

lish any rules and regulations required to insure the proper planning of nonurban public works. For example, policies and standards for water resources development activities are established pursuant to the provisions of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965, and it is obviously not the intent of section 401 to supplant the requirements of that act.

Section 402 would indicate it to be the intent of Congress that Federal loans, and grants-in-aid shall be made, in general, to "units of general local government," rather than to "special-purpose units." In carrying out the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers this Department finds it desirable in many instances to work with interstate compact commissions, metropolitan water and waste disposal districts, conservancy districts and other such entities, and it is assumed that it is not the intent of section 402 to require the abandonment of the traditional relationships in programs other than those in which Federal grants-in-aid are made available for activities to be carried out within urban areas or as a part of urban plans.

Title V would provide that all future programs of grants-in-aid from the Federal Government to two or more States or to their political subdivisions, for which no expiration date is specified by law, shall expire not later than June 30 of the fifth calendar year which begins after the effective date of the enactment of such program. In addition, title V provides a specified means of congressional review and oversight and for continuing studies in grant-in-aid programs by the Comptroller General, and upon request of the appropriate congressional committee, by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The majority of the grant-in-aid programs administered by the Department of Defense, which include direct research grants authorized by Public Law 85-934 (72 Stat. 1793), are excluded from periodic congressional review by the language of this bill. Since the provisions of title V would apparently have no material effect on the military departments, the Department of Defense defers to the views of the other Federal agencies more directly concerned.

Title VI would provide certain authorities to the President for the purpose of consolidating grant-in-aid programs. This title concerns primarily programs under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies, and accordingly, the Department of Defense defers to the views of those agencies.

Title VII would amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, by adding a new title—"Urban Land Utilization". This prescribes a uniform procedure to be followed by the General Services Administration in respect to acquisition, change of use or disposal of real property located within urban areas. In general, it would require that such actions be consistent, to the greatest extent practical, with the local zoning, planning, and development practices. Since a change in use of military property, even where this involves curtailment or closure of an installation, would normally be accomplished by the Department of Defense without any action on the part of the General Services Administrator, the restrictions imposed by the title would not, in most cases, impede the operations of this Department. For this reason, the Department of the Army, on behalf