ttributable to the highway program, resulting from extension of coverage from 3 (in FY 1967) to 50 States, liberalization of relocation payments, and the proosed increase in the Federal share of relocation payments from 90 percent of nterstate roads and 50 percent on primary and secondary roads up to 100 perent for all payments of $25,000 or less. Another $8 million of the total increase vould be for the HUD programs, again reflecting liberalization of relocation ayments provisions. The remainder of the estimated increase is accounted for by iberalized payments by the Army Corps of Engineers, and initiation of payaents by four Federal agencies not now reimbursing for relocation expenses: ‡SA, the International Boundary and Water Commission, the Post Office Departaent, and TVA.

In conclusion, we should note that in its report the Advisory Commission lso urged States to adopt uniform relocation policies to govern strictly Stateocal activities. An increasing number of States in recent years have acted to stablish consistent relocation practices within their borders, including the ayment of relocation costs. As early as June 1964, the Pennsylvania legislature uthorized payments of relocation moving costs as part of the State's first omprehensive eminent domain act applicable to all property takings by State nd local agencies (Laws of Pennsylvania, Act No. 6, 1964). The Pennsylvania aw provides that "just compensation" shall consist of the fair market value f the real property taken, plus such other damages as provided in the law. The atter include the following and are payable to both owners and tenants of real roperty: (1) reasonable expenses of removal, transportation, and installation f machinery, equipment, or fixtures, not to exceed $25,000 and in no case to xceed the market value; (2) business dislocation damages, where it is shown hat the business cannot be relocated without substantial loss of patronage— ayments may be no more than $5,000 and no less than $250; (3) moving exenses for personal property other than machinery, equipment, or fixtures, not o exceed the market value of the personal property.

In 1965 the General Court of Massachusetts passed a law requiring payment f moving expenses of up to $200 to families and individuals and up to $3000 o businesses when displaced by agencies that exercise the power of eminent omain (Acts 1965, C. 790). Any proposed acquisition involving displacement of ccupants of more than five dwelling units or more than five business units aay not proceed until the central bureau of relocation in the State Department f Commerce and Development has approved a relocation agency and a relocation lan for the project. The relocation plan must include evidence of "the availbility of safe, decent, sanitary housing and commercial buildings within the neans of occupants to be displaced," and a program for relocation of the ccupants.

In 1967, the New Jersey legislature passed an act (Public Laws 1967, C. 79) equiring any State agency or local government causing displacement to pay elocation costs of up to $200 for individuals and families, $3,000 for businesses nd nonprofit organizations, and $4,000 for farm operations. It assigned to the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs responsibility for certiying that displacing agencies have workable relocation assistance programs in ffect before forcing anyone to move.

Last year, the Connecticut legislature created a Department of Community Affairs and assigned it important relocation responsibilities, including the adainistration of grants-in-aid for relocation payments made by localities (Public Act 522, Laws 1967, Sec. 24). The commissioner of the Department is authorized o give such aid to municipalities for relocation payments up to $250 for any ndividual or family and up to $25,000 for any business concern or farm.

Federal and federally assisted programs, however, cause the great bulk of elocation traceable to governmental action. It ill becomes the Federal Governnent then to lag behind the States in treating fairly those on whom it inflicts ardship by its many property taking activities. This is one more reason the Commission believes a uniform and equitable policy of relocation assistance as rovided in Title VIII of S. 698 is long overdue.

Title IX: This title of S. 698 establishes a uniform policy on land acqisition ractices used in Federal and federally assisted development programs, and omplements the previous relocation title.

In recent years, there have been growing complaints concerning the equity f government agency land acquisition practices, the adequacy of traditional tandards of compensation, and the sufficiency of assistance to persons adversely ffected by Federal direct or federally assisted public improvement programs. These problems have been largely treated on a piecemeal basis, with consequent