

by applicants under the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, and the Farm Labor Service is furnished with copies of arrest records.

3. *Bureau of Indian Affairs*—there are cooperative arrangements at the national office level and throughout the country between BIA and the Farm Labor Service to coordinate the recruitment and placement of Indians residing on reservations.

4. *Office of Economic Opportunity*—the Farm Labor Service provides technical assistance in the development of programs affecting agricultural workers and their families. There is no formal arrangement or coordination of programs.

5. *U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*—extensive exchange of information and frequent consultation on programs affecting the health, education, and training of agricultural workers.

*The Social Security Administration* and the Farm Labor Service are cooperating in the development of a checklist of farm labor contractors to ensure payment of OASI deductions from the pay of farm workers and to identify unregistered crew leaders.

6. *Interstate Commerce Commission*—a form jointly developed by the ICC and the Farm Labor Service is used to determine whether vehicles used to transport migrant workers meet ICC standards. In addition, the ICC has cooperated with the Farm Labor Service in establishing check points for the purpose of inspecting vehicles of applicants for a certificate of registration.

d. *Coordination with State governments or their instrumentalities*.—State employment security agencies implement the program of the Farm Labor Service under a formal arrangement financed in accordance with Question 2, above. Policies and procedures are developed by the national office and transmitted to State agencies directly through Program Letters and Manual Transmittal Letters. Regional offices also provide program direction. A standing committee of State employment security officials advises the Bureau and the Farm Labor Service on agricultural labor programs and policies.

Twenty-four States have an official migratory labor committee, and ten other States have citizens advisory committees. National and regional office staff of the Farm Labor Service provide consultative assistance and technical information to such committees, and participate in the development of program plans and policies.

State universities and colleges engage in research on problems affecting farm labor under contract grants.

State employment security agencies have established cooperative arrangements with other State agencies such as the Board of Health, Department of Education, and Welfare Department, to provide services to agricultural workers.

Under the Farm Labor Contract Registration Act, applications are distributed and completed applications for a certificate of registration are filed with State employment security agencies. This has meant close cooperation to establish procedures for carrying out these responsibilities. In some States, this activity is carried out through a State Labor Commissioner's Office. In these cases, procedures have been developed to coordinate Farm Labor Service activities with State Labor Commissioners in order to avoid duplication with State Labor Commissioners who enforce State registration laws. Lists of contrac-