available by a State or local public agency through Federal financial assistance for slum clearance or urban renewal.

After issuance of the Federal Executive order, steps were necessary to avoid duplication and inconsistency between the Federal order and State laws, and to assure maximum total effectiveness in barring housing discrimination. As a result, the States and the Federal Government have instituted negotiations to develop comprehensive agreements for coordination in administering fair housing laws of both levels of government. The first such agreement was concluded in late 1963 and early 1964 between the Minnesota State Commission Against Discrimination and the Urban Renewal Administration, Public Housing Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Community Facilities Administration, and Veterans' Administration. The "memorandum of understanding" provides, for example, that URA will furnish the Minnesota agency with copies of legislation, Executive orders, URA regulations, and other requirements involved in administration of URA nondiscrimination housing provisions; that the Housing and Urban Development Department's regional office and the local public agency will notify the State agency of any complaints alleging violation of the State antidiscrimination housing laws; and that the State agency will reciprocate vis-a-vis the Federal order.

In its role as coordinator, the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing, created by Executive order, has also acted to develop cooperation between Federal and State agencies. In May 1964, its Chairman, former Gov. David Lawrence of Pennsylvania, signed a memorandum of understanding with the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination. The agreement provides that each Federal department and agency affected will designate an officer to be responsible for liaison between the State commission and the Federal department or agency. A subsequent agreement between the State agency and the Federal departments and agencies, as in Minnesota, would provide the procedure for more detailed cooperation. The President's Committee is urging other States to negotiate agreements similar to that in Minnesota.

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

Urban renewal is a basic tool for meeting a variety of needs in urban communities. Decisions affecting the equitable allocation of housing types, tax base, employment locations, and public facility and service needs among various governments within a metropolitan area are often partially determined by renewal programs. The present limitation of 35 percent of the total Federal urban renewal appropriation which may be spent on commercial renewal projects is an arbitrary limitation which unnecessarily limits flexibility in renewal planning. Local communities which apply first may exhaust the funds available for nonresidential renewal, leaving other cities without similar possibilities. Removal of this limitation would allow closer attention to projects for improving the city tax base and providing employment centers close to population concentrations.

Unemployment among central city residents is proportionately 25 percent more serious than among suburban residents, even though 12