

powers not expressly reserved to the State in its constitution nor preempted by the State through action of the legislature; (2) that State limitations on local government tax and debt powers be removed; and (3) that cities and adjoining jurisdictions in large metropolitan areas be given uniform authority for levying and cooperative administration of nonproperty taxes.

The Commission has also recommended that States assert their legislative authority so as to afford leadership, stimulation, and appropriate supervision with respect to metropolitan area problems, especially in metropolitan areas that involve more than one county. States have also been urged to assume an active role in resolving disputes among local governments within metropolitan areas and lending their good offices for facilitating of interlocal contracting and for similar purposes within metropolitan areas.

Without structural and administrative adjustments in local government, it will be extremely difficult to deal with social and economic disparity problems.

In addition to these previous recommendations, the Commission proposes action to broaden political jurisdiction for the functions of urban renewal, public housing, vocational education, retraining, and for certain local tax powers.

8. The Commission recommends State legislation authorizing counties in metropolitan areas to provide urban renewal and public housing services to unincorporated areas and small municipalities; and providing financial and technical assistance to counties as well as municipalities for establishing such services and coordinating their administration, especially in multicounty metropolitan areas.³⁵

Urban renewal and public housing programs are needed and should be carried out in all parts of most of our metropolitan areas. County responsibility for programs would tend to broaden the area of jurisdiction by including unincorporated areas and in some cases incorporated areas that do not have programs of their own. Cooperation between county and city renewal and housing agencies, and even joint city-county programs in certain cases, would be possible. The role of the county that is indispensable is the role of project sponsor and provider of workable program certification in unincorporated areas where there is no other government capable of performing this role.

Urban renewal and public housing are highly technical programs. They require qualified professional personnel, and they may also require an upgrading of many local programs in such fields as planning, code enforcement, and capital improvement programming. Federal "workable program" requirements are often difficult for small localities to meet without help. Recognizing these problems, the State of Kentucky has established a program (assisted by a Federal urban renewal demonstration grant) that provides localities with technical and staff assistance in preparing workable programs for Federal urban renewal and public housing grants. In addition, the State of Maine is considering establishment of a program to provide its localities

³⁵ See "Urban Renewal and Public Housing," ACIR 1966 *State Legislative Program* (Washington, D.C.: October 1965), pp. 297-350. A model act providing authorization for public housing programs will be included in the Commission's 1967 *State Legislative Program*.