

acquired, or the value of such building, structure, or improvement for removal from the real property, whichever is the greater, will be paid to the tenant therefor.

PROVISIONS REPEALED

SEC. 906. Effective on January 1, 1970, sections 401, 402, and 403 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 are hereby repealed.

[From the Congressional Record, Jan. 26, 1967]

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ACT OF 1967—JANUARY 26, 1967

MR. MUSKIE. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Senators JACKSON, BOGGS, MUNDT, and MOSS, I submit, for appropriate reference, a bill entitled the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1967, 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 provide technical services to State and local governments; to establish a coordinated intergovernmental policy and administration of grants and loans for urban development; to authorize the President to submit to the Congress for its consideration plans for the consolidation of individual categorical grants within broad functional areas; to provide for conformity in Federal acquisition, use, and development of urban land with local government programs; to provide for uniform relocation assistance to persons and businesses affected by federally assisted real property acquisition; and to provide for a uniform land acquisition policy in Federal and federally assisted programs.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill remain at the desk for 10 days to permit other Senators to add their names as cosponsors.

Mr. President, developments in the past year have demonstrated a growing concern for the administration of Federal grant-in-aid programs. These programs, which have been described—and correctly, I think—as the most important vehicle of intergovernmental relations, now number around 220. They are concerned with, and critical to, the development of the resources of this Nation. Their growth over the past two decades is a testament to their acceptance by a vast majority of the American people. Their effects on the development of our human resources, our natural resources, and our community environment are inestimable. They are critical to the development of our Great Society.

However, the administration of this multitude of programs has severely taxed the resources of all levels of government. And the proliferation of Federal grants has put the spotlight on the Federal system—that durable, but delicate balance of jurisdictions and powers that has evolved throughout our history.

Since its inception, the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations has carried on a continuing study of the problems of the relationships which operate within our Federal system. In the 89th Congress, the subcommittee considered a number of proposals designed to resolve the problems associated with its findings. Several of these proposals focused on the grant-in-aid device. Others involved the problems of the inequities of property acquisition for public development programs, and the relocation of persons and businesses affected.

The Senate approved legislation in both of these areas during the 89th Congress.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

First, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act was passed by the Senate on August 5, 1965. This proposal was designed to achieve the fullest cooperation and coordination of activities between the levels of Government in order to improve the operation of our federal system. As passed by the Senate, the measure would—

First. Authorize full information for the Governors on grants made to their States and would provide for more uniform administration of Federal grant funds to the States. It would also improve the scheduling of fund transfers to the States and permit the States to budget Federal grant funds in much the same manner as they budget other revenues;

Second. Provide for Congressional review of future grant programs to insure that such programs are re-examined in a systematic fashion and reconsidered in the light of changing conditions;