBE SPECIFIC DAMAGE TO VEHICLE(S) AND/OR OTHER PROPERTY. INCLUDE OWNER'S NAME & ADDRESS FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE OTHER THAN VEHICLE. (SEE REVERSE) VEHICLE(S) NUMBERED & INDICATE POINT OF IMPACT:
#1 Left Front Hood, Damage Same

WITNESS
20. NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) | ADDRESS | PHONE NO.
McClade | 2111 Bonifant Place NW

21. OWNER'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) | ADDRESS | PHONE NO.
VEH. #1: Same
VEH. #2:

22. WEATHER: 1. FOG/MIST 2. CLEAR 3. RAIN 4. SNOW 5. SLEET — 2
23. VISIBILITY: 1. DAWN/DUSK 2. NIGHT 3. DAY — 3
24. ST. LIGHTS: 1. DEFECTIVE 2. NONE 3. ON 4. OFF — 4
25. ROAD COND.: 1. REPAIRING 2. DRY 3. WET 4. ICY — 2
26. CONTROLS: 1. SIG. FLASHING 2. YIELD SIGN 3. STOP 4. SIGNAL 5. NONE — 3
27. VEHICLES: 1. TOWED 2. LEFT AT SCENE 3. DRIVEN AWAY VEH. #1 — 3, VEH. #2 — N/A
28. NO. INJURED OR KILLED: 0 COMPLAINT OF PAIN, NO VISIBLE INJURY; 2 VISIBLE INJURY; 0 KILLED

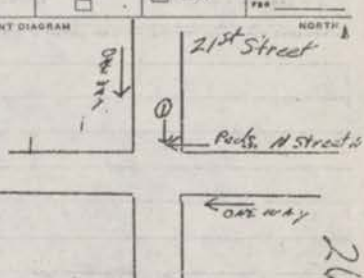
29. TOWED BY: NO. 1 Operator Driven | WHERE TAKEN
NO. 2 N/A
30. H & D: DRIVER #1 / #2
31. STUDENT / DIPLOMAT
32. GOV. PROP. INVOLVED: D.C. / FED.
33. PHOTOS: IF YES SEE FILM STRIP NUMBER: YES / NO
FILM

34. CHECK APPLICABLE BOX(ES): ☒ MV FORM 40-17 GIVEN EACH DRIVER
☐ HIT AND RUN ☐ OFFICE REPORT (NOT AT SCENE)

35. REMARKS; RECORD ONLY PERTINENT FACTS NOT COVERED BY THIS REPORT I.E. DEFECTIVE SIGN, SIGNAL, VEHICLE, OBSCUREMENTS, ETC.

No charges due to age of pedestrian
Both Ped go to Stephens Elem.
School @ 21st St NW and are in the
2nd grade

40. ACCIDENT DIAGRAM



36. REPORTING & ASSISTING OFFICER'S SIGNATURE | BADGE NO(S)
David E. Cincamilla 76
37. DIST. 2D | 38. DIV. 473 | 39. B.A. 501 | 40. NAME OF APPROVING SUPERVISOR Sgt E.A. Reed
41. COLLISION CODE (OFFICE USE ONLY)
42. NO. COPIES
SPEED ZONE 25 MPH
SAID VEHICLE TO IMPACT #1 0 #2 N/A
DISTANCE TRAVELED AFTER IMPACT #1 Good #2

NOTE: THIS REPORT IS USED FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS AND THE PREVENTION THEREOF. THE DATA GIVEN REPRESENTS THE OPINION AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE REPORTING OFFICER BASED ON HIS JUDGEMENT AFTER CONSIDERING ALL THE FACTS DISCLOSED THROUGH HIS INVESTIGATION OF THIS ACCIDENT.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT — TRAFFIC ACCIDENT REPORT

1. NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) [illegible]	11. COMPLAINT NO. 070393	1. NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) [illegible]
2. STREET ADDRESS [illegible] P Street NW	12. INJURY CODE F – FATAL A – Bleeding wound–Distorted member–Carried away B – Bruises–Abrasions–Limping C – No visible injury–transported	2. STREET ADDRESS 2024 P Street
3. CITY AND STATE Washington DC		3. CITY AND STATE Washington DC
4. SEX M / RACE / D.O.B. 23 03 / 5. HOME PHONE None		4. SEX M / RACE / D.O.B. 20 54 / 5.
6. EMPLOYED BY 21 [illegible] 31st NW	DRIVER	6. EMPLOYED BY 21 [illegible] 18th St. NW / 7. BUS. PHONE
8. TRANSPORTED BY DC FD Ambulance	OCCUPANT	8. TRANSPORTED BY Not Transported
9. WHERE TAKEN Children's Hosp ☐ ADMITTED ☐ RELEASED	PEDESTRIAN	9. WHERE TAKEN ☐ ADMITTED ☐ RELEASED
10. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON NOTIFIED	VEH. NUMBER	10. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON NOTIFIED Patton Thomas Insurance Co.
	SEAT BELTS ☐ INSTALLED ☐ IN USE	☐ INSTALLED ☐ IN USE

1. NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)	11. COMPLAINT NO.	1. NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)
2. STREET ADDRESS	12. INJURY CODE F – FATAL A – Bleeding wound–Distorted member–Carried away B – Bruises–Abrasions–Limping C – No visible injury–transported	2. STREET ADDRESS
3. CITY AND STATE		3. CITY AND STATE
4. SEX / RACE / D.O.B. / 5. HOME PHONE		4. SEX / RACE / D.O.B. / 5. HOME PHONE
6. EMPLOYED BY / 7. BUS. PHONE	DRIVER	6. EMPLOYED BY / 7. BUS. PHONE
8. TRANSPORTED BY	OCCUPANT	8. TRANSPORTED BY
9. WHERE TAKEN ☐ ADMITTED ☐ RELEASED	PEDESTRIAN	9. WHERE TAKEN ☐ ADMITTED ☐ RELEASED
10. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON NOTIFIED	VEH. NUMBER	10. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON NOTIFIED
	SEAT BELTS ☐ INSTALLED ☐ IN USE	☐ INSTALLED ☐ IN USE

12. PEDESTRIAN ACTION
1. WITH SIGNAL IN CROSSWALK
2. AGAINST SIGNAL IN CROSSWALK
3. IN CROSSWALK NO SIGNAL
4. FROM BETWEEN PARKED VEHICLES
5. NOT IN CROSSWALK
6. IN UNMARKED CROSSWALK

14. CHECK APPLICABLE BOXES
☐ PEDESTRIAN H B D
☐ PEDESTRIAN VIOLATION
☐ PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT

15. REMARKS (EXPLAIN ANY PERTINENT FACTS NOT COVERED BY THIS REPORT)

16. REPORTING / ASSISTING OFFICER'S SIG.	BADGE NO(S)	17. DIST.	18. UNIT	19. SIGNATURE APPROVING SUPERVISOR
Howard L. Lewis Smith	16	2D	413	[illegible]

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PD 10A
REV. 1/59

TRAFFIC INJURY SUPPLEMENT REPORT

PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES

1. PEDESTRIAN (NAME: LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE): Caldwell, Thomas Newton
2. ADDRESS: 2024 P Street NW #3
3. SEX: M | D.O.B.: Oct 2064
4. HOME PHONE NO.: 8334578
5. VEH. TAG NO. & STATE:
6. BUSINESS PHONE: None
7. VEH. MAKE & YEAR: | TYPE: 12 | COLOR:
8. OPERATOR'S PERMIT NO. & STATE: Pedestrian
9. ☐ $25 AND OVER ☐ LESS THAN $25
10. APPARENT VIOLATION (SEE REVERSE): CODE: 15
11. CORP. COUNSEL DATE:
12. ☐ TVN # ☐ ARREST #:
CHARGE 1:

12. COMPLAINT NO.: 080355
13. DATE & TIME OF ACCIDENT: MO./DAY/YR. Aug 29 72 | 0900
14. DAY OF WEEK: WED | 15. NO. VEH. INV.: 1
16. LOCATION OF ACCIDENT: ON 21st Street | AT | 5 FT. ☐ E ☐ W OF 21st Street | NW NE SW SE

1. DRIVER'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE):
2. ADDRESS:
3. SEX | D.O.B. | 4. HOME PHONE NO.
5. VEH. TAG NO. & STATE | 6. BUSINESS PHONE
7. VEH. MAKE & YEAR | TYPE | COLOR
8. OPERATOR'S PERMIT NO. & STATE
9. ☐ $25 AND OVER ☐ LESS THAN $25
10. APPARENT VIOLATION (SEE REVERSE): CODE:
11. CORP. COUNSEL DATE:
12. ☐ TVN # ☐ ARREST #
CHARGE 2:

18. DIRECTION OF TRAVEL AND STREET — VEH. 1: Walking west across 21st — VEHICLE ACTION (SEE REVERSE): 5 — CODE: 0
DIRECTION OF TRAVEL AND STREET — VEH. 2: — VEHICLE ACTION (SEE REVERSE): — CODE:

19. DAMAGE: DESCRIBE SPECIFIC DAMAGE TO VEHICLE(S) AND/OR OTHER PROPERTY. INCLUDE OWNER'S NAME & ADDRESS FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE OTHER THAN VEHICLE. IDENTIFY VEHICLES BY NUMBER & INDICATE POINT OF IMPACT.

20. WITNESS: NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE): See Page #1 | ADDRESS | PHONE NO.

21. OWNER'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE): N/A | ADDRESS | PHONE NO.
VEH. #1
VEH. #2

22. WEATHER: 1. FOG/MIST 2. CLEAR 3. RAIN 4. SNOW 5. SLEET — 2
23. VISIBILITY: 1. DAWN/DUSK 2. NIGHT 3. DAY — 3
24. ST. LIGHTS: 1. DEFECTIVE 2. NONE 3. ON 4. OFF — 4
25. ROAD COND.: 1. REPAIRING 2. DRY 3. WET 4. ICY — 2
26. CONTROLS: 1. SIG. FLASHING 2. YIELD SIGN 3. STOP 4. SIGNAL 5. NONE — 3
27. VEHICLES: 1. TOWED 2. LEFT AT SCENE 3. DRIVEN AWAY — VEH. #1 — VEH. #2
28. NO. INJURED OR KILLED: 0 COMPLAINT OF PAIN / NO VISIBLE INJURY; 2 VISIBLE INJURY; 0 KILLED

29. TOWED BY: NO. 1: | WHERE TAKEN | NO. 2: N/A
30. H & O: DRIVER ☐ #1 ☐ #2
31. STUDENT: ☑ DIPLOMAT ☐
32. GOV. PROP. INVOLVED: ☐ D.C. ☐ FED.
33. PHOTOS: IF YES GIVE FILM STRIP NUMBER. ☐ YES ☑ NO FS#

34. CHECK APPLICABLE BOX(S): ☐ DMV FORM 40-17 GIVEN EACH DRIVER ☐ HIT AND RUN ☐ OFFICE REPORT (NOT AT SCENE)

35. REMARKS: RECORD ONLY PERTINENT FACTS NOT COVERED BY THIS REPORT I.E. DEFECTIVE SIGN, SIGNAL, VEHICLE, OBSCUREMENTS, ETC.

43. ACCIDENT DIAGRAM — NORTH

See page #1

36. REPORTING / ASSISTING OFFICER'S SIGNATURE: David E. Lineweaver | BADGE NO(S): 76
37. DIST.: 2D | 38. ORG.: 413 | 39. R.A.: 501 | 40. SIG. APPROVING SUPERVISOR: Sgt E. A. Reed
41. COLLISION CODE (OFFICE USE ONLY):
42. NO. COPIES:
SPEED: ZONE 25 MPH
SKID MARKS TO IMPACT #1: #2:
DISTANCE TRAVELED AFTER IMPACT #1: #2:

NOTE: THIS REPORT IS USED FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS AND THE PREVENTION THEREOF. THE DATA GIVEN REPRESENTS THE OPINION AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE REPORTING OFFICER BASED ON HIS JUDGMENT AFTER CONSIDERING ALL THE FACTS DISCLOSED THROUGH HIS INVESTIGATION OF THIS ACCIDENT

Dupont Circle Citizens Association
Washington, D. C.

June 30, 1971

Mrs. Betty Meek
Public Relations Person
Model Cities Commission Staff
1329 E. Street, N.W.
Room 1023
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mrs. Meek:

We understand that the Model Cities boundaries have been quietly changed by fiat without notice to the residents and property owners in adjacent areas from 15th St., N.W. on the West to 16th St., N.W. on the West.

The 1500 block corridor - extending from Massachusetts Ave. northward to Florida Ave. and beyond which the Model Cities hierarchy has included into the Model Cities boundaries has during the last ten years seen a substantial amount of private renovation and rehabilitation. I personally know of approximately 25 homes on streets such as Q, P, R, S, Corcoran and other streets in this corridor, which have been privately renovated. A very rough estimate of the private money invested in such rennovation is in the neighborhood of $600,000 to $1 million.

In view of this substantial private investment, we are appalled that the Model Cities hierarchy would take it upon themselves to extend the boundaries of the program into which help is not needed. We understand the purpose of Model Cities is to rebuild and renovate areas which have been ignored by the private sector.

Frankly, we resent this Model Cities intrusion into the boundaries of our Association (Eastern boundary is 15th St.). Many members of our Association live in this 1500 block corridor and have worked very hard to improve their neighborhoods. This improvement will continue without the "assistance" of Model Cities.

We suggest that you reconsider your recent expansion and retreat to the original area defined for the Model Cities Program where you can do the most good.

Very truly yours,

Nicholas A Addams, President

1605

T O U R O F

D U P O N T C I R C L E A R E A

Sponsored by Dupont Circle Citizens Assn.
to benefit Calvert School
ST. MATTHEWS CATHEDRAL

S U N D A Y, S E P T. 2 8, 1969
from 1 to 5 P.M.

Welcome to the second annual walking tour of Dupont Circle homes. We who live here are delighted to have you visit our beautiful and unique community.

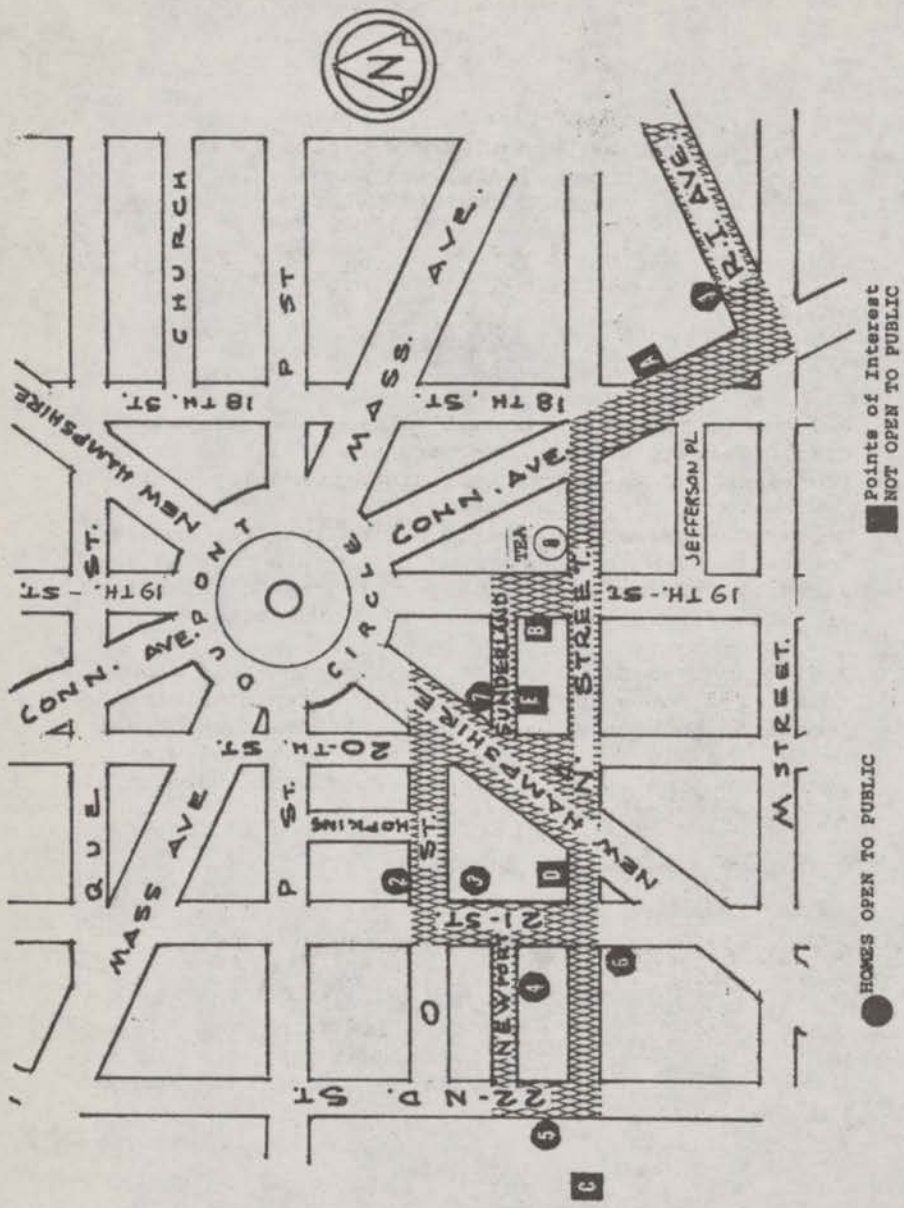
Dupont Circle was originally called Pacific, and is located within the boundaries of the old city as defined by L'Enfant. Residences of great distinction and beauty were built between 1870 and World War I.

Reflecting the mixed use of the Dupont Circle area today, the homes and buildings shown represent the remodeled and the authentic, private homes and apartments, the old and the new. A museum and cultural center and one of our several magnificent churches are also opened for your pleasure.

We hope you enjoy your afternoon.

Cordially,

Nicholas A. Addams,
President
Dupont Circle Citizens Association


N
CHURCH
P ST
MASS. AVE.
18TH. ST.
R.I. AVE.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
19TH. ST.
CONN. AVE.
JEFFERSON PL
CONN. AVE.
DUPONT CIRCLE
TEA
SUNDERLAND
STREET
NEW HAMPSHIRE
M STREET
20-TH. ST.
HOPKINS
P ST.
QUE
MASS AVE
21-ST
NEWPORT
O
22-N D. St.
Points of Interest
NOT OPEN TO PUBLIC
HOMES OPEN TO PUBLIC

SUGGESTED ROUTE

(1) 1725 Rhode Island Ave., N.W. - St. Matthews Cathedral. The cornerstone for the building was laid in 1893 and the Church was dedicated by Cardinal Gibbons in 1913. Of Renaissance style, it was designed by Grant La Farge. The new baptistry was completed in 1968. Mosaics are by John De Rosen, known for his mosaic of Christ in the Immaculate Conception Cathedral.

/A/ Connecticut Avenue - once a fashionable residential street, it is now Washington's most prestigious business thoroughfare. At the corner of Connecticut and N Streets (southwest corner) once stood the landmark National Presbyterian Church. It was one of the finest Romanesque Revival Churches in the country and was demolished in 1966.

/B/ 1312 - 19th Street, N. W. - home of Jeane Dixon, Dupont Circle resident, seeress, author and real estate broker.

(2) 2031 O Street, N. W. - home of Misses May and Matilda Haney.

(3) 1331 - 21st Street, N.W. - home of Mrs.James Watters. Mrs. Watters is the astrologer and author Barbara H. Watters.

(4) 2120 Newport Place, N.W. - home of Messrs. Earl R. Harris and W. Ray Morgan.

(5) 1304 - 22nd Street, N.W. - home of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Erlich. Mr. Erlich is an architect and has designed the remodeling of his own home.

/C/ Park, Recreation, School and Business Area. This section of the Dupont Circle Community, together with the residential -- a total of 40 acres of land -- was saved from condemnation by the citizens of the area. They convinced Congress that a chancery enclave would be better located on the old Bureau of Standards site. You are viewing the start of a revitalization of this neighborhood.

⑥ 1280 - 21st Street, N.W. - St. George Apartments. One of the newer and finer apartment houses in the Dupont circle Community.

/D/ 2011 - 2025 N Street, N.W. - Coordinated row of Victorian townhouses built about 1881. Most still retain the original marble mantles, Latrobe stoves and coal cellars.

⑦ 1307 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. - The Christian Heurich Mansion, built in 1894, boasts 31 rooms, furnishings and decorations of the period. Donated by Mrs. Heurich to the Columbia Historical Society, it is retained as a museum, cultural center, and library for Washington memorabilia.

/E/ Sunderland Place - named for land developer Sunderland, who together with Hillyer and Shepherd, was responsible for much of the housing in this section of the city.

⑧ 1814 N Street, N.W. - St. Matthews Parish Center. Tea will be served from 1 to 5 o'clock. According to Henry Glassie, the Victorians favored entertainment of special colors, i.e., pink teas, red dinners, purple luncheons. We invite you to a golden tea as it might have been done in Dupont Circle in 1914.

Appreciation to Palace Florist, Premier Press and Best Secretarial Service for their cooperation and generosity.

Christian Heurich Memorial

TOUR OF DUPONT CIRCLE AREA

Sponsored by Dupont Circle Citizens Assn.
for the benefit of
THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SUNDAY, October 10, 1971
from 1 to 5 P. M.

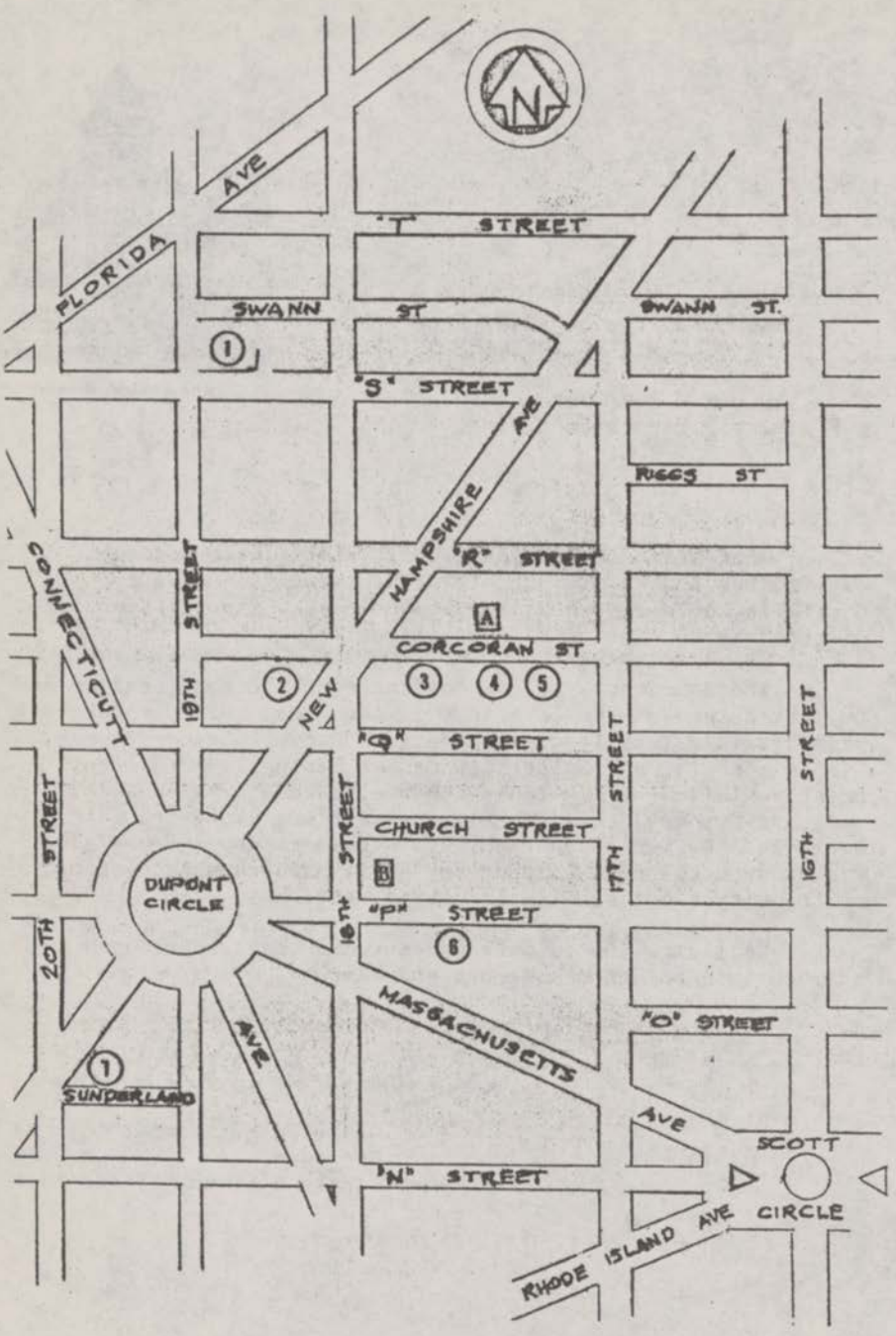
Once again the residents of Dupont Circle welcome old friends and new to our historic community. Dupont Circle is world-renowned, but its role as a fine residential district is undergoing a dramatic revival.

The Tour today starts on Nineteenth Street, considered by many as one of the loveliest in the area. History records such artistic-intellectual leaders as Daniel Chester French, Sinclair Lewis, and Walter Lippman as having lived or frequently visited here. Today consumer/advocate Ralph Nader and anti-freeway-crusader Helen Leavitt are among its dwellers. Christian Heurich -- his home is now a memorial -- was a Dupont Circle resident for fifty-one years and was one of the City's outstanding industrialists.

We invite you to walk the streets that contributed so much to Washington's beauty and history.

Cordially,

Nicholas A. Addams,
President
Dupont Circle Citizens Association


N
FLORIDA AVE
"T" STREET
SWANN ST
SWANN ST.
"S" STREET
RIGGS ST
HAMPSHIRE AVE
"R" STREET
CORCORAN ST
CONNECTICUT
19TH STREET
NEW
"Q" STREET
CHURCH STREET
17TH STREET
16TH STREET
DUPONT CIRCLE
20TH STREET
18TH STREET
"P" STREET
MASSACHUSETTS AVE
"O" STREET
SUNDERLAND
"N" STREET
SCOTT CIRCLE
RHODE ISLAND AVE

SUGGESTED ROUTE

(1) 1807 Nineteenth Street, N. W. - home of Mr. and Mrs. William Leavitt. Parents of 2 young sons, they are both writers. She is Helen Leavitt, freeway-opponent and author of Superhighway-Superhoax.

(2) 1806 Corcoran Street, N. W. - home of Mr. Eugene A. Jenkins, Jr. One of a coordinated row of Georgian houses built 1939-1941.

(3) 1758 Corcoran Street, N. W. - home of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Levine. One of the most outstanding "restorations" in the area, it was the highlight of our 1968 tour and deserves another showing.

(4) 1742 Corcoran Street, N. W. - home of Mr. Philip Froeder and Mr. John Cavanaugh. Mr. Froeder is an urban planner and designer. Mr. Cavanaugh is a noted sculptor. The house represents a combination of home and gallery, with many of Mr. Cavanaugh's works on display.

(5) 1740 Corcoran Street, N. W. - home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Meehan and children, Christopher and Alison. They are representative of our new young families, many of whom are resident-investors in the community.

[A] Dupont Circle's first new housing since World War II. They are owned by Henry Nichols; the builder is Barrett Linde.

[B] St. Thomas Parish - now undertaking some self-study to determine its future construction. Although the Church was destroyed by fire in 1970, the Parish is functioning and services are held regularly in the Parish House.

(6) 1734 P Street, N. W. - home of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Gracely. Their cooperative apartment unit represents a contemporary "rambler" downtown. The building is of modified Italian Renaissance, and was built by Harry Wardman in 1914.

(7) 1307 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W. - the Christian Heurich Mansion, headquarters of The Columbia Historical Society. Built in 1894, there are 31 rooms with furnishings and decorations of the period. A Victorian Amber Tea will be served after 2:30 P. M. Music is provided by the Friday Morning Music Club, organized 1894.

REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

Senator INOUYE. I think your observations are very valid. Unfortunately, this subcommittee has very little direct relation with the activities of the Redevelopment Land Agency. But in our relationship with the city government, you may be assured your statement will be made required reading for some of them.

Mr. BROWN. Senator, I will say one thing you do have. The RLA does have to go to the City Council for approval of these projects and there can be some exercise, I would think, through the City Council. There is a question now whether to abolish the RLA altogether. It might not be a bad idea.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Is Dr. Ralph Wittenberg here?

(No response.)

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Brown was the last witness today.

In closing, I would like to thank all of you who have waited all of these hours to participate in these hearings. May I assure you once again, your statements will not be filed. Your statements will be given our full scrutiny and you may be further assured that in addition to the scrutiny, we hope that we may be able to take some action in support of the activities you have been proposing.

We have spent about 9 hours today listening to the people of the District of Columbia. I must say that of all of the hearings we have had, as always, the most interesting and the most meaningful are the hearings in which the people have been given the opportunity to express themselves.

Several witnesses fell by the wayside, the hearing lasting as long at it has, but they did go to the effort of preparing statements and I want to insert them into the record at this point.

(The statements follow:)

SAINTS PAUL & AUGUSTINE PARISH
1425 VEE STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am Father Raymond B. Kemp, Ward One Representative on the D.C. School Board and a member of the Capital Outlay Committee. I am here to assure you of the reasonableness and economy of the School Board's Capital Outlay request, especially in those areas where it differs from the Mayor's recommendation. Specifically, as their Ward Representative, I must speak to the inclusion of construction funds for the Gage--Eckington replacement and for design and construction funds for the Bancroft modernization. These projects were excluded from the Mayor's request after verbal assurances were made by Col. Starobin to our Committee that they could, in fact, be included.

We of the Capital Outlay Committee pursued Col. Starobin and Mr. Woodson to insure that all obstacles to these projects were removed or capable of being removed so that funds could be obligated during Fiscal Year 73. The ostensible reason for their exclusion is that the Redevelopment Land Agency cannot guarantee site clearance so that construction may proceed. I am as satisfied as Col. Starobin was when we last talked that both of these projects can proceed and the the likelihood of D.C.G.S.A. using FY 73 funds during FY 73 on those projects that the Board did not approve is highly improbable.

The Bancroft modernization has been separated from the addition and can proceed without any relocation. I vigorously object to the Government's lack of support for this project when they cooperated in good faith with our Committee to cost out for us the price of the modernization alone. By the time R.L.A. does relocate the eight families in question, the Bancroft

community may well want to use that land for much needed play space at a savings to the District of some six or eight hundred thousand dollars. In any event, there is absolutely no reason why the modernization cannot proceed and the money saved applied to new starts as indicated in the School Board's request.

The Gage--Eckington replacement is an even sadder tale. This replacement has been discussed since 1955. If this project does not proceed, I will have to insist on major renovations in the existing structures for the safety of the children. I am told that the Mayor--Commissioner has worked diligently to locate the school on a site of very substandard housing in his neighborhood in order to improve this section of Le Droit Park. I have walked the length and breadth of the site, counting the occupied structures and the number of family units living in these dilapidated houses. So many of them have been abandoned that only twelve structures occupied by fifteen families remain within the area on which the building itself would be constructed. Since this area is not technically an urban renewal area, the procrastination by R.L.A. could continue for years. I humbly submit that a redevelopment agency that cannot satisfactorily relocate fifteen families is unworthy of the name. This project can quickly proceed if the money is appropriated. The design is complete; the site acquisition money is being spent as the city acquires these properties, and a minimum of effort can cause these families to be relocated adequately. I am confident that while money is being appropriated, both the Mayor and the Redevelopment Land Agency will move swiftly, under community pressure if needed, to clear the site. If the money for construction is there and the appropriate city agencies continue to delay, the community will take the relocation

problem into its own hands and voluntarily find suitable housing so that this school can be built.

The citizens of both of these communities would be most grateful and would know that the Congress, at least, is responsive to reason. Further delays on either of these projects can only greatly erode whatever residue of confidence exists is these communities that governmental authority can serve the public good. My sincere thanks for your attention to this testimony.

Government-supported halfway houses for those on parole, probation, and out on bail, as well as narcotics halfway houses, narcotics treatment centers, alcholic halfway houses and treatment centers, mentally retarded halfway houses, and psychiatric halfway houses (including those supported by St. Elizabeth's). The list is a minimum one. Besides these are private centers, for narcotics, alcoholism, and psychiatric treatment, and ex-convicts. Personal care homes are also listed, and convalescent homes.

1841 16th St., N.W.
527 50th Pl., N.E.
1817 13th St., N.W.
1010 N. Capitol St., N.W.
1825 13th St., N.W.
1719 13th St., N.W. (used by Recreation Dept. also, for training!!)
406 Condon Terrace, S.E.
456 C St., N.W.
1770 Park Rd., N.W.
2019 19th St., N.W.
519 C St., N.E.
1343 and 1345 Euclid St., N.W.
1740 and 1742 Park Rd. N.W.
701 Maryland Ave., N.E.
2101 N St., N.W.
919 12th St., N.W.
59 M St., N.W.
356 C St., N.W.
D.C. General
122 C St., N.W.
Barrett School (14th & Q St., N.W.)
1724 Park Rd., N.W.
1743 18th St., N.W.
1728 S St., N.W.
1369 Columbia Rd., N.W.
1616 Riggs Place, N.W.
1751 Church St., N.W.
1948 S St., N.W.
1010 Mt. Olivet, N.E.
1832 16th St., N.W.
1325 W St., N.W.
1902 T St., N.W.
1904 T St., N.W.
1836 19th St., N.W.
2435 18th St., N.W.

1503 Newton St., N.W.
2101 K St., N.W.
1018 Monroe St., N.W.
1717 R.I. Ave., N.E.
1212 Monroe St., N.W.
6406 Georgia Ave., N.W.
1839 13th St., N.W.
1407 H St., N.W.
519 6th St., N.W.
1724 20th St., N.W.
421 T St., N.W.
4012 Georgia Ave., N.W
1748 and 1730 Lanier Pl., N.W.
2250 Good Hope Rd., S.E.
1627 19th St., N.W.
1407 15th St., N.W.
221 O St., N.W.
2301 - 11th St., N.W.
2320 17th St., N.W.
1225 Harvard St., N.W.
1300 Kenyon St., N.W.
1308 Girard St., N.W.
1238 Harvard St., N.W.
3368 18th St., N.W.
1701 Newton St., N.W.
1503 Newton St., N.W.
1214 I St., S.E.
1221 M St., N.W.
2125 13th St., N.W.
1331 T St., N.W.
70 Pierce St., N.E.
619 N St., N.E.
801 N. Capitol St.,
1234 Upshur St., N.W.
1125 Spring Rd., N.W.
2815 Bladensburg Rd., N.E.
Harewood Rd. betweem Taylor St., and Michigan Ave., N.E.
55th & East Capitol Sts., S.E.
5210 Just St., N.E.
450 Quarles St., N.E.
East Capitol St., and Minnesota Ave., N.E.
403 Condon Terr., S.E.
3234 15th Pl., S.E.
1219 Good Hope Rd., S.E.
Area D Mental Health Center, Dix Bldg., Martin Luther King Ave., S.E.
St. Elizabeth's
2301 First St., N.W.
1713 S St., N.W.
1808 Adams Mill Rd., N.W.
1831 Kaolorama Rd., N.W.
3308 - 14th St., N.W.
3246 P St., N.W.
850 Delaware Ave., S.W.
666 11th St., N.W.
733 15th St., N.W.
400 E St., N.W.
803 Florida Ave., N.E.

April 8, 1972

Dupont Circle Citizens Association
Washington, D. C.

March 6, 1972

RESOLUTION

Re: Proposed Legislation on Halfway Houses

WHEREAS, the Association recognizes that the concept of Halfway Houses may have possible merit as an experiment in social rehabilitation;

WHEREAS, however, as an experiment this concept must not be allowed to proliferate in an unregulated and indiscriminate manner;

WHEREAS, the above premises considered, be it

RESOLVED, that Halfway Houses cannot be established as a matter of right by either the federal or district governments or private groups with government approval, but may be established only after public notice and hearing, and that such houses shall not be established over opposition by citizens in geographical proximity to and affected by a proposed Halfway House;

FURTHER RESOLVED, that such Halfway Houses be separated by at least one-half mile from each other and from any school of any level, whether public or private;

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the proposed amendment to the zoning regulations limiting Halfway Houses to R-4 and less restrictive zoning is discriminatory against residents of R-4 and R-5 zones and is class legislation against said residents, and that if Halfway Houses are to be established, they must be established uniformly and geographically throughout ALL areas of the city; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the establishment of such Halfway Houses are opposed, unless stringent acceptable standards are developed for their establishment, such standards shall include:

a. The standard for selection for residence at such Halfway Houses shall be at least as equal to those for a person being considered for parole by the D.C. Department of Corrections.

b. Supervisors of such residence shall be professionals and hold appropriate educational degrees and have suitable prior experience in this field. There shall be limitations on the size of the houses and the maximum number of residents shall be limited by the number of rooms of a particular house.

Dupont Circle Citizens Association
Washington, D. C.

c. There shall be a high ratio of supervisors to residents.

d. The operators of said houses shall have to obtain a license from the government.

e. Persons awaiting trial in the District of Columbia Courts are not eligible for residency.

f. Only residents of the District of Columbia qualify for residency.

g. Non-government houses shall be non-profit.

In conclusion, the Association vehemently opposes the establishment of any more halfway houses in the Dupont Circle area and throughout the rest of the city and calls for the closing of existing Halfway Houses UNTIL acceptable standards of administration and supervision are established and developed and UNTIL all of the following suggested restrictions are adopted and included in substance in the proposed regulation.

Nicholas A Addams, President

The foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee at a scheduled meeting on March 6, 1972.

Attest:

F. R. Gracely, Secretary

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Room 730
Washington, D. C. 20036

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 14, 1972

The League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia has previously presented before this Subcommittee a statement regarding the education budget of the District of Columbia. We are filing this additional statement to convey our views on several other items in the D.C. budget which we hope you will consider.

First, we wish to commend the Subcommittee for holding early hearings on the 1973 Fiscal Year Budget for the District of Columbia. For too many years the hearings on the D.C. Budget have been delayed for so long that the District has been unable to operate under a normal budget procedure, leading inevitably to increased problems. However, we would prefer that your committee would allow a reasonably short time period to elapse between the time the final approved budget is transmitted from the D.C. Government to Congress and the public hearings so that interested citizens and organizations would have time adequately to study the budget and prepare their testimony if they wish to comment on it.

The D.C. League has for many years promoted the development of a budget which reflects a systematic review of all programs included in the budget - a zero budget. Particularly at this time, when the Mayor has called for an austerity budget, it appears reasonable to ask that all programs and staffing proposals be so studied, and we note that your hearings are doing this on a limited basis. We would ask that the District place emphasis on this point during the coming years so that within a reasonable time period all programs could be thoroughly reviewed to produce a true austerity budget for the

council, the citizens, and the Congress.

The 1973 budget for the Socal Services Administration included a request for $300,00 to allow an increase in payments to day care centers and family day care centers and for eight additional day care staff positions to serve the increased day care load. Because of the Mayor's announced intention to limit increases to reflect the cost of living, these requests have been disallowed.

We do not have to point out that the need for day care is increasing, and additional centers and homes are required to meet this need. This is a small amount which we feel should be replaced.

While we are pleased that the income maintenance provided in the welfare portion of the Budget has been increased from 75 percent to 85 percent of the cost of living as of two years ago, the aim must be 100 percent of the present cost of living, and we hope that you will encourage the District to move rapidly toward this goal.

In the course of the presentation of this budget to the people of this city and to the Congress, the new Department of Environmental Services has been seriously criticized for doing an inadequate job of cleaning the city at an excessive cost. We question whether any new department could accomplish such a monumental task in the brief period given it without a significantly greater commitment of resources to that end. With respect to the specific accusations concerning the city's mismanagement of its solid waste problems, we know that the greater the success of the department's collection efforts, the greater its problems in disposing of the enormous quantities of refuse collected. We understand that the very success of Operation Clean Sweep, however limited or temporary in terms of cleaning the city, is at least partially responsible for the shortened life of our only sanitary landfill at Oxon Cove.

We support the decision of the Department of Environmental Services to close the four old municipal incinerators as sources of air pollution that

could not be brought up to federal standards at an acceptable cost. As a necessary concomitant action, we accept the city's proposal to operate the new Incinerator #5 for an interim period. That incinerator, we are informed, is designed to meet the federal standards for particulate emissions and to achieve a volume reduction of over 70 percent. We intend to keep ourselves informed as to its actual performance when it goes into operation later this spring. With the DES, we look forward to the day that a significant portion of our refuse can be recovered for further usefulness, but we recognize the need for an environmentally acceptable interim procedure which must be funded until the department has developed extensive recycling capabilities. Therefore, we support the request for additional funds to operate Incinerator No. 5 during the coming year and to convert the four old incinerators to compacting and transfer stations.

By the same token, we support the increased funds required to operate the Blue Plains sewage treatment plant, both in the FY 73 budget and in the projections beyond that when the expanded plant goes into operation. Of course, these budgetary requests become academic in the absence of federal funds to complete the plant's expansion and the construction of the advanced waste treatment facilities. We urge the Subcommittee to do whatever it can to secure the prompt authorization of the federal government's own share of these costs which was provided for in the Senate version of the Clean Water Bill, but not in the House version.

In conclusion, we repeat, as we said in our testimony before the City Council, that we welcome the sense of commitment and purpose that we have noted in the Department of Environmental Services. We wish to remind this Committee that the basic environmental needs of this, and any, city are not municipal frills. To provide clean air, an ample supply of pure water and efficient disposal of our liquid and solid wastes will require public

debate of the highest order together with the heavy investment of public and private funds when the debates have been resolved.

In the area of general government, we emphatically support the request for $100,000 to staff the Planning Division of the Office of Planning and Management. We have frequently urged the establishment of a comprehensive planning office, and now that an office has been set up, we think it is vital that it be enabled to do the full job of planning for the social, economic and physical development of the District.

We also ask that adequate funding be provided to establish an independent office of consumer protection which would report directly to the Mayor; that programs to retrain and find jobs for newly released, or about to be released, prisoners be adequately funded and supported; and that the amount of $200,000 be retained in the budget for the planting of trees.

We hope that our comments on these portions of the budget will be taken into consideration by you and your committee.

TESTIMONY OF FOOD STAMP ADVISORY COMMITTEE, D.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, CHAIRMAN

MRS. THELMA V. RUTHERFORD, ACSW DIRECTOR, INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE, HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL, NCA

To: D.C. Senate Appropriations Committee

APRIL 10, 1972.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am Thelma Rutherford: I am here again as chairman of the FOOD STAMP ADVISORY COMMITTEE to the Social Rehabilitation Service Administration, D.C. Department of Human Resources, to plead for adequate funds to "improve the Food Stamp Program and to extend its work in the District of Columbia." The Advisory Committee representing 45 groups (organizations, agencies, food stamp customers) is interested in seeing that the Food Stamp Program is not only given a chance to work, but to extend it to every eligible person in the City. The Committee has the following functions: to coordinate educational activities, to evaluate the effectiveness of the Program, to advise in the administration (through constructive planning and criticism) and to devise new ways and means of publicizing the Program in the community. Also to encourage and to educate the food stamp participants to make the most of their food money and their bonus coupons by buying and using the foods most needed in their diets.

In an effort to cut down all-day waits for food stamp customers and to prevent turning away many other persons, who by law, are entitled to food stamps, the Food Stamp Administration must continue to PLEAD for additional funds to employ staff, to open new centers and to accept the challenge of *OUTREACH*. There are simply not enough people on deck to do the job in the manner required to alleviate the hardships.

I am sure the FY 1973 budget does not request sufficient number of certification officers to meet the implementation of the new Food Stamp Regulations.

Last May in testimony before the Senate Appropriation Committee, I asked for 51 new positions to maintain adequate services to the food stamp customers and to relieve some of the indignities perpetrated on the poor in their attempts to survive the high cost of living here in D.C. His response to this request was to ask the Budget Officer for additional information on the issues raised by me in the testimony. I am afraid we will be involved in the same process this year.

To do what is required, it is imperative that we budget for needed staff: social workers, home economists, consumer aides and other workers.

I am aware that it may be somewhat early to say definitely how much is needed for the implementation of the New Food Stamp amendments, but a projection of something over the *million dollars current costs* of delivering the food stamp program to the customers must be considered as we start administering the Program under the Guidelines issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Food Stamp Program must not be sacrificed. It is the only program now supplementing the incomes of poor people, the working poor and the elderly.

The Food Stamp Program now brings in (with 110,000 persons participating) 18 to 20 million Federal dollars annually. This is buying power above and beyond what the people pay for their Food Stamps. A million dollars is not a lot to pay for Federal matching funds of 20 million. Is there any Federal grant program which matches funds 20 to one?

I need not point out how this money stimulates the Economy of the District, help maintain adequate food stores in the Inner City and returns 2-percent on every food dollar spent to the city in taxes. (For February 1972 from 102,976 participants in the Food Stamp Program, a total of $2,687,091.00 was received—$1,260,524.65 from customers and $1,426,566.35 Bonus money.) This twenty million dollars goes directly to the people. There are no middle men making decisions on how the money for the "poor" should be spent. This money goes to the low-income families 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 a dollar a day per person.

Lack of certification staff does not begin to tell the cost (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, and Credit Unions presently paying them 75 cents for every food stamp transaction, staff salaries and equipment for key punch and com-

puter 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, etc., etc. In addition, the Department will need additional personnel to handle the 40,000 to 50,000 estimated 1973 volume. Since the Department has recently abolished 13 Food Stamp positions, not only will they need to regain these positions, but will need 40 more to fill the temporary positions now on staff. Moreover, the postage increase of 8 cents on ATP cards and cost of mailing the Food Stamps direct to those choosing the option, surely, this will increase the cost of administering the program for 1973 to something more than $1,170,000.

Our only reimbursement will be from the Department of Agriculture and is estimated at $335,000.00. The estimated FY 1973 D.C. appropriated funds for the Food Stamp Program, $735,000.00 leaves an estimated cost of $434,500.00 to be absorbed by the D.C. Government from supplemental funds. Again, this is not much money in comparison with other Federal funding.

In December 1971, 36,000 families or 110,000 individuals were certified for food stamps in the District of Columbia. The magnitude of need for the program is estimated at 75,000 families or 225,000 persons. The scale varies from a one person family with a monthly income of $170.00 per month to a family of eight with a monthly income of $600.

A study made over a five-month period told us that the greatest number of eligibility rejections were due to the applicant being *$1.00 or more over-income.* The new national income levels introduced March 1, 1972 should ease this situation. The second most common reason for rejection was due to lack of proper documents and identification. The new OUTREACH program of more information should prevent wasted time and energy in this case. The Department could develop its own Literature and Information Materials in and not look to USDA for its oftentimes irrelevant and obsolete materials.

The study also pointed out that over 50% of the daily applications (as opposed to the regular monthly participation) were related to needs caused by unemployment. I found no projection in the FY 1973 Budget to cope with the ever-increasing unemployed persons. Nor is the increased paper work required by the WORK REGISTRATION process taken into account. This requirement, by law, is due to be implemented in the Food Stamp Program on May 1, 1972.

The Food Stamp Program is now operating with 41 authorized Certification positions, 13 of which were recently abolished, and 40 temporary positions. The Food Stamp Advisory Committee recommends that 53 positions be added to the 1973 Food Stamp Program request. This will cover the 40 temporary positions it now has without authorization plus the abolished 13 positions making a total of 94 persons needed to do the job of serving people courteously and efficiently, and of opening new centers in the area to meet the needs of the Spanish-speaking citizens, the elderly and the employed persons newly eligible under the new Guidelines.

The Social Rehabilitation Service also needs a stronger component for home economics and nutrition. Four home economists cannot do the job of helping all those who receive Public Assistance, Food Stamps or Emergency Aid learn how to get the most food value from food stamps. At less than a dollar a day per person, it requires skill in buying, planning and preparing food in order to get adequate nourishment. The Food Stamp Advisory Committee, therefore, recommends an additional 12 home economists to work with all welfare clients and through use of the media, to make the food stamp customer more aware of good nutritious diets. The home economists have contributed much to the delivery of services in Washington, D.C. They have organized demonstrations, teach-ins, and consumer education for food stamps users in the Centers.

To meet the increase of the volume of work, more staff will be required. And to further increase the necessary services to our Food Stamp customers, the hiring of a minimum of *12 consumer aides* attached to the Home Economics and Nutrition Services should be a MUST for the Department of Human Resources. This would provide a Career Ladder for employees from the neighborhood centers, WIN trainees, and other employee levels. In reality, there needs to be funds in the budget to develop a CONSUMER and ECONOMICS EDUCATION Branch in the Department of Human Resources.

The above facts have great bearing on whether the District of Columbia will retain its reputation as the State/City with a faster rate of growth in Food Stamp participation than any other state/city with comparable population, and one of the few that made a sustained effort at outreach to the community. I

would like to point out that only 12 positions have been granted the Food Stamp program by Congress during the time (since 1968) that the number of participants has grown from 28,000 to 110,000. Only the assignment of 40 temporary positions made it possible to bring the benefits of Food Stamps to so many people and an additional 20 million dollars into the District economy.

Senator Inouye, we have made this appeal to you, but somehow we feel we must say that the time has come when we need to consider the basic needs of every citizen in our city, or we will fail the future development of our nation. We can't afford to dilly-dally any longer. Thank you for this chance to say what we think should be heard.

FOOD STAMP ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TO

SOCIAL REHABILITATION SERVICE, D. C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
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
Area B Mental Health Clinic
D. C. Mental Health Association
Health and Welfare Council, NCA
Neighborhood Center No. 1
Neighborhood Center No. 2
Southwest House
Southeast House
Legal Services Advisory Council
Data Control Corporation
Metropolitan Dairy Council
Health Services Administration
Social Rehabilitation Service
Safeway Stores, Inc.
Giant Food Stores
United States Department of Agriculture
People's Involvement Corporation
Family and Child Services
Neighborhood Legal Services
NDC No. 3
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
Hear Start

STATEMENT OF MRS. DELORES E. PRYDE, CHAIRMAN,
PARENT AND FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION COMMITTEE,
D. C. CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

APRIL 10, 1972

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I AM DELORES E. PRYDE, CHAIRMAN, PARENT AND FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION COMMITTEE, D. C. CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS AND THE NEWLY ELECTED MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FROM WARD VII -- FAR NORTHEAST -- SOUTHEAST WASHINGTON.

I AM EXTREMELY PRIVILEGED TO MAKE MY FIRST OF MANY TRIPS TO THE CONGRESS AND URGE MORE FUNDS TO SUPPORT BUDGET REQUESTS OF ALL AGENCIES DEALING WITH THE WHOLE CHILD

I PAUSE BEFORE MY STATEMENT TO JUST QUOTE FROM "JOHN HOLT."

> "A CHILD'S MIND, LIKE A FLOWER IS A LIVING THING. WE CAN'T MAKE IT GROW BY STICKING THINGS ONTO IT ANYMORE THAN WE CAN MAKE A FLOWER GROW BY GLUING ON LEAVES AND PETALS. ALL WE CAN DO IS SURROUND THE GROWING MIND WITH WHAT IT NEEDS FOR GROWING, AND HAVE FAITH THAT IT WILL TAKE WHAT IT NEEDS TO GROW."

The 150,000 CHILDREN IN THIS CITY NEED YOUR HELP.

MR. CHAIRMAN: YOU, WHO ARE THE CHAIRMAN OF THIS ALL IMPORTANT COMMITTEE AND A MEMBER OF THE SELECT SENATE COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY -- EVEN BEFORE YOU ADD UP THE FIRST FIGURE, BEFORE YOU CHECK THE FIRST HEAD COUNT, BEFORE YOU LOOK AT THE NEW IN-HOUSE OPERATIONS

OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, DO A QUICK REEXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CHILDREN YOU'RE ABOUT TO DECIDE FOR. REEXAMINE AND ASSESS THE PARENTS AND FAMILIES OF 1972.

LOOK AT THESE YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THEIR FAMILIES.

DID YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN, HAVE YOUR CITY OCCUPIED BY TROOPS AS A CHILD? DID YOU WITNESS FLAMES IN YOUR OWN BACKYARD? DID YOU STAND IN LINE FOR MEAT AND BREAD TO SURVIVE? DID YOU, AS A CHILD, WATCH ALL OF THIS ON THE TELEVISION INSTANTLY WHILE IT WAS HAPPENING?

DID YOU WITNESS THE ASSASSINATION OF MEN LEADING THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE OF YOUR PEOPLE -- MARTIN, MALCOLM, MEDGAR -- THE KENNEDYS?

IF YOU WERE IN KINDERGARTEN IN 1968 YOU WOULD BE PROBABLY GOING TO FOURTH GRADE IF YOU WERE LUCKY.

HAS ANYTHING CHANGED SINCE THEN FOR YOU -- THAT CHILD OF POSSIBLY 9 YEARS OLD?

HAS THE CITY REBUILT THE SCARRED CORRIDORS OF SHAME, GUILT, AND CONSTANT REMINDERS OF THE DEPRIVATION OF HUMAN SPIRIT AND DIGNITY?

WE PROVIDED FOR OUR CHILDREN THROUGH COMMUNICATIONS, INSTANT REPORT OF CONFLICT AND SHAME IN ALL NIGHT BROADCASTS ON TELEVISION, ALL FORCES MOBILIZED TO DIFFUSE.

I THOUGHT ABOUT OUR OWN CHILDHOOD WHEN WE HAD EXTRA PAPERS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THOUGHT MAYBE THEY WERE NEXT.

ISN'T IT STRANGE EVERYTHING IS INSTANT BUT EDUCATION - - WE FIGHT OVER HOW LONG IT WILL TAKE -- HOW LONG A SCHOOL DAYS IS.

WE ARE ALMOST GEARING UP TOWARD PERFECT ATTENDANCE -- FOR WHAT -- IF NOTHING IS CHANGED!!!!!

PARENTS AND FAMILIES OF THESE CHILDREN ARE A WORKING COMMUNITY AND EXCEPT FOR THE CHURCHES AND SCATTERED PUBLIC BUILDINGS TO MEET IN THE EVENING TO ADDRESS THEMSELVES TO THE HUMAN, SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS WITHOUT CHARGE -- NOWHERE TO MEET IN AN EMERGENCY -- GRATIS!!

THEY ARE MOSTLY NONWHITE, LIVING WITH THE WORST URBAN PROBLEM OF A PEOPLE -- INADEQUATE HOUSING.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRIVATE EMPLOYERS ACCORDING TO 1969 FIGURES IN A REPORT BEFORE YOUR COMMITTEE BY MR. JAMES BALDWIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, THERE WERE OUT OF APPROXIMATELY 1,000 FIRMS REPORTING, 423 HAD NO BLACKS AND 287 HAD NO SPANISH AMERICANS ON THEIR PAYROLLS.

MAYBE THE COMMITTEE COULD REFER TO THAT REPORT BEFORE DELIBERATING BECAUSE HUMAN DIGNITY, POSITIVE SELF-CONCEPT, THE RAISING OF QUALITY OF LEARNING AND THE QUALITY OF LIVING, ARE THE FRINGE BENEFITS OF ANY ACTION YOU TAKE AS A COMMITTEE.

YOU GIVE THE SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT THE RESOURCES THAT THE ELECTED BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE SUPERINTENDENT AS A TEAM PRESENT YOU IN THE $152.2 MILLION AND PLEASE INVESTIGATE AND SCRUTINIZE THE OTHER AGENCIES THAT VITALLY AFFECT THE WHOLE CHILD TO SEE THAT THEIR BUDGET REQUESTS REFLECT THE CHILDREN AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC SERVED AND WE WILL, AS AN ORGANIZATION, WHOSE OBJECTS ARE STATED HERE FOR YOUR REVIEW --

> TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN HOME, SCHOOL, CHURCH, AND COMMUNITY.
>
> TO RAISE THE STANDARDS OF HOME LIFE.
>
> TO SECURE ADEQUATE LAWS FOR THE CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH.
>
> TO BRING INTO CLOSER RELATION THE HOME AND THE SCHOOL, THAT PARENTS AND TEACHERS MAY COOPERATE INTELLIGENTLY IN THE TRAINING OF THE CHILD.

TO DEVELOP BETWEEN EDUCATORS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC SUCH UNITED EFFORTS AS WILL SECURE FOR EVERY CHILD THE HIGHEST ADVANTAGES IN PHYSICAL, MENTAL SOCIAL, AND SPIRITUAL EDUCATION.

MOBILIZE TO BRING ABOUT CHANGE WITH THE LARGEST GROUP OF VOLUNTEERS SERVING CHILDREN.

MR. CHAIRMAN, WITH YOUR SUPPORT AND SOME DECENT, FAIR PRESS COVERAGE ONCE IN A WHILE; THE SUPPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROPRIATIONS COMMITEE AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES -- WE WILL WALK THAT EXTRA MILE. WE HAD BETTER, WE'RE RUNNING OUT OF TIME!!

LASTLY, AS A NATIVE WASHINGTONIAN, MOTHER OF 4, WIFE OF CIVIL SERVANT, REPRESENTING 26,000 CHILDREN AND APPROXIMATELY 94,000 DISENFRANCHISED CITIZENS I WOULD LIKE TO READ FROM THE "ACTION PROGRAM ON SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA."

"WE BELIEVE THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE NO DIFFERENT FROM CITIZENS ALL OVER THIS COUNTRY AND ARE FULLY CAPABLE OF MEETING THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNING THEMSELVES AND CAN AT THE SAME TIME PROTECT THE FEDERAL INTEREST OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL WE BELIEVE THAT IF STUDENTS KNEW, AS THEY STUDIED THE THEORY OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, THAT THEY, TOO, WERE BEING PREPARED TO ASSUME FULL CITIZENSHIP IN THEIR CITY, REQUIRED COURSES IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND CIVICS WOULD BE MORE MEANINGFUL AND HAVE GREATER RELEVANCY. THEREFORE, AGAIN:

1) We demand representative self-government for the District of Columbia.

2) We demand the right to levy taxes and determine how these taxes are to be spent.

3) We demand voting representation in both the U.S. House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate."

THANK YOU!!

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator INOUYE. In behalf of my subcommittee, I thank all of you for taking part in these important hearings. We will stand in recess until 2 p.m. tomorrow, when we will hear from Mayor Washington on the President's District of Columbia budget.

(Whereupon, at 9:20 p.m., Monday, April 10, the subcommittee was recessed to reconvene at 2 p.m., Tuesday, April 11.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1972

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

The subcommittee met at 2:15 p.m., in room 1224, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel Inouye (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Inouye.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF WALTER E. WASHINGTON, MAYOR-COMMISSIONER

ACCOMPANIED BY:
GRAHAM WATT, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
COMER S. COPPIE, SPECIAL ASSISTANT, TO THE MAYOR, OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

REVIEW OF PRIOR HEARING

Senator INOUYE. The hearing will please come to order.

Mr. Mayor, after nearly a month of hearings, we find that we are now at the end of the important segment of the budgetary journey. The path that we have followed was not always smooth, our transcript recorded the unfortunate sounds of anger, bitterness, and frustration, and I was extremely distressed to hear a participant describe our proceeding as a battleground.

Mr. Mayor, please believe me when I say it was never my intention to cajole or to bait your associates. I tried my best to conduct these proceedings fairly, patiently and courteously, but I must confess that I, too, found it difficult at times to contain my frustrations.

These proceedings, Mr. Mayor, have one weakness, hopefully not fatal. Because of the nature of these hearings, there is a tendency toward negativism. There is a tendency to look for weakness, there is a tendency for fault-finding, and I plead guilty to all of these tendencies because I have tried my best to work with you in arriving at the best possible budget for the people of the District. After all, we are here to serve the people and not the bureaucrats.

But on this last day, Mr. Mayor, may I sound a positive note and relate for the record the plus side of the ledger.

Mr. Mayor—and I believe I speak for every member of this committee—we are fortunate to have in this city thousands upon thousands of dedicated social workers, school teachers, nurses, and doctors,

sanitation workers and clerks, firemen, policemen, and others serving us. So the shortcomings of the few—and there have been shortcomings—should not detract from the contributions of the many.

I am personally extremely pleased to note that important steps have been taken to better consolidate, better coordinate, and better control the fiscal affairs of our city.

And, Mr. Mayor, I believe you are to be personally commended for your great leadership in this area.

I am also extremely pleased to note, and the record will bear this out, the vast improvement in the presentation of the budget by your associates. Your associates in the main have been extremely patient with me and they have been most knowledgeable and well-prepared in their presentations.

In closing, I would like to personally thank you for the services of Mr. Comer Coppie and his associates. They have been extremely helpful to me, to the committee, and to the staff, in the proceedings that we have been conducting for the last 30 days.

So, Mr. Mayor, if I have been too harsh with you, sir, please forgive me.

Please proceed, sir.

STATEMENT BY MAYOR WASHINGTON

Mayor WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, you must know that it is not often that I am lost for words, but I must say your very kind statement on behalf of the people of the city and those that are serving us leaves me with great feelings of emotion. I know you mean what you are saying, and you have demonstrated that what is before you, you are going to scrutinize. And we do share one thing, Mr. Chairman, and that is that we are here to serve the people of our city.

I keep before me the fact that I want to get the best possible budget. I also want you to realize, Mr. Chairman, and to help us in this process as you commend us, that out of the past 14 months, approximately 12 of those months have been spent in hearings of one kind or the other. This has been a substantial drain on, I would say, the patience and the emotional stability of many of our people who have had to live in what I call the budget syndrome for such a long period of time.

You were committed to getting this budget out by July, and I wish to commend you for it. I am hoping that one time, unlike the past 3 or 4 years, that I will be able to give my office heads and department heads a chance to work for a full 6 months on their programs.

DURATION OF BUDGET PROCESS

We have discussed this problem. It is not simply this committee. We started last March with hearings and finished just before Christmas. It was necessary for our staff to get prepared the first of February for new hearings, and it went through the Council hearings and then returned.

Frankly, it has been difficult. I just say in their behalf, that for the most part, my office heads have been under a very, very strenuous and difficult period, which you solemnly pledge to help correct. You have kept that pledge. We are moving well ahead of the budget process.

I know I look forward to just having that opportunity. Some of my people do not agree with me, but I do know that the time to stretch out programs sometimes is more important than money, as important as money is.

I am hopeful that we have fully justified our budget and we stand ready to do even more.

I am thankful, Mr. Chairman—I am departing from my script because I did not have much in it anyway—and it is far more important for me to simply talk with you for a few minutes.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

I think you know what we have had to do in the financial area. We have had to go out and even with agencies that have for many years functioned on their own, began to bring them, first programmatically into a central working unit, and then update a financial management scheme that I submit is as outmoded as it could be, in terms of the new thrust, the new needs of a modern, emerging metropolitan urban community.

I am happy to note your commendation of Mr. Coppie, because I have joined first all of the accounting phases into one unit and then joined those accounting phases into the budget and placed them under Mr. Coppie's supervision.

I have asked him this year, if he will have for us in 60, but no later than 90 days, a full accounting at the end of the fiscal year of just where we are, so when we return we will know precisely just what our budget is and just where our resources have been utilized.

This is a reform in which you are very much interested and have spoken substantially about. It is something that I look at as one of my goals.

I would also say to you that in regard to the accounting systems that we discussed earlier, I have personally talked to members of GAO. I think we will have for you a far better system, since the standards and principles have been adopted, to move forward with this implementation.

UNIFICATION OF CITY GOVERNMENT

I am also here to say to you, sir, that we are coming close to one government. We are coming closer to unity at this point on most of the major issues that are before this committee. The City Council and the Executive Office are together. We have resolved practically all of the issues that have been before you, from incinerator No. 5 to many others we have had to discuss. We come, therefore, in a position to support together our requests.

I wish to also say to you that within my administration in those areas you have from time to time commented on, the fact that the Mayor does not have the loyalty and the support of some of the departments. That is fading away; and with your help, I think we can do more in that area. I hope the time comes when we need no longer say that. There is no longer room, if there ever was, for enclaves or the development of small dynasties. We find that this is not the most responsive way to run a government and it has been my effort, with your support, to make this into a unified, centrally strong operation.

It is my belief that the Nelsen Commission in there—and their reports will be released in several weeks—will further aid our efforts. I wish to be in position with the capability at that time to work with this committee in putting many of those recommendations into effect as expeditiously as possible.

I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, that I did not stick to my script. It is sometimes easier, but I felt impelled by your beautiful remarks to speak a little more directly in terms of the way I feel and the way I see us going together down this road of making this city really a model.

I accept the challenge and I believe that, again, with the kind of support that you have displayed—and you referred to some of the areas as being hard and painstaking—I think this is all to the good. It is hard as you go through them, but I hope at the end the figures add up well.

That is what it is about. If you cannot stay in that kind of heat, I don't think you ought to be in it. I think that ultimately you and I know we are both trying to get that figure as close to the one that we brought in, as possible. I always, before I comment, look at the total line and see then how I came out. The rhetoric does not always disturb me.

So I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to say these words. These were inspired mostly by yours.

I would like to have the opportunity of putting my prepared statement in the record, if you will permit me, and wish to express my great appreciation for your reception.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, so ordered.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for this opportunity to appear again in support of the City's budget request for fiscal year 1973.

When I presented my opening statement on March 14, I said:

"We know that we will receive a thorough review and that the City's spending proposals will be examined in a constructive and cooperative spirit."

Since our initial visit, we have covered many areas and treated many subjects. We have, I believe, clarified many issues. The budget that President Nixon transmitted today to the Congress carries with it the support of the City Council and the city administration.

The Council and the Executive Office of this City's government have deliberated on our respective positions on the 1973 fiscal year budget and have resolved most substantive questions. We now stand here unified as a government in support of our budget.

Strong, Centralized Government

A recurrent theme of these hearings has been the need to strengthen further the central administration of the District Government to make it even more responsive to the needs and aspirations of Washington citizens.

I am fully committed to the task of welding the many agencies and departments into a unified, smoothly coordinated city government. The support I have received from the Committee has been most encouraging.

Financial Management

Since I last appeared before this Committee, I have moved to strengthen the District Government by bringing together all budget and financial management operations into one office under my direct control.

Through an executive order, I established an Office of Budget and Financial Management. This action to mesh the City's entire span of financial operations, is designed to give my office the machinery needed to see that the citizens' tax dollars are put to the best possible use.

With the formation of this new office, we are moving ahead full speed to create the strong, central, unified system of modern financial

management and program analysis that the times and the growth of city services demand. This is in line with my intention to strengthen further the central government of this City to make it even more responsive to the needs and aspirations of our citizens.

In many respects the key to unifying the city government is provided by strong, central control over financial management. Improvements have been made in this area, including the development of an Executive Budget to present a unified picture of the programs and overall resource needs of the government. The new office will be headed by Comer S. Coppie, who has ably served as budget officer for the City for the past two and one-half years. Mr. Coppie will now be providing strong leadership for financial and accounting management, as well.

By consolidating, under one director, all budget and financial management operations, we expect to see considerable improvement in both operations as they reinforce each other.

Accounting Systems Improvements

As a priority assignment, the new office will build a strong accounting system to supply timely and accurate information about the status of actual expenditures in relation to budget amounts. It has as an immediate task the implementation of the statement of accounting standards and principles approved by the Comptroller General. By July 1, we expect to complete four major changes in accounting areas that are our mutual concern.

Our accounting codes will be developed to permit us to control funds in the same terms used to appropriate the sums originally.

We will also be better able to insure that an agency has the number of employees it is allowed -- and no more than that.

Accounting for grant funds will be separated from appropriated funds so that we can keep better track of both types.

Other Benefits

The financial management system we are now building will meet the needs of our program budget operation. Actual costs of each program and its components will be available to support more sophisticated analysis of program needs and operational thrusts.

The data to be provided will strengthen our financial planning capability, as well. When costs are rapidly rising, as they are now, the Office of Budget and Financial Management will be able to develop better projections of our direction so that we can make needed adjustments in timely fashion.

We believe that this consolidation of fiscal management activities will be fully consistent with the recommendations of the Nelsen Commission, to be released in the next several weeks.

The Fiscal Year 1973 budget request officially transmitted to the Congress will show the recent reorganization andprovides for additional staff and funding to help the new office carry out its important and wide-ranging responsibilities.

I am confident that we will soon see other benefits from this reorganization and from my overall commitment to unification of the City Government. Much needs to be done. The current system has developed over a long period of time and will not be changed over night. But, as I have indicated, we are beginning to change it, for the better as a matter of high priority.

1973 Budget Request

The Committee began these hearings on the basis of the Executive Budget presented to the City Council. The City has now taken final action, and the budget request is being transmitted to the Congress by the President.

I would like to note the addition of several programs to the City's spending proposals.

Ongoing Relationship with Committee

This is the last day of the 1973 budget hearings, but it is certainly not the end of the City's relationship with the Committee until budget time comes again.

In the months ahead, we will be reviewing and implementing the recommendations of the Nelsen Commission. We will need the continued cooperation and support of this Committee to make the recommendations most meaningful.

We will be continuing our efforts to unify the government, especially through improved financial management.

We will also be working on improvements suggested by the City Council and by this Committee.

We will welcome the support of the Committee as we carry out these important assignments.

Serving the People

We share one goal -- giving the people the services they need in the best way possible.

I believe we have moved closer to achieving that goal even during the time of these budget hearings. I instructed the heads of each agency to study, analyze and prepare to justify his or her program in order to insure the most meaningful hearings on the budget in the interest of all concerned. I have appreciated your favorable comments from time to time on the quality of our presentation this year.

We shall move forward with dedication and determination in the months ahead. I am confident that we will cover a good part of the distance in the near future.

Funding is being requested to replace trees along the City's avenues and streets and in its parks and playgrounds.

The Fire Department's fire prevention and community relations programs will be strengthened by the 16 new positions being requested.

Additional funding is provided for the Bail Agency, so that it may more effectively play its part in the criminal justice system.

Public Assistance Program

Let me take this opportunity to reaffirm my support for funding to permit an increase in public assistance payments to 85 percent of the current standard.

The Director of Human Resources has given the Committee a frank appraisal of the existing problems in the welfare program and has described the reform program now being carried out.

I believe we can turn the welfare system around from a dependency-producing system to one that promotes independence, initiative, and self-respect.

I ask your support in obtaining more adequate benefits for the persons genuinely in need of our help.

Protection of the Public

Making this City safe for all who live, work, and visit here is among the most important of our goals. The current budget request seeks to advance this goal by providing substantial sums of new funding for corrections programs and the court system.

We must alleviate overcrowding in our correctional facilities while increasing rehabilitation programs.

Additional funding is also needed to support reform of the court system, which has already accomplished significant improvements.

Increased protection for the consumer is also one of our aims, as reflected in the request for additional funding for this program.

PRIVATE EFFORTS

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Mayor, I thank you for your very generous words.

May I say before I proceed with the few questions that I have, it has been a pleasure working with you. Unfortunately, the record will never show the effort that we have made to work out some of the problems privately, but they have been made and I am happy to see that the results have been positive.

Mr. Mayor, as long as I am given this responsibility to chair this committee, I suppose I will fall victim to some of the tendencies that I referred to and I hope that you and your associates will bear in mind that whatever my demeanor may be, let me assure you my intentions are always good.

Mayor WASHINGTON. This I am sure.

Senator INOUYE. May I ask for a recess. We have a vote at this time. I shall be back in 10 minutes.

(Brief recess).

Senator INOUYE. The hearing will please come to order.

Without objection, the record will show that we have officially received the budget of the U.S. Government for the District of Columbia.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Thank you. We are legal, I hope.

Senator INOUYE. Shall we resume our hearings again?

Mayor WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I will rest on what we have already done for this year.

Senator INOUYE. We have several questions, Mr. Mayor, but most of the questions are detailed and quite technical in nature. So, if I may, I would like to submit them to you for your consideration and your response. That should make this proceeding easier and more pleasant and we can conclude the hearings with a smile.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Very well. I would be most appreciative.

Senator INOUYE. Otherwise, I have no questions, sir.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, you have outdone yourself today. After Mr. Coppie and the members of the staff stayed up all night, they feel that you must—well, I will quit while I am ahead.

STATEMENT OF MR. COPPIE

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, the statement of Mr. Coppie will be made a part of the record.

(The statement of Mr. Coppie follows:)

Mr. Chairman, the Mayor has just discussed how the newly created Office of Budget and Financial Management will support his commitment to unifying the city government. I wish to describe the role of the Office in more detail and to explain our need for additional resources to allow the Office to fulfill its responsibilities successfully.

Responsibilities of New Office

The Office of Budget and Financial Management was established by Commissioner's Order on April 5, 1972. The new central staff agency combines the former Office of Budget and Program Analysis with three other units: the centralized accounting and pay and retirement divisions from the Department of Finance and Revenue; and the accounting systems development unit from the Office of Planning and Management.

Thus, the new office brings together the staffs chiefly responsible for the budgeting and financial control activities in the District Government. This consolidation is, in our judgment, the key step in ensuring proper use of city government resources.

This new Office will assist the Mayor in ensuring the effective execution of the City's fiscal, financial and comptroller responsibilities. It will also aid the Mayor in the conduct of budget, program and financial analysis activities.

The new Office has been given these broad and important financial management responsibilities at a time when the need for improving this area has become stikingly clear. To carry out its high-priority assignment successfully and with required speed, the Office of Budget and Financial Management needs additional resources in several areas. These requests have already been justified by other agencies. I wish to place these requests in the context of the new Office to emphasize their importance to our overall improvement program.

Accounting Systems Improvement Program

Among the first tasks of the new Office is the revamping of the City's accounting systems. Our plan for making the necessary improvements has been

presented to the Committee. Now that staff units involved in the efforts have been brought together under one director, we are even more confident that we can achieve our objectives on schedule.

Our plan calls for completing the following improvements by the start of fiscal 1973:

- Accounting systems procedures will be tightened to prevent an agency from obligating funds above the amount apportioned. In this way, we will avoid any technical violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act.
- Budget and accounting activity codes will be standardized and synchronized so that agency obligations and expenditures can be controlled in the same terms used in appropriating the funds.
- By separating grant funds from appropriated funds in the accounting systems, we will strengthen our control over both types of funds and will help ensure the integrity of both accounts.

In a closely related effort, we will be improving procedures for controlling and reporting the number of employees in each agency. By July 1, 1972, initial improvements in this area will be made at the agency level.

We intend to accomplish the improvements just described with available resources. But we will need additional funding and staff to achieve the changes to be made during the next fiscal year and afterward.

Request for Additional Funding

We are requesting 11 new positions and $260,400 in additional funding to support the accounting systems improvements, as well as to maintain efficient operation of the pay and retirement system.

Eight positions and $159,600 are required to expand the accounting systems analysis capability. Present staff resources will not be sufficient to carry out remaining improvement efforts. Major parts of the present accounting systems will have to be revamped in line with the standards and

principles approved by the Comptroller General on February 18, 1972. Some change, large or small, will be required in almost every part of the system if we are to establish strong central control over financial operations. The additional systems analysts will be essential.

Pay and Retirement System

To carry out the growing workload of the pay and retirement system, we are requesting $24,000 for three additional payroll clerks. We believe these positions are the minimum number required to provide adequate services to City employees in the most economical manner.

At present, each payroll clerk is carrying a heavier burden than employees charged with comparable functions in Federal agencies. And this workload is projected to increase during fiscal 1973.

Adding the positions will help reduce the high level of overtime now needed to make sure city workers get their paychecks on time.

We are also requesting $76,800 to contract out the keypunching of selected payroll data.

Keypunch workload has increased with increased automation of payroll operations. Contracting out part of the work will be more economical and efficient than bolstering in-house capability to cover the increment. Ten additional positions would be needed during the four days of peak workload in each two-week pay period. But these positions would not be necessary at other times.

In addition, new equipment and costly building alterations to accommodate that equipment would be needed to carry the full workload ourselves.

These new expenditures could be avoided and adequate service obtained by using outside keypunch contractors.

A Vital Mission

The Office of Budget and Financial Management was created to carry out a vital mission: to develop and operate an integrated system for ensuring that the City's resources are directed toward the people's most pressing needs and that these resources are used efficiently and in line with fiscal limitations.

The Mayor has pledged his full support. My staff and I intend to work to the best of our ability to accomplish the tasks we have been assigned.

In light of the Committee's concern over existing problems and interest in improving the city government, we believe we can also look to you for support and cooperation.

Mr. Chairman, the District Government's plan for balancing the fiscal year 1973 budget request calls for obtaining the additional resources required at the local level. No additional revenue authority is required from the Congress.

Revenue Gap

Currently authorized sources are not sufficient to meet the City's need for operating funds for fiscal 1973. A revenue gap of $12.3 million exists and must be filled if we are to avoid cutting back an already austere budget request.

General Fund

A gap of $4.8 million exists in the General Fund. To meet this requirement, the Mayor has proposed that the real property tax rate be increased by 12 cents. According to this proposal, the rate would increase from $3.20 per $100 of assessed valuation to $3.32 per $100.

This increase would move the District from fourth to third place among area jurisdictions in terms of effective real property rate.

The City's effective rate is now below the rates of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland and Alexandria in Virginia. With the increased rate in effect, the District would remain below the two neighboring Maryland jurisdictions but would be above all of the Virginia jurisdictions.

We do not believe this increased rate would make the District less attractive to property owners. Many factors influence decisions about whether to live in the city or in the suburbs. The property tax rate is only one of those factors.

As the Mayor has indicated, we believe the City Council will use its rate-setting authority to increase the real property tax rate so that the additional $4.8 million will be available in the General Fund for Fiscal Year 1973.

Water and Sewer Funds

Additional resources are also needed to support the Water Fund and the Sanitary Sewage Works Fund for fiscal 1973.

An additional $2.5 million is needed in the Water Fund.

In the Sanitary Sewage Works Fund the requirement is $5.0 million in added resources.

We are working with the City Council to develop the increases needed in water and sewer user charges to generate the sums required.

We are confident that these funds can also be balanced for fiscal 1973 through local rate-setting authority.

The proposals for adjusting the water and sewer user charges will take into account projected needs in the two funds over the next several years.

Federal Payment

Our fiscal 1973 financial plan requests appropriation of the full $190 million Federal Payment to the City for fiscal 1973.

This amount was approved as part of a two-year authorization in the D.C. Revenue Act of 1971.

I will be pleased to answer any questions about the City's financial proposals.

PUBLIC WITNESSES

Senator INOUYE. Yesterday, we spent nearly 10 hours conducting hearings in this room, Mr. Mayor.

Mayor WASHINGTON. I do know that, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Incidentally, they were very meaningful and I would say, personally, very revealing hearings. We hope to do something about some of the complaints and requests.

Mayor WASHINGTON. I hope, Mr. Chairman, I will have a further opportunity to talk to you personally on some of those areas. I think it would be most meaningful for me to be able to indicate to you some of the areas that I think will be helpful in solving many of these problems. I look forward to that opportunity.

Senator INOUYE. Before adjourning these hearings, may I make a request. I would like to once again call upon Mr. Coppie and his staff for their assistance as we begin our markup. We hope to progress into the markup phase as soon as the transcripts have been prepared and then move for committee approval. Hopefully, we should set a precedent.

Mayor WASHINGTON. I am hoping that that will happen.

I would like to say, too, Mr. Chairman, as we get the Nelsen Commission report, I would like to have the opportunity to sit with you from time to time and give you our views in respect to the implementation, which may involve certain reprogrammings which I would like to keep you advised of.

Senator INOUYE. Fine, sir.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

Senator INOUYE. So, until the supplemental request comes in, we stand adjourned.

Mayor WASHINGTON. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 2:45 p.m., Tuesday, April 11, the subcommittee was adjourned).

MATERIAL FURNISHED SUBSEQUENT TO HEARING

ALTERATION OF BUDGET

Question. In what way, if any, did the Bureau of the Budget alter the budget submitted to it by the District of Columbia Government?

Answer. The Federal Office of Management and Budget did not alter the budget request submitted by the City after final action by the City Council and the Mayor-Commissioner had been completed.

Question. In order that the record be perfectly clear, what is the total appropriation now requested for the operating budget plus the amount requested for repayment of loans and interest?

What is your estimate of resources that will be available to finance the appropriations at this level?

Does this entail utilizing the full amount of the authorized Federal payment?

I understand you have an amount set aside for employee pay raises expected in January of 1973. How would you finance other supplemental requests of an emergency nature? (Increase in electric rates or school bus subsidy)

Is there any money in the budget now before us for teacher or police pay raises?

Answer. As transmitted by the President to the Congress on April 11, 1972, the District of Columbia Government's request for operating funds is $722,814,000 for Fiscal Year 1973.

In addition, $28,143,500 is being requested for repayment of loans and interest.

The Fiscal Year 1973 operating budget request also contains $6,500,000 as a reserve to meet the costs of anticipated employee pay increases. An increase for Wage Board employees is scheduled for November 1972. A salary increase for General Schedule employees is expected in January 1973.

The District Government will be able to fund the operating request without additional revenue authorization from the Congress. Action will be needed at the local level, however, to provide an additional $12.3 million to balance the budget. A gap of $4.8 million exists in the General Fund. To meet this requirement, the Mayor has proposed that the real property tax rate be increased by 12 cents. According to this proposal, the rate would increase from $3.20 per $100 of assessed valuation to $3.32 per $100.

The City Council has made a commitment to use its rate-setting authority to obtain the additional revenues needed from the real property tax.

In addition, $2.5 million in extra revenues is required to support the Water Fund in Fiscal Year 1973. Added resources totalling $5.0 million is needed for the Sanitary Sewage Works Fund. The District Government is working with the City Council to develop the rate adjustments needed to obtain the added resources.

The City's Fiscal Year 1973 financial plan requests appropriation of the full $190 million Federal Payment authorized for fiscal 1973.

We do not anticipate at this time the need for supplemental funding—beyond the expected employee pay increase—for fiscal 1973. The District Government will be prepared to submit a financing plan in support of any supplemental requirement that may arise from unforeseen circumstances.

The fiscal 1973 budget request now before the Congress does not contain funding for salary increases for policemen, firemen, or teachers. Legislation to enact such increases will include proposals for obtaining the additional resources needed to cover the increases.

Question. Mayor Washington, we are anxious that our hearing record and files, as well as our final markup, reflect the final budget as submitted by the President.

Do you have a table which will detail the changes?

What do they amount to as a percentage of the total operating budget? Capital budget?

Are you satisfied with the detail of the hearings or do you desire to make any further representations on any item including those which have been changed by the President's final submission?

CHANGES IN MAYOR-COMMISSIONER'S EXECUTIVE BUDGET

(Prepared by the Office of Budget and Financial Management)

The following tables describe the differences between the Mayor-Commissioner's Executive Budget for fiscal 1973 and the District of Columbia Government's budget request transmitted by the President to the Congress on April 11, 1972.

The executive budget requested $759.9 million for operating purposes for fiscal 1973. The final request is for $757.5 million—a decrease of $2.4 million or less than one percent.

The capital outlay request in the executive budget was for $150 million.. The request now before the Congress is for $149.93 million—a decrease of $70,000 or less than one percent.

Detailed justifications of all new items in the City's budget request have been submitted to the Committee under separate cover.

(The justification follows:)

Justification

Changes in the Mayor's Original Executive Budget
By Agency
Fiscal Year 1973
(Amounts in Thousands)

Several budget actions of the City Council were District-wide in their application and the changes indicated in this table reflect the effect of these actions for each agency as well as any specific changes in agency requests.

The District-wide actions are: 1) approval of a requested increase of $750,000 for telephone service costs; 2) a reduction of $560,000 for telephone service; 3) a reduction of $100,000 for out-of-town travel; 4) a reduction of $500,000 for furniture, fixtures, and moving expenses; 5) a reduction of $250,000 for consultants studies; and 6) a reduction of $350,000 for leased parking spaces.

Agency - Item		Positions	Amount
Office of the Commissioner			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 24.0
- Reductions: Telephone Service		...	- .5
Travel		...	- .8
	Net Change	...	+ 22.7
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	20	696.2
City Council			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 10.0
- Reductions: Telephone Service		...	- 4.0
	Net Change	...	+ 6.0
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	37	537.9

Agency - Item		Positions	Amount
Office of the Secretariat			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 1.8
- Additions: Workload		+ 7	+ 25.4
	Net Change	+ 7	+ 27.2
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	32	631.9
Office of Public Affairs			
- Restoration of Telephone Services Cost		...	+ 1.7
	Net Change	...	+ 1.7
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	12	236.4
Office of Budget and Program Analysis			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 13.7
- Reduction: Travel		...	- .3
	Net Change	...	+ 13.4
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	36	746.6
Office of Planning and Management			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 15.8
- Reductions: Travel		...	- .3
Consultant Services		...	- 25.0
- Amendment: Additional Funding for New Positions Systems Development and Computer Services Division		...	+ 54.4
	Net Change	...	+ 42.2
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	108	1,906.5
Personnel Office			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 8.3
	Net Change	...	+ 8.3
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	53	1,007.6

Agency - Item		Positions	Amount
Office of Civil Defense			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 2.3
	Net Change	...	+ 2.3
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	8	157.1
Employees Disability, Unemployment and Workmen's Compensation Funds			
	Net Change	...	...
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	...	5,829.7
Department of Finance and Revenue			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 44.0
- Reduction: Travel		...	- 3.0
	Net Change	...	+ 41.0
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	652	9,743.5
Office of the Corporation Counsel			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 30.0
- Reductions: Telephone Service		...	- 12.0
Travel			- 1.0
Equipment		...	- .9
- Amendment: Settlement of Claims and Suits		...	+ 20.0
	Net Change	...	+ 36.1
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	185	3,164.3

Agency - Item		Positions	Amount
Department of General Services			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 54.0
- Reductions: Travel		...	- .5
Equipment		...	- 1.4
Consultant Services		...	- 5.8
Parking		...	-271.2
Space Rental		....	-320.0
- Addition: Replacement of Equipment from International Arts Festival		...	+ 1.2
- Transfer: From Highways and Traffic for Mail Services		+ 15	+100.0
	Net Change	+ 15	-443.7
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	637	15,030.5
Department of Economic Development			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 42.0
- Reductions: Telephone Service		...	- 2.0
Travel		...	- .5
Equipment		...	- 2.0
Parking		...	- 10.0
	Net Change	...	+ 27.5
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	537	7,711.8
Public Library			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 5.0
- Reductions: Telephone Service		...	- 16.0
Equipment		...	- 35.6
Staffing, Shaw Branch Library		- 16	- 54.0
Air Conditioning, Branch Libraries		...	- 16.0
	Net Change	- 16	-116.6
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	569	6,960.6

Agency - Item		Positions	Amount
Youth Opportunity Services			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 1.6
- Reduction: Telephone Service		...	- 3.0
	Net Change	...	- 1.4
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	28	1,987.3
Housing Office			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 1.2
	Net Change	...	+ 1.2
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	12	264.8
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 4.0
	Net Change	...	+ 4.0
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	24	376.5
Parole Board			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ .9
- Reductions: Telephone Service		...	- .5
Travel		...	- 1.5
Parking		...	- 2.1
	Net Change	...	- 3.2
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	25	353.0
Department of Insurance			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 1.0
- Reduction: Travel		...	- .2
	Net Change	...	+ .8
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	24	444.9

Agency - Item		Positions	Amount
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 5.7
- Reductions: Travel		...	- .4
	Net Change	...	+ 5.3
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	39	583.6
Recorder of Deeds			
- Reduction. Telephone Service		...	- .5
	Net Change	...	- .5
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	71	705.3
Public Service Commission			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 4.7
	Net Change	...	+ 4.7
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	27	473.5
Zoning Office			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 1.2
- Amendment: Workload		+ 8	+107.2
	Net Change	+ 8	+108.4
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	22	337.5
Board of Appeals and Review			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ .5
- Reduction: To Six-months Funding		...	- 36.6
	Net Change	...	- 36.1
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	4	37.0

Agency - Item	Positions	Amount
Human Rights Office		
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost	...	+ 14.0
- Reduction: Travel	...	- 1.0
Net Change	...	+ 13.0
Rev. 1973 Estimate	34	576.2
Board of Elections		
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost	...	+ 4.2
- Reductions: Personnel Compensation	...	- 13.1
Voting Booths	...	- 31.0
Net Change	...	- 39.9
Rev. 1973 Estimate	7	442.0
Office of the Surveyor		
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost	...	+ 1.5
- Addition: Personnel Compensation for the Surveyor	...	+ 1.5
Net Change	...	+ 3.0
Rev. 1973 Estimate	40	392.7
Commission on the Status of Women		
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost	...	+ .2
Net Change	...	+ .2
Rev. 1973 Estimate	2	30.5
Commission on Judicial Tenure		
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost	...	+ .2
Net Change	...	+ .2
Rev. 1973 Estimate	...	46.7

Agency - Item	Positions	Amount
Board of Labor Relations		
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost	...	+ .2
- Reduction: Travel	...	- 1.5
Net Change	...	- 1.3
Rev. 1973 Estimate	7	106.9
Council of Governments		
- Amendment: In Support of Regional Transit Projects and Studies	...	+ 18.8
	...	
Net Change	...	+ 18.8
Rev. 1973 Estimate	...	180.2
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission		
Net Change	...	...
Rev. 1973 Estimate	...	118.7
Redevelopment Land Agency		
Net Change	...	...
Rev. 1973 Estimate	...	6.0
D.C. Apprenticeship Council		
Net Change	...	...
Rev. 1973 Estimate	...	5.0

Agency - Item		Positions	Amount
School Transit Subsidy			
	Net Change	...	...
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	...	3,738.3
Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau			
	Net Change	...	...
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	...	252.0
Metropolitan Police Department			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 2.3
- Reductions: Telephone Service		...	- 90.0
Travel		...	- 15.0
Equipment		...	- 82.7
Consultant Services		...	- 7.8
Overtime		...	- 100.0
	Net Change	...	- 293.2
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	6,092	95,135.5
Fire Department			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 8.3
- Reductions: Telephone Service		...	- 5.0
Travel		...	- .5
Equipment		...	- 31.3
Parking		...	- 4.5
Training Program		- 1	- 5.7
- Additions: Fire Prevention and Community Relations Program		+ 16	+ 43.0
	Net Change	+ 15	+ 4.3
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	1,521	31,074.9

Agency - Item		Positions	Amount
D.C. Courts			
	Net Change	...	...
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	1,139	20,239.1
U.S. Courts			
	Net Change	...	...
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	...	6,676.5
Public Defender Service			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ .6
- Reduction: Telephone Service		...	- 4.0
Appellate Section		- 11	- 72.0
	Net Change	- 11	- 75.4
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	120	1,934.0
Bail Agency			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 4.2
- Reduction: Telephone Service		...	- 2.0
- Addition: Conditional Release Supervision and Notification		+ 10	+ 43.0
	Net Change	+ 10	+ 45.2
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	54	605.2
Department of Corrections			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 4.8
- Reductions: Travel		...	- 4.0
Equipment		...	- 32.5
Parking		...	- 7.4
	Net Change	...	- 39.1
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	1,880	27,040.2

Agency - Item		Positions	Amount
National Guard			
- Reduction: Travel		...	- .2
	Net Change	...	- .2
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	20	263.7
Public Schools			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 70.0
- Reductions: Telephone Service		...	- 118.0
Travel		...	- 16.3
Equipment		...	- 102.8
Consultant Services		...	- 39.3
- Transfer: To Highways and Traffic for Maintenance of Vehicles		...	- 3.5
	Net Change		- 209.9
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	10,337	146,766.5
D.C. Teachers College			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ .6
- Reduction: Travel		...	- 2.5
Equipment		...	- 8.1
	Net Change	...	- 10.0
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	194	3,379.6
Washington Technical Institute 1/			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 9.9
- Reductions: Telephone Services		...	- 2.0
Consultant Services		...	- 4.5
	Net Change	...	+ 3.4
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	410	9,122.5

1/ Attached

Agency - Item		Positions	Amount
Federal City College 1/			
- Reduction: Telephone Service		...	- 33.0
Equipment		...	- 37.0
Consultant Services		...	- 7.7
	Net Change	...	- 77.7
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	967	2,680.9
Recreation Department			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 7.2
- Reduction: Telephone Services		...	- 16.0
Travel		...	- 1.0
Equipment		...	- 16.3
- Additions: Civil Air Patrol		...	+ 15.0
	Net Change	...	- 11.1
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	769	13,874.7
Human Resources Department			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 190.0
- Reduction: Telephone Services		...	- 206.0
Travel		...	- 34.4
Equipment		...	- 59.9
Consultant Services		...	- 159.9
Parking		...	- 54.8
Vendor Payment of Public Assistance Recipients' Rent		- 13	- 60.0
Commission on the Arts: Equipment		...	- 1.2
- Transfer: To Highways and Traffic for Maintenance of Vehicles		...	- 2.0
	Net Change	- 13	- 388.2
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	9,011	212,705.8

1/ Attached

Agency - Item	Positions	Amount
Department of Highways and Traffic		
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost	...	+ 62.8
- Reductions: Telephone Services	...	- 1.5
Travel	...	- 3.0
Equipment	...	- 19.9
- Additions: Conversion of Fleet Vehicles to Natural Gas Systems	...	+ 50.0
Management Improvement Account	...	+ 50.0
- Transfers: From Motor Vehicle Parking Agency for Services Performed	...	+ 116.5
For Vehicle Maintenance	+ 1	+ 14.3
To D.G.S. for Mail Services	-15	- 100.0
Net Change	-14	+ 169.2
Rev. 1973 Estimate	1,541	18,265.7
Department of Motor Vehicles		
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost	...	+ 11.1
- Reduction: Travel	...	- .3
- Addition: Bicycle Program	+ 2	+ 30.0
Net Change	+ 2	+ 40.8
Rev. 1973 Estimate	247	3,679.3
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency		
- Reduction: To Abolish Agency	-14	- 206.5
- Transfer: To Highways and Traffic for Services Performed	...	- 116.5
Net Change	-14	- 323.0
Rev. 1973 Estimate	...	...

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Agency - Item		Positions	Amount
Department of Environmental Services			
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost		...	+ 47.0
- Reductions: Telephone Service		...	- 7.0
Travel		...	- 1.0
Equipment		...	- 59.3
Bureau of Operations Evaluation		-19	- 210.0
	Net Change	-19	- 230.3
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	3,120	39,293.9
Washington Aqueduct			
- Reductions: Telephone Service		...	- 7.0
Travel		...	- .2
	Net Change	...	- 7.2
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	325	5,418.4
Repayment of Loans and Interest			
	Net Change	...	...
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	...	28,143.5
Additional Municipal Services			
	Net Change	...	...
	Rev. 1973 Estimate	...	878.7

1/ As transmitted, the President's Budget does not reflect the amendment of the City Council to reduce WTI's budget by $31,400 and FCC's budget by $50,000, in order to fund the Labor Studies Program of Federal City College. Therefore, these figures are included in order to be consistent with the totals cited in the President's Budget. The changes should actually be as follows:

Agency - Item	Positions	Amount
Washington Technical Institute		
- Restoration of Telephone Service Cost	...	+ 9.9
- Reductions: Telephone	...	- 2.0
Consultant Services	...	- 4.5
Travel and Transportation	...	- 31.4
Net Change	...	- 28.0
Rev. 1973 Estimate	410	9,091.1
Federal City College		
- Reductions: Telephone Service	...	- 33.0
Equipment	...	- 37.0
Consultant Services	...	- 7.7
Travel and Transportation	...	- 50.0
- Addition: Labor Studies Program	+ 3	+ 81.4
Net Change	+ 3	- 46.3
Rev. 1973 Estimate	970	20,673.6

Changes in the Mayor's Original
Capital Budget
Fiscal Year 1973

Public Libraries
Addition: $50,000 (PS) for Renovation of the BB French School

Department of Highways & Traffic
Reduction: $35,000 (C) for Street Improvements - Eight Street, SE., and Prospect Street, NW.

Addition: $200,000 (C) for Street Improvements at Buzzards Point, SW.

Reduction: $697,300 (C) for the H Street Overpass

Addition: $35,000 (C) for Bicycle Paths

Addition: $95,000 (C) Trees and Beautification

Addition: $385,000 (CS-C) for Bus Shelter & Route Signs

Addition: $100,000 (C) for Sodium Vapor Lights

Department of Environmental Services
Reduction: $150,000 (C) for Storm Sewer Construction

Department of Economic Development
Amendment: $31,500 (CS) for Renovation of Georgetown Market

Addition: $100,000 (C) for Housing Rehabilitation

Addition: $280,000 (CS-C) for Renovation of Eastern Market

Department of Recreation
Addition: $100,000 (C) for Trees in Parks and Playgrounds

Addition: $60,200 (E) for Benning Park Playground and $45,600 (E) for Rosedale Playground

D. C. Teachers College
Reduction: $243,000 (C) for Gymnasium

Department of General Services
Reduction: $385,500 (C) for permit Field Office for Department of Motor Vehicles

Question. Today we received a copy of your recent order relative to the review of consultant contracts and, of course, we know of the increased responsibilities in Mr. Coppie's office. It appears that you are acting expeditiously to gain control over your expenditures. My compliments.

Can you tell us of any other measures you are taking to gain better control over the finances of the District.

Answer. As you are aware, the newly created Office of Budget and Financial Management has responsibility for conducting a wide-ranging program to improve control over the expenditures and resources of the District of Columbia Government. We have already informed the Committee of details of the improvement effort. In summary, our plans call for completing the following improvements by the start of fiscal 1973:

Accounting codes will be developed to permit control over District funds in the same terms used by the Congress in appropriating those funds.

Compliance with the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act will be ensured through a system to block agency spending beyond the amounts approved.

A personnel control system will be installed at the agency level to allow the District Government to exercise better control over its most costly resource—the employees of the government.

Accounting for grant funds coming into the city government will be separated from accounting for appropriated funds so that better control can be exercised over both types of funding.

These initial improvements—which should provide substantial benefits to the city government—will be the foundation for additional improvements over the next year or so. The aim of the overall effort is the development of accounting systems, based on the GAO-approved statement of accounting standards and principles, that will allow strong, central control over all District Government resources.

In a related effort, the Mayor-Commissioner recently issued an order to put into effect a system of Executive-level review over all grant funds awarded to agencies of the District Government. This system will improve control over grant resources and will allow the Mayor to ensure that grant-funded programs support, rather than duplicate, efforts supported with appropriated funds. He will also be able to ensure that grant-funded programs are consistent with the goals and priorities of the city government.

Question. In the Committee's 1972 report (page 32) we requested a study and report on the need for full time members of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. When this agency was heard over four weeks ago, the report was requested from the Office of Management to whom it had been assigned but we were informed by Mr. John Ingram that it had not been completed but it would be ready by March 28. It is now two weeks past the revised date set by Mr. Ingram. When will the Committee receive it?

Answer. In response to the Committee's concern over compensation policies for the members of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, the Office of Planning and Management conducted a study to determine whether or not members should be paid on a "when-actually-employed" basis.

The study has been completed, and the recommendations reviewed with the Chairman of the ABC Board. Those recommendations have been presented to the Mayor-Commissioner for final decision and action.

When the Mayor reaches a decision on how to proceed with the matter, the Committee will be informed and full details provided.

APPENDIX I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUDGET ESTIMATES AS SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESS APRIL 11, 1972

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
1. Office of the Commissioner ...	584.1	476.3	-1.3	475.0	221.2	696.2	.....	.....	696.2
2. City Council	489.1	501.9	-4.0	497.9	40.0	537.9	34.5	.....	572.4
3. Executive Office	6,867.5	7,032.7	+997.1	8,029.8	3,785.6	11,815.4	7,093.5	.....	18,908.9
4. Department of Finance and Revenue	8,096.0	9,051.8	-1,368.8	7,683.0	761.0	8,444.0	.....	.....	8,444.0
5. Office of the Corporation Counsel	2,474.5	2,914.6	-136.4	2,778.2	386.1	3,164.3	36.1	.....	3,200.4
6. Department of General Services	13,242.6	13,999.8	-7.4	13,992.4	1,038.1	15,030.5	.....	5,106.1	20,136.6
7. Department of Economic Development	6,417.9	7,164.2	-349.3	6,814.9	896.9	7,711.8	28.0	.....	7,739.8
8. Public Library	5,964.0	6,561.1	-414.5	6,146.6	814.0	6,960.6	803.5	10.2	7,774.3
9. Other Independent Agencies & Offices	6,147.9	6,646.9	-49.4	6,597.5	561.0	7,158.5	14,391.4	129.8	21,679.7
10. Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies	272.4	286.4	.....	286.4	12.5	298.9	2,240.9	1,169.3	3,709.1
11. Miscellaneous Contributions ..	3,313.1	4,121.3	-460.0	3,661.3	340.0	4,001.3	.....	.....	4,001.3
Total, General Operating Expenses	53,869.1	58,757.0	-1,794.0	56,963.0	8,856.4	65,819.4	24,627.9	6,415.4	96,862.7
Activity (Positions)									
1. Office of the Commissioner ...	20	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	20
2. City Council	37	36	.....	36	1	37	4	.....	41
3. Executive Office	220	217	+ 99	316	40	356	6	.....	362
4. Department of Finance and Revenue	674	643	-104	539	6	545	.....	.....	545
5. Office of the Corporation Counsel	185	187	-2	185	.....	185	.....	.....	185

Agency General Operating Expenses

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Positions) - cont.	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
6. Department of General Services	575	573	+17	590	47	637	.....	.....	637
7. Department of Economic Development	558	531	-10	521	16	537	6	.....	543
8. Public Library	547	597	-28	569	.....	569	.....	.....	569
9. Other Independent Agencies and Offices	329	341	-7	334	26	360	136	4	500
10. Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Miscellaneous Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, General Operating Expenses	3,145	3,145	-35	3,110	136	3,246	152	4	3,402
Analysis by Funds									
General Fund	53,125.3	58,004.4	-1,799.3	56,205.1	8,822.8	65,027.9			
Highway Fund - Regular	522.9	530.8	+5.3	536.1	21.2	557.3			
Highway Fund - Parking	65.9	65.9	.....	65.9	6.5	72.4			
Water Fund	89.7	90.2	.....	90.2	4.3	94.5			
Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	65.3	65.7	.....	65.7	1.6	67.3			
Total	53,869.1	58,757.0	-1,794.0	56,963.0	8,856.4	65,819.4			

Agency General Operating Expenses

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
1. Office of the Commissioner	584.1	476.3	-1.3	475.0	121.2	596.2	...	...	596.2
2. Management Improvement Account	...	...		...	100.0	100.0	...	...	100.0
Total	584.1	476.3	-1.3	475.0	221.2	696.2	...	...	696.2
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Office of the Commissioner	20	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	20
2. Management Inprovement Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	20
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Office of the Commissioner	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Management Improvement Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency Office of the Commissioner

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
City Council									
Amount	489.1	501.9	-4.0	497.9	40.0	537.9	34.5 1/	-	572.4
Positions	37	36	-	36	1	37	4	-	41
Object Class									
Personnel Compensation Permanent Positions (Annual)	441.1	460.2	-	460.2	39.5	499.7	34.5	-	534.2
Available for Permanent Positions	406.2	419.2	-	419.2	30.0	449.2	34.5	-	483.7
Night Work Differential (Classified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holiday Pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime Pay	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Standby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terminal Leave	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Compensation	417.6	419.2	-	419.2	30.0	449.2	34.5	-	483.7
Personnel Benefits	29.9	33.4	-	33.4	-	33.4	-	-	33.4
Travel and Transportation of Persons	3.9	4.5	-	4.5	-	4.5	-	-	4.5
Rents, Communications and Utilities	11.9	22.8	-4.0	18.8	10.0	28.8	-	-	28.8
Printing and Reproduction	7.9	6.0	-	6.0	-	6.0	-	-	6.0

Agency CITY COUNCIL

1/ This represents four staff members funded by the Emergency Employment Act Program.

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
City Council									
Other Services Contractual	3.5	4.0	-	4.0	-	4.0	-	-	4.0
Supplies and Materials	10.9	8.0	-	8.0	-	8.0	-	-	8.0
Equipment	1.0	1.5	-	1.5	-	1.5	-	-	1.5
Unaudited	2.5	2.5	-	2.5	-	2.5	-	-	2.5
TOTALS	489.1	501.9	-4.0	497.9	40.0	537.9	34.5	-	572.4

Analysis by Fund
(Dollar amounts in thousands)
Direct Appropriation

Fund ALL General Fund	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Detail of Positions									
Positions Available	37	36	-	36	1	37	4	-	41
Positions Funded	35	34	-	-	-	35	4	-	39
Positions Lapse (percent)	5	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	5

Agency CITY COUNCIL

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
1. Office of the Secretariat	411.9	582.5	.....	582.5	49.4	631.9	.....	.....	631.9
2. Office of Public Affairs	112.6	221.6	.....	221.6	14.8	236.4	.....	.....	236.4
3. Office of Budget and Program Analysis	.....	.....	+2,103.3	2,103.3	422.6	2,525.9	234.2	.....	2,760.1
4. Office of Planning and Management	.....	.....	+1,234.4	1,234.4	192.4	1,426.8	704.8	.....	2,131.6
5. Personnel Office	794.6	830.9	.....	830.9	176.7	1,007.6	6,044.5	.....	7,052.1
6. Civil Defense	226.4	147.1	-1.5	145.6	11.5	157.1	110.0	.....	267.1
7. Office of Criminal Justice Plans & Analysis .	219.1	231.4	-231.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Compensation Funds.....	3,143.9	2,911.5	.....	2,911.5	2,918.2	5,829.7	.....	.....	5,829.7
9. Office of Budget and Executive Management	1,758.1	1,897.0	-1,897.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Office of Community Services	200.9	210.7	-210.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Executive Office ...	6,867.5	7,032.7	+997.1	8,029.8	3,785.6	11,815.4	7,093.5	.....	18,908.9
Activity (Positions)									
1. Office of the Secretariat	28	25	.....	25	7	32	.....	.....	32
2. Office of Public Affairs	6	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	12
3. Office of Budget and Program Analysis	.....	.....	+153	153	11	164	.....	.....	164
4. Office of Planning and Management	.....	.....	+75	75	12	87	.....	.....	87
5. Personnel Office	43	43	.....	43	10	53	.....	.....	53
6. Office of Civil Defense	13	8	.....	8	.....	8	6	.....	14
7. Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis	17	17	-17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Agency Executive Office

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Positions) - cont.	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
8. Compensation Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Office of Budget and Executive Management	103	102	-102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Office of Community Services	10	10	-10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Executive Office ...	220	217	+99	316	40	356	6	.....	362
	Analysis by Funds								
General Fund	6,856.5	7,018.8	1,011.0	8,029.8	3,785.6	11,815.4	7,093.5	.....	18,908.9
Highway Fund - Regular	11.0	13.9	-13.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,867.5	7,032.7	+997.1	8,029.8	3,785.6	11,815.4	7,093.5	.....	18,908.9

Agency Executive Office

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
Office of the Secretariat									
Amounts.....	411.9	582.5	...	582.5	49.4	631.9	...	...	631.9
Permanent Positions..	28	25	...	25	7	32	...	...	32
Temporary Positions..	4	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2

Agency Office of the Secretariat

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
Office of Public Affairs									
Amounts.....	112.6	221.6	...	221.6	14.8	236.4	...	...	236.4
Permanent Positions.	6	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12
Temporary Positions.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency Office of Public Affairs

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Direct Appropriation Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Budget and Program Analysis	.....	.....	+ 687.0	687.0	59.6	746.6	231.6	.....	978.2
2. Central Accounting	.....	.....	+1,115.5	1,115.5	184.1	1,299.6	.....	.....	1,299.6
3. Accounting Systems	.....	.....	+ 300.8	300.8	178.9	479.7	2.6	.....	482.3
Total	.....	.....	+2,103.3	2,103.3	422.6	2,525.9	234.2	.....	2,760.1
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Budget and Program Analysis	.....	.....	+ 36	36	.....	36	.....	.....	36
2. Central Accounting	.....	.....	+104	104	3	107	.....	.....	107
3. Accounting Systems	.....	.....	+ 13	13	8	21	.....	.....	21
Total	.....	.....	+153	153	11	164	.....	.....	164
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Budget and Program Analysis	.....	.....	....	3	3	3	17	.....	20
2. Central Accounting	.....	.....	....	...	...	...	....	.....	....
3. Accounting Systems	.....	.....	....	...	...	...	2	.....	2
Total	.....	.....	....	3	3	3	19	.....	22

Agency OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Direct Appropriation Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Office of the Director	.....	.....	+140.3	140.3	8.4	148.7	7.4	.....	156.1
2. Division of Planning	.....	.....	+410.4	410.4	128.0	538.4	563.4	.....	1,101.8
3. Division of Organization and Management	.....	.....	+300.1	300.1	25.3	325.4	.....	.....	325.4
4. Division of Systems Development and Computer Services	.....	.....	+250.8	250.8	19.0	269.8	.....	.....	269.8
5. Division of Community Services	.....	.....	+132.8	132.8	11.7	144.5	134.0	.....	278.5
Total	.....	.....	+1,234.4	1,234.4	192.4	1,426.8	704.8	.....	2,131.6
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Office of the Director	.....	.....	+ 7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	7
2. Division of Planning	.....	.....	+ 27 1/	27 1/	12	39 1/	.....	.....	39 1/
3. Division of Organization and Management	.....	.....	+ 15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	15
4. Division of Systems Development and Computer Services	.....	.....	+ 20 2/	20 2/	.....	20 2/	.....	.....	20 2/
5. Division of Community Services	.....	.....	+ 6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Total	.....	.....	+ 75	75	12	87	.....	.....	87

1/ Includes nine permanent authorized positions with 10% funding as matching for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration District of Columbia Planning Grant

2/ Includes nine permanent authorized reimbursable positions in the D.C. Share Computer Center

Agency OFFICE OF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Personnel Office	794.6	830.9	---	830.9	176.7	1,007.6	6,044.5	---	7,052.1
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Personnel Office	43	43	---	43	10	53	---	---	53
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Personnel Office	2	2	---	2	---	2	52	---	54

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Object Class	1971 Obligations (Actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Personnel Compensation:									
Permanent Positions (Annual)	732.9	742.0	---	742.0	186.6	928.6	---	---	928.6
Available for Permanent Positions	692.7	725.2	---	725.2	119.1	844.3	---	---	844.3
Available for Temporary Positions	15.1	18.1	---	18.1	---	18.1	5,396.0	---	5,414.1

Agency Executive Office - Office of Personnel

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
1. Civil Defense	226.4	147.1	-1.5	145.6	11.5	157.1	110.0	...	267.1
Total	226.4	147.1	-1.5	145.6	11.5	157.1	110.0	...	267.1
Activity (Permanent Position)									
1. Civil Defense	13	8	...	8	...	8	6	...	14
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Civil Defense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency Office of Civil Defense

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.....	219.1	231.4	-231.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Activity (Positions)									
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.....	17	17	-17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Agency OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANS AND ANALYSIS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Employees' Disability Compensation	1,242.5	1,380.0	---	1,380.0	1,120.0	2,500.0	---	---	2,500.0
2. Employees' Unemployment Compensation	1,479.4	1,045.0	---	1,045.0	1,755.0	2,800.0	---	---	2,800.0
3. Workmen's Compensation Administrative Expense	422.0	486.5	---	486.5	43.2	529.7	---	---	529.7
Total	3,143.9	2,911.5	---	2,911.5	2,918.2	5,829.7	---	---	5,829.7
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Employees' Disability Compensation	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2. Employees' Unemployment Compensation	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3. Workmen's Compensation Administrative Expense	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Employees' Disability Compensation	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2. Employees' Unemployment Compensation	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3. Workmen's Compensation Administrative Expense	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Agency Executive Office - Compensation Funds

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Director's Office.....	57.4	52.6	- 52.6	....					
2. Office of Administration....	48.4	54.2	- 54.2	....					
3. Project Development Div...	95.1	103.9	-103.9	....					
4. Model Cities.....	....	....	....	....					
Total.....	200.9	210.7	-210.7	....					
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Director's Office.....	2	2	- 2	....					
2. Office of Administration.. .	3	3	- 3	....					
3. Project Development Div...	5	5	- 5	....					
4. Model Cities.....	....	....	....	....					
Total.....	10	10	- 10	....					

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Agency Office of Community Services

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
1. Office of the Director.....	171.6	151.3	- 151.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Division of Budget and Program Analysis.....	854.5	995.5	- 995.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Division of Organization and Management Planning.....	461.3	497.1	- 497.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Division of Systems Development and Computer Services	270.7	253.1	- 253.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,758.1	1,897.0	-1,897.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Activity (Positions)									
1. Office of the Director.....	8	8	- 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Division of Budget and Program Analysis.....	50	49 1/	- 49 1/	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Division of Organization and Management Planning.....	25	25	- 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Division of Systems Development and Computer Services	20	20 2/	- 20 2/	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	103	102	-102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1/ One position transferred to Department of Highways and Traffic

2/ Includes nine permanent authorized reimbursable positions in the D.C. Share Computer Center

Agency OFFICE OF BUDGET AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	Decrease	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Direct Appropriation										
Finance and Revenue	8,096.0	9,051.8	-1,368.8	7,683.0	761.0		8,444.0			8,444.0
Total	8,096.0	9,051.8	-1,368.8	7,683.0	761.0		8,444.0			8,444.0
Activity (Permanent Positions)										
Finance and Revenue	674	643	-104	539	6		545			545
Total	674	643	-104	539	6		545			545
Activity (Temporary Positions)										
Finance and Revenue	14	14	...	14	16		30			30
Total	14	14	...	14	16		30			30

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	1971 Obligations (actual	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursement	1972 Total Resources
Direct Appropriation									
Personnel Compensation:									
Permanent Positions (annual)	7,507.8	7,384.4	-1,050.8	6,333.6	616.1	6,949.7			6,949.7
Available for perm. pos.	6,277.1	7,255.1	-1,270.4	5,984.7	490.4	6,475.1			6,475.1
Available for temp. pos.	98.6	91.0	...	91.0	97.0	188.0			188.0
Night work differential (classified)	13.9	15.0	...	15.0	...	15.0			15.0

Agency Finance and Revenue

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Legal Services	2,474.5	2,914.6	-136.4	2,778.2	386.1	3,164.3	36.1 1/	.....	3,200.4
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Legal Services	185 2/	187	-2	185	...	185	...	...	185
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Legal Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7

1/ Law Enforcement Assistance Act Grant for training and technical assistance program (6 months funding).
2/ Includes 2 positions funded under Capital Outlay Program (reimbursement).

Agency Office of the Corporation Counsel

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
1. Administration and Program Management	777.1	818.4	+428.3	1,246.7	140.9	1,387.6	....	456.1	1,843.7
2. Administrative Services	410.0	398.4	-398.4	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
3. Procurement	802.5	966.3	-156.0	810.3	63.0	873.3	....	.....	873.3
4. Buildings Management	4,833.7	5,419.6	-124.0	5,295.6	609.3	5,904.9	....	2,650.0	8,554.9
5. Space Rental	6,419.3	6,397.1	+242.7	6,639.8	224.9	6,864.7	....	2,000.0	8,864.7
Total	13,242.6	13,999.8	- 7.4	13,992.4	1,038.1	15,030.5	....	5,106.1	20,136.6
Activity (Permanent Position)									
1. Administration and Program Management	46	45	+79	124	1	125	....	.....	125
2. Administrative Services	86	80	-80	...	.....	...	....	.....	...
3. Procurement	68	68	- 5	63	.....	63	....	.....	63
4. Buildings Management	375	380	+23	403	46	449	....	.....	449
5. Space Rental	...	...	....	...	.....	...	....	.....	...
Total	575 1/	573 2/	+17	590 3/	47	637 3/	....	.....	637 3/

1/ Includes 56 authorized reimbursable positions.
2/ Includes 50 authorized reimbursable positions.
3/ Includes 48 authorized reimbursable positions.

Agency Department of General Services

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	(Amounts)	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
100	Office of Director.....	86.2	96.1	.3	95.8	6.4	102.2	...	...	102.2
200	Office of Administration...	455.9	503.5	39.8	463.7	70.8	534.5	28.0	...	562.5
	Bureau of Building, Housing and Zoning: *									
250	Office of Chief.....*	163.6	165.7	6.4	159.3	10.7	170.0	...	...	170.0
300	Inspections.....*	1,763.3	2,070.7	96.0	1,974.7	125.7	2,100.4	...	...	2,100.4
400	Housing.....*	2,090.8	2,251.9	108.1	2,143.8	418.6	2,562.4	...	...	2,562.4
500	Zoning.....*	226.8	281.9	9.2	272.7	14.6	287.3	...	...	287.3
600	Office of Special Operations	620.6	663.6	51.1	612.5	38.9	651.4	...	...	651.4
700	Office of Licenses & Permits	841.5	894.6	33.4	861.2	60.0	921.2	...	...	921.2
800	Condemnation.....	169.2	206.8	5.0	201.8	9.0	210.8	...	...	210.8
900	Office of Consumer Affairs..	...	29.4	...	29.4	142.2	171.6	...	...	171.6
	Total.....	6,417.9	7,164.2	349.3	6,814.9	896.9	7,711.8	28.0	...	7,739.8
	Activity (Permanent Positions)									
100	Office of Director.....	3	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	4
200	Office of Administration....	38	39	2	37	...	37	6	...	43
	Bureau of Building, Housing and Zoning: *									
250	Office of the Chief.....*	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10
300	Inspections.....*	160	150	1	149	...	149	...	...	149
400	Housing.....*	176	161	4	157	...	157	...	...	157
500	Zoning.....*	22	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19
600	Office of Special Operations	55	54	3	51	...	51	...	...	51
700	Office of Licenses & Permits	83	80	...	80	...	80	...	...	80
800	Condemnation.....	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11
900	Office of Consumer Affairs..	...	3	...	3	16	19	...	...	19
	Total.....	558	531	10	521	16	537	6	...	543

Agency DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Administration.....	$ 286.0	$ 314.8	-$ 13.3	$ 301.5	$ 20.9	$ 322.4	$ 7.1	....	$ 329.5
2. Technical Processes.....	669.8	769.5	- 24.8	744.7	46.9	791.6	16.8	$ 5.6	814.0
3. Public Service.....	3,952.3	4,189.9	- 249.1	3,940.8	360.4	4,301.2	695.7	4.6	5,001.5
4. Buildings and Grounds...	1,055.9	1,286.9	- 127.3	1,159.6	385.8	1,545.4	83.9	....	1,629.3
Total.....	5,964.0	6,561.1	- 414.5	6,146.6	814.0	6,960.6	803.5	10.2	7,774.3
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Administration.....	28	28	- 2	26	....	26	....	....	26
2. Technical Processes.....	77	76	- 3	73	....	73	....	....	73
3. Public Service.....	358	373	- 11	362	....	362	....	....	362
4. Buildings and Grounds...	84	120	- 12	108	....	108	....	....	108
Total.....	547	597	- 28	569	....	569	....	....	569
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Administration.....	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	2
2. Technical Processes.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
3. Public Service.....	38	14	....	14	....	14	72	1	87
4. Buildings and Grounds...	14	7	....	7	....	7	4	....	11
Total.....	54	22	....	22	....	22	78	2	102

Agency Public Library

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
1. Office of Youth Opportunity Services	1,835.5	1,971.0	-15.4	1,955.6	31.7	1,987.3	2,037.8	.....	4,025.1
2. Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Programs	206.2	201.7	+53.9	255.6	9.2	264.8	12,118.0	112.3	12,495.1
3. Control of Alcoholic Beverages	346.9	347.1	.....	347.1	29.4	376.5	.....	.....	376.5
4. Parole Board	322.4	308.5	-5.3	303.2	49.8	353.0	87.4	.....	440.4
5. Administration of Insurance Laws	381.1	419.6	-.2	419.4	25.5	444.9	.....	.....	444.9
6. Administration of Wage-Hour and Safety Laws	487.7	517.1	-4.0	513.1	70.6	583.7	.....	.....	583.7
7. Recorder of Deeds	639.5	666.9	-14.7	652.2	53.1	705.3	.....	.....	705.3
8. Public Service Commission	409.0	447.0	-5.8	441.2	32.3	473.5	.....	.....	473.5
9. Zoning Office	190.6	217.5	-1.4	216.1	121.4	337.5	57.4	17.5	412.4
10. Board of Appeals and Review	60.4	61.7	-1.0	60.7	-23.7	37.0	.....	.....	37.0
11. Office of Human Rights	495.4	513.6	-3.7	509.9	66.3	576.2	40.0	.....	616.2
12. Board of Elections	420.0	410.1	-3.2	406.9	35.1	442.0	.....	.....	442.0
13. Office of the Surveyor	342.4	377.1	-12.1	365.0	27.7	392.7	.....	.....	392.7
14. Commission on the Arts	.....	30.0	-30.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Commission on the Status of Women	.....	25.0	.....	25.0	5.5	30.5	50.8	.....	81.3
16. Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	10.8	44.0	.....	44.0	2.7	46.7	.....	.....	46.7
17. Board of Labor Relations	.....	89.0	-6.5	82.5	24.4	106.9	.....	.....	106.9
Total, Other Independent Agencies and Offices	6,147.9	6,646.9	-49.4	6,597.5	561.0	7,158.5	14,391.4	129.8	21,679.7

Agency Other Independent Agencies and Offices

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Positions)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
1. Office of Youth Opportunity Services	30	29	-1	28	...	28	...	....	28
2. Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Programs	...	9	+3	12	...	12	125	4	141
3. Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	27	24	....	24	...	24	...	...	24
4. D.C. Parole Board	20	20	...	20	5	25	...	....	25
5. Department of Insurance	24	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	24
6. Administration of Wage-Hour and Safety Laws	33	33	...	33	6	39	...	...	39
7. Recorder of Deeds	71	70	-1	69	2	71	...	...	71
8. Public Service Commission	28	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	27
9. Zoning Office	13	13	...	13	8	21	6	...	27
10. Board of Appeals and Review	4	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	4
11. Office of Human Rights	31	29	...	29	5	34	...	...	34
12. Board of Elections	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7
13. Office of the Surveyor	41	41	-1	40	...	40	...	...	40
14. Commission on the Arts	...	2	-2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Commission on the Status of Women	...	2	...	2	...	2	5	...	7
16. Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	...	....	...	...	...	....	....	....	....
17. Board of Labor Relations	...	7	- 5	2	...	2	...	...	2
Total, Other Independent Agencies and Offices	329	341	-7	334	26	360	136	4	500

Analysis by Funds

All General Fund

Agency Other Independent Agencies and Offices

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
1. Youth Programs Unit....	1,615.5	1,761.2	-13.8	1,747.4	17.2	1,764.6	1,893.1	-	3,657.7
2. Juvenile Delinq. Unit..	220.0	209.8	- 1.6	208.2	14.5	222.7	144.7	-	367.4
Total.....	1,835.5	1,971.0	-15.4	1,955.6	31.7	1,987.3	2,037.8		4,025.1
Activity (Permanent Positions)									Total Positions
1. Youth Programs Unit....	14	14	- 1	13	-	13	--	--	13
2. Juvenile Delinq. Unit..	16	15	-	15	-	15	--	--	15
Total.....	30	29	- 1	28	-	28	--	--	28
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Youth Programs Unit....	--	--	--	--	--	--	68	--	68
2. Juvenile Delinq. Unit..	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	10
Total.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	78	--	78

Agency Office of Youth Opportunity Services

Congressional Submission

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Office of the Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Programs									
Amounts	206.2	201.7	+53.9	255.6	9.2	264.8	12,118.0	112.3	12,495.1
Positions	...	9	+ 3	12		12	125	4	141

Agency Assistant to the Commissioner for Housing Programs

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ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Control of Alcoholic Beverages	346.9	347.1	...	347.1	29.4	376.5	...	...	376.5
Positions	27	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	...

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Personnel Compensation: Permanent Positions (annual)	339.0	317.2	...	317.2	21.7	338.9	...	...	338.9
Available for permanent positions	308.8	312.7	...	312.7	23.4	336.1	...	...	336.1
Night work differential	2.0	2.0	...	2.0	...	2.0	...	...	2.0
Total personnel compensation	310.8	314.7	...	314.7	23.4	338.1	...	...	338.1
Personnel benefits	25.5	22.2	...	22.2	2.0	24.2	...	...	24.2
Travel and transportation of persons	4.8	5.2	...	5.2	...	5.2	...	...	5.2
Communications	.8	.5	...	.5	4.0	4.5	...	...	4.5
Printing and reproduction	1.2	1.5	...	1.5	...	1.5	...	...	1.5
Other	1.9	1.4	...	1.4	...	1.4	...	...	1.4
Supplies and materials	1.2	.9	...	.9	...	.9	...	...	.9
Equipment	.7	.7	...	.7	...	.7	...	...	.7
Total	346.9	347.1	...	347.1	29.4	376.5	...	...	376.5

Agency Alcoholic Beverage Control Bd.

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ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Rehabilitation of Offenders:									
Amounts	322.4	308.5	-5.3	303.2	49.8	353.0	87.4	---	440.4
Total	322.4	308.5	-5.3	303.2	49.8	353.0	87.4	---	440.4
Permanent Positions	20	20	---	20	5	25	---	---	25
Total	20	20	---	20	5	25	---	---	25
Temporary Positions	---	2	---	2	---	---	9	---	9
Total	---	2	---	2	---	---	9	---	9

Agency D. C. Parole Board

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Administration of Insurance Laws	381.1	419.6	-0.2	419.4	25.5	444.9	...	...	444.9
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
Administration of Insurance Laws	24	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	24
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
Administration of Insurance Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency Department of Insurance

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
9F. Administration of Wage-Hour and Safety Laws	487.7	517.1	-4.0	513.1	70.6	583.7	...	...	583.7
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
9F. Administration of Wage-Hour and Safety Laws	33	33	...	33	6	39	...	...	39
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
9F: Administration of Wage-Hour and Safety Laws	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
6. Filing and Recording Property and Corporation Papers									
Amounts.....	639.5	666.9	-14.7	652.2	53.1	705.3	...	...	705.3
Positions.....	71	70	-1	69	+2	71	...	...	71

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Personnel Compensation: Permanent positions (annual)	587.3	607.8	-14.2	593.6	49.6	643.2	...	...	643.2
Available for permanent positions.....	556.3	582.2	-14.2	568.0	49.6	617.6	...	...	617.6
Other personnel compensation									
Night work differential (Classified).....	1.1	1.1	...	1.1	...	1.1	...	...	1.1
Holiday pay.....	.9	.9	...	.9	...	.9	...	...	.9
Overtime pay.....	1.5	1.5	...	1.5	...	1.5	...	...	1.5
Terminal leave.....	1.0	1.0	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0
Total personnel compensation	560.8	586.7	...	572.5	49.6	622.1	...	...	622.1
Personnel benefits.....	41.0	42.5	...	42.5	3.5	46.0	...	...	46.0
Travel and transportation of persons.....	.3	.3	...	.3	..	.3	...	...	.3

Agency Recorder of Deeds

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
7. Public Service Commision									
Amounts	409.0	447.0	-5.8	441.2	32.3	473.5	...	...	473.5
Positions	28	27		27		27			27

Narrative on Summary of Activity and Program

The program of the Public Service Commission is the administration of the Act of March 4, 1913, 37 Stat. 94 amended, and related acts, and P.L. 88-503, 78 Stat. 620. The primary functions of the Commission are to insure safe and adequate utility service for the residents of the District of Columbia at reasonable, just and nondiscriminatory rates and registration and licensing of securities dealers and their agents.

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Personnel Compensation: Permanent Positions (annual)	418.2	403.3	...	403.3	...	421.7	...	...	421.7
Available for permanent positions	359.6	403.3	-5.8	397.5	24.2	421.7	...	...	421.7
Other personnel compensation	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total personnel compensation	365.3	403.3	...	397.5	24.2	421.7	...	...	421.7
Personnel benefits	29.8	33.6	...	33.6	2.3	35.9	...	...	35.9
Travel and transportation of persons	4.0	.7	...	.7	1.1	1.8	...	...	1.8
Rents, communications and utilities	1.5	1.4	...	1.4	4.7	6.1	...	...	6.1

Agency Public Service Commission

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Zoning Office	190.6	217.5	-1.4	216.1	121.4	337.5	57.4	17.5	412.4
Activity (Positions)									
Zoning Office	13	13	0	13	8	21	6	--	27

Agency Zoning Commission Office

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Board of Appeals and Review									
Amounts	60.4	61.7	-1.0	60.7	-23.7	37.0	...	...	37.0
Permanent Positions	4	4	...	4	...	4			4
Temporary Positions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in Thousands)

Object Class	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increases	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Personnel Compensation:									
Permanent Positions (Annual)	37.8	41.2	-1.0	40.2	3.0	43.2	...	...	43.2
Available for Permanent Positions	35.5	40.5	-0.9	39.6	-18.6	21.0	...	...	21.0
Positions other than Permanent (Board Members)	14.6	15.0	...	15.0	- 5.5	9.5	...	...	9.5
Total Personnel Compensation	50.1	55.5	-0.9	54.6	-24.1	30.5	...	...	30.5
Personnel Benefits	3.2	3.3	-0.1	3.2	-1.5	1.7	...	...	1.7
Travel and Transportation of Persons (Local)	0.0	0.1	...	0.1	...	0.1	...	...	0.1
Communication Services	0.3	0.1	...	0.1	0.6	0.7	...	...	0.7
Printing and Reproduction	0.9	0.5	...	0.5	0.1	0.6	...	...	0.6
Other Services (Contractual)	5.6	2.0	...	2.0	1.2	3.2	...	...	3.2
Supplies and Materials	0.3	0.2	...	0.2	...	0.2	...	...	0.2
Equipment	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	60.4	61.7	-1.0	60.7	-23.7	37.0	...	...	37.0

Agency Board of Appeals and Review

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
Office of Human Rights									
(Amounts)	495.4	513.6	-3.7	509.9	66.3	576.2	40.0	...	616.2
(Positions Permanent)	31	29	...	29	5	34	...	...	34
(Positions Temporary)	4	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	3

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Agency Office of Human Rights

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
Board of Elections									
Amounts	420.0	410.1	-3.2	406.9	35.1	442.0	...	...	442.0
Permanent Positions	7	7	-	7	...	7	...	...	7
Object Class									
Personnel Compensation Permanent Positions (annual)	88.7	175.2	-85.8	89.4	8.0	97.4			
Available for Permanent Positions	85.4	175.2	-85.8	89.4	8.0	97.4			121.2
Positions other than Permanent	196.9	-	+203.5	203.5	8.4	211.9			211.9
Other personnel compensation	6.8	-	-	-	-	-			-
Total Personnel Compensation	289.1	175.2	+117.7	292.9	16.4	309.3			309.3
Personnel Benefits	6.9	7.0	+ 9.5	16.5	2.5	19.0			19.0
Travel and Transportation of Persons	2.2	7.0	- 6.4	0.6	...	0.6			0.6
Transportation of Things	6.7	7.0	- 2.0	5.0	...	5.0			5.0
Rent, Communications and Utilities	17.4	25.1	- 7.0	18.1	4.2	22.3			22.3
Printing and Reproduction	25.1	43.8	- 16.8	27.0	3.0	30.0			30.0
Other Services (contractual)	54.3	130.0	-105.0	25.0	...	25.0			25.0
Supplies and Materials	7.6	13.5	- 5.5	8.0	9.0	17.0			17.0
Equipment	10.7	1.5	+ 12.3	13.8	...	13.8			13.8
Total	420.0	410.1	-3.2	406.9	35.1	442.0			442.0

Agency Board of Elections

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Surveying operations:									
Amounts	342.4	377.1	-12.1	365.0	27.7	392.7	...	...	392.7
Permanent Positions	41	41	- 1	40	...	40	...	...	40
Temporary Positions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Object Class	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Personnel Compensation:									
Permanent Positions (annual)	348.4	353.4	...	353.4	19.8	374.6	...	...	374.6
Available for permanent positions	307.0	342.9	-12.0	330.9	24.2	355.1	...	...	355.1
Available for temporary positions	.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Terminal leave	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total other personnel compensation	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total personnel compensation	308.1	342.9	-12.0	330.9	24.2	355.1	...	...	355.1
Personnel benefits	26.6	28.2	...	28.2	2.0	30.2	...	...	30.2
Communication services	.4	.4	- 0.1	.3	1.5	1.8	...	...	1.8
Printing and reproduction	2.1	2.0	...	2.0	...	2.0	...	...	2.0
Supplies and materials	2.6	1.9	...	1.9	...	1.9	...	...	1.9
Equipment	2.4	1.7	...	1.7	...	1.7	...	...	1.7
Training	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	342.4	377.1	-12.1	365.0	27.7	392.7	...	...	392.7

Agency Office of the Surveyor

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity Commission on the Arts	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Amounts	...	30.0	-30.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Positions Permanent	...	2	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Positions Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Agency Commission on the Arts

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Commission on the Status of Women (Amounts)	...	25.0	...	25.0	5.5	30.5	50.8	...	81.3
(Positions)	...	2	...	2	...	2	5	...	7

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in Thousands)

Object Class	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Personnel Compensation: Permanent Positions (Annual)	...	25.0	...	25.0	2.5	27.5	44.4	...	71.9
Available for permanent positions	...	25.0	...	25.0	2.3	27.3	40.7	...	68.0
Total personnel compensation	...	...	...	25.0	2.3	27.3	40.7	...	68.0
Personnel benefits	...	...	...	...	.2	.2	3.7	...	3.9
Communications	...	...	...	...	.4	.4	...	...	.4
Printing & reproduction	...	...	...	...	.4	.4	...	...	.4
Other services	...	...	...	...	.2	.2	6.2	...	6.4
Supplies and materials	...	...	...	...	.6	.6	.2	...	.8
Equipment	...	...	...	...	1.4	1.4	...	...	1.4
Total	...	25.0	...	25.0	5.5	30.5	50.8	...	81.3

Agency Commission on the Status of Women

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
D. C. Commission on Judicial Disabilities & Tenure	10.8	44.0	...	44.0	2.7	46.7	...	...	46.7
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
D.C. Commission on Judicial Disabilities & Tenure	0	0	...	0		0			0
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
D.C. Commission on Judicial Disabilities & Tenure	0	0	...	0		0			0

Agency D.C. Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Board of Labor Relations	---	89.0	-6.5	82.5	24.4	106.9	---	---	106.9
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Board of Labor Relations	---	7	-5	2	---	2	---	---	2
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Board of Labor Relations	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Agency Board of Labor Relations

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
1. Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	158.0	160.0	.....	160.0	20.2	180.2	2,240.9	862.4	3,283.5
2. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission ...	114.4	126.4	.....	126.4	-7.7	118.7	.....	306.9	425.6
Total, Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies	272.4	286.4	.....	286.4	12.5	298.9	2,240.9	1,169.3	3,709.1
Activity (Positions)									
There are no positions associated with these two agencies.									
	Analysis by Funds								
General Fund	267.9	281.9	.....	281.9	12.5	294.4			
Highway Fund - Regular ...	4.5	4.5	.....	4.5	.....	4.5			
Total	272.4	286.4	.....	286.4	12.5	298.9			

Agency Contributions to Metropolitan Area Agencies

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ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Regional Planning and Development, including Transportation Planning	158.0	160.0	...	160.0	20.2	180.2	2,240.9	862.4[1/]	3,283.5
Total . . .	158.0	160.0	...	160.0	20.2	180.2	2,240.9	862.4	3,283.5

[1/] Includes $473,436 for general contributions from the other 14 member local governments in the Washington Metropolitan Area, and $389,054 in contributions from Area Agencies to match specific projects.

Activity (Permanent Positions)									Total Positions
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Regional Planning and Development, including Transportation Planning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146[2/]
Total . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146

[2/] All authorized positions are funded by local and State funds and matching Federal grants in varying proportions.

Agency Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	(Decrease) Increase	1973 Estimate			
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission	114.4	126.4	...	126.4	(7.7)	118.7	...	306.9	425.6

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in Thousands)

Object Class	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	(Decrease) Increase	1973 Estimate			
Other Contractual Services	114.4	126.4	...	126.4	(7.7)	118.7	...	306.9	425.6

Analysis by Fund
(Dollar amounts in Thousands)

Fund	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	(Decrease) Increase	1973 Estimate			
General	114.4	126.4	...	126.4	(7.7)	118.7			

Agency Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Redevelopment Land Agency ...	6.0	6.0	.....	6.0	.....	6.0	.....	.....	6.0
2. D. C. Apprenticeship Council	3.7	5.0	.....	5.0	.....	5.0	.....	.....	5.0
3. School Transit Subsidy	3,051.4	3,858.3	-460.0	3,398.3	340.0	3,738.3	.....	.....	3,738.3
4. Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau	252.0	252.0	.....	252.0	.....	252.0	.....	.....	252.0
Total, Miscellaneous Contributions	3,313.1	4,121.3	-460.0	3,661.3	340.0	4,001.3	.....	.....	4,001.3

Activity (Positions)

There are no positions associated with these four agencies

Analysis by Funds

All General Fund

Agency Miscellaneous Contributions

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
Redevelopment Land Agency									
Amounts	6.0	6.0	...	6.0	...	6.0	...	...	6.0
Permanent Positions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Positions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
Personnel Compensation: Permanent Positions (annual)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Available for permanent positions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Available for temporary pos.	6.0	6.0	...	6.0	...	6.0	...	...	6.0
Total personnel compensation	6.0	6.0	...	6.0	...	6.0	...	...	6.0

Agency Redevelopment Land Agency

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
D.C. Apprenticeship Council									
Amounts	3.7	5.0	...	5.0	...	5.0	...	...	5.0
Permanent Positions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
Temporary Positions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Personnel Compensation: Permanent Positions (Annual)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Available for permanent positions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Available for temporary pos.	.7	.7	...	.7	...	.7	...	...	.7
Total personnel compensation	.7	.7	...	.7	...	.7	...	...	.7
Personnel benefits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travel and transportation of persons	2.5	2.3	...	2.3	...	2.3	...	...	2.3
Printing and reproduction	.4	1.8	...	1.8	...	1.8	...	...	1.8
Supplies and materials	.1	.2	...	.2	...	.2	...	...	.2
Total	3.7	5.0	...	5.0	...	5.0	...	...	5.0

Agency D.C. Apprenticechip Council

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in Thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
School Transit Subsidy	3,051.4	3,858.3	(460.0)	3,398.3	340.0	3,738.3	...	...	3,738.3

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in Thousands)

Object Class	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
School Transit Subsidy	3,051.4	3,858.3	(460.0)	3,398.3	340.0	3,738.3	...	...	3,738.3

Analysis by Fund
(Dollar amounts in Thousands)

Fund	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
General	3,051.4	3,858.3	(460.0)	3,398.3	340.0	3,738.3			3,738.3

Agency School Transit Subsidy

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau									
Amounts	252.0	252.0	...	252.0	...	252.0	...	...	252.0
Permanent Positions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Positions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Other services	252.0	252.0	...	252.0	...	252.0	...	...	252.0

Agency Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation January 11, 1972

Fund General

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
6-CAP-2	1	24-57	Rehabilitation of Elevators Various District Buildings, (ALL)	517.5	CS 5.0 C 50.0	CS 30.0 C 200.0	CS 7.5 C 50.0	CS 7.5 C 50.0	CS 17.5 C 100.0			
6-CAP-4	2	24-64	Emergency Power Supply, Various District Buildings, (ALL)	1,700.0	CS 50.0 C 500.0	CS 150.0 C1,000.0						
6-CAP-6	3	24-99	Permanent Improvements, Various District Buildings, (ALL)	4,907.4	Recurring	CS 818.0 C4,089.4						
			Total.....	7,124.9	605.0	6,287.4	57.5	57.5	117.5			

Agency DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation March 31, 1972

Fund General

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
7-CAP-2	1	15-3	Eastern Market Renovation	* 280.0	.....	CS 36.0 C 244.0						
7-CAP-3	2	15-2	Georgetown Market	* 241.5	.....	CS 31.5	C 210.0					
7-CAP-4	3	15-8	Repair of Vacant and Vandalized Housing; Under Section 5-313, D. C. Code	100.0	.....	100.0						
			Total.....	621.5		411.5	210.0					

* Matching Federal Grant not included in total project cost.

Agency Dept. of Economic Development

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

1720

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation January 3, 1972

Fund General

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
8-CAP-2	1	11-17	Shaw Branch Library 7th and R Sts., and Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. (6)	1,638.0	1,498.0	E 140.0						
8-CAP-4	2	11-21	Deanewood Branch Library Deane Ave., bet. 48th and 49th Sts. N.E. (3)	1,803.0	288.0	CS 80.0	CS 45.0 C 1,250.0	E 140.0				
8-CAP-5	3	11-27	Parklands Branch Library Alabama Avenue and Congress St., S.E.	1,770.0	....	S 200.0	CS 130.0 C 1,300.0		E 140.0			
8-CAP-6	4	11-33	Conversion of B.B. French School	50.0	.....	PS 50.0						
			Total.....	5,261.0	1,786.0	470.0	2,725.0	140.0	140.0			

Agency Public Library

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

1721

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation September 21, 1971

Fund General

Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	Program Estimate FY 1975	Program Estimate FY 1976	Program Estimate FY 1977	Program Estimate FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
1	N/A	Capital Contribution for Construction - Regional Rapid Rail Transit System PS; S; CS; C; E.	$220.260.0*	$123,779.0	$33,498.0**	$24,636.0	$16,970.0	$12,775.0	$693.0	$7,909.0	

*Legislation is currently before the Congress for revision of the Financial Plan of the Authority and to cover increased system costs including that portion to be provided by the District of Columbia.

**Includes additional $260,000 for a pedestrain bridge over Rhode Island Avenue, and an additional $500,000 for the cost of modifying the north access to the Gallery Place Station.

Agency WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

For each project indicate preliminary survey (PS), site (S), construction services (CS), construction (C), & equipment (E) after each requested amount.

1722

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
1. Metropolitan Police	91,942.3	91,889.3	-1,557.9	90,331.4	4,804.1	95,135.5	95.0	959.2	96,189.7
2. Fire Department	28,072.1	29,701.8	-310.5	29,391.3	1,683.6	31,074.9	16.0	.....	31,090.9
3. Courts	21,199.3	25,926.4	-1,599.5	24,326.9	5,127.9	29,454.8	34.3	25.0	29,514.1
4. National Guard	275.1	251.9	.....	251.9	11.8	263.7	.....	8,000.0	8,263.7
5. Department of Corrections ...	21,099.1	20,505.4	+1,422.1	21,927.5	5,112.7	27,040.2	1,003.6	2,275.5	30,319.3
Total, Public Safety	162,587.9	168,274.8	-2,045.8	166,229.0	16,740.1	182,969.1	1,148.9	11,259.7	195,377.7
Activity (Positions)									
1. Metropolitan Police	6,187	6,180	-103	6,077	15	6,092	2	.....	6,094
2. Fire Department	1,533	1,510	-5	1,505	16	1,521	5	.....	1,526
3. Courts	1,080	1,094	+101	1,195	118	1,313	.....	.....	1,313
4. National Guard	29	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	650	670
5. Department of Corrections ..	1,519	1,552	+167	1,719	161	1,880	.....	.....	1,880
Total, Public Safety	10,348	10,356	+160	10,516	310	10,826	7	650	11,483
	Analysis by Funds								
General Fund	157,583.3	163,270.2	-2,045.8	161,224.4	13,890.1	175,114.5			
Highway Fund - Regular	4,892.6	4,892.6	.....	4,892.6	2,850.0	7,742.6			
Highway Fund - Parking	112.0	112.0	.....	112.0	.....	112.0			
Total	162,587.9	168,274.8	-2,045.8	166,229.0	16,740.1	182,969.1			

Agency Public Safety

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
1. Prevention and Detection of Crime	72,034.1	69,896.7	-1557.9	68,338.8	1,483.2	69,822.0	95.0	959.2	70,876.2
2. Policemen's Pension and Relief	19,908.2	21,992.6	--	21,992.6	3,320.9	25,313.5	--	--	25,313.5
Total	91,942.3	91,889.3	-1557.9	90,331.4	4,804.1	95,135.5	95.0	959.2	96,189.7
Activity (Permanent Full-time Positions)									
1. Prevention and Detection of Crime	6,187	6,180	-103	6,077	15	6,092	2	--	6,094
2. Policemen's Pension and Relief	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	6,187	6,180	-103	6,077	15	6,092	2	--	6,094
Activity (Permanent Part-Time Positions)									
1. Prevention and Detection of Crime	240	240	--	240	--	240	--	--	240
2. Policemen's Pension and Relief	--	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	--
Total	240	240	--	240	--	240	--	--	240

Agency Metropolitan Police

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursement	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
1. Staff Services	1,967.5	2,203.3	-1.7	2,201.6	78.8	2,280.4	16.0	...	2,296.4
2. Fire Suppression	17,734.1	18,538.9	-308.8	18,230.1	104.8	18,334.9	...	...	18,334.9
4. Firemen's Pension & Relief	8,370.5	8,959.6	...	8,959.6	1,500.0	10,459.6	...	...	10,459.6
Total	28,072.1	29,701.8	-310.5	29,391.3	1,683.6	31,074.9	16.0	...	31,090.9
Activity (Permanent Positions)									Total Positions
1. Staff Services	118	113	...	113	+16	113	5	...	118
2. Fire Suppression	1,415	1,397	—5	1,392	...	1,408	...	...	1,408
4. Firemen's Pension & Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,533	1,510	—5	1,505	+16	1,521	5	...	1,526
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Staff Services	.8	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Fire Suppression	3.0	3.3	...	...	...	3.3	...	...	3.3
4. Firemen's Pension & Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3.8	3.5	...	...	...	3.3	...	...	3.3

Agency Fire Department

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amount)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
1. District of Columbia Courts	11,099.2	17,979.8	-1,569.2	16,410.6	3,828.5	20,239.1	.....	.....	20,239.1
2. U. S. Courts	8,515.3	5,823.5	.....	5,823.5	853.0	6,676.5	.....	.....	6,676.5
3. Public Defender Service	1,195.1	1,611.3	-26.7	1,584.6	349.4	1,934.0	34.3	25.0	1,993.3
4. Bail Agency	389.7	511.8	-3.6	508.2	97.0	605.2	.....	.....	605.2
Total, Courts	21,199.3	25,926.4	-1,599.5	24,326.9	5,127.9	29,454.8	34.3	25.0	29,514.1
Activity (Positions)									
1. District of Columbia Courts	939	936	+101	1,037	102	1,139	.....	.....	1,139
2. U. S. Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Public Defender Service	97	114	.....	114	6	120	.....	.....	120
4. Bail Agency	44	44	.....	44	10	54	.....	.....	54
Total, Courts	1,080	1,094	+101	1,195	118	1,313	.....	.....	1,313

Analysis by Funds

All General Fund

Agency Courts

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Court of Appeals.....	847.0	1,079.1	- 3.8	1,075.3	201.1	1,276.4	...	...	1,276.4
2. Superior Court	10,003.2	12,979.4	- 255.5	12,723.9	3,359.4	16,083.3	...	...	16,083.3
3. D.C. Court System	249.0	3,921.3	-1,309.9	2,611.4	268.0	2,879.4	...	...	2,879.4
Total.....	11,099.2	17,979.8	-1,569.2	16,410.6	3,828.5	20,239.1	...	...	20,239.1
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Court of Appeals.....	42	42	8	50	3	53	...	...	53
2. Superior Court	845	842	86	928	90	1,018	...	...	1,018
3. D.C. Court System	52	52	7	59	9	68	...	...	68
Total.....	939	936	101	1,037	102	1,139	...	...	1,139

Agency District of Columbia Courts

74-704 O - 72 - pt. 2 - 50

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
A. U.S. Judiciary	$3,691.1 1/	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
B. U.S. Department of Justice	$4,499.5	$5,823.5	...	$5,823.5	$853.0	$6,676.5 2/	...	...	$6,676.5
C. General Services Administration	$ 324.7 1/	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...

1/ According to Title I, Sec. 173 of the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970, the reimbursement to the U.S. Treasury for the costs incurred by the U.S. District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit and for the operation, maintenance and repair of space for U.S. Attorneys and U.S. Marshals for D.C. shall be made by the Executive Officer of the District of Columbia Courts. These funds have accordingly been transferred to the Superior Court.

2/ Represents reimbursement to the U.S. Treasury for 75% of the costs incurred by the U.S. Attorney and U.S. Marshals for the District of Columbia. Costs include salaries for attorney and marshals, supporting personnel, per diem, witness fees, and equipment.

Agency U.S. Courts

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Direct Appropriation Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Legal Services.....	740.6	856.9	-3.3	853.6	239.7	1,093.3	...	25.0	1,118.3
2. Coordination of Appointments.....	51.9	172.8	-4.5	168.3	31.7	200.0	...	...	200.0
3. Offender Rehabilitation Division...	108.5	146.0	-5.2	140.8	12.0	152.8	24.4	...	177.2
4. Investigative Division.....	109.5	194.9	-9.9	185.0	45.1	230.1	...	...	230.1
5. Administrative/ Secretarial/Clerical	184.6	240.7	-3.8	236.9	20.9	257.8	9.9	...	267.7
Total.....	1,195.1	1,611.3	-26.7	1,584.6	349.4	1,934.0	34.3	25.0	1,993.3
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Legal Services.....	41	46	...	46	6	52	...	...	52
2. Coordination of Appointments.....	10	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14
3. Offender Rehabilitation Division...	11	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13
4. Investigative Division.....	11	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16
5. Administrative/ Secretarial/Clerical	24	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	25
Total.....	97	114	...	114	6	120	...	...	120

Agency Public Defender Service

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Legal Services.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2. Coordination of Appointments.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
3. Offender Rehabilitation Division...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Investigative Division.....	11*	11*	...	11*	...	11*	...	...	11*
5. Administrative/ Secretarial/Clerical	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....	19	11*	...	11*	...	11*	3	1	15

*Student Investigators to aid Legal Staff.

Agency Public Defender Service

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Pre-trial Release Investigation - Supervision Services	389.7	511.8	-3.6	508.2	97.0	605.2	...	...	605.2
Total	389.7	511.8	-3.6	508.2	97.0	605.2	...	...	605.2
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Pre-trial Release Investigation- Supervision Services	44	44	...	44	10	54	...	...	54
Total	44	44	...	44	10	54	...	...	54

Agency District of Columbia Bail Agency

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Operation and Maintenance	$275.1	$251.9	...	$251.9	11.8	$263.7	...	$8,000.0 1/	$8,263.9
Activity (Positions-Permanent Full Time)									
1. Operation and Maintenance	29	20		20	...	20	...	650 1/	670
Activity (Position-Other-Temporary, Part-time)									
1. Operation and Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1/ Federal funds and positions for operation and maintenance

Agency D. C. National Guard

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
1. Administration	4114.0	3978.0	-130.8	3847.2	349.2	4196.4	...	272.5	4468.9
2. Adult Services	6768.7	6516.7	+165.3	6682.0	1066.6	7748.6	328.8	813.8	8891.2
3. Detention Services	4213.3	3474.4	+236.4	3710.8	792.5	4503.3	369.7	848.4	5721.4
4. Community Services	2123.1	2611.0	+175.9	2786.9	279.4	3066.3	225.1	112.0	3403.4
5. Youth Services	2919.4	3125.3	+725.3	3850.6	2575.0	6425.6	80.0	228.8	6734.4
6. Support of District Prisoners in Federal Institutions	960.6	800.0	+250.0	1050.0	50.0	1100.0	...	...	1100.0
Total	21099.1	20505.4	1422.1	21927.5	5112.7	27040.2	1003.6	2275.5	30319.3
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Administration	251	249	...	249	8	257	...	...	257
2. Adult Services	528	544	...	544	67	611	...	...	611
3. Detention Services	339	349	...	349	65	414	...	...	414
4. Community Services	161	170	-9	161	...	161	...	...	161
5. Youth Services	240	240	+176	416	21	437	...	...	443
6. Support of District Prisoners in Federal Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1519	1552	+167	1719	161	1880	...	...	1880

Agency Corrections

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Temporary Positions)	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Administration	17	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	15
2. Adult Services	19	6	...	6	...	6	37	...	43
3. Detention Services	5	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32
4. Community Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
5. Youth Services	15	5	...	5	...	5	6	...	6
Total	56	26	...	26	...	26	88	...	114

Agency Corrections

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation January 12, 1972

Fund General

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
20-CAP-2	1	13-31	District No. 3 Station House 16th & V Streets, N. W. (7)	4,850.5	S 1283.0 CS 175.0	CS 142.5 C3,175.0 E 75.0						
20-CAP-3	2	13-34	District No. 7 Station House 1320-1324 Mississippi Avenue, S.E.(4)	875.8	S 106.0 CS 45.0 C 649.8	E 75.0						
			Total.....	5,726.3	2,258.8	3,392.5	75.0					

Agency Metropolitan Police

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation December 18, 1971

Fund General

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	Program Estimate FY 1975	Program Estimate FY 1976	Program Estimate FY 1977	Program Estimate FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
21-CAP-2	1	14-17	Engine Company No. 4 and Truck Company No. 4 Replacement	2,054.5	S 158.0 * S 418.0 CS 75.0	CS 58.5 C1,335.0	E 10.0					
21-CAP-3	2	14-33	Engine Company No. 2 Replacement - Downtown Urban Renewal Area	4,634.0		C1,214.0 CS 200.0	CS110.0 C3,100.0	E 10.0				
			Total.....	6,688.5	651.0	2,807.5	3,220.0	10.0				

* Reprogramming Action

Agency Fire Department

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

1736

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation December 18, 1971

Fund General

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	Program Estimate FY 1975	Program Estimate FY 1976	Program Estimate FY 1977	Program Estimate FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
21-CAP-2	1	14-17	Engine Company No. 4 and Truck Company No. 4 Replacement	2,054.5	S 158.0 S 418.0 CS 75.0	CS 58.5 C1,335.0	E 10.0					
21-CAP-3	2	14-33	Engine Company No. 2 Replacement - Downtown Urban Renewal Area	4,634.0		C1,214.0 CS 200.0	CS110.0 C3,100.0	E 10.0				
			Total.....	6,688.5	651.0	2,807.5	3,220.0	10.0				

* Reprogramming Action

Agency Fire Department

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation January 10, 1972

Fund General

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	Program Estimate FY 1975	Program Estimate FY 1976	Program Estimate FY 1977	Program Estimate FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
27-CAP-2		22-66	Correctional Detention Facility - 19th St. SE	39,050.0	PS 450.0 CS2,200.0	C 10,000.0	CS1,000.0 C22,000.0 E 3,400.0					
			Total.....	39,050.0	2,650.0	10,000.0	26,400.0					

Agency CORRECTIONS

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

1738

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
01. Elementary Schools	$ 55,755.5	$ 53,277.4	+$1,033.1	$ 54,310.5	$1,496.7	$ 55,807.2	$ 6,700.4	...	$ 62,507.6
02. Secondary Schools	35,646.9	37,409.7	- 1,233.2	36,176.5	1,128.3	37,304.8	2,217.5	$ 383.3	39,905.6
03. Operation and Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds	21,386.7	23,020.4	- 289.7	22,730.7	2,129.9	24,860.6	1,147.0	74.0	26,081.6
04. Food Services	4,650.3	4,291.4	...	4,291.4	425.1	4,716.5	2,891.6	...	7,608.1
05. Special Education	4,442.3	6,993.5	7.2	7,000.7	486.2	7,486.9	2,600.8	...	10,087.7
06. Career Development	3,608.7	4,050.4	....	4,050.4	91.4	4,141.8	3,655.0	1,510.0	9,306.8
07. Adult and Continuing Education	2,798.0	2,834.5	...	2,834.5	24.8	2,859.3	2,721.5	124.8	5,705.6
08. City-Wide Instruction	8,702.2	8,251.8	- 4.1	8,247.7	201.4	8,449.1	8,319.8	...	16,768.9
09. City-Wide Administration	2,806.8	3,062.1	64.3	3,126.4	115.3	3,241.7	2,441.0	80.0	5,762.7
10. Board of Education	118.0	126.4	...	126.4	5.0	131.4	92.1	...	223.5
Phase I Reduction	...	-1,643.2	...	-1,643.2	...	-1,643.2	...	...	-1,643.2
Phase II Reduction	...	...	- 590.0	- 590.0	...	- 590.0	...	...	- 590.0
Total	$139,915.4	$141,674.4	-$1,012.4	$140,662.0	$6,104.1	$146,766.1	$32,786.7	$2,172.1	$181,724.9

Agency D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Permanent Positions)	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
01. Elementary Schools	4,875	4,207	+90	4,297	...	4,297	...	...	4,297
02. Secondary Schools	3,122	3,020	-98	2,922	...	2,922	158	...	3,080
03. Operation and Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds	1,587	1,642	+ 2	1,644	116	1,760	93	...	1,853
04. Food Services	34	34	...	34	...	34	...	...	34
05. Special Education	360	505	+ 1	506	...	506	133	...	639
06. Career Development	302	295	...	295	...	295	215	...	510
07. Summer and Continuing Education	52	69	...	69	...	69	132	...	201
08. City-Wide Instruction	524	439	...	439	2	441	458	...	899
09. City-Wide Administration	215	215	+ 5	220	...	220	...	...	220
10. Board of Education	8	8	...	8	...	8	6	...	14
Phase I Reduction	...	-154	...	-154	...	-154	...	...	-154
Phase II Reduction	...	...	-59	- 59	...	- 59	...	...	- 59
Total	11,079	10,280	-59	10,221	118	10,339	1,195	...	11,534

Agency D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
(Temporary Positions) Man Years									
01. Elementary Schools	82.0	82.0	...	82.0	...	82.0	827.2	...	909.2
02. Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.0	31.0
03. Operation and Maintenance of Buildings & Grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	123.0	7.0	130.0
04. Food Services	830.3	874.0	...	874.0	...	874.0	41.1	...	915.1
05. Special Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	133.0	...	133.0
06. Career Development	21.9	21.9	...	21.9	...	21.9	507.0	120.0	648.9
07. Adult and Continuing Education	16.8	16.8	...	16.8	...	16.8	194.5	12.0	223.3
08. City-Wide Instruction	2.0	124.7	...	124.7	...	124.7	459.0	3.5	587.2
09. City-Wide Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	149.1	...	149.1
10. Board of Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	...	6.0
Total	953.0	1,119.4	...	1,119.4	...	1,119.4	2,439.9	173.5	3,732.8

Agency D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
Personnel Compensation: Permanent Positions (Annual)	$117,266.5	$125,893.3	$-736.4	$126,629.6	$5,308.3	$131,937.9	...	...	$131,937.9
Available for Permanent Positions	106,445.3	104,987.3	-736.4	104,250.9	4,988.2	109,239.1	...	...	109,239.1
Available for Temporary Positions	5,711.8	6,893.2	...	6,893.2	319.7	7,212.9	$18,531.7	$1,790.1	27,534.7
Total Other Personnel Compensation									
Night work differential	33.0	30.0	...	30.0	...	30.0	...	...	30.0
Holiday Pay	15.0	20.0	...	20.0	...	20.0	...	...	20.0
Overtime Pay	1,332.7	679.5	...	679.5	...	679.5	...	...	679.5
Terminal Leave	146.9	140.0	...	140.0	...	140.0	...	...	140.0
Total Personnel Compensation	113,684.7	112,750.0	-736.4	112,013.6	5,307.9	117,321.5	18,531.7	1,790.1	137,643.3
Personnel Benefits	9,908.1	10,499.1	- 66.1	10,433.0	680.4	11,113.4	1,803.1	...	12,916.5
Travel and Transportation of persons	166.4	261.0	- 16.3	244.7	...	244.7	651.9	...	896.6
Transportation of things	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent, Communications and Utilities	1,610.9	3,975.3	- 51.5	3,924.0	...	3,924.0	460.1	...	4,384.1
Printing and Reproduction	92.3	89.7	...	89.7	...	89.7	102.7	...	192.4
Other Services	7,280.4	7,867.4	- 39.3	7,828.1	7.7	7,835.8	6,936.9	231.0	15,003.7
Supplies and Materials	3,081.3	2,851.2	...	2,851.2	4.8	2,856.0	3,747.4	...	6,603.4
Textbooks and Library Books	1,882.7	1,945.3	...	1,945.3	...	1,945.3	16.0	...	1,961.3
Equipment	1,011.4	1,435.2	-102.8	1,332.4	103.3	1,435.7	...	151.0	2,123.6
Grants and Subsidies, Misc.	259.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	$139,915.0	$141,674.4	$-1,012.4	$140,662.0	$6,104.1	$146,766.1	$32,786.7	$2,172.1	$181,724.9

Agency D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation March 3, 1972

Fund General

	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
			ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS									
			AREA 3									
30-CAP-11	2	10-122 and 10-288	Morgan Elementary School Replacement, 18th and California Streets, N. W.	9,277.5	S 1,265.0 CS 654.0 C 7,040.0	E 318.5						
			AREA 7									
30-CAP-15	4	10-277	J. O. Wilson Elementary School Addition, 7th and K Streets, N. W.	2,446.5	CS 209.0 C 2,090.0	E 147.5						
			AREA 8B									
30-CAP-18	3	10-215	Merritt Elementary School Replacement, 50th & Hayes Streets, N. E.	5,034.3	S 258.0 CS 416.5 C 4,166.0	E 193.8						
30-CAP-21	5	10-126	Benning Elementary School Replacement, 40th & East Capital Streets, N. E.	3,144.0	S 324.0 CS 240.0 C 2,400.0	E 180.0						
			AREA 9									
30-CAP-25	12	10-201	New Elementary School 31st and Erie Streets, S.E.	8,237.5	S 501.0 CS 425.5	CS 248.0 C 6,735.0	E 328.0					

Agency D. C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

74-704 O - 72 - pt. 2 - 51

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ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
1. D.C. Teachers College	3,217.7	3,209.1	-92.0	3,117.1	262.5	3,379.6	702.0	.....	4,081.6
2. Federal City College	12,794.0	18,763.9	-1,206.3	17,557.6	3,084.6	20,642.2	8,449.0	.....	29,091.2
3. Washington Technical Institute	5,670.3	7,869.6	-97.7	7,771.9	1,350.6	9,122.5	3,875.0	.....	12,997.5
Total, Higher Education ..	21,682.0	29,842.6	-1,396.0	28,446.6	4,697.7	33,144.3	13,026.0	.....	46,170.3
Activity (Positions)									
1. D. C. Teachers College	194	194	-2	192	2	194	.....	.....	194
2. Federal City College	824	972	-5	967	.....	967	.....	.....	967
3. Washington Technical Institute	259	413	-3	410	.....	410	.....	.....	410
Total, Higher Education .	1,277	1,579	-10	1,569	2	1,571	.....	.....	1,571

Analysis by Funds

All General Fund

Agency Higher Education

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amount)	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
1. General Administration	331.2	422.3	-1.0	421.3	36.8	458.1	.....	.....	458.1
2. Academic Support	2400.7	2,251.5	-1.5	2,250.0	203.0	2,453.0	345.0	.....	2,798.0
3. Institutional Support	467.0	498.7	-89.5	409.2	22.7	431.9	68.1		500.0
4. Student Support	18.8	36.6	.....	36.6		36.6	288.9		325.5
	3,217.7	3,209.1	-92.0	3,117.1	262.5	3,379.6	702.0		4,081.6
Activity (Position)									
1. General Administration	13	13	-	13		13			13
2. Academic Support	154	154	-	154		154			154
3. Institutional Support	27	27	-2	25	+2	27			27
4. Student Support	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
	194	194	-2	192	+2	194			194

Agency DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
1. General Administration...	692.9	746.5	117.7	864.2	195.8	1,060.0	...	...	1,060.0
2. Academic Affairs.....	8,709.4	12,394.9	- 188.7	12,206.2	1,978.7	14,184.9	5,224.0	...	19,408.9
3. Institutional Support....	2,883.1	4,864.5	-1,135.3	3,729.2	941.5	4,670.7	...	...	4,670.7
4. Student Support.....	508.6	758.0	...	758.0	...	758.0	3,225.0	...	3,983.0
TOTAL	12,794.0	18,763.9	-1,206.3	17,557.6	3,116.0	20,673.6	8,449.0	...	29,122.6
Activity (Permanent Positions)									Total Positions
1. General Administration...	36	45	10	55	...	55	...	...	55
2. Academic Affairs.....	726	832	- 1	831	...	831	...	...	831
3. Institutional Support....	62	95	-14	81	...	81	...	...	81
4. Student Support.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	824	972	- 5	967	...	967	...	...	967
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. General Administration...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Academic Affairs.....	5	26	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
3. Institutional Support....	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Student Support.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	27	39	....	...	3	3	...	...	3

Agency FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Administration	680.4	715.8	-3.0	712.8	61.8	774.6	20.0	...	794.6
2. Academic Affairs	3,536.2	4,933.7	-90.8	4,842.9	1,132.2	5,975.1	2,800.0	...	8,775.1
3. Institutional Support	1,203.4	1,566.1	-2.4	1,563.7	83.7	1,647.4	...	...	1,647.4
4. Student Support	250.3	654.0	...	654.0	40.0	694.0	1,055.0	...	1,749.0
Total	5,670.3	7,869.6	-96.2	7,773.4	1,317.7	9,091.1	3,875.0	...	12,966.1
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Administration	46	47	...	47	...	47	...	...	47
2. Academic Affairs	193	316	-3	313	...	313	...	...	313
3. Institutional Support	20	50	...	50	...	50	...	...	50
4. Student Support	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	259	413	-3	410	...	410	...	...	410
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Academic Affairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Institutional Support	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Student Support	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency Washington Technical Institute

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71).

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation December 18, 1971

Fund General

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
					CS 10.5	CS 77.0						
31-CAP-2	1	20-1	Attic Renovation	* 797.6	C 102.4	C 582.7	E 25.0					
31-CAP-4	2	20-16	Unused Space in the Miner Building	* 163.0		CS 20.0 C 123.0	E 20.0					
31-CAP-6	3	20-3	Demountable Classrooms	107.5	82.5	E 25.0						
31-CAP-8	4	20-2	Gymnasium, Multi Purpose Complex	17.0		PS 17.0						
31-CAP-10	5	20-5	Equipment	500.0	Recurring	500.0						
—			Total.....	1,568.1	195.4	1,344.7	45.0					

* Federal Grants
(Not in total)

20-1 CS 28.0
C 84.9

20-16 CS 21.5
C 142.5
E 10.0

Agency District of Columbia Teachers College

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation December 18, 1971

Fund General

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
32-CAP-2	1	18-5	Equipment	550.0	Recurring	550.0						
32-CAP-8	2	18-7	Renovation of Old Central Library	995.0		CS 75.0 C 500.0 E. 420.0						
32-CAP-11	3	18-9	Downtown Campus	2,350.0		PS 350.0 S 2,000.0						
			Total.....	3,895.0		3,895.0						

Agency Federal City College

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

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ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
1. Administration	737.5	704.6	- 9.8	694.8	44.7	739.5	...	...	739.5
2. Planning, Research & Development	137.9	136.4	- 1.6	134.8	5.8	140.6	...	...	140.6
3. Rec. Svcs. & Facilities	8.325.8	9,556.8	- 491.9	9,064.9	1,309.2	10,374.1	750.0	...	11,124.1
4. Maintenance	1,945.1	2,213.2	- 18.0	2,195.2	425.3	2,620.5	...	...	2,620.5
Total	11,146.3	12,611.0	- 521.3	12,089.7	1,785.0	13,874.7	750.0	...	14,624.7
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Administration	46	42	...	42	...	42	...	...	42
2. Planning, Research & Development	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7
3. Rec. Svcs. & Facilities	462	469	-13	456	27	483	...	...	483
4. Maintenance	156	165	...	165	72	237	...	...	237
Total	671	683	-13	670	99	769	...	...	769
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Planning, Research & Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Rec. Svcs. & Facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Maintenance	44	44	...	44	-44	...	...	...	...
Total	44	44	...	44	-44	...	...	...	...

1/ The federal grant is an N.Y.C. grant, provided to the District of Columbia from Labor and U.P.O. Through this grant, the Department of Recreation employs, on the average, approximately 975 youths during the summer months to assist at swimming pools and other recreation activities.

Agency Recreation Department

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amount)	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
Department of Human Resources									
1. Executive Direction and Support	1,780.6	1,555.8	+11,284.8	12,840.6	744.6	13,585.2	3,122.2	193.0	16,900.4
2. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	1,018.1	1,213.6	- 53.9	1,159.7	48.7	1,208.4	4,856.2	462.0	6,526.6
3. Community Health Services Administration	19,676.6	20,052.1	- 7,918.7	12,133.4	797.5	12,930.9	5,293.7	481.7	18,706.3
4. Social Service Adm.	73,583.0	81,764.0	-11,251.6	70,512.4	23,025.6	93,538.0	72,848.0	1.5	166,387.5
5. Veterans' Affairs Adm.	146.3	152.8	- 1.0	151.8	13.9	165.7	.....	.....	165.7
6. Narcotics Treatment Adm.	2,690.2	1,886.0	- 30.7	1,855.3	2,631.3	4,486.6	997.9	858.9	6,343.4
7. Hospitals and Medical Care Administration	37,301.5	44,131.1	- 1,538.2	42,592.9	6,893.7	49,486.6	24,545.6	6.2	74,038.4
8. Mental Health Administration	30,220.9	31,262.5	+ 4,580.1	35,842.6	1,054.7	36,897.3	2,449.9	310.2	39,657.4
9. Chief Medical Examiner	369.8	384.1	- 1.9	382.2	24.9	407.1	.....	6.0	413.1
Total	166,787.0	182,402.0	- 4,931.1	177,470.9	35,234.9	212,705.8	114,113.5	2,319.5	329,138.8
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
Department of Human Resources									
1. Executive Direction and Support	57.0	70.0	+ 978.0	1,048	.....	1,048	132	7	1,187
2. Vocational Rehab. Admin.	286.0	241.0	- 20.0	221	.....	221	56	26	303
3. Community Health Services Administration	1,414.5	1,273.5	- 511.5	762	.....	762	473	33	1,268
4. Social Services Admin.	4,235.0	4,049.0	- 1,234.0	2,815	14	2,829	165	.....	2,994
5. Veterans Affairs Admin.	12.0	12.0	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	12
6. Narcotic Treatment Administration	51.0	108.0	.....	108	153	261	93	53	407

Agency Department of Human Resources

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Temporary Positions)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
7. Hospital and Medical Care Administration	2,801.5	2,707.5	- 139.5	2,568	.....	2,568	259	.....	2,827
8. Mental Health Administration	721.0	658.0	+ 618.0	1,276	9	1,285	191	28	1,504
9. Chief Medical Examiner	25.0	25.0	.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	25
Total	9,603.0	9,144.0	- 309.0	8,835	176	9,011	1,369	147	10,527
Activity (Temporary Position									
1. Executive Direction and Support	12.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Community Health Services Administration	38.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Social Services Admin.	175.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Veteran's Affairs Admin.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Narcotic Treatment Admin.	114.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Hospitals and Medical Care Administration	91.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Mental Health Administration	12.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Chief Medical Examiner	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	444.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Agency Department of Human Resources

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
1. Executive Direction & Support									
A. Office of the Director.	$409.6	$347.2	$+1,141.8	$ 1,489.0	$68.6	$1,557.6	$661.7	.....	$ 2,219.3
B. Administration.....	1,017.3	958.7	9,451.4	10,410.1	636.2	11,046.3	1,577.6	188.0	12,811.9
C. Planning and Management	48.9	55.8	+ 668.3	724.1	35.8	759.9	809.2	5.0	1,574.1
D. Educational Affairs Office	159.3	194.1	-6.6	187.5	4.0	191.5	73.7	.....	265.2
E. Office of Public Affairs	145.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
F. D.C. Commission on Arts	.....	.....	+29.9	29.9	.....	29.9	.....	.....	29.9
Total.....	1,780.6	1,555.8	+11,284.8	12,840.6	744.6	13,585.2	3,122.2	193.0	16,900.4
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Executive Direction & Support									
A. Office of the Director.	8.0	18.0	+99.0	117.0	...	117.0	38.0	...	155.0
B. Administration.....	34.0	44.0	+817.0	861.0	...	861.0	60.0	7.0	928.0
C. Planning and Management	4.0	4.0	+61.0	65.0	...	65.0	31.0	...	96.0
D. Educational Affairs Office	4.0	4.0	-1.0	3.0	...	3.0	3.0	...	6.0
E. Office of Public Affairs	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. D.C. Commission on Arts	...	...	+2.0	2.0	...	2.0	...	...	2.0
Total.....	57.0	70.0	+978.0	1,048.0	...	1,048.0	132.0	7.0	1,187.0
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Executive Direction & Support									
A. Office of the Director.	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Administration.....	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Planning and Management	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Educational Affairs Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Office of Public Affairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. D.C. Commission on Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency Executive Direction & Support
Department of Human Resources

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity Amounts	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	Resources
2. Vocational Rehabilitation									
a. Office of Director...	$23.2	$28.1	$-4.0	$24.1	$.9	$25.0	$104.6	.....	$129.6
b. Technical Assistance.	12.7	17.6	-.5	17.1	1.4	18.5	95.4	.....	113.9
c. Personnel and Staff Development.....	17.0	25.0	-7.9	17.1	.7	17.8	74.5	.....	92.3
d. Administration.....	103.6	80.6	-39.9	40.7	1.1	41.8	198.9	.....	240.7
e. Client Services.....	757.4	848.9	+5.0	853.9	34.0	887.9	3,650.6	.....	4,538.5
f. Support Services.....	104.2	213.4	-6.6	206.8	10.6	217.4	732.2	.....	949.6
g. Disability Determinations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$462.0	462.0
Total.....	1,018.1	1,213.6	-53.9	1,159.7	48.7	1,208.4	4,856.2	462.0	6,526.6
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
a. Office of Director...	7	5	-1	4	...	4	...	...	4
b. Technical Assistance.	8	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	3
c. Personnel and Staff Development.....	7	7	-4	3	...	3	...	...	3
d. Administration.....	22	21	-16	5	...	5	...	...	5
e. Client Services.....	172	155	...	155	...	155	24	...	179
f. Support Services.....	70	50	+1	51	...	51	32	...	83
g. Disability Determinations.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
Total.....	286	241	-20	221	...	221	56	26	303

Agency Vocational Rehabilitation Administration

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
3. Community Health Services Administration									
A. Preventive Services.....	$6,101.9	$6,437.7	$-228.2	$6,209.5	$397.2	$6,606.7	$4,026.9	$417.1	$11,050.7
B. Environmental Health....	1,200.9	1,008.7	-1,008.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Administration.....	7,336.7	6,556.7	-6,556.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. Office of the Director, Community Health Services	587.8	614.6	-200.7	413.9	34.0	447.9	328.7	.....	776.6
E. Clinical Services.....	4,449.3	5,434.4	+75.6	5,510.0	366.3	5,876.3	938.1	64.6	6,879.0
Total.....	19,676.6	20,052.1	-7,918.7	12,133.4	797.5	12,930.9	5,293.7	481.7	18,706.3
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
A. Preventive Services.....	403.0	366.0	-20.0	346	...	346	360	23	729
B. Environmental Health.....	81.0	64.0	-64.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Administration.....	483.0	422.0	-422.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Office of the Director, Community Health Services	40.0	38.0	-16.0	22	...	22	32	...	54
E. Clinical Services.....	407.5	383.5	+10.5	394	...	394	81	10	485
Total.....	1,414.5	1,273.5	-511.5	762	...	762	473	33	1,268
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
A. Preventive Services.....	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Environmental Health.....	13.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Administration.....	13.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Office of the Director, Community Health Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Clinical Services.....	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	38.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency Community Health Services Administration

Allotment Summary: OPERATING

Analysis by Activity

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursement	1973 Total Resources
54.A. Office of Director.....	511.4	489.6	- 489.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. Administration.....	674.6	764.9	+ 1,668.7	2,433.6	349.7	2,783.3	1,688.0	.....	4,471.3
C. Family & Children Services	44,923.1	50,917.7	-50,917.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. Bureau of Intake and Income Maintenance.....	.....	.....	+40,181.6	40,181.6	21,215.0	61,396.6	56,447.6	1.5	117,845.7
E. Bureau of Social Services and Resources.....	.....	.....	+16,985.7	16,985.7	735.3	17,721.0	13,997.0	.....	31,718.0
F. D.C. Welfare Institutions.	12,210.2	13,174.1	-13,174.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. Bureau of Youth Services..	12,625.0	14,316.7	- 3,405.2	10,911.5	725.6	11,637.1	715.4	.....	12,352.5
H. Investigations & Collections	1,649.9	1,275.1	- 1,275.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
I. Community Care & Services.	988.8	1,865.0	- 1,865.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Undistributed Reduction...	.....	-1,039.1	+ 1,039.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	73,583.0	81,764.0	11,251.6	70,512.4	23,025.6	93,538.0	72,848.0	1.5	166,387.5

Activity (Permanent Positions)									Total Positions
54.A. Office of Director.....	30	27	- 27	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Administration.....	73	62	+ 227	289	3	292	30	...	322
C. Family & Children Services	1,148	1,189	- 1,189	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Bureau of Intake & Income Maintenance.....	...	...	+ 518	518	3	521	17	...	538
E. Bureau of Social Services and Resources.....	...	...	+ 1,169	1,169	8	1,177	102	...	1,279
F. D.C. Welfare Institutions.	1,273	1,241	- 1,241	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. Bureau of Youth Services..	1,376	1,376	- 537	839	...	839	16	...	855
H. Investigations & Collections	159	159	- 159	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Community Care & Services.	176	176	- 176	...	...	...	...	...	...
Undistributed Reduction	...	- 181	+ 181	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	4,235	4,049	- 1,234	2,815	14	2,829	165	...	2,994

Agency Human Resources

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Temporary Positions)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
54.A. Office of Director	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Administration	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Family & Children Services .	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Bureau of Intake & Income Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Bureau of Social Services and Resources	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. D.C. Welfare Institutions ..	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. Bureau of Youth Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. Investigations & Collections	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Community Care & Services...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency Human Resources

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
5. Services to Veterans (Amounts)	$146.3	$152.8	$-1.0	$151.8	$13.9	$165.7	.....	.....	$165.7
(Permanent positions)	12.0	12.0	...	12	...	12	...	...	12
(Temporary positions)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	Other 1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Personnel Compensation: Permanent positions (annual)	$136.1	$135.8	.....	$135.8	$14.2	$150.0	.....	.....	$150.0
Available for permanent positions	126.1	135.3	.....	135.3	12.9	148.2	.....	.....	148.2
Other than permanent	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Night work differential (classified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holiday pay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overtime pay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standby	.....	.8	-.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terminal leave	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total other personnel comp..	4.4	.8	-.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Agency Veterans' Affairs Administration

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity (Amount)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
6. Narcotics Treatment Admin.									
A. Office of the Director for Narcotics Treatment Admin.	$1,422.6	$ 496.9	$ -496.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. Juvenile Program	288.1	145.3	-145.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Adult Program	264.2	579.8	-579.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. Medical Unit	543.5	486.8	-486.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. Criminal Justice System	171.8	177.2	-177.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F. Treatment	.....	.....	+1,046.0	$1,046.0	$2,196.4	$3,242.4	$ 920.3	$ 858.9	$5,021.6
G. Prevention	.....	.....	+192.4	192.4	289.4	481.8	33.5	.....	515.3
H. Administrative Direction	.....	.....	+616.9	616.9	145.5	762.4	44.1	.....	806.5
Total	2,690.2	1,886.0	-30.7	1,855.3	2,631.3	4,486.6	997.9	858.9	6,343.4
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
A. Office of the Director for Narcotics Treatment Administration	21.0	78.0	-78.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Juvenile Program	8.0	8.0	-8.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Adult Program	3.0	3.0	-3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Medical Unit	16.0	16.0	-16.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Criminal Justice System	3.0	3.0	-3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. Treatment	...	...	+68.0	68	123	191	85	53	329
G. Prevention	...	...	+14.0	14	23	37	4	...	41
H. Administration Direction	...	...	+26.0	26	7	33	4	...	37
Total	51.0	108.0	...	108	153	261	93	53	407

Agency Narcotic Treatment Administration

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ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
6. Narcotics Treatment Admin. (cont.)									
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
A. Office of the Director for Narcotics Treatment Admin.	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Juvenile Program	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Adult Program	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Medical Unit	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Criminal Justice System	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. Prevention	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. Administrative Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency Narcotics Treatment Administration

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	1971 Obligations (actual)	Direct Appropriation: 1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
7. Hospitals and Medical Care Administration									
A. Office of the Director.....	$64.2	$88.3	$+26.4	$114.7	$7.0	$121.9	$45.7	.....	$167.4
B. Emergency Medical Services..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Glenn Dale Hospital.....	5,824.3	6,111.6	-177.2	5,934.4	349.5	6,283.9	148.4	.....	6,432.3
D. D.C. General Hospital.....	23,673.1	25,290.0	-1,059.4	24,230.6	1,417.6	25,648.2	542.8	$6.2	26,197.2
E. Medical Care.....	7,739.9	12,641.2	-328.0	12,313.2	5,119.6	17,432.8	23,808.7	.....	41,241.5
Total.....	37,301.5	44,131.1	-1,538.2	42,592.9	6,893.7	49,486.6	24,545.6	6.2	74,038.4
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
A. Office of the Director.....	3.0	3.0	+1.0	4	...	4	2	...	6
B. Emergency Medical Services..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Glenn Dale Hospital.....	566.0	538.0	-11.0	527	...	527	13	...	540
D. D.C. General Hospital.....	2,173.5	2,077.5	-98.5	1,979	...	1,979	49	...	2,028
E. Medisal Care.....	59.0	89.0	-31.0	58	...	58	95	...	253
Total.....	2,801.5	2,707.5	-139.5	2,568	...	2,568	259	...	2,827
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
A. Office of the Director.....	2.0	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
B. Emergency Medical Services..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Glenn Dale Hospital.....	15.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. D.C. General Hospital.....	74.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Medical Care.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	91.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency Hospitals and Medical Care Administration

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity(Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	Direct Appropriation 1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
8. Mental Health Administration									
A. Office of the Director for Mental Health Admin.	$144.8	$86.7	$-32.8	$53.9	$6.2	$60.1	$9.3	.....	$69.4
B. Associate Director for Operations	112.9	39.7	+10.8	50.5	14.7	65.2	.....	.....	65.2
C. Planning, Evaluation and Training	55.9	.....	+10.9	10.9	3.0	13.9	8.7	.....	22.6
D. Forensic Psychiatry	251.6	272.2	+139.5	411.7	14.7	426.4	23.1	.....	449.5
E. Associate Director for Administration	65.7	19.7	+43.5	63.2	4.4	67.6	.....	.....	67.6
F. Mental Health Services	4,686.9	5,286.0	-109.3	5,176.7	377.5	5,554.2	2,384.0	60.2	8,998.4
G. Developmental Disabilities	77.6	749.5	+5,170.5	5,920.0	423.1	6,343.1	.....	.....	6,343.1
H. Alcoholic Treatment	4,058.1	3,836.5	-204.2	3,632.3	211.1	3,843.4	24.8	250.0	4,118.2
I. St. Elizabeth Hospital	20,767.4	20,972.2	-448.8	20,523.4	.....	20,523.4	.....	.....	20,523.4
	30,220.9	31,262.5	+4580.1	35,842.6	1,054.7	36,897.3	2,449.9	310.2	39,697.4
Activity(Permenent Position)									
A. Office of Director for Mental Health Admin.	3.0	3.0	-1.0	2	...	2	1	...	3
B. Associate Director for Operations	12.0	3.0	+1.0	4	...	4	...	...	4
C. Planning, Evaluation and Training	1.0	...	+1.0	1	...	1	1	...	2
D. Forensic Psychiatry	12.0	12.0	-1.0	11	9	20	1	...	21
E. Associate Director for Administration	2.0	2.0	+4.0	6	...	6	...	...	6

Agency Mental Health Administration

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Permenent Positions) Cont.	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	Resources
F. Mental Health Services....	410.0	391.0	-7.0	384	...	384	185	3	579
G. Developmental Disabilities	10.0	10.0	+640.0	650	...	650	...	...	650
H. Alcoholic Treatment.....	271.0	237.0	-19.0	218	...	218	3	25	246
I. St. Elizabeth's Hospital..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	721.0	658.0	+618.0	1,276	9	1,285	191	28	1,504
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
A. Office of the Director for Mental Health Admin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Associate Director for Operations.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Planning, Evaluation and Training.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Forensic Psychiatry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Associate Director for Administration.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. Mental Health Services.....	11.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. Developmental Disabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. Alcoholic Treatment.....	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. St. Elizabeth's Hospital...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency Mental Health Administration

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
9. Chief Medical Examiner (Amounts)	$369.8	$384.1	$-1.9	$382.2	$24.9	$407.1	.....	$6.0	$413.1
(Permanent positions)	25.0	25.0	...	25	...	25	...	...	25
(Temporary positions)	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....

Agency by Main Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
Personnel Compensation:									
Permanent positions (annual)	$300.3	$322.4	.....	$322.4	$27.5	$349.9	.....	.....	$349.9
Available for permanent positions	287.2	332.0	.....	332.0	20.5	352.5	.....	.....	352.5
Other than permanent	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Night work differential (Classified)	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holiday pay	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overtime pay	10.1	10.7	.....	10.7	2.5	13.2	.....	.....	13.2
Standby	.....	1.5	-1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunday premimum	4.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terminal leave	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total other personnel compensation	22.5	12.2	-1.5	10.7	2.5	13.2	.....	.....	13.2
Total Personnel Compensation	309.8	344.2	-1.5	342.7	23.0	365.7	.....	.....	365.7

Agency Chief Medical Examiner

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation January 7, 1972

Fund GENERAL

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	Program Estimate FY 1975	Program Estimate FY 1976	Program Estimate FY 1977	Program Estimate FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
50-CAP-2	1	21-50	Glenn Dale Hospital Glenn Dale, Maryland (GDM)	9,209.5	375.0	CS 398.5 C 7,735.0	E 701.0					
50-CAP-3	2	21-52	Air Condition Remaining Buildings (Patient) D.C. General Hospital (5)	4,345.0	250.0	CS 78.0 C 1,700.0	CS 67.0 C 2,250.0					
50-CAP-4	3	21-68 (24-50)	New Morgue Building D.C. General Hospital (5)	3,016.0	165.0	CS 91.0 C 2,560.0	E 200.0					
50-CAP-5	4	21-70	Modification of Core Bldg. and OB Building D.C. General Hospital (5)	4,550.0	---	CS 300.0	CS 100.0 C 4,000.0	E 150.0				
50-CAP-7	5	23-115	Extended Care Facilities (CW)	100.0	---	PS 100.0						
			Totals.....	21,220.5	790.0	12,962.5	7,318.0	150.0				

Agency DEPT. OF HUMAN RESOURCES

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Positions)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
1. Department of Highways and Traffic	17,111.9	16,477.4	+394.4	16,871.8	1,393.9	18,265.7	37.0	9,846.4	28,149.1
2. Motor Vehicles	3,175.5	3,401.6	-40.5	3,361.1	318.2	3,679.3	683.3	.....	4,362.6
3. Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	245.6	323.0	-323.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Highways and Traffic	20,533.0	20,202.0	+30.9	20,232.9	1,712.1	21,945.0	720.3	9,846.4	32,511.7
Activity (Positions)									
1. Department of Highways and Traffic	829	851	-17	834	25	859	.....	682	1,541
2. Motor Vehicles	251	246	-1	245	2	247	.....	.....	247
3. Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	14	14	-14	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Highways and Traffic	1,094	1,111	-32	1,079	27	1,106	.....	682	1,788
	Analysis by Funds								
General Fund	7,007.2	6,369.0	-6,146.7	222.3	199.6	421.9			
Highway Fund - Regular	12,875.2	13,105.0	+6,384.1	19,489.1	1,512.5	21,001.6			
Highway Fund - Parking	650.6	728.0	-206.5	521.5	.....	521.5			
Total	20,533.0	20,202.0	+30.9	20,232.9	1,712.1	21,945.0			

Agency Highways and Traffic

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
1. Administration	757.0	1,158.1	- 103.0	1,055.1	194.0	1,249.1	....	104.9	1,354.0
2. Design, Engineering and Research	257.8	273.6	- 6.7	266.9	24.5	291.4	....	2,413.1	2,704.5
3. Construction and Maintenance	7,469.7	8,144.9	- 444.9	7,700.0	553.4	8,253.4	37.0	4,930.7	13,221.1
4. Traffic Engineering and Operations	8,623.5	6,896.8	+ 949.0	7,845.8	622.0	8,467.8	....	1,475.6	9,943.4
5. Planning and Programming	3.9	4.0	....	4.0	....	4.0	....	922.1	926.1
Total	17,111.9	16,477.4	+ 394.4	16,871.8	1,393.9	18,265.7	37.0	9,846.4	28,149.1
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Administration	55	106	- 15	91	....	91	....	7	98
2. Design, Engineering and Research	17	16	- 1	15	....	15	....	168	183
3. Construction and Maintenance	516	487	....	487	6	493	....	364	857
4. Traffic Engineering and Operations	241	242	- 1	241	19	260	....	90	350
5. Planning and Programming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53	53
Total	829	851	- 17	834	25	859	....	682	1,541
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Administration	4	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4
2. Design, Engineering and Research	2	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	2
3. Construction and Maintenance	114	113	....	113	....	113	5	....	118
4. Traffic Engineering and Operations	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	1	13

Agency Highways and Traffic

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation								
	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Administration	464.6	495.4	-22.4	473.0	60.5	533.5	...	...	533.5
2. Traffic Safety Education	153.3	159.3	- .3	159.0	37.7	196.7	...	...	196.7
3. Permit Control	566.8	621.2	90.5	711.7	42.3	754.0	88.4	...	842.4
4. Safety Responsibility	222.8	255.0	-12.2	242.8	15.2	258.0	...	...	258.0
5. Vehicle Control	1,133.6	1,195.8	-22.8	1,173.0	57.7	1,230.7	564.3	...	1,795.0
6. Data Processing	561.3	583.5	-122.5	461.0	97.1	558.1	...	...	558.1
7. Highway Safety Program Coordination	23.8	28.8	- .4	28.4	1.9	30.3	30.6	...	60.9
8. Public Vehicle Services	49.3	62.6	49.6	112.2	5.8	118.0	...	...	118.0
Total	3,175.5	3,401.6	-40.5	3,361.1	318.2	3,679.3	683.3	...	4,362.6
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Administration	31	32	-1	31	...	31	...	...	31
2. Traffic Safety Education	8	8	...	8	2	10	...	...	10
3. Permit Control	59	58	12	70	...	70	...	...	70
4. Safety Responsibility	26	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	25
5. Vehicle Control	92	91	-2	89	...	89	...	...	89
6. Data Processing	27	24	-14	10	...	10	...	...	10
7. Highway Safety Program Coordination	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2
8. Public Vehicle Services	6	6	4	10	...	10	...	...	10
Total	251	246	-1	245	2	247	...	...	247

Agency Motor Vehicles

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING

Analysis by Activity

(Dollar amounts in Thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Facilitation of Motor Vehicle Parking (Amounts)	245.6	323.0	-323.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Positions)	14	14	-14	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency by Main Object Class

(Dollar amounts in Thousands)

Direct Appropriation

Object Class	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Personnel compensation:									
Permanent positions (annual)	158.3	159.4	-159.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Available for permanent positions	124.8	155.9	-155.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Positions other than permanent	6.5	12.9	-12.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other personnel compensation	4.2	8.6	- 8.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total personnel compensation	135.5	177.4	-177.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personnel benefits	10.5	13.0	-13.0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency Motor Vehicle Parking

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amount)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	Direct Appropriation								
1. Environmental Services	33,793.9	34,283.2	-496.6	33,786.6	5,504.8	39,291.4	3,123.3	3,243.0	45,657.7
2. Washington Aqueduct	4,616.8	4,990.8	-31.2	4,959.6	458.8	5,418.4	.....	245.0	5,663.4
Total, Environmental Services	38,410.7	39,274.0	-527.8	38,746.2	5,963.6	44,709.8	3,123.3	3,488.0	51,321.1
Activity (Positions)									
1. Environmental Services	3,438	3,319	-237	3,082	38	3,120	.....	.....	3,120
2. Washington Aqueduct	325	325	....	325	....	325	.....	.....	325
Total, Environmental Services	3,763	3,644	-237	3,407	38	3,445	.....	.....	3,445
	Analysis by Funds								
General Fund	19,829.1	16,366.5	+9.1	16,375.6	2,493.8	18,869.4			
Water Fund	10,663.5	11,445.5	-335.6	11,109.9	868.7	11,978.6			
Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	7,902.6	11,446.5	-201.3	11,245.2	2,600.9	13,846.1			
Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund	15.5	15.5	.....	15.5	.2	15.7			
Total	38,410.7	39,274.0	-527.8	38,746.2	5,963.6	44,709.8			

Agency Environmental Services

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in Thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	Direct Appropriation: 1971 Obligations (Actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
1. Administration	...	...	+2,655.6	2,655.6	342.4	2,998.0	1,047.0	140.0	4,185.0
2. Engineering & Construction Administration.....	...	...	+1,282.5	1,282.5	84.8	1,367.3	...	2,045.0	3,412.3
3. Water Resources Management Administration	...	...	+12,596.0	12,596.0	2,752.6	15,348.6	20.0	508.0	15,876.6
4. Solid Waste Management Administration	...	...	+16,238.9	16,238.9	2,258.3	18,497.2	...	550.0	19,047.2
5. Environmental Health Administration	...	...	+1,013.6	1,013.6	66.7	1,080.3	2,056.3	...	3,136.6
6. Office of the Director ...	2,371.6	2,602.1	-2,602.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bureau of Engineering & Construction	1,717.5	1,512.5	-1,512.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Bureau of Water Services..	13,116.0	13,384.9	-13,384.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Bureau of Sanitation Services	16,588.8	16,783.7	-16,783.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	33,793.9	34,283.2	-496.6	33,786.6	5,504.8	39,291.4	3,123.3	3,243.0	45,657.7
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
1. Administration	...	...	+219	219	...	219	...	...	219
2. Engineering & Construction Administration	...	...	+254	254	...	254	...	...	254
3. Water Resources Management Administration	...	...	+960	960	38	998	...	...	998
4. Solid Waste Management Administration	...	...	+1,585	1,585	...	1,585	...	...	1,585

Agency Environmental Services

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in Thousands)

Activity (Permanent Positions) continued	Direct Appropriation						1973 Federal Grants	1973 Other Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
	1971 Obligation (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate			
5. Environmental Health Administration	...	...	+64	64	..	64	...	...	64
6. Office of the Director	213	213	-213	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bureau of Engineering & Construction	345	317	-317	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Bureau of Water Services	1,104	1,104	-1,104	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Bureau of Sanitation Services	1,776	1,685	-1,685	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,438	3,319	-237	3,082	38	3,120	...	...	3,120
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
1. Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	14	58
2. Engineering & Construction Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	219	219
3. Water Resources Management Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. Solid Waste Management Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Environmental Health Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	140
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	234	418

Agency Environmental Services

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY: OPERATING
Analysis by Activity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity (Amounts)	1971 Obligations (actual)	1972 Allotment	Changes	1972 Adjusted (1973 Base)	Increase	1973 Estimate	1973 Federal Grants	1973 Grants or Reimbursements	1973 Total Resources
Direct Appropriation									
Water Supply	4,616.8	4,990.8	- 31.2	4,959.6	458.8	5,418.4	...	245.0	
Total	4,616.8	4,990.8	- 31.2	4,959.6	458.8	5,418.4	...	245.0	
Activity (Permanent Positions)									
Water Supply	325	325	...	325	...	325	...	...	325
Total	325	325	...	325	...	325	...	...	325
Activity (Temporary Positions)									
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency Washington Aqueduct

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation October 27, 1971
Revised December 22, 1971

Fund Highway

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
60-CAP-6	1	28-1	Street Improvements and Extensions (CW)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	2,960.0	Cont. Project	2,960.0						
60-CAP-13	2	28-3	Highway Planning, Programming and Research (CW)			PS						
			D. C. Funds	400.0	Cont. Project	400.0						
			Federal Funds	1,300.0		1,300.0						
60-CAP-14	3	28-7	Potomac River Freeway (8)			C						
			D. C. Funds	12,429.0	8,109.0	2,345.0	1,100.0	875.0				
			Federal Funds	142,778.0	55,988.0	54,305.0	12,785.0	19,700.0				
60-CAP-15	4	28-27	H Street, N. E. Grade Separation (6)			S						
			D. C. Funds	1,020.0	20.0	302.7	697.3					
			Federal Funds	14,480.0	5,302.0	8,480.7	697.3					
60-CAP-16	5	28-81	South Capitol Street Bridge (4 & 5)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	2,203.0	203.0	2,000.0						
			Federal Funds	2,730.0	185.0	2,545.0						
60-CAP-17	6	28-100	Cover on Federal Aid Streets (CW)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	615.0	Cont. Project	615.0						
			Federal Funds	850.0		850.0						

Agency Highways and Traffic

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

Date of Preparation October 27, 1971
Revised December 22, 1971

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Fund Highway

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
60-CAP-19	7	28-101	Heater on Federal Aid Streets (CW)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	418.0	Cont.	418.0						
			Federal Funds	577.0	Project	577.0						
60-CAP-21	8	28-106	Metro Betterment (1,257)			S,CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	880.0	Cont.	880.0						
			Federal Funds	1,940.0	Project	1,940.0						
60-CAP-22	9	28-95	Benning Road Bridge over Anacostia River (Westbound Roadway) (3 & 5)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	90.0	.....	90.0						
			Federal Funds	110.0	.....	110.0						
60-CAP-23	10	28-97	Connecticut Avenue Bridge over Klingle Valley (8)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	400.0	.....	400.0						
			Federal Funds	500.0	.....	500.0						
60-CAP-24	11	28-71	Southern Avenue, S.E. (3c4)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	3,055.0	1,800.0	970.0	625.0	570.0	570.0	560.0		
			Federal Funds	7,705.0	3,435.0	1,235.0	815.0	735.0	730.0	705.0		
60-CAP-25	12	28-90	Chain Bridge (3)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	147.0	114.0	33.0						
			Federal Funds	81.0	81.0	.....						

Agency Highways and Traffic

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

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FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation October 27, 1971
Revised December 22, 1971

Fund Highway

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
60-CAP-26	13	28-87	Northbound 14th Street Bridge Deck Repair (9)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	131.0	30.0	101.0						
			Federal Funds	169.0	169.0	.....						
60-CAP-27	14	28-96	Anacostia Freeway Bridge over Oxon Run (4)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	250.0	.....	250.0						
			Federal Funds	250.0	.....	250.0						
60-CAP-28	15	28-86	Anacostia Freeway Kenilworth Avenue Safety Improvements (3 & 4)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	264.0	95.0	169.0						
			Federal Funds	1,080.0	95.0	985.0						
60-CAP-29	16	28-88	Benning Road Pedestrian Overpass (3)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	29.0	.....	29.0						
			Federal Funds	36.0	.....	36.0						
60-CAP-30	17	28-93	Suitland Parkway Pedestrian Overpass (4)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	88.0	.....	88.0						
			Federal Funds	112.0	.....	112.0						

Agency Highways and Traffic

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS SUMMARY

Date of Preparation October 27, 1971
Revised December 22, 1971

(Dollars in thousands)

Fund Highway

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
60-CAP-31	18	28-50	South Capitol Street (4)			C						
			D. C. Funds	930.0	50.0	80.0	800.0					
			Federal Funds	1,170.0	50.0	100.0	1,020.0					
60-CAP-32	19	28-93	Bridge Railing Improvement Program (1,3,5,8 & 9)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	220.0	.....	37.0	117.0	66.0				
			Federal Funds	280.0	.....	48.0	148.0	84.0				
60-CAP-33	20	28-108	Channelization on Federal Aid Streets (CW)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	50.0	Cont.	50.0						
			Federal Funds	65.0	Project	65.0						
60-CAP-34	21	28-105	Emergency Communications Systems (9)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	63.0	33.0	10.0	10.0	10.0				
			Federal Funds	347.0	77.0	90.0	90.0	90.0				
60-CAP-35	22	28-103	Highway Beautification (CW)			CS & C						
			Federal Funds	300.0	Cont. Project	300.0						
60-CAP-36	23	28-113	Bicycle Route Network (CW)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	46.0	.....	35.0	11.0					
			Federal Funds	20.0	.....	20.0	.....					
60-CAP-37	24	28-114	Bus Stop Improvements (CW)			CS & C						
			D. C. Funds	385.0	.....	385.0						
			Federal Funds	770.0	.....	770.0						

Agency Highways and Traffic

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: FS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction supervision), C (construction), and E (equipment).

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation October 27, 1971
Revised December 22, 1971

Fund Highway

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
			Totals - Highway Fund	206,763.0	75,886.0	87,266.4	18,915.6	22,130.0	1,300.0	1,265.0		
			D. C. Funds	(29,113.0)	(10,454.0)	(12,647.7)	(3,360.3)	(1,521.0)	(570.0)	(560.0)		
			Federal Funds	(177,650.0)	(65,432.0)	(74,618.7)	(15,555.3)	(20,609.0)	(730.0)	(705.0)		
			GENERAL FUND									
60-CAP-39	1	28-2	Street Lighting and Communication Extensions (CW)									
			D. C. Funds	431.0	Cont. Project	C 431.0						

Agency Highways and Traffic

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction survey), C (construction), and E (equipment).

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation December 18, 1972

Fund General

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
70-CAP-4	1	32-105	Advance of Paving	2,950.0	Recurring C	2,950.0						
70-CAP-6	2	32-109	Sewer Separation	500.0	Recurring C	500.0						
			Total.....	3,450.0		3,450.0						

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Agency Environmental Services
General Fund

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

FORM BEM 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation December 18, 1971

Fund Sanitary Sewage

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
70-CAP-8	1	32-501	Service Sewer Extensions	1,020.0	Recurring	C 1,020.0						
70-CAP-9	2	32-505	Advance of Paving and Miscellaneous	740.0	Recurring	C 740.0						
			Total.....	1,760.0		1,760.0						

Agency Department of Environmental Services

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

FORM BEN 10 (Rev. 8/25/71)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM SUMMARY
(dollars in thousands)

Date of Preparation December 1[illegible], 1971

Fund Water

Project Page No.	Priority	Project Number	Project Title	Estimated Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriations	Capital Budget Request FY 1973	Program Estimate FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Estimate Beyond Program Period
70-CAP-10	1	32-301	Service Extension and Hydrants	1,200	Recurring	C 1,200						
70-CAP-11	2	32-303	Trunk and Secondary Watermains	220	Recurring	C 220						
			Total.....	1,420		1,420						

1781

Agency Environmental Services
Water Fund

For each project indicated in FY 1973 through the beyond column indicate before the amount of funding: PS (preliminary survey), S (site), CS (construction services), C (construction), and E (equipment).

APPENDIX II

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS REQUESTED FOR VARIOUS FUNDING LEVELS

Memorandum ● Government of the District of Columbia

TO: Mr. T. Farrell Egge
Staff Assistant
Subcommittee on Appropriations
for the District of Columbia

FROM: Comer S. Coppie
Special Assistant to the
Mayor-Commissioner

Department, Agency, Office: Office of Budget and Financial Management

Date: MAY 9 1977

SUBJECT: Provision of various funding levels for FY 1973 Capital Budget

This is in response to your request concerning various funding levels for the FY 1973 Capital Budget. Mark-up tables are attached showing the District Government's original submission, adjustments or voluntary reduction to this original submission, and the $125 million, $100 million and $82 million funding levels. This information is provided for each project and agency.

It should be pointed out that the District Government has developed and recommended a Capital Budget for FY 1973 in accordance with the recommendation as stated in the 1972 Conference Report. The Capital Budget request for FY 1973 totals $147,441,500. To establish a Capital Improvements Program at a $150,000,000 level, more than 70 major projects were deferred from the District Government's initial recommended budget. In other words, our FY 1973 request included these projects before final action was taken on FY 1972 appropriations. Of the 70 projects, 27 have received previous appropriations. Attached for your information is a list of these 70 projects.

District-wide priorities dated April 18, 1972 have been previously submitted to you for the record.

The present Capital Budget request before the committee is reaffirmed. The attached funding levels, which are less than the District Government's submission are unrealistic and will not meet the public facility needs of the City.

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Public Schools	52,259.8	52,259.8	40,170.0	38,004.5	38,004.5
	Public Library	470.0	470.0	80.0	80.0	....
	Recreation Department	840.8	840.8	200.8	95.0	....
	Police Department	3,392.5	2,892.0	2,892.0	2,892.0	....
	Fire Department	2,807.5	1,393.5	1,393.5	1,393.5	....
	Economic Development	411.5	411.5	311.5	....	....
	Federal City College	3,895.0	3,895.0	995.0	575.0	575.0
	D. C. Teachers College	1,344.7	1,344.7	827.7	827.7	168.0
	Department of Human Resources	12,962.5	12,662.5	10,784.5	8,133.5	....
	Department of Corrections	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	....	....
	Department of General Services	6,287.4	6,013.4	5,137.4	4,907.4	....
	Washington Metro Area Transit	33,498.0	33,498.0	33,498.0	33,498.0	33,498.0
	D. C. Obligations	1,051.6	1,051.6	1,051.6	1,051.6	1,051.6
	Highways and Traffic	13,078.7	13,078.7	10,011.0	3,360.0	3,360.0
	Department of Environmental Services	6,630.0	6,630.0	6,630.0	5,170.0	5,170.0
	Washington Aqueduct	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	....	....
	Total	149,930.0	147,441.5	124,983.0	99,988.2	81,827.1

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$ 100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	D. C. Obligations:					
	Washington Hospital Center	312.7	312.7	312.7	312.7	312.7
	Childrens Hospital, Grant #1.....	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
	Children's Hospital, Grant #2.....	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
	Providence Hospital.....	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5
	Casualty Hospital.....	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
	Columbia Hospital.....	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
	Georgetown Hospital.....	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.0	29.0
	Sibley Hospital.....	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.6
	Cafritz Memorial Hospital.....	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4
	St. Elizabeth's Hospital.....	504.0	504.0	504.0	504.0	504.0
	Total, D. C. Obligations.....	1,051.6	1,051.6	1,051.6	1,051.6	1,051.6

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	GENERAL FUND					
	Public Schools:					
10-222	Washington Highland Community School 8th and Yuma Sts., S. E. (equipment) (30-CAP-32).....	356.5	356.5	356.5	0	0
10-122 10-288	Morgan Elementary School Replacement, 18th and California Sts., N. W. (equipment) (30-CAP-11).....	318.5	318.5	318.5	0	0
10-215	Merritt Elementary School Replacement, 50th and Hayes Sts., N.E. (equipment) (30-CAP-18).....	193.8	193.8	0	0	0
10-277	J. O. Wilson Elementary School Addition 7th and K Sts., N. W. (equipment) (30-CAP-15).....	147.5	147.5	147.5	0	0
10-144	Anacostia Senior High School Addition 16th and R Sts., S. E. (construction) (30-CAP-57).....	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
10-70	Bowen Elementary School Modernization and Addition, Delaware Ave. & M St.,S.W (equipment) (30-CAP-44).....	149.0	149.0	149.0	0	0
10-182	Amidon Elementary School Modernization and Addition, 4th & Eye Sts., S. W. (equipment) (30-CAP-46).....	73.6	73.6	73.6	0	

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Public Schools - Continued					
10-168	Gage-Eckington Elementary School Replacement(construction services $206.0, construction $3,960.0) (30-CAP-40).....	4,166.0	4,166.0	0	0	0
10-245	Bancroft Elementary School Mod. (construction services $50.0, construction $525.0) (30-CAP-16)	575.0	575.0	0	0	0
10-253	Lenox-Giddings Elementary School Replacement, (construction services) (30-CAP-53).....	150.0	150.0	150.0	0	0
10-354	Langdon Elementary School Mod. (construction services)(30-CAP-18)	90.0	90.0	0	0	0
10-238	Young Elementary School Mod. and Addition (construction services) (30-CAP-23).....	235.0	235.0	0	0	0
10-210	Buchanan Elementary School Mod. and Addition (site $324.0, construction services $235.0) (30-CAP-20)	559.0	559.0	0	0	0
10-258	Eaton Elementary School Modernization (site $ 81.0, construction services $100.0) (30-CAP-51).....	181.0	181.0	0	0	0

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Public Schools - continued					
10-369	Specialized Learning Center 3rd and R Sts., N. E. (equipment) (30-CAP-61).....	50.0	50.0	50.0	0	0
10-66	Shaw Junior High School Replacement, Rhode Island Ave. between 9th & 11th Sts., N. W. (site) (30-CAP-50).....	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0
10-235 10-185	New Elementary & Junior High School, Oxon Run Parkway, S. E. (construction services $990.5, construction $15,390.0) (30-CAP-35).....	16,380.5	16,380.5	16,380.5	16,380.5	16,380.5
10-201	New Elementary School, 31 st. and Erie Sts., S.E. (construction services $ 248.0 and construction $6,735.0) (30-CAP-25).....	6,983.0	6,983.0	6,983.0	6,983.0	6,983.0
10-297	New Elementary School, Wheeler Road and Savannah St., S. E. (construction services $250.0, construction $5,840.0) (30-CAP-37).....	6,090.0	6,090.0	0	0	0
10-30	Dunbar Senior High School Replacement, 1st & N Sts., N. W. (construction services $101.0, construction $12,305.0) (30-CAP-53).....	13,406.0	13,406.0	13,406.0	13,406.0	13,406.0
10-221	Perry-Simmons Elementary School Replacement, 1st, 2nd, H&I Sts. N. W. (site $108.0, construction services $375.0) 30-CAP-29).....	483.0	483.0	483.0	0	0

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$92,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Public Schools - continued					
10-385	Razing of Nichols Avenue School, 2400 Shannon Place, S. E. (construction services $17.3, construction $115.0) (30-CAP-27).....	132.3	132.3	132.3	0	0
10-301	Equipment for New and Improved Services, Various School Buildings.....	305.1	305.1	305.1	0	0
	Total, Public Schools.....	52,259.8	52,259.8	40,170.0	38,004.5	38,004.5

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$92,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Public Library:					
11-17	Shaw Branch Library, 7th and R Sts., and Rhode Island Ave., N. W. (equipment) (8-CAP-2).....	140.0	140.0	0	0	0
11-21	Deanewood Branch Library, Deane Ave., between 48th and 49th Sts., N. E. (construction services)(8-CAP-4).....	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0
11-27	Parklands Branch Library, Alabama Avenue and Congress St., S. E. (site) (8-CAP-6).....	200.0	200.0	0	0	0
11-33	Conversion of B. B. French School (preliminary survey) (8-CAP-6).....	50.0	50.0	0	0	0
	Total, Public Library.....	470.0	470.0	80.0	80.0	0

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Recreation Department:					
12-119	Camp Site Development, Scotland, Md. (construction) (40-CAP-2)	600.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	0
12-147	Virginia Avenue Building Replacement and Site Development (construction services) (40-CAP-5).....	35.0	35.0	0	0	0
12-105	Benning Park Playground Development (equipment) (40-CAP-7).....	60.2	60.2	60.2	0	0
12-84	Rosedale Recreation Center and Swimming Pool Replacement, (equipment)(40-CAP-12)	45.6	45.6	45.6	0	0
12-170	Tree Planting, (construction services $10.0, construction $90.0)(40-CAP-16)	100.0	100.0	0	0	0
	Total, Recreation Department....	840.8	840.8	200.8	95.0	0

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Police Department:					
13-31	District No. 3 Station House, 16th and V Sts., N. W. (construction services $142.5, construction $3,175.0) (20-CAP-2) Reduced to CS$970, C$2,720.0	3,317.5	2,817.0	2,817.0	2,817.0	0
13-34	District No. 7 Station House, 1320-1324 Mississippi Ave., S. E. (equipment) (20-CAP-3).....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0
	Total, Police Department.....	3,392.5	2,892.0	2,892.0	2,892.0	0

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Fire Department:					
14-17	Engine Company No. 4 and Truck Company No. 4 Replacement (construction services $58.5, construction $1,335.0)(21-CAP-2)	1,393.5	1,393.5	1,393.5	1,393.5	0
14-33	Engine Company No. 2 Replacement-Downtown Urban Renewal Area (site $1,214.0, construction services $200.0)(21-CAP-3)	1,414.0	Vol Reduction 0	0	0	0
	Total, Fire Department.....	2,807.5	1,393.5	1,393.5	1,393.5	0

Project Number	Capital Outlay Project	Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
	Department of Economic Development:					
15-3	Eastern Market Renovation (construction services $36.0, construction $ 244.0) (7-CAP-2).....	280.0	280.0	280.0	0	0
15-2	Georgetown Market (construction services $31.5) (7-CAP-3).....	31.5	31.5	31.5	0	0
15-8	Repair of Vacant and Vandalized Housing; Under Section 5-313, D. C. Code (construction $100.0) (7-CAP-4).....	100.0	100.0	0	0	0
	Total, Economic Development.....	411.5	411.5	311.5	0	0

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Federal City College:					
18-5	Equipment (32-CAP-2).....	550.0	550.0	0	0	0
18-7	Renovation of Old Central Library (construction services $75.0; construction $500.0; equipment $420.0) (32-CAP-?).....	995.0	995.0	995.0	575.0	575.0
18-9	Downtown Campus (preliminary survey $350.0; site $ 2,000.0)(32-CAP-11)...	2,350.0	2,350.0	0	0	0
	Total, Federal City College.....	3,895.0	3,895.0	995.0	575.0	575.0

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	,000,000 owance
Project Number	Project					
	D. C. Teachers College:					
20-1	Attic Renovation (construction services $77.0; construction $582.7) (31-CAP-2)	659.7	659.7	659.7	659.7	0
20-16	Unused Space in the Miner Building (construction services $20.0; construction $123.0) (31-CAP-4).....	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0
20-3	Demountable Classrooms (equipment $25.0) (31-CAP-6).....	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
20-2	Gymnasium, Multi Purpose Complex (Preliminary Survey $17.0) (31-CAP-8)	17.0	17.0	0	0	0
20-5	Equipment (31-CAP-10).....	500.0	500.0	0	0	0
	Total, D. C. Teachers College...	1,344.7	1,344.7	827.7	827.7	169.0

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Department of Human Resources:					
21-50	Glenn Dale Hospital (construction services $398.5; construction $7,735.0) (50-CAP-1).....	8,133.5	8,133.5	8,133.5	8,133.5	0
21-52	Air Condition Remaining Buildings (Patient) D. C. General Hospital (construction services $78.0; construction $1,700.0) (50-CAP-3).....	1,778.0	1,778.0	0	0	0
21-68 (24-50)	New Morgue Building D. C. General Hospital, (construction services $91.0; construction $2,560.0) (50-CAP-4).....	2,651.0	2,651.0	2,651.0	0	0
21-70	Modification of Core Bldg. & OB Bldg. D. C. General Hospital, (construction services $300.0) (50-CAP-5).....	300.0	0 Voluntary Reduction	0	0	0
23-115	Extended Care Facilities, (Preliminary survey $100.0) (50-CAP-7).....	100.0	100.0	0	0	0
	Total, Dept. of Human Resources..	12,962.5	12,662.5	10,784.5	8,133.5	0

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Department of Corrections:					
22-66	Correctional Detention Facility 19th St. SE (construction $10,000.0) (27,CAP-2).....	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	0	0
	Total, Dept. of Corrections.....	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	0	0

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Department of General Services:					
24-57	Rehabilitation of Elevators, Various District Buildings (construction services $30.0, construction $200.0)(6-CAP-2)	230.0	230.0	230.0	0	0
24-64	Emergency Power Supply, Various District Buildings (construction services $150.0 construction $1,000.0) (6-CAP-4)..... Reduce to CS146.0, C $730.0	1,150.0	876.0	0	0	0
24-99	Permanent Improvements, Various District Buildings (construction services $818.0 construction $4,089.4) (6-CAP-6).....	4,907.4	4,907.4	4,907.4	4,907.4	0
	Total, Dept. of General Services	6,287.4	6,013.4	5,137.4	4,907.4	0
	Total, Public Building Construction	94,671.7	92,183.2	72,792.4	56,908.6	38,747.5

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Department of Highways-General Fund					
28-2	Street Lighting and Communication Extensions(construction)(60-CAP-39)	431.0	431.0	431.0	0	0
	Department of Highways and Traffic (Highway Fund)					
28-1	Street Improvements and Extensions (construction services and construction) (60-CAP-6).....	2,960.0	2,960.0	2,960.0	2,960.0	2,960.0
28-3	Highway Planning, Programming & Research (preliminary survey) (60-CAP-13)....	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0
28-7	Potomac River Freeway, (construction) (60-CAP-14).....	2,345.0	2,345.0	0	0	0
28-27	H Street, N. E. Grade Separation (site) (60-CAP-15).....	302.7	302.7	0	0	0
28-81	South Capitol Street Bridge(construction services and construction) (60-CAP-16).....	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	0	0
28-100	Cover on Federal Aid Street (construction services and construction) (60-CAP-17).....	615.0	615.0	615.0	0	0
28-101	Heater on Federal Aid Streets (construction services and construction) (60-CAP-19).....	418.0	418.0	418.0	.0	0
28-106	Metro Betterment (site, construction services and construction)(60-CAP-21)	880.0	880.0	880.0	0	0

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Department of Highways and Traffic: (Highway Fund-cont'd)					
28-95	Benning Road Bridge over Anacostia River (construction services and construction) (60-CAP-22).....	90.0	90.0	90.0	0	0
28-97	Connecticut Avenue Bridge over Klingle Valley (construction services and construction) (60-CAP-23).....	400.0	400.0	400.0	0	0
28-71	Southern Avenue, S. E.(construction services and construction) (60-CAP-24)	970.0	970.0	970.0	0	0
28-90	Chain Bridge (construction services and construction)(60-CAP-25).....	33.0	33.0	33.0	0	0
28-87	Northbound 14th Street Bridge Deck Repair (construction services and construction) (60-CAP-26).....	101.0	101.0	101.0	0	0
28-96	Anacostia Freeway Bridge over Oxon Run (construction services and construction) (60-CAP-27).....	250.0	250.0	250.0	0	0
28-86	Anacostia Freeway Kenilworth Avenue Safety Improvements (construction services and construction) (60-CAP-28)	169.0	169.0	169.0	0	0
28-88	Benning Road Pedestrian Overpass (construction services and construction) (60-CAP-29).....	29.0	29.0	29.0	0	0
28-98	Suitland Parkway Pedestrian Overpass (construction services and construction) (60-CAP-30).....	88.0	88.0	88.0	0	0

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Department of Highways and Traffic: (Highway Fund-cont'd)					
28-50	South Capitol Street (construction) (60-CAP-31).....	80.0	80.0	80.0	0	0
28-93	Bridge Railing Improvement Program (construction services and construction) (60-CAP-32).....	37.0	37.0	37.0	0	0
28-108	Channelization on Federal Aid Streets (construction services and construction) (60-CAP-33).....	50.0	50.0	50.0	0	0
28-105	Emergency Communications System (construction and construction services) (60-CAP-34).....	10.0	10.0	10.0	0	0
28-113	Bicycle Route Network (construction services and construction)(60-CAP-36)	35.0	35.0	0	0	0
28-114	Bus Stop Improvements (construction services and construction) (60-CAP-37)	385.0	385.0	0	0	0
	Total, Highways and Traffic Highway Fund.....	12,647.7	12,647.7	9,580.0	3,360.0	3,360.0

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Department of Environmental Services: General Fund					
32-105	Advance of Paving (construction) (70-CAP-4).....	2,950.0	2,950.0	2,950.0	2,950.0	2,950.0
32-109	Sewer Separation (construction) (70-CAP-6).....	500.0	500.0	500.0	0	0
	Total, Environmental Services General Fund.....	3,450.0	3,450.0	3,450.0	2,950.0	2,950.0
	Department of Environmental Services: Sanitary Sewage Fund					
32-501	Service Sewer Extensions (construction) (70-CAP- 8).....	1,020.0	1,020.0	1,020.0	1,020.0	1,020.0
32-505	Advance of Paving and Miscellaneous (construction) (70-CAP-9).....	740.0	740.0	740.0	0	0
	Total, Environmental Services Sanitary Sewage Fund.....	1,760.0	1,760.0	1,760.0	1,020.0	1,020.0
	Department of Environmental Services: Water Fund					
32-801	Service Extension and Hydrants (construction)(70-CAP-10).....	1,200.0	1,200.0	1,200.0	1,200.0	1,200.0
32-803	Trunk and Secondary Watermains (construction) (70-CAP-11).....	220.0	220.0	220.0	0	0
	Total, Environmental Services Water Fund.....	1,420.0	1,420.0	1,420.0	1,200.0	1,200.0

Capital Outlay		Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
Project Number	Project					
	Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority:					
N/A	Capitel Contribution for construction-Regional Rapid Rail Transit System (10-B-CAP-1)	33,498.0	33,498.0	33,498.0	33,498.0	33,498.0
	Total, General Fund.....	133,102.3	130,613.8	111,223.0	94,408.2	76,247.1

Project Number	Capital Outlay Project	Congressional Submission	5-2-72 Final Adjustments	$125,000,000 Allowance	$100,000,000 Allowance	$82,000,000 Allowance
	Washington Aqueduct: Water Fund					
35-117	Water Treatment Plant Improvements and Extensions, Dalecarlia and McMillan (construction services $150.0, construction $720.0) (71-CAP-2).....	870.0	870.0	870.0	0	0
35-119	Plant Major Replacements and Rehabilitation, Dalecarlia and McMillan (construction) (71-CAP-4).....	130.0	130.0	130.0	0	0
	Total, Washington Aqueduct.....	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	0	0
	Total, Water Fund.....	2,420.0	2,420.0	2,420.0	1,200.0	1,200.0
	GRANL TOTAL, ALL FUNDS.....	149,930.0	147,441.5	124,983.0	99,988.2	81,827.1

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