Table 2.—Level of operations or performance, fiscal years 1964-67

[Dollars in millions]

[Donars in infinons]	Fiscal year			
Measure	1964 actual	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
(a) Magnitude of program:		2, 016 \$86. 2 34 3, 894 720 203 \$13. 8 \$13. 7 \$15. 9	-	3, 371 \$148.1 40 5, 600 1, 360 305 \$35 \$35 \$31

¹ Dollar estimates based on usual Federal grant of 66% percent of project cost except in redevelopment areas and certain other minor areas where Federal grant level is 75 percent.

² Employees are included in totals shown on table for urban renewal projects.

³ Estimates not available.

5. Estimated magnitude of program in 1970

There are no current estimates of the performance level for the urban planning assistance program for 1970.

6. Prospective changes in program orientation

(a) Pending legislative proposals.—In his state of the Union message of January 12, 1966, the President stated, "I will offer other proposals to stimulate and to reward planning of entire metropolitan areas." No details of this proposal have yet been released.

(b) Proposed administrative or organizational changes.—The Urban Renewal Administration has been incorporated as a part of the new Department of Housing and Urban Development. Aside from this, there are no announced organizational or administrative changes

(c) Probable changes in the conditions under which the program will function in 1970; e.g., technological, economic, or social.—It is anticipated that there will be an increasing insistence upon sound urban planning as a basis for approving various Federal programs of aid for physical development.

The technology of urban planning has been undergoing rapid change with the introduction of computers with the capacity for rapid retrieval of large quantities of data. Many of the recent urban planning activities involve the development of simulation models to provide for better forecasting and to permit the testing of planning assump-

The entire field of urban planning has shown an increasing concern for the social implications of planning decisions and how the planning process can be used more effectively to encourage desirable social changes. It is significant that urban planners have been deeply involved in the antipoverty efforts of many communities.