

There is one other program which should be added to this list. The clean rivers demonstration restoration bill of 1966 submitted as part of the President's program last week would provide special grants for sewage treatment facilities serving eligible river basins. The administration recommends that this grant program, when enacted, also be made eligible for supplementary grants under title I of this bill.

Basis for inclusion of programs

The programs supplemented by this bill serve some of the major needs of the Nation's growing metropolitan communities.

Transportation facilities, water and sewer systems, and recreation and open-space areas all knit together metropolitan regions and help to shape their growth. A highway or a rapid transit line, for example, can open large areas for suburban development, and influence the scheduling and location of other public facilities to serve such development. Similarly, the location of water and sewer lines and of parks and other open-space areas can greatly affect local subdivision and other development. But if planned inconsistently, these projects can distort urban growth, and one project can greatly reduce, or even negate, the benefits expected from another.

The supplemental assistance provided under this title is, therefore, directly keyed to critical types of development projects for which there has already been Federal recognition of need and a commitment to assist in meeting these needs.

Amount of grant

A supplemental grant could not exceed 20 percent of project cost. Thus, projects under an eligible program with a 50-percent grant level could receive a total of 70 percent in Federal support.

However, in no case could total Federal contributions exceed 80 percent. Under the mass transportation program, for example, Federal grants could be raised from 66½ percent only to a maximum of 80 percent.

Also, the grant supplement could in no case exceed the basic grant amount.

Effect on basic grant programs

The supplemental grants provided under the new program would not affect the basic grant programs themselves, which would continue in full force and effect. The new program would merely increase the Federal share of the cost of development projects meeting the standards of metropolitan coordination set out in the bill. In this way, the proposed grants would reward State and local governments which have actually reached, and provide encouragement for others to reach, a high level of metropolitan planning and arrangements for coordinated development.

The amount of a supplementary grant will be based on a certification, by the Federal agency having responsibility for the basic program, of the cost of the assisted projects and of the amount of non-Federal contributions. These certifications and other aspects of administering their own programs will remain under the full control of the individual Federal agencies.

The Department will, of course, work closely with these other Federal agencies to provide Federal leadership and coordination toward more orderly metropolitan development. This is one of the principal tasks which the Congress has assigned to this new Department.

Eligibility of metropolitan areas

Before supplemental grants can be made for projects in a particular metropolitan area, it will have to be shown that (1) metropolitanwide comprehensive planning and programing provide an adequate basis for the location, financing, and scheduling of public facilities and land developments of metropolitanwide or interjurisdictional public significance; (2) adequate areawide arrangements exist to carry out such planned and coordinated development; and (3) public facility projects and other land developments having a major impact on the development of the area are in fact being carried out in accord with comprehensive planning and programing.

The required metropolitanwide comprehensive planning and programing would include such elements as areawide population and employment forecasts; forecasts of where and under what conditions residential areas, employment centers, and other major land uses will be located throughout the area; and comprehensive short-range programs for the provision of needed facilities and services, taking into account both the needs and financial capabilities of the various communities within the area. Planning and programing would generally cover