

necessarily administer, the consolidated program. We know there are many grant programs properly and completely administered by units of general local government, and it is not our intention to alter this. But if the State role in the Federal system is to be strengthened, there should be some one focal point for what ever State activities or responsibilities exist with respect to programs administered locally. In education and welfare such State agencies exist. There is a growing need in the country, however, for such State-level focal points in connection with grants for urban development and community facilities. In fact, a number of states have already met this need by creating state departments of urban affairs.

Title VI is a very forward-looking provision, and we urge its prompt passage—alone or with title V if further delay might be cause by holding together all the present titles of S. 698.

#### LAND-USE AND RELOCATION PROVISIONS

Titles VII, VIII, and IX are not essential or integral parts of an intergovernmental cooperation act. Title VII involves almost no more than matters of courtesy for the General Services Administration to follow with local government when it acquires, uses, or disposes of land in urban areas.

Part A of title IX is related, and provides rules for the guidance of Federal departments and agencies when acquiring land. Part B of title IX does involve intergovernmental relationships, but it simply requires the States to follow similar guidelines as a condition for receipt of funds from the central government which will be used by the States to acquire real property.

Title VIII also involves intergovernmental structure, but its purpose is to establish uniform relocation procedures and payments for all programs administered or aided by the Central Government which dislocate people or businesses through the acquisition of real property. Title VIII was originally a separate bill in itself, S. 1681 of the 89th Congress and passed by the Senate in July 1966. This title is primarily substantive in nature and concerned with coordinating intergovernmental relations mainly as the result of equating provisions in different programs. It could still very well be legislatively separated from the type of content in titles II-VI—taking titles VII and IX along with it. If the passage of earlier titles (especially V and VI) would be delayed by keeping S. 698 intact as one package, we think the last three titles should be separated.

#### TITLE VII, FEDERAL AGENCY LAND-USE POLICY

The intent of title VII is commendable; however, it may not necessarily be achieved by adding a title VIII to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. An Executive order might serve as well.

Only section 803 provisions for disposal of urban property by the Central Government, would seem to be reasonably binding on a Federal department or agency.

Section 804, provisions regarding acquisition or change in use of urban property, are qualified. First they would be applicable only to the extent the Administration determines practicable.