

area was approximately \$94 million, \$80 million of which was provided by Federal funds. The composite map reproduced here, drawn from Bureau of Public Roads sources, shows highways in the representative metropolitan area receiving Federal payments for construction. The briefest examination of that federally assisted network will show how far the housing construction programs of our metropolitan areas are dependent upon urban and suburban roadbuilding.

C. Electric power.—No less a necessity for home use than sewers, water, and roads is electric power. For many years the Federal Government, through the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Rural Electrification Administration, has supported the furnishing of electric power facilities for homeowners in areas where commercial development fails to provide adequate service. Thus, hundreds of millions of dollars are annually appropriated by Congress for loans to REA cooperatives by the Rural Electrification Administration of the Department of Agriculture. These cooperatives provide power facilities to more than 20 million people in the United States.

In the five counties included in the representative Atlanta metropolitan area, electric cooperatives have, since January 1, 1961, invested over \$7 million in facilities and have received over \$6 million of Federal loan assistance for the furnishing of electric power to the people of those counties.

D. Supporting community services.—The Federal Government is increasingly and massively involved in supporting community facilities construction in such areas as education, health, and recreation. Many millions of dollars annually are provided by the Congress for such facilities, and the Federal assistance will continue to increase in view of new legislation Congress recently approved.

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 authorized \$25 million annually for 4 years to public bodies to help finance the acquisition of sites to be used in future construction of public works and facilities. An annual authorization of \$50 million for 4 years was made to public bodies to help finance projects for neighborhood facilities such as community or youth centers, health stations, or similar public buildings. Matching grants were authorized to assist localities in programs of beautification and improvement of open-space and other public lands, including such things as street landscaping, park improvements, tree planting, and upgrading of malls and squares. Grants to States and local agencies to cover up to half the cost of acquiring and developing land for recreational, conservation, and other public uses were increased from \$75 million to \$310 million. The act also authorized the purchase and clearance of land in built-up areas for such open-space needs as parks, squares, playgrounds, and pedestrian malls.

These programs are less directly involved in assisting the homebuilder or owner than are programs providing electric power, public roads, and sewer and water facilities. Nevertheless it is undeniable that the homebuilder or owner in many cases is receiving benefits "under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance" as a result of federally aided community development.

E. Direct Federal assistance to private housing.—The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 initiated a major new program of Federal rent supplements to provide a large volume of private housing within the means of low-income families. It is expected to generate some 375,000 units of nonprofit, cooperative, or limited dividend housing over the next 4 years by attracting private capital into the housing market for low-income families. The act authorized \$30 million for rent supplement payments in fiscal year 1966, and additional amounts of \$35 million in fiscal 1967, \$40 million in 1968, and \$45 million in 1969.

The act also authorized grants to enable low-income homeowners in urban renewal areas, whose homes are required to be rehabilitated, to improve their homes and remain in them rather than be relocated elsewhere. Also authorized was a new program of low-rent housing in units leased in privately owned existing structures to supplement the housing assisted under other provisions of the public housing law.

When private housing is directly assisted by Federal grants, there can be no question that it is subject to the affirmative requirement of title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Similarly, when private housing benefits from federally assisted programs of community development, either directly through the provision of such necessities as water and sewers, electricity and public roads, or less directly through supporting community facilities and services, such housing similarly should be available on a nondiscriminatory basis.

The principal point here is the pervasiveness of direct and indirect Federal assistance to private housing, which is so materially dependent upon the totality