

project-manager assignments and possible delegations of approval authority and allocations of funds. If possible, typical grant packages will be identified, and certain highly desirable ones may be given priority treatment.

3. *Grant recipients.*—Under the proposal, grantees will fall into two broad categories: (a) any eligible grantee will be able to apply for joint funding of any or all grants for which he is otherwise eligible; and (b) the head of a unit of general government (e.g., a governor, mayor, or county chief executive) will be able to apply for joint funding of any or all grants for which the agencies and the unit of general government under his jurisdiction are eligible.

The grantee would be faced with several possibilities once he determines what sort of a joint funding proposal he wishes to make: (a) in the simplest situation, in which his proposal involves only grants from one Federal agency for which he is directly eligible, the grantee would simply apply to, and deal with that agency; (b) if his proposal involves grants from more than one Federal agency but only grants for which he is directly eligible, the grantee would probably apply initially to one of those agencies pursuant to instructions and regulations as to which agency had the lead role in processing the particular type of proposal; and (c) if his proposal involves grants from Federal agencies for which he is both directly and indirectly eligible (e.g., if a mayor's proposal involves both direct grants to his city and grants which are made to the State and then passed on by the State), the grantee would have to apply not only to the Federal lead agency but to the State or other jurisdiction involved. In any case (except as expressly provided otherwise in the bill) the proposal would have to meet the substantive requirements of each one of the grants involved in the package. That is, the planning, eligibility, and matching requirements of each one of the component grants in the package would have to be observed. In addition, the proposal would have to provide for separate accounting for construction and nonconstruction components. However, it could involve the waiver of certain technical and administrative provisions as described in the bill.

Under the draft bill it is also contemplated that a combined application by two or more eligible grantees could be made. Thus, a State having a direct federally-funded community project might combine with a community also applying separately for a Federal grant in a related area for a multigrant project to be jointly funded by the Federal Government. Similarly, a county and a city might submit a combined project application for joint funding.

At the Federal level, several alternatives for handling applications for joint funding are possible. First, the agency receiving the application may simply send copies to the other agencies involved or to the various program units within its own jurisdiction for processing, approval and granting of necessary waivers with an effort to coordinate approval of the overall proposal. Second, pursuant to interagency agreements, the agency might establish a project manager for certain types of proposals who would play an active role in coordinating the processing of the proposal. Third, again pursuant to interagency agreements, the agency might have allocated to it certain funds from other agencies and be delegated the authority to obligate those funds for use in certain joint funding proposals.

#### [Attachment]

### EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION OF THE GRANT SIMPLIFICATION PROPOSAL TO HYPOTHETICAL PROJECTS

#### A STATE RECREATION PROJECT

The State desires to acquire and develop a historical site and the immediately surrounding property for a recreation project in a metropolitan area. It has decided to apply for the following Federal grants-in-aid which could be elements of the project:

1. A grant for acquisition and rehabilitation of a historically significant building, under the Historic Properties Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665). The Federal share may be up to 50%, providing the project is included in an approved State plan for historic preservation, and is coordinated with the State outdoor recreation plan. The grant application is made to the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. The project grant is approved within an annual allotment made to the State by the Secretary of Interior.

2. A grant for acquisition of surrounding property for park purposes, under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (P.L. 88-578). The Federal share may be up to 50%, providing the project is included in the approved State plan