

I emphasize again that this is a congressional initiative to help the States modernize their administration of Federal programs; to help the local governments to obtain coordinated Federal assistance in line with their comprehensive planning; and to help the people and the businesses to get a fair shake when the Federal bulldozer plans to move in on them.

The cost of this bill is marginal compared with the efficiency, economy, and human protection it will generate to help build a better America. Finally, passage of the legislation would demonstrate recognition by the Congress that cooperation and coordination—the basic ingredients of the “new federalism”—start with local and State governments, with every measure of assistance and cooperation from the Federal level.

I think I appreciate today, as I have for some time, that this is for most people a dry, technical, incomprehensible subject, but I think it is concerned with issues which are the very life of our democratic system. I notice that we now have some new additions to our audience this morning, some young, who probably will find it dry, technical language with which we will be dealing this morning, completely dry and incomprehensible, almost as much as in their classrooms, but what we are dealing with here is of great importance to them, and if they will remember nothing more about their visit here, what we are concerned with is ways to make our Government better, to make it work more effectively for the benefit of youngsters like yourselves. We welcome you here this morning.

I shall now, without objection, place in the record the texts of S. 698, amendment No. 748, intended to be proposed to S. 698, S. 735, S. 458, and S. 2981, together with explanatory statements and agency reports on these bills.

(The material referred to follows:)

[S. 698, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To achieve the fullest cooperation and coordination of activities among the levels of government in order to improve the operation of our federal system in an increasingly complex society, to improve the administration of grants-in-aid to the States, to provide for periodic congressional review of Federal grants-in-aid, to permit provision of reimbursable technical services to State and local government, to establish coordinated intergovernmental policy and administration of grants and loans for urban development, to authorize the consolidation of certain grant-in-aid programs, to provide for the acquisition, use, and disposition of land within urban areas by Federal agencies in conformity with local government programs, to establish a uniform relocation assistance policy, to establish a uniform land acquisition policy for Federal and federally aided programs, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act be cited as the “Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1967.”

TITLE I—DEFINITIONS

When used in this Act—

FEDERAL AGENCY

SEC. 101. The term “Federal agency” means any department, agency, or instrumentality in the executive branch of the Government and any wholly owned Government corporation, and for the purposes of title VIII, the Architect of the Capitol.

STATE

SEC. 102. The term “State” means any of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality of a State, but does not include the governments of the political subdivisions of the State. For the purposes of title VIII and title IX the term “State” does include such political subdivisions.