

to receive low priority.⁴⁸ The need for Federal and State action is clear from the record of poor relocation performance in many cities and from the fact that a majority of States have not chosen to make highway relocation payments or are making payments below the maximum for which Federal reimbursement is authorized.

An important move toward uniform policy in Federal grant-in-aid programs would be to extend 100 percent Federal financing of relocation costs to all such programs. Currently the Federal Government pays full relocation costs, subject to certain statutory limits, for relocation under the urban renewal, public housing, and mass transportation programs. In the federally aided highway program, relocation costs are shared on the basis of the project cost-sharing formula: 90 percent Federal aid on the interstate system and 50 percent on the primary-secondary highway system.

Similarly, the State interest in uniform relocation policy among different localities calls for a reexamination of the financing of relocation costs under State grant-in-aid programs. Although a number of States require localities to make relocation payments in connection with land takings under eminent domain statutes, it is significant that no State currently contributes toward these costs. Where a local project is conducted under a State grant-in-aid program, relocation costs are clearly a legitimate charge against the program. The Commission has therefore recommended that States share in local relocation costs under the normal aid distribution formula for each State-aided program.

ADVISORY ASSISTANCE AND WELFARE PROGRAMS

Effective relocation requires both direct assistance to those who are displaced and additional measures to assure an adequate supply of housing that displacees can afford. Advice and counselling alone are insufficient if the housing that is needed does not exist. Advisory assistance is nevertheless an important part of helping displacees cope with the burdens of relocation. Such assistance is particularly needed by the poor, minority groups, the elderly, and the small businessmen who are most disrupted by a forced move. Assistance may consist of information, advice, guidance, and other aids necessary to minimize the hardship of relocation. Cities with most success in relocating families and individuals have done intensive counselling just prior to displacement, using full-time professionally trained social workers (sometimes on loan from public welfare agencies); they have gathered and disseminated a wide range of suggestions about suitable housing; and they have made a preentry check of every dwelling selected by a displaced family to ascertain whether it was substandard or showed signs of becoming substandard. Followup, continuing some time after actual relocation, is necessary to assure that displacees have made a satisfactory adjustment in a standard dwelling or a new business.

⁴⁸ See Bernard J. Frieden, "Toward Equality of Urban Opportunity," *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, XXXI (November, 1965), pp. 320-330.