

8) Where construction is involved, it is also the duty and responsibility of the coordinator to:

a) Coordinate the preparation and arrange for the printing, publication and distribution of the construction contract documents.

b) Advise the client of the construction contract procedure, and with the advice of appropriate collaborators, assist in compiling a list of bidders or aid in negotiations with selected contractors.

c) Coordinate the analysis of bids and submit to the client recommendations as to award.

d) Coordinate the general administration of the construction contracts among the collaborators.

e) Prepare a completion report with the assistance of the collaborators and recommend as to acceptance of the work.

This document is subject to periodic review by the participating professional societies for the purpose of keeping it current with respect to professional practice. Suggested amendments will be considered collaboratively in connection with future revised editions of this guide.

Senator MUSKIE. Thank you, Mr. Sumner. Now Mr. John Fisher-Smith.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN FISHER-SMITH, CHAIRMAN, URBAN DESIGN COMMITTEE, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Mr. FISHER-SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Members of the subcommittee, my name is John Fisher-Smith. I am a practicing architect in San Francisco, Calif., and chairman of the American Institute of Architects' committee on Urban Design. Today it is my privilege to appear on behalf of the AIA—a professional society representing 22,000 licensed architects—to discuss certain provisions of S. 698, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act.

SPECIALIZED OR TECHNICAL SERVICES

In 1966, when legislation (H.R. 17955) similar to S. 698 was pending before the House Government Operations Committee, the institute, along with several national engineering societies, expressed its opposition to a provision authorizing Federal agencies to provide specialized or technical services to State or local governments. We recognized the objective intended to be accomplished, but we saw an unwelcome dividend in the anticipated infringement of the interests of private practitioners. Accordingly, we recommended that language be added to the legislation to permit the Government to supply such specialized or technical services only when the agency head determines such services are not reasonably and expeditiously available through ordinary business channels. We are pleased to note that the bill before this subcommittee reflects such language. In the opinion of the AIA, S. 698 now offers satisfactory safeguards to private practitioners engaged in offering specialized or technical services.

To further clarify our position, we should like to encourage high standards of professional conduct and expertise in government since only by having wise and talented advisers can Government aspire to high standards of performance in the planning of its programs. We believe, however, that the specialized or technical services of architects and other design professionals employed by the Government should be serving in the capacity of adviser, policymakers, and decision-makers to make Government a wise client.