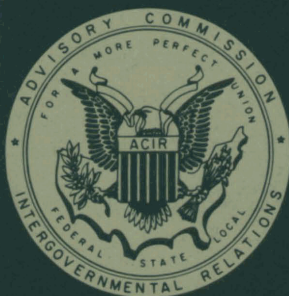


THE
ADVISORY COMMISSION
ON
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
RELATIONS

NON-CIRCULATING
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To improve the effectiveness of the American federal system through increased cooperation among National, State, and local levels of government.

Washington, D.C. 20575

MAY 1, 1967

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ORIGIN, COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS

Dating from the establishment of the Republic, the division of authority and responsibility between the National Government and the States has been debated more frequently with fervor than any other feature of our governmental system.

Origin

International and domestic developments since the onset of World War II have given special importance to the structure of this federal system. The sequence of international crises has brought into sharp focus the contrast between the federal form with powers divided among its parts and unitary systems under which all public powers stem from the central government. At home, the role of government has increased its scope with problems of national economic growth and stability, with accelerated population mobility particularly into and around large urban areas, and with the people's insistence on more and improved governmental services at all government levels.

Growth in the size and complexity of our modern life and governmental activity has added greatly to the variety and extent of interaction among the several levels of government. This increased interaction has expanded opportunities for actual accomplishment of a greater range of intergovernmental cooperation. However, such expansion of governmental activity at all levels has correspondingly increased the

number of actual and potential friction points in our federal system. In the process, municipal and State officials have become increasingly more concerned with intergovernmental relations. Similar attention also has emanated from a succession of recent Congresses and Chief Executives.

During the Administration of President Truman, the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (the "First Hoover" Commission) addressed itself to the relationships between Federal and State governments, especially with reference to the administration of grant-in-aid programs. In one of its reports it recommended that a permanent agency "be created with primary responsibility for study, information and guidance in the field of Federal-State relations." In 1953, President Eisenhower called for a thorough review of intergovernmental relations. Congress responded by authorizing the creation of a temporary commission made up of persons appointed by the President and designated Members from both Houses of Congress. This Commission came to be known by the name of its Chairman, the late Meyer Kestnbaum of Chicago. In 1955 the Kestnbaum Commission issued its formal report, the most comprehensive review of intergovernmental relations since the adoption of the Constitution.

The Kestnbaum report covered not only the philosophical aspects of federalism but also a

wide variety of specific recommendations on the allocation of functions and responsibilities as between the National Government and the States. In 1955-58 the House Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Congressman Fountain of North Carolina, made a comprehensive study of the recommendations of the Kestnbaum Commission, including those relating to permanent arrangements within the National Government to deal with intergovernmental relations. After a series of hearings running through 1956 and 1957, the subcommittee agreed upon a bill to create a permanent Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Hearings on this bill were held jointly with a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Government Operations. A companion measure was sponsored in the Senate by Senator Muskie of Maine and 25 other Senators. These bills culminated in the enactment of Public Law 380 in the first session of the 86th Congress.

Public Law 86-380, approved by the President September 24, 1959, provided for the establishment of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, a permanent, bipartisan body of 26 members, to give continuing study to the relationships among local, State, and National levels of government.

In 1966, the President approved Public Law 89-733 which amends the original Act. The major effect of the changes is to permit members

whose terms expire to serve until their successors are appointed and to allow the Commission to receive funds through "grants, contracts, and contributions from State and local governments and organizations thereof, and from nonprofit organizations."

The Act provides that the Commission will:

1. Bring together representatives of the Federal, State, and local governments for consideration of common problems;
2. Provide a forum for discussion of the administration of Federal grant programs;
3. Give critical attention to the conditions and controls involved in the administration of Federal grant programs;
4. Make available technical assistance to the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government in the review of proposed legislation to determine its overall effect on the Federal system;
5. Encourage discussion and study at an early stage of emerging public problems that are likely to require intergovernmental cooperation;
6. Recommend, within the framework of the Constitution, the most desirable allocation of governmental functions, responsibilities, and revenues among the several levels of government; and
7. Recommend methods of coordinating and simplifying tax laws and administrative

Purposes

practices to achieve a more orderly and less competitive fiscal relationship between the levels of government and to reduce the burden of compliance for taxpayers.

The composition of the Commission is specified by the Act: Three private citizens appointed by the President; three Members of the U.S. Senate; three Members of the U.S. House of Representatives; three officers of the Executive Branch of the National Government; four Governors; three State legislators; four mayors; and three county officials. The President designates the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Commission.

Membership

The six Members of Congress are chosen by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, respectively. Of the three Members from each House, no more than two may be of the same political party. The Governors are appointed by the President from a panel of names submitted by the Governors' Conference, the panel consisting of two names for each vacancy. No more than two of the four Governors may be of the same political party. The three State legislators—no more than two of the same political party—are appointed by the President from a panel submitted by the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments. The four mayors—no more than two of the same political party and not less than two from cities of less than 500,000—are appointed

by the President from a panel submitted jointly by the National League of Cities and the United States Conference of Mayors. The three county officials—no more than two of the same political party—are appointed from a panel submitted by the National Association of Counties. The three officers of the executive branch of the National Government are designated by the President.

Thus, of the 26 members of the Commission, 9 represent the National Government (6 from the Legislative, and 3 from the Executive Branch), 14 represent State and local government, and 3 the public at large. Consequently, although created by the Congress, the Commission from a practical point of view is not a Federal agency in the usual sense of the word. Rather, it is a national body responsive to all three levels of government and to their executive and legislative branches.

Members of the Commission serve for a term of 2 years from the date of appointment and are eligible for reappointment. However, except for the three public members, any member ceasing to hold the official position from which appointed to the Commission ceases simultaneously to be a member of the Commission.

The Commission meets at the call of the Chairman. To date it has met four or five times a year on the average.

The staff of the Commission is headed by an Executive Director, appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the Commission. The staff work of the Commission is organized into two major areas—(1) Taxation and Finance, and (2) Governmental Structure and Functions.

Four organizations maintain particularly close ties with the Commission, both legally and substantively. These are the Council of State Governments, including the Governors' Conference; the National League of Cities; the National Association of Counties; and the United States Conference of Mayors. These organizations are charged under the Act with participating in the appointment of members of the Commission. Furthermore, the membership of these organizations is closely concerned with the work of the Commission, both in terms of bringing problems to the attention of the Commission and in acting upon the Commission's recommendations to State and local governments. In connection with recommendations made to State and local government, the Commission works closely with State leagues of municipalities and State associations of county officials. Additionally, the Commission works with the National Conference of State Legislative Leaders, the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, the National Association of State Budget Officers, the Federation of Tax Administrators, the National Association of Attor-

**Cooperating
Organizations**

neys General, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, the National Municipal League and a variety of other public and private interest organizations.

The Commission also works closely with the Executive Office of the President, the various agencies of the Executive Branch of the National Government, and with those committees of the Congress most concerned with legislation affecting intergovernmental relations.

Work Program

Since the Commission is a continuing body, it approaches its work in terms of specific issues and problems, the resolution of which would produce improved cooperation among the levels of government and a more effective functioning of the federal system. The Commission's activities focus upon relationships between State governments and the counties, cities, and other units of local government as well as problems of Federal-State and Federal-local relations.

Studies are undertaken of the problems resulting from the rapid growth of our metropolitan areas with specific emphasis directed to identifying the proper responsibilities of each level of government; recommending the most effective use of the combined resources of our local, State, and National governments in meeting urban needs; and improving coordination among the many governmental jurisdictions and functions in the large metropolitan areas.

Efforts are being directed to the strains currently being placed on traditional governmental taxing practices. Studies are undertaken seeking to improve Federal, State, and local coordination of tax and fiscal practices and policies to achieve equitable allocation of tax resources, increased efficiency in tax collection and in administration, and reduced compliance burdens upon taxpayers.

The Commission is proceeding to discharge its responsibilities in the following manner:

1. It approaches its work objectively. As it gives consideration to present functions and responsibilities and to emerging problems, the Commission is endeavoring to frame its recommendations on the merits of the case as it sees them. Depending on the circumstances it may recommend expansion, or contraction, transfer, or elimination of particular functions and responsibilities at respective levels of government.
2. It approaches its work selectively. To prevent duplication, it does not involve itself in areas presently the responsibility of other governmental commissions and bodies. (For example, in the area of Federal taxes, the Commission will be concerned with the Federal-State-local relationships involved in these taxes and not with the desirable magnitude of a particular tax—the latter being the concern of the respective executive officials and legislative committees.) It hears groups with an interest in

intergovernmental relationships but does not espouse "group causes," as such.

3. It works with governmental agencies, associations of public officials, colleges and universities, and private research organizations studying problems of intergovernmental relations. The Commission hopes to encourage and stimulate these groups to make sure that total resources, public and private, will be most effectively deployed for the solution of problems.

In selecting items for its work program, the Commission is guided by: (a) The relative importance and urgency of the problem; (b) its manageability from the standpoint of financial and staff resources available to the Commission; and (c) the extent to which the Commission can make a fruitful contribution toward solution of the problem.

Although the Commission is a continuing body it recognizes that its own value and place in the federal system will be determined by the extent to which it is able to make constructive contributions. It cannot expect continuance and support over an indefinite period unless by its actions significant changes for the better occur in the relationships between and among Federal, State, and local agencies of government. Therefore, a considerable share of the resources of the Commission are devoted to the promotion of legislative or administrative action to carry out

**Implementa-
tion of
Recommen-
dations**

the recommendations which it makes to the legislative and executive branches of the various levels of government.

Specifically, when the Commission makes recommendations for legislative changes at the National level, it develops draft bills and amendments for consideration by the Congress. Congressional members of the Commission introduce these bills and amendments which are referred to appropriate committees in the normal course and considered along with other legislation before the Congress. The Commission transmits its recommendations for administrative changes at the National level to the President, his Executive Office, or heads of individual department and agencies, as appropriate.

**National
Government**

Legislative recommendations to the States are translated into draft bill form and appear in the Commission's *State Legislative Program*, which is published and distributed to Governors, legislators, and other officials of the several States. The Commission makes every effort to encourage favorable consideration by the State legislative bodies. Recommendations for executive action by the States are channeled to the Governors and other pertinent State executive officers.

**State and
Local
Government**

Recommendations to local governments are channeled both directly and through the National League of Cities, the National Association of Counties, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and other appropriate organizations.

The Commission explains and seeks formal support for its recommendations from the various organizations with which it cooperates. The Commission also works with the Council of State Governments, State leagues of municipalities, State associations of counties, citizen groups, business, professional and labor organizations, taxpayer leagues, bureaus of governmental research, and other public and private interest groups in behalf of legislation proposed, particularly at the State and local level.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Governmental Structure and Functions

State Constitutional and Statutory Restrictions on the Structural, Functional and Personnel Powers of Local Governments

The Commission recommends:

1. Amendment of State constitutions to grant "residual powers" to units of general local government—namely, all powers not reserved to the State in the Constitution or pre-empted for the State by action of the legislature.*
Residual Powers
2. Modification of State and Federal grant-in-aid programs to provide incentives to small local governments to join together in administering the function being given grant assistance.
Joint Functions
3. Authorization to county governments individually or jointly to establish service corporations or authorities, where clearly necessary and with appropriate safeguards.*
County Service Corporations
4. Authorization to municipalities and counties to adopt optional forms of local governments.
Optional Forms
5. Authorization to local governing boards to fix appointment, tenure and salaries of all local officials and personnel except those
Appointive Officials

*Mr. Hummell dissented.

engaged in so-called "liberty and equality functions", such as elections administration and district attorney and sheriff functions.

**State
Technical
Assistance**

6. Provision by the State government of technical assistance upon request of local governments with regard to personnel administration.

Apportionment of State Legislatures

The Commission recommends for consideration and use by Governors, legislators, and State and Federal courts that:

**Constitutional
Specifications**

1. Apportionment of seats in State legislative bodies, a basic factor of representative government, be clearly specified in State constitutions.

**Maximum
Deviation**

2. Where a legislative body is to be apportioned on the basis of population, a maximum deviation of ten percent be constitutionally specified.

**Legislative
Responsibility**

3. The constitution charge the State legislature with initial responsibility for apportionment, but further provide for a nonlegislative and nonjudicial body to do the apportioning job if the legislature fails to act or acts unconstitutionally.

**Court
Jurisdiction**

4. The constitution further specify the frequency of reapportionment and endow State courts with both jurisdiction and remedies with respect to reapportionment actions.

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| 5. | The people of the State be provided the opportunity to react at the polls at any time to the continuance or change of apportionment formulas. | Referendum |
| 6. | State and Federal courts confine their apportionment roles to adjudicating and enforcing the constitutionality of apportionment actions, and refrain from the prescription of specific apportionment formulas or the geographic composition of legislative districts. | Judicial Limits |
| 7. | Both houses of a State legislature be apportioned strictly on the basis of population.* (Implemented by six decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court June 15, 1964.) | Based on Population |

**Transferability of Public Employee Retirement Credits
Among Units of Government**

The Commission recommends that:

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| 1. | Public employees of all units of government be provided coverage by a staff retirement system. | Coverage |
| 2. | States, in which numerous small public employee retirement systems operate, examine the situation and provide necessary leadership for merging these systems where feasible. | System Integration |

*Governor Anderson, Supervisor Donnenwirth, Governor Hollings, Mr. Hummel, State Senator Newell, and Governor Smylie joined in a dissenting view. Senator Muskie, joined by Senator Mundt, Congressman Fountain and Senator Ervin, also dissented.

**Intrastate
Reciprocity**

3. States which do not now have an intrastate reciprocal retirement law enact such legislation in order to provide for a considerable measure of preservation and continuity of retirement credits for public employees who transfer employment between covered units of government within the State.

Vesting

4. The employee's benefits be vested when he has completed a period of service of not more than five years in the system, and the employee be granted a deferred retirement annuity at the normal retirement age, providing he does not withdraw his contributions to the retirement fund when he leaves employment covered by the fund.

**Social
Security**

5. Units of government not now covered under Social Security review the situation and give careful consideration to the possible advantages of extending Social Security to their employees.

**Controls Associated With Federal Grants for Public
Assistance**

The Commission recommends that Congress amend the Social Security Act:

Judicial Review

1. To provide for judicial review of decisions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare regarding conformity of State public assistance plans with the Act.* (Implemented by P.L. 89-97.)

*Secretary Celebrezze, Administrator Weaver, and Mayor Naftalin dissented.

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| 2. | To provide the Secretary with discretion for declaring parts of State public assistance plans out of conformity with the Act.** | State Plan |
| 3. | To give the Secretary discretion to waive the single State agency requirement for the public assistance titles when he is certain that the objectives of the program will not be endangered.** | Single Agency |
| 4. | To establish a permanent Public Assistance Advisory Council to advise the Secretary on proposed legislation, administrative regulations, and other related matters.** (Largely implemented by Presidential Memorandum, November 11, 1966.) | Advisory Council |
| 5. | To remove the prohibitions in the Act denying Federal participation in assistance payments to needy individuals who are patients in institutions as a result of a diagnosis of tuberculosis or psychosis.*** (Implemented by P.L. 89-97.) | Broadened Eligibility |

The Problem of Special Districts in American Government

The Commission recommends that the States enact legislation to provide that:

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| 1. | No special district be created prior to review and approval of the proposed district by an agency consisting of representatives of city and county government in the county within | Formation, Review and Approval |
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**Secretary Celebrezze dissented.

***Secretary Celebrezze and Mayor Goldner dissented.

which the proposed district will operate. Creation of districts undertaking functions of statewide concern also should be approved by an appropriate State agency.

**Favor Existing
Units of Local
Government**

2. Prior to granting consent to creation of a special district municipalities, counties, and districts performing the same function which would be undertaken by the proposed district be given an opportunity to indicate ability and willingness to provide the service within the territory of the proposed district; and, where such willingness and ability are expressed, the proposed district not be created.

**Coordination:
Local and State
Approval**

3. Activities of existing and subsequently created special districts be coordinated with the activities of units of general government, specifically: (a) proposed acquisition of title to land by a district should be approved by the unit of general local government within which the land lies; and (b) proposed district capital improvements should be submitted to the appropriate unit or units of general local government for comment prior to final action on the proposal by the governing body of the district. Where the district is performing a function that directly affects a program conducted by the State, approval and review also should be required by the State agency responsible for the State program involved.

**Budgeting and
Accounting**

4. To the extent practicable, special district budgets and accounts be formulated and

maintained according to uniform procedures. and that State or private audits of district accounts be made at regular intervals.

5. Counties and municipalities, when sending out their tax bills or providing receipts to individual property owners, itemize special district property taxes and special assessments levied against the property. **Full Disclosure**
6. Simple procedures be established for consolidation, merger, or dissolution of special districts. Such procedures should permit an appropriate unit of general government to assume responsibility for the function of the special district, and a consolidation and merger of districts performing the same or similar functions. **Consolidation, Merger or Dissolution**
7. Review and approval by a State agency of service charges or tolls levied by special districts be required, where such charges or tolls are not reviewed and approved by the governing body of a unit of general government. **Review of Service Charges and Tolls**
8. Counties be authorized to establish subordinate taxing areas in parts of their territory to enable these governments to provide and finance a governmental service in a portion of the county. **County Subordinate Taxing Areas**
9. Each State should undertake a comprehensive study of all governmental entities authorized by law to ascertain the numbers, types, functions, and financing of entities within the State that might be defined as special **Statewide Study**

districts, subordinate agencies, and taxing areas in order to determine their total impact on government structure and organization within the State and for the purpose of developing appropriate selected legislation.

Annual Reports

10. Counties and municipalities should, in preparing annual reports of their operations, include pertinent information on the activities of all special districts operating within their territories.

Governmental Approaches to Providing Metropolitan Services

In its reports on governmental structure and alternative approaches to reorganization in metropolitan areas, the Commission has submitted a number of recommendations for consideration by State legislatures, including:

Annexation

1. Simplified statutory requirements for municipal annexation of unincorporated territory.

Interlocal Contracting

2. Authorization for inter-local contracting and joint performance of urban services.

Metropolitan Service Corporations

3. Authorization for establishment of metropolitan service corporations for performance of voter-approved governmental services that call for area-wide handling.*

Transfer of Functions

4. Authorization for voluntary transfer of governmental functions from cities to counties and vice versa.

*Mr. Michaelian and Mr. Burton dissented.

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| 5. Authorization for the creation of metropolitan area study commissions on local government structure and services.* | Metropolitan Study Commissions |
| 6. Authorization for creation of metropolitan area planning bodies. | Metropolitan Planning Bodies |
| 7. Establishment of a unit of State government to give continuing attention, review, and assistance regarding the State's metropolitan areas. | Office of Local Affairs |
| 8. Inauguration of State programs of financial and technical assistance to metropolitan areas. | State Technical and Financial Assistance |
| 9. Stricter State standards for new incorporations within metropolitan areas. | Incorporation Control |
| 10. Financial and regulatory action by the State to secure and preserve "open land" in and around metropolitan areas. | Open Space |
| 11. Assumption by the State of an active role in the resolution of disputes among local units of government within metropolitan areas, including disputes in connection with inter-local agreements and contracts. | Resolving Disputes |
| 12. Where effective county subdivision control does not exist over fringe areas, enactment of State legislation authorizing municipalities to exercise such extraterritorial planning, zoning and subdivision regulation. | Extraterritorial Powers |
| 13. To facilitate the formation of voluntary "metropolitan councils" of elected officials, | Councils of Elected Officials |

*Mr. Michaelian and Mr. Burton dissented.

the enactment by States of appropriate legislation authorizing legal entity status to voluntary councils which desire it.

The Commission has also recommended expanded activity by the National Government with respect to metropolitan area problems, including:

Financial Assistance

1. Financial support on a continuing basis to metropolitan area planning agencies.* (Implemented by administrative action by the Commissioner of the Urban Renewal Administration, 1963.)
2. Expanded Federal technical assistance to State and metropolitan planning agencies. (Implemented by the Housing Act of 1961, P.L. 87-60 and the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, P.L. 89-754.)

Advance Consent

3. Congressional consent in advance to interstate compacts creating planning agencies in those metropolitan areas crossing State lines. (Implemented by the Housing Act of 1961, P.L. 87-60.)

Metropolitan Review

4. Review by a metropolitan planning agency of applications for Federal grants-in-aid within the area with respect to airport, highway, public housing and hospital construction, waste treatment works and urban renewal projects. (Implemented by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, P.L. 89-754.)

*Governor Smylie dissented and Congressman Fountain reserved judgment.

Mass Transportation

The Commission recommends:

1. Provision of Federal financial assistance in the form of loans and demonstration and planning grants to metropolitan areas for mass transportation facilities and services.* (Implemented by the Housing Act of 1961, P.L. 87-60.) **Federal Assistance**
2. Legislative and administrative action by the States, particularly the larger industrial States, in initiating programs of financial and technical assistance to their metropolitan areas with respect to mass transportation facilities and services. **State Assistance**
3. Enactment of State legislation, particularly in the larger industrial States, authorizing the establishment within metropolitan areas of mass transportation authorities, with powers to construct and operate transportation systems, to issue bonds, and to impose user charges.** **Transportation Authorities**

Intergovernmental Responsibilities for Water Supply and Sewage Disposal in Metropolitan Areas

The Commission recommends the following legislative and administrative actions by State and local governments:

1. Increased investment by local governments in urban water and sewer facilities, particularly for sewage treatment plants. **Local Investment**

*Mr. Burton dissented with that part dealing with loans.

**Mr. Burton dissented.

- Central City-Suburban Contracts**
2. Improvement in central city-suburban contractual and planning relationships, including suburban representation on city water and sewer agencies serving suburbs under contract.
- Comprehensive Areawide Planning**
3. Cooperation among local units of government in metropolitan areas so as to plan, develop and regulate water and sewer facilities on an areawide basis.
- State Organization**
4. Enactment of State legislation vesting responsibility for overall State water resource planning and policymaking in a single agency and providing for representation of urban interests on interstate water agencies.
- State Pollution Abatement Legislation**
5. Enactment of State legislation to provide for (a) abatement and control of pollution of rivers and streams; and (b) State and local regulatory authority over individual well and septic tank installations, minimizing and limiting their use to exceptional situations consistent with comprehensive land use goals.
- State Financial and Technical Assistance**
6. Enactment of State legislation to (a) provide State financial assistance for local sewage treatment works, supplementing existing Federal aid; (b) provide incentives for areawide or regional development of local water and sewer utilities; (c) provide State technical assistance to local waste treatment facility planning and construction; (d) liberalize debt limits and referenda requirements for water and sewer utility financing; and

(e) permit joint action by units of local government in meeting area water and sewer needs.

7. More vigorous enforcement of existing State pollution abatement laws. **State Enforcement**

The Commission also recommends the following legislative and administrative actions by the National Government:

1. The Commission sees no present need for any new Federal grant-in-aid program for local water works comparable to Federal grants for sewage treatment construction. (Rejected by Congress; water system grants now available.) **New Program Needs**
2. Amendment of the Water Pollution Control Act of 1956 to provide (a) an additional matching incentive for the development of sewage disposal facilities on a regional or areawide basis; and (b) an increased dollar ceiling in Federal grants to larger cities for sewage treatment works. (Implemented by the Water Quality Act of 1965, P.L. 89-234.) **Areawide Development; Dollar Ceilings**
3. Amendment of statute governing Public Facility Loans Program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to permit (a) communities of 50,000 or more to qualify for sewer and water loans; (Implemented by the Housing Act of 1965, P.L. 89-117); and (b) the joining together of communities with an aggregate population of over 50,000 for pur- **Expanded Loan Program**

poses of such loan assistance.* (Implemented by the Housing Act of 1964, P.L. 88-560.)

**FHA and VA
Controls**

4. Amendment of statutes governing the FHA mortgage insurance program and the home loan program of the Veterans Administration to (a) tighten eligibility requirements for individual well and septic tank installations* and (b) include as insurable site preparation and development costs of water and sewer lines and systems. (Implemented by the Housing Act of 1965, P.L. 89-117.)

**Enforcement
and Financial
Incentives**

5. Evaluation by the Federal Executive Branch of present Federal enforcement powers and financial incentives relative to industrial pollution of rivers and streams. (Implemented by action of the Surgeon General in chartering study, "Industrial Incentives For Water Pollution Abatement." Report rendered February 1965.)

Urban Needs

6. Consideration of urban water needs in future Federal water resources planning equal to that given water requirements for navigation, power, and agriculture. (Implemented by the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 and Senate Document No. 97, 87th Congress, Second Session.)

*Secretary Dillon abstained.

Impact of Federal Urban Development Programs on Local Government Organization and Planning

The Commission recommends that:

1. (a) All organizational limitations which require or promote special purpose units of local government to the disadvantage of general purpose units of local government (i.e., municipalities, towns, and counties), be removed from Federal aid programs for urban development;
(b) General purpose units of government be favored as Federal aid recipients, other factors being equal; and
(c) Special purpose units of government be required to coordinate their Federal aid activities with general purpose governments. (Implemented by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, P. L. 89-754.)
2. Congress and executive agencies authorize and encourage joint participation by local governmental units having common program objectives affecting the development of an urban area overlapping existing political boundaries and State legislatures take similar action.
3. Federal grants-in-aid for urban development be channeled through the States in cases where a State (a) provides appropriate administrative machinery to carry out relevant responsibilities, and (b) provides sig-

**Favor Cities,
Towns and
Counties**

**Joint Exercise
of Powers**

**State
Channeling**

nificant financial contributions and, when appropriate, technical assistance to the local governments concerned.*

**Local
Planning
Requirements**

4. Effective planning at the local levels be required and promoted to the extent appropriate in all Federal aid programs significantly affecting urban development.

**Broader
Eligibility**

5. Eligibility requirements for Federal urban planning assistance, under Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, be broadened to include all municipalities and counties over 50,000 population which are undergoing rapid urbanization. (Implemented in part by the Housing Act of 1964, P.L. 88-560.)

**Federal
Interagency
Coordination**

6. Legislation be enacted by the Congress to establish the principle of Federal interagency coordination, and this principle be implemented by preparing and adopting a unified urban development policy within the Executive Branch.

State Action

7. State governments assume their proper responsibilities for assisting and facilitating urban development.

Metropolitan Social and Economic Disparities

The Commission recommends that:

**Economic
and Social
Policy
Planning**

1. Each local governmental unit and agency within metropolitan areas, ascertain, analyze, and give recognition to economic and social

*Senator Muskie, Mr. Hummell, Administrator Weaver and Mayors Blaisdell, Naftalin, and Tucker dissented.

disparities affecting its programs. Federal planning aids for urban development should specifically authorize and encourage economic and social policy planning for the community as a basic justification for physical planning.

2. State legislation be enacted restricting zoning authority in metropolitan areas to larger municipalities and to county government to encourage a wide range of housing prices, and that metropolitan planning agencies prepare plans and ordinances for adoption by local governments reflecting this objective. **Restriction of Zoning Authority**
3. States enact legislation authorizing the adoption of uniform housing, building, zoning, and platting codes within metropolitan areas, and that local governments utilize such authority. **Uniform Codes**
4. To encourage diversification and geographic dispersal of housing for low income groups, Federal and, where necessary, State legislation be amended to (a) facilitate use of existing private housing by local public housing authorities; (b) authorize subsidizing of rents of low income families in existing private housing; * and (c) permit financial assistance to private nonprofit organizations to enable them to provide subsidized **Dispersal of Low Income Housing**

*Governor Anderson, Mayor Goldner and Mrs. Wilcox dissented.

housing for low income families. (Federal portions implemented by the Housing Act of 1965, P. L. 89-117.)

**Open
Occupancy**

5. The appropriate Federal and State agencies accelerate the adoption of cooperative agreements for the enforcement of Federal and State laws and regulations forbidding discrimination in housing.

**Non-residential
Renewal**

6. The Congress remove existing limitations on nonresidential renewal from the Federal urban renewal program.

**Interstate
Employment
Services**

7. Governors of the several States and the Secretary of Labor take steps, including interstate agreements, to assure that public employment services are provided to all job applicants and employees within metropolitan area labor markets regardless of State lines, and the Secretary assure himself that such arrangements are being effectively carried out as a condition to Federal grants for employment security administration. (Implemented by regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor, February 15, 1967.)

**County
Renewal and
Housing**

8. States enact legislation authorizing counties in metropolitan areas to provide urban renewal and public housing services to unincorporated areas and small municipalities and that States provide financial and technical assistance.

**Areawide
Vocational
Education**

9. States enact legislation authorizing and encouraging areawide coordination and administration—through county governments

or other appropriate means—of vocational education and retraining programs within metropolitan areas.

10. States enact legislation authorizing the use of taxing powers by responsible areawide metropolitan service agencies carrying on functions not solely financed by user charges. **Areawide Taxing Powers**
11. Each State examine its present system of grants and shared taxes and remove all features that aggravate differences in local fiscal capacity to deal with service requirements in metropolitan areas and that encourage the proliferation of local governments within such areas. **Fiscal Disparities**
12. States consider the merit of using State grant funds to equalize local property tax loads among local jurisdictions in metropolitan areas. **Equalize Local Property Tax Loads**
13. Each State make a critical review of its present school grant formula to insure that it provides for an educational level below which no community should fall and that it contains factors designed to measure local tax effort and diverse community educational requirements. **State School Aid Formulas**
14. The States finance at least one-half of the cost of general assistance welfare programs, accompanied by adoption of State standards for such programs. **Financing General Assistance**
15. Local governments in metropolitan areas negotiating the sharing of costs for areawide **Cost-Benefit Studies**

urban services utilize cost-benefit studies as a basis for such negotiations; the States and the Federal Government develop standards of measurement of costs and benefits for areawide services that they support through grant and loan programs.

Relocation

The Commission recommends that:

1. The Congress establish and executive agencies implement a uniform policy of relocation payments and advisory assistance for persons and businesses displaced by grant-in-aid or direct Federal programs.
2. Each State establish a uniform policy within the State covering relocation assistance and relocation payments for persons and businesses displaced by State and local programs.
3. The Congress and State legislatures assign to administrative agencies responsibility for determining the amount of relocation payments, subject to specific statutory maximums.
4. The Congress require State and local governments administering Federal grant-in-aid programs, before proceeding with any property acquisition that displaces people, to assure that there is a method for temporary relocation and that standard housing units in sufficient quantities at a comparable location, within displacees' financial means, are or will be available; and that the States en-

**Uniform
Federal
Policy**

**Uniform State
Policy**

**Responsibility
for Payments**

**Adequate
Housing**

act legislation with a similar requirement for State and local agencies.

5. Under Federal grant-in-aid programs, the full costs of payments to any person for relocating a family, and the costs of payments up to \$25,000 to any person relocating a business be completely reimbursed by the Federal Government; and the costs of business relocation payments in excess of that amount be shared on the basis of the cost-sharing formula governing the particular program. **Federal Cost Sharing**
6. The States share in local governments' costs of providing relocation payments and services in programs for which localities receive State or Federal grants to which the State contributes part of the local share. **State Cost Sharing**
7. The Small Business Administration Act be broadened to authorize disaster loans to small business concerns that suffer substantial economic injury as a result of a construction program conducted by State and local governments or that are adversely affected but not actually displaced by government property takings. **Disaster Loans**
8. Congress amend the Manpower Development and Training Act to permit widow and widower owners of displaced firms to be eligible for manpower retraining allowances. (Implemented by P.L. 89-15.) **Retraining**
9. Federal, State, and local governments authorize and encourage all agencies causing **Single Relocation Agency**

displacements in urban areas to centralize the responsibility for all aspects of relocation programs in a single agency which is part of the regular administrative organization in each major urban jurisdiction.

**Contractual
Relocation
Services**

10. Cities in metropolitan areas with relocation staff and experience offer to contract to provide relocation services and areawide studies of housing needs and resources for all local governments and agencies operating in the area and that smaller units, where necessary, undertake to provide such services and studies jointly.

**Relocation
Technical
Assistance**

11. States and regional organizations assist local governments in planning for relocation through such means as technical assistance in preparation of workable programs and community renewal programs; where States make urban renewal capital grants, advances therefrom should be provided for relocation planning.

Advance Notice

12. Federal and State governments require their departments and agencies and special districts causing displacements to give advance notice at the earliest practicable time to local units of general government of any construction programs which will displace persons and businesses.

Building Codes: A Program for Intergovernmental Reform

The Commission recommends that:*

1. Congress authorize and finance a public-private cooperative program to develop national performance criteria and standards and testing procedures for building construction. **Development of Performance Standards**
2. The establishment of a continuing national program of building research and that appropriate Federal agencies cooperate in developing knowledge applicable to the solution of building problems. (Implemented in part by Section 1010 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, P.L. 89-754.) **Continuing Research**
3. Programs for research and building construction be established by appropriate State agencies and institutions of higher education and research findings be disseminated to public officials and private businesses. **State Research and Information**
4. The President designate a drafting group representing all levels of government to develop a national voluntary model code with the participation of model code groups and other interested public and private groups.** **National Voluntary Model Code**

*Senator Ervin, Senator Mundt, Representative Crank, and State Senator DeStefano urged the Commission to delay action on the recommendations.

**Representative Crank dissented.

**Uniform
Federal
Construction
Standards**

5. All Federal departments and agencies with responsibility for building construction or for standards governing construction develop and use a common set of standards to the greatest extent possible.

**State Model
Code**

6. The States prepare and promulgate a comprehensive model building code, based on a nationally recognized model, with a products approval procedure for permissive adoption by local political subdivisions and that any changes made to the model code by local jurisdictions be permitted only with the approval of the State.

**State Appeals
Agency**

7. The States consider establishment of a building construction review agency to consider appeals by affected parties from the decisions of local government with respect to standards governing building construction and to establish uniform interpretation of building standards.

**Adoption By
Reference**

8. States permit local jurisdictions to adopt a recognized uniform model building code by reference and permit local jurisdictions to adopt future changes made in such recognized model codes by administrative rather than legislative action.

**Licensing;
Salary Supple-
ments**

9. The States be empowered to establish professional qualifications and license building inspectors and consider a State salary supplement program for local building code officials to compensate for higher salary require-

ments likely to result from the licensing program.***

10. The State authorize and support training programs for building inspectors and provide or arrange for regular internship training programs and that States and local governments utilize grants available under Title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964 to develop such training programs.

Training

11. The States establish minimum staffing requirements for building inspection in all local government jurisdictions,**** authorize interlocal agreements for building inspection services to meet such minimum requirements, and provide direct and reimbursable building inspection services to local governments. On site construction inspection services should be centralized among various State and local agencies administering building construction and mechanical or special codes.

**Local
Inspection
Practices**

Intergovernmental Relations in the Poverty Program

The Commission recommends that:

1. General units of local government rather than private nonprofit groups organize community action agencies (CAAs), except that where such governments do not prefer or

**Local
Governments
Preferred
as CAAs**

***State Senator DeStefano and Mayor Goldner dissented.

****Mayor Goldner dissented.

otherwise have refrained from undertaking antipoverty programs, the private groups or a combination of public and private representatives should organize the CAAs. All other things being equal, the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) and States should give preference to establishment of CAAs by units of general local government rather than private groups.

2. Congress make no changes in the requirement for "maximum feasible participation" of the poor in the community action program (CAP).

**Participation
of Poor**

3. The OEO require CAAs to initiate comprehensive plans to guide antipoverty programs.

**Comprehensive
CAA Plans**

4. The OEO encourage separate CAAs in metropolitan areas to conduct community action planning and appropriate services on a joint basis for increased effectiveness and economy.

**Joint Area-
wide Action**

5. States authorize and provide financial incentives for establishment of multi-purpose regional agencies to undertake community action and other planning and development programs over multi-county areas; and that where States have taken such action, Federal agency heads administering planning and development programs require grant recipients to use the geographic base of such State-established units and otherwise make

**Regional
Development
Agencies**

maximum feasible use of their facilities and resources. (Federal portion implemented in part by Presidential Memorandum, September 2, 1966.)

6. The OEO Director accelerate his efforts to implement the Section 612 "preference" provision through interagency agreements and policy and procedural statements. **"Preference" Provision**
7. The Economic Opportunity Council establish machinery to assure integrated planning at the State and Federal levels of job creation and job training programs. **Manpower Coordination**
8. The OEO Director accelerate steps, and Congress provide funding, for collection of data on incidence of poverty and application of anti-poverty resources. **Data Needs**
9. The OEO and delegate agencies establish uniform procedures in informing Governors about the status of applications and fulfilling gubernatorial approval and veto requirements. **Veto Procedures**
10. The OEO Director's present power to override Governor's veto in Community Action, Adult Basic Education, and Neighborhood Youth Corps programs be retained.* **Governor's Veto**
11. The States fully use grants available from OEO to undertake broad technical assistance programs. **State Technical Assistance**

*Mayor Blaisdell, Mayor Naftalin, and Mrs. Walters dissented, favoring abolition of the veto.

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Farris Bry

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Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota
Edmund S. Muskie, Maine

From the United States House of Representatives

Florence P. Dwyer, New Jersey
L. H. Fountain, North Carolina
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From the Executive Branch

Farris Bryant, Florida
Director, Office of Emergency Planning
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THE COMMISSION

nt, Chairman

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Arthur Naftalin, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Members

ne, New Mexico
niel, Texas
ard, Tennessee

**States and
Job Corps**

12. The OEO take positive steps to interest States in acting as contractors for Job Corps facilities.

State Barriers

13. The OEO, heads of State technical assistance agencies, and the Council of State Governments, in cooperation with ACIR and affected Federal agencies, establish machinery to prepare model State statutes to remove State administrative and statutory barriers to anti-poverty programs.

**Federal Cost
Sharing**

14. Congress amend the Economic Opportunity Act to continue indefinitely 10 percent non-Federal matching provisions applicable to Community Action, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Adult Basic Education programs.** (This recommendation rejected in part by the Congress. Effective July 1, 1967, non-Federal share of Community Action Program and Neighborhood Youth Corps increased to 20 percent.)

Taxation and Finance

Estate and Gift Taxes

The Commission recommends:

Amendment of the Internal Revenue Code to increase the credit against the Federal estate tax for inheritance and estate taxes paid to the States, such amendments to be effective with respect to any given State only after (a) State legislative action to shift the State tax from an "inheritance base" to an "estate base" and

(b) legislative action adjusting State tax rates to assure that the effect of the increased credit would redound to the benefit of the State treasury rather than to individual Federal taxpayers.

Investment of Idle Cash Balances

The Commission recommends:

1. Where such authority does not now exist, enactment by States of legislation authorizing State and local governments to invest their idle funds in interest-bearing deposits with insured institutions and in obligations of the State or the Federal Government.* **Expanded Investment Authority**
2. Technical assistance by financial officers of the State governments to smaller local units of government with respect to the desirability of, and opportunities for the investment of idle funds. **State Technical Assistance**
3. Cooperative action by the U.S. Treasury Department and State and local finance officers designed to provide full and current information regarding the investment opportunities in short-term Treasury obligations, including exploring the desirability of special Treasury issues particularly designed to meet the needs of State and local governments. (Implemented by action of the U.S. Treasury Department in issuance of brochure entitled "Interest Bearing U.S. Government Securities Available for Investment **Investment Information**

*Mayor Celebrezze dissented.

**Congressman Fountain dissented.

of Short-Term Cash Balances of Local and State Governments," dated September 1963.)

Public Health Grants

The Commission recommends:

1. Amending the Public Health Service Act of 1944 to grant authority to States to transfer funds up to $33\frac{1}{3}$ percent among specific health categories of Federal grants-in-aid for tuberculosis, venereal disease, heart disease and cancer control, and general health services.** (Implemented by P.L. 89-749.)
2. Amending the Public Health Service Act of 1944 to place Federal grants-in-aid for the aforementioned categories under a single apportionment and matching formula instead of the different formulas now existing.* (Implemented by P.L. 89-749.)

Reassessment of Federal Grants-in-Aid

The Commission recommends:

1. The enactment by the Congress of a general statute, applicable to any new grants which may be enacted in the future, to provide that each new grant would be reenacted, terminated, or redirected at the end of 5 years, depending upon the results of a thorough reexamination of the grant by the cognizant legislative committees of the Congress.**

*Secretary Flemming dissented.

**State Senator Cutler dissented.

2. Periodic review by congressional committees and executive agencies of the status of Federal grants-in-aid now in existence.

Legislative and Tax Jurisdiction Over Federal Property

The Commission recommends:

1. Federal legislation (a) to authorize and direct, as the eventual objective, Federal agencies to retrocede legislative jurisdiction to the States over U.S. Government properties as rapidly and extensively as consistent with their essential needs; (b) congressional consent, as an interim step, to the imposition of taxes on privately owned real and personal property in Federal areas provided there is in effect a certification by an agency designated by the President that persons living and working in Federal areas are afforded substantially the same rights and privileges and tax-supported services as other residents of the State.
2. That the States enact legislation, if required, to enable them to accept jurisdiction.
3. That the President and Governors support implementation of the legislation.

Cooperative Tax Administration

The Commission recommends:

1. The enactment by the States of legislation authorizing the exchange of tax records and information among States and with the Federal Internal Revenue Service.

**Exchange of
Tax Records**

- Identification of Possibilities**
2. Joint action by the Treasury Department, the Council of State Governments, and the Commission's staff to identify those State and local records and types of information that are potentially useful for the administration of Federal income and other taxes.
- Training**
3. Development by the States for submission to the Treasury Department and the Congress of a proposal for the admission of State and local tax enforcement personnel to training programs conducted by the Internal Revenue Service. (Implemented by P.L. 87-870.)
- Reimbursable Technical Services**
4. Favorable consideration by the Congress of legislation to authorize the Internal Revenue Service to perform statistical and related services for State tax agencies on a reimbursement basis (Implemented by P.L. 87-870.)

Local Nonproperty Taxes

The Commission recommends State legislation:

- Uniform Powers; Cooperative Enforcement**
1. Providing cities and adjoining jurisdictions in large metropolitan areas with uniform taxing powers and authority for cooperative tax enforcement.
- Tax Supplements**
2. Authorizing the addition of local tax supplements to State sales and income taxes where these taxes are used both by the State and a large number of local governments.
- Joint Administration**
3. Permitting pooled administration of similar local taxes levied by numerous local governments.

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|
| 4. | Limiting local governments to the more productive taxes and discouraging the smaller jurisdictions from excessive tax diversity. | Reduce Tax Diversity |
| 5. | Providing State technical assistance to local tax authorities including tax information, training facilities for local personnel, access to State tax records and where appropriate, using sanctions against State taxpayers who fail to comply with local tax requirements. | State Technical Assistance |

Restrictions on Local Government Debt

The Commission recommends:

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Maximum flexibility for local government borrowing with any governing State provisions being as comprehensive and uniform in character as possible. | Flexibility; Uniformity |
| 2. | Vestment of authority to incur debt with the governing bodies of local governments, subject only to a permissive referendum if petitioned by the voters and resolved generally by a simple majority vote. | Local Debt Authority |
| 3. | Repeal of constitutional and statutory provisions limiting local government debt by reference to the local property tax base.* | Repeal Limitations |
| 4. | Provision by the States of technical assistance to local governments regarding debt issuance and State prescription of the minimum content of public announcements of local bond offerings. | State Technical Assistance |

*Mr. Michaelian and Mr. Burton dissented.

**Interest Cost
as a Limit**

5. Consideration by the States of a substitute basis for the regulation of long-term local debt—namely, by reference to the net interest cost of prospective bond issues in relation to the prevailing yield of high quality municipal securities.*

**State Constitutional and Statutory Limitations on Local
Taxing Powers**

The Commission recommends that:

**Limitation
Repeal**

1. As a general objective, all limitations imposed by the State upon local property tax rates be removed.
2. So long as tax rate limitations are retained the following guidelines be utilized by the States for interim liberalization of property tax limits:

**Guidelines:
Easing Prop-
erty Tax Limits**

- a. Statutory provisions are preferred to constitutional provisions.
- b. Use of full market value of taxable property as the basis is preferred to fractional assessed value.
- c. Limitations on local functions in general are preferred to singling out individual functions.
- d. Capital financing and debt service needs be excluded.
- e. Provision be made to enable local governing bodies to obtain relief from tax limitations either by reference to the

*Mayor Clinton, State Senator Cutler and Mr. Burton dissented. Secretary Dillon reserved position.

electorate or administratively by a State agency.

- f. The electorate always have power to initiate referenda on proposed rate increases.
 - g. If governing bodies and citizens are provided with the avenues of relief specified in e and f, then tax limits embracing all overlapping local taxing jurisdictions are preferred to single jurisdiction limits.
 - h. Home rule charter counties and cities be excluded from tax rate limitations.
3. In granting nonproperty taxing powers to local governments, beyond provisions granting home rule to local governments, the States enable local governments to use these taxes only (a) where required in the interest of the desired distribution of the combined State-local tax burden among the several bases of taxation (property, income, consumption, etc.) and (b) where needs cannot be met reasonably from available property tax sources or where property already bears an inordinate share of the tax burden.
4. Provisions relating to nonproperty taxing powers be by statute rather than frozen in constitutions, that such authorization be specific and that the electorate always have the authority to petition a vote on proposals for new nonproperty taxes.

**Local
Non-Property
Taxing
Powers**

**Statutory
Limits on
Non-Property
Taxes**

The Role of the States in Strengthening the Property Tax

The Commission recommends that:

General Policy Objectives

1. Each State take a hard, critical look at its property tax law and rid it of all features which cannot be administered as written, encourage taxpayers' dishonesty, force administrators to condone evasion and which, if enforced, would impose an intolerable tax burden. Each State exclude from its property tax base any component it is unwilling or unable to administer competently.
2. Both legislative and executive branches of State government study the property tax as consistently as the other major sources of State-local revenue and treat it as an integral part of overall State and local financial planning. Adequate provision be made for continuing study and analysis in the research divisions of State tax commissions and tax departments and by the interim tax study committees, legislative councils, and legislative reference bureaus of State legislatures, with workable liaison arrangements.
3. State constitutions be divested of all details that obstruct sound utilization and administration of the property tax.
4. No new changes in the property tax system, whether by exemption or classification, be undertaken without weighing the effect on facility of administration. Where administration has been needlessly complicated by

such changes in the past, the defects be eliminated wherever feasible.

The Commission recommends that:

1. Each State require the regular assessment of all tax exempt property, compilation of the totals for each type of exemption by taxing districts, computation of the percentages of the assessed valuation thus exempt in each taxing district; and that publication of the findings be made, including the function, scope, and nature of activities so exempted. **Exemptions**
2. Outright grants, supported by appropriations, rather than tax exemptions, be used with allowance for such exceptions as are clearly indicated by the public interest.
3. Where mandatory tax exemptions are extended to individuals for such purposes as personal welfare aid (the aged) and expressions of public esteem (the veterans), the States reimburse the local communities for the amounts of the tax "loss."

The Commission recommends that:

1. The States eliminate all requirements for fixed levels of assessment except for specifying the minimum assessment ratio (in relation to market value) below which assessments may not drop, and use for equalization and measurement purposes the annual assessment ratio studies conducted by their **Assessment Standards**

State supervisory agencies, as follows:

- (a) The determined average level of assessments in each of a State's assessment districts to provide the basis for tax equalization in taxing districts located in more than one assessment district and for equalizing State grants for schools and similar purposes.
 - (b) The determined figures for the market value of taxable property in each taxing district to be the base for all regulatory and partial tax exemption provisions now related to assessed valuations or valuations equalized at fractional levels.
2. The States use as high a floor as is feasible in setting minimum assessment levels.

The Commission recommends that:

1. Centralized assessment administration with more inclusive centralization when dictated by efficiency, be considered for immediate adoption by some States and for ultimate adoption by most States.
2. The State's share in joint State-local assessment administration be vested in a single agency, professionally organized and equipped for the job, and headed by a career administrator of recognized professional ability and knowledge of the property tax and its administration.

**State
Organization**

3. In States in which tax administration is coordinated in a central tax department, the agency be a major division of that department; in States where organization for tax administration is diffused the agency be given due prominence as a separate department or bureau.
4. The State supervisory agency be responsible for assessment supervision and equalization, assessment of all State-assessed property, and valuation research, with adequate powers clearly defined by law.

The Commission recommends that:

1. The geographical organization of each State's primary local assessment districts be reconstituted, to the extent required, to give each district the size and resources it needs to become an efficient assessing unit and to produce a well-ordered overall structure that makes successful State supervision feasible.
2. No assessment district be less than county-wide and when, as in very many instances, counties are too small to comprise efficient districts, multicounty districts be created.
3. All overlapping assessment districts be abolished to eliminate wasteful duplication.

**Local
Organization**

The Commission recommends that:

1. The State supervisory agency be empowered to establish the professional qualifications of assessors and appraisers and certify candidates as to their fitness for employment on

**Personnel
Qualifications**

the basis of examinations given by it or of examinations satisfactory to it given by a State or local personnel agency, and to revoke such certification for good and sufficient cause. No person be permitted to hold the office of assessor or to appraise property for taxation who is not thus certified.

2. Assessors be appointed to office, with no requirement of prior district residence, by the chief executives or executive boards of local governments when assessment districts are coextensive with such governments and by the legally constituted governing agencies of multicounty districts; they be appointed for indefinite, rather than fixed, terms, and be subject to removal for good cause, including incompetence, by the appointing authorities.
3. State legislatures not prescribe or limit the salaries paid certified local assessors and appraisers.
4. State legislatures prescribe, or authorize the State supervisory agency to prescribe, and in either case authorize the agency to enforce minimum professional staffing requirements in all local assessment districts. Legislatures authorize the supervisory agency and any local districts to enter into agreements under which the agency will provide the district with specified technical services.
5. In any State establishing professional qualifications for assessors and appraisers, the

State supervisory agency cooperate with educational institutions in planning and conducting preentry courses of study, and conduct or arrange for regular internship training programs.

The Commission recommends that:

1. Each State determine by thorough research the minimum level of acceptable assessment performance and require the State supervisory agency to provide for appropriate assessment administration, at district expense, in those local districts that fail to meet the minimum standards.
2. In the instance of any class of self-assessed personal property, unless the local assessor is given adequate means to audit the declarations of the taxpayers, the property be assessed by the State or the tax on such property abolished.
3. State assessment be extended to all property of types: (a) which customarily lie in more than one district and do not lend themselves to piecemeal local assessment; (b) which require appraisal specialists beyond the economical scope of most local district staffs; and (c) which can be more readily discovered and valued by a central agency.
4. The division of assessment jurisdiction between State and local agencies be clear both to taxpayers and assessors.

**State
Standards and
Enforcement**

The Commission recommends that:

1. The State agency responsible for supervision of property tax administration require

**Assessment
Ratio Studies
and Reports**

**Studies and
Reports (con.)**

assessors and other local officers to report data on assessed valuations and other features of the property tax, for such periods and in such form and content as it prescribes, in adequate detail to serve its needs for supervision and study. The agency publish meaningful digests of such data annually or biennially.

2. The State supervisory agency conduct, annually, comprehensive assessment ratio studies, in accordance with sound statistical procedures, of the average level of assessment and degree of uniformity assessment overall and for each major class of property, in all assessment districts of the State. The agency publish the findings of each study, both as to the quality and average level of assessment, in clear, readily understandable form.
3. States take all feasible steps to facilitate the compilation of comparable interstate property tax information by the Bureau of the Census, particularly by improving and standardizing their own collection, compilation, and analysis of essential data.

The Commission recommends that:

1. The present administrative-judicial hierarchy of agencies for assessment review and appeal in most States be objectively evaluated and reconstituted, as necessary, to provide the remedies to which taxpayers are

**Taxpayer
Appeals**

entitled, but do not now receive under the uniformity provisions of State laws and the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

2. The review machinery provide for: a two-level organization, with both the local and State agencies serving only an appellate function and being professionally well staffed for that purpose; the State agency—either an administrative board or a tax court—to be separate from any State agency for property tax administration, be an appellate body to hear appeals from decisions of local review agencies and from central assessments by the State supervisory agency, and include a small claims division with a simple, inexpensive procedure; appeals from the State agency, but on questions of law only, be referred to the supreme court of the State.
3. To aid the taxpayer in proving inequity in his assessment, (a) the State supervisory agency, follow sound statistical procedures, and make and publish the findings of annual assessment ratio studies which, in addition to serving the purposes of supervision and equalization, will inform the taxpayer of the average level of assessment in his district; and (b) the legislature provide that the assessment ratios thus established may be introduced by the taxpayer as evidence in appeals to the review agencies on the issue of whether his assessment is inequitable.

Industrial Development Bond Financing

It is the Commission's finding that industrial development bond financing tends to impair tax equities, competitive business relationships and conventional financing institutions out of proportion to the contribution it makes to economic development and employment. The Commission recognizes the widespread and growing nature of this practice and the unlikelihood that it can be stopped quickly. A number of safeguards essential to minimize intergovernmental friction, should be adopted to insure that government resources used for industrial development bond financing bear a reasonable relationship to the public purpose served and that the governmental power employed is not diverted for private advantages.*

Need for Safeguards

The Commission recommends that:

1. States restrict and regulate by law the precise conditions under which local governments may engage in this activity, as follows:
 - (a) Subject all bond issues to approval by a State supervisory agency;
 - (b) Restrict authority to issue such bonds to counties and municipalities; deny the authority to special districts;
 - (c) Give priority to communities with surplus labor, outside the area of the effective operation of conventional credit and property leasing facilities;

State Regulation

*Senator Muskie and Speaker Lowman dissented.

- (d) Limit the total amount of such bonds which may be outstanding at any one time in the State;
- (e) Prohibit such financing for the "pirating" of industrial plants by one community from another.

2. Local industrial development bond financing should be confined to rural areas. States desiring to stimulate employment in urban and industrial areas, can accomplish this best by a program of second mortgage loans to supplement local civic and conventional financing or by State guarantees of conventional loans.

**State Financing
and Loan
Guarantees**

3. The Commission finds the industrial development bond device particularly offensive when it is used to finance plants for strong national firms which themselves have access to adequate financing through conventional channels. The abuse is especially glaring when the firm itself acquires the tax exempt bonds issued to finance the plant it occupies, thus becoming also the beneficiary of tax exempt income. Therefore, the Commission recommends that the Congress amend the Internal Revenue Code so that the firms which buy the tax exempt bonds themselves cannot deduct as a business cost the rents paid for the use of industrial plants built with these bonds.

**Amend Internal
Revenue Code
Tax Exemption**

The Role of Equalization in Federal Grants

The Commission recommends that:

1. National policy considerations which require Federal grant programs require also that, with important qualifications, the distribution of Federal grants among the States take account of the relative inequalities in the fiscal capacities of the States (together with their local governments) in such a way as to facilitate the achievement of a more uniform level of minimum program standards in all States.
2. The equalizing aim of Federal grant distributions be limited to the functions and services specifically related to and involved in national objectives and only to the minimum service levels consistent with these national objectives.
3. Apart from several categories of grants, including (a) planning and demonstration grants, (b) stimulation grants, (c) grants to meet localized emergencies, and (d) grants which cover substantially all of the program costs, Federal grant distributions reflect the differences in the States' relative fiscal capacities to support the particular program or services at the required minimum level, subject to the overriding qualification that where program need is proportionate to relative State fiscal capacity, the objectives of an equalization grant can be met without use of an explicit equalizing provision.

**Greater
Equalization**

**Scope of
Equalization**

**State Fiscal
Capacity as a
Distribution
Factor**

4. To the extent practicable, equalization provisions, introduced through both allocation and matching requirements, aim for a reasonable uniform level of minimum program performance in every State; that uniformity in the mechanics of the equalization provisions be preferred over variety; and that statutory specification be preferred to administrative discretion. **Minimum Level of Services**
5. Departments and agencies charged with the administration of Federal grant programs be required by the President to review periodically (a) the adequacy of the need indexes employed in their respective grant programs, and (b) the appropriateness of their equalization provisions and that this review be coordinated by the Bureau of the Budget. **Program Review**
6. The President, through his Executive Office, provide for the development of plans and procedures to assemble the data required for improving measures of State relative fiscal capacity and tax effort for use, to the extent practicable, on a government-wide basis and to collect and tabulate such necessary data on a continuing basis. **Improved Indices of Fiscal Capacity and Tax Effort**

State-Federal Overlapping in Cigarette Taxes

The Commission recommends that:

1. The Governors direct their tax policy officials to explore with representatives of the tobacco industry the procedures that would

be required to place the cigarette tax on a return basis at the manufacturing level in such a way that the burden on the industry would be minimized.*

2. The Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, participate in this exploration, which would include the potential scope of Federal-State administrative cooperation.

Intergovernmental Aspects of Documentary Taxes

The Commission recommends that:

1. Congress amend Chapter 24 of the Internal Revenue Code to repeal the stamp tax on conveyances, such repeal to be effective 3 years after its enactment.** (Implemented by P.L. 89-44.)
2. When the Federal tax on real estate transfers is repealed, those States without such a tax consider it for use at either the State or local level.

Federal-State Coordination of Personal Income Taxes

The Commission recommends that:

1. Those States without a personal income tax give early and careful consideration to incorporating it into their tax system and that

*Congressman Fountain registered further comment.

**Secretary Dillon abstained.

those States employing a relatively ineffective income tax, strengthen it.*

2. Congress amend the Internal Revenue Code to give Federal income taxpayers an option to either (a) continue itemizing their income tax payments to State and local governments or (b) claim a substantial percentage of such payments as a credit against their Federal income tax liability.**
Federal Tax Credit
3. The States bring their income tax laws into harmony with the Federal definition of adjusted gross income.
State-Federal Conformity
4. The Congress authorize the Internal Revenue Service and legislatures of States authorize their governors to enter into mutually acceptable agreements for Federal collections of State income taxes.
Federal-State Cooperation
5. States continue to allow credits to their residents for personal income taxes paid to other States and States now allowing a non-resident credit repeal such non-resident provision.
State Taxing Jurisdiction
6. The States adopt a uniform definition of "residence" for income tax purposes and State tax agencies be authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements to eliminate po-
Definition of "Residence"

*Senators Ervin and Mundt, Governor Dempsey, Congresswoman Dwyer and Congressman Fountain dissented.

**Secretary Fowler abstained, Governor Dempsey abstained from this and succeeding recommendations dealing with State income taxes.

tential double taxation resulting from conflict in interpretation of "residence."

**State-Local
Relationships**

7. Taxation of personal income be done at the State rather than the local level but if local income taxes are also levied, they be authorized only in the form of a supplement to be administered with the State tax.***

Industrial Location and State and Local Taxes

The Commission recommends that:

1. The President direct the appropriate Federal agencies to give early and favorable consideration to assembling on a continuing basis more timely and detailed geographical information on industrial location trends, including a breakdown among central city, suburban, and rural portions of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
2. States, by statutory enactment or administrative regulation, set forth enforceable physical presence rules to govern the jurisdictional reach of their income and sales tax administrators; further that the States, through collective action, strive to make such physical presence rules as uniform as possible.
3. States eliminate the tax on business inventories and either move the administration of the tax on other classes of business personalty (notably machinery and equipment) to the State level or provide strong

**Plant
Location
Data**

**Business
Tax Un-
certainty**

**Business
Personal
Property
Taxes**

***Representative Crank dissented in part.

State supervision over the administration of the tax to insure uniformity and further that States reimburse local governments for the attendant loss in revenue by making more intensive use of State imposed business taxes.

4. States avoid policies calculated to provide special tax advantages or concessions to selected groups of business firms, and frame their business tax policies along general rather than special benefit lines.

**Business
Tax Con-
cession
Policies**

5. States provide adequate technical assistance and supervision in local property tax assessments of business properties to insure uniformity of treatment.

**Assessment
Supervision**

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The statute charges the Commission with studying and making recommendations for the allocation of governmental functions, responsibilities, and revenues among the several levels of government. Closely associated with this responsibility is that of giving critical attention to conditions and controls involved in the administration of Federal grant programs, discussion and study at an early stage of emerging public problems requiring intergovernmental cooperation, and the coordination and simplification of tax laws and administrative practices to achieve a more orderly fiscal relationship among the levels of government. The studies and recommendations of the Commission so far have involved in varying degrees the discharge of all these responsibilities.

The Act also directs the Commission to bring together representatives of Federal, State, and local governments for the discussion of common problems and to provide a forum for the administration and coordination of programs requiring intergovernmental cooperation. These responsibilities are being discharged through the operation of the Commission itself and the close contact maintained with many organizations, groups, and individuals concerned with intergovernmental relations through attendance at meetings, co-sponsorship of conferences, consultation, addresses and publication of articles.

Additionally, however, the statute provides both explicitly and implicitly for the performance of certain other functions by the Commission.

The statute directs the Commission to make available "technical assistance to the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government in the review of proposed legislation to determine its overall effect on the Federal system." The Commission responds to formal and informal requests of congressional committees, individual members of Congress, and the Bureau of the Budget with regard to the intergovernmental aspects of legislation under active consideration by the Congress or in the process of being developed. The Commission has responded similarly to the executive and legislative branches of State government. Where the Commission has taken a position on a question, formal comments are provided over the signature of the Chairman of the Commission. In other cases where the questions involved are of a technical nature the Commission's staff consults informally with congressional staffs or the representatives of Federal agencies with regard to proposed legislation under consideration. At the State level, the Commission consults with legislative service agencies, legislators, and with representatives of the State executive branches.

Government administrators in metropolitan areas and scholars engaged in research on various aspects of metropolitan area problems have become increasingly concerned regarding the lack

of adequate economic and other statistical data covering metropolitan areas and minor subdivisions thereof. Typically, these data are collected and published on the basis of individual governments and cannot always be assembled on an economic area basis. The Commission consults with Federal and State agencies regarding the ways in which statistics on population, housing, labor, governments and economic activities might be made more available and useful to those engaged in metropolitan area planning. In 1962, it published *A Directory of Federal Statistics for Metropolitan Areas*, a work now being kept up-to-date by the Bureau of the Census.

The Commission has constituted itself as a central clearinghouse for information on the many complex aspects of intergovernmental relations. As part of this general purpose, it acts as a coordinating center for the further study of intergovernmental problems.

The Commission has (1) assembled selective information on the more crucial intergovernmental problems, (2) identified the major sources of information in order to serve as a convenient reference point, and (3) prepared monographs summarizing presently available but relatively inaccessible data in Federal agencies and other sources which will help other levels of government to solve their financial and administrative problems.

**Clearinghouse
and Informa-
tional Activities**

**Intergovern-
mental
Advisory
Service**

The Commission provides an Intergovernmental Relations Advisory Service to Federal, State, and local officials and to public interest groups on problems of intergovernmental relations. Publications are available on studies of specific intergovernmental problems undertaken at the direction of the Commission.

The Commission's library has served as a depository function for several collections of material on intergovernmental relations and increasing use of its facilities is being made by agencies, associations, and scholars. An accessions list is regularly distributed and specialized bibliographies have been prepared. One of the most widely distributed is a bibliography of *Catalogs and Other Information Sources on Federal and State Aid Programs*.

In addition to the reports issued by the Commission making recommendations for legislative or other action by one or more levels of government, reports and other materials of an informational character are prepared. For example, summaries of State fiscal data and of State tax legislation are prepared by the staff for the use of Commission members and others; similarly, a brief statistical summary of the losses of county population under the 1960 Census has been issued. In July 1964, a comprehensive report on *Tax Overlapping in the United States, 1964*, was completed, updating a similar 1961 report. This report provides basic tax information to local, State, and National officials. Selected tables were updated in 1966.

LIST OF COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS

- Coordination of State and Federal Inheritance, Estate and Gift Taxes.* January 1961. [Report A-1; 134 pp., printed.] Describes the background of intergovernmental relations in the area of death taxation, presents alternative tax credits arrangements and recommends legislation to increase State revenues, to improve their distribution among the States and to simplify State tax statutes.
- Modification of Federal Grants-in-Aid for Public Health Services.* January 1961. [Report A-2; out of print.]
- Investment of Idle Cash Balances by State and Local Governments.* January 1961. [Report A-3; 61 pp., printed.] Summarizes the historical development and current status of the custody and investment of State and local funds; recommends legislative and administrative action to maximize interest earnings on idle funds. A supplement, *Investment of Idle Cash Balances by State and Local Governments*, January 1965, updates the figures on investments.
- Intergovernmental Responsibilities for Mass Transportation Facilities and Services in Metropolitan Areas.* April 1961. [Report A-4; 54 pp., offset, out-of-print; summary available.] Examines the urban transportation problem with special emphasis on major metropolitan areas; makes several recom-

mendations for legislative action by both the States and the Federal Government.

Governmental Structure, Organization, and Planning in Metropolitan Areas. July 1961. [Report A-5; 83 pp., printed.] Examines the problems associated with the highly complex governmental structure common to metropolitan areas; recommends various actions by the States and the Federal Government to improve intergovernmental relations and to simplify local governmental structure in these areas.

State and Local Taxation of Privately Owned Property Located on Federal Areas: Proposed Amendment to the Buck Act. June 1961. [Report A-6; 34 pp., offset, out-of-print; summary available.] Examines the property tax status of privately owned properties in areas under exclusive Federal legislative jurisdiction; examines recent legislative proposals to permit local taxation of these properties; and recommends the retrocession of legislative jurisdiction to the States.

Intergovernmental Cooperation in Tax Administration. June 1961. [Report A-7; 20 pp., offset.] Examines the status of intergovernmental cooperation among tax administrations and recommends steps to expand the scope of Federal-State and interstate cooperation, including exchange of tax information and training of personnel.

Periodic Congressional Reassessment of Federal Grants-in-Aid to State and Local Govern-

ments. June 1961. [Report A-8; 67 pp., offset reproduced in Hearings on S. 2114 before Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, January 1964, out-of-print, but available as part of the report of hearings on H.R. 7802 and identical bills before House Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the Committee on Government Operations, 87th Congress, 1st Session.] Describes the evolution and current status of Federal grants-in-aid and recommends the establishment of congressional machinery for their review.

Local Nonproperty Taxes and the Coordinating Role of the State. September 1961. [A-9; 68 pp., offset.] Summarizes the extent of local nonproperty taxes in the United States and recommends some policy guidelines for their coordination by the States.

State Constitutional and Statutory Restrictions on Local Government Debt. September 1961. [A-10; 98 pp., printed.] Appraises existing State restrictions and recommends State action.

Alternative Approaches to Governmental Reorganization in Metropolitan Areas. June 1962. [A-11; 88 pp., offset.] Reviews the major approaches to reorganization of governmental structure and powers in metropolitan areas, indicating their strengths and weaknesses, and the factors that make them likely to be effective if adopted.

State Constitutional and Statutory Restrictions Upon the Structural, Functional, and Personnel Powers of Local Government. October 1962. [Report A-12; 80 pp., printed.] Describes State limitations on the form and structure of local governments and recommends State action.

Intergovernmental Responsibilities for Water Supply and Sewage Disposal in Metropolitan Areas. October 1962. [Report A-13; 135 pp., offset.] Identifies problems of Federal-State-local relations with regard to the planning, financing, and construction of water supply and sewage disposal facilities and presents recommendations for legislative and administrative action by the levels of government concerned.

State Constitutional and Statutory Restrictions on Local Taxing Powers. October 1962. [Report A-14; 122 pp., offset.] Appraises existing State restrictions and recommends State action.

Apportionment of State Legislatures. December 1962. [Report A-15; 78 pp., offset.] Reviews the history and present practices of State legislative apportionment and the possible impact thereof and recommends some guiding principles designed to assist public officials and private citizens in meeting their responsibilities in this matter.

Transferability of Public Employee Retirement Credits Among Units of Government. March

1963. [Report A-16; 93 pp., offset.] Reviews Federal, State and local public employee retirement systems emphasizing those provisions which protect employee retirement credit upon job transfer, and recommends measures for protecting retirement credits of public employees who change jobs.

**The Role of the States in Strengthening the Property Tax.* June 1963. [Report A-17; printed; \$1.25.] Volume 1 examines the major problems of property tax policy and administration, the State's relationship to them, and ways the State can deal with them; the prerequisites of sound assessment administration are examined on the basis of recent experience in the several States; remedial measures to meet the varying needs in the different States are recommended. Volume 2 summarizes the lines of action individual States have taken to meet their property tax responsibilities.

Industrial Development Bond Financing. June 1963. [Report A-18; 96 pp., offset, out-of-print; summary available.] Summarizes the growth and present magnitude of local and State financing of industrial plants for lease to private enterprise in the several States; evaluates these practices; and recommends measures for preventing their abuse for private advantage.

The Role of Equalization in Federal Grants. January 1964. [Report A-19; 258 pp., offset.]

Examines the basis for distributing Federal grants; identifies those which should recognize interstate differences in needs and resources; and recommends legislative and administrative changes. Provides basic data on 63 grant programs. A supplement, *Grant-in-Aid Programs Enacted by the 2nd Session of the 88th Congress*, January 1965, describes grant-in-aid programs enacted in the 2nd Session which adjourned on October 3, 1964.

Impact of Federal Urban Development Programs on Local Government Organization and Planning. January 1964. [Report A-20; 198 pp., printed.] Comprehensive review of local government organization and planning requirements in 43 Federal aid programs affecting physical development in urban areas. Evaluates Federal interagency coordination of urban development programs, and recommends Federal legislative and administrative changes for strengthening general government and planning as well as interagency coordination. Also recommends appropriate State legislation.

Statutory and Administrative Controls Associated with Federal Grants for Public Assistance. May 1964. [Report A-21; 108 pp., printed.] Reviews statutory and administrative controls associated with grant programs for public assistance which limit flexibility of State administrative organization and which produce friction between States and the Federal Gov-

ernment. Contains recommendations for amending Federal statutes designed to provide greater flexibility in the administration of the public assistance programs.

The Problem of Special Districts in American Government. May 1964. [Report A-22; 112 pp., printed.] Comprehensive analysis of the role of special districts in the United States. Evaluates the value of such units of government and contains a series of recommendations designed to make them more responsible to the public as well as units of general government, and contains recommendations which would discourage resort to special districts.

The Intergovernmental Aspects of Documentary Taxes. September 1964. [Report A-23; 29 pp., offset.] Briefly describes Federal, State and local documentary taxes. Reviews the States' interest in real estate transfer taxes for real estate price information and recommends Federal and State action.

State-Federal Overlapping in Cigarette Taxes. September 1964. [Report A-24; 62 pp., offset.] Briefly describes the present cigarette tax structure, its administration, past efforts at coordination and possible coordination techniques, and recommends Federal and State action.

**Metropolitan Social and Economic Disparities: Implications for Intergovernmental Relations in Central Cities and Suburbs.* January 1965.

[Report A-25; 253 pp., offset, \$1.25.] Presents the findings of an extensive survey and review of social and economic characteristics of metropolitan areas and their relation to economic activity, government structure and services and public finance. Makes recommendations to promote a wider choice of housing, adjustment of governmental jurisdictions, and equalization of governmental finance.

Relocation: Unequal Treatment of People and Businesses Displaced by Governments. January 1965. [Report A-26; 141 pp., offset.] Summarizes current policies and practices in relocation and makes recommendations to encourage more uniform and equitable treatment.

Federal-State Coordination of Personal Income Taxes. October 1965. [Report A-27; 204 pp., offset.] Examines State personal income taxes, and recommends more effective State use of such taxes and a Federal income tax credit to encourage State adoption of personal income taxes. Examines intergovernmental relations in personal income taxation and recommends closer Federal-State and interstate coordination.

**Building Codes: A Program for Intergovernmental Reform.* January 1966. [Report A-28; 103 pp., offset.] Identifies problems arising from the preparation, adoption, and enforcement of building codes, including relationships among Federal, State and local

governments and elements of the building industry. Recommendations are designed to modernize building codes, stimulate building research, reduce housing costs due to excessive and diverse code requirements, expedite acceptance of new building products, and enhance the quality of building administration.

Intergovernmental Relations in the Poverty Program. April 1966. [Report A-29; 278 pp., offset.] Examines the background and development of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act, and analyzes the major intergovernmental issues in the poverty program under four groupings: effects on local government; the role of the States; matching antipoverty needs and resources; and intergovernmental fiscal aspects. Twelve major findings provide the principal basis for 14 recommendations under three headings: (1) improving the Community Action Program; (2) improving Federal Administration; (3) improving the role of the States.

Effect of State and Local Tax and Expenditure Policy on Industrial Development. April 1967. [Report A-30; in press, offset.] Presents the extent to which industrial development trends have been influenced by the decision of State and local tax policymakers and the effect that industrial development policies have had on State and local revenue systems. Recommendations deal with the problems of special tax concessions to new industry, neu-

tralizing local tax competition, and the discriminatory impact of local taxes on business personalty.

**Measures of State and Local Fiscal Capacity and Tax Effort.* A Staff Report. October 1962. [M-16; 150 pp., printed; \$1.00.] Studies alternative measures of State and local fiscal capacity and tax effort, with special emphasis on the development of the estimated yield of a representative tax system "yardstick," on a State-by-State basis, for use in appraising the relative capacities of the several States to produce revenue and the relative tax effort represented by their present tax systems; the advantages and disadvantages of such an approach are explained.

**Performance of Urban Functions: Local and Areawide.* An Information Report. September 1963. [M-21; 281 pp., offset; \$1.50.] Outlines a method whereby citizens and public officials might decide whether specific urban functions should be provided on a local, area-wide, or intermediate area basis; ranks 15 functions analyzed on a scale of "most local" through "most areawide"; and provides fact book of information on the functions.

**Tax Overlapping in the United States, 1964.* An Information Report. July 1, 1964. [M-23; 234 pp., printed; \$1.00.] Contains a description and analysis of the principal taxes involved in Federal-State-local tax relations, with basic data on major tax provisions, tax

rates, and tax collections for each of the States and major units of local government.

A Supplement to Report M-23, January 1967. [66 pp., offset.] Updates selected tables in *Tax Overlapping in the United States, 1964*. Table numbers are keyed to the numbering sequence in the 1964 edition.

State Technical Assistance to Local Debt Management. An Information Report. January 1965. [M-26; 80 pp., offset.] Describes a basic plan for State technical assistance to localities in debt management and investment practices, citing examples of experience with various approaches.

Catalogs and Other Information Sources on Federal and State Aid Programs: A Selected Bibliography. An Information Report. May 1966. [M-30; 13 pp., mimeographed.] Lists and describes a selected number of the catalogs and handbooks of Federal and State aid programs designed to assist State and local officials in identifying and selecting the programs that are most suitable to their needs.

Metropolitan America: Challenge To Federalism. Commission Findings and Proposals. August 1966. [M-31; 176 pp., printed.] Summarizes and presents in a broad context the Commission recommendations to all levels of government to provide intergovernmental

approaches for utilizing the resources of the Federal system in metropolitan areas.*

Metropolitan Councils of Government. An Information Report. August 1966. [M-32; 69 pp., offset.] A survey of several voluntary councils of governments describing their organization, function, and operation.

1967 State Legislative Program of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. September 1966. [M-33; 601 pp., offset]. Contains a compilation of all the Commission's State legislative proposals with draft bills to carry out the Commission recommendations.

*Single copies of reports may be obtained without charge from the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D.C. 20575.

Multiple copies of items marked with asterisk (*) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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