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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM CANNON

FROM

PAUL MYER

SUBJECT:

Report of the National
Revenue Sharing Monitor-
ing Project -- "GRS:
The Case for Reform"

Attached for your information and review is a copy of the conclusions of the above report on the General Revenue Sharing program.

This report was sponsored by the League of Women Voters Education Fund, National Urban Coalition, Center for Community Change, and Center for National Policy Review. It is the last of a series of reports they have published which analyzes the General Revenue Sharing program from the perspective of the liberal community.

In general, the report supports the views of those Congressional critics of the program and will be used by them to document the need for various proposals to modify the existing legislation.

Attachment

cc: Max Friedersdorf
Ed Schmults
Jack Veneman
Ray Shafer
Steve McConahey



CONCLUSION

In this report we have sought to judge the general revenue sharing program by the standard we believe most citizens would apply to the efforts of government: whether it provides a means for delivering needed public services to citizens in an equitable and effective manner and assures that governments are accountable to citizens for the priorities established and the tax dollars spent. On the basis of the evidence we have compiled and the studies of others, we have concluded that revenue sharing fails to meet this standard in several crucial respects.

On equity:

- The current method of allocating funds among jurisdictions is not geared to meeting the service needs of poor people and does not take into account the higher costs of providing services in urban areas.

- The program as administered has failed to prevent or remedy discrimination in public jobs and services suffered by black and Hispanic-American citizens and women at the hands of their state and local governments.

- The program has failed to induce states to allocate the burden of taxation more fairly among citizens.

On accountability:

- The program has failed to assure that citizens will be furnished with basic information on how their tax dollars are being spent by state and local governments.

- With some exceptions, the public has not had an opportunity to be heard or to participate in decisionmaking on how revenue sharing funds are to be used.

- Neither the Congress of the United States, the body which taxes citizens and appropriates money to support the revenue sharing program, nor anyone else can determine with any certainty how these massive funds have been used and what benefits citizens have derived.

On effectiveness in the delivery of services:

- The program has failed to ameliorate the crisis in service delivery that exists in many large central cities or to redress the consequences of increasing racial and economic polarization; indeed it discourages efforts to solve urban problems by establishing mechanisms for meeting needs on a regional basis.

- In urban areas and elsewhere, the program permits and encourages the perpetuation of small, inefficient units of government.

- The program has failed to encourage states to employ their considerable unused capacity for raising revenue to meet service needs.

A further major problem with revenue sharing is that despite initial Administration disclaimers, the program has been used over the past five years to cover a retreat from the assumption of national responsibility to deal with problems of poverty, racism, unemployment and urban decay. While this may not be an inevitable consequence of revenue sharing, it becomes a pressing practical problem during a period when many public officials believe that there must be severe constraints on new federal spending. In the context of these limitations, Congress may wish to weigh the costs and benefits of a continuation of the expensive general revenue sharing program against the costs and benefits of other major legislative proposals such as national health insurance, welfare reform including federal assumption of all welfare costs, or a greater federal role in the financing of public education. Whatever the other merits and demerits of such proposals, all would free state and local resources to finance other services and would relieve the fiscal pressures that gave rise to the drive for general revenue sharing.

If general revenue sharing is to be continued, we believe that the fundamental issues of equity, accountability, and effective delivery of services must be addressed and we have put forward a series of recommendations to this end. The recommendations do not call for extensive intervention by the federal government in the operations of state and local government. Rather, they would establish basic ground rules of fair and equal treatment, rules essential to the integrity of the processes of government. Just as "one-man, one-vote" was a *national* decision that helped liberate state and local energies for reform, so we believe that the recommendations in this report, if adopted, will assist state and local governments in becoming strong enough to be vital parts of a functioning federal system.

In considering extension of the general revenue sharing program, Congress will be acting at a time when public confidence in government institutions is at a low ebb. If trust is to be restored, no program can be exempt from re-examination to determine whether it is achieving its stated objectives and, where deficiencies are found, efforts must be made to close the gap between promise and performance.

The rhetoric of the "new federalism" has been cloudy and overblown, but, if it is to be meaningful, its chosen instruments cannot depart from the values of an older federalism—equality, diversity, devotion to the general welfare, and government accountable and responsive to the needs of citizens. A law which preserved these principles and established means for applying them to today's needs would truly be deserving of the name of new federalism.



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Reid 3/3/76
2:25 p.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM CANNON

FROM

PAUL MYER

SUBJECT:

City of Miami, Florida --
General Revenue Sharing
Civil Rights Situation

For your information, the attached press release of the Office of Revenue Sharing concerns a recent court decree with respect to the employment practices of the city of Miami, Florida. This decree is the result of actions initiated by the Departments of Justice and Treasury.

By way of background, in June, 1973, the Treasury Department suspected that the city of Miami might have engaged in employment discrimination in programs funded with General Revenue Sharing funds. In October, 1974, an audit was conducted of the city, and statistics revealed that Spanish-speaking Americans were under-represented in relation to their numbers in the city. Simultaneously, Treasury was informed by the Department of Justice that it was conducting an in-depth investigation.

In June, 1975, Justice notified the city of its intent to file suit. Justice and Treasury have engaged in joint efforts to negotiate a consent decree with the city of Miami. Negotiations on the decree were successfully completed on February 18, 1975.

The attached press release provides some general information on the specifics. More detailed information can be made available from the Treasury Department. However, the Department of Justice has played the central role in this particular case and you may wish to talk with Dick Parsons.

cc: Ed Schmults
Dick Parsons
Steve McConahey





FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1976
CONTACT: PRISCILLA CRANE (202) 634-5248

The City of Miami, Florida will be required to change its employment and promotion practices according to the provisions of a consent decree approved by the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida on Wednesday, February 18, as a result of Office of Revenue Sharing initiatives.

The U. S. Treasury Department's Office of Revenue Sharing had found evidence of discrimination in employment in the City shortly after the general revenue sharing program was authorized. It was noted, for example, that although 45% of the population were Spanish-speaking persons, they held only 5.5% of the City's jobs.

The Office of Revenue Sharing coordinated its efforts to achieve compliance with the U. S. Department of Justice which was seeking to establish the rights of minorities and women under other programs, as well.

The City of Miami has been allocated \$8.8 million in general revenue sharing funds for the current fiscal year. Since the revenue sharing program began in 1972, the City has received more than \$31.8 million.



The consent decree approved recently requires the City to maintain an active program of recruitment for Blacks, Latinos and women and to assist them to prepare for examinations for positions in certain City departments.

Employment tests are required to be developed in conformity with guidelines established by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Examinations will be given in Spanish for positions which do not require proficiency in the English language.

Although the consent decree gives special emphasis to employment procedures for the City's Police and Fire departments, the decree also specifically forbids the City to discriminate in any department on the basis of race, color, sex or national origin.

In order to eliminate the effects of past discrimination, the decree requires the city to seek to employ Blacks, Latinos and women in proportion to their availability in the City labor force. Goals and timetables are set forth for achievement of proper representation in City departments.

The decree also requires the submission of detailed reports by the City to the Office of Revenue Sharing and Department of Justice within ninety (90) days and on each June 30th and December 30th thereafter while the decree is in force. The court will keep jurisdiction of the case for at least five years to insure substantial compliance with the decree and achievement of its basic objectives.

Moreover the decree requires the City to establish a fund of \$500,000 to provide back pay for persons discriminated against in promotions or upon discharge from employment.

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Moreover, the decree requires the City to establish a fund of \$500,000 to provide back pay for persons discriminated against in promotions or upon discharge from employment.

*Recd 3/3/76
2:20 p.m.*



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1976

Revenue Sharing
INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM CANNON

SUBJECT: Meeting of Mayors

The combined conference of the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors to meet here in Washington on Monday and Tuesday, March 15 and 16, is for the express purpose of expediting reenactment of General Revenue Sharing.

You have been invited to address the 1500 mayors, city councilmen and other city officials expected for the opening session. It is set on your planning calendar for 11 a.m., Monday, March 15.

* * *

The Illinois primary is Tuesday, March 16.



Rev. Sharing

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1976

MEETING WITH CONGRESSMEN
JACK BROOKS and FRANK HORTON
Thursday, March 4, 1976
3:00 p.m. (15 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Max Friedersdorf
Jim Cannon

m.f.
Jim

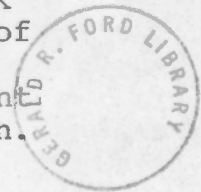
I. PURPOSE

To discuss that status of legislation to renew General Revenue Sharing and urge prompt action in the House Government Operations Committee.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Latest Development: This morning, the Government Operations Subcommittee announced the markup on General Revenue Sharing will begin at 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, March 10, 1976.

Background: Congressmen Jack Brooks and Frank Horton, Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the House Committee on Government Operations, respectively, have major roles in the enactment of General Revenue Sharing renewal legislation. You last met with these members on Thursday, November 6, 1975, to discuss this matter.



Your proposed renewal legislation was introduced on April 25, 1975. The House Subcommittee began hearings on September 29, concluding on December 2.

On February 26, 1976, the Subcommittee Chairman, L.H. Fountain and his Democratic members began a series of private caucus meetings to discuss this legislation. Committee Chairman Brooks also attended. The purpose was to seek some concensus on the content of a renewal bill.

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A motion has been filed by Congressmen Henson Moore and James Cleveland to discharge the Government Operations Committee from consideration of your proposed legislation. As of Wednesday afternoon, 16 members had signed the petition. They are also circulating a "dear colleague" letter urging additional signatures. (See Tab A)

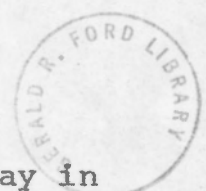
In the Senate, there is strong bi-partisan support for renewal. (92 co-sponsors of your bill--latest addition was Senator Kennedy.) Senator Long is committed to fast action. However, the Senate Finance Committee will not move until the House completes action. Senator Long believes that given the uncertainty over what the House will do, the Senate should await House passage and take appropriate action to place Senate conferees in the strongest possible position.

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- B. Participants: See Tab B
- C. Press Plan: To be announced

III. TALKING POINTS

1. I am deeply concerned about the delay in Congressional action on the General Revenue Sharing legislation. Months have passed without action.
2. I am convinced that a majority of the House supports continuation of this program. However, immediate action is needed in order to avoid serious fiscal consequences for State and local governments.
3. The delay has already caused problems in many jurisdictions. I am committed to gaining adoption of this legislation and am prepared to take whatever action is necessary to move this bill.



4. I understand that there is a discharge petition pending. If this Revenue Sharing Bill does not move, we are going to have to strongly support that petition.
5. 1,500 mayors are going to be here ~~May~~ ^{MAR 26} 15 and 16 to push Congress on Revenue Sharing. They have asked to meet with me. If there is no action on Revenue Sharing by then, I am going to have to ask the mayors and the governors and the county officials to work with me to get this bill to the floor through a discharge petition.



Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

February 25, 1976

Dear Colleague:

In speaking to the National Governor's Conference earlier this week, President Ford emphasized the need to "move the mountain known as Capitol Hill" so that a timely extension of General Revenue Sharing as we know it today will be available to our states and local units of government without further delay.


Constituents in our districts, and we are certain in your own, have repeatedly impressed upon us the immediate need for a sound indication from Washington on the precise dimensions of General Revenue Sharing outlays to be distributed after the present authorization-appropriation ends December 31, 1976. As we are all well aware, their heads are turned toward Washington as 1977 state and local budgets are now on the drawing board.

Since its inception in January of 1972, General Revenue Sharing has been an integral element in state and local budgets. We feel it would be unconscionable for the U. S. Congress, which recently reformed and streamlined its own budget procedures, to deny state and local government officials the same opportunity for orderly budget planning. In addition, the extent and necessity of local bond issues and increased general revenues depends heavily upon the exact dimension of forthcoming general revenue sharing dollars.


Bi-partisan sponsorship of the 5-3/4 year, \$39.5 billion extension of the present program as embodied in H. R. 6558 is a matter of record. However, the measure now languishes before the Government Operations Committee's Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations and Human Resources where numerous delays in beginning legislative mark-up on H. R. 6558 compel us to submit for your signature a discharge petition to bring the measure directly to the House Floor for a vote. The discharge petition is at the Clerk's desk and we urge you to join us in signing it.

The introduction of our discharge petition is prompted solely by the urgent needs of our local officials to meet pressing budget deadlines for next year and it echoes the sentiments expressed by President Ford earlier this week. We hope you will join in this attempt to demonstrate clearly that the House is committed to timely renewal of this vitally important program.

Sincerely,



James C. Cleveland



W. Henson Moore

PARTICIPANTS:

The Vice President

Congressman Jack Brooks
Congressman Frank Horton

Staff:

Jack Marsh
Max Friedersdorf
Jim Lynn
Jim Cannon

GRS

THE WHITE HOUSE

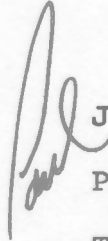
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

FROM

SUBJECT:



JIM CANNON

PAUL MYER

Treasury Report on
Actual Use of GRS
Funds -- July 1, 1974
to June 30, 1975

Treasury's Office of Revenue Sharing is presently making final preparations for the publication of the Actual Use Report on expenditure of General Revenue Sharing funds by State and local governments for the period July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975. This report is scheduled for distribution on March 19, 1976.

For your information I have abstracted some pertinent facts from the summary data. Copies of the final report and a more detailed summary will be made available.

cc: Ray Shafer
Jack Veneman
Steve McConahey



SUMMARY -- REPORTED USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING
FUNDS BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
July 1, 1974-June 30, 1975

1. More than \$7.1 billion of General Revenue Sharing funds were spent on services and facilities by State and local governments during the reporting period. It is estimated that this figure represents approximately 3% of their total expenditures.
2. Three expenditure categories -- public safety, education and public transportation -- accounted for 59% of all revenue sharing expenditures. (See Table I)
3. Most GRS funds were used for operating and maintenance expenses -- 85% by State governments; 53% by local governments.
4. Analysis of reported information on the impact of GRS funds on taxes indicates that only one State reported the ability to reduce taxes as contrasted with fifteen States the previous year. Eighteen States were able to prevent tax increases, ten States were able to prevent new taxes and 26 States indicated that the funds enabled them to maintain current tax levels. With respect to local units of government, 5% reported a reduction of taxes while 34% reported the ability to prevent enactment of new taxes. Forty-four percent reported local taxes being maintained at current levels.
5. Forty-six percent of the State and local governments reported that GRS funds had enabled them to avoid incurring new indebtedness or to reduce the level of old indebtedness.



TABLE I -- STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
EXPENDITURE OF GRS DOLLARS, 1974-75

<u>Use</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>(in millions)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
Public Safety	\$ 1,750.	24.6	\$ 8.33
Education	1,560	21.9	7.42
Public Transportation	922.	12.9	4.39
Multi-purpose/Gen'l. Government	648.	9.1	3.08
Environmental Protection	529.	7.4	2.51
Health	491.	6.9	2.33
Recreation	380.	5.3	1.80
Social Services for Poor or Aged	172.	2.4	.82
Financial Admin.	166.	2.2	.79
Housing/Community Development	102.	1.3	.48
Libraries	95.	1.2	.45
Economic Development	32.	.4	.15
Corrections	31.	.4	.14
Other	289.	4.0	1.37



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM CANNON

FROM

PAUL MYER

SUBJECT:

GRS Mark-up Delay

Due to the death of Congressman Wright Patman, the House Subcommittee will be unable to mark-up GRS legislation as scheduled on Wednesday, March 10. It further appears that the ACIR meeting conflict on Thursday and Friday will prohibit mark-up sessions the remainder of the week.

Mark-up will therefore not take place until the week of March 15. Frankly, we could not have engineered a better situation. The NLC meeting next week provides an excellent opportunity for the President and timely Congressional contacts by the 1,500 mayors in attendance. I think there will be standing room only at the mark-up if it is held on Monday or Tuesday.



Paul - How do we
know mark-up will
begin on Monday
or Tuesday? Jim

THE WHITE HOUSE


WASHINGTON

March 10, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

FROM

SUBJECT:

 JIM CANNON

PAUL MYER

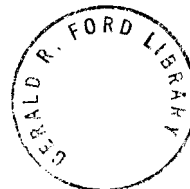
Weekly Report on
General Revenue
Sharing

1. The House Government Operations Subcommittee will begin mark-up of the General Revenue Sharing renewal legislation tomorrow morning, Thursday, March 11, at 9:30 a.m. Additional mark-up sessions are scheduled for Monday at 2:00 p.m. and Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. A separate memorandum has been forwarded to you covering some possible directions the Subcommittee Democrats may take in writing the renewal legislation.

I have been meeting with Treasury staff to discuss strategy for the mark-up session. The Republicans will hold for the President's proposal; only possible areas for reasonable compromise are civil rights and citizen participation. We are extremely well prepared and will build a very strong record in support of the President's proposal.

Dick Albrecht, Treasury's General Counsel and designated by Secretary Simon to be the Administration spokesman at the mark-up sessions, will be necessarily out of the country next week on official business. We are briefing the new Deputy Secretary, George Dixon, who will fill in for Albrecht during mark-up sessions next week.

2. Attached is a copy from a recent wire story of Congressional press conference on GRS renewal. Cong. Mineta, a leader of an informal House "GRS reform" group set it up along with Fascell, Burke, Rosenthal and Eckhardt. Of particular interest are the statements by Adams and P. Burton -- "rather have that money available for a new Democratic President's programs."



3. I am working with the speechwriters on the President's text for the National League of Cities' Congressional-City Conference on Monday, March 15. The theme will most likely focus on the political/legislative side. This will be an extremely friendly audience and those mayors in attendance will be visiting with their Congressional delegations on Monday and Tuesday. I would anticipate a fairly large attendance at the Monday and Tuesday mark-up sessions. Additional speakers at the Conference include Senators Brock, Long and Humphrey; Congressmen Brooks and Fountain.

Attachment

cc: Cavanaugh
Quern
McConahey
Shafer
Veneman
Friedersdorf



AP 3/10/76

2083

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Revenue sharing 490 2 takes 790
The Democratic Congress is set to begin work in earnest on President Ford's proposal for a five-year extension of the federal revenue-sharing program, but the legislators are keeping one eye on the November elections.

The program, which has poured some \$30 billion in federal funds into the treasuries of state and local governments since 1972, expires Thursday. A House Government Operations subcommittee is set to begin on Monday an attempt to write a bill that will decide the fate of the program.

Revenue-sharing, controversial since it began, is more controversial than ever this election year. Created as a major facet of President Richard M. Nixon's "New Federalism" program, revenue-sharing is also strongly supported by Ford.

Among congressional Democrats, who hope their party will recapture the White House in November's elections, there is sentiment for so that the nearly \$7 billion earmarked annually for revenue-sharing to fund the programs of a new Democratic administration might be financed. But the law which allots a share of federal tax collections to states and smaller government divisions - to be spent virtually at their discretion - has built up formidable backing from governors, mayors and other officials. Their pressure for keeping the money flowing is heavy on both Democrats and Republicans.

When opponents of the concept of revenue-sharing tend to agree it cannot, as a practical matter, be cut off abruptly at the end of 1975. States and other units which will be making up their budgets and in many cases starting their fiscal years in the next few months must know what funds they can count on.

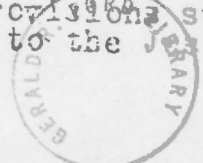
Rep. Don Rostenkowski, D-Ill., a member of the panel handling the legislation, told reporters the likely outcome would be a recommendation to extend the program for about four years. He said he asked officials in my area to assume there will be revenue-sharing funds.

But he said he thinks there is stronger feeling for revenue-sharing than in the past, but "the question is just what type." Other participants in a joint news conference Tuesday pointed to changes they said are necessary, including stronger measures against discrimination in use of shared revenues and revision of the allocation formula to benefit inner-city and other economically depressed areas.

Rep. Norman Mineta, D-Calif., complained that no acceptable alternatives to the current program are being offered. He said Ford is offering "a simple... extension containing only cosmetic changes to the program."

Mineta said the tough decisions and tough choices with a short term horizon are being avoided. "There are some who want no program at all," he said.

Rep. Wayne Bathwaite Furke, D-Calif., charged that the Treasury Department does not enforce antidiscrimination provisions sufficiently. He urged that enforcement powers be turned over to the Justice Department.



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Revenue Sharing take 2 300

Revenue Sharing Add: Department.

Mrs. Burke said she knows areas "where many poor people get very little" adding that she had spoken with a resident of a prosperous suburb who applauded the shared revenue because it had made the building of a tennis court possible.

In an earlier hearing, Chairman Frank Adams, D-Mass., of the House Budget Committee, who says he opposes revenue-sharing on grounds of governmental principle, said the program would have to be continued at least until 1977 to avoid disruption of local government financing.

But in the long run, Adams agreed with Rep. Phillip Burton, D-Calif., who heads the Democratic Caucus, that "as Democrats we would rather have that money available for a new Democratic president's programs."

The November election, Adams said, "will determine the direction in which the country wants to go. . . . It is critical to keep our alternatives open."

Possible courses of action listed by Adams include:

-Extending revenue-sharing not more than a year and taking alternative steps to help states and cities financially. Among such alternative steps would be having the federal government take over the costs of all welfare programs and eliminating or reducing required local contributions to other programs.

-Changing the allocation formula for whatever period revenue-sharing is continued. Now, two-thirds of the funds go to cities and other local units, one-third to states.

Some congressmen say states should not receive funds, since they are fully authorized to raise revenue on their own, except for

governments have only such taxing powers as their states grant them. However, said his panel has already informally agreed not to recommend eliminating the state share.

8882a23 05-10

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 6:00 A.M (EST)
March 15, 1976

MARCH 14, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

R-5

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO BE DELIVERED
TO THE ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL CITY CONFERENCE
OF THE U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS



WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL

I am honored by your invitation to speak at this very important conference on general revenue sharing. We are joined today in a single cause: a cause that is as old as our Republic and as new as today's legislative calendar. The cause of which I speak, and to which we are all firmly committed, is the cause of responsible, responsive and representative government in America.

Your purpose in coming to Washington--a purpose in which I heartily concur--is to urge the Congress of the United States to do what experience and common sense and America's most fundamental concepts of government demand that it do: extend the proven General Revenue Sharing program which expires in December, 1976.

The Federal Government, like the cities you represent, was chartered by the States. The framers of the Constitution did not intend to create a monolithic, autocratic, omnipotent central government. Instead, they carefully constructed a system in which authority and responsibility and accountability were to be shared by different levels of government, as well as by the three Federal branches of government.

That system of government established by the Constitutional Convention two centuries ago can be effectively reaffirmed by the 94th Congress this year--and it must be. For too long the reins of power in this country have been gathered--tighter and tighter--into the hands of the Federal Government. For too long, programs of narrow categorical aid multiplied, at great and growing expense to the Federal budget, and the American taxpayer.

In 1972 there were well over a thousand of these Federal programs--each limited in scope, restrictive in operation, and equipped with its own bureaucracy--chipping steadily away at the Founding Fathers' system of shared responsibility and local control.

With the enactment of the Revenue Sharing program in 1972, the Congress made an important and historic break with this unwise and unhealthy trend. I was a leader in this effort; and I know what the intent of Congress was. In the four years since the revenue sharing program began, State and local governments have proved beyond doubt the merit of local control over local concerns.

To date, more than \$23.5 billion in Revenue Sharing funds have been returned to the fifty states and some 39,000 local units of government. In fiscal year 1975 alone, more than \$7.1 billion were well spent on a wide range of vital public services and facilities. Nearly 25 percent of those funds were spent on public safety. Almost 22 percent was spent on education, 13 percent on public transportation, more than 7 percent on environmental protection, and about the same percentage on health services.

(MORE)

These are programs that help people, and in case after case, they are programs you simply could not have afforded, had it not been for revenue sharing. When you were put in charge, you proved--as I knew you would--that you know a lot more about what your cities need than the Washington bureaucracy does.

That bureaucracy has been held at an absolute minimum in the operation of revenue sharing. Only about twelve one-hundredths of a penny of every dollar, authorized for general revenue sharing in the past four years has been spent on Washington's handling of the program.

That is an amazing statistic, and it is a very encouraging sign that bureaucratic overhead need not rob the taxpayer blind, nor bind your cities and States in a maze of red tape, in order for a federally-funded program to succeed. In thousands of cities and counties, in all fifty states, revenue sharing has spelled success. If there was ever a program that has earned its keep, revenue sharing is that program.

Last April, I proposed a five year and nine month extension of the General Revenue Sharing program. This proposal represented an increase in funding of almost \$1 billion, for a total of \$39.85 billion, and called for changes to improve the effectiveness of the program. Eleven months ago, I urged the Congress to take prompt action on this proposal.

I did not ask the Congress for "rubber stamp" approval of this important and substantial program. It deserved careful study, but it also deserved immediate attention. The Congress obviously did not share my sense of urgency. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the Congress fails to understand the importance of this program to the people of the cities and counties and States of our Nation.

After eleven months, a House subcommittee has just begun to mark-up a revenue sharing renewal bill. While I am glad to see some movement, I am concerned with their initial decisions. *(The prospective changes being discussed would greatly reduce the funds all cities ^{would} receive, even those cities which might gain from a revised allocation formula.)* *regarding the level of funding and prospective formula changes.* Behind all the rhetoric associated with the growing Congressional debate over renewal of this program is a very fundamental issue: whether or not to continue providing cities, counties and States with the effective Federal assistance now authorized by this program.

It is just too important to your cities. It is just too important to your States. It is just too important to America's future. The General Revenue Sharing bill must pass this year. You know that failure to renew this program would weaken the fiscal stability of your cities. You know that expiration of this program, or a reduction of the payments you now receive, would mean cutbacks in essential services, increased public and related private sector unemployment, or the imposition of more taxes. Maybe this is what some partisans want. But I don't.

I share your concerns, and I stand firm in my commitment to secure an extension of general revenue sharing, which would no longer be a partisan political issue. If you will work with me, we can meet that common commitment, and we can do even more good with revenue sharing in the future.

Another legislative matter of urgent importance is the passage of a \$1.7 billion supplemental appropriation bill to continue funding of public service jobs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. Many of your cities face the imminent prospect of firing thousands of workers because the Congress has not provided the funds you need to pay them.

(MORE)

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But one thing is clear: if the Congress was prepared to spend more than \$6 billion to initiate a program of dubious value, it should be willing to spend \$1.7 billion to continue the CETA public service jobs program already underway.

I promise to do all that I can to secure the passage of this bill, and get you the money you need to operate this program. Another program of proven value to your cities is the community development block grant program we began last year. Success stories abound.

In Muskegon, Michigan, the city combined community development funds with local funds to finally complete a downtown urban renewal project that had been underway for seven years. In Salt Lake City, local officials used block grant funds to match other Federal funds and establish a park in a low income area of the city.

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Because there has been so much success with this program I have proposed a \$446 million increase for community development in my fiscal year 1977 budget, bringing the total to \$3.2 billion dollars. One of the best success stories of all in the community development field is this: Federal intervention and control has been drastically reduced, with favorable results.

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The success of the Community Development Block Grant Program, like the success of revenue sharing, points to one central fact: You know what to do to improve your cities, and you know how to do it--and with the proper tools and the necessary resources, you can do the job that needs to be done.

Today, no single man, no single level of government can be expected to transform America's cities overnight or all alone. The cooperation of Federal, state and local governments--of Presidents and Congressmen, of Governors and mayors and councilmen--is essential to the success of this long-term effort.

(MORE)



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EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 6:00 A.M. (EST)
March 15, 1976

MARCH 14, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO BE DELIVERED
TO THE ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL CITY CONFERENCE
OF THE U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL

I am honored by your invitation to speak at this very important conference on general revenue sharing. We are joined today in a single cause: a cause that is as old as our Republic and as new as today's legislative calendar. The cause of which I speak, and to which we are all firmly committed, is the cause of responsible, responsive and representative government in America.

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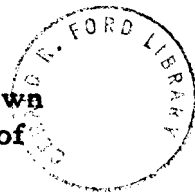
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Remarks of Congressman Jack Brooks
Before the National League of City Mayors' Conference
Washington, D. C.
Monday, March 15, 1976



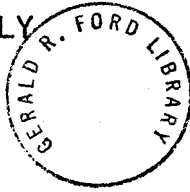
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE HERE TO SHARE THESE MOMENTS WITH YOU THIS MORNING. I ALSO HAVE A FEW THOUGHTS I'D LIKE TO SHARE WITH YOU. YOU SEE, I HAVE NOTHING AGAINST SHARING--AS LONG AS WE ARE DEALING WITH SOMETHING THAT CAN PROPERLY BE SHARED.

SOME THINGS, HOWEVER, JUST CANNOT BE SHARED; AND ONE OF THESE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF A PUBLIC OFFICIAL TO BE ACCOUNTABLE FOR ALL HIS PUBLIC ACTS. THIS FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY FOR ACTS OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS IS A MAJOR REASON WHY I DIFFER WITH MANY OF YOU OVER THE MERITS OF REVENUE SHARING.

I HAVE TO VOTE FOR OR AGAINST THE TAXES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IMPOSES ON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. AND I VOTE FOR OR AGAINST THE VARIOUS PROPOSALS FOR SPENDING THAT MONEY AS THEY COME BEFORE THE CONGRESS. I MIGHT ADD, A GOOD MANY OF THESE PROPOSALS CALL FOR GRANTS TO THE CITIES. MY VOTERS KNOW WHERE I STAND ON ALL THESE PROGRAMS.

YOU, IN YOUR CITIES AND TOWNS, VOTE TO LEVY TAXES ON YOUR PEOPLE TO PAY FOR THE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES YOU PROVIDE THEM. THAT IS THE WAY IT SHOULD BE, AND THAT IS THE WAY IT WAS UNTIL CONGRESS SUCCUMBED TO THE ARTFUL LOBBYING OF CERTAIN FORCES AND ENACTED REVENUE SHARING IN 1972.

AS A RESULT, OVER \$30 BILLION RAISED BY FEDERAL TAXES HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE FEDERAL TREASURY, AND NO ONE IS DIRECTLY ACCOUNTABLE TO THE TAXPAYERS FOR HOW IT IS BEING SPENT.



I AM NOT SAYING ALL OF THE MONEY HAS BEEN WASTED. THE PROBLEM IS, I DON'T KNOW WHERE IT HAS GONE. AND, NEITHER DO YOU. STUDIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AND BY PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE SHOWN IT IS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO TRACE REVENUE SHARING FUNDS ONCE THEY ARE ABSORBED INTO A CITY BUDGET.

A RECENT STUDY DISCLOSED THAT REVENUE SHARING FUNDS, ON OCCASION, HAVE BEEN USED FOR PROJECTS THAT HAD BEEN REJECTED BY THE COMMUNITY'S VOTERS IN A REFERENDUM. WHEN YOU CONSIDER THAT LAST NOVEMBER THE VOTERS IN STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS REJECTED 93 PERCENT OF THE DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPOSED BOND ISSUES, IT IS LIKELY THAT MANY MORE SUCH EXAMPLES WOULD BE FOUND IF THE REVENUE SHARING FUNDS COULD BE TRACED.

THE IDEA THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS A CORNERSTONE OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. SURELY, THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE PEOPLE EXTENDS TO THE EXPENDITURE OF THEIR TAX MONEY.

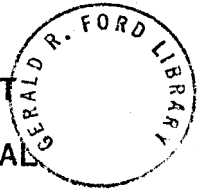
THE OVERWHELMING REJECTION BY THE VOTERS OF ADDITIONAL BORROWING AT THE STATE AND LOCAL LEVEL CARRIES A MESSAGE THAT CONGRESS CANNOT IGNORE. AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS OPERATING AT APPROXIMATELY A \$74 BILLION DEFICIT. THE HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE ESTIMATES NEXT YEAR'S DEFICIT AT OVER \$50 BILLION, WITH EXPENDITURES REACHING THE AREA OF \$410 BILLION.

File 33333 Revenue sharing

AT THE SAME TIME, THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS HAS REPORTED THAT THE PACE OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY INDICATES STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETS WILL BE IN OVERALL SURPLUS IN 1976.

I RECOGNIZE THAT MANY OF OUR CITIES ARE IN SEVERE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD HELP THEM--AS IT ALREADY IS--MOST GENEROUSLY, IN FACT. THE TOTAL OF FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WILL REACH \$60 BILLION THIS YEAR--ALMOST FIVE TIMES WHAT IT WAS JUST TEN YEARS AGO.

BUT IN THIS TIME OF SEVERE BUDGET PROBLEMS, CONGRESS MUST EXERCISE SOME RESTRAINT. THERE ARE LIMITS TO WHAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN, OR SHOULD TRY TO DO.



JUST AS THERE ARE SOME CITIES WITH A LOT OF PROBLEMS, THERE ARE OTHERS THAT THROUGH GOOD MANAGEMENT, GOOD LUCK, OR SOME HAPPY COMBINATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES, ARE DOING ALL RIGHT. AND, THEY ARE GOING TO DO A LOT BETTER AS THE ECONOMY IMPROVES.

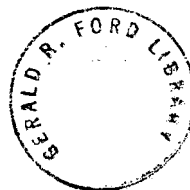
A FEDERAL PROGRAM OF AID TO THE CITIES SHOULD BE GEARED TO THE CITIES THAT NEED IT. CONGRESS DOES HAVE A SINCERE INTEREST IN AIDING OUR TROUBLED CITIES. BUT IT ALSO HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO THE TAXPAYERS WHO PROVIDE THE REVENUE WE TALK SO FREELY OF SHARING.

I MUST SAY I AM SOMEWHAT ALARMED BY THE NUMBER OF CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS CLAMORING FOR A PERMANENT REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM WITH EVER-INCREASING AMOUNTS OF MONEY GOING INTO IT. THIS MONEY HAS BEEN FLOWING INTO STATE AND LOCAL TREASURIES FOR ONLY FIVE YEARS, AND WE ARE ALREADY TOLD THE CITIES CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT IT. IF THAT IS THE CASE, YOU SHOULD BE GIVING SERIOUS THOUGHT TO THE REAL EFFECT REVENUE SHARING IS HAVING ON OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE.

ONE OF THE ARGUMENTS WE HEARD IN 1972 WAS THAT REVENUE SHARING WOULD REVERSE THE TREND TOWARD CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT. BUT AS THE CITIES' DEPENDENCE ON THIS MONEY GROWS, AS IT SURELY WILL IF THIS PROGRAM IS CONTINUED THE WAY IT IS, YOUR DEPENDENCE ON THE ACTIONS AND WHIMS OF FUTURE PRESIDENTS AND CONGRESSES WILL ALSO GROW. YOU COULD BE WELCOMING INTO YOUR CITIES A "TROJAN HORSE" THAT WILL PREPARE THE WAY FOR THE COMPLETE NATIONALIZATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

I WOULD LIKE TO HELP YOU AVOID THAT FATE. I AM GOING TO DO EVERYTHING I CAN TO CONVINCE THE CONGRESS THAT THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE CONTINUED ONLY LONG ENOUGH FOR ALL OF US TO FIND BETTER SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS.

WHILE I HAVE FREQUENTLY VOICED MY SERIOUS RESERVATIONS ABOUT THIS ILL-CONCEIVED AND INDEED DANGEROUS CONCEPT, I WANT TO ASSURE YOU THAT I HAVE DONE NOTHING TO DELAY, IMPEDE, OR OBSTRUCT THE CONSIDERATION OF THE REVENUE SHARING LEGISLATION. I HAVE MADE EVERY RESOURCE AVAILABLE TO THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE THAT CHAIRMAN L. H. FOUNTAIN HAS REQUESTED. THAT SUBCOMMITTEE BEGAN MARKUP LAST WEEK AND IS CONTINUING WITH A SESSION THIS AFTERNOON. I CANNOT PREDICT HOW LONG THE MARKUP WILL TAKE, BUT I HAVE EVERY REASON TO EXPECT THE FULL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE TO REPORT OUT A BILL IN KEEPING WITH THE MAY 15 DEADLINE ESTABLISHED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT.



IT APPEARS AT THIS TIME THAT THE BILL WILL PROVIDE FOR A REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM AT APPROXIMATELY THE SAME LEVEL OF FUNDING YOU ARE NOW RECEIVING FOR A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME, BUT SOMETHING LESS THAN THE FIVE AND THREE-QUARTERS YEARS PROPOSED BY THE ADMINISTRATION. I AM TODAY SUBMITTING TO THE BUDGET COMMITTEE THE COMMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE ON THE ANTICIPATED AUTHORIZATION LEVEL FOR PROGRAMS COMING UNDER BY MY COMMITTEE'S JURISDICTION. MY SUBMISSION WILL INCLUDE A FIGURE FOR REVENUE SHARING ALONG THE LINES I HAVE JUST MENTIONED. THIS, OF COURSE, IS NOT BINDING UPON THE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE OR THE CONGRESS, BUT IS A REFLECTION OF THE BEST ESTIMATE AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME.

AGAIN, I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE HERE. I ASSURE YOU THAT I UNDERSTAND THE SPECIAL INTEREST YOU HAVE IN THIS ISSUE.

THANK YOU.



Subj

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

March 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM :

JIM CANNON
MAX FRIEDERSDORF

JMC
M.F.

SUBJECT :

Revenue Sharing



In the first test vote on the formula, the Fountain Subcommittee today voted 10-1 to continue to use per capita income, instead of poverty, as a major formula factor.

Some Congressmen and special interest groups had suggested the Committee substitute a "need" factor - that is, the number of individuals below the poverty level.

The Subcommittee also agreed unanimously to retain the 1/3 - 2/3 state-local split on distribution of funds.

Drinan proposed removing townships as eligible units of government to receive funds, but a vote was delayed.

The Subcommittee will reconvene on Thursday morning, March 18, 1976 to continue deliberations. Additional formula modifications will be considered at that time.

Attached is a record of the votes today.

Attachment

Eligible Units of Government

1. Defeated Wydler motion to retain existing definition by a vote of 5-7:

YEA

Fountain
Wydler
Brown
Steelman
Horton

NAY

Mezvinsky
Jordan
Burton
Drinan
English
Levitas
Brooks

NOT VOTING -- Fuqua

2. Agreed by unanimous consent to Levitas motion to delay vote on a Drinan motion to modify existing definition and possibly exclude townships.

Formula Provisions

1. Adopted Jordan motion to retain 1/3-2/3 State-local split by unanimous voice vote.
2. Adopted Wydler motion to continue the use of per capita personal income instead of poverty data as a major formula factor by a vote of 10-1:

YEA

Fountain
Mezvinsky
Jordan
English
Levitas (proxy)
Brooks (proxy)
Wydler
Brown (proxy)
Steelman (proxy)
Horton

NAY

Burton



PASS -- Drinan
NOT VOTING -- Fuqua

Some items in this folder were not digitized because it contains copyrighted materials. Please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library for access to these materials.

30



'A Real Jolt'

EDITORIAL

3/21/76
L.A. TIMES

The general revenue-sharing program, under which Washington has been distributing \$6 billion a year to state and local governments since 1972, will expire at the end of this year. Improvements can and should be made, but Congress should move expeditiously to renew the program in substantially its present form.

Unfortunately, there is a danger that revenue sharing will be killed or emasculated unless there is a greater public awareness of its importance, and unless this awareness is strongly communicated to Congress.

input, local governments receiving revenue-sharing funds be required to hold public hearings at least once a year on how the money should be spent.

A case also can be made that the allocation formula should be changed to give even more money to the problem-plagued central cities and inner-suburban cities around them. But too much emphasis toward such a formula would undercut support from towns and cities that would get less money, and thereby play into the hands of powerful congressmen who would like to kill the whole program.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

FROM

SUBJECT:



JIM CANNON

PAUL MYER

GRS/Citizen
Participation

Attached per your request is the additional public information materials you requested for the District of Columbia.

Attachment





OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY



OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING
2401 E STREET, N.W.
COLUMBIA PLAZA HIGHRISE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

March 9, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: Kent Peterson
Special Assistant to the Under Secretary

FROM: Joseph Lund *JL*
Assistant to the Director
Office of Revenue Sharing

SUBJECT: Publication of District of Columbia
AUR's and PUR's

Per our conversation I requested research into the publication of the District of Columbia's Actual and Planned Use Reports. I am enclosing photo copies of several newspaper items.

Neither the Post nor the Star could provide us with the exact cost for the publication because they charge the D. C. Government for legal notices in bulk. We do have an estimate of the cost based on the prevailing per line charge at the time of publication. The name of the newspaper, date of publication and estimate of cost are as follows:

<u>Star-News</u> , September 5, 1974	\$581.49
August 30, 1975	\$820.82
June 12, 1975	\$690.69
<u>Washington Post</u> , January 30, 1974	\$799.31

We found no news or story items on General Revenue Sharing in the newspaper on the days the required notice appeared.

Enclosure

cc: Jeanna D. Tully
John K. Parker
Priscilla Crane



AUG 30, 1975
 STAR-NEWS
 D9

222-OFFICIAL NOTICES | 222-OFFICIAL NOTICES | 222-OFFICIAL NOTICES | 222-OFFICIAL NOTICES

218-228
 LEGALS

Treasury DRS Form No. 5045
 June 1975

OMB Form No. 4020001 (Rev. 1973)

GENERAL
 REVENUE
 SHARING

STATE ACTUAL USE REPORT (5)

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PROVIDES FEDERAL FUNDS DIRECTLY TO LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS. YOUR GOVERNMENT MUST PUBLISH THIS REPORT ADVISING YOU HOW THESE FUNDS HAVE BEEN USED OR OBLIGATED DURING THE YEAR FROM JULY 1, 1974 THRU JUNE 30, 1975. THIS IS TO INFORM YOU OF YOUR GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITIES AND TO ENCOURAGE YOUR PARTICIPATION IN DECISIONS ON HOW FUTURE FUNDS SHOULD BE SPENT. NOTE: ANY COMPLAINTS OF DISCRIMINATION IN THE USE OF THESE FUNDS MAY BE SENT TO THE OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226.

THE GOVERNMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA has received General Revenue Sharing payments totaling \$26,924,423

during the period from July 1, 1974 thru June 30, 1975

OPERATING/MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES				CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
(A) Expenditure Categories	(B) Payments to other Gov'ts (Transfers)	(C) Actual Direct State Expenditures	(D) Total Actual Expenditures Category B & C	(E) Actual Expenditures
(1) Education	\$	\$ 6,351,300	\$ 6,351,300	\$
(2) Health & Hospitals	\$	\$ -	\$ -	\$
(3) Social Services	\$	\$ 5,040,000	\$ 5,040,000	\$
(4) Housing & Comm. Development	\$	\$ -	\$ -	\$
(5) Economic Development	\$	\$ -	\$ -	\$
(6) Environmental Conservation	\$	\$ 1,370,475	\$ 1,370,475	\$
(7) Recreation & Culture	\$	\$ 188,684	\$ 188,684	\$
(8) Libraries	\$	\$ 293,039	\$ 293,039	\$
(9) Transportation	\$	\$ 6,043,200	\$ 6,043,200	\$
(10) Public Safety	\$	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 5,500,000	\$
(11) Corrections	\$	\$ -	\$ -	\$
(12) Financial Administration	\$	\$ 182,836	\$ 182,836	\$
(13) General Government	\$	\$ 3,376,700	\$ 3,376,700	\$
(14) Other (Specify)	\$	\$ -	\$ -	\$
(15) Other (Specify)	\$	\$ -	\$ -	\$
(16) Total	\$	\$ 28,346,234	\$ 28,346,234	\$

(X) TRUST FUND REPORT (refer to instruction VI)

1. Balance as of June 30, 1974	\$ 5,033,367
2. General Sharing Funds Received from July 1, 1974 thru June 30, 1975	\$ 26,924,423
3. Interest Received or Credited (July 1, 1974 thru June 30, 1975)	\$ 357,334
4. Funds Returned from Obligations	\$ -
5. Sum of lines 1, 2, 3, 4	\$ 32,315,124
6. Funds Returned to DRS	\$ -
7. Total Funds Available	\$ 32,315,124
8. Total Amount Expended (Sum of line 16, column D and column E)	\$ 28,346,234
9. Balance as of June 30, 1975	\$ 3,968,890

(X) DOCUMENTATION (refer to instruction VIII)

The news media have been advised that a complete copy of this report has been published in a local newspaper of general circulation. I have a copy of this report and would appreciate the contents. They are available for public scrutiny at the Office of Budget & Management Systems - District Building, Rm. 415, 24th & E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.

(X) CERTIFICATION (refer to instruction IX)

I certify that the government funds reported herein have not been used in violation of the matching funds provision (Section 104) of the Act.

Therese Washington
 Treasurer of District

218-AUCTIONS

BIDS ARE REQUESTED from scrap metal processors for approximately 300 "super-sized" limo vehicles. These vehicles will be delivered to their local place of business within the metropolitan area for disposal during the month of September 1975. Bidders located outside of the Washington Metropolitan area will be responsible for shipment of vehicles. For purposes of this bid request, scrap processor is defined as a person who purchases iron, steel and nonferrous metals and by means of processing, refining or manufacturing, changes the shape, character and condition of the materials into a form suitable for remelting purposes. The minimum acceptable bid per vehicle is \$18.00. Bids must be received by: Commanding Officer, Financial Management Branch, 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W., (Room 4104), Washington, D.C. 20001, on or before August 31, 1975, at 2:30 p.m.

222-OFFICIAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF HEARING - The Virginia State Water Control Board will convene a series of public hearings for the purpose of receiving comments on a new priority system entitled "Sewerage Facility Construction Grants Priority System." This priority system was developed by a 6-member volunteer task force composed of representatives from the following organizations: The Virginia Municipal League, The Virginia Society of Professional Engineers, The Virginia Association of Counties, The Conservation Council of Virginia, The Home Builders Association of Virginia, and The State Department of Health. The priority system will develop a ranking of stream segments and dischargers which will govern the preparation of river basin plans, the reduction of grant funds for construction of publicly owned treatment works, and the sequence of permit issuance for all discharges. A total of six public hearings will be convened, one in each of the six administrative regions of the State Water Control Board. The schedule of these hearings is as follows: October 7, 1975, 10 a.m. - Auditorium - Appalachian Power Company, 258 West Main Street, Abingdon, Virginia; October 8, 1975, 10 a.m. - City Council Chambers - City of Roanoke, 4th Floor, Municipal Building, 225 Church Avenue, Roanoke, Virginia; October 9, 1975, 10 a.m. - Shenandoah Room - Chandler Hall, Madison College, Harrisonburg, Virginia; October 10, 1975, 10 a.m. - Board of Supervisors Room - Fairfax County, Measey Building, 4200 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia; October 14, 1975, 10 a.m. - Memorial Auditorium - Virginia World War II Memorial, 622 South Belvidere Street, Richmond, Virginia; October 15, 1975, 10 a.m. - City Council Chambers - City of Henrico, 3440 Washington Avenue, Henrico, Henrico, Virginia. Copies of the proposed priority system are

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TO CONTINUE—Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, has agreed to continue in the post for several months, probably until Sept. 1.

yesterday posted record net income for 1973 on increased sales.

Both tobacco and nontobacco lines generated record operating income, with domestic filter cigarette unit sales up, although American Tobacco Co. dollar sales dropped from \$945.2 million to \$941 million.

The James Beam Distilling Co. exceeded sales of \$150 million for the first time with a total of \$153.997 million.

Net income for the conglomerate was \$131.3 million (\$4.90 a share) in 1973 on sales of \$3.006 billion compared with 1972 net income of \$123.23 million (\$4.52) and sales of \$2.999 billion.

Fourth-quarter net income rose from \$29.8 million (\$1.00) to \$30.8 million (\$1.16), sales, from \$759.8 million to \$790.5 million.

Other earnings reported:

LASTEST PERIOD	YEAR EARLIER
Net Income	Per Share
British Col. (Nov 72)	\$15,500,000 (1.32)
Canada Packers Ltd. (9-30-73)	\$13,971,000 (2.33)
Economics Laboratory (2nd Q 73-74)	\$3,788,000 (1.25)
Louisville Gas & Elec (7-72)	\$93,332,739 (2.44)
The Chase Miller LTD. (1972)	\$5,019,000 (1.43)
Streetsway Building Co. (1st Q 73-74)	\$1,418,000 (1.81)
Wynn & Striffler (2nd Q 73-74)	\$7,400,000 (1.89)
Carfax Inc. (9-30-73)	\$1,700,000 (1.27)
Washington Sec. Credit (1st Q 73-74)	\$1,000,000 (1.00)
Car Broadcasting (1972)	\$1,000,000 (1.00)

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20226

STATE'S PLANNED USE REPORT

DIRECTOR OF COLLEGE
STATE COMMISSIONER
1400 G STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

The above named government plans to expend its revenue sharing allocations for the settlement period beginning July 1, 1973 and ending June 30, 1974 to the following extent. Total open an estimated total of \$ 27,679,202

OPERATING / MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES					
Expenditure Category	Planned Payments to other Gov'ts (Transfers)	Planned Direct State Expenditures	Total Planned Expenditures by Category	Percent Planned for Maintenance of Existing Services	Percent Planned for New or Expanded Services
Education	\$	\$ 9,076,010.34	\$ 9,076,010.34	32 %	18 %
Health & Hospitals	\$	\$ 3,083,463.10	\$ 3,083,463.10	27 %	73 %
Social Services	\$	\$ 6,103,264.04	\$ 6,103,264.04	0 %	100 %
Housing & Community Development	\$	\$ 320,368.99	\$ 320,368.99	100 %	0 %
Economic Development	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Environmental Conservation	\$	\$ 353,584.04	\$ 353,584.04	86 %	14 %
Recreation & Culture	\$	\$ 470,546.43	\$ 470,546.43	15 %	85 %
Libraries	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Transportation	\$	\$ 1,480,837.31	\$ 1,480,837.31	100 %	0 %
Public Safety	\$	\$ 4,359,474.32	\$ 4,359,474.32	93 %	7 %
Corrections	\$	\$ 1,918,168.70	\$ 1,918,168.70	42 %	58 %
Fiscal Administration	\$	\$	\$	%	%
General Government	\$	\$ 113,484.73	\$ 113,484.73	0 %	100 %
Utilities	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Total Operating/Maintenance Expenditures	\$	\$ 27,679,202.00	\$ 27,679,202.00		

NOTE: This form must be received by the Office of Revenue Sharing by February 28, 1974.

EXECUTIVE PROPOSAL
 Check this block if this plan is based on an Executive Proposal

DEBT
How will the availability of General Revenue Sharing Funds affect the borrowing requirements of the jurisdiction?
 None
 No effect
 Lessen Debt Service
 No need to provide effect

SAVES
In which of the following categories is it expected that the availability of General Revenue Sharing Funds will affect levels of the items named by your state? Check as many as apply.

Will reduce the number of State employees
 Will reduce amount of State bonds
 Will provide income to State of other tax
 No effect on the levels of any item
 Will increase number of State employees
 Will increase amount of State bonds

ASSURANCES (Refer to instruction 6)
The state certifies that it has a complete copy of this report has been published in a local newspaper of general circulation. I have records documenting the contents of this report and they are open for public and news media scrutiny. I assure the Secretary of the Treasury that the statutory provisions listed in Part 2 of the instructions accompanying this report will be complied with by the recipient government with respect to the settlement funds reported herein.

Secretary of State

Director of Revenue Sharing

Secretary of the Treasury

Director of the Office of Revenue Sharing

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Superior and the Washington... Superior Court, this 30th day of August, 1974... JOHN E. DOYLE, Justice (Seal), A law clerk... JUDGE BURTON, Clerk, Superior Court of the District of Columbia... EUGENIA V. BROWN, Deputy Clerk.

85-OFFICIAL NOTICES

Office Building, Taylor Avenue & River Boulevard, Potomac, Maryland 21141. Written or oral statements may also be presented at the hearing. WATER RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, Tel. No. 947-3872. 8/27/74

will be available for inspection between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, inclusive, at the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, Office of Community Services, 600 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. 8/25/74

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

STATE'S ACTUAL USE REPORT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MAYOR-COMMISSIONER

14th & E STREETS, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

The above named government has used its revenue sharing allocation for the period beginning July 1, 1973 and ending June 30, 1974 in the following manner, based upon a total payment of \$27,495,468

OPERATING / MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES

Table with 6 columns: Expenditure Categories, Payments to other Gov'ts (Transfers), Actual Direct State Expenditures, Total Actual Expenditures By Category B & C, Percent Used for Maintenance of Existing Services, Percent Used for New or Expanded Services. Rows include Education, Health & Hospital, Social Services, Economic Development, Conservation, Culture, Housing, Public Safety, Corrections, Administration, Government, and Miscellaneous.

NOTE: This form must be received by the Office of Revenue Sharing by September 1, 1974.

EXECUTIVE PROPOSAL Check the Mark if the plan is based on an Executive Proposal... COST How has the probability of General Revenue Sharing Funds affected the following requirements of this jurisdiction?... TRUST FUND REPORT (Please Read Instruction 2) Report as of June 30, 1973...

CERTIFICATION (Please Read Instruction 7) The above data have been checked that a complete copy of the report has been published in a local newspaper of general circulation... TRUST FUND REPORT (Please Read Instruction 2) Report as of June 30, 1973...

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

THE D.C. GOVERNMENT IS SOLICITING BIDS ON INVITATION NO. 2238 A A 02 0 4 CC MOVING RELOCATABLE CLASSROOMS FROM ORR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PROUT & 7th STS., S.E., TO SMOTHERS ELEM. BROOKS & 4th STS., NE and RIVER TRACE ELEM. SCHOOL, ANACOSTIA AVE & DIX ST., NE, WASH., D.C. NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN Area Transit Authority will sell by Sealed Bid Process miscellaneous dry cleaning equipment consisting of Applicator Tumbler, Dry Cleaning Machine, Dry Cleaning Wash Cabinet, Centrifugal Extractor, System Deteriorator, and other misc. items.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual report of the Bradford C. and Susanne R. De Wolf fund is available for inspection at 1149 Bellview Rd., McLean, Va. during regular business hours within 90 days after the date of this notice.

95-SPECIAL NOTICES NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual report of the Bradford C. and Susanne R. De Wolf fund is available for inspection at 1149 Bellview Rd., McLean, Va. during regular business hours within 90 days after the date of this notice.

Refrigerators - Ranges... REFRIGERATORS - RANGES... REFRIGERATORS - RANGES... REFRIGERATORS - RANGES...

WASHER AND DRYER - G.E. M... WASHER AND DRYER - G.E. M... WASHER AND DRYER - G.E. M... WASHER AND DRYER - G.E. M...

WASHER - Dryer, dishwasher... WASHER - Dryer, dishwasher... WASHER - Dryer, dishwasher... WASHER - Dryer, dishwasher...

WASHER & DRYER - Frigidaire... WASHER & DRYER - Frigidaire... WASHER & DRYER - Frigidaire... WASHER & DRYER - Frigidaire...

WASHER/DRYER, GE combination... WASHER/DRYER, GE combination... WASHER/DRYER, GE combination... WASHER/DRYER, GE combination...

WASHER/DRYER - Good cond... WASHER/DRYER - Good cond... WASHER/DRYER - Good cond... WASHER/DRYER - Good cond...

WASHER/DRYER, good condition... WASHER/DRYER, good condition... WASHER/DRYER, good condition... WASHER/DRYER, good condition...

WASHER, Kenmore, 3 spd., 5 cyc... WASHER, Kenmore, 3 spd., 5 cyc... WASHER, Kenmore, 3 spd., 5 cyc... WASHER, Kenmore, 3 spd., 5 cyc...

WASHER & REFRIG., G.E., used... WASHER & REFRIG., G.E., used... WASHER & REFRIG., G.E., used... WASHER & REFRIG., G.E., used...

WASHER-DRYERS, New, all kind... WASHER-DRYERS, New, all kind... WASHER-DRYERS, New, all kind... WASHER-DRYERS, New, all kind...

WASHER, Sears, portable, casem... WASHER, Sears, portable, casem... WASHER, Sears, portable, casem... WASHER, Sears, portable, casem...

220-BUILDING MATERIALS... 220-BUILDING MATERIALS... 220-BUILDING MATERIALS... 220-BUILDING MATERIALS...

FLAGSTONE - 80 to 40 pcs. Geo... FLAGSTONE - 80 to 40 pcs. Geo... FLAGSTONE - 80 to 40 pcs. Geo... FLAGSTONE - 80 to 40 pcs. Geo...

INSULATION SALE, 1/2x15/80... INSULATION SALE, 1/2x15/80... INSULATION SALE, 1/2x15/80... INSULATION SALE, 1/2x15/80...

PLYWOOD SALE, 1/2x15/80... PLYWOOD SALE, 1/2x15/80... PLYWOOD SALE, 1/2x15/80... PLYWOOD SALE, 1/2x15/80...

SWEATING, W/wood, Natural... SWEATING, W/wood, Natural... SWEATING, W/wood, Natural... SWEATING, W/wood, Natural...

222-CAMERAS, SUPPLIES... 222-CAMERAS, SUPPLIES... 222-CAMERAS, SUPPLIES... 222-CAMERAS, SUPPLIES...

ENLARGER - Omega 8-22 with... ENLARGER - Omega 8-22 with... ENLARGER - Omega 8-22 with... ENLARGER - Omega 8-22 with...

Got something to sell? Use this handy coupon. 2 lines • 5 days • 5 dollars. A special non-commercial classified advertising rate... The square indicates you are allowed up to 30 characters, including spaces and punctuation.

JUNE 12, 1975
 STAR-NEWS
 D 13

STORIES FOR RENT
 1500 sq. ft. to 1.500 sq. ft. Prime location. Call for details. Call Mr. S. Weaver. WEAVER BROS., INC.

WAREHOUSE RENT
 ALBANY/ALBANY, 1000 sq. ft. to 1.500 sq. ft. Prime location. Call for details. Call Mr. S. Weaver.

RETAIL/RETAIL
 1500 sq. ft. to 1.500 sq. ft. Prime location. Call for details. Call Mr. S. Weaver.

WATERBURY AREA - 20,000 sq. ft. to 1.500 sq. ft. Prime location. Call for details. Call Mr. S. Weaver.

ALEXANDRIA
 7,000 sq. ft. to 1.500 sq. ft. Prime location. Call for details. Call Mr. S. Weaver.

FORESTVILLE
 1,000 sq. ft. to 1.500 sq. ft. Prime location. Call for details. Call Mr. S. Weaver.

MEDFIELD
 1,000 sq. ft. to 1.500 sq. ft. Prime location. Call for details. Call Mr. S. Weaver.

MC NAVY YARD
 1,000 sq. ft. to 1.500 sq. ft. Prime location. Call for details. Call Mr. S. Weaver.

THE CART WINSTON
 656-4212

STATE'S PLANNED USE REPORT
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
 OFFICE OF REVENUE SPENDING
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

07-OFFICIAL NOTICES

07-OFFICIAL NOTICES

07-OFFICIAL NOTICES

07-OFFICIAL NOTICES

07-OFFICIAL NOTICES

The data is derived from the annual report of the Bureau of Economic Analysis for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975. The data is presented in the following format: Total, by State, by District, and by Territory.

Category	Total	By State	By District	By Territory
1. Personal Income	17,500,000	15,100,000	1,700,000	700,000
2. Personal Income Tax	3,000,000	2,800,000	200,000	0
3. Personal Income Tax Exemption	11,500,000	12,300,000	800,000	0
4. Personal Income Tax Exemption Excess	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
5. Personal Income Tax Exemption Excess Excess	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
6. Personal Income Tax Exemption Excess Excess Excess	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
7. Personal Income Tax Exemption Excess Excess Excess Excess	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
8. Personal Income Tax Exemption Excess Excess Excess Excess Excess	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
9. Personal Income Tax Exemption Excess Excess Excess Excess Excess Excess	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
10. Personal Income Tax Exemption Excess Excess Excess Excess Excess Excess Excess	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0

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07-OFFICIAL NOTICES

07-OFFICIAL NOTICES

07-OFFICIAL NOTICES

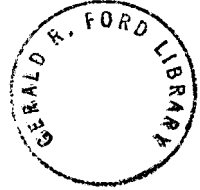
07-OFFICIAL NOTICES

07-OFFICIAL NOTICES

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1976



MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : JIM CANNON *J. Cannon*
SUBJECT : Status Report: General Revenue Sharing

The House Government Operations Subcommittee has held a total of six meetings to mark up General Revenue Sharing renewal legislation since they began serious work on Thursday, March 11.

In summary, the Subcommittee has tentatively rejected most of the key provisions of your renewal legislation, deciding to:

- . Extend the General Revenue Sharing program for a 3 3/4-year period.
- . Provide for authorization only of funds at the current level with no annual increase.
- . Reject any major modification of the present allocation formula, and
- . Retain most of the operating features of the existing program.

The Subcommittee will next meet on Monday, March 29, to consider nondiscrimination and citizen participation issues.

A clean bill reflecting the Subcommittee's tentative decisions will be drafted for final review, and we expect it will be reported to the full committee by the April 15 recess.

Jack Brooks anticipates the full committee will have a bill ready for floor action in early May. At his meeting with you on March 4, 1976, he promised House action by May 10, but at this point it looks doubtful.

cc: Max Friedersdorf

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 25, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

 JIM CANNON

FROM

PAUL MYER

SUBJECT:

Letter from Mayor
Harrison of Dallas,
Texas

The attached letter might be of some significance at a later date. I have sent you the original incoming for possible action; let me know if you want me to take any further action.

cc: Steve McConahey



15
Gaul Myer

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C. 20515

March 18, 1976

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you so much for taking the time to join us last Monday and express your support for the reenactment of the General Revenue Sharing Program. Your comments were helpful and your continuing leadership in this and the many other issues important to the cities of our country is sincerely appreciated by those of us in the City of Dallas.

Sincerely,



Adlene Harrison
Mayor

jd

ADLENE HARRISON
MAYOR PRO TEM



CITY OF DALLAS 75201



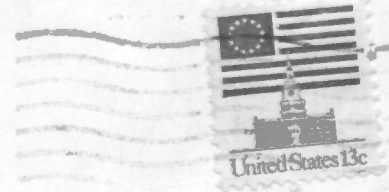


ADLENE HARRISON
MAYOR PRO TEM
CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS 75201

WHITE HOUSE
RECEPTION & SECURITY

MAR 24 1976

Processed by



The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C. 20515

GRS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 31, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM CANNON

FROM

PAUL MYER *Paul Myer*

SUBJECT:

Weekly Report on
General Revenue Sharing
and Related Items

1. House Subcommittee Mark-up

The Subcommittee will soon complete its first phase of mark-up. A clean staff bill is expected to be available for Subcommittee consideration by next Wednesday, April 7.

I am presently preparing the document we have discussed in order to review two issues: (1) duration and method of funding the program, and (2) civil rights provisions. The resolution of these issues may be critical to House adoption of a bill which preserves the essential features of the President's proposal and build the foundation for an eventual conference agreement based upon anticipated Senate action more in line with the President's views.

2. Public Interest Groups

The National Association of Counties concluded their annual legislative conference today. In addition to workshops and Congressional meetings on General Revenue Sharing, the delegates adopted a resolution in support of the President's renewal proposal and expressed their gratitude for his advocacy and leadership.

*Paul
Murray
Trank*

cc. Dick Allison

