

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

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Measure	Fiscal year 1964 actual	Fiscal year 1965 actual	Fiscal year 1966 estimate	Fiscal year 1967 estimate
(a) Magnitude of program:				
Cumulative projects approved (net).....	1,466	1,592	1,762	2,047
Cumulative projects completed.....	157	209	284	374
Federal grant reservations.....	\$3,965.5	\$4,539	\$5,389	\$6,114
(b) Applicants or participants: Local communities (cumulative).....	743	770	805	850
(c) Federal finances: ¹				
Authorization available.....	\$651.9	\$759.5	\$861	\$736
Usage of authority.....	\$642.4	\$573.5	\$850	\$725
Balance of authority.....	\$9.5	\$186	\$11	\$11
(d) Matching or additional expenditures ²	\$298.2	\$266.2	\$394.5	\$336.5
(e) Number of Federal Government employees ³	1,354	1,357	1,660	1,715
(f) Non-Federal personnel ⁴				

¹ Until fiscal year 1966 this program was financed through the use of contract authorization with appropriations following years after obligation of funds. For fiscal years 1966 and 1967, this pattern is different—appropriations were made for advance liquidation of contract authority. In view of this, the presentation of Federal finances in terms of authorizations seems most meaningful. Amounts shown include grants for relocation, code enforcement, demolition, and rehabilitation.

² Estimated local contributions to match utilized Federal contract authority. In view of several formulas involved, the matching estimate is based on an overall experience ratio of 68.3 percent Federal to 31.7 percent local.

³ Includes nonadministrative employment. Also includes employees working on relocation grants, code enforcement, demolition, and urban planning assistance.

⁴ No estimates available.

5. *Estimated magnitude of program in 1970*

The authorization of funds for the urban renewal program extends only through 1969. However, there is no reason to anticipate any decrease in the need for the program. In general, the stock of structures in the central cities is aging at a greater rate than it is being replaced or rehabilitated. Some traditional urban functions, such as heavy manufacturing and distribution, are tending to locate new facilities in the suburban areas. However, other central city functions such as quality retailing, office and administrative activities, and cultural and educational activities are continuing to expand. In terms of residential patterns, the trend of middle-class movement to the suburbs appears to have passed its peak and there appears to be some reverse movement back to the central city as new and attractive facilities are being developed. The need for low- and middle-income housing continues to grow and is aggravated by the lack of available sites. For most cities, the use of urban renewal techniques appears to be essential to make the adjustments to these changes.

6. *Prospective changes in program orientation*

(a) *Pending legislative proposals.*—In his state of the Union message of January 12, 1966, the President stated "In some of our urban areas we must rebuild entire sections and neighborhoods containing in some cases as many as a hundred thousand people. Working together, private enterprise and government must press forward with the task of providing homes and shops, parks and hospitals, and all the other necessary parts of a flourishing community where people