

Based on a general matching of needs and resources, the locality will determine whether it can meet the statutory requirement of relocation feasibility. This finding must be approved by both the governing body of the locality and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Determining relocation feasibility is financed as part of its planning advance of a title I project.

(b) *Relocation assistance.*—As early as possible before the period in which relocation is to be carried out, the locality must establish a site office through which it offers assistance to displaced individuals, families, and businesses in the finding of new quarters. In the case of individuals and families, followup checks are made on those self-relocated to assure that their housing meets the standards for being characterized as decent, safe, and sanitary. As part of the process of relocation assistance, the local public agency may undertake diagnostic and referral services on the various human adjustment problems it encounters in working with residents. Relocation assistance is financed as part of the title I project and shared by the locality and the Federal Government.

(c) *Relocation payments.*—To help those who must be relocated meet the costs involved, a variety of special payments have been authorized—almost all of which are provided as a 100-percent Federal grant rather than shared as project costs. Displaced individuals and families may receive up to \$200 to cover moving expenses and losses of personal property. Low-income families and elderly persons are entitled to a relocation adjustment payment of up to \$500 to assist in meeting other costs incident to displacement. Displaced business firms are entitled to payments for their moving expenses and smaller firms may be eligible for a small business displacement payment in the amount of \$2,500.

3. History

The requirement for establishing relocation feasibility was established in the original Housing Act of 1949. The Housing Act of 1956 first authorized the making of relocation payments and the amounts thereof were increased by the Housing Acts of 1959 and 1961. In the Housing Act of 1964, relocation adjustment and small business displacement payments were first authorized, the relocation feasibility requirement was extended to individuals as well as families, and the Administrator was required to issue rules and regulations covering the nature of relocation assistance activities required. The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 increased the amount of the small business displacement payment from \$1,500 to \$2,500.

4. Level of operations. (See table 1.)

Program: Relocation program.

Department or agency, and office or bureau: Department of Housing and Urban Development; Renewal Projects Administration [formerly Urban Renewal Administration].