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763-2 PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

GOVERNMENT
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SUPPLEMENTAL HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 12900

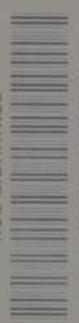
MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS ADMIN-
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AGENCIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, THE
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, THE TENNESSEE VALLEY
AUTHORITY, AND CERTAIN STUDY COMMISSIONS, FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1963, AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES

CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

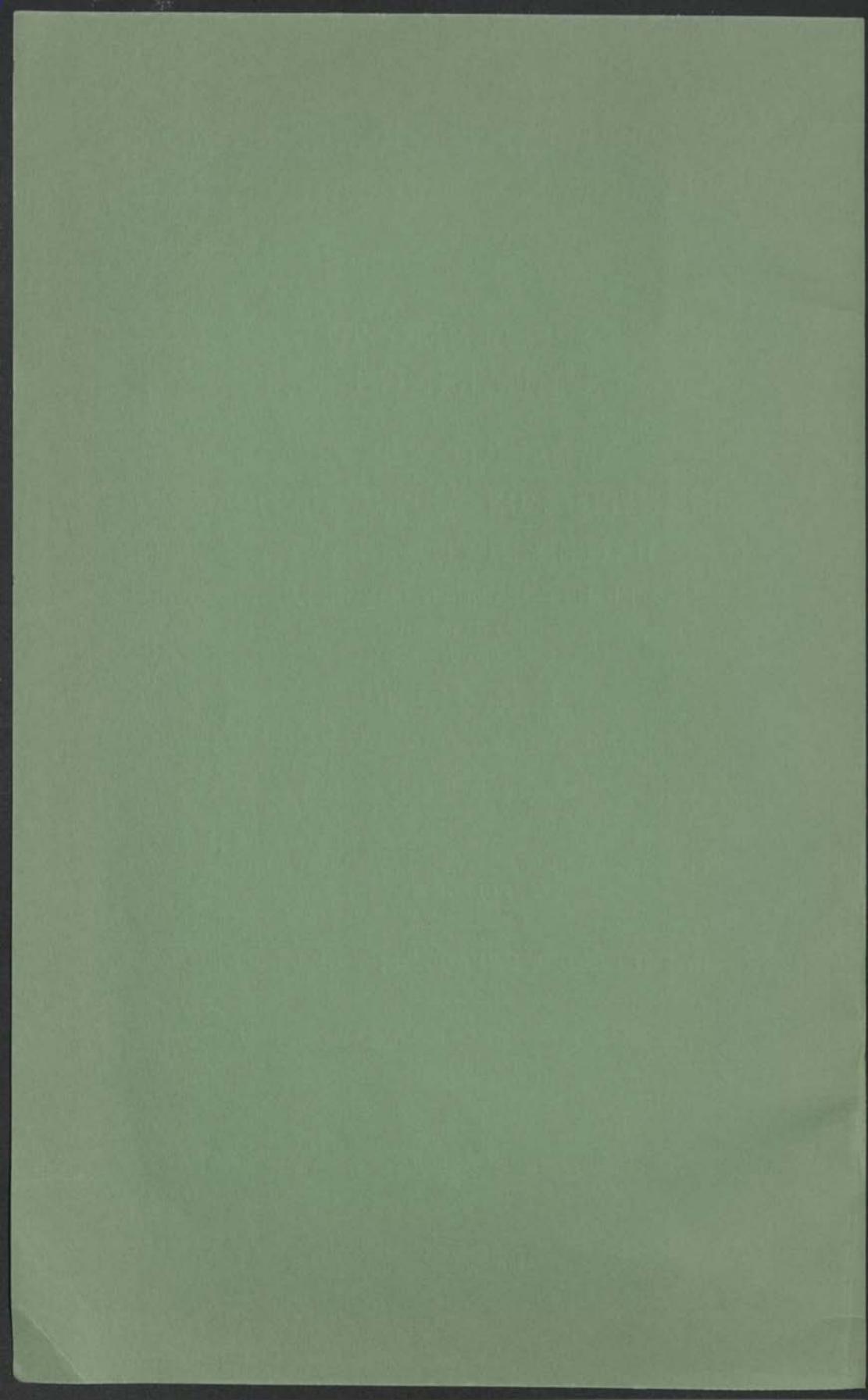
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Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



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WASHINGTON : 1962

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¹ Deceased July 23, 1962.

² Appointed Aug. 22, 1962.

³ Deceased June 22, 1962.

⁴ Appointed July 6, 1962.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1963

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1962

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 5:35 p.m., pursuant to call, in room F-37, the Capitol, Hon. Allen J. Ellender presiding.

Present: Senators Ellender, Hayden, Russell, Holland, Monroney, McNamara, Young, Mundt, Allott, and Cooper.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT OF EDWARD GUEDEMAN, UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE; ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAM L. BATT, JR., ADMINISTRATOR, AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION; WILLIAM H. BOZMAN, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE, ARA; HERBERT W. KLOTY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION; LAWRENCE E. IMHOFF, DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET OFFICER; AND JOSEPH TOFANI, CHIEF, PROGRAM DIVISION, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS (ON DETAIL TO AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION)

ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

Senator ELLENDER. The committee will come to order.

The committee has been called to order to take up the program that will come within the purview of the Public Works Acceleration Act, Public Law 658, 87th Congress.

I will insert the justification in the record at this point.

Senator ELLENDER. Now, will you give your name in the full for the record, please.

Mr. GUEDEMAN. My name is Edward Gudeman, and I am Under Secretary of Commerce.

(The justification follows:)

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION

For expenses necessary to enable the President to provide for carrying out the purposes of the Public Works Acceleration Act, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, \$900,000,000, to remain available until expended.

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

Legislative authority

Congress has recently enacted Public Law 87-658, providing a program for the acceleration of public works. The purpose of the act is to assist certain communities and areas which have substantial unemployment and underemployment and which have not shared fully in recent economic gains. To aid these areas there was authorized an appropriation of \$900 million which is to be utilized for the initiation or acceleration of public works projects in these areas.

Appropriation requirements

The full amount of the authorized \$900 million is requested in fiscal year 1963 to carry out this program. The President will allocate funds to the various agencies which have a responsibility for the programs. The allocation proposed for each agency is not known at this time, but will be determined after a review is made by the Secretary of Commerce, assisted by ARA. Requests are going out to the agencies for their estimates as to program needs by State, area, and type of project, and the results in terms of onsite employment that would be anticipated. Recommendations as to initial allocations to get the program underway will be presented to the President for his action upon the availability of funds.

Preliminary estimates on a total program level without regard to individual areas have been obtained from the agencies amounting to over \$2 billion. We estimate that there is available for selection for accomplishment in 1963 projects totaling in value around \$1.3 to \$1.4 billion.

It is estimated that we have available a pool of projects aggregating \$300 million that could be initiated within 3 months, from which selections can be made. While we do not expect that all of these projects will be selected we have a sufficient demand and need to assure that sufficient worthwhile and needed projects can be selected so as to fully utilize the \$900 million requested.

The accompanying table represents very preliminary estimates of project needs by agency and major function and as between Federal projects and State or local projects, and are only for those projects which could be initiated during fiscal year 1963.

Eligible areas

Two kinds of areas are eligible for this aid under the act, totaling currently 1,069 areas:

1. Areas which the Secretary of Labor designates each month as having been areas of substantial unemployment for at least 9 of the preceding 12 months. The criteria to be used are established as those in the Code of Federal Regulations, title 29, section 6.3. There are currently eligible 93 areas, including 26 major and 67 smaller labor market areas.

2. Areas designated by the Secretary of Commerce as "redevelopment areas" under sections 5(a) and 5(b) of the Area Redevelopment Act. There are currently eligible 150 urban areas under section 5(a) and 775 rural and small labor market areas and 51 Indian reservations under section 5(b) of the Area Redevelopment Act.

Types of programs

Under the accelerated public works program, the President is authorized to initiate and accelerate three types of programs in the eligible areas.

1. Federal public works projects which have been authorized by Congress. These include hospitals and health facilities, research facilities, other public buildings, roads and trails on public lands, parkways, recreational facilities, water resources projects, fish and wildlife facilities. Also included are conservation measures such as reforestation, range improvements, and erosion and pest control.

2. Regular Federal grant-in-aid programs involving such public works as hospitals, and health facilities, waste treatment works, forest facilities, watershed projects and airports.

3. Public works projects of State and local bodies for which other types of Federal financial aid are now available. For example, section 5 of the act authorizes the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to make a grant-in-aid of up to 50 percent of the construction cost of a project or facility to local governmental bodies which are now eligible to receive loans from HHFA under its program of public facilities loans. This provision makes eligible such projects as waste facilities, sewage facilities, gas system, incin-

erators, streets, bridges, municipal buildings, park facilities, and storm drains. Schools and educational facilities, however, are specifically excluded by the act. The Housing Act is also broadened by the removal of the present population limits if the local agency first obtains a grant under the accelerated public works program, thus permitting local agencies to receive from the Federal Government both a loan and a grant for a particular project under these two acts. In these cases, grants of up to 50 percent of the cost are permitted, and where the State or local unit is unable to assume the additional financial obligations involved, this may go as high as 75 percent. These grants may be made notwithstanding any provision of other laws which restricts the grant to be less than a fixed portion of the cost.

Criteria for selection of projects

The President is required by the act to prescribe the rules, regulations, and procedures assuring that adequate consideration is given to the relative needs of eligible areas. In this connection he is to consider among other relevant factors—

1. The severity of rates of unemployment;
2. The duration of such unemployment;
3. The income levels of families; and
4. The extent of underemployment.

The act also provides criteria which the projects selected shall meet. The criteria insure that the projects—

1. Can be initiated or accelerated within a reasonably short period of time;
2. Will meet an essential public need;
3. Will have a substantial portion completed within 12 months of initiation or acceleration;
4. Will contribute significantly to the reduction of local unemployment; and
5. Are not inconsistent with locally approved comprehensive plans for the jurisdiction affected wherever such plans exist.

Restrictions on monetary amounts

The act contains restrictions on the amounts of money that can be received by areas. At least \$300 million of the \$900 million authorized must be allocated for projects in areas designated under section 5(b) of the Area Redevelopment Act. These are generally nonurban areas including Indian reservations, very small areas of substantial employment, and rural areas of low income. The act also provides that not more than 10 percent of the amount allocated by the President shall be available for projects in any one State. A final restriction provides that the planned State and local expenditures be increased by an amount equal to the non-Federal funds required to be made available for such public works projects.

Administration of the program

The President has delegated to the Secretary of Commerce responsibility for coordinating and expediting the program and the further delineation of criteria, procedures, and guides for the other Federal agencies which will participate in the program, as well as recommendations from the Secretary of Commerce concerning the allocations of funds. The Secretary of Commerce has in turn designated the Area Redevelopment Administration to assist him in the coordination of the program.

This program will operate basically through existing Federal agencies using wherever possible established procedures. Direct Federal construction activities will be conducted by the agencies having basic authorization for such work. In the case of existing Federal-aid programs, application will be made by State and local governments to the Federal agencies normally administering such grants. For the new community facility grants authorized, application will be made to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The Department of Commerce, utilizing the Area Redevelopment Administration, will receive from the various Federal agencies program proposals as to the scope of program and the request for allocations of funds under the act. Guidance will be provided to Federal agencies to assure that projects included in the program and as finally selected will achieve the basic purposes of the act and that the program as implemented through the several agencies proceeds in uniform manner. General information will be provided to Federal agencies, States and localities concerning the operation and objectives of the act. The

program proposals submitted by the agencies will be reviewed and summarized. A program with an appropriate distribution with respect to areas and types of projects will be presented to the President with recommendations for the allocation of funds.

Frequent data will be obtained from the participating agencies on the number and amount of project applications, approvals, and construction progress. These reports will provide a basis for evaluating program progress, expediting slower moving programs, and regular reporting on the progress and accomplishments of the program.

Since the purpose of this legislation is to provide immediate useful work for the unemployed and underemployed in these communities (redevelopment areas and areas of substantial labor surplus) and to help these communities, through improvement of their facilities, to become more conducive to industrial development and better places in which to live and work, guides will be established:

1. To assure an equitable relationship between the degree of economic distress and the assistance provided areas under the act;

2. To aid in the selection of those projects that will provide long-term economic benefits to the Nation, in addition to immediate useful work.

The receipt and processing of applications and the approvals or denials of specific individual projects within the criteria and guidelines established will be the responsibility of those agencies which normally conduct the program of Federal construction or of Federal loans or grants-in-aid. It is not the intention of the Area Redevelopment Administration, or the Secretary of Commerce, in his role as coordinator, to approve or deny individual projects.

Administrative provisions and expenses

The appropriation language provides that the funds will remain available until expended. While every effort will be made to allocate funds and approve projects as rapidly as possible, some reserves must initially be retained to assure the availability of funds for those areas with severe and substantial unemployment, which may need some time for preparing and submitting project applications and arranging for the financing of the local share. This will assure full consideration for State and local projects. A portion of this work will possibly fall in the succeeding fiscal year. Accordingly language to permit the carryover of unobligated balances to the succeeding fiscal year is requested.

Some minimum amount of this appropriation will be required for administering the program. To the extent feasible, personnel already administering the existing programs to which additional aid is authorized under this appropriation will be used and are already funded under other appropriations. In some instances, however, such as to where the program is new or where the increase in program is relatively large, it will be necessary to provide some additional supervisory staff. The number of such employees cannot at this time be accurately estimated since it will vary considerably depending on the distribution of funds between Federal projects and State and local projects and, in the case of Federal projects, on whether the projects are carried out by contract with private companies, or by Federal force-account employees. There will also be increases in Federal employment where Federal projects are carried out by force-account workers hired in eligible areas—but the employment increase, of course, is the purpose of the program.

The Director Bureau of the Budget stated in testimony on the Public Works Acceleration Act that "if we compute the number of supervisory and administrative employees on force-account projects on the same basis as if the work were contracted out, and assume a distribution of funds between Federal projects and State and local projects in the immediate program roughly comparable to the distribution provided in the bill for the standby program, we estimate that the total number of employees required for supervisory and administrative support of projects initiated under the immediate program would be in the range of 500 to 800, and in the range of 2,000 to 3,000 under the standby program."

The range of 500 to 800 employees was based on a program of \$600 million compared to the \$900 million program authorized. We are confident that the program here proposed could be carried out with 700 to 1,200 employees—which is roughly proportionate to the increase in the program. Everything possible will be done to hold down the addition of administrative and supervisory employees to the minimum required for rapid, but responsible and effective management of the programs assisted under this appropriation.

Language provisions to provide for payment of consultants up to \$75 per diem is also requested. This language will give the cooperating agencies the

ability to use the allocations to pay for consultants to the extent they are needed to assist in the effectuation of the program. This will merely extend to these funds, the same authority that most agencies have in their regular appropriations and programs.

Preliminary estimates of program needs, Federal projects and State and local projects, by agency and type of program

[In millions]

	Federal projects	State and local projects	Total projects
Housing and Home Finance Agency: Sewer and water systems, streets, roads, and public buildings on which planning is virtually completed.....		\$450.0	\$450.0
Department of Agriculture:			
Construction and repairs on agricultural research facilities.....	\$11.4		11.4
Forest facilities construction including recreation facilities, roads, parkways, firebreaks, fencing, erosion control, and dams.....	130.0	5.0	135.0
Forest conservation, reforestation, pest control, and fire protection.....	94.0	13.0	107.0
Forest Service, minor building repairs and improvements.....	6.0		6.0
Soil Conservation Service, watershed and flood protection.....		7.0	7.0
State experiments, station laboratories, greenhouses, etc.....		9.0	9.0
Department of Commerce:			
Bureau of Public Roads: Construction of public land and forest highways.....	128.0		128.0
Coast and Geodetic and Weather Bureau: Construction and improvements.....	2.4		2.4
Department of Defense, Civil: Corps of Engineers: Recreation facilities, flood control channel improvement, small boat harbors, and acceleration of current projects.....	50.0		50.0
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:			
Hospital construction under Hill-Burton program.....		100.0	100.0
Waste treatment works construction.....		79.2	79.2
Construction: Sanitation facilities on Indian reservations and miscellaneous health research facilities.....	2.3	3.8	6.1
Department of Interior:			
Roads, bridges, facilities, reforestation and soil and moisture conservation on Indian reservations.....	50.3		50.3
Roads, trails, and buildings in national parks.....	36.0		36.0
Physical rehabilitation of mined areas, research facilities, and minor improvements.....	19.0		19.0
Wildlife refuge and research facilities, soil and moisture conservation, commercial fishery laboratories, and field stations.....	27.1		27.1
Reforestation, soil and moisture conservation, land management, access roads, and buildings.....	16.0		16.0
Department of Justice: Construction of border patrol stations and prison repairs and improvements.....	11.3		11.3
Post Office Department: Extension and modernization of buildings.....	35.0		35.0
Department of Treasury: Construction of Coast Guard piers, roads, wharves, buildings, etc.....	7.2		7.2
Federal Aviation Agency: Grants for airport projects and construction and repairs of Experimental Center buildings.....	2.3	10.0	12.3
General Services Administration: Construction and alterations of small public buildings and post offices.....	26.6		26.6
National Science Foundation: Construction at National Radio Astronomy Observatory.....	1.1		1.1
Tennessee Valley Authority: Construction of navigation, flood control, chemical multiple use, and general facilities.....	6.5		6.5
Veterans' Administration: Hospital construction and repair.....	10.7		10.7
Total.....	673.2	677.0	1,350.2

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator ELLENDER. Now, as I presume, the Commerce Department is going to present to this committee the various projects that have been selected by the Commerce Department.

Mr. GUDEMAN. We are not going to submit the detailed projects, because we have not worked those out with the various agencies as yet. We are going to give a statement telling the types of projects.

SELECTION OF PROJECTS

Senator ELLENDER. Who is going to make the selection of those projects?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Along with the various agencies and the Bureau of the Budget we will within the next 30 days.

Senator ELLENDER. Are we to understand that you are going to simply present the type of projects that you are going to undertake?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Type of projects and the manner in which we will handle them.

Senator ELLENDER. And the selection is going to be made by you?

Mr. GUDEMAN. The actual selection will be made by the various agencies involved. We know the type of projects that they will be involved in, by agency, and have some typical projects. The program will be gone over very carefully by the Bureau of the Budget and ourselves.

Senator ELLENDER. Speaking for myself, I would certainly like to have before this committee the actual projects in which you are going to spend this \$900 million.

Mr. GUDEMAN. We are not prepared to give those today, since we have not had long enough to work them out yet.

Senator RUSSELL. Well, have you had that many requests made for projects?

Mr. GUDEMAN. We requested typical projects and the types of projects from the various agencies.

Mr. BATT. The overall total.

Mr. GUDEMAN. The overall total, and all that information we have and are prepared to give you today.

Senator RUSSELL. Well, do the requests have to originate with the Federal agency?

Mr. GUDEMAN. No; they can originate with State and local governments as well. We are having a meeting with State and local people next Wednesday and Thursday to go over this whole program with them so that they will have the background information from which to submit projects to us and to the agencies involved.

Senator RUSSELL. Well, as far as I know, my State has not been allocated anything.

Mr. GUDEMAN. There has been nothing distributed as of today. We cannot distribute anything until we get the appropriation.

Senator ELLENDER. Well, what you propose to do then, is simply to tell this committee that you hope to get so many projects built with the \$900 million?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Well, if I may put that a little differently, we know that we can use the \$900 million, because we have enough information on types of projects from the various agencies involved to do that.

If you will look at the budget justification which we gave you, we have listed starting on page 8, the types of projects, by agency, that we know are available for immediate initiation. As soon as we get the appropriation we can move.

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question at this point?

Senator ELLENDER. Surely.

Senator YOUNG. Is it proposed that Congress appropriate \$900 million and the various agencies of Government afterward embark upon any kind of programs they see fit without further action by the Appropriations Committee or the Congress?

Mr. GUDEMAN. It is proposed that you appropriate \$900 million, and then, under the criteria established by the bill itself, the agencies will use that money for the public works which fall under their agency. The Department of Commerce will coordinate it, seeing that it is done well, seeing that it is done economically, and seeing that it is done fast.

Senator YOUNG. This is a completely new departure from the procedures of Congress. I do not see how Congress could go along with this kind of absurd proposal. We appropriate \$900 million and know nothing about the various projects that are going to be embarked upon; is this what you are proposing?

Mr. GUDEMAN. We are giving you here in the justification pamphlet the type of projects.

Senator YOUNG. The types, that is all?

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is all we can give you at this time. We cannot give you detailed projects at this time. We have shown the amount of money that goes to each one of the agencies and departments—not exact at all, but to show that the \$900 million can be utilized and can be efficiently utilized.

Senator YOUNG. I probably could vote for many of the projects that you may propose, but certainly I am going to vote for an appropriation in advance of any knowledge of what kind of projects are proposed or where they are to be located, or the specific justification.

Senator RUSSELL. We have already done that. We did it in this bill when we passed it a few weeks ago.

Mr. GUDEMAN. The bill is passed. It sets up \$900 million.

Senator RUSSELL. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

NONURBAN PROJECTS

Senator RUSSELL. On the record.

Well, not less than \$300 million, then, must be expended on projects in areas designated by the Secretary of Commerce as redevelopment areas.

Mr. GUDEMAN. \$300 million; yes sir.

Senator RUSSELL. Of the \$900 million that is authorized?

Mr. GUDEMAN. \$300 million of the \$900 million is for projects in nonurban, rural areas.

Senator RUSSELL. Do those projects have to be approved by the Congress? I thought that you had discretion as of now.

Mr. GUDEMAN. We have discretion under this bill. You will appropriate the money for us, and then we will coordinate the effort within the Government for the expenditures of that money.

Senator RUSSELL. Of course, some of the funds appropriated could go for highways or things that are not necessarily productive of jobs after they are completed?

Mr. GUEDEMAN. That is correct.

Mr. BATT. That is correct.

Senator RUSSELL. Who is going to spend that money?

Mr. GUEDEMAN. The statement that we have here amplifies, and if you would like me to—

Senator ELLENDER. Well, we will get to that in a moment.

Senator Holland, did you have any questions that you desired to ask?

Senator HOLLAND. Yes.

ADMINISTRATION UNDER AREA

How much of this total of \$900 million will be expended by the Area Redevelopment Administration in the projects entrusted to it under the Area Redevelopment Act?

Mr. GUEDEMAN. Not any, Senator. The Area Redevelopment Administration has its own criteria and its own money. This will be on new projects.

Senator HOLLAND. Well, the Area Redevelopment Administration is mentioned in the act. In what way, now, are they involved?

Mr. GUEDEMAN. The Area Redevelopment Administration will help in the administration of this in the Department of Commerce.

Senator HOLLAND. Do you have the act before you?

Mr. GUEDEMAN. Yes.

Senator HOLLAND. Suppose you put in the record now the way the Area—

Senator ELLENDER. I was going to get to that in order.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator ELLENDER. Back on the record.

Mr. GUEDEMAN. We cannot give you the actual projects today.

Senator ELLENDER. None at all?

Mr. GUEDEMAN. Yes, sir; we can give you examples of the types of projects.

Senator ELLENDER. That would be adequate. I mean, it would not conform to what we think should be done.

Senator RUSSELL. Unfortunately, we passed the bill, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLAND. Mr. Chairman, I think it might be profitable to have the witness state to us exactly what is included in the bill with reference to area redevelopment. My understanding was that portions of the program would be handled in the areas covered by the Area Redevelopment Act. Just how is that mentioned?

Mr. GUEDEMAN. That is correct.

Senator HOLLAND. Will you please place into the record and read into the record the reference to that?

Mr. GUEDEMAN. I have placed that in my statement. If I could read the statement that you have there, I will pick it out of the statement.

Senator HOLLAND. Does it answer the question I asked?

Mr. GUEDEMAN. No; it does not.

Senator HOLLAND. I wish you would answer it.

AREAS ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE

Mr. GUDEMAN. Areas eligible for assistance include all areas designated as redevelopment areas under sections 5(a) and 5(b) of the Area Redevelopment Act.

Section 5(b) areas are areas of low income, underemployment, and high unemployment of a rural and small urban character.

Senator HOLLAND. All right, now, what portion of the program is available for each of those areas?

Mr. GUDEMAN. For area 5(b), which are the rural areas, there is \$300 million set up in the act originally.

Senator HOLLAND. And that then is for areas, then, covered by the Area Redevelopment Act?

Mr. BATT. Yes, sir.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is for areas covered by the Area Redevelopment Act.

Senator HOLLAND. And is confined to those areas, and will be not less than \$300 million?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes.

There is another criterion. Also eligible are those areas designated by the Secretary of Labor as having been areas of substantial unemployment for at least 9 of the preceding 12 months.

Senator HOLLAND. Well, now, is that included in the \$300 million or is that in some other portions of the total authorization?

Mr. BATT. That, Senator, will probably be almost entirely in the other portions of the funds, because the so-called surplus areas designated by the Secretary of Labor are generally the largest cities.

If you could look on this map for a moment—

Senator HOLLAND. Well, Mr. Batt, maybe you can answer the question definitely.

What portion of this entire program of \$900 million is to be expended exclusively in the areas covered by the area redevelopment program which you administer?

Mr. BATT. Certainly, sir, the large proportion of the rural \$300 million will be. I would say offhand virtually all.

Mr. GUDEMAN. All of them.

Mr. BATT. The rural \$300 million plus some proportion of the urban \$600 million.

The areas eligible for the act that Secretary Gudeman was referring to are the red and pink areas that are now under the Area Redevelopment Act, Senator Holland.

Senator HOLLAND. Well, that does not do us any good.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Plus the blue areas.

Senator HOLLAND. When you say red and pink areas—

Mr. BATT. These are the areas now under the Area Redevelopment Act.

Senator HOLLAND. Are those the areas where the \$300 million will be spent?

Mr. BATT. That is where the \$300 million will be spent, but also some of the \$600 million.

Senator HOLLAND. Well, let us confine ourselves to the \$300 million, if I may.

Mr. BATT. All right.

Senator HOLLAND. Now, am I correct in my understanding that the entire \$300 million—

Mr. BATT. Will be applied to the 5(b) areas under the act.

Senator HOLLAND. All right, now we made progress. Now, what about the other \$600 million; how will that be divided?

Mr. BATT. That will be divided between the 5(a) areas under the Redevelopment Act, plus the surplus labor areas designated by the Secretary of Labor, which on this map are in blue.

Senator HOLLAND. And they, as yet, have not come under the provisions of the Area Redevelopment Act?

Mr. BATT. That is correct.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is correct.

Senator HOLLAND. All right, if I understand it, then, the \$600 million will be spent partly in your area redevelopment areas, but largely in your urban area of the area redevelopment program plus the new areas to be designated by the Secretary of Labor as unemployment areas where serious unemployment for 9 months have occurred; is that correct?

Mr. BATT. That is correct, Senator.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is correct.

Senator HOLLAND. All right, have you got in you own budget any distributions yet of that \$600 million between the three places which you have designated, the three general fields which you have designated as the places where that \$600 million must be expended?

Mr. BATT. No, sir.

Senator HOLLAND. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. Maybe that has clarified the matter a little bit.

Senator ELLENDER. Well, proceed with your statement, Mr. Gude-
man. It might promote more questions.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate the opportunity to appear before you in support of the President's request for \$900 million to undertake the accelerated public works program.

RESPONSIBILITY DEFINED

We regard the assignment of the Department of Commerce as the President's agent in coordinating this important Federal undertaking as a very real honor and a great responsibility. President Kennedy has defined that responsibility in these words:

The funds will be invested in worthwhile and necessary projects designed to make eligible communities better places in which to live and work.

The jobs created will be made available to the maximum feasible extent to the unemployed within the eligible communities.

The program will be administered according to the highest standards of impartiality, economy, and scrupulous honesty.

The program will become operative as quickly as prudent management and respect for the foregoing principles permit.

The Congress has my assurance that these principles will govern the application of this law at every level of administration, and that this important task will be entrusted only to men of high integrity and demonstrated capacity.

This new activity represents a logical and necessary addition to the Commerce Department's efforts to promote economic growth and, in particular, to assist those areas which have failed to share in the overall advances of the Nation.

ROADS, SEWAGE FACILITIES, AND WATER SUPPLY

The Congress has declared that the act includes among its purposes the improvement of the facilities in these hard-hit areas so that they will be more conducive to industrial development. We have learned by hard experience through the area redevelopment program that the creation of long-term opportunities for investment and employment in hundreds of communities throughout the Nation is impeded by the absence of such minimal essentials as roads, sewage treatment facilities, and water supply.

These areas have unemployment rates which are two, three, and even four times higher than the national rate, which as you know, this administration considers to be unsatisfactory.

One of the effects of long-term economic distress in these areas is the inability to finance vital capital improvements and we are hopeful that we can make a substantial contribution through this act to the revitalization of the eligible areas.

Senator ELLENDER. In the beginning of this paragraph you say that :

The Congress has declared that the act includes among its purposes the improvement of the facilities in these hard-hit areas so that they will be more conducive to industrial development.

Now, by the use of the word "facilities" there you mean roads?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Roads will fall under this.

Senator ELLENDER. Water?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Water, sewage facilities.

Senator ELLENDER. Public facilities?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Public facilities; yes, sir.

PUBLIC WORKS

Senator ELLENDER. In no circumstance would you use any of this money to provide for the establishment of private—

Mr. GUDEMAN. Of a private enterprise?

Senator ELLENDER. Private enterprise.

Mr. GUDEMAN. No, sir. This is all public works.

Senator ELLENDER. All right, proceed.

Senator RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to be able to stay, and I have one question I would like to ask.

Senator ELLENDER. Proceed.

MATCHING PROVISIONS

Senator RUSSELL. As I recall, under the act, these public projects are supposed to be matched by the States or local subdivisions of government it represents.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Those that are State and local.

Senator RUSSELL. But those that are Federal are 100 percent Federal?

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is correct.

Senator RUSSELL. In other words, if you build some kind of a research facility for the Department of the Interior, that would be paid for 100 percent?

Mr. GUDEMAN. That would be a Federal project; it would be 100-percent covered.

Senator RUSSELL. Yes.

Now, how about your \$300 million under the Area Redevelopment Act: does that require any matching?

Mr. BATT. Well, sir, it depends on the type of project. The \$300 million, as we see it, relates to the amount that we should spend in those 5(b) areas for all types of projects—Federal, State, and local; the lowest is \$300 million.

Senator RUSSELL. Well, you say "lowest." You cannot allocate less than \$300 million.

Mr. GUDEMAN. We cannot allocate less than \$300 million.

Senator RUSSELL. There has got to be at least \$300 million allocated to those areas?

Mr. BATT. Yes.

Mr. GUDEMAN. \$300 million out of the \$900 million.

Mr. BATT. That could come from direct Federal, it could come from direct matching, like sewage-disposal plants; it could come from a Federal, local, or State project. It can come from any of those sources.

Senator RUSSELL. In other words, you do not construe this to mean any \$300 million of the \$900 million?

Mr. BATT. Oh, yes. I did not make myself clear.

Mr. GUDEMAN. The \$900 million covers both State, local, and Federal.

Senator RUSSELL. I understand that. But there will be no Federal projects, will there, in this area redevelopment problem?

Mr. BATT. Yes, sir. There will be Federal projects, totally Federal projects in these areas.

You see, what in effect we are doing is getting all the public works agencies of the Government to concentrate their efforts in these areas of greatest need.

FEDERAL PROJECTS IN RURAL AREAS

Senator RUSSELL. So there will be Federal, only Federal projects in rural areas?

Mr. BATT. Oh, yes, sir; a lot of them.

Senator RUSSELL. And there is no limitation on the type of projects?

Mr. BATT. No, sir.

Senator RUSSELL. That might be established in these rural areas?

Mr. BATT. Just so it is—

Mr. GUDEMAN. Except under the criteria under the act.

Senator RUSSELL. I understand; to meet the criteria of the bill.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is correct.

Senator RUSSELL. And that, I believe, is under subsection 3 of the act?

Mr. BATT. There are a whole group of criteria that have to be met.

Senator RUSSELL. But there is no requirement, then, of matching on these public works projects in the area redevelopment, under the Area Redevelopment Act?

Mr. BATT. Sir, there are the same requirements that there are under the existing programs.

Let me give you a case in point.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Bill, I think that is a little confusing here. Could I try to straighten it out?

Senator RUSSELL. Yes, sir. I want to understand it.

Mr. GUDEMAN. This Public Works Act provides no money for the Area Redevelopment Administration.

Senator RUSSELL. I understand that.

Mr. GUDEMAN. They have their own appropriation and spend their own money. But this act includes public works projects in both rural areas and urban areas. There is authorized \$900 million, of which \$300 million must be spent in the rural areas, but this can be both State and local and Federal projects.

Senator RUSSELL. Well, under existing law, the Secretary of Commerce is designated, I believe, as the Area Redevelopment Administration—

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator RUSSELL. To handle this \$100 million, was it not, that we made available; or was it more than that?

Mr. BATT. It was authorized, sir.

Senator RUSSELL. Authorized \$100 million.

Well, is it contemplated that the same group will administer this \$300 million, or has an determination been made on that score?

Mr. BATT. Yes, sir. It has been determined that we will supervise it, but that the agencies that have always built sewage-disposal plants will now build them.

The agencies that have built roads will now build them; the agencies that have always built dams will now build dams.

Senator RUSSELL. And that confuses me, because we do not have any Federal agencies that have been building any sewage-disposal plants or anything of that kind in my State. What do you mean by the agencies; does that mean a local agency as well as a Federal agency?

Mr. BATT. Yes, sir. It could be local, it could be State, it could be Federal.

Every program has its own channel. Public roads, for example, are built either by the community or they are built by the State or they are built by the State with partially Federal money. Everybody will go to the channel of the Federal Government that they have gone to in the past, depending on the type of public works that they are interested in.

Senator COOPER. Mr. Chairman, would the Senator yield a moment?

Senator RUSSELL. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Cooper.

Senator COOPER. I hope you will excuse me, because I am sitting for the first time as a member ex officio on this committee. But I was on the Public Works Committee when we considered this bill, and I think I understand some of you problems.

I think when you speak of the money which we spend in those areas which are now under the Area Redevelopment Act, we are thinking of it just as an area now; that up to \$300 million will be spent, must be spent in those areas. It does not mean it will be spent for the Area Redevelopment Agency.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is correct.

Senator COOPER. But that the \$300 million will be spent in those areas which now have been designated as eligible for area redevelopment aid.

But now, once the area is established, the \$300 million will be spent, but it can be spent from any of these three sources—from the regular Federal programs, where all the money is provided through the Federal Government, and to the grant-in-aid program, and then these special State or local programs.

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

Senator RUSSELL. That has been authorized. Does that cover a general authorization like the statutory authority of the Forest Service to develop recreational areas?

Senator COOPER. Yes.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is correct; yes, sir.

Senator RUSSELL. Insofar as the Service could apply, and that would come out of the \$300 million.

Mr. BATT. If it was in a rural area; yes, sir.

Senator RUSSELL. It would have to be, if it came out of the \$300 million, would it not?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator RUSSELL. But if it is in a county that has been designated for assistance under the Area Redevelopment Act and happened to be in a national forest, part of it, the Forest Service could build there with the funds for roads and trails or facilities for amusement and recreation?

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is correct.

LIMITATION AS TO SIZE OF PROJECTS

Senator RUSSELL. Is there any limitation on the size of the project that the Corps of Engineers might build under this, other than the 10 percent to one State?

Mr. BATT. You have the 10 percent to one State, and you have also got to complete most of it in a year, sir. So that will probably rule out any great big dams. And you cannot build half a dam.

Senator HOLLAND. You mean we cannot make a commitment this year and move the construction over into later years?

Mr. GUDEMAN. It must be started in a very short time and completed within 12 months of the passage of the act.

Senator RUSSELL. A substantial portion of which can be completed under 12 months. It does not say all of it.

Mr. BATT. You are right. The question was asked of Congressman Blatnik on the House floor, and his judgment was over half must be completed in 12 months.

PROJECTS IN MONTANA

This will rule out the enormous ones. But here is one from Montana—\$330,000 to include construction of forest fire protection improvements, access roads for fire control, lookout towers, fire hazard prevention, disease control in forest stands. This is the kind of thing that they could do under the act.

CONSTRUCTION OF FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Senator RUSSELL. Now, you could not build a Federal building out of both these funds?

Mr. BATT. Yes, sir; we can.

Senator RUSSELL. A post office or any other necessary Federal building could be built, depending on the area in which the site was located?

Mr. BATT. Right. If they built it in a rural area it would be charged against the \$300 million. If they built it in an urban area it would be charged against the \$600 million.

Senator RUSSELL. Thank you, Senator. I think I understand now. Senator ELLENDER. Proceed.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Therefore, while we intend to remain mindful of the importance of the immediate and secondary employment which these projects will generate in their construction, we are also viewing with enthusiasm the opportunity to make a needed investment in the natural resources and community facilities which are necessary to rebuild the economies of these areas. If these areas can move forward economically, the reemployment of many persons on unemployment compensation or relief will mean that the expenditure of the funds now requested will have been a wise public investment.

Because of the Area Redevelopment Administration's familiarity with the needs of these regions and because it has acquired important and successful experience in coordinating the activities of many Federal agencies in a related program, the Secretary has designated its Administrator, William L. Batt, Jr., to assist him in carrying out the mandate of the President and the Congress.

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

A brief review of the legislation may be in order at this time.

First, areas eligible for assistance include all areas designated as redevelopment areas under sections 5 (a) and (b) of the Area Redevelopment Act. (Section 5(a) areas are urban areas of high unemployment; section 5(b) areas are areas of low income underemployment and high unemployment of a rural or small urban character.) Also eligible are those areas designated by the Secretary of Labor as having been areas of substantial unemployment for at least 9 of the preceding 12 months. (Substantial unemployment is defined as above 6 percent.)

Second, Federal public works projects in eligible areas which have been authorized by Congress can be initiated or accelerated.

Third, public works projects of States and local governments for which Federal financial assistance is authorized in other legislation, can be initiated and accelerated. In this connection, grants up to 50 percent of the cost of projects are authorized, and up to 75 percent if the State or local government lacks economic or financial capacity to assume the additional financial obligation.

Senator ELLENDER. Now, before you go to the next paragraph, I have a few questions that I would like to propound.

FIXED STANDARDS OF ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

Are there fixed standards for classification of areas under sections 5(a) and 5(b) for determination of the eligibility when conditions are proved?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BATT. Yes, sir; there are fixed standards. Those are published in the Federal Register. I have them in front of me. If you wish, I can make them part of the record for designating 5(b) areas.

Criteria for designating 5(a) areas are spelled out under the Area Redevelopment Act. They are designated on recommendations from the Secretary of Labor, and those are on the basis of published data that are published on what areas have substantial and chronic unemployment.

Senator ELLENDER. Now, have you been presented with a list of projects that will qualify?

Mr. BATT. No, sir. That material we do not now have.

The Senate, as you know, just completed action on this bill recently, and the President signed it only a few days ago.

Senator ELLENDER. How soon could you obtain that material?

Mr. BATT. This is Mr. Bozman, sir, who is my assistant administrator.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAM

Mr. BOZMAN. We have asked each Federal agency to begin development of a program. We expect to issue to them specific instructions under which they will develop this program within a very few days. It will take them approximately 2 weeks beyond that to organize their data and submit it in proper form. And it will take us approximately 2 weeks beyond that to compile the data, analyze it, review it, and develop a reasonably balanced program.

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman.

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Young.

RESEARCH LABORATORY IN NORTH DAKOTA

Senator YOUNG. I would like to ask a question along this line. When this bill was considered by the Senate a few days ago, a friend of mine in Bottineau County, which is adjacent to an Indian reservation, said if this bill is approved, they will get a \$400,000 research laboratory. He was so advised by the regional office in Milwaukee.

Now, is this a project that is being considered?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Well, as yet we cannot tell you what projects are being considered, because, as Mr. Bozman said, we are going to get that list.

But I can tell you this, that the final determination of these projects is, in the final analysis, made by the President through the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Commerce, and we have given no indication to any State or Federal agency or locality of any projects as yet, because we could not possibly do it.

Senator YOUNG. I will probably find out in a couple of weeks that my Senate colleague will be announcing this project for world debate.

Mr. GUDEMAN. I can assure you it will not be announced in a couple of weeks, because the work will not be done. And I can assure you, sir, that this is being done exactly the way Mr. Bozman outlined.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROJECTS

Senator ELLENDER. Judging from what you just said, all the preparations you would go through, I do not presume you are going to announce any of these projects until after the election, will you, November 6.

Mr. GUDEMAN. I am very hopeful that we can get these things done as Mr. Bozman has said, in the next 3 to 4 weeks, because we want

to move on this program. This is an immediate program, and Congress wants it to be an immediate program.

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Therefore, we must move as rapidly as we can.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand that, but you said a while ago it will take you 2 weeks to do this and 2 weeks to do that.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is correct.

Senator ELLENDER. That is almost a month, and the election is just a little over a month off.

Mr. GUDEMAN. I can assure you in our Secretary's thinking, the election or anything else has nothing to do with this program.

Senator ELLENDER. So that for those areas that have been classified, the request for assistance under this program will be filled on a first come, first served basis, or will there be any other consideration?

Mr. GUDEMAN. It will be on a first come, first served basis.

Senator ELLENDER. And, of course, qualified—

Mr. GUDEMAN. Well, under the criteria.

Senator ELLENDER (continuing). Under the criteria that you lay out.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Oh, it must come under the criteria; yes, sir.

AREAS OF PROLONGED UNEMPLOYMENT

Senator ELLENDER. Now, is the finding by the Secretary of Labor that an area has had above 6 percent unemployment for at least 9 of the preceding 12 months the only requirement for eligibility under this criteria?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes, sir; under that criteria.

Senator ELLENDER. Are these findings based entirely on published unemployment figures?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes, sir.

REQUIREMENTS OF LOCAL COOPERATION

Senator ELLENDER. Now, with respect to the Senate Public Works projects which have been authorized by Congress, is there any change in the requirements of local cooperation with respect to any project which may be initiated or accelerated under this classification?

Mr. GUDEMAN. No, sir; no changes.

Senator ELLENDER. All right, proceed.

Any further questions?

Senator HOLLAND. Off the record, because this relates to the map and the colors you have on it.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator ELLENDER. Proceed.

LIMITATION ON ALLOCATIONS TO EACH STATE

Mr. GUDEMAN. Fourth, limitations are placed so that no State will receive more than 10 percent of the funds allocated, and that no less than \$300 million of the \$900 million authorized will be allocated for the nonurban small labor market areas, low income areas, and Indian reservations designated upon section 5(b) of the Area Redevelopment Act.

Fifth, adequate consideration must be given to relative needs of eligible areas, and certain criteria are established which the selected projects must meet. These criteria assure that projects—

(a) Can be initiated or accelerated within a reasonably short period of time;

(b) Will meet an essential public need;

(c) Will have a substantial portion completed within 12 months after initiation;

(d) Will contribute significantly to the reduction of local unemployment;

(e) Are not inconsistent with locally approved comprehensive plans for the areas affected, where such plans exist.

Senator ELLENDER. Now, can you be a little more specific than that?

Mr. BATT. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. And give us maybe some examples.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Well, we say that projects must be initiated or accelerated within a reasonably short period of time.

Now, we are interpreting this to mean that consideration will be given initially to projects that can have onsite labor employed prior to June 30, 1963.

Next, projects must have substantial portions completed within 12 months. We are interpreting this to mean that more than 50 percent of the project must have been accomplished 12 months after the first onsite labor was employed.

Next, that the projects must meet an essential public need. The projects must be needed for conservation or development or an essential resource or be a real needed service to the public.

Next, projects must contribute significantly to the reduction of local unemployment. And we are going to see to it that a significant proportion of project expenditures are made within the eligible areas in which the project is located for labor in the area.

PREFERENCE FOR ON-SITE EMPLOYMENT

Insofar as practicable, we want to use local unemployed labor in giving that preference for on-site employment.

Next, we are going to see to it that projects are not inconsistent with locally approved comprehensive plans for the areas affected and that the overall economic development programs and plans for land use or for transportation or for other things are considered within the purview of the project.

Next, as you know, local and State funds must be increased by an amount approximately equal to the non-Federal funds required.

Finally, no school or other educational facilities will be utilized.

Now, I gave you this in outline form from what we are going to give as criteria to the agencies involved.

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Now, can you be a little more specific as to the kind of projects that you would consider?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes. Mr. Batt has some of these we have worked on already, and we also have some of these in a booklet that we have here that we are going to use with localities.

You might take two or three of these, Bill, to give us examples.

EXAMPLES OF JOINT PROJECTS

Senator ELLENDER. Well, give us examples of a joint project, that is, community and Federal, as well as purely Federal.

Mr. GUDEMAN. All right.

Mr. BATT. Sir, we have a couple of projects here from the Corps of Engineers which they think are good examples.

RECREATION AND SANITARY FACILITIES

One is the construction of additional recreation and sanitary facilities in the Coyote Valley Dam, Lake Mendocino, in California. This would come to an estimated cost of about \$100,000.

It would employ on-site labor of about 40 man-years, about 90 percent of which would be from the local labor surplus area.

Senator ELLENDER. Now, that would be totally Federal?

Mr. BATT. That would be totally Federal.

CONSTRUCTION OF BERMS ADJACENT TO LEVEES

The Corps also gives or suggests one that they will bring to us which would provide \$1,461,000 to construct berms adjacent to the landside slope of the Mississippi River levees to prevent seepage which occurs during each high water and to place gravel on levee roads to provide access during high water, which would provide employment in Chico County, Ark.; Tensas, Cameron, and Madison Parishes, La.; and the cities of Ferriday, La., and Greenville, Miss., of approximately 111 man-years on this project, alone.

Most of the projects we have—

Senator ELLENDER. Now, do the projects that you have been talking about come within the purview of the criteria that you have laid down?

Mr. BATT. Yes, sir; they do.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes, sir; that is correct.

PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY DENIED BY CONGRESS

Senator ELLENDER. Well, I presume that you would be a little careful in your selection, because I am familiar with some projects that have been asked for and denied by Congress.

Mr. BATT. Where there is a record that Congress has denied it, we will not consider it.

Mr. GUDEMAN. No. And we will be very careful in following that.

Senator HOLLAND. Do you mean that where Congress has denied a project, you will regard it as ineligible under this program?

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is correct, sir, yes.

Senator HOLLAND. Thank you.

Senator ELLENDER. Now, you have given totally Federal.

Mr. BATT. That is right, sir. Here are some that are—

Senator ELLENDER. Well, I will tell you what I wish you would do.

Mr. BATT. I have a couple, sir.

LIST OF PROJECTS REQUESTING CONSIDERATION

Senator ELLENDER. I wish you would do this before the hearings are closed; that you put a list of all projects that you have been asked to consider. You have got them with you, have you not?

Mr. BATT. We can give typical projects, sir, or we can put this list in, yes.

Senator ELLENDER. You have got a list here?

Mr. BATT. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. For instance, you have got on page 8—

Mr. GUDEMAN. Oh, yes, sir. I overlooked that.

Senator ELLENDER. What I would like is for you to be as specific as you can.

Mr. GUDEMAN. All right.

Senator ELLENDER. With projects making up the amounts that you are asking for here or that would be used for this purpose.

Mr. GUDEMAN. As we said before, we cannot be too specific at this date, but we will do the best we can.

TOTAL ESTIMATES

Mr. BATT. One of the problems, sir, is that we have got estimates here for \$1,350 million.

Senator ELLENDER. You mean for the \$300 million or the \$600 million or both?

Mr. BATT. For both.

Senator ELLENDER. That is what you have. All right.

And I would like, as I said, that you be most specific.

Mr. GUDEMAN. We will be as specific as we can, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And you do not have to have it ready for the record today.

Mr. GUDEMAN. No, sir; we could not do that.

Senator ELLENDER. But, at least by Tuesday of next week.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes.

I must say, as I said before, that I cannot be too specific.

Senator HOLLAND. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator ELLENDER. One minute, Senator.

Well, how early could you present that to us? Because I want to have something, as chairman of this committee, to present not only to the full committee but when it is presented in the Senate. Because I presume that a lot of questions are going to be asked, and there are quite a few Senators who take the position that they would not be willing to give to anyone a blank for \$900 million and let those projects be selected as someone in the Department sees fit.

I would like to have as many of the projects outlined so that we can make a decision.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Sir, I can only say this to you at this time, and say it in all sincerity. We will do the best job we can.

We, first of all, cannot detail local projects, local and State, because we have not got a great many of those as yet.

Now, when it comes to the Federal, we have not analyzed and gotten that far in the program. This is what we are going to do over the next 2 weeks, getting this from the agencies, and then we are going to push as fast as we can, on a logical basis, however, over the next 2 weeks, so that we can move forward.

But if I were to sit here and say to you today that we can give you a detailed list, that would not be correct. So I do not want to tell you that at this time.

Senator YOUNG. Would the Senator yield?

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG. You just mentioned two of the projects you are going to do. Are there not more of these?

Mr. GUDEMAN. I think we can give a few more that are typical projects which we ran into to set up our criteria.

Mr. BATT. We can give you examples from each agency, sir, of the type of projects.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Of the types of projects.

Senator ALLOTT. Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLAND. Mr. Chairman.

Senator ELLENDER. What I would like you to do is not only give one example or two examples, but give to the committee as many as you can.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That we will do, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. In which you have had applications and which you hope to consider.

Mr. GUDEMAN. All right, sir; that we can do. Very good. We can do that.

Mr. BATT. The problem, sir, is that the program must be balanced under the act to make sure that we do not put more than 10 percent in any one State.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand.

Mr. GUDEMAN. He is not asking for that at this time. He is asking for the types.

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG. I just have two or three questions.

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION

Under "Agriculture," note the next to the last item, Soil Conservation Service, "Grants for watershed protection and flood prevention."

Do you plan to go in and build a whole watershed project, or what do you plan to do here?

Mr. BATT. No, sir; but there are—

Mr. GUDEMAN. It could not be done in that period of time.

Senator YOUNG. What do you plan to do then?

Mr. BATT. The Soil Conservation people tell us that work which could be started promptly is in eligible areas in 43 States. Work on erosion control and related water conservation work could be carried on through soil and water conservation districts.

Small watershed projects under Public Law 566 can be carried out under the act.

Senator YOUNG. Will this require local financing as do the present projects?

Mr. BATT. Everything would require matching under the present law.

Senator YOUNG. Just one more question and I will be through.

RESEARCH FACILITIES

Under "Agriculture, construction of research facilities, and repairs and improvements of research facilities"; what kind of research facilities will the bill cover?

Mr. BATT. Well, the Agriculture Department tells us that they could develop modern research laboratories and related facilities that would improve the utilization, production, and management of agricultural commodities and crops.

This is something, of course, that will be 100 percent Federal.

Senator YOUNG. Can you give us an example of such a project?

RIVERSIDE, CALIF., PROJECT

Mr. BATT. A typical example would be the Soil and Water Conservation Research Laboratory proposed for construction in Riverside, Calif., the estimated cost of which is \$450,000, which would provide approximately 32 man-years.

Senator YOUNG. How about the one in Mandan, N. Dak.?

Mr. BATT. They have not supplied us with that yet, sir.

Mr. GUEDEMAN. They are only small ones. They are essential.

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Holland.

NATIONAL PARK ROADS AND TRAILS

Senator HOLLAND. Is it not true that in the field of forest trails and national park roads and trails you have a very large backlog in both of those agencies? I have handled the appropriations requests each year, and each time they have told me—the chairman is nodding his head—they had a vast number of them they wanted to build which they could go ahead with, and that a large part of the labor required would be local labor.

Mr. GUEDEMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLAND. Are those not both fields in which you can find a large group of activities by application to those agencies?

Mr. BATT. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLAND. I do not happen to have any in the national forests of my State because it happens to be in the pink areas. But I can see West Virginia there, where I know that each year they have wanted to build a great many more, Senator Ellender, than we have been able to provide money for them.

And notice, too, there in the forest areas of Washington and Oregon there is a very bad condition in the lumber industry, where there must be many such trails ready for work if you can get right at it. And that is something that can be done in a few months.

Mr. GUEDEMAN. To give you an example, the Bureau of Public Roads in construction of public lands and forest highways, which fall, of course, under Federal projects, are estimating that they can provide \$128 million out of the \$900 million.

Senator HOLLAND. That is, so far as roads are concerned. That is, the roads which are major roads. But now what about the trails where they have had the biggest trouble?

Mr. GUEDEMAN. \$130 million.

Senator HOLLAND. Well, you have a lot of them already to go?

Mr. GUEDEMAN. That is right.

Senator HOLLAND. Of course, not all of them will be in these areas, but I do not know what portions of them will be.

Mr. GUEDEMAN. The estimate that we asked for is within the criteria that was set up, so it would be in these areas.

Senator HOLLAND. I suggest that those two things would be for immediate activity.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes, we agree.

Senator HOLLAND. And would bring on a lot of employment.

Mr. GUDEMAN. We agree with you, sir.

Senator HOLLAND. I wish they were in my State, but they are not.

I want to see it go where it will draw people.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is right.

Senator HOLLAND. And I mentioned West Virginia. I think they need it almost as much as any State.

ESTIMATE OF AMOUNT TO BE OBLIGATED BY JANUARY 15

Senator ELLENDER. Could you make an estimate for the committee as to the approximate amount of money you could obligate between now and, let us say, January 15?

Mr. GUDEMAN. I would like Mr. Bozman to do that. He has been working on this and trying to get such an estimate. I would like him to answer the question, if he can answer it.

Mr. BOZMAN. We had made some estimates as to how fast some of these projects can start. Now, you have to realize that these are rough estimates based upon our experience with this type of program in the past, not a project-by-project review.

And on that basis, we feel that we could start—I am not giving expenditures; I am giving project starts—approximately \$200 million in projects 3 months after the funds were made available.

Senator ELLENDER. Three months after?

Mr. BOZMAN. Yes. Is that right?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Those are the Federal projects.

Mr. BOZMAN. These are direct Federal.

Mr. GUDEMAN. These are direct Federal that he was reading.

Mr. BOZMAN. Now, in addition, there is approximately \$95 million worth that we feel could be done with State and local projects, making a total of approximately \$321 million.

Senator ELLENDER. That you could obligate between now and 3 months, you said?

Mr. BOZMAN. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. So that suppose this committee would decide to authorize you to proceed, say, with \$350 million; would that be sufficient to carry you over until January 15?

Mr. GUDEMAN. No, sir; I do not think it would.

Senator ELLENDER. Why not, if you cannot obligate more than \$300 million?

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION

Mr. GUDEMAN. Well, between now and the end of the year, we can obligate for starting of construction next year, particularly in the Northern States as soon as the winter is over. And we cannot make an obligation without knowing that it is backed up by an appropriation authorization. So that we cannot go forward with this unless we do it on a 3-month basis.

Senator ELLENDER. But you could be working, though, on the plans and in anticipation of Congress giving you this additional money in January.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Well, we cannot really start with, particularly on local projects, unless State and local—unless we know that we are going to be authorized to go ahead; plus the fact that this gets started this way, and then moves up rapidly, which is exactly what we wanted to do.

Senator ELLENDER. Well, you do not expect to move rapidly until, say 90 days after we give you the money, do you?

Mr. GUDEMAN. No; that is correct. So—we will start. Everyone can start it in 90 days, but actually onsite construction, and so forth, it will be somewhere around that.

LOCAL PARTICIPATION PROBLEMS

Mr. BATT. Mr. Chairman, one of the problems is that all of the State and local projects require substantial amounts of State and local financial participation.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand that.

Mr. BATT. They have to raise bond issues.

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. BATT. They have to go out and they have to get their legislatures together and appropriate money, and there is exceeding difficulty in this, and it requires long-term planning.

We could, if it was just the Federal Government concerned, perhaps, with some assurance that the committee would come through with additional funds, do something on the direct Federal end, but the Congress felt that a large proportion of these funds should be State and local projects.

Senator ELLENDER. Well, I feel confident that the Congress would live up to this authorization of the projects turn out to be good and it accomplishes the purposes for which the bill is enacted. The reason why I am asking this question is that there may be some balking on the part of some Senators, as well as Representatives, not to have before us justifications as to many of these projects, particularly those affected, including flood control and fairly large projects.

It has always been the custom of this committee, that is, on any projects that this subcommittee has ever reported out, we have had complete justification for them, the benefit-cost ratio and everything else attached. And I realize that we cannot apply that same criteria in a program of this kind, but at the same time it would seem to me that it might be beneficial to you to work up these projects in full anticipation that, come January, the Congress will give you the entire amount.

And it may be that, for the moment, there may be some move by some Senators to limit it to a certain amount. And that is why I am asking you what is the least amount you can live with, say up to January 15 or February 1.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Well, Mr. Chairman. I would like to answer you this way. You and your committee will recommend what you think is best. I think that we can give you here—and I think most of it we will work out—enough background material to show that we are going at this very logically, even though we cannot detail the entire \$900 million of expenditures or proposed expenditure.

I think we can give it to you. We have been working hard on this, and we have a great deal of information here which we will give to you. We will give you samples of the type of projects.

Now, we know that we can move fast on this, because that is the way this must be handled. And the agencies involved will move quickly on it. We would like to have an appropriation made of the entire amount so that we can go forward and move just as quickly as possible in every direction—both in rural areas, which we consider very important, and the urban areas.

Senator ELLENDER. Is it your opinion that you can obligate this entire \$900 million by February 1?

Mr. GUDEMAN. No, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Of course, you cannot, because you would do a bad job of it if you tried it.

Mr. GUDEMAN. We could not do that.

Senator ELLENDER. With an assurance from Congress that you would get this other, would you be willing to go on and take, say, half of it, \$350 million, of the \$900 million.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Well, we would take as much as we can get; yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I am just suggesting it because—

Mr. GUDEMAN. We need just as much as we can get so that we can move as fast as possible.

Senator COOPER. Mr. Chairman.

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Cooper.

Senator COOPER. I would like to ask just this question.

The reason you have provision in this bill that \$300 million must be spent in one area, that is, the 5(b) area—what do you call it?

Mr. GUDEMAN. We call it the rural area.

Senator COOPER. Would you consider that until \$300 million would be appropriated you could not spend any money in the other type?

Mr. GUDEMAN. No, sir; we would not.

Senator COOPER. You would not?

Mr. GUDEMAN. We interpret this as \$300 million of the total \$900 million authorized.

Senator ELLENDER. It is only a suggestion, you understand.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes, sir; and I am trying to give you the answer that you will accept.

Senator ELLENDER. I do not know what the committee will head into.

Mr. GUDEMAN. I understand.

Senator ELLENDER. When we present this to Congress, because many Senators have only talked to me about this, and many of them desire a full detail of some of these projects—who will contribute what, how much?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And I believe that—

Mr. GUDEMAN. Well, let us see what we can get for you.

Senator ELLENDER. In other words, if we can get justification, I do not think we will have any difficulty putting the thing through. But to simply say, "Here is so much money, and you go on and do it," even though you follow this criteria, there may be some that feel: "Well, we listened to a good statement made by Mr. Batt, and you intended to

do it right, but you were not going to be the one to go out and actually do the work." Do you not see?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And supervise it.

Mr. GUDEMAN. I certainly intend to play a part in it. I assure you.

Senator ELLENDER. So I am just asking you that so we can have some kind of guidance in the event that the question is raised.

Senator ALLOTT. Mr. Chairman, would you yield?

Senator HOLLAND. Mr. Chairman.

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Allott.

RESPONSIBILITY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES INVOLVED

Senator ALLOTT. I would like to say the statement on page 5 says even more than that. It says:

The receipt and application within the criteria and guidelines established will be the responsibility of those agencies which normally conduct the program of Federal construction or of Federal loans or grants in aids. It is not the intention of the Area Redevelopment Administration or the Secretary of Commerce in his role as coordinator to approve or deny individual projects thereof.

So that when this is farmed out by them, I do not know quite how they are going to coordinate it. But they are not going to have a thing to say. It will be the people at the Bureau of Public Roads, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Interior, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Forestry, etc. It will be these people who approve or disapprove these projects.

Mr. GUDEMAN. You mean the individual projects?

Senator ALLOTT. Yes.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is correct.

Senator HOLLAND. Mr. Chairman.

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Holland.

TIME LIMIT ON PROJECTS

Senator HOLLAND. One thing that disturbed me, if I understood your statement a while ago, is the time limit. If I understood you correctly, you said that the project must be completed, in the majority, by 1 year from the time of the beginning to utilize the local force.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is right, sir.

Senator HOLLAND. Then it is not 1 year from the passage of the act, and it is not 1 year from the appropriation of the money, but it is 1 year from the time you begin the particular project and actually begin to employ labor in that area, is that right?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes.

Senator HOLLAND. That means that, assuming that it would take a year to get this whole amount committed, that there will be another year from the last commitments before a majority of the work must be done on those committed projects, is that correct?

Mr. GUDEMAN. I would have to say a majority. I think it would be a minority, because we are taking this part of our criteria, the 50-percent completion.

Senator HOLLAND. That is what I am talking about. As to those projects that are let late in the year covered by the appropriation and where the commitment is made late in the year, then the 50-percent

completion goes up to a year from that time; meaning that those projects would go over into the third year from now. Is that right?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Well, there could be a portion that goes into the third year.

Senator HOLLAND. It will have to be.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is right.

Senator HOLLAND. Or it would not meet the criteria you have stated here.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is right.

Senator HOLLAND. I think we should let the picture be clearly made in the record.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is right.

Senator HOLLAND. Off the record, Mr. Chairman.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator HOLLAND. Put that on the record.

BEGINNING OF TIME LIMITATION

My question was: Then this time, this year limitation begins not with the time of commitment, not with the time of letting the contract, but with the time of actual beginning of work and the employment of personnel.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes, Senator, that is correct. And the reason therefor, is, particularly in Northern States, we may let the contract, but have to wait until weather permits actual start of construction.

Senator HOLLAND. Well, I do not criticize that in the slightest.

Mr. GUDEMAN. No, I know that, sir.

Senator HOLLAND. I am just trying to find over what period of time this operation will be. And apparently it will be a period of about 3 years from this time.

Mr. BOZMAN. If I could interrupt you, Senator, if we let projects or work starts in June of 1963—

Senator HOLLAND. Yes.

Mr. BOZMAN (continuing). We assume it would be the last of June; it will be substantially completed in June of 1964.

Senator HOLLAND. That is, the majority of it will be completed.

Mr. BOZMAN. That is right.

Senator HOLLAND. And then the minority must be completed thereafter?

Mr. BOZMAN. That is right.

Senator HOLLAND. So it might easily go up to June of 1965?

Mr. BOZMAN. Yes, sir; it could go that long.

Senator HOLLAND. I think that is clear.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Should I continue?

Senator ELLENDER. Proceed.

OPERATION OF PROGRAM

Mr. GUDEMAN. The accelerated public works program will operate basically through existing Federal agencies, and insofar as possible utilizing their established procedures.

The Department of Commerce, utilizing the ARA, will receive proposals from the various Federal agencies concerning the scope of the program which they propose to carry out and an estimate of the funds needed to carry out the program.

These proposals will be reviewed and summarized. A balanced program with due consideration as to impact on eligible areas and types of projects will be presented to the President with recommendations for the allocation of funds. Guidance will be provided to Federal agencies to assure that projects selected will achieve the purposes of the act and that the program as implemented through the several agencies proceeds in a consistent manner.

SELECTION OF SPECIFIC PROJECTS

Basic responsibility for selection and initiation of specific projects will rest with the Federal agencies normally responsible for each type of project. Applicants for Federal grants will apply directly to the administering agencies, primarily Housing and Home Finance Agency and Health, Education, and Welfare.

The primary responsibility of the Commerce Department is to make sure that the program moves rapidly forward, under a common set of guidelines, and in accordance with the basic objectives of the legislation.

TOTAL AREAS ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE

At present there are 1,069 areas which are eligible for financial assistance under the accelerated public works program. These include 26 major and 67 smaller labor market areas designated by the Secretary of Labor, as well as 976 areas designated under the Area Redevelopment Act.

The ARA areas include 150 metropolitan areas designated under section 5(a), 775 rural and small labor market areas and 51 Indian reservations designated under section 5(b) of the Area Redevelopment Act.

NEED FOR APPROPRIATIONS

The appropriation request is for the full \$900 million authorized in the act. In preparing for the possible enactment of the Public Works Acceleration Act, Federal agencies were canvassed by the Bureau of the Budget as to the programs that could be put into effect under this legislation.

On the basis of the information provided, a potential program of some \$2 billion has been developed. Therefore, a program which will enable the agencies to select \$900 million in worthwhile projects which can be initiated in the remainder of this fiscal year can be prepared and present to the President.

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS

Senator ELLENDER. Well now, according to that, you do have a summary, then, of the projects you hope to undertake?

Mr. GUDEMAN. We have, in general; yes. But not detailed down. What we want to do is to be sure—

Senator ELLENDER. How did you get the figure of \$2 billion? Were they not projects that you estimated costs and then added them together?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Types of projects. And again—

Senator ELLENDER. What is that?

Mr. GUDEMAN. They were types of projects.

Do you want to answer that question? You worked on this.

Mr. BOZMAN. Senator, if I could; no request was made either by the Bureau of the Budget or the Department of Commerce for a list of specific projects. Instead, we asked the Department to present us with a program of the types of work that they could undertake.

Some of these agencies had information in the central office which did include a list of detailed projects. Some of them went to the field by telegram, others did not.

We did not ask for that detail to be submitted, because at that time we had not established the project criteria, nor, as a matter of fact, had the legislation actually been enacted. The information collected was on a program basis, by types of work, but it was not a detailed list of projects.

Mr. GUDEMAN. We will submit to you the types of projects eligible for consideration under the Accelerated Public Works program.

Senator ELLENDER. That will be made a part of the record.

Mr. GUDEMAN. To back up what Mr. Bozman said.

(The information referred to follows:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, AREA DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TYPES OF PROJECTS ELIGIBLE FOR CONSIDERATION UNDER THE ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

(This listing refers to direct Federal public works, except for the projects specified as grants to State and local governments.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

Construction of research facilities, repairs, and improvements of research facilities

Forest Service

Construction of roads and trails, research facilities, buildings, recreation facilities, and other facilities in national forests.

Repairs and improvements of buildings, roads, campgrounds, and other facilities in national forests.

Timber stand improvements, reforestation, range revegetation, erosion control, soil stabilization, and other nonconstruction measures.

Grants for construction of fire control headquarters, water retention basins, firebreaks, lookout towers, roads and trails, radio and telephone systems, and other structural improvements.

Grants for tree planting and seeding, forest fire control, and forest pest control projects.

Soil Conservation Service

Grants for watershed protection and flood prevention.

Cooperative State Experiment Station Service

Grants for construction of research facilities.

Grants for repairs and improvements of research facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Corps of Engineers

Flood control projects.

Waterway and harbor projects.

Recreation facilities.

Acceleration of existing projects.

Improvements and rehabilitation of existing projects.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Public Roads

Forest highway construction.
Public lands highway construction.
Forest highway repairs and improvements.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

Construction of research and scientific facilities.

Weather Bureau

Construction of meteorological facilities.
Construction of housing at Weather Bureau stations.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

Construction of buildings and facilities at experimental center.
Grants for airport projects.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Construction of public buildings.
Alterations of public buildings.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

Grants for construction of hospitals (Hill-Burton program).
Grants for waste-treatment works.
Grants for research facilities.
Construction of sanitation facilities on Indian reservations.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Community Facilities Administration

Grants for construction of public facilities, such as water and sewerage systems, streets, bridges, public buildings, sidewalks, drainage systems and recreation facilities; grants for repairs and improvements of public facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Access roads, fire control stations and warehouses, recreational facilities, reforestation, and soil and moisture conservation projects.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Roads, housing for employees, office buildings, irrigation projects, soil and moisture conservation projects, and reforestation.

Park Service

Roads and trails, buildings and facilities, and campgrounds.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Construction and improvement of fish hatcheries, construction and improvement of wildlife refuges, and soil and moisture conservation.

Bureau of Mines

Construction of research facilities, acid mine drainage projects, mine sealing, control of mine fires, and reclaiming of surface mined areas.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Border patrol stations.

Bureau of Prisons

Prison system construction.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Construction of buildings and research facilities.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Facilities

Construction of small post offices and repair, extension, and modernization of Federal buildings.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Construction of navigation, flood control, chemical and general facilities; and additions, improvements, and repairs of existing multiple-use facilities.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

U.S. Coast Guard

Construction of barracks, public quarters, supply and storage buildings, piers, wharfs, and roads.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Construction of hospitals and repairs and improvements of hospitals.

DETAIL ON CONTEMPLATED PROJECTS

Senator YOUNG. Can I ask a question?

Senator ELLENDER. You have here under Housing and Home Finance so much, Department of Agriculture so much, Department of Commerce so much. And I wonder if you could be more specific in submitting this to the Senate?

Mr. GUDEMAN. If we can get that information, we will.

Senator ELLENDER. How long will it require you to do that?

Mr. GUDEMAN. We can get you examples along the line we are talking about by early next week.

Senator ELLENDER. We should have something for the record by Saturday. Senator Holland, do you have any questions?

Senator HOLLAND. Housing and Home Finance would include the community facilities, would it not?

Mr. GUDEMAN. We can get you some examples tomorrow, if you wish.

Senator ELLENDER. You better get as many as you can.

Mr. GUDEMAN. All right.

Should I proceed?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Wait a minute. Senator, were you through?

Senator HOLLAND. I was just asking him about this Housing and Home Finance. I assume that that would come under the Community Facilities Administration part of Housing and Home Finance. It is not to build houses with?

Mr. BATT. Oh, no.

Senator HOLLAND. It is all public facilities?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Oh, this is all public facilities; yes, sir.

Senator YOUNG. May I ask a question?

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Young.

EFFECT OF DELAY IN APPROPRIATING FUNDS

Senator YOUNG. Since your plans are only tentative and you really have not done much work on this program, you have no specific ideas as to what you are going to do; you have no projects worked out;

what harm would be done if no appropriation were made until Congress convenes in January? It is only a short while. What harm would be done?

Mr. GUDEMAN. We expect to have obligations made, and we expect to move forward on this very rapidly, as soon as we get our appropriation within the next few days.

Senator YOUNG. Yet at the present time you cannot point out a single project.

Mr. GUDEMAN. No; I said we can point out examples of projects. We cannot give you a single detailed list.

Senator YOUNG. Still, you are asking for \$900 million, and you have not got a single project worked out.

BACKLOG OF PROJECTS

Mr. GUDEMAN. Because, as I tried to explain to you here, and Mr. Bozman has tried to explain it, we know there is a backlog of the types of projects, not in detail and not to point out each one by location, of some \$2 billion.

We worked that down and gave you a list here of \$1,300 million so that we know that we can cover \$900 million. We wanted to be sure that this money could be spent and spent logically and spent well and spent rapidly and do the good that it is supposed to in economic growth.

Senator YOUNG. We do not operate this way even in the most critical field of Government—national security. We do not appropriate money for the military where there is no specific project, and they cannot give us some details on it. We don't even do this for the vital Space Agency.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is why we said we will do the best we can in giving you as much as we can on the detail. But I am trying to be completely frank and open with you in saying we cannot give you the whole detail because it is not worked out.

Senator YOUNG. At this time you are not ready for appropriations.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes, sir; we are.

Senator YOUNG. Which project?

Mr. GUDEMAN. I can tell you the projects.

Senator YOUNG. Give us a project, then.

Mr. GUDEMAN. We read three or four to you, Senator.

Senator YOUNG. That only involved a million, \$1½ million.

Go ahead. Nothing further.

Senator ELLENDER. Proceed.

Mr. GUDEMAN. The estimate of eligible projects is about equally divided between Federal projects and grants to States and localities. We have taken action to obtain more precise information on the magnitude of the needs and potentialities for rapid initiation of projects on an area-by-area basis. Responsible Federal agencies such as the Corps of Engineers, Agriculture, Interior, Health, Education, and Welfare and the Housing and Home Finance Agency, are now preparing at our request detailed estimates by area, from which, after analysis, we will be prepared to make initial recommendation to the President of program levels and allocations by Agency. These detailed programs should be ready to review prior to October 15.

TYPES OF PROJECTS

You will be interested in some of the types of programs for which we have received estimates of substantial financial needs:

- (1) Local sewer and water systems, streets, roads, and public buildings;
- (2) Construction of hospitals under the Hill-Burton program;
- (3) Forest facilities, including recreation facilities and fire prevention work, and State grants;
- (4) Forest nonconstruction conservation, including reforestation and pest and erosion control;
- (5) Small-sized flood control, channel improvement, and recreation facility projects of the Corps of Engineers;
- (6) Public land and forest highway construction and improvements;
- (7) Various road, irrigation, building, and reforestation projects on Indian reservations.

Other agencies have listed many more programs including construction of smaller Federal buildings and facilities, research facilities, repairs and improvements to Federal prisons, park roads, trails and buildings, wildlife refuge; fish hatcheries and the like.

ROLE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

I would not want to close before saying a few words about the role of our other partners in the program, the State and local governments. To the extent that it is not already known, information will be distributed to the State and local officials concerning the kinds of projects which may be eligible under the act and to whom and where applications should be made.

We have called a conference of State, county, and municipal officials so we may discuss with them how, by our joint efforts, we can translate the legislation into approved projects and into employment and completed public works for the improvement of their communities.

We are expecting that, on their part, these officials will assist by promptly submitting their most needed and worthwhile projects for consideration, and when projects are approved, will immediately act to let contracts and to initiate work on the projects.

We are confident that we will receive the wholehearted cooperation of other Federal agencies, the States, the local governments, and the business community in getting this most worthwhile and needed program into high gear in record time.

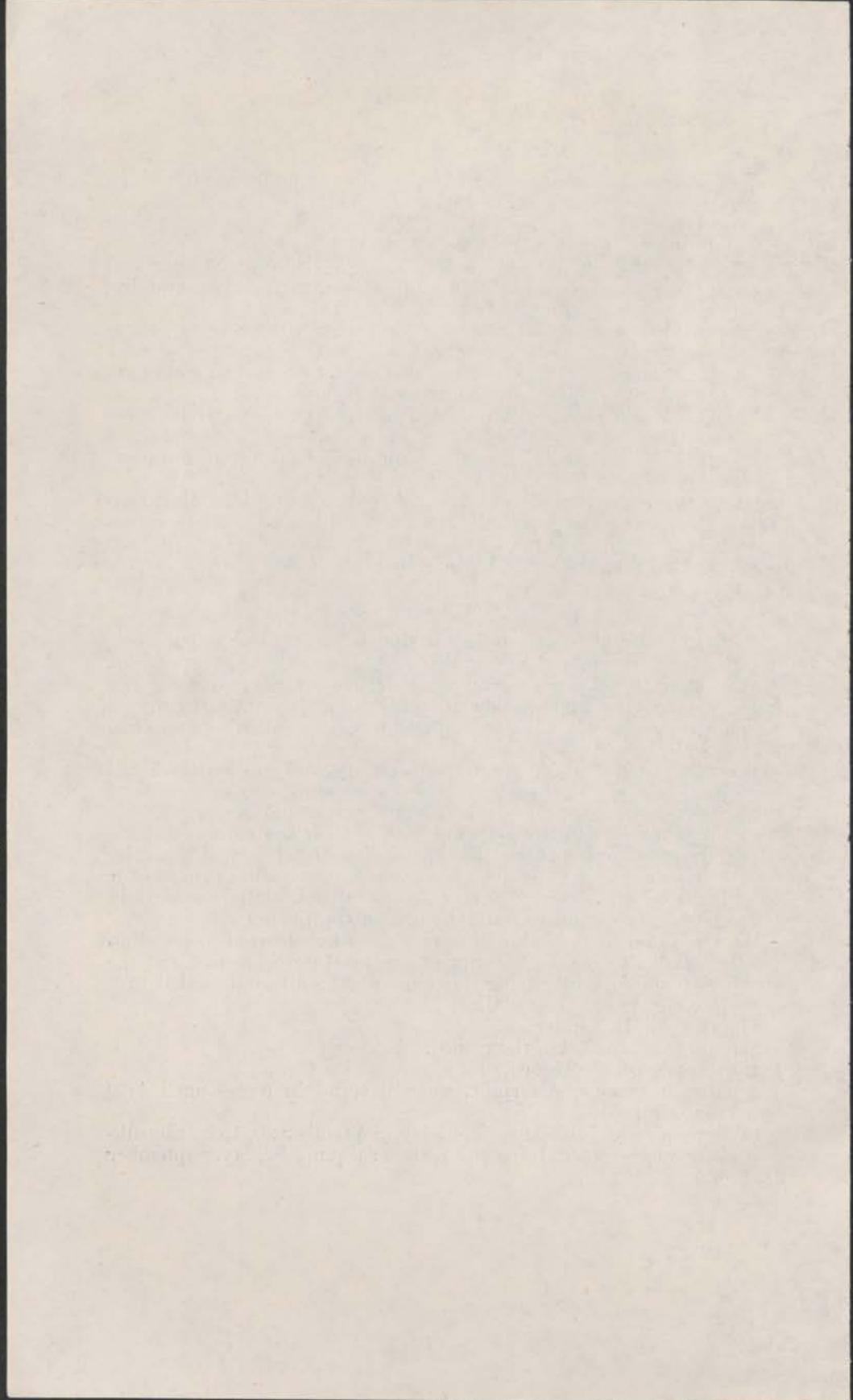
Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ELLENDER. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator ELLENDER. All right, we will stand in recess until 4:30 tomorrow afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 7:15 p.m., Thursday, September 20, 1962, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 4:30 p.m., Friday, September 21, 1962.)



PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1963

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1962

U. S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 4:55 p.m., pursuant to recess, in room F-37, the Capitol, Hon. Allen J. Ellender presiding.

Present: Senators Ellender, Hayden (chairman of the full committee), McNamara, Young, Smith, Allott, and Cooper.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF EDWARD GUDEMAN, UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

REQUEST FOR LIST OF PROJECTS

Senator ELLENDER. The committee will please come to order.

Mr. Gudeman, before we recessed yesterday the Chair suggested that you submit some detailed projects that you proposed to submit in the future—that is, for consideration. Now, as I understand, these details will be furnished for the record before it is printed, is that correct?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. Will those come from various departments?

Mr. GUDEMAN. They will come from the different agencies involved. We will put them all together and submit them tomorrow.

Senator ELLENDER. They will be more or less in detail as to costs?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Well, yes; not completely, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand.

Mr. GUDEMAN. They will give you a good indication.

Senator ELLENDER. Enough to give us a good indication?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. Of the kind of project that you propose?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. The approximate cost?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. And, if possible, where located, and of course, as we stated yesterday, all of them must be in conformity with the provisions contained in the act, the special law.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. With that understanding, then we will proceed. All right, Mr. Conway, will you proceed, sir?

(The justification follows:)

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D.C., September 22, 1962.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Subcommittee on Public Works, Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in response to your request of September 20 that the Department submit whatever information we could obtain quickly covering the projects that could be initiated under the public works acceleration program. We requested the principal agencies that will be involved in the program to provide us with as much information as they have available concerning individual projects which they believe could go forward under the program. Because of time limitations, each agency has interpreted for itself the project criteria set forth in the basic authorizing legislation. The attached lists must be considered only as indicative of the types of projects that each agency now believes could be initiated or accelerated. Not all of these projects can be approved within the \$900 million authorized by Congress. Nor have they been reviewed in terms of the criteria of the act. In addition other projects not now included on these lists will be presented as the agencies become more familiar with the act and the criteria for project selection.

A special problem exists with respect to projects requiring matching funds from State and local governments. Naturally, we do not have information at this time concerning the specific projects States and localities will present to us. Our information is limited to those projects that have received planning advances from the Federal Government or where a State or locality has, in the recent past, communicated to the Federal Government its interest in a certain project. Many States and communities are not yet even aware of this legislation, much less have they been able to prepare project requests that might qualify under the act. With these limitations we are submitting to you lists of possible public works. It should be clearly understood that these lists do not represent an approved program nor can we make any commitment that any individual project can be approved.

Sincerely,

EDWARD GUDEMAN,
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION PROJECTS

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Public works (Public Law 46)

The work incorporated in the projects proposed by the Soil Conservation Service could be widely dispersed throughout the designated areas and quickly initiated since existing field staff would be readily available for organization and direction of the work. At the same time, emphasis could be given to projects in areas having more critical unemployment situations. The projects (authorized under Public Law 46, 74th Cong.) consist of soil and water conservation measures that have a community or public value, and involve, for the most part, jobs that individual landowners have not been able to do under existing conservation programs. Highest priority would be given to work providing the greatest anticipated offsite benefits and requiring the largest amount of employment. Financial or other contributions would be encouraged, where available, from landowners or public agencies. Appropriate agreements between the landowners and the soil conservation district would be required for carrying out the work. These agreements would generally be in the nature of supplements to the conservation plans signed by the landowners with the districts and would contain adequate provision for maintenance of the improvements and use of the areas after treatment. All of the work will be over and above all current activi-

ties now being carried out under Public Law 46. A tentative estimate of the projects that can be started promptly is given below.

State:	Amount	State:	Amount
Alabama.....	\$750,000	New Hampshire.....	\$75,000
Arkansas.....	600,000	New Jersey.....	150,000
California.....	75,000	New Mexico.....	150,000
Colorado.....	150,000	New York.....	150,000
Florida.....	150,000	North Carolina.....	600,000
Georgia.....	750,000	Ohio.....	1,125,000
Hawaii.....	150,000	Oklahoma.....	1,125,000
Idaho.....	75,000	Oregon.....	75,000
Illinois.....	750,000	Pennsylvania.....	3,000,000
Indiana.....	750,000	South Carolina.....	450,000
Iowa.....	75,000	Tennessee.....	900,000
Kansas.....	75,000	Texas.....	900,000
Kentucky.....	3,000,000	Utah.....	150,000
Louisiana.....	600,000	Vermont.....	75,000
Maine.....	300,000	Virginia.....	300,000
Maryland.....	750,000	Washington.....	75,000
Michigan.....	750,000	West Virginia.....	3,000,000
Minnesota.....	750,000	Wisconsin.....	450,000
Mississippi.....	750,000	Wyoming.....	75,000
Missouri.....	750,000	Puerto Rico.....	300,000
Montana.....	75,000		
Nebraska.....	150,000	Total.....	24,750,000
Nevada.....	75,000		

STATE-FEDERAL COOPERATIVE FORESTRY PROJECTS

The attached project estimates cover such programs as forest fire control, raising of forest trees, planting of forest trees, control of forest insects and diseases, and work needed to put out timber stands into better condition for growth and quality. This work is to be done on county, municipal, and in some instances private land, as well as State-owned land.

More specifically the type of work will be construction of headquarters buildings, fire lookout stations, and other buildings needed to carry on cooperative forestry programs. There will be construction of communication systems, roads, trails, and firebreaks; reduction of fire hazards such as logging slash, snag felling, and cleanup along roads and other areas where hazards exist; control of insects and diseases through removal of infected trees, and through controlled application of chemicals; planting of forest tree seeds and the raising of seedlings for field planting of denuded or sparsely stocked timber lands. Consideration will be given to the improvement of timber stands through pruning, thinning, sanitation, and other similar management practices to improve the value of forest products.

The projects listed are ones in which the cooperating States have offered matching funds, in the amounts indicated on the attached listing, as their contribution.

State-Federal project estimates, Forest Service, public works acceleration program

[Based on State requests as of Sept. 18, 1962]

	State	Federal	Total
Alaska.....	\$321,000	¹ \$321,000	\$642,000
California.....	3,846,000	3,846,000	7,692,000
Florida.....	2,646,000	¹ 2,646,000	5,292,000
Georgia.....	252,000	¹ 252,000	504,000
Hawaii.....	93,000	¹ 93,000	186,000
Idaho.....	180,000	180,000	360,000
Indiana.....	98,000	98,000	196,000
Kansas.....	37,000	¹ 37,000	74,000
Kentucky.....	306,000	¹ 306,000	612,000
Louisiana.....	144,000	¹ 144,000	288,000
Maine.....	31,000	¹ 31,000	62,000
Maryland.....	54,000	54,000	108,000
Massachusetts.....	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
Minnesota.....	412,000	412,000	824,000
Missouri.....	317,000	¹ 317,000	634,000
Montana.....	330,000	330,000	660,000
Nebraska.....	173,000	¹ 173,000	346,000
Nevada.....	19,000	¹ 19,000	38,000
New Jersey.....	381,000	381,000	762,000
New York.....	47,000	47,000	94,000
North Dakota.....	25,000	25,000	50,000
Ohio.....	10,000	10,000	20,000
Oregon.....	220,000	¹ 220,000	440,000
Puerto Rico.....	72,000	72,000	144,000
South Dakota.....	28,000	¹ 28,000	56,000
Texas.....	60,000	¹ 60,000	120,000
Utah.....	107,000	¹ 107,000	214,000
Washington.....	613,000	¹ 613,000	1,226,000
Total.....	11,322,000	11,322,000	22,644,000

¹ These States asked for 25-75 matching. The Federal share has been reduced to 50-50 matching pending determination of guidelines on State eligibility for Federal financing in excess of 50 percent.

ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS, FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION ESTIMATES

It is tentatively estimated that the Farmers Home Administration could initiate projects in designated areas for rural community water systems and related facilities by making loans combined with planning grants in a total of \$9,200,000. It is also estimated that \$800,000 will be needed for planning grants to projects for which loans will not be processed during fiscal year 1963.

It is further estimated that this agency can make watershed loans in the amount of \$1.6 million to local organizations sponsoring Public Law 566 watershed plans in designated counties.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—NATIONAL FOREST AND SMALL WATERSHED PROGRAMS

Estimate of public works eligible for acceleration

ALABAMA

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Alabama National Forest development.....	\$2,537,000	5(b) Cullman, Winston, Shelby, Coosa, Cherokee, Bibb, Greene, Hale, Perry, Dallas, Autauga, Macon, and Bullock Counties.
Southern Station research development.....	36,000	5(a) Jasper. IV. Talladega County. 5(a) Gadsden. IV. Birmingham.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		
Land leveling, pipes, valves, pumps, etc., for irrigation research.	8,000	Thorsby (Chilton).
SMALL WATERSHED—PUBLIC LAW NO. 566		
Big Prairie Creek !.....	169,800	Greensboro.

ALASKA

FORESTRY		
Chugach National Forest development.....	\$2,289,000	5(a) Anchorage. 5(b) Seward, Kodiak, and Cordova-McCarthy.
South Tongass National Forest development..	1,871,000	5(b) Ketchikan, Prince of Wales, Wrangell-Petersburg, and Lynn Carrol-Icy Straits.
Northern station research development.....	429,000	5(b) Fairbanks.
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH		
Environment control rooms, modernization of greenhouses and heating plant for research on crops production under subarctic conditions.	57,000	Palmer (Judicial Division 3).
Add wing to existing laboratory.....	300,000	Palmer.
Enlarge existing heating system.....	50,000	Do.
3 controlled environment chambers for existing headhouse.	150,000	Do.
Increase size of proposed biology building..... (These estimates have been prepared on the basis of information available in the Cooperative State Experiment Station Service. They have not been verified either as to the amount or availability of matching funds by the director of the State agricultural experiment station.)	500,000	Fairbanks.

ARIZONA

FORESTRY		
Apache National Forest development.....	\$800,000	5(b) Apache County.
Kalbar National Forest development.....	158,000	5(b) Mohave County.
Sitgreaves National Forest development.....	1,375,000	5(b) Apache and Navajo Counties.
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH		
Greenhouse-headhouse for research on weed control.	75,000	Flagstaff (Coconino).
Storage building, insectory and garage for research on control of insects affecting vegetables, sugarbeets, and forage.	54,000	Mesa (Maricopa).
Laboratory for research on control of forage and vegetable insects.	632,000	Tempe (Maricopa).

See footnotes at end of table, p. 50.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Estimate of public works eligible for acceleration

ARIZONA—Continued

Project	Cost of project	Location
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH—continued		
Greenhouse cooling, lighting, watering system, and greenhouse connecting area; refrigeration and heat and light control system for research on cotton, breeding, cotton quality and nematodes affecting cotton and citrus.	\$15,600	Tempe (Maricopa).
Addition to laboratory for soil and water research, test ponds, channels, streamflow measuring devices, partitioning of laboratory, etc.	169,000	Do.
Greenhouse-headhouses, garages, shop, curbs, and sidewalks used for research on range weeds and entomology research on forage, bee culture, and other insect pollinators.	213,000	Tucson (Pima).
Entomology and agricultural engineering research laboratory on control of forage insects and research on bees and other insect pollinators.	585,000	Do.

ARKANSAS

FORESTRY		
Ozark National Forest development.....	\$1,843,000	5(b) Baxter, Conway, Izard, Johnson, Lee, Madison, Phillips, Polk, Searcy, Van Buren, Franklin, Stone, and Newton Counties.
Ouachita National Forest development.....	900,000	5(b) Montgomery, Perry, and Scott Counties.
Southern station research development.....	65,000	5(b) Ashley, Newton, and Stone Counties.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		
Storage shed for use in weed control research..	4,800	Clarkedale (Crittenden).
SMALL WATERSHED, PUBLIC LAW 566		
West Fork Point Remove Creek 2.....	360,000	Morrilton.
Kelso-Rohwer 1.....	239,500	Rohwer.

CALIFORNIA

FORESTRY		
Stanislaus National Forest development.....	\$1,900,000	5(a) Modesto.
Six Rivers National Forest development.....	1,100,000	5(b) Del Norte and Trinity Counties.
Modoc National Forest development.....	500,000	5(b) Lassen and Siskiyou Counties.
Lassen National Forest development.....	2,100,000	5(b) Lassen and Plumas Counties.
Plumas National Forest development.....	2,500,000	5(b) Plumas County.
Tahoe National Forest development.....	1,100,000	5(b) Sierra County.
Klamath National Forest development.....	2,049,000	5(b) Siskiyou County.
Shasta-Trinity National Forest development..	6,381,000	5(b) Siskiyou and Trinity Counties.
Mendocino National Forest development.....	3,313,000	5(b) Trinity County.
Sierra National Forest development.....	3,300,000	IV. Fresno.
San Bernardino National Forest development..	2,531,000	IV. San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario.
Los Padres National Forest development.....	1,242,000	IV. Oxnard.
Cleveland National Forest development.....	2,846,000	IV. San Diego.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		
Reconditioning recharge pits and related equipment for water spreading studies for soil and water conservation research.	3,000	Fresno (Fresno).
Addition to present laboratory, storage facilities and greenhouse for research on stone fruits, grapes, and almonds and renovating present facilities.	101,700	Do.
New laboratory facilities and renovation of present facilities at U.S. Rabbit Experiment Station.	205,000	Fontana (San Bernardino).

See footnotes at end of table, p. 50.

Estimate of public works eligible for acceleration

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Project	Cost of project	Location
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH—continued		
Small storage building, and renovation of cooling system, fencing, etc., used for research on citrus and dates.	\$16,750	Indio (Riverside).
Inspection and quarantine facilities for care, feeding and handling of imported animals and birds.	480,000	Los Angeles (Los Angeles).
Alteration of laboratory-office space at U.S. Fruit and Vegetable Chemical Research Laboratory.	150,000	Pasadena (Los Angeles).
Relocating irrigation ponds and installation of irrigation systems, instrumentation, etc., needed for soil and water conservation research.	6,000	Pomona (Los Angeles).
For research on fruits and vegetables and insects affecting them.	66,000	Riverside (Riverside).
Shops-storage building and renovation of space for soil and water conservation research.	21,000	Do.
Laboratory for soil and water conservation research on soils of Pacific Southwest.	450,000	Do.
COLORADO		
FORESTRY		
Rio Grande National Forest development.....	\$2,038,000	5(b) Alamosa and Conejos Counties.
San Isabel National Forest development.....	1,500,000	5(b) Alamosa, Huerfano, and Las Animas Counties. IV. Pueblo.
Arapaho National Forest development.....	400,000	5(b) Clear Creek County.
Pike National Forest development.....	45,000	Do.
Roosevelt National Forest development.....	700,000	5(b) Gilpin County.
Rocky Mountain Station research development.	310,000	5(b) Clear Creek County. IV. Pueblo County.
FLORIDA		
FORESTRY		
Florida National Forests development.....	\$528,000	5(b) Calhoun, Franklin, and Liberty Counties.
Southeastern station research development....	15,000	5(b) Suwannee County.
Southern station research development.....	106,000	5(b) Jackson and Calhoun Counties.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		
Reconditioning drainage system for soil and water conservation research. Screenhouse for research on aquatic weeds.	6,550	Fort Lauderdale (Broward).
Renovation of laboratory and plantings used for research on new crops for the United States.	6,400	Miami (Dade).
Inspection and quarantine facilities for care, feeding, and handling of imported animals and birds.	370,000	Do.

See footnotes at end of table, p. 50.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Estimate of public works eligible for acceleration

GEORGIA

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Georgia national forests development.....	\$2,923,000	5(b) Union, Gordon, Banks, Habersham, Franklin, Oglethorpe, White, Dawson, Lumpkin, Rabun, and Towns Counties.
Southeastern station research development....	250,000	5(b) Bands, Habersham, Rabun, Lumpkin, Union, and White Counties.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		
Renovation of garage, storage building, windows, etc., used in research on pecans.	1,700	Albany (Dougherty).
SMALL WATERSHED, PUBLIC LAW 566		
Haynes Creek-Brushy Fork Creek ⁴	95,000	Grayson.

IDAHO

FORESTRY		
Bitterroot National Forest development.....	\$296,000	5(b) Idaho County.
Clearwater National Forest development.....	2,369,000	5(b) Idaho and Clearwater Counties.
Coeur d'Alene National Forest development..	1,368,000	5(b) Kootenai County.
Kaniksu National Forest development.....	2,641,000	5(b) Bonner and Boundary Counties.
Nezperce National Forest development.....	2,348,000	5(b) Idaho County.
St. Joe National Forest development.....	1,771,000	5(b) Benewah, Clearwater, and Shoshone Counties.
Payette National Forest development.....	968,000	5(b) Idaho County.
Intermountain Station research development..	416,000	5(b) Bonner and Benewah Counties.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		
Facilities for veterinary inspection of imported livestock.	75,000	Eastport (Boundary).

ILLINOIS

FORESTRY		
Shawnee National Forest development.....	\$7,830,000	5(a) Cairo, Harrisburg, Metropolis, Murphysboro, and Paducah (Ky.).
Central States Station research development..	171,000	5(a) Herrin and Harrisburg.
SMALL WATERSHED, PUBLIC LAW 566		
Shoal Creek ⁵	275,000	Hillsboro.

INDIANA

FORESTRY		
Hoosier National Forest development.....	⁶ \$665,000	5(b) Lawrence and Crawford Counties.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		
Laboratory space and greenhouse-headhouse for research on insects affecting fruits.	125,000	Vincennes (Knox).
SMALL WATERSHED, PUBLIC LAW 566		
Busseron ⁷	89,600	Sullivan.

IOWA

SMALL WATERSHED, PUBLIC LAW 566		
Moulton ⁸	\$71,480	Moulton.

See footnotes at end of table, p. 50.

Estimate of public works eligible for acceleration

KENTUCKY

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Cumberland National Forest development...	\$1,507,000	5(a) Corbin, Morehead-Grayson, and Richmond.
Central States Research Station development.	75,000	5(b) Bath, Lee, McCreary, Menifee, Morgan, Owsley, Powell, Pulaski, and Wolfe Counties. 5(a) Richmond.
SMALL WATERSHED, PUBLIC LAW 566		
Oblon Creek ⁸	89,100	Clinton.
Donaldson Creek ¹⁰	74,000	Princeton.
East Fork Clarks River ¹¹	146,200	Banton.
Crab Orchard ¹	47,000	Dixon.
Beaver Creek ⁴	101,500	Glasgow.
West Fork Clarks River ¹²	270,900	Mayfield.
Caney Creek ⁴	100,000	Letchfield.
East Fork Pond River ²	82,700	Kirkmansville.

LOUISIANA

FORESTRY		
Kisatchie National Forest development.....	\$2,650,000	5(b) Allen, Evangeline, Webster, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, and Vernon Counties.
Southern Station research development.....	36,000	IV. Alexandria.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		
Greenhouse-headhouses for research on nematodes of sugarcane and other area crops.	155,000	Baton Rouge (East Baton Rouge).
Laboratory for research on bee culture.....	250,000	Do.
Portable building for research on bee culture.....	30,000	Do.
Land leveling, water control structures, etc., for soil and water conservation research.	60,000	Do.
Laboratory for research on soil and water management practices for bayou country and gulf coastal areas.	625,000	Do.
Expansion and renovation of refrigeration plant (\$340,000) and renovation of building (\$185,000) for utilization research and development related to agricultural products.	525,000	New Orleans (Orleans).
SMALL WATERSHED, PUBLIC LAW 566		
Bayou Blue ¹³	118,000	Oberlin.

MAINE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		
Heating system, insulation of silo, and equipment to be installed for erosion studies in soil and water conservation research.	\$3,000	Orono (Penobscot).

MICHIGAN

FORESTRY		
Hiawatha National Forest development.....	\$1,814,000	5(a) Escanaba. 5(b) Alger, Chippewa, and Mackinac Counties.
Lower Michigan National Forest development.	1,503,000	5(a) Traverse City IV. Muskegon-Muskegon Heights.
Ottawa National Forest development.....	6,096,000	5(b) Manistee, Mecosta, Oceana, Roscommon, Wexford, and Crawford Counties.
Lake States Station research development.....	400,000	5(b) Baraga, Iron, Gogebic, Houghton, and Ontonagon Counties.
SMALL WATERSHED, PUBLIC LAW 566		
Mistegway Watershed project (Stream channel improvement).	30,510	5(a) Marquette. 5(b) Houghton and Wexford Counties.
		Saginaw.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Estimate of public works eligible for acceleration

MINNESOTA

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Chippewa National Forest development.....	\$1,262,000	5(a) Grand Rapids-Brainerd.
Superior National Forest development.....	8,736,000	5(b) Beltrami County.
Lake States station research development.....	152,000	5(a) Hibbing-Virginia.
		5(b) Cook, Lake, and Koochiching Counties.
		5(a) Brainerd-Grand Rapids, Grand Rapids.
		5(b) Lake County.
SMALL WATERSHED, PUBLIC LAW 566		
North Branch Two Rivers ¹⁴	108,975	Lancaster.
Zippel Creek ¹⁵	195,000	Zippel.

MISSISSIPPI

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Mississippi National Forest development.....	\$2,910,000	5(b) Sharkey, Issaquena, Yalobusha, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Winston, Pontotoc, Oktibbeha, Copiah, Lincoln, Amite, Jefferson, Franklin, Marshall, Benton, Tippah, Lafayette, Smith, Jasper, Newton, and Wilkinson Counties.
Southern station research development.....	256,000	IV. Biloxi-Gulfport and Laurel.
		IV. Gulfport.
		5(b) Lafayette and Washington Counties.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		
Temporary laboratory—office building for soil and water conservation research.	15,000	Holly Springs (Marshall).
Office-laboratory for U.S. southern regional plant pest control headquarters.	450,000	Gulfport (Harrison).
Cableways for stream flow measurement for soil and water conservation research.	20,000	Oxford (Lafayette).
Greenhouse-headhouse, growth chambers, cottonseed drier building and renovation of laboratories for research on cotton and control of weeds in cotton and rotation crops.	292,500	Stoneville (Washington).
Laboratory for research on soil and water management practices, including irrigation on alluvial soils of the Mississippi River flood plain (Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana).	600,000	Do.
Laboratory for research on cotton ginning.....	300,000	Do.
SMALL WATERSHED, PUBLIC LAW 566		
Chitwapa Creek ¹⁶	232,500	Pontotoc.
Grays Creek ¹⁷	12,540	Lamar.
Muddy Creek ¹⁸	209,800	Tiptersville.
West Hatchie Creek ¹⁹	137,000	Ripley.
Buck Island Bayou ²⁰	105,000	Robinsonville.
Central Bogue Phalia ²⁰	105,000	Grapeland.
Upper Bogue Phalia ²⁰	157,000	Cleveland.
Little Tallahatchie Flood Prevention Project ²¹	50,000	New Albany.
Yazoo Flood Prevention Project ²¹	340,000	Grenada.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		
Laboratory and office building.....	1,100,000	State College.
Greenhouses.....	90,000	Do.
Laboratory and office building for dairy and poultry departments.	300,000	Do.
Feed preparation and storage building.....	80,000	Do.
Seed technology laboratory.....	500,000	Do.
Renovation of existing building.....	500,000	Do.
Laboratory and office building.....	500,000	Stoneville.
Greenhouses.....	30,000	Do.
(These estimates have been prepared on the basis of information available in the cooperative State experiment station service. They have not been verified either as to the amount availability of matching funds by the director of the State agricultural experiment station.)		

See footnotes at end of table, p. 50.

Estimate of public works eligible for acceleration

MISSOURI

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Clark National Forest development.....	\$1,452,000	5(a) Flat River. 5(b) Carter, Dent, Wright, Reynolds, Wayne, Shannon, Texas Counties.
Mark Twain National Forest development....	996,000	5(b) Carter, Howell, Ozark, Shannon, Douglas, Oregon, Ripley, and Taney Counties.
SMALL WATERSHED, PUBLIC LAW 566		
Tabo Creek.....	238,000	Higginsville.

MONTANA

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Beaverhead National Forest development.....	\$392,000	5(a) Butte. 5(b) Deerlodge County.
Bitterroot National Forest development.....	1,777,000	5(b) Ravalli County.
Custer National Forest development.....	340,000	5(b) Carbon County.
Deerlodge National Forest development.....	2,312,000	5(a) Butte. 5(b) Deerlodge County.
Flathead National Forest development.....	2,606,000	5(a) Kalispell.
Kaniku National Forest development.....	190,000	5(b) Sanders County.
Lolo National Forest development.....	964,000	Do.
Intermountain Station research development..	310,000	5(a) Kalispell.

NEW JERSEY

Project	Cost of project	Location
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH		
Reconditioning greenhouse benches used in research on control of weeds in horticultural crop	\$2,500	New Brunswick (Middlesex).

NEVADA

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Humboldt National Forest development.....	\$79,000	5(b) Lincoln County.
Toiyabe National Forest development.....	1,172,000	5(b) Mineral County.
Inyo National Forest development.....	944,000	Do.
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH		
Greenhouse-headhouse for research on control of halogeton and other range weeds.	56,000	Reno (Washoe).
Reconditioning lysimeter and water control devices for soil and water conservation research.	2,000	Do.

NEW MEXICO

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Cibola National Forest development.....	\$3,470,000	5(b) Valencia, Catron, McKinley, Sandoval, Socorro, and Torrance counties.
Gila National Forest development.....	5,643,000	5(b) Catron and Grant Counties.
Carson National Forest development.....	4,666,000	5(b) Colfax, Mora, Rio Arriba, and Taos Counties.
Santa Fe National Forest development.....	6,015,000	5(b) Mora, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, and Sandoval Counties.
Apache National Forest development.....	800,000	5(b) Catron County.
Temporary storage building and incinerator for research on animal parasites.	102,500	Albuquerque (Bernalillo).
Prefabricated storage building, environmental chambers, heating and air cooling headhouse for research on control of salt cedars and other phreatophytes.	26,500	Los Lunas (Valencia).
New laboratory facilities for research on salt cedar and other phreatophytes.	950,000	Do.
Bloomfield Arroyo ¹	105,270	Bloomfield.

See footnotes at end of table, p. 50.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Estimate of public works eligible for acceleration

NORTH CAROLINA

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
North Carolina National Forests Development.	\$3,764,000	5(b) Macon, Swain, Cherokee, Clay, Mitchell, Yancey, Avery, Madison, Carteret, and Graham Counties.
Southeastern Station Research development....	287,000	IV. Hendersonville. 5(b) Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, and Swain Counties.
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH		
Greenhouse-headhouse (2), growth chambers, seed storage facilities, housing for cobalt irradiator, and renovation of facilities used for research on flue cured tobacco and control of tobacco insects.	254,000	Oxford (Granville).

OHIO

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Wayne National Forest development.....	\$532,000	5(a) Athens-Logan-Nelsonville. 5(b) Washington County.
Central States Station research development..	75,000	5(a) Athens.

OKLAHOMA

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Ouachita National Forest development.....	\$404,000	5(b) McCurtain and Le Flore counties.
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH		
Completion of erosion and water control plot areas for soil and water conservation research.	4,000	Cherokee (Alfalfa).
Portable building, stream gaging and sampling station for soil and water conservation research.	215,000	Chickasha (Grady).
SMALL WATERSHED PROJECTS		
Leader-Middle Clear Boggy Creek ¹	76,700	Tupello.
Sandy Creek ²	176,474	Ada.
Cane Creek ²	135,900	Boynton.
Sallisaw ²	244,660	Sallisaw.
Washita flood prevention project ²	200,000	Chickasha.

OREGON

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Mount Hood National Forest development....	\$2,634,000	5(b) Hood River and Wasco Counties.
Winema National Forest development.....	1,100,000	IV. Klamath Falls.
Siuslaw National Forest development.....	1,380,000	5(b) Lincoln and Yamhill Counties.
Umpqua National Forest development.....	201,000	IV. Roseburg.
Deschutes National Forest development.....	100,000	IV. Klamath Falls.
Fremont National Forest development.....	364,000	Do.
Pacific Northwest research development.....	320,000	5(b) Lincoln County. IV. Roseburg.
SMALL WATERSHED PROJECTS		
Middle Fork of Hood River ²	54,430	Parkdale.

See footnotes at end of table, p. 50.

Estimate of public works eligible for acceleration

PENNSYLVANIA

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Allegheny National Forest development.....	\$3,726,000	5(a) St. Marys. 5(b) Forest, McKean, and Warren Counties.
Northeastern Station research development...	584,000	5(b) Warren and Warren County.
SMALL WATERSHED PROJECTS		
Lackawaxen River tributaries watershed project.	40,000	Honesdale.
Greene Dreher watershed project.....	71,700	Newfoundland.
Martin Creek watershed project.....	169,000	Montrose.
Brodhead Creek watershed project (flood-water retarding structures and stream channel improvement).	317,000	Paradise Valley.
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH		
Facilities for utilization research and development related to agricultural products; renovation of laboratory, including reroofing, waterproofing, replacing windows and installation of service tunnel (\$232,500); alterations to pilot plant wing and installation of elevator (\$660,000); and construction of raw materials storage building (\$300,000).	1,292,500	Philadelphia (Philadelphia).

PUERTO RICO

FORESTRY		
Institute of Tropical Forestry research development.	\$847,000	5(b) Luquillo.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		
Repairs to greenhouses used in research on crops of economic value to United States.	10,000	Mayaguez (Mayaguez).
Laboratory for research on crops of economic value to United States and housing for research staff.	410,000	Do
Laboratory and office building.....	900,000	Rio Piedras.
Sugar technology laboratory and pilot plant...	375,000	Do.
Laboratory-museum-administration building, related small structures, and land acquisition for development of a tropical botanical garden for repository, display, and research involving tropical plant species, plant germ plasma.	1,200,000	Do.
Laboratory and office building.....	225,000	Gurabo.
Controlled environment chamber for tobacco curing research.	10,000	Do.
Warehouse.....	30,000	Do.
Laboratory and office building with controlled temperature facilities.	180,000	Fortuna.
Greenhouses.....	30,000	Do.
(These estimates have been prepared on the basis of information available in the Cooperative State Experiment Station Service. They have not been verified either as to the amount or availability of matching funds by the Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station.)		

See footnotes at end of table, p. 50.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Estimate of public works eligible for acceleration

SOUTH CAROLINA

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
South Carolina national forests development.....	\$958,000	5(b) Berkeley, Chester, and McCormick Counties.
Southeastern station research development....	219,000	5(b) Berkeley, Colleton, Dorchester, and Williamsburg Counties.

TENNESSEE

FORESTRY		
Cherokee National Forest development.....	\$2,983,000	5(a) Greenville
Southern station research development.....	249,000	5(b) Johnson, Cocke, and Unicoi Counties.
Southeastern station research development....	22,000	5(b) Marion County.
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH FACILITIES		
Greenhouse-headhouse and seed storage facility for research on burley tobacco.....	160,000	Greenville (Greene).
Renovation of buildings, parking area, etc. at U.S. cotton field station.....	25,000	Knoxville (Knox).
SMALL WATERSHED PROJECTS		
Indian Creek ¹⁴	47,000	Grand Junction.
Jennings Creek ⁴	127,000	Gainesboro.
Porter's Creek ¹⁵	205,600	Bolivar.
Cub Creek ¹	82,600	Do.
Line Creek ²	3,000	Celina.

TEXAS

FORESTRY		
Texas national forests development.....	\$3,127,000	5(b) Angelina, Houston, Jasper, Montgomery, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Shelby, and Trinity Counties.
Southern station research development.....	78,000	5(b) Nacogdoches County.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		
Facilities for plant quarantine inspection for handling and treatment to prevent entry of plant diseases and pests into United States.	40,000	Laredo (Webb).
SMALL WATERSHED PROJECTS		
Upper Lake Fork Creek ¹³	191,467	Emory.
Auds Creek ¹²	83,452	Paris.
Langford Creek ³	35,842	Clarksville.

UTAH

FORESTRY		
Fishlake National Forest development.....	\$1,642,000	5(b) Beaver and Juab Counties.
Manti-LaSal National Forest development.....	3,034,000	5(b) Carbon, Emory, and Sanpete Counties.
Dixie National Forest development.....	4,470,000	5(b) Garfield County.
Uinta National Forest development.....	1,299,000	5(b) Juab, Sanpete, and Wasatch Counties.
Wasatch National Forest development.....	5,306,000	IV. Utah Co. (Provo-Orem).
Intermountain station research development....	392,000	5(b) Summit and Wasatch Counties.
		IV. Provo.
		5(b) Beaver and Sanpete Counties.

See footnotes at end of table, p. 50.

Estimate of public works eligible for acceleration

VIRGINIA

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Jefferson National Forest development.....	\$568,000	5(a) Big Stone Gap-Appalachia. 5(b) Carroll, Dickenson, Grayson, and Scott Counties.
Southeastern station research development....	20,000	5(b) Cumberland and Fluvanna Counties.

WASHINGTON

FORESTRY		
Okanogan National Forest development.....	\$1,172,000	5(b) Okanogan County.
Snoqualmie National Forest development.....	2,482,000	5(a) Yakima. 5(b) Kittitas County.
Olympic National Forest development.....	822,000	5(b) Jefferson and Clallam Counties.
Wenatchee National Forest development.....	1,751,000	5(a) Wenatchee. 5(b) Kittitas County.
Colville National Forest development.....	1,638,000	5(b) Ferry, Pend Oriella, and Stevens Counties.
Kaniksu National Forest development.....	445,000	5(b) Pend Oriella County.
Pacific Northwest Station research development.	340,000	5(a) Wenatchee.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		
Facilities for veterinary inspection of imported livestock.	50,000	Oroville (Okanogan).
Greenhouse-headhouse, insectary, bioclimatic cabinet, housing for cobalt irradiator, small portable building for research on control of insects of fruits and vegetables.	174,000	Yakima (Yakima).

VIRGIN ISLANDS

FORESTRY		
Laboratory and cold storage facility, updating irrigation system, renovation of present headquarters building, new greenhouse-headhouse, storage facilities, animal quarantine shed, and residences used for research on food and forage crops and animal production, and for extension service to farm and rural families.	\$123,500	Kingshill (St. Croix).

WISCONSIN

FORESTRY		
Chequamegon National Forest development...	\$3,383,000	5(b) Ashland, Sawyer, Taylor, Bayfield, and Price Counties.
Nicolet National Forest development.....	1,012,000	5(b) Langlade, Oneida, Forest, Vilas, Florence, Marinette, and Menominee Counties.
Lake States Station research development....	282,000	5(a) LaCrosse. 5(b) Oneida and Forest Counties.
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH		
Moving, repairing, and reinstalling runoff plot equipment, watershed gaging equipment, weather stations, and related facilities for soil and water conservation research.	60,000	LaCrosse (LaCrosse).

See footnotes at end of table, p. 50.

Estimate of public works eligible for acceleration

WEST VIRGINIA

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Monongahela National Forest development...	\$5,080,000	5(b) Grant, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Tucker, and Webster Counties.
George Washington National Forest development.	1,680,000	5(b) Hampshire, Hardy, and Pendleton Counties.
Northeastern Station research development....	637,000	5(a) Bluefield. 5 (b) Tucker County.
SMALL WATERSHED PROJECTS		
Construction of weirs and stream gaging stations on watersheds and installation of neutron soil moisture equipment access tubes for soil and water conservation research.	11,500	Morgantown (Monongalia).
Folk Creek.....	75,900	Weston.
Salt Lick ⁴	195,900	Burnsville.
Potomac flood prevention project ^{1 2 3}	110,000	Romney.
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH FACILITIES		
Addition to agricultural sciences building.....	450,000	Morgantown.
Facilities for work in breeding and genetics.....	1,000,000	Do.
Laboratory and office building.....	500,000	Do.
(These estimates have been prepared on the basis of information available in the cooperative State experiment station service. They have not been verified either as to the amount or availability of matching funds by the director of the State agricultural experiment station.)		

WYOMING

Project	Cost of project	Location
FORESTRY		
Bridger National Forest development.....	\$912,000	5(b) Lincoln County.
Targhes National Forest development.....	128,000	Do.
Bighorn National Forest development.....	1,274,000	5(b) Bighorn County.

¹ 3 floodwater retarding structures, 3 miles of stream channel improvement.

² 3 floodwater retarding structures.

³ 36 miles of stream channel improvement.

⁴ 2 floodwater retarding structures.

⁵ 1 floodwater-retarding structure.

⁶ This is a new estimate to correct the previously reported estimate of \$1,174,000.

⁷ 3 floodwater-retarding structures and 3.3 miles of channel improvement.

⁸ 1 Floodwater retarding structure and 2 grade stabilization structures.

⁹ 5 grade stabilization structures, 5 sediment retarding structures, and 4 miles of channel improvement.

¹⁰ 2 floodwater retarding structures and 1.3 miles of channel improvement.

¹¹ 3 floodwater retarding structures, 50 acres of critical area stabilization, and 10 miles of channel improvement.

¹² 4 floodwater retarding structures, 50 acres of critical area stabilization, and 8.7 miles of channel improvement.

¹³ 1 wildlife structure and 1 diversion channel and appurtenances.

¹⁴ 11 miles of stream channel improvement and 1 wildlife structure.

¹⁵ 17 miles of stream channel improvement and 2 miles of wildlife channel improvement.

¹⁶ 5 floodwater retarding structures.

¹⁷ Installation of gully plugs to control erosion.

¹⁸ 6 floodwater retarding structures.

¹⁹ 4 floodwater retarding structures.

²⁰ 20 miles of stream channel improvement.

²¹ Accelerating the installation of floodwater retarding structures, stream channel improvements, stabilization and sediment control structures, etc.

²² Installation of additional floodwater retarding structures.

²³ 1 diversion structure, a sedimentation pond and a regulating reservoir.

²⁴ 12 miles of stream channel improvement.

²⁵ Critical area plantings.

²⁶ Accelerating installation of floodwater retarding structures.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Corps of Engineers projects available for allocation of funds under the Public Works Acceleration Act

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Involves construction of access roads, boatlaunching ramps, picnic tables, picnic shelters, and such other facilities as are necessary for the health and safety of the visiting public and for utilization of the recreational potential at Corps of Engineers projects

Project and State:	Amount
Alabama:	
Columbia lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia.....	\$179,000
Demopolis lock and dam.....	423,000
Jackson lock and dam.....	690,000
Walter F. George lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia.....	809,000
Warrior lock and dam.....	235,000
Arkansas:	
Blakely Mountain Reservoir.....	185,000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo.....	499,000
Greers Ferry Reservoir.....	30,000
Nimrod Reservoir.....	30,000
Norfolk Reservoir.....	25,000
Ouachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La.....	75,000
California:	
Coyote Valley Dam.....	750,000
Pine Flat Reservoir.....	140,000
Georgia:	
Buford Dam.....	1,019,000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S.C.....	987,000
Hartwell Reservoir, Ga. and S.C.....	900,000
Jim Woodruff lock and dam, Georgia and Florida.....	1,886,000
Idaho: Albeni Falls Reservoir.....	115,000
Illinois:	
Ohio River lock and dam 51.....	9,000
Ohio River lock and dam 52.....	9,000
Upper Mississippi River, pool 26.....	65,000
Indiana:	
Ohio River lock and dam 43.....	9,000
Ohio River lock and dam 44.....	9,000
Ohio River lock and dam 48.....	9,000
Kentucky:	
Buckhorn Reservoir.....	377,000
Dewey Reservoir.....	20,000
Nolin Reservoir.....	440,000
Ohio River lock and dam 45.....	9,000
Ohio River lock and dam 50.....	9,000
Rough River Reservoir.....	672,000
Wolf Creek Dam.....	96,000
Michigan: St. Mary's River.....	23,000
Mississippi:	
Arkabutla Reservoir.....	137,000
Enid Reservoir.....	137,000
Grenada Reservoir.....	25,000
Sardis Reservoir.....	198,000
Missouri:	
Clearwater Reservoir.....	48,000
Pomme De Terre Reservoir.....	529,000
Table Rock Reservoir.....	186,000
New Mexico: Conchas Reservoir.....	202,000
North Carolina:	
Cape Fear River lock and dam 1, 2, and 3.....	122,000
Wilkesboro Reservoir.....	262,000
Ohio:	
Berlin Reservoir.....	450,000
Gallipolis lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia.....	240,000
Tennessee:	
Center Hill Reservoir.....	36,000
Cheatham lock and dam.....	74,000
Dale Hollow Reservoir.....	54,000
Texas:	
Ferrells Bridge Reservoir.....	300,000
Texarkana Reservoir.....	350,000
Virginia:	
John H. Kerr Reservoir, Va. and N.C.....	2,245,000
Philpott Reservoir.....	740,000
Washington: Chief Joseph Dam.....	30,000
West Virginia:	
Bluestone Reservoir.....	10,000
Sutton Reservoir.....	470,000
Total.....	17,529,000

Corps of Engineers projects available for allocation of funds under the Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project and State	Amount	Description of work
Alabama: Mobile Harbor.....	\$3,056,000	Dredging 40-foot channel and turning basin.
Connecticut:		
Milford Harbor.....	75,000	East boat basin.
Sucker Brook Dam and Reservoir.....	685,000	Earth-fill dam. Flood control.
Florida: Bakers Hanlover Inlet.....	125,000	North jetty and inlet channel revetment.
Michigan:		
Detroit River—Channel north of Belle Isle.....	390,000	Dredging channel.
Menominee Harbor.....	807,000	Dredging channel and turning basin.
New York: Rome.....	400,000	Local flood protection, levees.
North Carolina:		
Beaufort Inlet.....	1,200,000	Construct jetty.
Masonboro Inlet.....	1,000,000	Do.
Waterway—Swan Quarter Bay to Deep Bay.....	65,000	Channel and turning basin.
Oregon: Coos and Millicoma Rivers.....	546,000	5-foot channels.
Pennsylvania: Elkland.....	1,570,000	Local flood protection, levees.
Texas:		
Galveston Harbor and Channel.....	1,322,000	Dredging channel.
Texas City Channel.....	2,265,000	Dredging channel and turning basin.
Washington: Port Townsend.....	642,000	Small-boat basin.
Total.....	14,248,000	

SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS NOT REQUIRING SPECIFIC LEGISLATION

This program contemplates construction of small, complete, economically justified flood control projects that have not already been specifically authorized by Congress. This work will be undertaken pursuant to Public Law 685, 84th Cong., 2d sess. This legislation limits each project to a Federal cost of not more than \$400,000.

Project and State	Amount	Description of work
Alabama:		
Little Cove Creek at Glenco.....	\$95,000	Local protection and channel work.
Trussville.....	275,000	Local flood protection at Trussville, Ala.
California:		
East Weaver Creek.....	232,000	Channel improvement and levees.
Mad River.....	137,000	Extension and improvement of existing levee system.
Indiana: English.....	307,000	Channel improvement.
Kentucky:		
Elisabethtown.....	227,000	Do.
Grahm (Sinking Creek).....	376,000	Do.
Minnesota: Little Fork River at Cook.....	216,000	Local flood protection consisting of channel excavation.
New York: Unadilla.....	400,000	Flood protection for Unadilla, N.Y.
North Carolina:		
Gapway Swamp, Lumber River.....	375,000	Snagging, clearing and channel excavation.
Lumber River.....	300,000	Snagging and clearing.
Pennsylvania:		
Mahoning Creek.....	369,000	Flood protection for Big Run, Pa.
Trout run at Portage.....	124,000	Flood protection for Portage, Pa.
South Carolina: Edisto River.....	225,000	Flood protection and drainage to 2,500 acres of farmland.
Washington: Dungeness River.....	297,000	Flood protection in the Port Angeles area.
West Virginia:		
Bayard.....	200,000	Flood protection for town of Bayard.
Keyser.....	400,000	Flood protection for city of Keyser.
Total.....	4,555,000	

Corps of Engineers projects available for allocation of funds under the Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

SMALL NAVIGATION PROJECTS NOT REQUIRING SPECIFIC LEGISLATION

This program provides for construction of small, complete, economically justified navigation projects pursuant to sec. 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960

Project and State	Amount	Description of work
Alaska:		
Barrow Anchorage Basin.....	\$200,000	Small boat anchorage basin.
Old Harbor, Kodiak Island.....	179,000	Do.
Arkansas: Helena Harbor.....	102,000	Commercial harbor.
Connecticut: Milford Harbor—West basin.....	95,000	Additional anchorage area.
Florida: Apalachicola—2-mile channel.....	200,000	Small-craft channel.
Louisiana: Lake Providence Harbor.....	200,000	Commercial harbor.
Minnesota: Pine Creek and Angle Inlet, Lake of the Woods.....	42,500	Small-craft channel.
North Carolina:		
Cedar Island Bay.....	63,000	Small-craft channel and anchorage basin.
Channel from AIWW to Atlantic Beach.....	8,000	Small-craft channel.
Beaufort Harbor.....	200,000	Deepening existing channel.
Oregon: Depoe Bay.....	175,000	Improve existing entrance channel.
South Carolina:		
Coffin Creek.....	95,000	Small-craft channel.
Village Creek.....	50,000	Small-craft channel and anchorage basin.
Total.....	1,609,500	

IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIRS

The proposed work under this program contemplates the accomplishment of improvements and repairs on projects completed or in operation. Experience on many projects has shown the need for providing supplementary facilities for the safety of the visiting public and more efficient operation. On other projects, certain work has deteriorated over a period of years and now requires repair or rehabilitation. The work to be accomplished includes jetties, piers, breakwaters, shore-protection works, river control and stabilization works, etc.

Project and State	Amount	Description of work
Alabama: Guntersville lock and dam.....	\$5,000	Repair of facilities.
Arkansas:		
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo.....	200,000	Reconstruction of project buildings.
Ouachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La.....	30,000	Snagging and clearing.
California:		
Crescent City Harbor.....	300,000	Repair and strengthen sand barrier.
Humboldt Harbor and Bay.....	900,000	Repair of north jetty.
Delaware:		
Inland Waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md.....	770,000	Reconstruction of disposal area facilities and repair of canal banks and drainage systems.
Florida:		
Miami Harbor.....	160,000	Jetty rehabilitation.
Panama City Harbor.....	550,000	Do.
Georgia:		
Altamaha, Oconee, and Ocmulgee Rivers.....	135,000	Remove snags and obstructions.
Brunswick Harbor.....	150,000	Construction of dredging range structures.
Savannah Harbor.....	425,000	Construction of dredging spoil dikes.
Indiana: Ohio River open-channel work, Indiana and Kentucky.....	525,000	Reconstruct bank-protection works.
Kentucky:		
Tennessee River, Kentucky lock.....	25,000	Repair of facilities.
Wolf Creek Dam.....	70,000	Do.
Louisiana:		
Amite River and Bayou Manchac.....	25,000	Snagging and clearing.
Bayou Pierre.....	50,000	Do.
Mermentau River.....	110,000	Repairs to control structure.
Mississippi River, Baton Rouge to Gulf of Mexico.....	500,000	Repairs to bank-protection works.
Tangipahoa River.....	150,000	Snagging and clearing.
Ticklaw, Natalbany, Pontchatoula, and Blood Rivers.....	51,000	Do.
Michigan:		
Big Bay Harbor.....	17,000	Riprap protection at breakwaters.
St. Marys River.....	262,000	Repairs to structures.
Minnesota:		
Grand Marais Harbor.....	43,000	Rehabilitate shore connection to breakwater.
Reservoirs of headwaters of Mississippi River, Winnibigoshish Dam.....	700,000	Rehabilitation of apron and cutoff walls.
Two Rivers Harbor.....	13,000	Walkway on breakwater for safety.
Missouri: Missouri River-Kansas City to mouth.....	900,000	Maintenance of existing bank-stabilization struc- tures.

Corps of Engineers projects available for allocation of funds under the Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIRS—Continued

Project and State	Amount	Description of work
New Jersey:		
Cold Spring Inlet.....	\$936,000	Rehabilitation of jetties.
Delaware River, Philadelphia to sea, New Jersey, Delaware, and Penn- sylvania.....	500,000	Construction and rehabilitation of dredge dis- posal areas.
Manasquan River.....	522,000	Rehabilitation of bulkheads.
New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway....	584,000	Rehabilitation of jetties and bulkheads.
New Mexico: Conchas Reservoir.....	58,000	Repairs to reservoir structures and facilities.
New York:		
New York-New Jersey Channel.....	564,000	Reconstruct dike.
Olcott Harbor.....	200,000	Repairs to west pier.
North Carolina:		
John H. Kerr Reservoir.....	60,000	Remove rock obstruction in channel and riprap.
Lock and dam No. 2, Cape Fear River..	83,000	Riprap eroding river bank.
Lock and dam No. 3, Cape Fear River..	102,000	Do.
Ohio:		
Muskingum River Reservoirs:		
Beach City Reservoir.....	55,000	Reconstruction of culverts in Brewster levee.
Senecaville Reservoir.....	20,000	Riprap eroded shoreline at dam.
Tom Jenkins Reservoir.....	30,000	Channel clearing below dam.
Vermillion Harbor.....	200,000	Repairs to west pier.
Oregon:		
Astoria small-boat basin.....	50,000	Repair structures.
Willamette and Yamhill Rivers.....	50,000	Construction of drift barrier and repair of stone revetment.
Tennessee:		
Tennessee River:		
Hales Bay lock and dam.....	41,000	Repair project facilities.
Pickwick lock and dam.....	26,000	Do.
Watts Bay lock and dam.....	12,000	Do.
Texas: Galveston Harbor and Channel....	1,370,000	Rehabilitation of beach-front groins.
Washington: Waterway connecting Port Townsend and Oak Bay.....	3,000	Repair entrance jetty.
West Virginia: Kanawha River locks and dams.....	150,000	Install floating mooring bits, London locks.
Flood control, Mississippi River and trib- utaries:		
Atchafalaya Basin, La.....	435,000	Construction of levee setback.
Channel improvement, Louisiana.....	1,000,000	Repairs to bank-stabilization works.
Lower Arkansas River, Ark.....	600,000	Do.
Lower Red River, La.....	75,000	Repairs to levees.
Mississippi River levees, Louisiana....	3,808,000	Repairs to levees and wave-wash-protection works. Construction of bank stabilization to prevent levee setback.
Yazoo Basin, Mississippi main stem....	60,000	Snagging and clearing.
Total.....	18,461,000	

Corps of Engineers projects available for allocation of funds under the Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

ACCELERATION OF CONSTRUCTION ON GOING PROJECTS

Project and State	Amount	Description of work
Alabama: Millers Ferry lock and dam.....	\$950,000	Earlier award lock-excavation contract; left-bank dike.
Arkansas: Bull Shoals Reservoir.....	60,000	Rebuild existing access road to powerhouse.
Delaware: Inland Waterway—Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay.	2,000,000	Accelerate project dredging.
Florida:		
Miami Harbor.....	3,340,000	Do.
Port Everglades Harbor.....	2,800,000	Do.
Georgia: Savannah River below Augusta, Ga., and South Carolina.	200,000	Additional pile dikes and bank-revetment work.
Indiana: Cannelton locks and dam.....	750,000	Award lock contract earlier in year.
Kentucky: Greenup locks and dam, Kentucky and Ohio.	210,000	Bank remedial work below dam abutment. Surface access road and parking area; fencing.
Louisiana:		
Mississippi River gulf outlet.....	1,958,000	Advance completion of 4 dredging items.
Red River below Denison Dam.....	135,000	Advance completion of revetment work in 2 areas.
Minnesota: Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minn. and Wis.	263,000	Advance initiation of dredging Allouez Bay Channel.
Missouri: Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth.	400,000	Advance dike and revetment construction.
Ohio:		
Pike Island locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia.	3,000,000	Accelerate dam construction.
Floodwall rehabilitation, Ohio and West Virginia.	220,000	Floodwall remedial work several localities to meet new design criteria.
Dillon Reservoir.....	100,000	Remedial work downstream from right abutment.
Pennsylvania: Curwensville Reservoir....	600,000	Accelerate construction of highway and railroad relocations.
Virginia: John W. Flannagan Dam and Reservoir.	370,000	Accelerate road relocation and dam construction.
West Virginia: Cumberland, Md., and Ridgley, W. Va.	350,000	Complete authorized protective works.
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries:		
Baton Rouge Harbor, La.....	200,000	Dredging barge channel.
Channel improvement, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri.	22,214,000	Accelerate bank-stabilization works and improvement dredging.
Lower Arkansas River, Ark.....	111,000	Accelerate construction of berms and placing gravel on levee roads.
Mississippi River levees, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri.	1,578,000	Accelerate construction of berms, foreshore protection, and placing of gravel on levee roads.
Old River, La.....	400,000	Riprap protection for scour.
Tensas Basin, La.....	100,000	Advance of completion of channel improvement on 1 reach.
White River Breakwater levee, Arkansas.	54,000	Placing gravel on levee roads.
Yazoo Basin, Miss.....	515,000	Advance completion of 2 levee items.
Total.....	42,878,000	
Grand total.....	99,280,500	

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION PROJECTS

The Bureau of Public Roads is responsible for construction of highways in the national forests and on public lands. The cost of constructing or improving these highways in eligible areas could be financed from the appropriation authorized by the Accelerated Public Works Act.

The work which could be accomplished includes grading, drainage, surfacing, resurfacing, bridge construction, erosion control, and installation of guardrails. There is enclosed a partial list of projects by State which have been submitted by the States for financing from the accelerated public works appropriation. It should be noted that these projects have not been reviewed to determine if they meet all of the requirements of the act, however, before an allocation of funds is requested this review and determination will be made.

Projects for new construction and improvements or betterments of forest highways under the Accelerated Public Works Act

ALABAMA

County	Description	Type of work	Length Miles	Amount
Winston	Double Springs to Forest Highway No. 1 north of Grayson.	Grade, drain, base, and bridges	11.3	\$1,400,000
Do	Rabbit Town to Lawless County line	Base, course, paving, and erosion control	7.5	83,200
Do	Forest Highway No. 10 to Lawrence County line	Shoulder work and resurfacing	12.0	72,800
Do	Walker County line, via Meeks and Addison, to Lawrence County line	Resurfacing, shoulder work, and erosion control	22.2	208,000
Bibb County	Hale County line via Fondville toward Centerville to forest boundary	do	10.0	124,800
Do	Perry County line to forest boundary toward Brent	Resurfacing shoulders and erosion control	2.2	29,000
Do	County Road No. 27 to six miles	do	4.1	41,600
Do	Centerville to Chilton County line	Climbing lanes, erosion control, and removing slides	10.6	166,400
Hale	Forest boundary near Haggville, toward Centerville, to Bibb County line	Resurfacing, shoulder work, and erosion control	3.4	66,500
Chilton	Perry County line to U. S. No. 82 near Moffesville	do	5.7	72,800
Do	Bibb County line to Moffesville	Erosion control work and climbing lanes	6.0	104,000
Talladega	Forest boundary near Talladega to Clay County line	Resurfacing, shoulder work, and erosion control	7.0	83,200
Perry	Forest boundary near Spott to Shilton County line	do	14.6	184,000
Total				2,666,300

ALASKA

Mitkof	Blind River, Bling Slough	Widen	9.0	\$1,250,000
Vic-Hope	Existing McLaughlin B-E-C-K contract to Hope, extension	Grading	6	52,000
	Junction Seward-Anchorage Highways to Hope	Plant mix paving and drainage	17.4	837,000
Yakutat	Yakutat to Stuk River	Grading	9.0	1,590,000
Wrangell area	Wrangell to Shoemaker Bay	Plant mix paving	5.2	624,000
Juneau area	Shrine, Yankee Cove	Plant mix surfacing	10.3	1,040,000
Do	Douglas Highway, Fish Creek to Middle Point	Grading and drainage	7.2	2,288,000
Do	Douglas Bridge to Eagle Creek	Plant mix paving	1.9	187,200
Mitkof	Dry Pass crossing	Grading and drainage	.7	208,000
Total				8,041,200

ARIZONA

Navajo	8.2 miles west of Heber to county line	Base and road mix surfacing	4.4	\$312,000
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ARKANSAS

Scott.....	State Highway 80 from west forest boundary to Yell County line.....	Grade, base, surface, and 10 bridges.....	1.75	\$898,600
Madison.....	State Highway 16 from west forest boundary to Red Star.....	Grade, base, and surface.....	6.2	291,000
Newton and Madison.....	From Fallville to Red Star.....	Grade, drain, base, and surface.....	10.8	448,200
Total.....				1,547,800

CALIFORNIA

Fresno.....	30 miles northeast of Fresno; 2.5 miles to 4.3 miles west of Pine Ridge.....	Clearing and grading.....	1.8	\$1,820,000
Sierra.....	Gold Lake Road from State highway at Bassetts to county line.....	Base and plant mix surfacing.....	6.3	416,000
Humboldt and Siskiyou.....	Klamath River Road from 8 to 12 miles northeast of Weitchpec, Weclville to Callahan.....	Clearing, grading, and base.....	4.0	1,885,400
Total.....		Base course and bituminous surface treatment.....	28.0	1,940,000
				5,159,400

FLORIDA

Liberty.....	From Wilma to north forest boundary.....	Repairs and improvements.....	15.0	\$182,000
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GEORGIA

Lumpkin.....	End of pavement 8.0 miles northwest of U.S. 19 to Camp Wau-sega entrance.....	Grade, drain, pave.....	0.8	\$72,800
Towns, Lumpkin, and White.....	Tusnatee Gap east.....	Widen and resurface.....	7	332,800
Rabun.....	Clayton to South Carolina line.....		8.2	249,600
Rabun and Towns.....	Hiwassee to Clayton.....		23.0	717,600
Union and Lumpkin.....	Stonewall Gap to Woody Gap.....		7.0	218,400
Rabun and Habersham.....	State Route 2 to State Route 880.....		18.1	374,400
Rabun.....	Tiger to Burton Lake.....		9.7	194,000
Towns.....	Jacks Gap to Brasstown Bold.....		3.3	52,000
Rabun.....	Clayton to South Carolina line.....		14.2	156,000
Habersham.....	Hollywood to Stephens County line.....		4.9	156,000
Total.....				2,433,600

IDAHO

Projects for new construction and improvements or betterments of forest highways under the Accelerated Public Works Act—Continued

County	Description	Type of work	Length Miles	Amount
Shoshone and Benewah	St. Joe River Road	Base and paving	6.4	\$365,000
Shoshone	Enaville east 5 miles	Grading, base, and paving	5.4	572,000
Do	5 miles east Enaville to Pritchard	Base and paving	25.0	1,040,000
Idaho	Kooskie to 51 miles east	Bituminous paving	51.0	1,300,000
Do	Montana State line	Guard rail	100.0	520,000
Benewah	10 miles north of Priest River to Nordman	Grading, base, and paving	5.0	520,000
Bonner	Coolin Road	Paving	27.0	572,000
Do	Elk City Road, 12-mile section	do	5.5	124,800
Idaho	do	do	24.0	759,200
Total				5,773,000
ILLINOIS				
Jackson	West city limit of Murphysboro	Widen to 24 foot width and resurface with 3-inch I-11 2 miles. Resurface with 3 inch I-11 to 20 inch width 4.51 miles.	6.51	\$249,000
Jackson and Union	Route Illinois 13 southeast of Murphysboro to FA 144 (Illinois 146) west of Jonesboro	Resurface with 3 inch I-11, 22 foot width	20.91	520,000
Union and Pulaski	From Gulf Mobile & Ohio R.R. in Jonesboro to Route Illinois 3 and 127 west of Mounds	Resurface with 3 inch I-11 of 200 foot width 9.66 miles. Resurface with 3 inch I-11 22 foot width 13.28 miles.	22.94	551,200
Hardin and Pope	From Route 146 in Golconda east to junction with Route Illinois 34	Resurface with 2 inch I-11 to 20 foot width	9.91	249,600
Hardin	From east end of junction with Route Illinois 34 to 1 mile west of Elizabethtown	Resurface with 3 inch I-11 to 18 and 20 foot widths	4.89	130,000
Do	Intersection Illinois 34 and 146 north to Pope-Hardin County line	do	7.81	213,200
Pulaski and Alexander	Thabes Wye southeast toward Gline Branch	Resurface with 3 inch I-11 to 20 foot width	4.36	130,000
Johnson and Pope	Grantsburg to Golconda	Resurface with 3 inch I-11 to 18 and 20 foot widths	14.6	468,000
Saline and Pope	Mitchelsville southeast to Pope-Hardin County line	do	8.93	244,400
Pope	Dixon Springs south to south forest boundary	do	12.41	327,600
Union	Wolf Lake to Rozzakisville	Resurface with 3 inch I-11 to 22 foot width	7.72	234,000
Do	Clear Creek Bridge east of Ware to Jonesboro	Widen to 24 feet and resurface with 3 inch I-11	5.94	431,600
Total				3,748,600

IOWA

Appanoose.....	From State Route 2 northerly to Unionville, thence easterly to Davis City line.	Grade, drain, bridge widening, and 7-inch PCC pavement by slip form.	9.6	\$780,000
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KENTUCKY

Pulaski.....	Kentucky 102 from Mount Victory to near Rockcastle River.	MTS.	5.2	\$156,000
Menifee.....	U.S. 37 from Pulaski County line south 2.1 miles.	Kentucky 36 from Frenchburg to Bath County line	6.4	332,800
McCreary.....	Kentucky 40 from Junction with U.S. 27 to Whiteley County line.	GD, HTS.	2.1	832,000
Do.....	U.S. 27 from 0.2 mile south of Flatrock 0.5 mile north.	MTS resurface.	9.5	312,000
Lee.....	Kentucky 369 from Heidelberg north 4.0 miles.	GD, HTS.	5	208,000
Laurel and Pulaski.....	Kentucky 102, approaches and bridge at Rockcastle River.	MTS resurface.	4.0	104,000
Bath.....	Kentucky 36 from 0.8 mile northwest of Olympa to Menifee County line.	GD, HTS.	5.5	541,000
Do.....		MTS resurface.	7.2	291,200
Total.....				2,777,000

LOUISIANA

Grant.....	Packton to Georgetown.	Grade, drain, surface, and structure.	10.2	\$728,000
Do.....	Bridge over Big Creek at Fishville.	660-foot bridge and approaches.	1.2	416,000
Vernon.....	South forest boundary north.	Grade, drain, surface, and structure.	1.2	50,000
Natchitoches.....	Sabine-Natchitoches Parish line to Kisatchie.	do.	4.3	268,200
Grant.....	West forest boundary to Dry Prong.	do.	7.7	368,500
Do.....	West forest boundary to Bently.	do.	3.5	318,000
Do.....	Pollack to Fishville.	do.	5.4	312,000
Do.....	Pollack to Bently.	do.	6.9	312,000
Rapides.....	Oris to Elmer.	do.	15.2	1,047,000
Do.....	Gardner, south and west to Vernon forest boundary.	do.	16.0	1,040,000
Do.....	Binghurst to Hineson.	do.	14.1	1,560,000
Vernon.....	Pickering to Raven.	do.	3.6	1,149,800
Do.....	From Chestnut north.	do.	6.7	312,000
Natchitoches.....	West forest boundary east and northeast.	do.	9.4	530,000
Do.....		do.	5.8	364,000
Total.....				8,216,100

MICHIGAN

Oceana.....	Ferry east to Hesperia.	Grading, aggregate base, and bituminous material.	7.0	\$915,000
Chippewa.....	5.6 miles east of Michigan 123 easterly.	Base widening and bituminous resurfacing.	5.7	260,000
Total.....				1,175,000

Projects for new construction and improvements or betterments of forest highways under the Accelerated Public Works Act—Continued

MINNESOTA

County	Description	Type of work	Length Miles	Amount
Cass.....	From Boy River to Federal dam	Grading, base, and plant mix bituminous surfacing.	8.0	\$400,000
Lake.....	From 16.4 to 14.4 miles northeast of Winton.	do	8.0	628,000
Itasca.....	From Stone Lake Park to Tiverton	Base correction and plant mix bituminous	6.2	312,000
Do.....	From Trunk Highway 286 to a mile north	Grade, base, and bituminous surfacing	5.4	697,000
Do.....	From 6 to 10 miles west of Trunk Highway 286	do	4.0	572,000
St. Louis.....	From 5.6 to 6.9 miles west of Ely	Plant mix bituminous surface	1.6	26,000
Lake.....	From 25.3 to 26.2 miles southeast of Ely	do	1.0	114,000
Do.....	From 18 miles south of Ely to Trunk Highway 61	Spot grade and surface	49.9	312,000
Itasca.....	From Trunk Highway 2 to Bowstring	Plant mix bituminous surface	13.0	172,000
St. Louis.....	From 8 to 19 miles north of Trunk Highway 169	Plant mix bituminous surface and wearing course	11.0	156,000
Cook.....	From 6 miles northwest of Grand Marais to 24 miles northwest of Grand Marais	Base correction and plant mix surface	18.0	190,000
Cass.....	From Trunk Highway 371 to 2.5 miles east of Trunk Highway 84	Shoulders and plant mix bituminous surfacing	17.7	212,000
Total.....				3,792,000

MISSISSIPPI

Benton.....	From State Route 5 in Hickory Flat northeast 3.5 miles.	Grading, draining, and paving	3.4	\$178,800
Tippah.....	From State Route 15 at Faulkner west 3.2 miles.	do	3.2	210,000
Total.....				\$88,800

MISSOURI

All counties.....	All forest highways in affected counties	Freshen control	15.0	\$1,040,000
Stone.....	Route 76 to Arkansas	Bituminous material	4.6	93,600
Ozark.....	Taney County to Route 95	do	19.0	28,000
Taney.....	Hilda to Ozark County	do	17.0	104,000
Do.....	Christian to Route 76	do	17.0	17,700
Do.....	Taneyville to Douglas	do	12.1	106,000
Howell.....	Douglas to Route 63	do	7.0	76,000
Douglas.....	1 mile east of Route H to Howell	do	7.0	43,700
Do.....	Wright County to Vanzant	do	5.5	34,500
Howell.....	Route 63 west	do	9.0	56,000
Texas.....	17 east to Piney River	do	6.7	41,600
Do.....	Laclede to Plato, Plato to Roby	do		

Shannon.....	do.....	18.0	281,000
Carter.....	do.....	14.6	229,000
Ripley.....	do.....	16.9	62,400
Oregon.....	do.....	18.2	57,000
Shannon.....	do.....	9.2	53,000
Crawford.....	do.....	4.0	16,000
Do.....	do.....	4.0	20,000
Do.....	do.....	16.0	100,000
Iron.....	do.....	2.1	13,500
Do.....	do.....	5.4	33,800
Do.....	do.....	23.6	281,000
Do.....	do.....	3.2	20,000
Do.....	do.....	5.7	35,400
Washington.....	do.....	14.0	87,400
St. Francis.....	do.....	4.5	26,000
Do.....	do.....	8.0	50,000
Do.....	do.....	3.5	1,040,000
Madison.....	do.....	5.5	34,000
Do.....	do.....	4.5	28,000
Do.....	do.....	16.0	62,400
Dent.....	do.....	12.0	75,000
Total.....			4,307,200

MONTANA

Sanders.....	Clark Fork Rd.....	16.0	\$900,000
Do.....	Troy to Noxon Rd.....		75,000
Total.....			675,000

NEW MEXICO

Taos.....	Questa to Red River.....	2.1	\$37,200
Do.....	do.....	4.119	1,248,000
Catron.....	Alpine to reserve.....	23.0	468,000
Do.....	Surfacing on southerly 50 miles from reserve to south forest boundary.....	50.0	1,144,000
Rio Arriba.....	Regina to Coyote, 20.5 miles.....	20.5	728,000
Total.....			3,645,200

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962 O - 548,000
 PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Projects for new construction and improvements or betterments of forest highways under the Accelerated Public Works Act—Continued

OHIO

County	Description	Type of work	Length Miles	Amount
Hoeking	Northwesterly from Murray City to Perry County line.	Bridge and minor structures, pavement widening 8c resurfacing.	4.00	\$114,400
Do.	Approximately 1.25 miles east of State Road 668.	Replace bridge No. 1972.	.45	130,000
Lawrence	Northerly from 4 miles north of Ironton to 10.80 miles north of Ironton.	Widen pavement and berms, resurface, install guard rail.	6.40	303,680
Scioto	Southwest from South Webster for 3.82 miles.	do.	3.82	234,000
Perry	Northeast from Hoeking County to New Straitsville.	Widen and resurfacing and culvert replacement.	1.45	37,440
Do.	North from New Straitsville through Shawnee for 4.98 miles.	Widen and resurfacing pavement, replace minor structures.	4.98	338,800
Washington	Replace bridge No. 0696 approximately 9.5 miles west of New Matamoras.	Replace bridge.	.45	208,000
Lawrence	City Road 2 in Lawrence City.	Reconstruct and improve a portion of Vesuvius Loop Road at Vesuvius Lake.	4.40	520,000
Total				1,886,320

OKLAHOMA

Latford	U.S. 59 near Zoo westerly.	Grading, drainage, bridges, and intermediate type surfacing.	4.5	\$138,300
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OREGON

Lincoln	Oregon Coast Highway.	Slide correction.		\$175,000
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NORTH CAROLINA

Madison	From Tennessee State line south, 4.1 miles.	Grading and surfacing.	4.1	\$312,000
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PENNSYLVANIA

Warren	From approximately 9 miles east of the borough of Warren, Kinross Township, State 489 and 50 northeast to Kinross Creek at State 494 and 50.	10-inch aggregate base course on 8-inch granular subbase; 24-inch I.D. 2 top, 24-inches wide plus a continuous steel girder bridge of 4 spans plus 136-foot approach span. Total length of structure 676 feet; minus 32 feet between wheel guards.	1.04	\$1,456,000
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SOUTH CAROLINA

McCormick	From Forest Highway 35 to Edgefield County line	Grade, drain, topsoil base; bituminous surface treatment	1.0	\$58,200
Greenwood and McCormick	9 miles northeast of McCormick, northeast	Grade, drain, light bituminous surface	5.8	90,800
Total				149,100

TENNESSEE

Johnson	Mountain City and Virginia-Tennessee State line	Grade, drain, widen and resurface; widen and reconstruct structures; guardrail and slope stabilization	10.08	\$1,040,000
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TEXAS

Angilma	From Zavala-Jasper city limits	Additional surfacing	8.7	\$109,200
Do	From Zavala northwest to forest boundary	do	11.5	109,200
Do	From Zavala to Angus line	do	6.4	197,600
Nacogdoches	From Fottle to San Augustine	do	6.0	124,800
Sabine	From Heim to Milham	Structures and resurfacing	7.0	707,200
Do	From Heim to Heathall	do	10.6	62,400
San Augustine	Nacogdoches city limit to Ayish Boyer	Additional surfacing	10.0	156,000
San Jacinto	Shelby to Walker city limits	do	26.6	218,400
Houston	From 12 miles northeast of Crockett to Neches River	Widening and additional surfacing	13.5	187,200
Total				1,872,000

UTAH

Emery	Fairview-Huntington Canyon. Grade base and bituminous stabilization from 7-E westerly 8 miles and final bit surfacing on 7-E 4.6 miles.	Grading, base, and bituminous stabilization 8 miles. Final bituminous surfacing 4.6 miles.	12.6	\$1,050,000
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WASHINGTON

Lewis	Randle-Yakima Highway	Paving and guardrail	4.0	\$208,000
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Projects for new construction and improvements or betterments of forest highways under the Accelerated Public Works Act—Continued
WEST VIRGINIA

County	Description	Type of work	Miles	Amount
Grant	From forest boundary near Hopeville Gap to Pondletton County line	220-pound surface treatment.	4.7	\$75,000
Greenbrier	From Nicholas County line to Pocahontas County line	110-pound surface treatment.	9.8	78,000
Do	From Neels to Sherwood Lake	Double prime, 270-pound penetration stabilize shoulders.	10.5	312,000
Do	Alvon to Pocahontas County line	Base repairs, 220-pound surface treatment stabilized shoulders.	20.9	333,000
Do	From forest boundary to 1 mile south of Alvon	Grade, drain, base course	2.9	385,000
Do	Alvon to 1 mile south	Grade, drain, surface, and 2 bridges	1.0	271,000
Hardy	From Slate Run to Virginia line	Widen and new surface	3.70	375,000
Do	From Wardenaville to Virginia State line	Grade, drain, stabilize 6 inches by 16 feet, widen and surface 160-pound PSY DST.	13.5	332,000
Nicholas	From junction West Virginia 20 to Greenbrier County line	220-pound surface treatment.	8.6	139,000
Pendleton	From Grant County line to mouth of Seneca	do	8.8	146,000
Pocahontas	From Frost to Dunmore	do	7.4	125,000
Do	From Greenbrier to Burton	do	9.7	146,000
Do	Randolph County line toward Durbin	do	2.3	42,000
Do	From Greenbrier County line to junction West Virginia 39	220-pound surface treatment, stabilized shoulders	5.8	125,000
Do	Forest boundary to Slaty Fork	do	7.9	130,000
Do	From forest boundary to Cass	do	15.0	271,000
Do	From junction Public Road 21/4 to Huntersville	do	11.5	177,000
Do	From junction West Virginia 39 to junction U. S. 250	do	2.0	312,000
Do	Dilleys Mills at junction section 11/2	3 bridges and approaches	1.07	259,000
Do	Durbin relocation	Bridge	.05	299,000
Preston	From Monongahela Forest line to Tucker County line	Patch and level 160-pound/SY HLAC wearing course, 3-inch stone shoulders, 4 foot each side.	2.8	54,000
Randolph	From Huttonsville to section 37	220-pound surface treatment	8.7	13,000
Do	From Alpona to Tucker County line	6-inch stone stabilization	9.5	156,000
Tucker	From section 32 to junction U. S. 219	220-pound surface treatment	16.2	254,000
Do	From junction U. S. 219 to forest boundary at junction section 6	do	7.0	109,000
Do	Davis to Thomas	do	3.1	52,000
Total				4,962,000

WISCONSIN

Sawyer.....	Lorretta to Ashland County line.....	Grading, base, structures, surfacing.....	6.8	\$890,000
Florence.....	0.4 mile south of junction with State Highway 70 to Michigan State line.....	Base course and surfacing.....	4.4	151,000
Forest.....	State Trunk Highway 70 and Michigan State line.....	Surfacing.....	5.8	92,000
Total.....				823,000

WYOMING

Albany.....	Rock River-Bosler.....	Complete 2-lane project.....	10.0	\$1,248,000
Big Horn.....	Lovel-Gresham.....	Complete project.....	7.4	1,400,000
Park.....	Cody-Moetease.....	Complete 2-lane project.....	4.0	624,000
Sweetwater.....	Rock Springs-Farson.....	do.....	15.7	2,080,000
Washakie.....	Worland-Tensleep.....	do.....	8.0	1,550,000
Total.....				6,912,000

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

Construction and improvement project proposals under the Public Works Acceleration Act at the FAA National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center, Atlantic City, N.J.

Project description:

Construction:	Amount
Laboratory substation.....	\$141,000
Warehouse (2).....	152,000
Operations building.....	940,000
Fire and crash station.....	311,000
Fire pumphouse and reservoir.....	148,000
Central heating plant.....	646,000
Aircraft parking apron and connecting taxiways.....	2,424,000
Fencing.....	90,000
Soil erosion control.....	263,000
Construct waterline to the end of runway 13-31.....	17,000
Gate house.....	70,000
Maintenance shops and offices.....	760,000
Automotive repair shop.....	340,000
Automotive garage.....	140,000
Motorized equipment shed.....	110,000
Storage shed.....	90,000
Flammable stores warehouse.....	280,000
Cylinder gas bunker.....	40,000
Site development (ASRTF).....	97,000
Air gun impact test facility.....	5,000
ATCRBS facility.....	90,000
Perimeter security fencing.....	107,000
Improvements:	
Runway 13-31 reinforcement (design).....	50,000
Runways, taxiways, and ramps.....	70,000

*Federal aid to airports projects proposed under the Public Works Acceleration Act,
Public Law 87-658*

Location and name of airport	Federal funds	Work description
Arizona: St. Johns Municipal Airport.	\$10,661	Grade and drain for northeast-southwest landing strip (2,200×250 feet); light northwest-southeast runway, 4,100 feet, including beacon.
California: Los Angeles International.	49,463	Construct taxiways J-36 and H-34, approximately 1,150 feet, taxiway lighting approximately 1,150 feet.
Florida: Sarasota, Sarasota-Bradenton.	199,000	Extend northwest-southeast runway 1,000 feet each end; extend high intensity runway lights; construct parallel taxiway to northwest-southeast runway.
Illinois: Sparta, Sparta Community.	10,000	Surface T-hangar taxiway.
Indiana: Evansville, Dress Memorial.	16,831	Approach clearing.
Michigan City Municipal.	16,450	Acquire land for runway extension and clear zones; extend northeast-southwest runway (1,000×60 feet).
Louisiana: Lake Charles Municipal.	13,500	Construct portion of taxiway (secondary runway).
Michigan: Crystal Falls, Iron County.	20,000	Construct northeast-southwest landing strip (2,500×250 feet) and approach clearing; install beacon and tower.
Port Huron, St. Clair County.	84,500	Construct northeast-northwest runway extension (1,140 × 100 feet) and light extension; site clearing; clearing southwest approach; strengthen existing northeast-southwest runway (3,900×75 feet) and north-south taxiway (40×360 feet); strengthen east-west runway, (75×1,400 feet) and strengthen existing apron.
Mississippi: Tupelo Municipal.	2,715	Pave taxiway, and apron to hangar.
Missouri: Kansas City Mid-Continent International.	60,615	Construct field maintenance building.
Nevada: Hawthorne, Mineral County.	82,921	Acquire land for runway 10-28 extension; pave and extend runway 10-28 (6,000×100 feet); light runway 10-28.
New York: Jamestown Municipal.....	15,000	Leveling, apply "Keystone Mat" double bituminous surface treatment on northwest-southeast runway.
Ogdensburg Municipal.....	408,579	Extend, widen, strengthen east-west runway; light east-west runway including relocation of existing lights; clearing and demolition of building in clear zones; removal of obstructions. Acquire land for runway development.
Pennsylvania: Indiana, Jimmy Stewart.	16,000	Construct parallel taxiway (4,000×40 feet).
Texas: Marshall, Harrison County.	72,430	Acquire land for clear zones and runway extension; extend north-south runway 700 feet to 4,200×100 feet including lighting; extend parallel north-south taxiway; clear approaches to north-south runway and mark obstruction tower; fence.
Total.....	1,078,665	

Sewage treatment works projects in eligible areas, accelerated public works program—Continued

CALIFORNIA		FLORIDA	
	Cost		Cost
King Salmon	889,500	Newport Richie	\$300,000
Camarillo	740,000	Vernon	150,000
Riverbank	497,240	Blountstown	200,000
Needles	560,000	Cottondale	200,000
Oak View Sewer District	740,500	Grand Ridge	100,000
El Cajon	1,063,868		
San Diego	1,596,132	Total	950,000
Vista Sewer District	856,800		
Denair County Sewer District	95,000	GEORGIA	
Coronado	241,300	Franklin	300,000
Chula Vista	274,275	Cedartown	574,000
Modesto	75,800	Monroe	342,184
Sanger	236,867	Pembroke	62,200
Pinedale Sewer District	200,000	Winder	770,000
Hollister	427,652	Cuthbert	300,000
San Buenaventura	261,000	Lyons	200,000
Caruthers Sewer District	80,000	Cumming	450,000
Ceres	246,800	Carrollton	1,000,000
Coalinga	296,000	Wrightsville	193,000
Kingsburg	96,520	Reynolds	150,000
Mendota	24,800	Total	4,341,384
Keyes Community Sewer District	125,000		
Tres Pibos	44,100	HAWAII	
Oxnard	1,294,000	Kailua Kona	618,571
Eastern N.W. District	188,500	Hilo	2,618,400
Stockton	1,119,728	Total	3,236,971
Stockton	574,000		
Total	12,045,382	IDAHO	
		West Bonner (sewer district)	30,000
COLORADO		St. Maries (village)	250,000
Idaho Springs (city)	30,000	Plummer	100,000
Georgetown (city)	25,000	Worley (village)	50,000
Trinidad (city)	100,000	Shoshone County (sewer district)	3,000,000
Walsenburg (city)	60,000	Total	3,430,000
San Luis (sewer district)	50,000		
Total	265,000	ILLINOIS	
		Chester	649,580
CONNECTICUT		Jerseyville	1,060,000
Meriden	1,700,400	Maquon	46,000
Seymour	1,000,000	De Soto	70,000
Danielson	482,400	Enfield	41,400
Middletown	300,000	Oneida	55,000
Ansonia	1,000,000	Johnston City	291,000
Total	4,482,800	Brookport	69,518
		Gillespie	100,000
DELAWARE		Ava	24,750
Camden-Wyoming	800,000	Cairo	530,000
Clayton	160,000	Decatur	1,066,506
Total	960,000	Valmeyer	44,490
		Earlville	163,131
		Bunker Hill	45,537
		Jonesboro	127,800
		Yates City	53,500
		Mount Zion	185,000

Sewage treatment works projects in eligible areas, accelerated public works program—Continued

ILLINOIS—continued		KANSAS—continued	
	Cost		Cost
Bethany.....	\$100,000	McCune.....	\$50,000
Lovington.....	110,000	Cherokee.....	50,000
Christopher.....	124,000	Frontenac.....	25,000
Eldorado.....	230,470	Galena.....	80,000
Prairie du Rocher.....	200,000	Kansas City area:	
Keyesport.....	150,000	Central industrial inter-	
Carlyle.....	400,000	ceptor.....	1,500,000
West Frankfort.....	330,000	Armourdale interceptor.....	1,500,000
Olney.....	242,000	Kansas City area.....	2,250,000
Lanark.....	100,000	Wyandotte Township No.	
Red Bud.....	60,000	9.....	250,000
Columbia.....	60,000	Joint sewer district T-H.....	
West Salem.....	50,000	Shawnee Mission-Turkey	
Pocahontas.....	70,000	Creek.....	210,000
Trenton.....	100,000	Joint sewer district T-M.....	315,000
Sherrard.....	180,000	Joint sewer district T-L.....	200,000
Matherville.....	180,000	Joint sewer district T-F.....	35,000
		Mission Township.....	3,650,000
Total.....	7,309,676	Total.....	10,658,500
INDIANA		KENTUCKY	
Bloomfield.....	114,000	Bowling Green.....	1,317,398
Cannelton.....	279,000	Earlington.....	225,000
Clinton.....	100,000	Fulton.....	240,000
Corydon.....	284,000	Hindman.....	185,000
Orleans.....	246,000	Burkesville.....	135,550
Sellersburg.....	200,340	Murray.....	350,000
Troy.....	50,399	Radcliff.....	496,500
Worthington.....	153,785	Cadiz.....	445,000
Dale.....	114,660	Adairville.....	260,000
Dillsboro.....	100,000	Prestonsburg.....	760,000
Knox.....	153,200	Falmouth.....	420,000
Linton.....	648,000	Greenville.....	150,000
Loogootee.....	397,912	Grayson.....	200,000
Morgantown.....	130,700	Harlan.....	800,000
New Pekin.....	70,000	Harrodsburg.....	140,000
Salem.....	100,000	Hyden.....	170,000
Evansville.....	1,200,000	Jeffersonton.....	500,000
Michigan City.....	3,000,000	Middletown.....	500,000
Muncie.....	200,000	Shelbyville.....	680,000
Terre Haute (1).....	2,000,000	Somerset.....	830,000
Vincennes.....	1,280,000	Russellville.....	600,000
Total.....	10,821,996	Kuttawa.....	213,498
IOWA		Williamsburg.....	420,535
Albia.....	254,065	Horse Cave.....	227,800
Cincinnati.....	60,000	Cave City.....	316,000
Moulton.....	80,000	Olive Hill.....	200,000
Moravia.....	70,000	Mount Vernon.....	150,000
Centerville.....	60,000	Manchester.....	250,000
Total.....	524,065	Stanford.....	250,000
KANSAS		McKee.....	25,000
Parsons.....	35,000	Middlesboro.....	90,000
Parsons.....	175,000	Pineville.....	600,000
Oswego.....	75,000	Greenup.....	200,000
Coffeerville.....	100,000	Clay City.....	200,000
Arma.....	100,000	Glasgow.....	160,000
Riverton.....	58,500	Arlington.....	55,600
		Sanitary District No. 3 of	
		McCrackin County.....	160,500
		Morgantown.....	146,644

Sewage treatment works projects in eligible areas, accelerated public works program—Continued

OKLAHOMA—continued		PENNSYLVANIA—continued	
	Cost		Cost
Colcord.....	\$35,000	Kane.....	\$600,000
Hayworth.....	37,000	Eldred Borough.....	350,000
Okemah.....	80,000	East Smethport.....	50,000
		Lewis Run Borough.....	250,000
Total.....	4,280,076	Smethport.....	750,000
		Coudersport.....	742,875
		Shinglehouse.....	150,000
		Mansfield.....	350,000
		Lockhaven area.....	-----
		Woodward Township.....	80,000
		Castenea Township.....	60,000
		Punxsatawney.....	626,820
		Tionesta.....	110,000
		West Meade Township.....	640,211
		Cambridge Springs.....	150,000
		Sadsbury Township.....	1,000,000
		Linesville.....	125,000
		Meadeville.....	500,000
		Vernon Township.....	200,000
		Sheffield Township.....	470,000
		Foxburg.....	69,000
		Clarion Borough.....	752,000
		Oil City area.....	-----
		Tidioute Borough.....	200,000
		Youngsville.....	150,000
		Rouseville.....	121,000
		Dravosburg.....	516,500
		Oakdale.....	285,000
		Sanitary Authority of	
		Duquesne.....	2,300,000
		Hempfield Township.....	1,058,045
		Belle Vernon.....	1,070,000
		Rockwood.....	300,000
		Tamaqua.....	1,600,000
		Upper Gwynned Town-	
		ship.....	1,000,000
		Telford Borough.....	200,000
		Douglas Township.....	175,000
		Philadelphia.....	4,553,000
		Lower Bucks County Joint	
		Municipal Authority.....	107,000
		Bristol Township.....	1,750,000
		Tinicum Township.....	860,000
		Marcus Hook Borough.....	300,000
		South Coatesville.....	135,625
		Atglen.....	150,000
		Total.....	31,879,693
		PUERTO RICO ¹	
		Juncos.....	95,000
		Las Marias.....	120,000
		Vieques.....	143,000
		Avenida Buenos Aires.....	41,600
		Barranquitas.....	126,000
		Fajardo.....	306,000
		Punta Las Marias.....	35,700
		San Lorenzo.....	153,000
		Salinas.....	85,100
		Total.....	1,105,400

¹ All these projects have received a 30-percent grant under Public Law 660 funds. While they will undoubtedly be completed without additional Federal aid such aid would hasten their completion.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HILL-BURTON PROGRAM

Estimates of funds which could be used for health facility construction under the Public Works Acceleration Act and pursuant to the provisions of the Hill-Burton program which is administered by the Public Health Service.

The attached estimates are based on reports received from Hill-Burton State agencies in January 1962, showing projects which could be approved in fiscal year 1963 if there were no limitations on Federal funds. Specific health facility projects—by name and location—which meet the requirements of the Public Works Acceleration Act are now being compiled by the State agencies responsible for administering the Hill-Burton program.

A tremendous backlog of hospital and other health facility projects exists. For example, State agencies responsible for administering the Hill-Burton program participated in a study conducted by the Public Health Service 2 years ago, and reported that it would take \$3.6 billion to modernize health facilities throughout the country. In addition, a large deficit of nursing home and hospital beds, as well as ambulatory care facilities, exists. Those communities which cannot receive Hill-Burton assistance by reason of their low priority will expedite architectural drawing and the raising of local funds as soon as the availability of funds under and requirements of the public works acceleration program become known.

Estimates of hospitals and related medical facility projects which could be constructed in areas eligible for aid under the public works acceleration bill¹

State	Hill Burton projects in eligible areas		
	Estimated number of projects	Estimated cost (thousands)	
		Total cost	Federal share
Total.....	380	\$330,548	\$131,270
Alabama.....	19	8,299	5,533
Alaska.....	4	3,753	870
Arizona.....	(²)	(²)	(²)
Arkansas.....	4	1,000	500
California.....	33	36,594	11,495
Colorado.....	1	300	134
Connecticut.....	7	5,099	894
Delaware.....	(²)	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia.....	(²)	(²)	(²)
Florida.....	12	9,510	4,367
Georgia.....	8	4,972	2,044
Hawaii.....	2	1,700	650
Idaho.....	4	3,850	1,925
Illinois.....	5	4,210	1,403
Indiana.....	5	2,209	707
Iowa.....	1	500	250
Kansas.....	(²)	(²)	(²)
Kentucky.....	21	16,060	7,096
Louisiana.....	18	21,310	10,370
Maine.....	3	2,800	1,400
Maryland.....	4	2,060	293
Massachusetts.....	6	4,150	1,060
Michigan.....	11	12,094	4,712
Minnesota.....	17	5,334	2,401
Mississippi.....	(²)	(²)	(²)
Missouri.....	1	522	261
Montana.....	2	2,960	684
Nebraska.....	5	1,420	528
Nevada.....	3	1,550	817
New Hampshire.....	(²)	(²)	(²)
New Jersey.....	23	27,656	7,357
New Mexico.....	3	1,092	546
New York.....	15	13,197	4,162
North Carolina.....	4	2,000	1,100

See footnotes at end of table.

*Estimates of hospitals and related medical facility projects which could be constructed in areas eligible for aid under the public works acceleration bill*¹—Continued

State	Hill Burton projects in eligible areas		
	Estimated number of projects	Estimated cost (thousands)	
		Total cost	Federal share
North Dakota.....	(²)	(²)	(²)
Ohio.....	21	16,547	5,515
Oklahoma.....	(²)	(²)	(²)
Oregon.....	8	4,430	1,775
Pennsylvania.....	35	39,815	13,151
Rhode Island.....	3	3,744	512
South Carolina.....	6	3,810	2,240
South Dakota.....	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee.....	3	960	499
Texas.....	9	8,490	3,770
Utah.....	13	8,150	3,733
Vermont.....	(²)	(²)	(²)
Virginia.....	1	3,000	825
Washington.....	8	6,164	2,465
West Virginia.....	11	11,794	5,897
Wisconsin.....	9	7,073	2,829
Wyoming.....	(²)	(²)	(²)
Guam.....	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico.....	21	20,400	13,600
Virgin Islands.....	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ Estimates are based on reports received from Hill-Burton State agencies in January 1962, showing projects which could be approved in fiscal year 1963 if there were no limitations on Federal funds.

² Information not available.

NOTE.—Estimates include projects sponsored by voluntary nonprofit organizations. If it is determined that voluntary nonprofit hospitals are ineligible under the public works acceleration bill, the above estimates would be reduced by approximately 50 percent.

List of Indian sanitation facilities construction projects which could be undertaken under S. 2965 and H.R. 10113 and 51 percent completed by Oct. 1, 1963

State and community	Reservation	Project description		Estimated project cost
		Water	Waste	
Alaska: Native villages to be determined.				\$175,000
Arizona:				
Santa Rosa	Papago	Community water	Individual waste	81,000
5 Villages	do	do	do	70,000
Kayenta	Navajo	do	Community waste	250,000
California: Winterhaven	Fort Yuma	do	Individual waste	162,000
Idaho: Bannock Lincoln Creek	Fort Hall	Individual water	do	49,000
Minnesota: Ponemah	Red Lake	Community water	Community waste	95,000
Montana:				
Star School	Blackfeet	Community and individual water	Individual waste	38,000
St. Ignatius	Flathead	Individual water	do	48,000
Duck Creek-Newtown	Rocky Boys	Community and individual water	do	29,000
Box Elder	do	Individual water	do	25,000
Sangrey	do	do	do	27,000
New Mexico:				
Acoma	Acoma	Community water	Community waste	200,000
Dulce	Jicarilla Apache	do	do	152,000
Paraje-Casa Blanca	Laguna	do	do	48,000
Scattered locations	Navajo	do	Individual waste	100,000
North Carolina: Cherokee Reservation, rural.	Cherokee	Individual water	do	177,000
North Dakota:				
North and northeast segments.	Fort Berthold	do	do	65,000
Cannonball	Standing Rock	do	do	60,000
South Dakota: Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge		Community waste	240,000
Washington:				
Keller-West Fork-Helgate	Colville	do	Individual waste	44,000
Satus District	Yakima	do	do	40,000
White Swan District	do	do	do	70,000
Wyoming: North Fork-Sage Creek.	Wind River	do	do	70,000
Total				2,315,000

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY, COMMUNITY FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Accelerated public works program—State summary of projects in eligible areas planned or in process of planning under the advance planning program (sec. 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended)

State	Number of projects in eligible areas				Estimated total cost
	5(a)	5(b)	LSA	Total	
Alabama.....	3	5	3	11	\$27,188,966
Alaska.....		13		13	14,384,493
Arizona.....		3		3	798,927
Arkansas.....		11		11	1,865,962
California.....	4		20	24	33,156,751
Colorado.....			1	1	2,678,000
Connecticut.....	7		5	12	18,965,493
Florida.....		3	6	9	61,351,625
Georgia.....		4		4	1,656,605
Hawaii.....		2		2	1,204,840
Idaho.....		1		1	1,912,720
Illinois.....	9	5	4	18	7,522,410
Indiana.....			2	2	5,160,000
Kansas.....	1			1	2,812,950
Kentucky.....	8	5		13	13,516,404
Louisiana.....	4	20	20	54	118,128,984
Maine.....	3	9	1	13	11,433,512
Maryland.....	3			3	1,567,100
Massachusetts.....	1		16	17	21,698,533
Michigan.....	11	6	2	19	71,853,343
Minnesota.....	1			1	1,461,712
Mississippi.....		10	3	13	7,149,204
Missouri.....	2		2	4	42,484,334
Montana.....	6	2		8	6,914,869
New Hampshire.....		4		4	3,426,650
New Jersey.....	16		39	55	182,726,601
New Mexico.....		2		2	1,241,052
New York.....	12	1	17	30	45,237,999
North Carolina.....		6	2	8	3,193,741
Ohio.....	2		13	15	25,261,910
Oklahoma.....		1		1	690,000
Oregon.....		8	2	10	3,768,306
Pennsylvania.....	55	11	13	79	211,557,139
Rhode Island.....	5			5	7,560,100
South Carolina.....		3		3	3,250,106
Tennessee.....	2	5	1	8	3,419,518
Texas.....		3	13	16	68,720,014
Utah.....		2	4	6	4,044,203
Vermont.....		4		4	3,510,190
Washington.....	6	4	7	17	33,647,165
West Virginia.....	14	3		17	11,672,168
Puerto Rico.....	2			2	1,058,538
Total.....	177	166	196	539	1,090,859,137

NOTE.—The above summary represents program status as of Aug. 31, 1962. Educational facilities are excluded. Eligible areas are those contained in list published on Sept. 8, 1962.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program in eligible areas

[NOTE.—(1) Program status as of Aug. 31, 1962; (2) eligible areas as of Sept. 8, 1962; and (3) exclude educational facilities.]

ALABAMA

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	3	\$4,737,774
5b.....	5	2,353,192
S.....	3	20,098,000
Grand total.....	11	27,188,966

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Arab.....	Marshall.....	5b	Water.....	\$792,092
Athens.....	Limestone.....	5b	Sewer.....	417,600
Birmingham.....	Jefferson.....	S	do.....	3,390,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Expressway.....	11,708,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Grade separation.....	5,000,000
Collinsville.....	De Kalb.....	5b	Sewer.....	166,500
Gadsden.....	Etowah.....	5a	do.....	4,500,000
Glencoe.....	do.....	5a	do.....	115,000
Haleyville.....	Winston.....	5b	do.....	612,000
Jasper.....	Walker.....	5a	do.....	122,774
Tuskegee.....	Macon.....	5b	do.....	365,000

ALASKA

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		
5b.....	13	\$14,384,493
S.....		
Grand total.....	13	14,384,493

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Cordova.....		5b	Sewer.....	\$1,000,000
Do.....		5b	Water.....	314,000
Fairbanks.....		5b	do.....	6,000,000
Do.....		5b	do.....	2,380,000
Kenai.....		5b	Sewer.....	424,235
Do.....		5b	Water.....	621,578
Ketchikan.....		5b	Power.....	1,283,440
Kodiak.....		5b	Sewer.....	126,050
Do.....		5b	Water.....	270,541
Nome.....		5b	do.....	1,200,000
Seldovia.....		5b	do.....	229,205
Seward.....		5b	do.....	375,444
Wrangell.....		5b	Seuwall.....	160,000

Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued

ARIZONA

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		
5b.....	3	\$798,927
S.....		
Grand total.....	3	798,927

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Eager.....	Apache.....	5b	Sewer.....	\$215,127
Snowflake.....	Navajo.....	5b	do.....	443,996
Springerville.....	Apache.....	5b	do.....	139,804

ARKANSAS

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		
5b.....	11	\$1,865,962
S.....		
Grand total.....	11	1,865,962

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Ashdown.....	Little River.....	5b	Sewer.....	\$176,000
Bradley.....	Lafayette.....	5b	do.....	128,000
Calico Rock.....	Izard.....	5b	Water.....	103,529
Do.....	do.....	5b	Sewer.....	265,733
Flippin.....	Marion.....	5b	do.....	105,000
Jasper.....	Newton.....	5b	Water.....	100,000
Oxford.....	Izard.....	5b	do.....	70,000
Perry.....	Perry.....	5b	do.....	40,000
Yellville.....	Marion.....	5b	Sewer.....	130,300
McGehee.....	Desha.....	5b	Streets.....	686,400
Star City.....	Lincoln.....	5b	Sewer.....	61,000

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued

CALIFORNIA

STATE SUMMARY

	Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		4	\$2,598,500
5b.....			
S.....		20	30,558,251
Grand total.....		24	33,156,751

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Carlsbad.....	San Diego.....	S	Sewer.....	\$2,090,000
Coalinga.....	Fresno.....	S	do.....	300,000
Fresno.....	do.....	S	Storm drains.....	5,509,000
Hollister.....	San Benito.....	5a	Sewer.....	780,500
Imperial Beach.....	San Diego.....	S	Storm drains.....	666,600
Do.....	do.....	S	Pier.....	297,400
Indio.....	Riverside.....	S	Grade separation.....	1,223,600
Jamul.....	San Diego.....	S	Water.....	456,627
Keyes.....	Stanislaus.....	5a	Sewer.....	200,000
Laytonville.....	Mendocino.....	5a	Water.....	93,000
Montclair.....	San Bernardino.....	5a	Sewer.....	3,272,858
Pinedale.....	Fresno.....	S	do.....	451,000
Redlands.....	San Bernardino.....	S	do.....	870,000
San Diego.....	San Diego.....	S	do.....	2,588,450
Selma.....	Fresno.....	S	Sewer.....	264,000
Stockton.....	San Joaquin.....	S	Youth center.....	216,344
Do.....	do.....	S	Police station.....	807,272
Do.....	do.....	S	Library.....	1,668,050
Turlock.....	Stanislaus.....	5a	Sewer.....	1,525,000
Valley Center.....	San Diego.....	S	Water.....	1,250,000
Chula Vista.....	Ventura.....	S	Sewer.....	4,000,000
Sanger.....	San Diego.....	S	Water.....	4,169,000
Port Hueneme.....	Fresno.....	S	Sewer.....	310,000
	Ventura.....	S	Streets.....	148,000

COLORADO

STATE SUMMARY

	Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....			
5b.....			
S.....		1	\$2,678,000
Grand total.....		1	2,678,000

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Pueblo.....	Pueblo.....	S	Storm drains.....	\$2,678,000

*Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued*

CONNECTICUT

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation		Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		7	\$12,519,025
5b.....			
SU.....		5	6,446,468
Grand total.....		12	18,965,493

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Bristol.....	Hartford.....	5a	Municipal building.....	\$1,629,815
Danielson.....	Windham.....	5a	Sewer.....	624,980
Do.....	do.....	5a	do.....	54,700
Enfield.....	Hartford.....	5a	Incinerator.....	585,000
Hamden.....	New Haven.....	5a	Sewer.....	4,221,070
Manchester.....	Hartford.....	5a	do.....	2,880,000
Middletown.....	Middlesex.....	SU	do.....	1,860,000
Plainville.....	Hartford.....	S	do.....	1,863,318
Wallingford.....	Hew Haven.....	S	Water.....	820,950
Watertown.....	Litchfield.....	S	Sewer.....	1,440,000
Willimantic.....	Windham.....	S	Water.....	462,200
Plainfield.....	do.....	5a	Sewer.....	2,523,400

FLORIDA

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation		Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....			
5b.....		3	\$467,585
S.....		6	60,884,040
Grand total.....		9	61,351,625

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
	Broward.....	S	Airport.....	\$39,000,000
	Dade.....	S	Sewer.....	5,882,840
Hialeah.....	do.....	S	do.....	14,000,000
Homestead.....	do.....	S	do.....	150,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Pool.....	50,000
Opa-Locka.....	do.....	S	Sewer.....	1,801,200
Sneads.....	Jackson.....	5b	Water.....	324,800
Vernon.....	Washington.....	5b	Sewer.....	107,885
Do.....	Washington.....	5b	Water.....	34,900

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued

GEORGIA

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		
5b.....	4	\$1,656,605
S.....		
Grand total.....	4	1,656,605

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Clarkesville.....	Habersham.....	5b	Water.....	\$280,000
Cumming.....	Forsyth.....	5b	Sewer.....	265,000
Hartwell.....	Hart.....	5b	Water.....	643,605
Lavonia.....	Franklin.....	5b	do.....	468,000

HAWAII

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		
5b.....	2	\$1,204,840
S.....		
Grand total.....	2	1,204,840

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
	Hawaii.....	5b	Water.....	\$457,340
	do.....	5b	Sewer.....	747,500

IDAHO

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		
5b.....	1	\$1,912,720
S.....		
Grand total.....	1	1,912,720

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Coeur d'Alene.....	Kootenai.....	5b	Hospital.....	\$1,912,720

Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program in eligible areas—Continued

ILLINOIS

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	9	\$2,138,480
5b.....	5	1,468,300
S.....	4	3,915,630
Grand total.....	18	7,522,410

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Abingdon.....	Knox.....	S	Sewer.....	\$144,630
Argenta.....	Macon.....	S	do.....	256,000
Arthur.....	Douglas and Moultrie.....	5b	Water.....	415,000
Avia.....	Jackson.....	5a	Sewer.....	169,400
Avon.....	Fulton.....	S	do.....	255,000
Bartelso.....	Clinton.....	5a	Water and sewer.....	81,000
Broughton.....	Hamilton.....	5a	Water.....	174,000
Decatur.....	Jackson.....	S	Sewer.....	3,260,000
De Soto.....	Jackson.....	5a	do.....	160,000
Enfield.....	White.....	5a	do.....	186,000
Lovington.....	Moultrie.....	5a	do.....	388,000
Patoka.....	Marion.....	5a	do.....	176,280
Valmeyer.....	Monroe.....	5b	Water.....	59,500
Valmeyer.....	do.....	5b	Sewer.....	179,800
East Galesburg.....	Knox.....	5b	do.....	200,000
Lacon.....	Marshall.....	5b	do.....	614,000
Carlyle.....	Clinton.....	5a	Water.....	379,800
Do.....	do.....	5a	Sewer.....	424,000

INDIANA

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
S.....	2	\$5,166,000
Grand total.....	2	5,166,000

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Michigan City.....	La Porte.....	S	Sewer.....	\$2,340,000
Terre Haute.....	Vigo.....	S	do.....	2,826,000

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued

KANSAS

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	1	\$2,812,950
5b.....		
8.....		
Grand total.....	1	2,812,950

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Pittsburg.....	Crawford.....	5a	Storm drains.....	\$2,812,950

KENTUCKY

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	8	\$3,033,044
5b.....	5	8,483,360
Grand total.....	13	13,516,404

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Bowling Green.....	Warren.....	5b	Sewer.....	\$7,365,000
Clay City.....	Powell.....	5b	Water.....	175,000
Clinton.....	Hickman.....	5b	Sewer.....	107,500
Flatwoods.....	Greenup.....	5a	do.....	838,000
Georgetown.....	Floyd.....	5a	Courthouse.....	595,000
Hazard.....	Scott.....	5b	Sewer.....	703,610
Hindman.....	Perry.....	5a	Municipal building.....	329,519
Hopkinsville.....	Knott.....	5a	Water.....	142,800
Paintsville.....	Christian.....	5a	Municipal building.....	633,025
Prestonburg.....	Johnson.....	5a	Sewer.....	1,073,400
Manchester.....	Floyd.....	5a	do.....	843,000
Arlington.....	Clay.....	5a	Water.....	578,300
	Carlisle.....	5b	Sewer.....	132,250

Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program in eligible areas—Continued

LOUISIANA

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	4	\$2,548,162
5b.....	30	19,398,017
S.....	20	96,182,805
Grand total.....	54	118,128,984

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Abbeville.....	Vermillion.....	5b	Harbor.....	\$1,066,000
Do.....	do.....	5b	Storm drains.....	395,000
Basile.....	Evangeline.....	5b	Sewer.....	460,000
Bogalusa.....	Washington.....	5b	Park.....	139,934
Chalmette.....	St. Bernard.....	S	Sewer.....	1,242,000
Church Point.....	Acadia.....	5b	Water.....	244,173
Delcambre.....	Vermillion and Iberia.....	5b	Roads.....	277,000
Do.....	do.....	5b	Sewer.....	449,875
Edgard.....	St. John the Baptist.....	5b	do.....	1,543,000
Do.....	do.....	5b	do.....	1,371,000
Do.....	do.....	5b	do.....	1,266,000
Elton.....	Jefferson Davis.....	S	do.....	300,000
Grand Isle.....	Jefferson.....	S	Water.....	1,298,000
Hammond.....	Tangipahoa.....	5a	do.....	575,000
Do.....	do.....	5a	Sewer.....	668,000
Do.....	do.....	5a	Streets.....	380,000
Harahan.....	Jefferson.....	S	Sewer.....	1,726,272
Do.....	do.....	S	Recreation.....	92,400
Harrisonburg.....	Catahoula.....	5b	Gas.....	180,000
Do.....	Jefferson.....	S	Sewer.....	8,880,263
Do.....	do.....	S	do.....	7,404,801
Do.....	do.....	S	do.....	936,500
Do.....	do.....	S	Inclinerator.....	1,720,503
Kenner.....	do.....	S	Sewer.....	3,238,420
Leesville.....	Vernon.....	5b	do.....	400,000
Do.....	do.....	5b	Water.....	93,310
Mamou.....	Evangeline.....	5b	do.....	129,000
Do.....	do.....	5b	Sewer.....	143,354
Morse.....	Acadia.....	5b	Water.....	120,000
New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	S	Cultural center.....	18,150,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Police facilities.....	8,440,326
Do.....	do.....	S	Storm drains.....	11,450,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Sewer.....	14,525,520
Do.....	do.....	S	do.....	4,398,800
Opelousas.....	St. Landry.....	5a	do.....	925,162
Pine Prairie.....	Evangeline.....	5b	Water.....	107,000
Plaucheville.....	Avozelles.....	5b	do.....	189,000
Provençal.....	Natchitoches.....	5b	Gas.....	85,000
Ridgecrest.....	Rapides.....	S	Sewer.....	5,000,000
St. Bernard.....	Concordia.....	5b	do.....	180,000
Do.....	St. Bernard.....	S	do.....	2,070,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Water.....	2,100,000
Vidalia.....	Concordia.....	5b	Sewer.....	875,000
Westwego.....	Jefferson.....	S	do.....	2,000,000
Winnboro.....	Franklin.....	5b	do.....	465,000
Youngsville.....	Lafayette.....	5b	do.....	175,750
Sicily Island.....	Catahoula.....	5b	Water.....	140,000
Do.....	Avozelles.....	5b	Hospital.....	1,460,621
Vinton.....	Calcasieu.....	S	Docks.....	1,209,000
Lafayette.....	Lafayette.....	5b	Airport.....	1,700,000
Do.....	do.....	5b	Streets.....	4,493,000
Do.....	do.....	5b	Storm drains.....	600,000
Do.....	do.....	5b	City buildings.....	500,000
Do.....	do.....	5b	Park.....	250,000

*Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued*

MAINE

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	3	\$5,093,761
5b.....	9	5,270,851
S.....	1	1,068,000
Grand total.....	13	11,433,512

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Biddeford.....	York.....	5a	Sewer.....	\$2,336,000
Boothbay Harbor.....	Lincoln.....	5b	do.....	1,060,500
Calais.....	Washington.....	5b	do.....	600,000
Caribou.....	Aroostook.....	5b	do.....	850,801
Limestone.....	do.....	5b	do.....	535,600
Do.....	do.....	5b	Water.....	130,650
Lisbon.....	Androscoggin.....	S	Sewer.....	1,068,900
Mars Hill.....	Aroostook.....	5b	do.....	178,201
Do.....	do.....	5b	do.....	89,799
Old Orchard.....	York.....	5a	do.....	309,761
Rockland.....	Knox.....	5b	do.....	1,365,300
Saco.....	York.....	5a	do.....	2,448,000
Wiscasset.....	Lincoln.....	5b	do.....	460,000

MARYLAND

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	3	\$1,567,100
5b.....		
S.....		
Grand total.....	3	1,567,100

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Boonsboro.....	Washington.....	5a	Sewer.....	\$250,000
	Dorchester.....	5a	Water.....	430,000
	Alleghany.....	5a	Sewer.....	887,100

*Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued*

MASSACHUSETTS

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	1	\$982,400
5b.....	0	-----
S.....	16	20,716,133
Grand total.....	17	21,698,533

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Agawan.....	Hampden.....	S	Sewer.....	\$532,250
Brockton.....	Plymouth.....	S	Water.....	2,179,000
Chicopee.....	Hampden.....	S	Sewer.....	2,986,000
Fall River.....	Bristol.....	5a	Water.....	982,400
Hadley.....	Hampshire.....	S	Sewer.....	112,750
Holyoke.....	Hampden.....	S	Water.....	¹ 2,946,986
Ludlow.....	do.....	S	Sewer.....	168,058
Do.....	do.....	S	Storm drains.....	223,865
Milford.....	Worcester.....	S	Library.....	¹ 152,938
Do.....	do.....	S	Police station.....	100,000
Salem.....	Essex.....	S	Sewer.....	5,333,000
South Hadley.....	Hampshire.....	S	Storm drains.....	572,440
Do.....	do.....	S	do.....	323,086
Do.....	do.....	S	do.....	593,260
Stoughton.....	Norfolk.....	S	do.....	1,341,700
Whitman.....	Plymouth.....	S	Sewer.....	2,702,000
Agawan.....	Hampden.....	S	Water.....	538,800

MICHIGAN

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	11	\$65,922,693
5b.....	6	3,210,650
S.....	2	2,720,000
Grand total.....	19	71,853,343

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Alma.....	Gratiot.....	5b	Sewer.....	¹ \$600,000
Cadillac.....	Wexford.....	5b	Water.....	1,429,700
Felch.....	Dickinson.....	5b	Educational.....	779,500
Howell.....	Livingston.....	5b	Water.....	49,000
Do.....	do.....	5b	Sewer.....	213,200
Hudsonville.....	Ottawa.....	S	do.....	670,000
Ishpeming Township.....	Marquette.....	5a	do.....	297,500
Do.....	Macomb.....	5a	Storm drains.....	12,335,271
Do.....	do.....	5a	do.....	5,754,902
Do.....	do.....	5a	do.....	7,560,301
Do.....	do.....	5a	do.....	2,690,786
Norton Township.....	Muskegon.....	S	Sewer.....	2,050,000
Do.....	Oakland.....	5a	do.....	16,503,000
Oak Park.....	do.....	5a	do.....	384,417
Pentwater.....	Oceana.....	5b	do.....	139,250
Pontiac.....	Oakland.....	5a	do.....	2,336,000
Waterford Township.....	do.....	5a	Water.....	12,766,516
Wayne.....	Wayne.....	5a	Incinerator.....	2,677,700
Do.....	Oakland.....	5a	Sewer.....	2,626,300

See footnotes at end of table.

*Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued*

MINNESOTA
STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	1	\$1,461,712
5b.....		
S.....		
Grand total.....	1	1,461,712

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Chisholm.....	St. Louis.....	5a	Water.....	\$1,461,712

MISSISSIPPI
STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		
5b.....	10	\$3,748,644
S.....	3	3,400,560
Grand total.....	13	7,149,204

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Beaumont.....	Perry.....	5b	Water.....	\$368,000
Biloxi.....	Harrison.....	S	do.....	1,120,560
Bude.....	Franklin.....	5b	Sewer.....	241,664
Leland.....	Washington.....	5b	do.....	330,000
Okolona.....	Chickasaw.....	5b	Water.....	156,000
Do.....	do.....	5b	Sewer.....	220,000
Potts Camp.....	Marshall.....	5b	Water.....	190,900
Tchula.....	Holmes.....	5b	do.....	250,000
Tupelo.....	Lee.....	S	Sewer.....	1,455,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Water.....	825,000
Yazoo.....	Yazoo.....	5b	Sewer.....	1,610,000
Wesson.....	Capiah.....	5b	do.....	192,080
	Simpson.....	5b	Water.....	190,000

Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program in eligible areas—Continued

MISSOURI

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	2	\$686,334
5b.....		
S.....	2	41,798,000
Grand total.....	4	42,484,334

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Cape Girardeau.....	Cape Girardeau.....	S	Sewer.....	\$1,798,000
Kansas City.....	Jackson.....	S	do.....	40,000,000
Pilot Knob.....	Iron.....	5a	Water.....	83,358
	St. Genevieve.....	5a	Courthouse.....	602,976

MONTANA

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	6	\$6,618,745
5b.....	2	296,124
S.....		
Grand total.....	8	6,914,869

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Butte.....	Silver Bow.....	5a	Sewer.....	\$3,055,000
Columbia Falls.....	Flathead.....	5a	do.....	418,000
Do.....	do.....	5a	Nursing home.....	189,611
	do.....	5a	Courthouse.....	1,345,792
Hamilton.....	Ravalli.....	5b	Storm drains.....	133,124
Libby.....	Lincoln.....	5a	Roads.....	1,412,842
Do.....	do.....	5a	Sewer.....	197,590
Ronan.....	Lake.....	5b	do.....	163,000

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		
5b.....	4	\$3,426,650
S.....		
Grand total.....	4	3,426,650

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Ashland.....	Grafton.....	5b	Sewer.....	\$743,000
Hanover.....	do.....	5b	do.....	706,000
Lincoln.....	do.....	5b	do.....	991,800
Littleton.....	do.....	5b	do.....	985,850

Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued

NEW JERSEY

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	16	\$58,899,503
5b.....		
S.....	39	123,827,098
Grand total.....	55	182,726,601

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Atlantic City.....	Atlantic.....	5a	City yards.....	\$2,788,973
Butler.....	Morris.....	S	Sewer.....	372,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Water.....	811,000
Chatham Township.....	do.....	S	Sewer.....	2,400,000
Denville.....	do.....	S	do.....	1,563,706
Dover.....	do.....	S	do.....	3,280,000
East Brunswick.....	Middlesex.....	S	do.....	3,600,000
Edison Township.....	do.....	S	do.....	2,016,000
Elizabeth.....	Union.....	5a	Library.....	812,357
Englishtown.....	Monmouth.....	5a	Water.....	315,000
Greenbrook Township.....	Essex.....	S	County building.....	13,863,600
Do.....	Somerset.....	S	Sewer.....	2,340,000
Do.....	Hudson.....	S	Administration building.....	4,770,480
Do.....	do.....	S	Hospital.....	10,800,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Roads.....	10,752,000
Jersey City.....	do.....	S	Marine terminal.....	10,060,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Administration building.....	7,332,645
Lawnside.....	Camden.....	S	Sewer.....	571,000
Lindenwood.....	do.....	S	do.....	1,733,750
Little Falls Township.....	Passaic.....	5A	do.....	359,000
Little Silver.....	Monmouth.....	5A	do.....	1,590,000
Long Beach Township.....	Ocean.....	5A	Water.....	260,468
Long Branch.....	Monmouth.....	5A	City hall.....	510,000
Medford Township.....	Burlington.....	S	Sewer.....	790,000
Montclair.....	Essex.....	S	Municipal building.....	1,311,600
Mount Holly.....	Burlington.....	S	Storm drains.....	93,560
Netcong.....	Morris.....	S	Sewer.....	1,340,000
New Providence.....	Union.....	S	Storm drains.....	145,000
Do.....	do.....	S	do.....	2,042,800
Parsippany Township.....	Morris.....	S	Sewer.....	3,100,000
Passaic.....	Passaic.....	5A	Bus terminal.....	176,370
Do.....	do.....	5A	Roads.....	2,825,137
Paterson.....	do.....	5A	do.....	587,395
Piscataway Township.....	Middlesex.....	S	Sewer.....	1,620,000
Pleasantville.....	Atlantic.....	5A	do.....	731,000
Plumstead Township.....	Ocean.....	5A	do.....	590,000
Pompton Lakes.....	Passaic.....	5A	do.....	1,817,100
Randolph Township.....	Morris.....	S	Water.....	615,000
Roxbury.....	do.....	S	do.....	1,345,000
Scotch Plains.....	Union.....	S	Sewer.....	1,979,500
South Brunswick Township.....	Middlesex.....	S	do.....	2,585,000
Spotswood.....	do.....	S	do.....	1,831,700
Totowa.....	Passaic.....	5A	do.....	939,700
Union City.....	Hudson.....	S	City hall.....	1,731,000
Wanaque.....	Passaic.....	5A	Water.....	42,990,000
Watchung.....	Somerset.....	S	Sewer.....	833,000
Wayne Township.....	Passaic.....	5A	do.....	1,929,260
Wildwood.....	Cape May.....	5A	Incinerator.....	500,000
Wharton.....	Morris.....	S	Sewer.....	400,000
Scotch Plains Township.....	Union.....	S	do.....	2,000,000
Jersey City.....	Hudson.....	S	Maintenance building.....	2,000,000
Bordentown (State).....	Burlington.....	S	Reformatory.....	17,500,000
Stanhope.....	Sussex.....	S	Sewer.....	825,000
Florham Park.....	Morris.....	S	do.....	2,576,000
Dover.....	do.....	S	do.....	115,000

Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued

NEW MEXICO

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		
5b.....	2	\$1,241,052
S.....		
Grand total.....	2	1,241,052

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Central.....	Grant.....	5b	Sewer.....	\$241,052
	McKinley.....	5b	Airport.....	1,000,000

NEW YORK

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	12	\$11,334,916
5b.....	1	543,700
S.....	17	33,359,383
Grand total.....	30	45,237,999

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Beacon.....	Dutchess.....	S	Inclinator.....	\$523,250
Do.....	do.....	S	Sewer.....	1,152,000
Brasher.....	St. Lawrence.....	5a	do.....	355,000
Caldwell.....	Warren.....	S	do.....	606,643
Do.....	do.....	S	Water.....	569,270
Carmel.....	Putnam.....	S	do.....	2,339,430
Chaumont.....	Jefferson.....	5a	do.....	296,500
	Chemung.....	S	Sewer.....	7,507,500
Elma.....	Erie.....	S	Water.....	3,250,000
	do.....	S	do.....	796,000
	do.....	S	Sewer.....	2,685,550
	do.....	S	do.....	4,000,000
	do.....	S	do.....	2,510,000
	do.....	S	do.....	2,850,000
	do.....	S	do.....	1,600,000
Gloversville.....	Fulton.....	5a	do.....	2,194,525
Henvelton.....	St. Lawrence.....	5a	do.....	400,000
Horseheads.....	Chemung.....	S	Water.....	232,740
Jamestown.....	Chautauqua.....	5a	Administration building.....	2,863,500
Newburgh.....	Orange.....	S	Inclinator.....	830,000
Niskayuna.....	Schenectady.....	5a	Sewer.....	1,640,850
North Tonawanda.....	Niagara.....	S	Storm drains.....	330,000
Plattsburgh.....	Clinton.....	5a	Water.....	435,000
Southport.....	Chemung.....	S	Storm drains.....	1,577,000
Stockholm.....	St. Lawrence.....	5a	Sewer.....	230,000
Tupper Lake.....	Franklin.....	5a	do.....	997,041
Do.....	do.....	5a	Fire station.....	59,800
Westport.....	Essex.....	5b	Sewer.....	543,700
Jamestown.....	Chautauqua.....	5a	Airport.....	1,600,000
Norfolk.....	St. Lawrence.....	5a	Water.....	262,700

*Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued*

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		
5b.....	6	\$1,693,645
S.....	2	1,500,696
Grand total.....	8	3,193,741

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Dobson.....	Surry.....	S	Sewer.....	\$350,000
Hendersonville.....	Henderson.....	S	do.....	1,150,696
Hot Springs.....	Madison.....	5b	do.....	89,000
Marshall.....	do.....	5b	do.....	133,000
Murphy.....	Cherokee.....	5b	do.....	425,000
Norlina.....	Warren.....	5b	do.....	284,845
Spruce Pine.....	Mitchell.....	5b	do.....	461,200
Do.....	do.....	5b	Water.....	300,000

OHIO

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	2	\$730,997
5b.....		
S.....	13	24,524,913
Grand total.....	15	25,261,910

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Aberdeen.....	Brown.....	5a	Sewer.....	\$269,425
Avon.....	Lorain.....	S	do.....	1,347,000
	Butler.....	S	Courthouse.....	3,000,000
	do.....	S	Water.....	1,317,000
Fairfield.....	do.....	S	Sewer.....	3,500,000
Massillon.....	Stark.....	S	Storm drains.....	1,094,300
Ripley.....	Brown.....	S	Sewer.....	467,572
Salem.....	Columbiana.....	5a	Bridge.....	1,300,000
South Amherst.....	Lorain.....	S	Sewer.....	697,605
	Stark.....	S	do.....	2,278,069
	do.....	S	do.....	5,411,816
	do.....	S	Jail.....	2,266,068
	do.....	S	Sewer.....	1,253,455
	Trumbull.....	S	Water.....	403,000
Zanesville.....	Muskingum.....	S	do.....	650,600

*Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued*

OKLAHOMA
STATE SUMMARY

	Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....			
5b.....		1	\$690,000
S.....			
Grand total.....		1	690,000

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Wilburton.....	Latimer.....	5b	Water.....	\$690,000

OREGON
STATE SUMMARY

	Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....			
5b.....		8	\$2,620,506
S.....		2	1,147,800
Grand total.....		10	3,768,306

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Cape Junction.....	Josephine.....	5b	Sewer.....	\$136,526
Grants Pass.....	do.....	5b	Swimming pool.....	190,300
Newport.....	Lincoln.....	5b	Sewer.....	575,000
Do.....	do.....	5b	Water.....	236,680
Yamhill.....	Yamhill.....	5b	Sewer.....	170,000
Nelscott.....	Lincoln.....	5b	do.....	144,000
Eastside.....	Coos.....	S	do.....	397,800
Mosier.....	Wasco.....	5b	Irrigation.....	618,000
Delake.....	Lincoln.....	5b	Sewer.....	550,000
North Bend.....	Coos.....	S	Dock.....	750,400

Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	55	\$172,608,611
5b.....	11	5,054,680
8.....	13	33,893,848
Grand total.....	79	211,557,139

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
	Allegheny	5a	Building alterations	\$8,800,000
	do	5a	Bridge	7,301,795
	do	5a	Viaduct	6,822,500
	do	5a	Fair ground expansion	1,260,800
	do	5a	Bridge	17,681,000
Athens-Sayre	Bradford	5a	Sewer	3,331,213
Belle Vernon	Fayette	5a	do	945,000
	Blair	5a	do	290,000
	do	5a	do	815,263
Bradford Township	McKean	S	do	807,000
Bristol Township	Bucks	S	Roads	144,586
Do	do	S	Sewer	879,700
Butler	Butler	5a	do	2,890,000
Carmichael	Greene	5b	do	837,800
Clearfield	Clearfield	5a	Swimming pool	158,080
Conneaut Lake	Crawford	5a	Sewer	2,475,000
Douglas Township	Montgomery	S	do	687,600
Dravosburg	Allegheny	5a	do	518,525
Duncannon	Perry	5b	do	815,000
Erie	Erie	5a	Auditorium	3,650,000
Do	do	5a	Park development	788,000
Do	do	5a	Harbor facilities	842,500
Do	do	5a	do	8,584,000
Do	do	5a	Highway	1,996,200
Fairfield	Adams	S	Water	475,390
Fayette City	Fayette	5a	Sewer	240,000
Glassport	Allegheny	5a	do	959,500
Glenwillard	do	5a	do	845,000
Hallstead	Susquehanna	5b	do	525,000
Harborcreek Township	Erie	5a	Water	2,109,386
Hempfield Township	Mercer	5a	Sewer	609,000
Karthaus	Clearfield	5a	Water	320,000
Latrobe	Westmoreland	5a	Sewer	2,989,630
Liverpool	Perry	5b	do	545,000
Lower Yoder Township	Cambria	5a	do	489,783
McKeesport	Allegheny	5a	Railroad crossings	11,352,550
McVeytown	Mifflin	5a	Water	295,000
Monessen	Westmoreland	5a	Streets	914,404
Moon Township	Allegheny	5a	Water and sewer	3,412,150
Nanty-Glo	Cambria	5a	Sewer	748,000
New Castle	Lawrence	5a	Sewer	9,300,000
New Oxford	Adams	S	Storm drain	90,000
Newton-Hamilton	Mifflin	5a	Water	57,750
Patton	Cambria	5a	Sewer	627,000
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	S	Subway extension	16,651,975
Pine Grove	Schuykill	5a	Sewer	900,000
Pittsburgh	Allegheny	5a	Stadium	25,128,040
Do	do	5a	Zoological gardens	4,252,332
Do	do	5a	Water	7,690,000
Pleasant Township	Warren	5b	Sewer	315,000
Rostraver Township	Westmoreland	5a	do	2,241,000
Seranton	Jackson	5a	Bridge	304,000
Tamaqua	Schuykill	5a	Sewer	1,600,000
Tunkhannock	Wyoming	5b	do	340,000
Washington Township	Fayette	5a	do	1,868,260
Waterford	Erie	5a	do	571,555
West Chester	Chester	S	Water	567,119
West Franklin	Greene	5b	Sewer	155,000
Whitehall	Allegheny	5a	do	3,800,000
Woodland	Clearfield	5a	Water	398,000
Youngville	Warren	5b	Sewer	85,000
Orwigsburg	Schuykill	5a	do	718,800
Millcreek Township	Erie	5a	do	3,000,000

Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program in eligible areas—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Old Lycoming Township	Lycoming	5b	Sewer	\$763,880
Cumberland Township	Adams	S	do	270,978
Liverpool	Perry	5b	do	545,000
Eagleville	Montgomery	S	do	2,804,500
Alexandria	Huntington	5b	do	138,000
Conewago Township	Allegheny	5a	Disposal	6,300,000
		S	Sewer	235,000
New Castle	Schuylkill	5a	Recreation	1,908,000
		S	Sewer	3,545,000
Snyder Township	Blair	5a	do	330,095
Port Carbon	Schuylkill	5a	do	302,500
		do	County home	1,942,000
Chippewa Township	Beaver	5a	Sewer	3,290,000
		S	Water	7,000,000
		do	Sewer	3,280,000
Deer Lake	Schuylkill	5a	Dredging	100,000

PUERTO RICO

SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a	2	\$1,058,538
5b		
S		
Grand total	2	1,058,538

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Arecibo	-- a	5a	Public market	\$377,538
San Juan	-- a	5a	Coliseum	681,000

RHODE ISLAND

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a	5	\$7,500,100
5b		
S		
Grand total	5	7,500,100

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Cranston	Providence	5a	Sewer	\$2,500,000
Do	do	5a	do	2,950,000
East Providence	do	5a	do	804,100
Narragansett	Washington	5a	do	601,000
Woonsocket	Providence	5a	Parking	645,000

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

*Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued*

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		
5b.....	3	\$3,250,106
S.....		
Grand total.....	3	3,250,106

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Aiken.....	Aiken.....	5b	Sewer.....	\$1,500,000
Do.....	do.....	5b	Storm drains.....	1,000,000
Hanahan.....	Berkeley.....	5b	Sewer.....	750,106

TENNESSEE

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	2	\$938,573
5b.....	5	1,803,345
S.....	1	677,600
Grand total.....	8	3,419,518

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Erin.....	Houston.....	5b	Sewer.....	\$215,000
Jellico.....	Campbell.....	5a	Roads.....	78,923
Lafayette.....	Macon.....	5b	Sewer.....	497,000
La Follette.....	Campbell.....	5a	do.....	859,650
Monterey.....	Putnam.....	5b	do.....	610,000
Morristown.....	Hamblen.....	S	do.....	677,600
Pikeville.....	Bledsoe.....	5b	do.....	281,059
Sneedville.....	Hancock.....	5b	do.....	200,286

*Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued*

TEXAS

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		
5b.....	3	\$207,482
S.....	13	68,512,532
Grand total.....	16	68,720,014

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Abbeville.....	Jefferson.....	S	Water.....	\$100,000
Beckville.....	Panola.....	5B	do.....	50,000
Do.....	do.....	5B	Sewer.....	85,000
Groves.....	Jefferson.....	S	Storm drains.....	633,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Sewer.....	307,100
Do.....	Orange.....	S	Roads.....	3,939,956
Port Arthur.....	Jefferson.....	S	Bridge.....	400,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Water.....	1,342,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Sewer.....	1,343,600
Do.....	do.....	S	Storm drains.....	2,500,000
Port Neches.....	do.....	S	Sewer.....	568,876
Do.....	do.....	S	Storm drains.....	100,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Streets.....	150,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Water.....	475,000
Sabine River.....	Orange.....	S	Dam.....	50,653,000
Avery.....	Red River.....	5B	Water.....	72,482

UTAH

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5b.....	2	\$1,042,332
S.....	4	3,001,871
Grand total.....	6	4,044,203

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Beaver.....	Beaver.....	5b	Hospital.....	\$259,500
Lehi.....	Utah.....	S	Water.....	227,171
Orem.....	do.....	S	do.....	1,500,000
Payson.....	do.....	S	Sewer.....	693,100
Price River.....	Carbon.....	5b	Water.....	782,832
Spanish Fork.....	Utah.....	S	Hospital.....	581,600

Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued

VERMONT
STATE SUMMARY

Area designation		Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....			
5b.....		4	\$3,510,190
S.....			
Grand total.....		4	3,510,190

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Brighton.....	Essex.....	5b	Sewer.....	\$147,900
Newport.....	Orleans.....	5b	do.....	1,113,000
Ryegate.....	Caledonia.....	5b	do.....	155,000
St. Johnsbury.....	do.....	5b	do.....	2,094,290

WASHINGTON
STATE SUMMARY

Area designation		Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....		6	\$3,835,000
5b.....		4	7,855,296
S.....		7	21,956,869
Grand total.....		17	33,647,165

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Anacortes.....	Skagit.....	5a	Sewer.....	\$310,000
Blaine.....	Whatcom.....	S	do.....	313,700
East Wenatchee.....	Douglas.....	5a	do.....	2,320,000
Do.....	do.....	5a	Water.....	380,000
Ferndale.....	Whatcom.....	S	Sewer.....	106,450
Do.....	Kittitas.....	5b	Hospital.....	1,367,130
New Port.....	Okanogan.....	5b	do.....	756,838
Do.....	Pend Oreille.....	5b	Hydroelectric.....	4,885,000
Spokane.....	do.....	5b	Bridge.....	846,328
Do.....	Spokane.....	S	Municipal building.....	11,159,000
Do.....	do.....	S	Streets.....	3,033,800
Do.....	do.....	S	Airport.....	4,440,000
Toledo.....	Lewis.....	5a	Sewer.....	125,500
Do.....	Whatcom.....	S	Bridge.....	2,275,499
Do.....	do.....	S	Water.....	628,420
Yakima.....	Yakima.....	5a	Sewer.....	584,500
Anacortes.....	Skagit.....	5a	Water.....	115,000

*Listing of projects in reserve or in planning under advance planning program
in eligible areas—Continued*

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE SUMMARY

Area designation	Number	Estimated total cost
5a.....	14	\$10,577,582
5b.....	3	1,094,586
S.....		
Grand total (17).....	17	11,672,168

City	County	Area designation	Type of project	Estimated total cost
Bethlehem.....	Ohio	5a	Sewer.....	\$1,076,000
Blacksville.....	Monongalia	5a	Water.....	40,000
Cameron.....	Marshall	5a	Sewer.....	297,160
Ceredo.....	Wayne	5a	do.....	108,285
Charleston.....	Kanawha	5a	do.....	1,638,167
Clarksburg.....	Harrison	5a	Water.....	59,000
Craigsville.....	Nicholas	5b	do.....	542,413
Harrisville.....	Ritchie	5a	Sewer.....	200,000
Huntington.....	Kanawha	5a	do.....	193,970
Do.....	Mercer	5a	Water.....	646,738
Montgomery.....	Payette and Kanawha	5a	Sewer.....	(¹)
Oceans.....	Wyoming	5b	do.....	376,473
Peterstown.....	Monroe	5a	Water.....	537,634
Piedmont.....	Mineral	5a	Sewer.....	148,458
Rivesville.....	Marion	5a	do.....	300,000
Wheeling.....	Ohio	5a	Water.....	5,343,170
Parsons.....	Tucker	5b	do.....	175,700

¹ Partial repayment.² Estimated total cost is listed elsewhere.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act

SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Bureau	Sec. 5(a)	Sec. 5(b)	Sec. 5(b) Indian	Substantial unemployment	Total
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,659	13,535	-----	7,891	23,085
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	170	2,372	79,463	640	82,585
National Park Service.....	2,507	23,543	-----	13,360	39,350
Geological Survey.....	1,190	5,530	785	590	7,895
Bureau of Mines.....	10,718	765	265	-----	11,748
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	325	910	730	640	2,605
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	6,582	25,902	870	1,517	34,871
Bureau of Reclamation.....	270	5,900	1,053	-----	7,253
Grand total.....	23,421	78,457	83,136	24,378	209,392

SUMMARY OF MAN-YEARS ONSITE

Bureau	Sec. 5(a)	Sec. 5(b)	Sec. 5(b), Indian	Substantial unemployment	Total
Bureau of Land Management.....	54	1,158	-----	637	1,849
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	23	215	8,411	61	8,710
National Park Service.....	294	2,587	-----	1,602	4,483
Geological Survey.....	190	884	125	60	1,259
Bureau of Mines.....	752	127	15	-----	894
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	23	58	35	45	161
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	626	2,434	66	147	3,273
Bureau of Reclamation.....	20	375	75	-----	470
Grand total.....	1,982	7,838	8,727	2,552	21,099

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(a)			
Alaska: Anchorage.....	Building construction.....	Anchorage fire station and yard.....	1,050
	Recreation facilities.....	Girwood.....	36
	do.....	Bayer Lake.....	16
	do.....	Eklutna.....	16
California:			
Modesto.....	Fencing.....		23
	Brush control and seeding.....		56
Ukiah.....	Road construction.....	Red Mountain.....	100
	Forest development.....		19
Montana: Butte.....	Brush control.....	Lower Muddy Creek-Sheep Creek.....	33
	Detention dam.....	Bannock ditch.....	65
	Building construction.....	Dillon warehouse.....	35
	Recreation facilities.....	Ennis.....	210
Total.....			1,659
Category: Sec. 5(b)			
Alaska:			
Fairbanks.....	Building construction.....	Fairbanks fire station.....	640
	do.....	Northway.....	2
	do.....	Central.....	9
	do.....	Big Delta.....	48
Kenai-Cook Inlet-Nome-Palmer-Wassilla-Talkeetna.	Recreation facilities.....	do.....	17
	do.....	Fairbanks-Manley Hot Spring.....	25
	do.....	Eagle.....	11
	do.....	Fairbanks-Eagle.....	18
	do.....	Konak.....	44
	do.....	Noem-Katzebue.....	50
	do.....	Lake Louise.....	51
	do.....	Finger Lake.....	26
	do.....	Mud Lake-Big Lake.....	26
	do.....	Anchorage-Eureka.....	55
	do.....	Talkeetna.....	17
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier.	Building construction.....	Lake Louise.....	2
	Recreation facilities.....	Glennallen.....	18
	do.....	Gakona-Fairbanks.....	39
	do.....	Tok-Gakona.....	20
	do.....	Glennallen-Valdez.....	19
	do.....	Serpentine Hot Spring.....	27
	do.....	Paxson Lake.....	38
Yukon Koyukuk.....	Building construction.....	Mankomen Lake.....	16
Arizona: Mohave.....	Road construction.....	Galena Fire Station.....	38
	do.....	Chloride-Tipton.....	95
	do.....	Black Rock Mountain.....	157
	Yard surfacing and fencing.....	Music Mountain.....	79
	Recreation facilities.....	Kingman Yards.....	8
	Pipeline.....	Hualpai Mountain.....	31
	Fencing.....		45
	Water development.....		57
	Post cutting.....		74
	Fence stay cutting.....		38
	Cattle guard installation.....		8
	Brush control.....		133
	Road maintenance.....	Hualpai Mountain.....	40
	Building maintenance.....	Kingman.....	16
California: Lassen.....	Road construction.....	Observation Peak.....	5
	do.....	Painter Flat.....	21
	do.....	Fox Mountain.....	84
	do.....	Mixie Flat.....	21
	do.....	Emergency airstrips.....	189
	do.....	Barrel Springs.....	63
	Building construction.....	Susanville office.....	68
	do.....	Susanville warehouse.....	53
	do.....	Madeline fire station.....	158
	do.....	Spring Hill guard station.....	21
	do.....	Observation Peak lookout.....	21
	Building construction.....	Crisler-Cedar Mountain guard station.....	16
	do.....	Fox Mountain repeater station.....	21
	do.....	Eagle Lake.....	3
	Recreation facilities.....	Past Camp and Painter Flat.....	63
	do.....	West Valley Reservoir.....	21
	do.....		37

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost	
Category: Sec. 5(b)—Con.				
California: Lassen—Con.	Water development	Willow Creek	16	
	Post cutting	do	10	
	Water development	Washoe	9	
	Water control	do	37	
	Timber stand improvement	do	185	
Siskiyou	Fencing		84	
	Road construction	Mount Dome	95	
Trinity	do	Brook Gulch	63	
	Recreation facilities	Douglas City	63	
	do	Junction City	25	
Colorado:	Timber stand improvement		45	
	Forest site improvement			
Alamosa	Road construction	King access	42	
	Fences		8	
	Wells		8	
	Detention dams		3	
	Check dams		10	
Conejos	Chaining and seeding		12	
	Plowing and seeding		10	
	Seeding	Paso	10	
	Brush control	do	2	
	Fencing	Paso area	6	
Huerfano	Water development	do	4	
	Detention dams	do	40	
	Gully plugs	do	15	
	Road construction	Greaser Creek	105	
	Spring development		3	
Idaho:	Fence		12	
	Detention dams		10	
	Check dams		50	
	Wells		3	
	Chaining and seeding		15	
	Recreation facilities		21	
				19
Benewah	Road construction		6	
Bonner	Recreation facilities		6	
	do		3	
Boundary	Tree pruning		8	
Clearwater	Tree thinning		2	
Idaho	Tree pruning		6	
	Recreation facilities		6	
Kootenai	Tree pruning		48	
	Road construction		6	
Shoshone	Recreation facilities		6	
	Tree pruning		6	
Montana: Carbon	Road construction	Truck trails	10	
	Bridge construction	Silver Tip	13	
	Reservoir sealing	20 locations	4	
	Drop structure	Weatherman draw	18	
Nevada:			147	
	Lincoln	Road construction	Mount Wilson	15
		Building construction	Callente lookout	57
		do	Callente fire building	31
		do	Callente warehouse	23
		do	Callente vehicle storage	6
		Recreation facilities	Meadow Valley Wash	47
		do	White River Dave	15
		do	Lake Valley	15
		do	Mount Wilson	35
		Well drilling	6 sites	152
		Fences	148 miles	13
		Detention dam	Patterson Wash	9
		Gully plug	do	5
		Holding pastures	Bench-Crollin	40
		Seeding	Milt Well	20
	Mineral	Repeater station	Mount Corey	14
		Recreation facilities	Lucky Boy	20
		do	China Camp	14
		do	Cottonwood	14
do		Walker Lake	32	
do		Highway 95	50	
Wells		5 locations	25	
Fences	47 miles	50		

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(b)—Con.			
New Mexico:			
Cañon	Wells	4 locations	40
	Reforestation	do.	90
Grant	Mesquite eradication	Various projects	60
	Rodent control	do.	50
	Erosion control	Grant area	25
McKinley	Deep tillage and seeding		40
Rio Arriba	Recreation facilities	Rio Grande Gorge	110
	Road construction	do.	105
	Fence	do.	20
	Bridge construction	Rio Arriba	90
Sandoval	Brush control and seeding		70
	Road construction	Ignacio Chavez	70
	Bridge construction	do.	40
	Road construction		240
	Building construction	Cuba warehouse	40
	Recreation facilities	Ignacio Chavez	15
	Deep tillage and seeding		40
	Detention dams		250
San Juan	Building construction	Farmington	125
	Earth work		140
	Erosion control		150
	Fence	Navajo	103
	Cattleguard	do.	12
	Post cutting		12
	Juniper control	Dybar control	15
	Wells	50 locations	350
	Fence maintenance	60 miles	10
	Water-control structures maintenance	10 structures	15
	Deep tillage and seeding		40
	Detention dams		100
	Brush control and seeding		70
Socorro	Fence	Magdalena	100
	do.	Fort Stanton	100
Taos	Building construction	Taos Warehouse	40
	Wells	10 locations	70
	Deep tillage and seeding		40
	Brush control and seeding		70
Valencia	Road construction	Malapais	150
Oregon:			
Clatsop	Planting and seeding		30
Columbia	Forest site improvement		6
	Pruning and thinning		12
	Snag felling		45
Josephine	Road construction	Galfee D.	702
	do.	Cold Springs	177
	do.	Kelsey Mule	355
	do.	Mt. Bolivar	50
	do.	Whiskey Creek	294
	do.	Mt. Ruben	294
	do.	Deer Creek-Cedar Flat	210
	do.	Powell Creek	63
	do.	Silver Creek	53
	do.	Peavine	53
	Recreation facilities	Hobson Horn	9
	do.	Bear Camp	9
	do.	Deer Creek	7
	Recreation facilities	Rogue River trail	70
	Planting and seeding		112
	Snag felling		5
	Firebreaks		10
Yamhill	Road construction	Bald Mountain section B.	232
	Recreation construction	Yamhill	16
Utah:			
Beaver	Fence construction	260 miles	260
	Cattle guards	25 locations	20
	Wells	2 locations	10
	Erosion control	30 locations	9
	Rodent control	Hamlin Valley	8
	Post cutting	28,000 posts	19
	Fence maintenance	100 miles	10
Carbon	Road construction	Price Canyon	17
	Recreation construction	do.	57
	Recreation facility: Prefabrication		32
	Building construction	Price office	58
	Post cutting		8
	Road and building maintenance		20

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(b)—Con.			
Utah—Continued			
Emery.....	Road construction.....	Canyon lands truck trails.....	420
	Bridge.....	San Rafael.....	26
	Recreation construction.....	Canyon rim.....	30
	do.....	Panorama Route.....	11
	do.....	Bagpipe Butte.....	11
	do.....	Orange cliff.....	11
	do.....	Isolation Point.....	11
	Recreation construction.....	Buckhorn wedge.....	17
	Reservoir construction.....	15 locations.....	15
	Post cutting.....		8
	Building construction.....	Hanksville.....	11
Garfield.....	Road construction.....	Little Escalante Canyon.....	18
	Recreation construction.....	Calf Creek Relishing seep.....	40
	do.....	Sawmill.....	15
	do.....	McMillan.....	
	Forest site improvement.....		20
	Forest stand improvement.....		37
	Browse planting.....		34
	Stock trails.....	23 miles.....	12
	Horse trails.....	11 miles.....	6
	Fence.....	16 miles.....	19
	Post cutting.....		11
	Spring maintenance.....	10 springs.....	12
	Building construction.....	Escalante.....	13
Juab.....	Post cutting.....		11
	Fencing.....	140 miles.....	140
	Cattle guards.....		22
Sanpete.....	Fencing.....	25 miles.....	26
	Cattle guards.....		4
Washington: Ferry, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, and Stevens.	Planting and seeding.....		8
	Pruning and thinning.....		13
Wyoming:			
Big Horn.....	Road construction.....	Big Horn.....	42
	Recreation construction.....	Five Springs.....	78
	Detention dam.....		25
	Reforestation.....		150
	Site improvement.....		60
	Stand improvement.....		3
Lincoln.....	Road construction.....	Smith Fort.....	437
	do.....	Sweetwater.....	121
	Building construction.....	Kemmer.....	21
	do.....	Pine Creek.....	26
	Water development.....	25 locations.....	25
	Forest insect control.....		45
	Road maintenance.....	Pine Creek Road.....	11
Total.....			13,535
Category: Substantial Unemployment			
California:			
Eureka.....	Timber stand improvement.....		23
Fresno.....	Road construction.....	Moreno Gulch.....	84
Colorado: Pueblo.....	do.....	Grape Creek.....	158
	do.....	Pine Creek.....	42
Oregon:			
Klamath Falls.....	do.....	Keno A and B.....	1,464
	do.....	Keno C.....	210
	Recreation facilities.....	Gerber Reservoir.....	263
	do.....	Parker.....	7
	do.....	Topsy.....	11
	do.....	Chase Mountain.....	8
	do.....	Cascade Trail.....	6
	Site improvement.....		81
	Seed production.....		6
	Tree pruning.....		34
	Stream clearance.....		5
North Bend-Coos Bay.	Road construction.....	Middle Creek.....	158
	do.....	North Fork Coquille River.....	814
	do.....	North Fork Coquille Rldre.....	273
	do.....	Purnt Mountain Spur.....	263
	do.....	Coos Bay Spit.....	263
	Recreation facilities.....	Burnt Mountain Cabin.....	6
	do.....	Pack Creek.....	
	do.....	Bear Creek.....	18
	do.....	Cherry Creek.....	5

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Substantial Unemployment—Con.			
Oregon—Continued			
North Bend - Coos Bay—Continued	Recreation facilities.....	Coos Bay Spit.....	525
	Planting and seeding.....		20
	Site improvement.....		25
	Seed production.....		6
	Thinning and pruning.....		96
	Stream clearance.....		5
Roseburg.....	Road construction.....	Cow Creek "C".....	478
	do.....	Boulder-12 mile-Union Creek.....	945
	do.....	Day Creek.....	320
	do.....	Canton Creek.....	305
	do.....	East Fork Roch Creek.....	252
	do.....	Alameda.....	63
	Recreation facilities.....	Darley Creek.....	4
	do.....	Cavitt Falls.....	7
	do.....	Lone Rock.....	5
	do.....	Wolf Creek Trail.....	8
	do.....	Susan Creek Falls.....	5
	Planting and seeding.....		60
	Site improvement.....		15
	Seed production.....		6
	Thinning and pruning.....		59
	Stream clearance.....		5
Utah: Provo-Orem.....	Snag felling.....		40
	Post cutting.....	25,000 posts.....	21
	Rodent control.....		170
	Truck trails.....		202
	Building construction.....	Ronneville office.....	58
Total.....			7,891

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Category: Sec. 5(a)			
California: Round Valley.....	A—Road construction and improvement.....	Reservation roads.....	120
Washington: Quinault.....	do.....	do.....	50
Total.....			170
Category: Sec. 5(b)			
Oklahoma: Five Civilized Tribes.....	do.....	do.....	132
Nevada: Walker River.....	do.....	do.....	150
Washington:			
Mekah.....	do.....	do.....	40
Spokane.....	do.....	do.....	60
Total, Washington.....			100
Total.....			382
Alaska:			
Bristol Bay.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....		400
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.....		600
Norton Sound.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....		200
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.....		200
Cook Inlet.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....		100
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.....		100
Southeast.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....		100
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.....		100
Total.....			1,800

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(b)—Con.			
Oklahoma: Five Civilized tribes.	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	-----	40
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	-----	150
Total, Oklahoma	-----	-----	190
Total	-----	-----	2,372
Arizona:			
Parker	Soil and moisture conservation	A—Colorado River	100
Whiteriver	do.	A—Fort Apache	300
Parker	do.	A—Fort Yuma	30
Keams Canyon	do.	A—Hopi	145
Window Rock	do.	A—Navajo	1,400
Sells	do.	A—Papago	245
Saeton	do.	A—Pima	50
San Carlos	do.	A—San Carlos Reservation	300
Valentine	do.	A—Truxton Conon	70
Colorado: Ignacio	do.	A—Consolidated Ute	90
Florida: Hollywood	do.	A—Seminole	145
Idaho:			
Fort Hall	do.	A—Fort Hall	200
Lapwai	do.	A—Northern Idaho	50
Kansas: Horton	do.	A—Potawatomi	20
Mississippi: Philadelphia	do.	A—Choctaw	30
Montana:			
Browning	do.	A—Blackfeet	100
Dixon	do.	A—Flathead	80
Harlem	do.	A—Fort Belknap	70
Poplar	do.	A—Fort Peck	100
Crow Agency	do.	A—Crow	150
Nebraska: Winnebago	do.	A—Winnebago	40
Nevada: Stewart	do.	A—Nevada Agency	100
New Mexico:			
Dulce	do.	A—Jicarilla	200
Mescalero	do.	A—Mescalero	250
Albuquerque	do.	A—United Pueblos	350
Zuni	do.	A—Zuni	100
North Carolina: Cherokee	do.	A—Cherokee	40
North Dakota:			
New Town	do.	A—Fort Berthold	165
Fort Yates	do.	A—Standing Rock	165
Blecourt	do.	A—Turtle Mountain	75
Oklahoma:			
Muskogee	do.	A—Five Tribes	125
Pawhuska	do.	A—Osage	50
Concho	do.	A—Cheyenne Arapaho	50
Anadarko	do.	A—Kiowa	100
Pawnee	do.	A—Pawnee	50
Shawnee	do.	A—Shawnee	50
Oregon:			
Warm Springs	do.	A—Warm Springs	300
Lapwai	do.	A—Umatilla	50
South Dakota:			
Eagle Butte	do.	A—Cheyenne River	125
Pierre	do.	A—Pierre	50
Pine Ridge	do.	A—Pine Ridge	150
Rosebud	do.	A—Rosebud	150
Sisseton	do.	A—Sisseton	70
Utah: Fort Duchesne	do.	A—Uintah and Ouray	240
Washington:			
Coulee Dam	do.	A—Colville	200
Toppenish	do.	A—Yakima	200
Wyoming: Fort Washakie	do.	A—Wind River	180
Total	-----	-----	7,300
Arizona:			
Colorado River	A—Road construction and improvement.	Reservation roads	230
Fort Apache	do.	do.	430
Gila River	do.	do.	70
Hopi	A—Airstrip construction and improvement.	Airstrip	50
Hopi	A—Road construction and improvement.	Reservation roads	390
Navajo	do.	do.	2,084
Navajo	A—Airstrip construction and improvement.	Airstrip	350

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5. (b)—Con.			
Arizona—Continued			
Papago.....	A—Road construction and improvement.	Reservation Roads.....	150
Salt River.....	do.....	do.....	50
San Carlos.....	do.....	do.....	720
Total.....			4,524
Idaho:			
Coeur d'Alene.....	A—Road construction and improvement.	do.....	30
Fort Hall.....	do.....	do.....	210
Nez Perce.....	do.....	do.....	30
Total.....			270
Minnesota: Northern	A—Road construction and improvement.	Reservation roads.....	450
Minnesota.....	do.....	do.....	80
Mississippi: Choctaw.....			
Montana:			
Blackfeet.....	do.....	do.....	100
Crow.....	do.....	do.....	145
Flathead.....	do.....	do.....	60
Fort Belknap.....	do.....	do.....	60
Fort Peck.....	do.....	do.....	160
North Cheyenne.....	do.....	do.....	40
Rocky Boys.....	do.....	do.....	135
Total.....			700
Nebraska: Omaha-	A—Road construction and improvement.	Reservation roads.....	107
Winnabago.....	do.....	do.....	120
Nevada: Pyramid Lake.....			
New Mexico:			
Navajo.....	do.....	do.....	400
Do.....	A—Airstrip construction and improvement.	Airstrip.....	50
Jicarilla.....	A—Road construction and improvement.	Reservation roads.....	175
United Pueblos.....	do.....	do.....	250
Zuni.....	do.....	do.....	120
Total.....			995
North Carolina: Eastern	A—Road construction and improvement.	Reservation roads.....	75
Cherokee.....			
North Dakota:			
Fort Berthold.....	do.....	do.....	385
Fort Totten.....	do.....	do.....	40
Standing Rock.....	do.....	do.....	50
Turtle Mountain.....	do.....	do.....	130
Total.....			605
Oregon: Warm Springs.....	A—Road construction and improvement.	Reservation roads.....	120
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River.....	do.....	do.....	130
Crow Creek-Lower	do.....	do.....	50
Brule.....	do.....	do.....	300
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	do.....	300
Foesebud.....	do.....	do.....	40
Sisseton.....	do.....	do.....	
Total.....			820
Utah:			
Navajo.....	A—Road construction and improvement.	Reservation roads.....	300
Uintah and Ouray.....	do.....	do.....	140
Do.....	A—Airstrip construction and improvement.	Airstrip.....	50
Total.....			490

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(b)—Con.			
Washington:			
Colville.....	A—Road construction and improvement.	Reservation roads.....	260
Yakima.....	do.....	do.....	140
Total.....			400
Wisconsin: Northwestern reservations.			
Wyoming: Wind River.....	A—Road construction and improvement.	Reservation roads.....	162
do.....	do.....	do.....	80
Total.....			9,998
Arizona:			
Parker.....	Irrigation-power.....	A—Colorado River.....	1,132
Scottsdale.....	Irrigation.....	A—Salt River.....	172
Coolidge.....	Irrigation-power.....	A—San Carlos project.....	404
Colorado: Ignacio.....	Irrigation.....	A—Pine River.....	194
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	do.....	A—Fort Hall.....	694
Montana:			
Crow Agency.....	do.....	A—Crow.....	111
Browning.....	do.....	A—Blackfeet.....	104
Harlem.....	do.....	A—Fort Belknap.....	27
Poplar.....	do.....	A—Fort Peck.....	184
Nevada: Stewart.....	do.....	A—Duck Valley.....	120
New Mexico:			
Albuquerque.....	do.....	A—Middle Rio Grande Pueblos.....	65
Do.....	do.....	A—Miscellaneous Pueblos.....	120
Shiprock.....	do.....	A—Hogback-Navajo.....	205
Washington: Wapato.....	do.....	A—Wapato Satus.....	600
Wyoming: Fort Washakie.....	do.....	A—Wind River.....	62
Total.....			4,194
Forestry:			
Arizona:			
Fort Apache Reservation.....	A—Fire-hazard reduction.....		92
	A—Timber stand improvement.....		279
Navajo.....	A—Horse and foot trail construction.....		24
	A—Timber stand improvement.....		279
San Carlos.....	do.....		93
Total.....			767
Minnesota:			
Northern Minnesota Reservation area.....	A—Reforestation.....		196
	A—Horse and foot trail construction.....		24
	A—Timber stand improvement.....		279
Total.....			499
Mississippi: Choctaw.....			
	A—Reforestation.....		98
	A—Timber stand improvement.....		93
Total.....			191
Montana:			
Blackfeet.....	I—Timber stand improvement.....		93
Flathead.....	A—Fire hazard reduction.....		92
	A—Horse and foot trail construction.....		48
	A—Timber stand improvement.....		186
Northern Cheyenne.....	do.....		186
Rocky Boys.....	I—Timber stand improvement.....		93
Total.....			698
New Mexico: Mesalero.....			
	A—Timber stand improvement.....		279
Oregon: Warm Springs.....			
	do.....		186

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(b)—Con.			
Forestry—Continued			
Washington:			
Colville.....	A—Fire hazard reduction.....		92
	I—Reforestation.....		98
	A—Horse and foot trail construction.....		48
Yakima.....	A—Timber stand improvement.....		279
	A—Fire hazard reduction.....		92
	A—Timber stand improvement.....		279
Total.....			888
Wisconsin: North-western Wisconsin reservation area.			
	A—Reforestation.....		98
	A—Timber stand improvement.....		279
Total.....			377
Grand total.....			3,885
Arizona:			
Fort Apache.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....		180
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.....		170
Gila River.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....		10
	A—Major alterations of buildings and utilities.....		5
Hopi.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....		200
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.....		200
Papago.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....		150
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.....		155
Navajo.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....		700
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.....		2,500
San Carlos.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....		120
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.....		170
Salt River.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....		10
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.....		20
Pima.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....		120
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.....		70
Total.....			4,700
Colorado:			
Consolidated Ute.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....		60
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.....		150
Total.....			210
Florida:			
Seminole.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....		30
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.....		370
Total.....			380

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(b)—Con.			
Idaho:			
Fort Hall.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		40
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		20
Nez Perce.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		15
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		60
Total.....			135
Minnesota:			
Northern Minnesota..	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		70
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		50
Total.....			120
Mississippi:			
Choctaw.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		100
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		170
Total.....			270
Montana:			
Blackfeet.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		80
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		150
Crow.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		60
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		65
Flathead.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		60
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		35
Fort Belknap.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		90
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		155
Fort Peck.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		20
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		30
Northern Cheyenne..	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		60
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		30
Rocky Boys.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		10
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		10
Total.....			855
Nebraska:			
Omaha-Winnebago...	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		28
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		40
Total.....			68
Nevada:			
Pyramid Lake.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		15
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		10
Nevada Agency (Carson City).	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		100
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		260
Total.....			385

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(b)—Con.			
New Mexico:			
Acoma.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	.....	15
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	20
Isleta.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	.....	10
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	30
Laguna.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	.....	20
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	10
Jemez.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	.....	5
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	10
Huarilla.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	.....	60
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	140
Mescalero.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	.....	30
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	120
Remah.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	.....	10
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	20
Santo Domingo.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	.....	15
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	30
Zuni.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	.....	10
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	25
Navajo.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	.....	900
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	2,200
Total.....			3,680
North Dakota:			
Fort Berthold.....	A—Repair and maintenance to buildings and utilities.	.....	80
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	60
Fort Totten.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	.....	40
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	20
Standing Rock.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	.....	70
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	65
Turtle Mountain.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	.....	80
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	30
Total.....			445
North Carolina:			
Cherokee.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.	.....	50
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.	.....	40
Total.....			90

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(b)—Con.			
Oregon:			
Warm Springs.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		40
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		60
Umatilla.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		15
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		20
Total.....			135
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		140
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		170
Crow Creek.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		20
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		10
Pine Ridge.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		100
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		155
Rosebud.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		100
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		115
Sisseton.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		13
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		25
Total.....			848
Utah:			
Uintah and Ouray....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		50
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		73
Total.....			123
Washington:			
Colville.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		50
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		130
Yakima.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		20
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		40
Western Washington..	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		5
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		10
Total.....			255
Wisconsin:			
Northwestern.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		10
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		20
Total.....			30
Wyoming:			
Wind River.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		30
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		50
Total.....			80
Grand total.....			15,094



Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category; Sec. 5(b)—Con.			
Arizona:			
Colorado River	I—Employee quarters		800
Fort Apache	do.		400
	I—Municipal center		135
Gila River	I—Employee quarters		214
	I—Water system		110
Hopi	I—Employee quarters		212
Navajo	do.		13,174
	I—Water systems		200
	I—Administration building		625
Papago	I—Employee quarters		900
San Carlos	I—Water and sewage systems		150
	I—Employee quarters		490
Salt River	do.		80
Total			17,580
Minnesota: Northern Minnesota	I—Employee quarters		160
Montana:			
Blackfeet	I—Employee quarters		214
	I—Fire station		60
	I—Administrative building		200
	I—Municipal center		150
Crow	I—Employee quarters		260
Flathead	I—Administrative building		200
	I—Municipal center		150
Fort Belknap	I—Employee quarters		340
Fort Peck	do.		160
	I—Administrative building		200
Northern Cheyenne	I—Employee quarters		340
Total			2,274
Nebraska: Winnebago	I—Employee quarters		160
Nevada: Pyramid Lake	I—Municipal center		150
New Mexico:			
Jicarilla	I—Employee quarters		400
Mescalero	I—Administrative building		200
	I—Employee quarters		160
Navajo	do.		9,000
	I—Administrative building		200
Ramah	I—Water system		50
Zuni	do.		50
Total			10,060
North Carolina: Eastern Cherokee	I—Employee quarters		120
	I—Water and sewer systems		250
Total			370
North Dakota:			
Fort Berthold	I—Employee quarters		1,380
Fort Totten	I—Water and sewer systems		120
	I—Employee quarters		200
Standing Rock	do.		1,940
	I—Municipal center		250
Turtle Mountain	I—Employee quarters		1,000
Total			4,890
Oregon: Warm Springs	I—Employee quarters		168
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River	do.		1,200
Crow Creek-Lower Brule	do.		260
Pine Ridge	do.		740
	I—Administrative building		400
Rosebud	I—Employee quarters		260
Sisseton	do.		260
Total			3,120
Grand total			38,932

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Substantial unemployment			
California: Hoopa.....	A—Road construction and improvement.	Reservation roads.....	190
Florida: Big Cypress.....	A—Airstrip construction and improvement.	Airstrip.....	50
	A—Road construction and improvement.	Reservation roads.....	30
Total.....			80
Oklahoma: Shawnee.....	do	Reservation roads.....	75
Total.....			345
Arizona: Colorado River.....	A—Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.		140
	A—Major alterations to buildings and utilities.		155
Total.....			295
Grand total.....			640

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Category: Sec 5(a)			
Kentucky.....	Roads and trails.....	Abraham Lincoln National Historical Site (LaRue County)	6
	Buildings and utilities.....	do	6
	Roads and trails.....	Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (Bell County).	25
Maryland.....	Buildings and utilities.....	do	50
	Roads and trails.....	Antietam National Battlefield Site and Cemetery (Washington County).	336
	Buildings and utilities.....	do	20
	Roads and trails.....	C. & O. Canal National Monument (Allegany, Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery Counties).	25
	Buildings and utilities.....	do	150
	Roads and trails.....	Harpers Ferry National Monument (Washington County).	25
Montana.....	do	Glacier National Park (Glacier and Flathead).	243
Massachusetts.....	Buildings and utilities.....	do	955
	Roads and trails.....	Minute Man National Historical Park (Middlesex County).	25
	Buildings and utilities.....	do	100
	Roads and trails.....	Salem Maritime National Historical Site (Essex County).	218
Ohio.....	Buildings and utilities.....	do	13
	Roads and trails.....	Mound City Group National Monument (Ross County).	20
Pennsylvania.....	Buildings and utilities.....	do	35
	Roads and trails.....	Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site (Fayette County).	80
Tennessee.....	Buildings and utilities.....	do	7
	Roads and trails.....	Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (Claborn County).	2
	Buildings and utilities.....	do	

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Virginia	Roads and trails	Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (Lee County).	25
Puerto Rico	Buildings and utilities	do	45
	Roads and trails	San Juan National Historical Site (city of San Juan).	28
	Buildings and utilities	do	68
Total			2,507
Category: Sec. 5b Indian			
Alabama	Roads and trails	Russell Cave National Monument (Jackson County).	
Alaska	Buildings and utilities	do	38
	do	Glacier Bay National Monument (election district No. 6).	10
Arizona	Roads and trails	Katmai National Monument (election district No. 15).	60
	Buildings and utilities	do	80
	Roads and trails	Mount McKinley National Park (election district No. 18).	470
	Buildings and utilities	do	20
	Roads and trails	Sitka National Monument (election district No. 4).	17
	Buildings and utilities	do	49
	Roads and trails	Canyon De Chelly National Monument (Apache County).	31
	Buildings and utilities	do	157
	Roads and trails	Lake Mead National Recreation Area (Mohave County).	526
	Buildings and utilities	do	440
California	Roads and trails	Navajo National Monument (Navajo and Coconino Counties).	986
	Buildings and utilities	do	142
	Roads and trails	Petrified Forest National Monument (Navajo and Apache Counties).	510
	Buildings and utilities	do	222
	Roads and trails	Pipe Spring National Monument (Mohave County).	8
	Buildings and utilities	do	213
	Roads and trails	Lassen Volcanic National Park (Lassen, Plumas, Shasta, and Tehama Counties).	
	Buildings and utilities	do	70
	Roads and trails	Lava Beds National Monument (Siskiyou).	172
	Buildings and utilities	do	446
Colorado	Roads and trails	Pinnacles National Monument (Monterey and San Benito Counties).	39
	Buildings and utilities	do	100
	Roads and trails	Great Sand Dunes National Monument (Alamosa County).	121
Hawaii	Buildings and utilities	do	67
	Roads and trails	City of Refuge National Historic Park.	10
	Buildings and utilities	do	171
Indiana	Roads and trails	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.	28
	Buildings and utilities	do	50
	Roads and trails	Lincoln Boyhood National Monument (Spencer County).	50
Kentucky	Buildings and utilities	do	150
	Roads and trails	Mammoth Cave National Park (Barren, Edmonson, and Hart Counties).	1,238
	Buildings and utilities	do	323

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Maine	Roads and trails	Acadia National Park (Hancock and Knox Counties).	396
	Buildings and utilities	do	297
Michigan	Roads and trails	Isle Royale National Park (Keweenaw County).	48
	Buildings and utilities	do	1,695
New Mexico	Roads and trails	Aztec Ruins National Monument (San Juan County).	26
	Buildings and utilities	do	47
	do	Bandelier National Monument (Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties).	
	Roads and trails	do	50
	do	Chaco Canyon National Monument (San Juan and McKinley Counties).	43
	Buildings and utilities	do	179
	Roads and trails	El Morro National Monument (Valencia County).	29
	Buildings and utilities	do	268
	Roads and trails	Fort Union National Monument (Mora County).	
	Buildings and utilities	do	20
	Roads and trails	Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument (Catron County).	59
	Buildings and utilities	do	124
	Roads and trails	Gran Quivira National Monument (Torrance and Socorro Counties).	9
	Buildings and utilities	do	208
	Roads and trails	Navajo Reservoir (San Juan County).	100
	Buildings and utilities	do	100
North Carolina	Roads and trails	Blue Ridge Parkway (Surry, Alleghany, Wilkes, Ashe, Watango, Avery, Caldwell, Burke, Mitchell, McDowell, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Jackson, and Swain).	373
	Buildings and utilities	do	504
Minnesota	Roads and trails	Grand Portage National Monument (Cook County).	175
	Buildings and utilities	do	90
Mississippi	Roads and trails	Natchez Trace Parkway (Tishomingo, Prentiss, Itawamba, Lee, Pontotoc, Chickasaw, Clay, Webster, Choctaw, Attala, Leake, Madison, Hinds, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams Counties).	1,264
	do	Vicksburg National Military Park (Warren County).	120
	Buildings and utilities	do	351
North Carolina	Roads and trails	Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreation Area (Dare and Hyde Counties).	
	Buildings and utilities	do	568
	Roads and trails	Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Haywood and Swain Counties).	1,000
	Buildings and utilities	do	846
Oklahoma	Roads and trails	Platt National Park (Murray County).	91
	Buildings and utilities	do	320
Oregon	Roads and trails	Fort Clatsop National Memorial (Clatsop County).	10
	Buildings and utilities	do	
	Roads and trails	Oregon Cave National Monument (Josephine County).	
	Buildings and utilities	do	10
Tennessee	Roads and trails	Foothills Parkway (Blount, Sevier, and Cocke Counties).	452
	Buildings and utilities	do	398
	Roads and trails	Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Cocke, Blount, and Sevier Counties).	200

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(b) Indian—Con.			
Tennessee—Con.	Buildings and utilities	Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Coeke, Blount, and Sevier Counties).	216
	Roads and trails	Natchez Trace Parkway (Davidson, Williamson, Maury, Hickman, Lewis, Lawrence, and Wayne Counties).	800
	Buildings and utilities	do.	821
	Roads and trails	Shiloh National Military Park (Hardin County).	95
Utah	Buildings and utilities	do.	310
	Roads and trails	Bryce Canyon National Park (Kane and Garfield Counties).	562
Virginia	Buildings and utilities	do.	359
	Roads and trails	Blue Ridge Parkway (Albemarle, Augusta, Nelson, Rockbridge, Amherst, Bedford, Botetourt, Roanoke, Franklin, Floyd, Patrick, Carroll, and Grayson Counties).	544
Washington	Buildings and utilities	do.	47
	Roads and trails	Coulee Dam National Recreation Area (Ferry, Grant, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties).	
	Buildings and utilities	do.	228
	Roads and trails	Olympic National Park (Clallam, Grays, Jefferson, and Mason Counties).	159
Wyoming	Buildings and utilities	do.	587
	Roads and trails	Fontenelle Reservoir Recreation Area (Lincoln County).	71
Virgin Islands	Buildings and utilities	do.	83
	Roads and trails	Buck Island Reef (Buck Island).	5
	Buildings and utilities	do.	66
	Roads and trails	Christiansted National Historical Site (St. Croix Island).	3
	Buildings and utilities	do.	116
	Roads and trails	Virgin Islands National Park (St. Thomas and St. John Islands).	700
	Buildings and utilities	do.	287
Total, 5(b)			23,543
Category: Substantial unemployment			
California	Roads and trails	Cabrillo National Monument (San Diego County).	33
	Buildings and utilities	do.	415
	Roads and trails	Death Valley National Monument (San Bernardino County).	2,000
	Buildings and utilities	do.	400
	Roads and trails	Joshua Tree National Monument (Riverside and San Bernardino County).	2,250
	Buildings and utilities	do.	125
	Roads and trails	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park (Fresno and Tulare Counties).	300
Florida	Buildings and utilities	do.	950
	Roads and trails	Everglades National Park (Dade, Monroe, and Collier Counties).	1,343
Louisiana	Buildings and utilities	do.	50
	Roads and trails	Chalmette National Historical Park (St. Bernard Parish).	5
Mississippi	Buildings and utilities	do.	125
	Roads and trails	Ackia Battleground National Monument (Lee County).	5
	Buildings and utilities	do.	

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Substantial unemployment—Con.			
Mississippi—Continued	Roads and trails	Brices Cross-Roads National Battlefield Site (Lee County).	
	Buildings and utilities	do	4
	Roads and trails	Tupelo National Battlefield Site (Lee County).	5
New Jersey	Buildings and utilities	do	
	Roads and trails	Edison Laboratory National Monument (Essex County).	10
	Buildings and utilities	do	585
Oregon	Roads and trails	Morristown National Historical Park (Morris County).	36
	Buildings and utilities	do	42
	Roads and trails	Crater Lake National Park (Klamath County).	
Pennsylvania	Buildings and utilities	do	10
	Roads and trails	Hopewell Village National Historical Site (Berks County).	10
Pennsylvania	Buildings and utilities	do	15
	Roads and trails	Gettysburg National Military Park (Adams County).	
	Buildings and utilities	do	385
Tennessee	Roads and trails	Independence National Historical Park (Philadelphia County).	
	Buildings and utilities	do	3,683
	Roads and trails	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (Hamilton County).	
West Virginia	Buildings and utilities	do	30
	Roads and trails	Harpers Ferry National Monument (Jefferson County).	27
	Buildings and utilities	do	457
Total			13,300

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Category: Sec. 5(a)			
Nationwide	Other conservation measures (test drilling by commercial well drillers in depressed areas).	Ground-water exploration	600
Do	All other construction (construction and rehabilitation of shelters, cableway, access trails, and other facilities for gathering data on quantity and quality of water).	Facilities for water resources data collection.	330
Do	Other conservation measures (topographic mapping operations).	Field surveys	260
Total			1,190
Category: Sec. 5(b)			
Hawaii (Hawaii County)	Research facilities (trench and lay underground power cable, repair observatory building, and construct two residences for employees and their families).	Hawaiian Volcano Observatory.	80
Nationwide	Other conservation measures (test drilling by commercial well drillers in depressed areas).	Ground-water exploration	2,800
Do	All other construction (construction and rehabilitation of shelters, cableway, access trails, and other facilities for gathering data on quantity and quality of water).	Facilities for water resources data collection.	1,550
Do	Other conservation measures (topographic mapping operations).	Field surveys	1,100
Total			5,530

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(b) Indian			
Nationwide.....	Other conservation measures (test drilling by commercial well drillers in depressed areas).	Ground-water exploration.....	400
Do.....	All other construction (construction and rehabilitation of shelters, cableway, access trails, and other facilities for gathering data on quantity and quality of water).	Facilities for water resources data collection.	225
Do.....	Other conservation measures (topographic mapping operations).	Field surveys.....	160
Total.....			785
Category: Substantial unemployment			
Nationwide.....	Other conservation measures (test drilling by commercial well drillers in depressed areas).	Ground-water exploration.....	200
Do.....	All other construction (construction and rehabilitation of shelters, cableway, access trails, and other facilities for gathering data on quantity and quality of water).	Facilities for water resources data collection.	110
Do.....	Other conservation measures (topographic mapping operations).	Field surveys.....	80
Total.....			390

BUREAU OF MINES

Category: Section 5(a)			
Pennsylvania:			
Pittsburgh.....	I—Building construction.....	Research center.....	8,500
Pottsville-Leighton.....	do.....	Anthracite research center.....	130
West Virginia: Morgantown.	do.....	Morgantown research center.....	385
Pennsylvania:			
Scranton.....	I—Mine-fire control.....	South Scranton mine fire.....	200
Sunburg-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel.....	do.....	Coal Run mine fire.....	50
Pottsville-Leighton.....	do.....	Shenandoah mine fire.....	25
Uniontown-Connellyville.....	do.....	South Union mine fire.....	112
Pittsburgh.....	do.....	Bradenville mine fire.....	50
Do.....	do.....	Burgettstown and Smith mine fire.....	50
Kentucky: Middlesboro-Harlan.	do.....	Harlan County.....	80
Pennsylvania: St. Marys.	I—Reclamation pilot project.....	El Camton.....	98
Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia: Cumberland area.	I—Strip mine reclamation pilot project.	3 projects (East Kentucky, Northeast Tennessee, and Western Virginia).	138
Pennsylvania: Southwest.	I—Acid mine water drainage (pilot project).	Not determined.....	250
Ohio: Northeast.....	do.....	do.....	150
West Virginia: North.....	do.....	do.....	150
Pennsylvania: Pottsville-Leighton.	I—Research to backfill and grade stripping area to determine methods and costs, provide recreational area, and to remove serious public hazard.	Ashland backfill.....	300
Pennsylvania: Anthracite mining region.	I—Research on burning culm banks to determine methods and costs of extinguishment.	Burning culm banks.....	50
Total.....			10,718

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

BUREAU OF MINES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(b)			
Utah:			
Emery County.....	I—Mine-fire control.....	East Quitcupah.....	50
Do.....	do.....	West Quitcupah.....	75
Carbon County.....	do.....	Hoffman Creek.....	60
West Virginia: Tucker County.....	I—Reclamation pilot project.....	Blackwater Falls (2 projects).....	580
Total.....			765
Category: Sec. 5(b) Indian			
Arizona: Navajo.....	I—Mine-fire control.....	Navajo mine fire.....	100
Wyoming: Wind River.....	do.....	Owl Creek Nos. 1 and 2.....	15
New Mexico: San Juan County.....	do.....	Ute Mountain.....	150
Total.....			265
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES			
Category: Sec. 5(a)			
Minnesota: Duluth in St. Louis County.....	Vessel construction.....	Construction of exploratory fishing vessel.....	300
Washington: Yakima.....	Building construction.....	Office, laboratory, and shops, Shea Creek.....	25
Total.....			325
Category: Sec. 5(b)			
Alaska:			
Olsen Bay (Prince William Sound area).....	Repairs and improvements.....	Research field station.....	65
Ketchikan.....	do.....	Technological laboratory.....	10
Kodiak.....	do.....	Research and dock facilities.....	250
Karluk Lake.....	do.....	Employees' residence and research field station.....	25
Ketchikan.....	do.....	Employees' residence and research field station, Traitors Cove.....	60
Maine: Boothbay Harbor.....	Water supply.....	Replacement and improvement of fresh water supply pipeline to research laboratory.....	25
Alaska:			
King Salmon.....	Repairs and improvements.....	Research field station.....	100
Little Port Walter.....	do.....	do.....	50
Kasiltna Bay (Cook Inlet area).....	do.....	do.....	45
St. Paul Island.....	Rehabilitation of buildings.....	Home of Pribilof Island natives.....	200
Do.....	Building construction (4 residences).....	do.....	80
Total.....			910
Category: Sec. 5(b) Indian			
Alaska:			
Auks Bay.....	Building improvements.....	Biological research laboratory.....	280
Juneau.....	Building repairs.....	Repair of storm damage and improvement of support.....	450
Total.....			730
Category: Substantial unemployment			
Texas: Beaumont †.....	Vessel conversion.....	Conversion of vessel <i>Undaunted</i>	400
New Jersey: Camden †.....	do.....	Conversion of FSR 791.....	100
California:			
San Diego †.....	Vessel repair.....	Repair and improvements, <i>John R. Manning</i>	75
Do.†.....	do.....	Repairs, vessel <i>Penguin</i> (tender for Pribilof Islands).....	25
Do.†.....	do.....	Repairs to exploratory vessel, <i>John M. Cobb</i>	10

See footnote on p. 124.

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Substantial unemployment—Con.			
Mississippi: Biloxi-Gulfport, ¹	Vessel repair.....	Repairs to exploratory vessel <i>George M. Bowers</i> .	10
Ohio: Toledo	.....do.....	Improvements and repairs to exploratory vessel <i>Kaho</i> .	10
Do.	.....do.....	Improvements and repairs to vessel <i>Musky II</i> .	10
Total	.....	.....	640

¹ Or any other eligible county from which the low bid may be received.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE, BRANCH OF WILDLIFE REFUGES

Category: Sec. 5(a)			
Illinois: Williamson, Jackson, and Union Counties.	I—Water impoundment facilities, land rehabilitation and timber stand improvement, roads, trails, buildings, and recreation development.	Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge.	1,327
Kentucky: Trigg and Lyon Counties.	.....do.....	Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge.	800
Maryland: Dorchester County.	.....do.....	Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge.	700
Massachusetts: Essex County.	.....do.....	Parker River National Wildlife Refuge.	500
New Jersey: Atlantic County.	A—Water impoundment facilities, soil and moisture conservation, land rehabilitation, roads, trails, buildings, and recreation development.	Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge.	1,100
Pennsylvania: Crawford County.	I—Water impoundment facilities, soil and moisture conservation, land rehabilitation, roads, trails, buildings, and recreation development.	Erie National Wildlife Refuge.	600
Michigan: Schoolcraft County.	I—Water impoundment facilities, soil and moisture conservation, land rehabilitation and timber stand improvement, roads, trails, buildings, and recreation development.	Seney National Wildlife Refuge.	122
Minnesota: Aitken County.	.....do.....	Rice Lake National Wildlife Refuge.	235
Kansas: Crawford County.	I—Raceways, ponds, pipelines, and outlet structures.	Furlington National Fish Hatchery.	100
North Carolina: Richmond County.	I—Buildings, ponds, pipelines, repair buildings, roads, and equipment.	McKinney Lake National Fish Hatchery.	97
Ohio: Guernsey County.	A—Land, ponds, pipelines, control structures, channel realignment, residence, roads, dikes, and equipment.	Senecaville National Fish Hatchery.	220
Washington: Chelan County.	I—Ponds, raceways, tanks, well, pipelines, dike, pond, roads, and equipment.	Entiat National Fish Hatchery.	207
	I—Raceways, ponds, pipelines, wells, fencing, and equipment.	Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery.	336
	I—Repair and replacement of fish screens.	Yakima fish screen project.	100
West Virginia: Greenbrier County.	I—Raceways, pipelines, residences, and equipment.	White Sulphur Springs National Fish Hatchery.	138
Total, sec. 5(a)	.....	.....	6,582
Category: Sec. 5(b)			
Alabama: Madison County.	I—Water impoundment facilities, soil and moisture conservation, land rehabilitation and timber stand improvement, roads, trails, buildings, and recreation development.	Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge.	500

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE, BRANCH OF WILDLIFE REFUGES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(b)—Con.			
Alaska:			
Aleutian Island.....	I—Buildings and land rehabilitation.	Aleutian Islands.....	110
Kenai.....	I—Roads and trails, buildings, land rehabilitation, and recreational development.	Kenai National Moose Range.	1,105
Kodiak.....	I—Recreational development and buildings.	Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.	255
Arkansas:			
Crittenden County...	I—Water impoundment facilities, soil and moisture conservation, land rehabilitation, roads, trails, buildings, and recreation development.	Wapanocca National Wildlife Refuge.	185
Desha-Phillips Counties.	I—Water impoundment facilities, soil and moisture conservation, land rehabilitation and timber stand improvement, roads, trails, buildings, and recreation development.	White River National Wildlife Refuge.	1,300
California: Siskiyou County.....	A—Water impoundment facilities, soil and moisture conservation, land rehabilitation, roads, trails, buildings, and recreation development.	Tule Lake and Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge.	2,000
Colorado: Alamosa County.....	do.....	Mon'e Vista National Wildlife Refuge.	800
Georgia: McIntosh County.	I—Water impoundment facilities, soil and moisture conservation, land rehabilitation, roads, trails, buildings, and recreation development.	Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge.	1,300
Illinois: Calhoun-Jersey-Mercer Counties.	do.....	Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge.	400
Kansas: Rice County.....	A—Water impoundment facilities; soil and moisture conservation; land rehabilitation; roads, trails; buildings; and recreation development.	Quivira National Wildlife Refuge.	1,000
Kentucky: Fulton County.	I—Water impoundment facilities; soil and moisture conservation; land rehabilitation and timber stand improvement; roads and trails; buildings; and recreation development.	Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge.	400
Louisiana: Lafayette County.	I—Laboratory.....	Southern Wildlife Research Station.	500
Maine: Washington County.	I—Water impoundment facilities; soil and moisture conservation; land rehabilitation and timber stand improvement; roads and trails; buildings; and recreation development.	Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge.	500
Maryland: Somerset County.	I—Water impoundment facilities; soil and moisture conservation; land rehabilitation; roads and trails; buildings; and recreation development.	Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge.	250
Do.....	I—Buildings and water impoundment facilities.	Glen Martin National Wildlife Refuge.	100
Mississippi: Winston, Noxubee, and Oktibbeha Counties.	A—Water impoundment facilities; soil and moisture conservation; land rehabilitation and timber stand improvement; roads and trails; buildings; and recreation development.	Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge.	1,200
Washington County.....	do.....	Yazoo National Wildlife Refuge.	200
Missouri: Wayne County	I—Water impoundment facilities; soil and moisture conservation; land rehabilitation; roads and trails; buildings; and recreation development.	Mingo National Wildlife Refuge.	900
Montana: Sanders County.	do.....	National Bison Range.....	400
Nevada: Lincoln County.	do.....	Desert Game Range.....	700

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE, BRANCH OF WILDLIFE REFUGES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(b)—Con. North Carolina: Hyde County.	I—Water impoundment facilities; soil and moisture conservation; land rehabilitation and timber stand improvement; roads and trails; buildings; and recreation development.	Mattamuskeet and Swan- quarter National Wildlife Refuges.	100
Oklahoma: Johnston and Marshall Counties.	I—Water impoundment facilities; soil and moisture conservation; land rehabilitation; roads and trails; buildings; and recreation development.	Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge.	1,200
Oregon: Hood River County.	I—Laboratory-----	Pacific Northwest Wildlife Research Station.	1,000
South Carolina: Chesterfield County..	I—Water impoundment facilities; soil and moisture conservation; land rehabilitation and timber stand improvement; roads and trails; buildings; and recreation development.	Carolina Sandhills National Refuge.	300
Clarendon and Berke- ley Counties.	I—Water impoundment facilities; soil and moisture conservation; land rehabilitation; roads and trails; buildings; and recreation development.	Santee National Wildlife Ref- uge.	300
Jasper County.....	do-----	Savannah National Wildlife Refuge.	1,000
Tennessee: Benton, Hum- phreys, and Decatur Counties.	I—Water impoundment facilities; soil and moisture conservation; land rehabilitation and timber stand improvement; roads and trails; buildings; and recreation development.	Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge.	500
Utah: Juab County.....	A—Water impoundment facilities; soil and moisture conservation; land rehabilitation; roads and trails; buildings; and recreation development.	Fish Springs National Wild- life Refuge.	400
Washington: Stevens County.....	I—Water impoundment facilities; soil and moisture conservation; land rehabilitation and timber stand improvement; roads and trails; buildings; and recreation development.	Little Bend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge.	800
Pacific County.....	do-----	Willapa National Wildlife Refuge.	700
Wisconsin: Juneau County.....	do-----	Necedah National Wildlife Refuge.	500
Alabama: Perry County..	A—Roads, ponds, pipelines, water supply, and equipment.	Marion National Fish Hatch- ery.	394
Arkansas: Baxter County.....	A—Residence, buildings, roads, fencing, landscaping, and equip- ment.	Norfolk National Fish Hatch- ery.	124
Cleburne County.....	A—Raceways, buildings, land- scaping, drives, fencing, pipe- lines, walks, and equipment.	Groers Ferry Dam National Fish Hatchery.	270
Desha County.....	A—Ponds, pipelines, laboratory, and buildings.	Fish Farming Experimental Station.	400
Fulton County.....	A—Raceways, buildings, land- scaping, drives, fencing, and equipment.	Mammoth Spring National Fish Hatchery.	122
Georgia: Jenkins County.....	A—Ponds, pipelines, pump, build- ings, fences, roads, and equip- ment.	Millen National Fish Hatch- ery.	146
Meriwether County..	I—Buildings, roads, fencing, and equipment.	Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery.	117
Louisiana: Natchitoches Parish.	I—Rehabilitate ponds, buildings, pipelines, roads, levees, and equipment.	Natchitoches National Fish Hatchery.	180

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE, BRANCH OF WILDLIFE REFUGES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Sec. 5(b)—Con. Maine: Hancock County.	I—Pipelines, buildings, road, landscaping, and equipment.	Craig Brook National Fish Hatchery.	
Michigan: Antrim County.....	A—Raceways, pipelines, intake structure, buildings, road, landscaping, fencing, and equipment.	Jordan River National Fish Hatchery.	444
Chippewa County....	I—Raceway repair, buildings, utility lines, roads, and equipment.	Hawatha Forest National Fish Hatchery.	63
New Mexico: Guadalupe County.	I—Land, ponds, pipelines, residence, road, control structures, and equipment.	Santa Rosa National Fish Hatchery.	150
Oklahoma: Johnston County.	I—Land, ponds, buildings, pipelines, canal repairs, curbing and driveways, and equipment.	Tishomingo National Fish Hatchery.	213
Pennsylvania: Clinton County.....	I—Raceways and pipelines, ponds, buildings, landscaping, and equipment.	Lamar National Fish Hatchery.	219
	I—Land, raceways, pipelines, retaining structure, and spring intake.	Lamar (Tylersville unit) National Fish Hatchery.	170
Warren County.....	I—Raceways, pipelines, buildings, landscaping and equipment.	Allegheny Forest National Fish Hatchery.	47
South Carolina: Chesterfield County..	I—Repair ponds, pipelines, buildings, and equipment.	Cheraw National Fish Hatchery.	169
Orangeburg County..	I—Ponds, outlet structures, catch basins, and pipelines.	Orangeburg County National Fish Hatchery.	210
Tennessee: Clay County..	A—Raceways, pipelines, buildings, drives, fencing, landscaping, utilities, and equipment.	Dale Hollow Dam National Fish Hatchery.	905
Washington: Jefferson County.....	A—Raceways, ponds, dam, pipeline, well, roads, landscaping, and equipment.	Quilcene National Fish Hatchery.	191
Okanogan County....	I—Land, raceways, dam, water supply, buildings, pipelines, and road repairs.	Winthrop National Fish Hatchery.	184
West Virginia: Randolph County.	A—Raceways, pipelines, and building.	Bowden National Fish Hatchery.	195
Total sec. 5(b).....			25,902
Category: Sec. 5(b) Indian			
Arizona: Apache County.	I—Pipelines, dam, roads, and repair buildings.	Williams Creek National Fish Hatchery.	180
New Mexico: Otero County.	I—Land, raceways, ponds, pipelines, buildings, roads, landscaping, and equipment.	Mescalero National Fish Hatchery.	450
Oregon: Warm Springs Indian Reservation.	I—Land, raceways, pipelines, intakes, and wells.	Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery.	240
Total, sec. 5(b), Indian.....			870
Category: Substantial unemployment			
New York: Genesee County.	I—Water impoundment facilities, land rehabilitation and timber stand improvement, roads, trails, buildings, and recreation development.	Oak Orchard National Wildlife Refuge.	350
North Carolina: Currituck County.	.....do.....	Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge.	290
Oregon: Klamath County.	.....do.....	Klamath Forest National Wildlife Refuge.	520
Mississippi: Lee County..	I—Ponds, well, pipelines, buildings, roads and drives, and equipment.	Tupelo National Fish Hatchery.	171

Projects available for allocation of funds under Public Works Acceleration Act—Continued

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE, BRANCH OF WILDLIFE REFUGES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State and area	Type of project	Name of project	Cost
Category: Substantial Unemployment—Con. West Virginia: Jefferson County.	I—Ponds, water supply, buildings, equipment.	Leetown National Fish Hatchery.	186
Total, substantial unemployment.			1,517
Grand total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.			34,871

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—CONSTRUCTION BY FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Category: Sec. 5(b) Indian			
Utah, Uintah County....	A—14 miles of access road to Jones Hole National Fish Hatchery.	Flaming Gorge Unit, CRSP.	1,083
Category: Sec. 5(b)			
California: Siskiyou County	A—Drainage of irrigated land....	Klamath.....	590
Utah: Emery County....	A—Dam and canal construction....	Emery County.....	900
Montana: Carbon County.	A—Reservoir clearing needed before storage of water.	Yellowtail unit, MRB.....	800
Wyoming: Big Horn County.		Do.....	1,000
Do.....	A—Railroad relocation needed before water storage in reservoir.		
Montana: Carbon County.	A—Construction of 115-kilovolt transmission line from Lovell, Wyo., to Yellowtail, Mont.	Transmission division, MRB	450
Wyoming: Big Horn County.			
Nebraska: Sherman and Howard Counties.	A—Construction of canals, laterals and pumping plants.	Farwell unit, MRB.....	2,000
California: Trinity County ²	A—Construction of 8 residences for Lewiston Fish Hatchery employees of the State of California.	Central Valley project.....	160
Total.....			5,900
Category: Sec. 5(a)			
Washington: Yakima County.	A—Replacement of siphons, flumes, and pumps on existing irrigation systems.	Yakima.....	270

² Not considered as part of authorized project since appropriation request documents do not provide funds or justification for additional new housing units. 2 housing units are presently under construction at the site.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF PRISONS

List of the projects being considered for financing under the Public Works Acceleration Act

	<i>Amount</i>
Eastern Close Custody Institution, Fayette County, Pa.....	\$12,500,000
Western Women's Institution, Stanislaus County, Calif.....	8,500,000
Midwestern Youth Institution, St. Francois County, Mo.....	7,500,000
Northeastern Youth Institution, Fall River, Mass.....	7,500,000
Maximum Security Institution, Marion, Ill.....	1,225,000
Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va.....	915,000
Federal Correctional Institution, Sandstone, Minn.....	750,000
Chillicothe Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio.....	700,000
Ashland Youth Institution, Ashland, Ky.....	800,000
Allenwood Camp, Lewisburg, Pa.....	1,105,000
National Training School, Morgantown, W. Va.....	8,500,000
Southeastern Youth Institution, Dorchester or Berkeley Counties, S.C.....	7,500,000
Western Close Custody Institution, Siskiyou County, Calif.....	12,500,000
Total.....	69,995,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U.S. COAST GUARD

*Public works acceleration projects**Description*

<i>A. Public works construction :</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Building construction-residential, multifamily (11102) : (a) Construct public quarters to provide adequate housing for military members and dependents at following locations :	
(1) Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, 120 units.....	\$2.80
(2) Annette Island, Alaska, 24 units.....	1.10
(3) Cape Disappointment, Wash., 6 units.....	.24
(4) Willapa Bay, Wash., 5 units.....	.20
(5) Neah Bay, Wash., 7 units.....	.29
	<u>4.63</u>
2. Building construction-residential, nonhousekeeping (11200) : (a) Construct two barracks buildings at Receiving Center, Cape May, N.J., to replace deteriorated buildings.....	2.40
3. Building construction-nonresidential, warehouses (12800) : (a) Construct supply, issue, and storage building at base, Termi- nal Island, Calif.....	.25
4. Resources—conservation and development, erosion control struc- tures (15609) : (a) Erosion control at receiving center, Cape May, N.J.....	1.40
5. All other construction, wharves (19202) :	
(a) Replace wharf, base, Terminal Island, Calif.....	.36
(b) Construct pier, wharf, and bulkhead at lifeboat station, Duluth, Minn.....	.16
(c) Construct bulkhead and boat slip and dredge at moor- ings, Toledo, Ohio.....	.12
(d) Construct 425-foot seawall at base, San Juan, Puerto Rico.....	.05
(e) Provide covered mooring and piers at lifeboat station, Yaquina Bay, Lincoln County, Wash.....	.05
Subtotal.....	<u>.74</u>
Total construction.....	<u>9.42</u>

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U.S. COAST GUARD—Continued

Public works acceleration projects—Continued

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount</i>
B. Repairs and improvements:	
1. Public buildings—nonresidential, transportation (22700): (a) Reroof hangar building at air detachment, Annette Island, Alaska-----	\$0.04
2. Public buildings—nonresidential, all other (22900): (a) Rehabilitate heating system at air station, Traverse City, Mich.....	.10
3. Highways, other (23900): (a) Rebuild and resurface roads, parking, and buoy area, base, Ketchikan, Alaska-----	.12
4. Utilities, all other (24900):	
(a) Modernize electrical distribution system, base, Miami, Fla-----	.03
(b) Rehabilitate electrical distribution system, air station, San Diego, Calif-----	.03
Subtotal-----	.06
5. All other, wharves (29202):	
(a) Repair concrete wharf piling, base, Terminal Island, Calif-----	.04
(b) Renew fender piles and small boat moorings, north wharf, base, Ketchikan, Alaska-----	.08
(c) Paving and soil stabilization in bulkhead area, base, Buffalo, N.Y-----	.05
Subtotal-----	.17
6. All other, navigation aids (29204): (a) Convert power from d.c. to a.c. current and erosion protection, light station, Ship John Shoal, Bridgeton, N.J-----	.06
Total repairs and improvements-----	.55
Grand total-----	9.97

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Accelerated public works program in Alabama

[Millions of dollars]

Description	Location	Funds required
I. Accelerations of current work:		
A. Navigation projects: New Guntersville navigation lock.	Guntersville Dam (Marshall County) ¹	13.8
B. Public-use facilities: Guntersville Dam visitor facilities.	do. ¹	.1
II. New work:		
A. Research and development facilities:		
1. Additions and improvements to TVA fertilizer and munitions research and development facilities.	Muscle Shoals (Colbert County) ²	6.2
2. Repairs and replacements to TVA fertilizer and munitions research and development facilities.	do. ²	.5
B. General purpose facilities:		
1. Medical and general service center.	Muscle Shoals (Colbert County)	1.5
2. Principal access highway.		.2
3. Timber stand improvement on TVA reservation.		.1
Total, Alabama		22.4
I. Accelerations of current works:		
None.		
II. New work:		
A. Navigation projects:		
Hiwassee River dredging	Bradley County	1.0
B. Flood control projects:		
1. Bristol, Tenn.-Va.	Epistol, Tenn.-Va.	2.8
2. Red Bank-White Oak	Hamilton County	.5
3. Sevierville.	Sevier County	.5
C. General purpose facilities:		
1. Property maintenance building	Pickwick Dam (Hardin County)	.1
2. Rehabilitate pumping station	Benton County	.1
D. Public-use facilities:		
1. Rehabilitate Chickamauga Dam boat harbor.	Hamilton County	.1
2. Addition visitor-use area at Pickwick Dam.	Hardin County	.1
Total, Tennessee		5.2

¹ Labor recruiting area includes following additional eligible areas: Blount, Cherokee, Cullman, Dekalb, Etowah, Jackson, Limestone, and Winston in Alabama; Grundy and Marion in Tennessee.

² Recruiting area includes following eligible areas: Cullman, Limestone, Marion, and Winston Counties, in Alabama; Hardin, McNairy, and Wayne Counties in Tennessee; Tippah County in Mississippi.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

STATEMENT OF JACK T. CONWAY, DEPUTY HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE ADMINISTRATOR; ACCOMPANIED BY MILTON P. SEMER, GENERAL COUNSEL; SIDNEY H. WOOLNER, COMMUNITY FACILITIES COMMISSIONER; AND JOHN M. FRANTZ, AGENCY BUDGET OFFICER

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Conway, will you identify yourself for the record?

Mr. CONWAY. I am Jack Conway, the Deputy Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Administration, and I have with me Sidney Woolner, the Commissioner of the Community Facilities Administration.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee to explain those portions of the Public Works Acceleration Act pertinent to programs administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. You have heard from other witnesses the general provisions of the act and the overall plans for its administration. Accordingly, my remarks will be confined to those portions of the act which amend programs currently administered by HHFA.

As the committee knows, the Community Facilities Administration conducts the public facility loan program authorized by title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955. Under that program, loans may be made up to the full cost of projects, and for periods as long as 40 years. Most kinds of local governmental jurisdictions and most kinds of public works projects are eligible for such loans. However, both the law and our administrative regulations have required that these loans be soundly secured and assured of repayment—in other words, be sound loans from the point of view of a prudent investor. Many communities, quite apart from any consideration of the need, have been unable to meet these tests of financial feasibility, and obviously this is most likely to be true in those communities suffering from severe economic distress. We have been reluctantly compelled to reject a number of applications for projects in such areas, and many others have been discouraged from filing because it was clear that they could not meet our financial requirements.

FIFTY-PERCENT GRANTS

Public Law 87-658 amends the public facility loan program to permit 50-percent grants to projects in eligible areas—and, as you have heard, these grants may in certain cases go as high as 75 percent where the State and local governmental units do not have the economic and financial capacity to assume all of the additional financial obligations required. Obviously, the availability of such grants will eliminate any doubt as to the financial feasibility of a great many projects which might be doubtful or ineligible under the regular program. While many of these projects will have to be financed with loans in addition to the grants, we do not anticipate that this will represent any great net increase in the demand for Federal loans. We believe that, where one-half or more of the cost of the project is financed from an immediate grant, the remainder should ordinarily be well within the borrowing capacity of the applicant in the private market.

Prior to the enactment of Public Law 87-658, public facility loans were limited to communities of a population of 50,000 or under, except that this limit was raised to 150,000 in the case of areas designated as redevelopment areas under the Area Redevelopment Act. Section 5 of the Public Works Acceleration Act amends the public facility loan program to remove the population limitation in connection with loans to finance any non-Federal project initiated or accelerated as a result of a grant-in-aid from an allocation made by the President under the Public Works Acceleration Act.

ELIGIBILITY OF TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

SENATOR ELLENDER. Now, right at that point, Mr. Conway. You refer later in your statement to a \$650 million revolving fund for that program. My understanding is that \$50 million of that amount is set aside specifically for loans for urban transportation systems.

MR. CONWAY. Yes, sir. That is correct.

SENATOR ELLENDER. Would those projects also be eligible for grants under this new program?

MR. CONWAY. No, Mr. Chairman. These new grants can only go to projects which are eligible under clause (1) of subsection 202(a) of the public facility loans law. The loans for transportation facilities are authorized in clause (2) of that subsection, so they could not come in under the new program.

SENATOR ELLENDER. Very well. You may proceed.

MR. CONWAY. The current program of advances for public works planning administered by HHFA was principally designed to maintain at all times a current and adequate reserve of planned public works the construction of which could rapidly be commenced, particularly when the national or local economic situation make such action desirable.

APPLICATIONS APPROVED UNDER EXISTING LAWS

SENATOR ELLENDER. Mr. Conway, have you many applications on hand that you have approved under existing laws?

MR. CONWAY. Oh, yes.

SENATOR ELLENDER. Have you any in the mill now?

MR. CONWAY. Yes, we have a pipeline of projects in the public facility loan program.

We also have a substantial shelf of public works projects which have been covered by our advance planning programs. These are planned projects, not necessarily in the regular current budget of the community. They are on the shelf for future action.

SENATOR ELLENDER. Is it your plan to select projects that have already been submitted and because of the fact that the local community was in such a poor financial condition that they couldn't match or put up the money necessary to obtain money from the Government?

MR. CONWAY. Yes. Projects which have been planned and are waiting to be acted on, but the local community is unable to finance, of course, will be stepped up.

SENATOR ELLENDER. I understand that, but since they have been planned and submitted and might be able to put up the 25 percent or up to 40 percent or up to 50 percent, if in these other conditions—that is, of the bill—I presume that you would give those preference?

MR. CONWAY. They would be right out front; that is right, sir.

RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS

Over the years, the program has generated a reserve of planned public works including approximately 1,200 projects with an estimated total project cost in excess of \$2 billion.

Of this amount, more than \$630 million involves projects located in areas which currently would be eligible under the accelerated public works program. In addition, planning is underway in these same

areas—that is, areas currently eligible for assistance—involving projects with estimated construction costs totaling some \$450 million. Thus nearly \$1.1 billion of needed public works projects have already been planned or are now in some stage of current planning in these areas to which the act seeks to extend assistance.

LIST OF PROJECTS

Senator ELLENDER. Now, Mr. Conway, have you for the record a list of projects that we read a minute ago?

Mr. CONWAY. Yes, sir. I have for the record a list of projects which have been planned—completed, as far as the planning is concerned—or are currently in process of being planned, under our advance planning program, in the areas which are eligible under this act, and I have them here for you. They are broken down, Senator, by city, county, and State, the area of designation under this bill—either 5(b), 5(a), or essential surplus unemployment—the type of project, and the estimated total cost. This is by State.

Senator ELLENDER. All right. Now, does that list include any projects which you have heretofore considered but turned down because of inability of the community to meet its share of the obligation?

Mr. CONWAY. This list could very well include a number of projects which have been planned under our advance planning program, where the community was unable to go forward because of their inability to raise the full amount.

Senator ELLENDER. I presume that would be your intention, to keep on processing these applications as far as you can under the existing law that you have heretofore been working under?

Mr. CONWAY. That is right, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And your idea would be to select such projects that may fit the law, the new law which we have?

Mr. CONWAY. That is correct. Our current public facilities loan program would continue for the country as a whole, and under the amended act only the designated areas—

Senator ELLENDER. I am sure many communities that have heretofore filed may desire some grants, although they are capable of paying their share, and I hope that you adhere to the law which heretofore you worked under if the community is capable of raising its share, because I do not believe that the proper coverage will be overly burdensome.

Mr. CONWAY. That is correct. Any community will have to show an increase in its total expenditures, so this will not be a substitute of our funds for theirs in those projects.

PROVISION REGARDING 75 PERCENT GRANTS

Senator COOPER. I am familiar with the provision that if unusual need is shown, that a grant of 75 percent would be made.

Is it intended that the Community Facilities Administration will look to it and see whether or not a particular city has financial capacity in the sense that it can issue bonds if necessary or has bonding capacity under the appropriate statute, before this additional 25 percent would be made available?

Mr. CONWAY. It would be my feeling that it would be the exception and not the general rule to go above 50 percent. The law requires that certain things be taken into consideration if the community is unable to meet its share. I think that the problem of development of standards for applying this difference between the 50 percent and the 75 percent would apply to all programs across the board, not just ours.

We would work in conjunction with the Commerce Department and the other agencies to work out a common set of standards so that we are all operating off the same script. This would be the only sensible way we figure that we could administer this 50 to 75 percent. Those standards would, of course, be worked out in the light of the legislation.

Senator ELLENDER. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator ELLENDER. With no objection, I would ask that this list be placed in the record at this point.

(The list referred to appears on p. 81.)

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT PROJECTS

Senator YOUNG. Later on, if the Interior Department appears, or if they do not appear, will we have a similar list?

Senator ELLENDER. I assume you will give us all you can, Mr. Gudeman.

Mr. GUDEMAN. We are giving you everything we can from all agencies, including this very list that you have here, too.

Senator ELLENDER. In other words, it will be in the form of some kind of justification. I realize that it is a big job to compare these plans, to justify them, but it will be to your advantage to present to the committee as much information as possible, and also the list of as many projects as you can.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Well, the list of projects that we will present tomorrow will be more money than the \$900 million that the bill provides.

Senator ELLENDER. I suspected that.

Mr. CONWAY. I would like—

Senator ELLENDER. Now, I wonder if it would be too much of a job to indicate under what provision of this bill would the various projects come, because as I understand, \$300 million will be used in one way and \$600 million in the other.

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. And it would be of great assistance to us if you could, as much as possible—

Mr. GUDEMAN. We will try to divide it up by rural and 5(a) and 5(b).

Senator ELLENDER. Fine. You may proceed, sir.

ADVANCE PLANNING PROGRAM

Mr. CONWAY. I would like to point out, Senator, that these figures relate solely to projects planned or being planned under the advance planning program administered by HHFA. However, in 1960, the Census Bureau, on behalf of the Housing and Home Finance Agency,

conducted a survey of all public works expenditures by State and local governments that were then in the planning stage.

The survey indicated that over an 18-month period ending December 31, 1961, State and local governments were scheduled to complete the planning of public works projects with an estimated total construction cost of \$21.7 billion.

These included some 83 thousand projects estimated to cost \$1 million or less. Projects of this size can be initiated and completed within a reasonably short period of time, and generally are of a type which utilizes a substantial amount of on-site local labor.

Of course, a great deal of total volume of planned public works is in areas which would not be covered by the accelerated public works program. However, in these national totals we know that there must be many hundreds of projects planned without Federal assistance which are in eligible areas and which could be put under construction with a minimum of delay with the assistance provided under the Public Works Acceleration Act.

Naturally, the initiative in connection with all of these projects rests with the local community itself—not with the Federal Government.

For that reason, it is impossible for us to give you any specific estimates of the numbers and kinds of projects which we may be called upon to assist, or to be very definite about how rapidly such a program can move forward.

However, taking into account the tremendous need for local public works and the great volume of projects already in some stage of specific planning, we have no doubt that approvable applications will be presented to us within a matter of months at least equal to and probably in excess of the amount that the President may see fit to allocate for State and local public works from the funds made available by Congress.

Senator ELLENDER. In other words, Mr. Conway, what you seem to be telling us is this: That you have no way of knowing which of these communities will come in and apply to you or when, but as a matter of simple commonsense or business sense a great many are bound to come in, because they can get employment in the area and at the same time get some facility which they need for, in effect, half price. Is that right?

Mr. CONWAY. That is exactly right, Mr. Chairman.

REPAYMENT OF PLANNING ADVANCES

Ordinarily, advances made under section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954—which is the advance planning section—for advance planning of local public works are required to be repaid at the time construction of the project is undertaken.

FORGIVENESS OF REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES

In recognition of the contribution which the reserve of planned public works can make to achieving the objectives of the Public Works Acceleration Act, and as a further incentive to local areas to take advantage of the assistance made available by it, section 6 amends the advance planning program to provide for forgiveness of repayment of

any advance made for a public works project initiated with a grant made pursuant to the act.

Now, all of these projects, for example, Senator, which have been financed and planned by the advance planning funds of our agency, if they were initiated and carried forward under the new act we are talking about here, instead of having to pay back to the Federal Government, the local community would be forgiven the cost of advance planning, which is a part of the act, you see.

All of the projects which would be initiated under this act, the advance planning funds which we made available or will make available, will be forgiven and these will not have to pay back. That is under section 6 of the act.

Fortunately the experience gleaned over many years of administering grant and loan programs for State and local public works will enable the Housing Agency to perform effectively the functions assigned to it under the Public Works Acceleration Act.

LANHAM ACT PROJECTS

Over 4,000 Lanham Act projects were built during World War II, involving about \$360 million in loans, grants, and direct Federal construction. Over 100 defense community facilities projects under Public Law 139, involving about \$20 million in loans and grants, were built during the Korean emergency.

LENDING PROGRAMS

In addition the Community Facilities Administration, which would administer this section of the law, currently administers the following lending programs:

- (1) The public facility loan program, which has a borrowing authority of \$650 million and which would be the principal vehicle for assistance under this new act;
- (2) The college housing loan program, with a present borrowing authority of over \$2 billion; and
- (3) The senior citizens housing loan program, with an authorization of \$125 million.

IMPACTED AREA SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The Community Facilities Administration, under delegation from the Administrator, also supervises, on behalf of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, certain aspects of the impacted area school construction program under Public Law 815 involving almost 5,000 schools and approximately \$1 billion in Federal funds, and handles, on behalf of the Area Redevelopment Administration, applications for loan and grant assistance for public facilities under the Area Redevelopment Act.

The administration of these programs has given the agency broad experience in dealing with local government groups typical of the kinds of applicants which will be eligible under this new program.

This has included providing direct technical assistance to smaller communities not skilled in the development and financing of public works projects.

I am confident that we have the experience and the organization to make a fast and effective start in carrying out this program, and that as rapidly as the local communities themselves are prepared to move we will be prepared to work with them.

Let me assure this committee that funds allocated to this agency will be used to achieve the purposes of the act and that the criteria outlined by the President will be rigidly followed.

Mr. Sidney Woolner, Community Facilities Commissioner, is here to assist in answering any questions in regard to the existing CFA programs or the administration of the agency's role under the amendments provided by this act.

Thank you.

STATUS OF REPAYMENTS UNDER LOAN PROGRAM

Senator ELLENDER. Well, up to the present time, how has the program worked insofar as repayment is concerned?

Mr. CONWAY. Under the public facilities loan program, it is a 100-percent loan program and it has had a remarkable success. I think we have had 8 or 9 defaults out of a tremendous amount of loans made. It has been a successful program.

Mr. WOOLNER. Out of approximately \$188 million presently submitted for the public facilities, we have had eight or nine defaults. That is all.

Senator ELLENDER. Can you point out any of the projects in the list handed to us wherein you have refused to make the loan?

Mr. WOOLNER. I cannot specifically answer to that—

Senator ELLENDER. I am interested now to make it certain that a community that can furnish its share of cost under the present law—that is not the law we are talking about now—

Mr. CONWAY. Under the present public facilities law?

Senator ELLENDER (continuing). Be forced to do that, you understand. I believe I express the views of this committee that we want to try to make this special act that we are considering work in accord with the guidelines that are incorporated in that. Now, I can well see that the pressure and the demand that is going to be made on you from communities that may be able to put up the whole amount—

Mr. CONWAY. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. And they will argue that since you gave this community a 50-percent grant, why don't you give it to us, and I do not believe we should do that.

Those communities are able to proceed under the existing law, they should continue to do so. We are looking forward—in fact, I am looking forward to see that you are going to carry that out in exactly that way.

Mr. CONWAY. We have had a great deal of experience, Senator, in working with the smaller communities. We have had, most of the time that the PFL program has been in effect, we have had population limits on the size of communities in which loans could be made. Many of these communities have experienced great difficulty in either handling the financing of the projects or engineering, and we have had a great deal of experience in this area.

I am sure there are many projects that are specifically listed here that fall in the category you are talking about, where communities have planned either a water system or a sewage system or a library or any public facility of this kind and have been unable to proceed because of lack of ability to raise the financing.

Mr. Woolner, do you have some specific communities that were turned down because they were unable to proceed?

Mr. Woolner. Yes; I can cite certain specifics. Senator, I do not know whether you will find them on that list, because that is a list of advances for planning.

I am reading from the list of projects that were submitted to us for a public facility loan and which were disapproved because the community did not have the ability to finance.

Senator ELLENDER. When you say ability—

Mr. Woolner. They did not have the financial ability.

Senator ELLENDER. To float bonds, you mean?

Mr. Woolner. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. As to projects of that kind, if the application is still there and they can qualify under the act, why—

Mr. Woolner. They would be well qualified, presumably.

WATER AND SEWER PROJECTS

Senator ELLENDER. Now, I notice in thumbing through the list you gave us, I notice that the majority of this work, the applications have been for sewers and water.

Mr. Woolner. Water and sewers, yes.

Senator ELLENDER. Now, I notice a few here to build a courthouse.

Mr. Conway. Yes; courthouses, docks, streets.

Senator ELLENDER. Irrigation?

Mr. Conway. Yes; irrigation, incinerators. We have almost any kind of public facility—community centers.

We have assisted communities in all of these types. Schools and educational facilities we have not.

HOSPITALS

Senator ELLENDER. How about hospitals?

Mr. Conway. Some hospitals, yes. We have financed advance planning, but not the—we would finance the advance planning and they get the construction financing from HEW and private funds, and pay us back.

Senator ELLENDER. For the planning only?

Mr. Conway. For the planning only, yes.

Mr. Woolner. Senator, an analysis of the inquiries that are coming in now on this new program has been made, and about two-thirds of them relate to water and sewer. A little short of 20 percent of them relate to buildings such as courthouses, jails, and structures of that kind, and the rest of them run from airport improvements, incinerators, bridges, through the whole gamut.

Senator ELLENDER. Any questions?

Senator COOPER. May I ask a few questions?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes, sir.

Senator COOPER. It occurs to me—

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Cooper, we are glad to have you here, because as I understand, you are on the Public Works Committee and you had something to do with the enactment of this bill and we are proud to have you.

So you may proceed and ask such questions as you desire.

Senator COOPER. It occurred to me that the HHFA Community Facilities offers a means of getting the program underway and pretty widely distributed, and also because they have a great many projects which have been reviewed and studied by them and you have actual data on them. Now, I think, as I understand it, it is this:

Under the present program, if you wanted to assist the community in water projects, sewer projects, incinerators and other projects, it is all loans; is it not?

Mr. CONWAY. Under the present program; yes, sir.

Senator COOPER. Except that you make advances for planning, and that is to be repaid when construction starts.

Mr. CONWAY. That is right.

Senator COOPER. As I understand this program, you would be enabled to advance 50 percent as a grant. That would make some projects which heretofore have been turned down because of lack of ability of the community to furnish its share of the funds, it would now make it eligible?

Mr. CONWAY. That is right.

Senator COOPER. Then in certain cases, where the city cannot even provide 50 percent, you can extend the grant up to 75 percent?

Mr. CONWAY. That is correct.

Senator COOPER. But as I understand it from what the chairman said, we expect you to be sure that the city makes available all that it can legally do under the terms of this bill. Isn't that correct, Mr. Chairman?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes; indeed. I am very hopeful that that will be done.

PROJECTS WITH PLANNING COMPLETED

Senator COOPER. You do have a number of projects now, large number of projects, where studies have been made and advance planning has been done?

Mr. CONWAY. We have considerable experience; that is right; over a billion dollars' worth, in these areas that are eligible.

Senator YOUNG. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes, sir.

DETERMINATION OF ABILITY TO PAY

Senator YOUNG. How do you determine the ability of a city to pay? On their present bonding capacity?

Mr. WOOLNER. On their bonding capacity, their ability to issue general bonds, either general obligation bonds or their ability to finance a facility, if it is a revenue producer, from reasonable user charges.

Senator YOUNG. In many cases, you have a city, for example, which might overspend itself on many projects, spend money foolishly and have exhausted their ability to tax any further may be eligible, whereas another city, where the officials have been prudent and saved their money, it would not be helpful.

PURPOSE OF ACT

Mr. CONWAY. One of the things that is almost a direct correlation, Senator, especially in larger cities with financial difficulty and high unemployment—the purpose of this act is to put people back to work on needed public works projects. Many of these cities that had difficulty recovering from the effects of, say, the 1958 recession, as well as that of 1960–61, have experienced exceptionally heavy welfare loads and on this kind of thing, the city may be unable to spend the kind of tax revenues that they might ordinarily on street repairs and resurfacing, building police stations, fire stations, and community facilities. All of these things would be eligible under the Accelerated Act, not just water systems. You have to look at the whole picture in the city, and not perhaps only some single project.

Senator YOUNG. Let me ask this question, then. Supposing a city had exhausted its taxing authority and needed a project, say an airport and they had no unemployment problem, because they had exhausted their ability to levy further taxes, would they be unable to—

Mr. CONWAY. Not if they had no serious unemployment problem; no. They have to qualify and be in one of these designated areas before they would even come up for consideration. That is in the act.

Senator ALLOTT. There are two things I would like to inquire into.

PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY DENIED BY CONGRESS

First of all, I would like to be sure that any new project which has been before the Congress or any agency of the Government and has been turned down as unfeasible is not to be included in this program; is that right?

Mr. CONWAY. Mr. Gudeman stated that yesterday as to all the direct Federal programs. None of our projects would be likely to have been before the Congress, because they are State and local.

Senator ALLOTT. I heard that. It does not hurt to repeat it because sometimes it is lost somewhere along the way.

Mr. CONWAY. I think any administrator would have to have his head examined if he took a project that had been specifically turned down by the Congress and tried to do something with it.

Senator ALLOTT. Well, now, it might not have been turned down by Congress, it might have been turned down by the Bureau of Reclamation or Public Roads Administration or some other agency.

ABILITY OF CITY TO PAY

Now, the second thing deals with the question of a city's ability to pay. If a city is not up to its bond limit and its bond limit would include the ability to contribute its 50 percent, yet the people refuse to vote such a bond issue, would you include them in the 100-percent grant or 75-percent grant category if the people refused to vote such bond issue?

Mr. CONWAY. I would think that that would certainly have to be taken into consideration and the criterion which Senator Cooper mentioned would obviously come into play—that is, does the city have the ability.

Senator ALLOTT. Well, it has the ability. I know of lots of communities in this country that have the ability to build schools, but they turn them down, they won't vote the bond issues.

On the other hand, there are many other communities, and I am proud of my own little community, that have bonded themselves to the hilt and have paid them out in order to provide adequate and good schools for their children.

So if the will of the community is that they are not going to contribute by refusing to vote a bond issue, then what I want to be sure of is that these people are not going to be placed in a higher grant category if such a thing is true.

Mr. WOOLNER. We could not make a grant under those circumstances, Senator, because the community could not legally match the Federal funds.

In other words, we would not permit them to attempt to do something they cannot do legally. They have to have a legal basis, if the bond election is turned down by the local people, they would have to have some other proper legal way.

Senator ALLOTT. Aren't some of these 100-percent grants?

Mr. CONWAY. No; we are talking about our regular program, which is a 100-percent loan program. We are not able to make any grants at present for—

Senator ALLOTT. You are talking about your present law.

Mr. CONWAY. The new law provides the grants, and we have the criteria of the law to govern our activities.

Senator ALLOTT. All right.

Well, I want to repeat, of course, at least for myself and I think what probably is the attitude of most of the committee. As the chairman just mentioned a while ago, we expect the cities to do their part and that if there is an unwillingness on their part to do it, we do not want the law to then be bent backward to accommodate the community which fails to do its part.

SHARING PROJECTS

Mr. CONWAY. That is implicit in the law, Senator, that the community has to do its part. All of the projects that our agency will be involved in will be sharing projects where the local communities will have to come up with their contribution to the projects.

PROJECTS IN COLORADO

Senator ALLOTT. I see in Colorado you have as ARA areas the counties of Pueblo, Las Animas, Conejos, Costilla, and perhaps Alamosa.

Mr. GUDEMAN. That is in there.

Senator ALLOTT. Pueblo is the only HHFA project listed. What type of project would be available for these other communities?

Mr. CONWAY. Pueblo is the only project in Colorado that has had advance planning funds from our Agency. There are numerous other public works activities that could be eligible—street resurfacings, community facilities of various kinds that have not been covered by advance planning work from our Agency. Just the fact that there is one listed here is not a limiting factor.

Senator ALLOTT. This just happens to be one that is in advance planning?

Mr. CONWAY. Yes; happens to be one that we have advanced the funds to plan. All of that is in that one category.

Senator ALLOTT. Bent County is not in that, so you are not interested in their water plan, down there.

It is not in the red.

Mr. CONWAY. It would come in under our regular program.

Senator ELLENDER. I notice that many States have been doing more of this than others—getting advance planning.

Mr. CONWAY. This is entirely up to them, of course.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand that, and I am so much surprised that a large number of communities in my own State have been active in trying to get the planning done. But it is just by chance. I am glad it is that way.

Mr. CONWAY. It has nothing to do with this.

Senator ELLENDER. I think it is because my colleague and I were the ones that had the law enacted to furnish money for sewerage and things like that.

Probably that is why it happened, so I will put it on that basis, anyway.

Mr. CONWAY. What happens, once the State begins to participate, the value of it becomes clear to other communities and it becomes an extremely effective way of planning their normal public works activities.

Senator ELLENDER. Any further questions?

Senator McNAMARA. May I inquire—I am just in the same ex officio category as Senator Cooper, an ex officio member of the committee.

Senator ELLENDER. Proceed to ask any questions you want. We are glad to have you.

SCHOOL PROJECTS

Senator McNAMARA. I just wanted to ask Mr. Conway if there are any schools included in the list you have submitted for the record.

Mr. CONWAY. No; we have taken all schools out of the list we have submitted, because schools are ineligible under this act, either directly or indirectly, although under our regular program, it is possible for—

Senator YOUNG. Would Indian schools be out, too?

Mr. CONWAY. It is the same basic legal restriction. They would have to come under the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Senator YOUNG. But they are eligible under the program?

Mr. CONWAY. They would be eligible under another part of the program, yes.

Senator McNAMARA. That answers my question.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CONDITIONS IN 1933

Senator HAYDEN. I would make a comment on the vast difference between conditions now and 1933. Senator Russell and I were the only two present Members of the Senate at that time and the Bureau will confirm that when the public works program was authorized, it

expected that the planning that had been done would be worthwhile and prolong it, but that is the way Congress passed it, under that assumption.

It turned out there was no adequate planning except in a very few instances and if it was a substantial project, it had to be delayed until plans were worked out. On the other hand, it was stressed that—the Public Works Administration was established under Harry Hopkins. Before he got through, the Public Works Administration spent more money than was expended under what was anticipated by Congress as a regular program. There was lots of criticism, of course; they called it boondoggling and things of that kind, that there was not adequate consideration, they just took things up the best they could to give somebody a job.

The administration was very poor. I was very fortunate in my State insisting that an engineer be placed at the head of this thing and any work that was done, like public roads for the State came under the State highway department.

It wound up that we got the best projects in the United States, and any one of them, the private industry would want to take them over, they were such good loans. But in most instances, there was tremendous criticism the way the projects were carried on.

Mr. CONWAY. Our advance planning program has been very successful, Mr. Chairman, and has kept a current shelf of public works planning available for just this kind of situation.

Senator ELLENDER. Any further questions?

(No response.)

Senator ELLENDER. If not, we thank you very much.

All right, Mr. Donahue.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

STATEMENT OF CHARLES DONAHUE, SOLICITOR

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. DONAHUE. I have a statement here, Mr. Chairman, which is the statement of Willard Wirtz, the Acting Secretary of Labor.

My name is Charles Donahue. I am Solicitor of Labor. I am appearing for him, Mr. Chairman, to express his very deep regret that he could not be here. His other duties have detained him, but his absence, he wishes me to emphasize, should not be thought to detract in any way from the importance which he personally and the Department of Labor institutionally attaches to this program and the need to support it with adequate funds in accordance with the request of the administration.

I will not, Mr. Chairman, with your permission, of course, read his statement for him but will instead submit it for the record.

(The statement of W. Willard Wirtz, Acting Secretary of Labor, follows:)

STATEMENT OF W. WILLARD WIRTZ, ACTING SECRETARY OF LABOR

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee in support of the request for \$900 million to assist in financing construction of public works as provided by the recently passed "Public Works Acceleration Act." As you know,

this act provides for Federal financial assistance in initiating and accelerating certain public works projects in eligible economically distressed areas of the United States.

This is a program which the Congress has already endorsed. Barely 10 days ago the Senate approved the House-passed bill authorizing \$900 million for immediate action to take care of serious unemployment conditions existing from place to place throughout the land.

Last Friday the President signed this bill into law and at the same time delegated responsibilities thereunder to various agencies of Government.

This, of course, was not the entire program requested by the President. Our ultimate goal was to have standby authority for use when times became bad in the future. But this is a very satisfactory first step giving us an opportunity to show in a concrete way what can be done by earnest effort under a speedup public works program.

Need for taking this step was very ably demonstrated before House and Senate Public Works Committees and in debates on the floor of both Houses. But it is also the duty imposed upon this committee by the rules of the Senate and by the orderly nature of the legislative process, to consider and pass upon for a second time the amounts of money which are needed right now and during the months ahead for quick and effective relief of unemployment. For this reason, it is fitting for me to appear before and present briefly to you some of the hard core reasons why the full amount authorized by the Congress should now be appropriated by the Congress at the earliest practicable time before adjournment.

I want to say at the outset that this is only one of many steps which we are taking with every sense of urgency to alleviate sometimes desperate conditions of unemployment afflicting these unfortunate areas in our national community. I need not remind the committee that we have been using resources given us by Congress under the Area Redevelopment Act to help these areas as much as we can. We are just getting started under the more recently enacted Manpower Development and Training Act to retrain people for available jobs as another practical move toward getting these people back to work. This, however, is a longer range program just beginning to get underway. In the meantime we need other measures and Congress has been wise enough to provide us with one of these in this most recent enactment for which we are considering appropriations today. It will help at the time and in the places where such action is likely to provide maximum benefit for the money spent as swiftly as possible.

A look at the employment picture both currently and over the last 5 years, shows that, although we can be gratified at recent improvement in the levels of employment and unemployment, there is also still much about which to be concerned. Certainly, the total of 69.8 million people at work in August, up 1.2 million from a year ago, is indicative of an expanding economy. However, although unemployment declined by 600,000 over the past year to 3.9 million in August, and the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped over the year from 6.8 to 5.8 percent, unemployment is still too high, and too persistent, for us to be complacent about our economic achievements.

An analysis of the unemployment totals discloses several situations of seriously high unemployment which are not likely to disappear by themselves. Of the 3.9 million unemployed in August, over 900 thousand were long-term unemployed—out of work 15 weeks or more. While this number was down from over 1.4 million a year ago, long-term unemployment still represents one quarter of the unemployment total. The very long-term unemployed, those without work for over half a year totaled almost 600,000, or about 15 percent of unemployment last month in contrast with 900,000 or about one-quarter of the total unemployed a year ago.

Of significance is the fact that the percentage of long-term unemployed has been increasing since 1957, the last year during which unemployment was less than 5 percent (except for 1 month when it was 4.9). In July 1957, only 16 percent of the unemployed had been out of work for 15 weeks or more, and but 9 percent for periods of more than 6 months.

Long-term unemployment is always cause for special concern. But one of its most disturbing characteristics is that it tends to be concentrated in certain areas.

National data do not reflect the full degree of severity of the economic problems facing areas which the act is designed to assist. Areas which would be granted assistance include: (1) redevelopment areas in need of many types

of aid, including accelerated construction activity because of long-term depressed conditions, and (2) areas designated by the Department of Labor as having relatively continuous substantial unemployment—those areas having unemployment of 6 percent or more for at least 9 of the previous 12 months with little expectation of improvement. Altogether there are 1,069 areas which are eligible for assistance under the provisions of the act. Of these, 976 places are designated as redevelopment areas under the Area Redevelopment Act, and there are 93 net additions from the total of 115 places listed by the Labor Department as areas of relatively continuous substantial unemployment.

Although the Public Works Acceleration Act does not provide for programs that are nationwide in scope, it will be furnishing assistance to distressed areas which account for a significant proportion of the Nation's total unemployment. The areas which would be eligible for assistance under this act possess about one-third of the Nation's labor force, but contribute one-half of its unemployment.

As Under Secretary Gudeman has said the fact that the law calls for projects capable of being started or speeded up within a short time and largely completed within 1 year is particularly important. Thus, in areas of prolonged unemployment this legislation can bring prompt employment for at least a part of the labor force which hitherto had been unable to find jobs. The possibility of prompt approval of public works projects could be a significant factor in helping to stem a deteriorating situation in some areas.

The full impact of this act on unemployment would not stem from the amount of Federal assistance alone, nor would it be limited to the initial effects of the construction projects. The direct employment generated by these projects, on and off site, in the construction and other industries involved in the production and transportation of building materials, could well exceed 200,000 jobs. Of this about 125,000 jobs could be associated with Federal funds. In addition, however, there will be employment generated throughout the economy as a whole as wages and other income arising from these projects are spent. This could result in more than double the direct increase in jobs.

Over and beyond the employment effects of the expenditures on projects supported by this act, are the intangible but nonetheless significant effects on the people of the assisted communities. Every community has a tremendous investment in existing homes, in municipal service facilities of all kinds, in buildings housing many business enterprises, and above all in its workforce. When an area becomes economically distressed for any reason, this stock of accumulated skills and capital cannot fulfill its potential and deteriorates for want of use. We face here, not the enormous task of developing undeveloped areas, but a situation where, with relatively modest, but timely assistance from the Federal Government, a process of area deterioration may be halted or reversed.

In the past, the effectiveness of public works programs as a means of combating economic decline was often impaired because construction projects started too slowly and their completion took too long. The present act is specifically designed to avoid those pitfalls, for the funds to be allocated can be made available only to projects which can be initiated or accelerated within a reasonably short time, and only if a substantial portion of the work can be completed within 12 months following initiation or acceleration. Moreover, these projects must meet an essential public need, so that we can expect lasting benefits from the program beyond the immediate gains of helping in the reduction of joblessness in precisely the places where workers currently have the least chance for getting jobs.

This program does not hold out the promise of solving national unemployment problems. Its aims are relatively modest. However, it can be of vital importance to areas which have not shared the Nation's recent economic improvement by making possible renewal or expansion of essential public works in these places, thus permitting them to resume their industrial development and expansion in job opportunities.

There is an urgent need for this program. It contributes a new dimension in the time required to affect the initiation and completion of vital public works and I earnestly ask for your approval of the full amount of the authorization.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. DONAHUE. I would like to say a few brief words, and then perhaps introduce to you, which I shall do now, Dr. Seymour Wolf-

bein, who is accompanying me and who is available to answer any questions at all which any of you may have concerning unemployment in the various areas of the country.

AREA OF SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT

I think a basic premise of this bill is that the Senate has found when it passed that and there may be viewed in the chart on the wall here substantial persistent, continuing areas of quite severe unemployment which it is the purpose of this bill to alleviate.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

I know that times are better in the country as a whole. They are still not good. We have some 5.8 percent unemployment at the present time, but that evidence of times getting a little bit better is not borne out in those areas where times do not appear to change in response to the prosperity which has been met with in other parts of the country.

And of course, as the committee knows, it is these areas to which this bill is addressed.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I will introduce Mr. Wolfbein at this time, who can answer questions which you may have.

STATEMENT OF SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN, DIRECTOR, MANPOWER, AUTOMATION AND TRAINING, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, AND WILLIAM L. BATT, JR., ADMINISTRATOR, AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

LABOR DEPARTMENT FUNCTIONS UNDER ACT

Senator ELLENDER. What part do you play in the administration?

Mr. DONAHUE. I should add that Mr. Wolfbein is Director of Manpower, Automation and Training in the Department of Labor and his functions will be ascertaining and informing the administering agency, the Department of Commerce, which are the areas which you see on this chart up here and which are defined in the statute.

Senator ELLENDER. In other words, Labor Department's functions, as I understand, will be simply to inform the agencies that would have direction in these works, where there is unemployment.

Mr. DONAHUE. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ELLENDER. When was this map before us now prepared? In other words, have there been any changes here lately?

Mr. BATT. This is dated September 7.

Senator ELLENDER. So you keep abreast of it right along.

Mr. BATT. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I do not mean to say now in the reduction of your total labor force or unemployment, you got 5.8, as you just said. But have areas improved in doing away with unemployment?

EMPLOYMENT IMPROVEMENT IN SOME AREAS

Mr. WOLFBEIN. There has been some improvement in areas, but in the last 60 days, Senator, there has not been any reduction in the number of areas for which there has been a substantial increase in employment.

There has been some improvement in some of the areas, but not in the ones that show up on this map and it underscores in a way what Solicitor Donahue has said, that there has been improvement over the year, over the last 60 days, but it is these areas which are almost intractable problems in terms of continuing unemployment.

You know, we get this information out once a month, this Area Market Labor Trends, and we follow this closely. That is a brief summary of the story.

PROSPERITY IN NORTH DAKOTA

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I cannot help but observe, looking at that map, that North Dakota must be the most prosperous State in the Nation. It is the only one that has no unemployment problem except on the Indian reservations.

Senator ELLENDER. Yours is a farming community. They are busy there, and prosperous.

Senator YOUNG. When you go broke as a farmer, you go looking for somebody else's job.

Senator McNAMARA. Mr. Chairman, has the statement by the Acting Secretary of Labor been made a part of the record?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes, it has. Have you anything to add?

Mr. WOLFBEIN. No; that is the story.

Senator ELLENDER. Any questions?

IMPORTANCE OF SMALL PROJECTS

Senator COOPER. Of course, expenditure of whatever money is appropriated will stimulate the economy to some extent. But in these projects, part of this money, of course, goes for material and it would have to go to some skilled labor, otherwise you could not run a good project, with supervision.

That will reach people who, in the main, I think, are employed now. Isn't it correct that if you are going to get down to the people that are out of jobs, you have to have a number of small projects?

Mr. WOLFBEIN. That is right.

Senator COOPER. And spread it in areas where the people are unemployed.

Mr. WOLFBEIN. I think that is right, Senator, and that certainly would be in line with the aims of the act, which is to have the impact in the geography as depicted on the map.

Senator ELLENDER. Any further questions?

(No response.)

Senator ELLENDER. If not, we thank you very much.

All right, Mr. Staats.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

STATEMENT OF ELMER B. STAATS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAM F. McCANDLESS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, BUDGET REVIEW; WILLIAM PFLEGER, JR., ASSISTANT DIVISION CHIEF, COMMERCE AND FINANCE DIVISION, AND E. FENTON SHEPARD, ASSISTANT DIVISION CHIEF, RESOURCES AND CIVIL WORKS DIVISION

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Staats, will you identify yourself for the record?

Mr. STAATS. I am Elmer B. Staats, Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget.

I have a short statement I would like to read.

Senator ELLENDER. Proceed.

Mr. STAATS. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I am happy to testify in support of the President's request for the appropriation of the funds necessary to carry out the Public Works Acceleration Act.

The authority to accelerate and initiate appropriately timed capital improvements to strengthen our defense against recession was one of several measures for a stronger economy which the President recommended in his economic message to the Congress last January as well as in the state of the Union and budget messages.

While the standby authority which the administration requested was not enacted, the President is pleased that the program for immediate acceleration of certain public works, which he recommended later, has now become law. The cooperation of the committee in scheduling this hearing as promptly as possible is appreciated greatly.

Under Secretary Gudeman has discussed the procedures for carrying on the program and the need for the \$900 million appropriation which the President has requested. I propose to discuss two matters: the role of the Bureau of the Budget in the public works acceleration program and the budgetary effect of the program.

JUSTIFICATION FOR APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Our first concern was that the need for the \$900 million appropriation request be adequately justified. It was apparent that requirement by the Bureau for a justification supported by a firm list of specific projects totaling \$900 million was not feasible; and I think the committee has gone into that matter very carefully here in these hearings.

Before such a list of projects could be provided, each Federal agency concerned and the States and localities would need to develop projects and a balanced program selected from them.

The time required by such a process would have meant that no request for funds could have been placed before the Congress until next January, and no employment created in these needy areas until still later. This would have been inconsistent with the very purpose of the act.

Therefore, in order to have available the best possible basis for judging the appropriation request, the Bureau, in anticipation of the enactment of the authorizing law, requested the Federal departments and agencies administering direct Federal and federally aided public works programs to furnish information on the backlog of needed projects or segments of work which could be initiated or accelerated in the areas eligible for assistance under the act.

Our analysis of the agency reports convinced us that the entire \$900 million authorized can be effectively used and that this amount should be appropriated now to assure that the program will achieve its maximum economic benefit as quickly as possible.

The question may be raised as to why the President has requested an appropriation of \$900 million, when last March he recommended authorization for \$600 million immediate capital improvements program. In this connection, the following points should be noted:

(1) Since last March, the administration has reassessed the need for funds for an immediate public works acceleration program. The unemployment situation has not improved as much as we had expected or hoped, and it is even more urgent now that the many areas which have not shared fully in the recovery from the 1960-61 recession be given assistance.

(2) The Congress, in reaching its decision on the Public Works Acceleration Act, has also reviewed the requirements for this program and has agreed on the need for \$900 million authorization.

(3) As enacted, the provisions for the immediate acceleration program have less flexibility than the President's original proposal.

The President, therefore, believes that the full \$900 million should be appropriated.

ROLE OF BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

The Bureau of the Budget will exercise its usual role in advising the President regarding the allocation of funds under the act and in the control of the funds.

For example, we shall be concerned as to the extent to which additional administrative and supervisory personnel will be needed to carry on the acceleration program. We would expect the agencies to rely on existing personnel financed under regular budget funds to the fullest extent feasible in carrying out their share of the acceleration program.

We would anticipate that the funds under the acceleration program would be used primarily for initiation of new projects or segments of work rather than acceleration of work on going projects. Any projects or segments of work initiated under the act will be fully financed from the funds appropriated. Thus it will not be necessary to provide additional funds in the 1964 budget for their completion.

FUNDS AVAILABLE UNTIL EXPENDED

The Public Works Acceleration Act contains no stipulation with respect to the period of time for which the funds appropriated shall be available. Consistent with normal practice on public works programs, the President has recommended that the appropriation language provide that the funds be available until expended.

There is another point which I wish to emphasize with respect to the relation between the public works acceleration program and the regular public works activities of Federal agencies.

These agencies will continue to carry on their regular work financed from 1963 appropriations or prior-year funds, including any projects or segments of work which are located in areas eligible for assistance under the Public Works Acceleration Act.

NO DIVERSION OF REGULAR BUDGET FUNDS

In his recent Executive order, the President has taken steps to assure that Federal agencies will not divert to any other areas regular budget funds which have been appropriated for or allocated to projects in eligible areas. Thus, funds made available to eligible areas under the Public Works Acceleration Act will be in addition to and not in lieu of funds from other sources.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Staats, will you tell the committee if this money is appropriated, that is, the full sum, does the law provide that it shall remain for use until expended?

Mr. STAATS. The basic law does not contain a provision of this kind.

Senator ELLENDER. Well, suppose we do put in the \$900 million. Then won't we be met with some difficulty there if we are unable to expend it within a year?

Mr. STAATS. It is our view, of course, and I believe Mr. Gudeman emphasized this yesterday, that \$900 million can be obligated within the fiscal year. The provision here that has been recommended has been normal in all public works programs for a good many years.

We feel that it is desirable on public works programs to have the money available until we expend it with a view to making it possible for the contractors on those jobs to know what the funds available will be. This is a normal provision included here.

Senator ELLENDER. Well now, the bill, as I understand, provides that any project must be completed within the year, or almost completed, over half. We had that out yesterday.

Mr. STAATS. After it is initiated, yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Yes; after it is initiated. Would you interpret that to mean that the money can be obligated and expended even though the year has passed?

Mr. STAATS. Well, of course, as we have entered into firm contracts, I think that there is certainly a commitment on the part of the Government to carry that out.

PROVISION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

Senator ELLENDER. I can well understand that if the authorizing law provided that the money should be available until you spend it, but you do not have such a provision in the law.

Mr. STAATS. That seems to be an oversight in the law. I think there is some legislative history to the effect that such a provision is not required. This is a point which is not entirely clear and one on which we obviously defer to the committee's judgment. I do have a memorandum which I will be glad to furnish to the committee, prepared by our own counsel, to the effect that this would not be subject to a point of order in the event that that is included by the committee.

Senator ELLENDER. I wish you would put it into the record at this point, in the event the point should be made.

Mr. STAATS. All right.

(The memorandum referred to follows:)

Is the provision "to remain available until expended" in the proposed appropriation for "Public Works Acceleration" subject to a point-of-order under the rules of the Senate?

The Public Works Acceleration Act authorizes not to exceed \$900 million to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of the act. However, it does not explicitly authorize such an amount to be appropriated without fiscal year limitation or to remain available until expended. Thus the question arises whether the words "to remain available until expended" constitute legislation in an appropriation bill which would be subject to a point of order under rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

Under the statutory provisions set forth in 31 U.S.C. 682, "All moneys appropriated for the construction of public buildings shall remain available until the completion of the work for which they are, or may be appropriated * * *". Thus, to the extent that this proposed appropriation is to be used for public buildings construction, the words "to remain available until expended" are merely descriptive and consistent with this substantive statutory provision. A change in the existing provision of law would be needed to prevent the appropriation from having some "no-year" availability. There is obviously a practical necessity for appropriations to be available for longer than the current fiscal year to carry out the purposes of the Public Works Acceleration Act. Moreover, it would seem reasonable to conclude that the authorization in that act for appropriations to carry it out, necessarily includes authority to appropriate funds which will remain available for obligation for such period of time as may be needed to effectively carry out the intent of the Congress as expressed in the act.

The belief that the words "to remain available until expended" constitute legislation which is not in order in a general appropriation bill, may have arisen because of some of the older parliamentary rulings of the House of Representatives, such as the one in VII, 1399, of "Cannon's Precedents" (1908). In that case, the Chairman decided that these words were legislation "which would change existing law, requiring that these surplus funds be covered into the Treasury at the end of a certain length of time," and sustained the point of order. At that time, then existing law (with some exceptions for public buildings and other types of public works) did require that "all unexpended balances of appropriations which shall have remained on the books of the Treasury for 2 fiscal years [shall] be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury * * *" (sec. 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, 18 Stat. 110). However, that statutory requirement was repealed by the act of July 6, 1949 (63 Stat. 407), which in turn was repealed by the act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 650). This later act prescribes the present procedure for closing out appropriation accounts. In the case of general fund appropriations not limited to a definite period of time (such as the proposed estimate), the unobligated balances revert to the general fund of the Treasury "whenever the head of the agency concerned shall determine that the purposes for which the appropriation was made have been fulfilled; or in any event, whenever disbursements have not been made against the appropriation account for two full consecutive fiscal years: * * *" (31 U.S.C. 706). Thus, we do not believe the earlier procedure in the House rulings on this point would be applicable under present law which would not be changed by the proposed appropriation text.

EFFECT OF APPROPRIATING LESS THAN AMOUNT REQUESTED

Senator ELLENDER. Now, yesterday, when we heard Mr. Gudeman and others, it was stated that by February 1, we may not be able to have under obligation as many as \$300 million. That was the sum and substance of the testimony?

Mr. GUDEMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. What would be the objection in dividing this amount up and not appropriating the whole amount of \$900 million,

just give you, say, \$300 or \$400 million of it and then come January we could appropriate the rest of it?

Mr. STAATS. This is a question, Mr. Chairman, that we also raised and went into very carefully with the agencies at the time they made their request to us. I think it is our view that unless the full amount is made available, it is going to be very difficult, particularly on the grants to the State and local communities for them to arrange their financing. Without assured funds, I think it is going to be very difficult for the State and local governments to raise their share of the funds.

There will be bond issues involved in many cases, and in other cases there will have to be levies arranged, there will have to be convening of State legislatures in many instances.

Senator ELLENDER. All of which will be time consuming.

ONE-TIME ACT

Mr. STAATS. It will be time consuming, and it was our understanding, looking at the legislative history of this act, that it was the intent of the Congress that this would be a one-time act. It was designed to take care of the immediate problem, and the idea was to get as many people on the job as possible until such time as the administrative program and the general economy improved, to pick up the responsibilities.

Senator ELLENDER. I can well understand that, and I do not believe there will be any difficulty in getting this committee to give you the whole amount. But my fear is, and that is the fear of quite a few of the Senators, that in the past, this committee has always had before it not only authorized projects but projects that were justified—that is, we looked into them to see that they came within the purview of the law and we had more or less the say in that selection. As you know, the Budget Bureau submits to Public Works a list of projects for rivers and harbors and for flood control and for other works, and usually the committee—in fact, ever since I have been chairman, we have added to them and subtracted some from them. But in this case it is a little different in that there is no preparation of some of the projects that may be submitted.

Now, the Housing and Home Finance Agency did submit a list and made a good showing as to the projects that have been planned and that are ready to go.

But in other fields, such has not been the case. Now, Mr. Gudeman has promised to give us some information tomorrow and I am very hopeful that that information would be in such a—that it would be such that we can make selections of our own if necessary, or make suggestions as to what projects should be proceeded with.

That is the way this committee has always acted and we would not have any trouble whatever, in my opinion, carrying that through.

I speak, I believe, not only for the Senate but for the House.

Now, unfortunately, the House has not had hearings on this and I doubt that they will. They may, before they pass upon it. But this amount would be carried in our regular public works bill, which has always been enacted by the House, and we are adding this to the House bill. I do not know whether Mr. Cannon will hold hearings or not, and that is why I desired to make these hearings as full as we

could so that the House could have the advantage of what information we could obtain.

And I express the hope again that you put into this record as many projects as will qualify that cost, location, and so forth, so that we can at least have some kind of review of not only the kind of project that you propose to initiate, but actually the one that you will actually choose from.

Mr. STAATS. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate full well that we are faced here with a rather unusual situation.

I assure you that it is not the practice of the Bureau of the Budget to ordinarily send up budget items that we have not gone into in great detail and the agencies have justified fully.

So we face somewhat the same problem that the committee faces here. It is our view, however, that the intent of the Congress in getting public works started quickly would be thwarted if we insisted on taking the time in the executive branch to review these projects in detail before they are submitted to the Congress. So we had the same problem in that respect that you have—in going into these in detail—

Senator ELLENDER. Now, what is your basis for suggesting that this committee appropriate \$900 million?

In other words, you are here recommending it and I presume that you have access to information that made you come to that conclusion, that \$900 million would be needed. Have you that information available so that you can submit it to the committee?

Mr. STAATS. I would like to make this comment on your question. It is a very good and appropriate question. We have not, obviously, had access to what the States and local governments may submit, you see. Under this program, I think it would be only honest and fair to say that none of us have that information.

That will have to be obtained from the States or the communities. The list which the Housing Agency has submitted here today will give us a good indication of what they may receive under their program. We have had some detailed information from the Federal agencies on their programs.

BUDGET PROCEDURE

This has been reviewed in some detail in the Bureau of the Budget, not in all cases on a project-by-project justification, but in terms of people who know these programs very well. These programs added up to a total initially of about \$2.8 billion. These we screened down to around \$2.2 billion. On the basis of that, we were confident that \$900 million of worthy projects that could meet the criteria and under the act could be supported, and justified.

Senator ELLENDER. Well, now, did these projects include river and harbor developments?

Mr. STAATS. It included Federal construction programs—rivers and harbors, reclamation, agriculture, veterans, general services, all of the Federal construction programs.

Senator ELLENDER. That could be completed within a year or nearly a year?

Mr. STAATS. Which in our best judgment could meet all of the criteria, including the ones which you have mentioned.

Senator ELLENDER. But no list has been submitted to you. You simply got that information from—

Mr. STAATS. In some cases, we had lists and I think some of the material Mr. Gudeman will submit here tomorrow we have had access to and have reviewed.

Senator ELLENDER. That is what I was leading to; that either you or whoever furnished that information let us have it for incorporation in this record so we can make a judgment on it also.

Mr. STAATS. That is right.

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, this is entirely different testimony than we had yesterday. In the repeated questions I asked the witnesses they did not have any projects ready to submit. The testimony is directly opposite.

SPECIFIC PROJECTS

Mr. STAATS. I do not believe it is different, Senator. In many cases, we have specific projects.

In the case of the Corps of Engineers, for example, or Reclamation, those that are authorized on a specific basis, we have many hundreds of millions of dollars of backlog justifications and quite a bit in the Agriculture Department which we have never been able to fund within the budget limitations.

Senator YOUNG. But I asked for specific projects yesterday and they said they did not have any.

I would like to have my questions and their answers placed in the record at this point.

Senator ELLENDER. Without objection, that will be done.

(The testimony referred to follows:)

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question at this point?

Senator ELLENDER. Surely.

Senator YOUNG. Is it proposed that Congress appropriate \$900 million and the various agencies of Government then afterward embark upon any kind of programs they see fit without further action by the Appropriations Committee or Congress?

Mr. GUDEMAN. It is proposed that you appropriate \$900 million, and then, under the criteria established by the bill itself, the agencies will use that money for the public works which fall under their agency. The Department of Commerce will coordinate it, seeing that it is done well, seeing that it is done economically, and seeing that it is done fast.

Senator YOUNG. This is a completely new departure from the procedure by Congress. I do not see how Congress could go along with this kind of absurd proposal. We appropriate \$900 million and know nothing about the various projects are that going to be embarked upon: is this what you are proposing?

Mr. GUDEMAN. We are giving you here in the justification pamphlet the type of projects.

Senator YOUNG. The types, that is all?

Mr. GUDEMAN. This is all we can give you at this time. We cannot give you detailed projects at this time. We have shown the amount of money that goes to each one of the agencies and departments—not exact at all, but to show that the \$900 million can be utilized and can be efficiently utilized.

HOUSE ACTION ON PUBLIC WORKS BILL

Senator YOUNG. Has this budget been presented to the House Appropriations Committee?

Mr. STAATS. No; it has just been enacted. The House has already completed action on the public works appropriation bill.

Senator YOUNG. On the supplemental appropriations bill?

Mr. STAATS. No; since this bill has been pending in the Senate. In the usual course of our procedure, we submitted it to the Senate.

Senator YOUNG. We are getting in the same trouble all over again. Several months ago, we were accused of spending several million dollars without the House—

Mr. STAATS. I am informed that this procedure is agreeable to the House.

Senator YOUNG. I know. It has always been agreeable in the past. But when you add up this vast amount of money of Senate appropriations in excess of the House, it gives us a bad name, a bad record.

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Young, I am glad to say in this case that Mr. Cannon has suggested that we hold these hearings. He suggested that to the chairman of the committee and that we put into the bill for this \$900 million or as much as we think can be justified and the House will take note of it.

Senator YOUNG. This has been done many times in the past, but when you add up all the Senate appropriations and the House appropriations, we get a bad name.

Senator ELLENDER. You may proceed, Mr. Staats.

DIRECT FEDERAL PROJECTS

Mr. STAATS. At the beginning of this acceleration program, it is likely that direct Federal projects and programs can be undertaken more quickly than State and local work.

Federal agencies should be able to start many projects or segments of work shortly after appropriations are made available. We anticipate that a significant amount of Federal work can be started before the end of this calendar year, and an even larger amount by the end of March 1963. Winter weather may delay the initiation of work in some areas, but by the end of fiscal year 1963 most of the funds for Federal projects should be obligated.

FUNDS AVAILABLE ON GEOGRAPHIC BASIS

It is important that a large share of the appropriation be made available on a wide geographic basis for State and local projects, based on the criteria stipulated in the act.

Preliminary reports from the Federal agencies which will be working with the State and local bodies indicate that a substantial amount of Federal funds can be allocated for these programs in the first 6 months of operation.

As you can well understand, it is not possible at this time to make a reliable estimate of the fiscal year 1963 expenditures under the acceleration program.

There are many variables involved, such as the speed with which State and local agencies can complete financing and get work underway, the range in the percentage of the Federal grant for State and local projects, and the distribution of funds among construction projects, improvements, repairs, and conservative measures.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Based on our preliminary analysis, Federal expenditures for the acceleration program in fiscal year 1963, and I emphasize that these are expenditure figures rather than obligation figures, could range

from \$250 to \$400 million. If the \$400 million expenditure is achieved in 1963, it is likely that the remaining expenditures will occur in fiscal year 1964. If 1963 expenditures amount to \$250 million, some of the remaining expenditures will carry over into fiscal year 1965.

These expenditure estimates, of course, do not indicate the total effect of the program, since they are exclusive of the amounts to be spent by State and local governments from their own funds.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we believe that if the \$900 million is made available now, arrangements underway will permit rapid, flexible, and efficient execution of the public works acceleration program.

That completes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ELLENDER. Are there any questions?

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES REQUIRED

Senator McNAMARA. Mr. Chairman, on page 3 of your statement, Mr. Staats, you say—

We expect the agencies to rely on existing personnel financed under regular budget funds to the fullest extent feasible in carrying out their share of the acceleration program.

One of the questions that is probably going to be asked of the committee is. How many new employees will this take? If we do not have some sort of an estimate, and I don't expect to tie you down to it, the statement is apt to be made that this will require several thousand more Federal employees.

Do you have any outside figure or an estimate of how many additional Government employees will be required if this program is passed?

Mr. STAATS. We made an estimate on the original \$600 million program. At that time, based on that estimate, our best judgment, and this is based on judgment of individuals who work with the staff, is that it would run from 500 to 800 new supervisory and administrative employees. This number was computed for force account projects on the same basis as if the work were contracted out and rough approximations on the distribution between Federal and State and local projects. I think that it is possible that on the \$900 million program, particularly if it were all made available in the early future, we could assume upward of a thousand, roughly a thousand additional employees.

Senator McNAMARA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ELLENDER. Any further questions?

If not, we thank you very much.

LETTER FROM SENATOR BYRD

Senator Byrd from West Virginia has addressed a letter to me dated September 17, in which he approves this program in its entirety, and I ask that it be placed in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
September 17, 1962.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Works,
Senate Appropriations Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: I am requesting that early and favorable consideration be given to appropriations to implement the President's emergency public works program. This program will be of immeasurable benefit to West Virginia, as well as to the more than 1,069 other economically distressed areas in the Nation.

Although the number of persons unemployed in the United States has decreased by 1 million within the last year, approximately 5.8 percent of our labor force continues to be unemployed. Of the 1,069 economically distressed areas in the Nation, 976 have persistent and substantial unemployment.

In these 976 areas, the average unemployment rate is about 39 percent higher than in the rest of the country, and an average of 1 out of every 12 members of the labor force is unemployed. The percentage of unemployment in West Virginia's chronically depressed areas is considerably higher. I cannot, therefore, overly stress the importance of this legislation to the people of my State, and to those areas plagued by similar unemployment and underemployment.

You may be assured that, as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I shall give my vigorous support to the appropriation of the full amount authorized by the Congress for this accelerated public works program. I hope that your subcommittee will find it possible to approve the necessary moneys in order to implement the recently passed authorization bill.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. BYRD, *U.S. Senator.*

DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS AREAS

Senator ELLENDER. We have before us a map indicating the areas that are eligible. Since we cannot put the map in the record, we have a description of these various areas, and I think it would be advisable to put that in the record at this point.

If there is no objection, it is so ordered.

(The information referred to follows:)

ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

ELIGIBLE AREAS

(Redevelopment areas and areas of relatively continuous substantial unemployment eligible as of this date for participation in the Accelerated Public Works Program)

September 8, 1962

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
Office of Planning and Research

Washington 25, D. C.

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ADVICE TO USERS

In order to determine the eligibility of an area, users of this list should refer to the State in which their area of interest lies, in each of the four sections.

The areas in each section are arranged alphabetically by States and likewise within States. The first section lists Redevelopment Areas designated under Section 5(a) of the Redevelopment Act. This is arranged under the name of the labor market area, defined in terms of counties, except in New England, Pennsylvania and a few other areas where towns, townships, boroughs, cities or census county divisions are also used for definition.

The second section lists Redevelopment Areas designated under Section 5(b) of the Redevelopment Act, listed alphabetically by State and county name.

The third section lists Indian Reservation areas designated under Section 5(b) of the Redevelopment Act. Listed are Indian Reservation areas defined in terms of counties or parts of counties included in a Reservation Area.

The fourth section lists "Areas of Relatively Continuous Substantial Unemployment" eligible for participation in the Accelerated Public Works Program and supplied by the Department of Labor. This list consists of labor market areas arranged alphabetically and defined in terms of counties as in the first section. Some labor market areas extend across State lines. In these instances the labor market area is listed under the State in which the central or principal city is located.

SECTION 5(a) REDEVELOPMENT AREAS 1/

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition 2/</u> (<u>Counties Unless Otherwise Noted</u>)
<u>Alabama</u>	
Gadsden	Etowah
Jasper	Walker
<u>Alaska</u>	
Anchorage	All of Election District No. 10
<u>Arkansas</u>	
Camden	Calhoun Ouachita
<u>California</u>	
Modesto	Stanislaus
Ukiah	Mendocino
<u>Connecticut</u>	
Ansonia	Towns in New Haven County Ansonia Derby Oxford Seymour
Bristol	Town in Hartford County Bristol Town in Litchfield County Plymouth
Danielson	Towns in Windham County Brooklyn Canterbury Eastford Killingly Plainfield Pomfret Putnam Sterling Thompson Woodstock
<u>Georgia</u>	
Carrollton	Carroll
Cedartown-Rockmart	Paulding Polk

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition 2/</u> <u>(Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)</u>
<u>Illinois</u>	
Cairo-Metropolis 4/	Alexander Massac Pulaski
Centralia	Clinton Marion
Harrisburg 5/	Gallatin Hardin Pope Saline White
Herrin-Murphysboro- West Frankfort 5/	Franklin Jackson Johnson Perry Union Williamson
Litchfield 4/	Bond Christian Macoupin Montgomery
Mattoon	Coles Cumberland
Mount Vernon 6/	Hamilton Jefferson Wayne
<u>Indiana</u>	
Evansville	Vanderburgh Henderson County, Kentucky
New Castle	Henry
<u>Kansas</u>	
Pittsburg	Cherokee Crawford

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition 2/</u> (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>Kentucky</u>	
Corbin 5/	Clay Knox Laurel Whitley
Danville	Boyle Garrard Lincoln Mercer
Elizabethtown 10/	Grayson Hardin Larue Meade
Hazard 5/	Breathitt Letcher Perry
Hopkinsville	Caldwell Christian Todd Trigg
Madisonville 5/	Hopkins Muhlenberg Webster
Middlesboro-Harlan 5/	Bell Harlan Leslie
Morehead-Grayson 8/	Carter Elliott Greenup Rowan
Paducah 5/	Ballard Graves McCracken Marshall

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> ^{2/} (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>Kentucky</u> (cont'd)	
Paintsville- Prestonsburg ^{5/}	Floyd Johnson Knott Magoffin Martin
Pikeville - Williamson ^{6/}	Pike Mingo County, West Virginia
Richmond	Estill Jackson Madison Rockcastle
<u>Louisiana</u>	
Hammond	Tangipahoa Parish
Opelousas	St. Landry Parish
<u>Maine</u>	
Biddeford-Sanford	City of Biddeford City of Saco Towns in York County Acton Alfred Arundel Buxton Cornish Dayton Hollis Kennebunk Kennebunkport Lebanon Limerick Limington Lyman Newfield North Berwick Old Orchard Beach Parsonfield Sanford

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition 2/</u> <u>(Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)</u>
<u>Maine (cont'd)</u>	
Biddeford-	
Sanford (cont'd)	Towns in York County (cont'd) Shapleigh Waterboro
<u>Maryland</u>	
Cambridge	Dorchester
Cumberland	Allegany Mineral County, West Virginia
Hagerstown	Washington
<u>Massachusetts</u>	
Fall River	City of Fall River Towns in Bristol County, Mass. Somerset Swansea Westport Town in Newport County, R.I. Tiverton
Lowell	City of Lowell Towns in Middlesex County Billerica Chelmsford Dracut Tewksbury Tyngsborough
New Bedford	City of New Bedford Towns in Bristol County Achushnet Dartmouth Fairhaven Towns in Plymouth County Marion Mattapoissett
Newburyport	City of Newburyport Towns in Essex County Amesbury Ipswich Newbury Rowley Salisbury West Newbury

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> ^{2/} (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>Massachusetts</u> (cont'd)	
North Adams	City of North Adams Towns in Berkshire County Adams Clarksburg Florida New Ashford Savoy Williamstown Town in Franklin County Monroe
<u>Michigan</u>	
Adrian	Lenawee
Bay City	Bay
Detroit	Macomb Oakland Wayne
Escanaba ^{5/}	Delta Schoolcraft Townships in Menominee County Harris Meyer Spalding
Marquette ^{5/}	Marquette Alger County ^{11/}
Monroe	Monroe
Port Huron	St. Clair
Traverse City	Grand Traverse Kalkaska Leelanau

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> 2/ (<u>Counties Unless Otherwise Noted</u>)
<u>Minnesota</u>	
Brainerd-Grand Rapids 3/	Aitkin Cass Crow Wing Itasca
Duluth-Superior	City of Duluth in St. Louis County, Minn. Douglas County, Wisconsin
Hibbing-Virginia	St. Louis County <u>except</u> City of Duluth
<u>Missouri</u>	
Flat River 3/	Iron Madison St. Francois Ste. Genevieve Washington
Washington	Franklin
<u>Montana</u>	
Butte	Silver Bow
Kalispell 4/	Flathead Lincoln
<u>New Jersey</u>	
Atlantic City	Atlantic
Bridgeton	Cumberland
Lakewood-Toms River	Ocean
Long Branch	Monmouth
Ocean City-Wildwood- Cape May	Cape May
Paterson-Passaic 7/	Passaic County

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition 2/</u> (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>New York</u>	
Amsterdam	Montgomery
Auburn	Cayuga
Gloversville	Fulton
Jamestown-Dunkirk	Chautauqua
Ogdensburg-Massena-Malone	Franklin St. Lawrence
Oneonta	Otsego
Plattsburgh	Clinton
Schenectady 1/	Schenectady
Watertown	Jefferson
<u>North Carolina</u>	
Fayetteville 4/	Cumberland
Henderson-Oxford	Franklin Granville Vance
Kinston	Lenoir
Lumberton	Robeson
Rockingham-Hamlet	Richmond
Wilson	Wilson
<u>Ohio</u>	
Ashtabula-Conneaut	Ashtabula
Athens-Logan-Nelsonville 4/	Athens Hocking Vinton

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition 2/</u> <u>(Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)</u>
<u>Ohio (cont'd)</u>	
Batavia-Georgetown- West Union 4/	Adams Brown Clermont
Cambridge	Guernsey Noble
Kent-Ravenna	Portage
Portsmouth- Chillicothe 4/	Jackson Pike Ross Scioto
<u>Oklahoma</u>	
McAlester	Pittsburg
Muskogee	Muskogee
Okmulgee-Henryetta	Okmulgee
<u>Pennsylvania</u>	
Altoona	Blair
Berwick-Bloomsburg	Columbia <u>except</u> Borough of Centralia and Township of Conyngham
Butler	Butler
Clearfield-DuBois	Boroughs of Philipsburg and South Philipsburg Township in Centre County Rush Clearfield Boroughs of Brockway Falls Creek Reynoldsville Sykesville Townships in Jefferson County Snyder Washington Winslow

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> ^{2/} (<u>Counties Unless Otherwise Noted</u>)
<u>Pennsylvania</u> (cont'd)	
Erie	Erie
Indiana	Indiana
Johnstown	Cambria Somerset
Kittanning-Ford City	Armstrong
Lewistown	Juniata Mifflin
Meadville	Crawford <u>except</u> City of Titusville and Townships of Athens Bloomfield Oil Creek Rome Sparta Steuben Troy and Boroughs of Centerville Hydetown Spartansburg Townville
New Castle	Lawrence
Pittsburgh	Allegheny Beaver Washington Westmoreland
Pottsville- Lehighton ^{2/}	Carbon Schuylkill
St. Marys ^{4/}	Cameron Elk

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition 2/</u> (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>Pennsylvania</u> (cont'd)	
Sayre-Athens- Towanda	Bradford
Scranton	Lackawanna
Sharon-Farrell	Mercer
Sunbury-Shamokin- Mt. Carmel	Borough of Centralia Township in Columbia County Conyngham Montour Northumberland Snyder Union
Uniontown- Connellsville	Fayette
Wilkes-Barre-- Hazleton	Luzerne
<u>Puerto Rico</u> (Commonwealth of)	<u>Municipios of:</u>
Aguadilla	Aguada Aguadilla
Arecibo 4/	Arecibo Camuy Hatillo
Caguas 4/ 5/	Agua Buenas Caguas Cidra Gurabo Juncos San Lorenzo
Carolina	Carolina Loiza

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> ^{2/} (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>Puerto Rico</u> (cont'd)	
Guayama	Arroyo Guayama Patillas
Manati	Barceloneta Ciales Manati Morovis
Mayaguez	Mayaguez
Ponce	Ponce
San Juan	Bayamon Catano Guaynabo San Juan
Yauco	Guanica Guaynilla Yauco
<u>Rhode Island</u>	
Providence- Pawtucket	Bristol County, Rhode Island City of Warwick Towns in Kent County Coventry East Greenwich West Warwick Towns in Newport County Jamestown Cities of Central Falls Cranston East Providence Pawtucket Providence Woonsocket Towns in Providence County Burrillville Cumberland Johnston Lincoln North Providence North Smithfield Smithfield Towns in Washington County Narragansett North Kingstown City of Attleboro

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition 2/</u> (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>Rhode Island</u> (cont'd)	
Providence-	Towns in Bristol County, Mass.
Pawtucket (cont'd)	North Attleborough
	Seekonk
	Towns in Norfolk County, Mass.
	Bellingham
	Franklin
	Plainville
	Wrentham
	Towns in Worcester County, Mass.
	Blackstone
	Millville
<u>South Carolina</u>	
Conway	Horry
<u>Tennessee</u>	
Greeneville	Greene
LaFollette-Jellico-	
Tazewell 4/	Campbell
	Claiborne
Harriman-Rockwood	Roane
	Morgan
<u>Texas</u>	
Laredo	Webb
<u>Virginia</u>	
Big Stone Gap-	Lee
Appalachia 4/	Wise
	Independent City of Norton
<u>Washington</u>	
Aberdeen	Grays Harbor
Anacortes	Skagit

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition 2/</u> (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>Washington (cont'd)</u>	
Centralia	Lewis
Wenatchee	Chelan Douglas
Yakima	Yakima
<u>West Virginia</u>	
Beckley	Raleigh
Bluefield	Mercer
Charleston	Kanawha
Clarksburg	Doddridge Harrison Taylor
Fairmont	Marion
Huntington-Ashland	Cabell Wayne Boyd, Kentucky Lawrence, Ohio
Logan 5/	Boone (redefined area includes all of Boone County) Logan Lincoln (Harts Creek District) 12/
Morgantown	Monongalia
New Martinsville	Tyler Wetzel Monroe, Ohio
Oak Hill - Montgomery	Fayette

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> ^{2/} (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>West Virginia</u> (cont'd)	
Parkersburg	Pleasants Ritchie Wirt Wood
Point Pleasant- Gallipolis ^{4/}	Jackson Mason Putnam Gallia, Ohio Meigs, Ohio
Ronceverte - White Sulphur Springs	Greenbrier Monroe
Welch	McDowell
Wheeling	Marshall Ohio Belmont County, Ohio
<u>Wisconsin</u>	
La Crosse	La Crosse

1/ The Criteria are:

1. Unemployment is currently 6% or more of the work force, discounting seasonal or temporary factors, and has averaged at least 6% for the periods below, and
2. The annual average rate of unemployment has been at least:
 - a) 50% above the national average for 3 of the preceding 4 calendar years, or
 - b) 75% above the national average for 2 of the preceding 3 calendar years, or
 - c) 100% above the national average for 1 of the preceding 2 calendar years.

Section 5(a) areas are designated on the basis of data provided by the Department of Labor.

- 2/ Since being designated on June 9, 1961, as Redevelopment Areas, certain labor market areas have been geographically re-defined by the Department of Labor. In most cases, a multiple county labor market area was split into single county "very small" labor market areas (normally subject to designation as redevelopment areas under Section 5(b) of the Area Redevelopment Act). In order to avoid confusion in the administration of the Area Redevelopment program, the original geographic structure of these labor market areas has been retained. If re-definition involved the addition of political units, such areas were added to the Redevelopment Area definition; no areas were dropped because of re-definition.
- 3/ Re-defined by Labor July 1961
- 4/ Re-defined by Labor August 1961
- 5/ Re-defined by Labor September 1961
- 6/ Re-defined by Labor October 1961
- 7/ Sub-area
- 8/ Re-defined by Labor November 1961
- 9/ Re-defined by ARA to consist of the Pottsville and Lehighton-Palmerston labor market areas
- 10/ Grayson County formerly designated as a Section 5(b) Redevelopment Area
- 11/ Alger County previously designated as a Section 5(b) Redevelopment Area, now part of the re-defined Marquette labor market area
- 12/ Remainder of Lincoln County designated as a Section 5(b) Redevelopment Area

SECTION 5(b) REDEVELOPMENT AREAS
(Excluding Indian Reservation Areas)

Eligibility of each area listed below is indicated numerically by one or more of the following:

- (1) Areas of low income.
- (2) Areas of low farm income.
- (3) Rural development counties.
- (4) Areas of low production farming.
- (5) Very small areas of substantial and persistent unemployment.
- (6) Other.

State and County Name 1/	State and County Name
<u>Alabama</u>	<u>Alabama (cont'd)</u>
Autauga (2)	Russell (2)(4)
Barbour (2)	Saint Clair (5)
Bibb (2)	Shelby (5)
Blount (5)	Sumter (1)(2)(4)
Bullock (1)(2)(4)	Washington (1)
Butler (5)	Wilcox (1)(2)(4)
Cherokee (5)	Winston (5)
Chilton (3)(5)	
Choctaw (1)(2)(4)	<u>Alaska</u>
Clarke (2)(4)	Aleutian Islands - Elec. Dist.
Conecuh (1)(5)	No. 14 (5)
Coosa (3)	Barrow - - - - - Elec. Dist.
Crenshaw (1)	No. 21 (5)
Cullman (5)	Bethel - - - - - Elec. Dist.
Dallas (2)(4)	No. 16 (5)
De Kalb (5)	Bristol Bay - - - - - Elec. Dist.
Elmore (3)	No. 15 (5)
Fayette (3)(4)(5)	Cordova-McCarthy - Elec. Dist.
Greene (1)(2)(4)	No. 7 (5)
Hale (1)(2)(4)	Fairbanks - - - - - Elec. Dist.
Jackson (5)	No. 19 (5)
Lamar (1)(2)	Kenai-Cook Inlet - Elec. Dist.
Limestone (5)	No. 12 (4)(5)
Lowndes (1)(2)(4)	Ketchikan - - - - - Elec. Dist.
Macon (1)(2)(4)	No. 2 (5)
Marengo (1)(2)(4)	Kobuk - - - - - Elec. Dist.
Marshall (5)	No. 22 (5)
Marion (6)	
Perry (1)(2)(5)	
Pickens (1)(2)	

1/ See explanation on page 27

State and County NameAlaska (cont'd)

Kodiak
 Elec. Dist. No. 13 (5)
 Kuskokwim
 Elec. Dist. No. 17 (5)
 Lynn Canal-Icy Straits
 Elec. Dist. No. 6 (5)
 Nome
 Elec. Dist. No. 23 (5)
 Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna
 Elec. Dist. No. 9 (5)
 Prince of Wales
 Elec. Dist. No. 1 (5)
 Seward
 Elec. Dist. No. 11 (5)
 Sitka
 Elec. Dist. No. 4 (5)
 Upper Yukon
 Elec. Dist. No. 20 (5)
 Valdez-Chitina-Whittier
 Elec. Dist. No. 8 (5)
 Wade Hampton
 Elec. Dist. No. 24 (5)
 Wrangell-Petersburg
 Elec. Dist. No. 3 (5)
 Yukon-Koyukuk
 Elec. Dist. No. 18 (5)

Arizona

Apache (1)(2)
 Mohave (3)
 Navajo (3)

American Samoa (Territory of)

American Samoa (6)

Arkansas

Ashley (2)
 Baxter (6)
 Chicot (1)(2)
 Cleburne (6)
 Conway (5)
 Crittenden (1)(2)
 Desha (1)(2)
 Drew (6)
 Franklin (5)

State and County NameArkansas (cont'd)

Fulton (3)
 Independence (3)
 Izard (3)
 Johnson (5)
 Lafayette (5)
 Lee (1)
 Lincoln (1)(2)
 Little River (6)
 Madison (1)(3)
 Marion (6)
 Montgomery (1)
 Newton (1)
 Perry (5)
 Phillips (2)(3)
 Polk (5)
 Scott (5)
 Searcy (1)
 Sharp (1)
 Stone (1)
 Van Buren (1)(2)(3)
 Woodruff (1)(3)

California

Del Norte (5)
 Lassen (5)
 Plumas (5)
 San Benito (5)
 Sierra (5)
 Siskiyou (5)
 Trinity (5)

Colorado

Alamosa (5)
 Clear Creek (2)
 Conejos (5)
 Costilla (5)
 Gilpin (2)
 Huerfano (5)
 Las Animas (5)(6)

Florida

Calhoun (5)
 Franklin (5)
 Holmes (1)(5)
 Jackson (3)

State and County NameFlorida (cont'd)

Jefferson (1)(2)
 Lafayette (1)
 Liberty (6)
 Pasco (5)
 Suwannee (3)
 Walton (6)
 Washington (3)

Georgia

Baker (1)
 Baldwin (2)
 Banks (1)(2)
 Barrow (2)
 Brantley (5)
 Bryan (5)
 Bulloch (1)
 Burke (1)(2)
 Calhoun (1)(2)
 Chattahoochee (2)
 (except Ft. Benning)
 Clay (1)(2)
 Crisp (2)
 Dawson (1)(2)
 Dooly (1)(2)
 Dougherty (2)
 Early (1)(5)
 Elbert (2)
 Forsyth (1)(2)
 Franklin (1)(2)
 Glascock (1)(2)
 Gordon (5)
 Habersham (3)
 Hancock (1)(2)(4)
 Hart (6)
 Heard (1)
 Henry (2)
 Jefferson (1)(2)
 Jenkins (1)(2)
 Johnson (1)(2)
 Laurens (1)(2)
 Lee (1)(2)
 Lincoln (4)
 Lumpkin (1)
 Macon (1)(2)
 Marion (1)(2)(5)

State and County NameGeorgia (cont'd)

McIntosh (2)
 Meriwether (3)
 Montgomery (1)
 Oglethorpe (1)
 Pulaski (2)
 Rabun (1)
 Randolph (1)(2)
 Schley (1)
 Screven (1)(2)
 Stewart (1)(2)
 Sumter (2)
 Talbot (1)
 Taliaferro (1)(2)
 Taylor (1)(2)
 Terrell (1)(2)(5)
 Toombs (2)
 Towns (1)(2)
 Twiggs (3)
 Union (1)
 Walton (2)
 Warren (1)(5)
 Washington (1)(2)
 Wayne (3)
 Webster (1)(2)
 Wheeler (5)
 White (1)
 Wilkes (1)(2)
 Worth (1)(2)

Guam (Territory of)

Guam (6)

Hawaii

Hawaii (6)

Idaho

Benewah (5)
 Bonner (5)
 Boundary (5)
 Clearwater (5)
 Idaho (5)
 Kootenai (5)
 Shoshone
 Avery-Clarkia CCD (5)

State and County NameIllinois

Calhoun (5)
 Carroll (5)
 Edwards (5)
 Jersey (5)
 Richland (5)
 Marshall (5)
 Mercer (5)
 Monroe (5)
 Moultrie (5)
 Randolph (5)

Indiana

Clark (3)
 Clay (5)
 Crawford (3)
 Dearborn (5)
 Greene (5)
 Harrison (3)
 Jasper (5)
 Jennings (5)
 Lawrence (5)
 Martin (5)
 Monroe (3)
 Morgan (5)
 Ohio (3)(5)
 Orange (3)
 Perry (3)
 Pike (5)
 Pulaski (5)
 Ripley (3)
 Scott (5)
 Spencer (3)
 Stark (5)
 Sullivan (5)
 Switzerland (3)
 Vermillion (5)
 Washington (5)

Iowa

Appanoose (5)(6)
 Monroe (5)(6)

Kansas

Rice (3)

State and County NameKentucky

Adair (1)
 Allen (3)
 Barren (3)(5)
 Bath (5)
 Breckinridge (5)
 Butler (1)(3)
 Calloway (5)
 Carlisle (5)
 Clinton (4)
 Crittenden (5)
 Cumberland (1)
 Edmonson (3)
 Fulton (5)
 Green (3)
 Hart (3)
 Hickman (5)
 Lawrence (4)
 Lee (1)(4)
 Lewis (3)
 Livingston (1)
 Logan (3)
 Lyon (5)
 Menifee (5)
 Metcalfe (1)(3)(5)
 McCreary (4)(5)
 Monroe (1)
 Morgan (1)(4)
 Nelson (5)
 Oldham (5)
 Owsley (1)(4)
 Pendleton (5)
 Powell (1)
 Pulaski (5)
 Russell (5)
 Scott (5)
 Shelby (5)
 Simpson (3)
 Warren (3)
 Wayne (5)
 Wolfe (4)

State and County NameLouisiana

Arcadia (5)
 Allen (5)
 Ascension (5)
 Avoyelles (3)
 Catahoula (5)
 Concordia (5)
 East Carroll (1)(2)(3)
 East Feliciana (1)
 Evangeline (5)
 Franklin (3)
 Lafayette (4)
 Livingston (5)
 Madison (1)(2)(3)
 Natchitoches (1)(5)
 Red River (1)
 Sabine (5)
 St. John the Baptist (5)
 St. Martin (5)
 (Except Ward 6 South Part)
 Tensas (1)(2)(3)
 Vermilion (5)
 Vernon (5)
 Washington (3)
 Webster (5)
 West Carroll (5)

Maine

Aroostook County
 (Fort Kent) (5)
 Towns of Eagle Lake,
 Fort Kent, Frenchville,
 St. Agatha, and
 Plantations of Allagash,
 New Canada, St. John,
 St. Francis, Wallagrass
 in Aroostook County
 (Limestone) (5)
 Towns of Grand Isle,
 Limestone, Madawaska,
 New Sweden, Stockholm,
 Van Buren, and Plantations
 of Caswell, Cyr, Hamlin,
 Westmanland
 (Patten) (5)
 Towns of Crystal, Dyer
 Brook, Hersey Town,
 Island Falls, Merrill,
 Moro Plantation,
 Oakfield, Sherman,
 Smyrna

State and County NameMaine

Remainder of Aroostook (6)
 (Except Fort Kent, Lime-
 stone and Patten
 (previously designated))
 Hancock County (5)
 Knox County (5)
 Lincoln County (5)
 Towns in Penobscot County(5)
 Mt. Chase Plantation
 Patten
 Stacyville
 Twn 2. R6, W.E.L.S.
 (Herseytown)
 Piscataquis (5)
 Washington (3)(5)

Maryland

Calvert (5)
 Cecil (5)
 Garrett (3)(5)
 Somerset (5)

Massachusetts

City of Gloucester and
 towns of Essex and
 Rockport in Essex
 County (5)
 Dukes (4)
 Towns in Plymouth County (5)
 Kingston
 Plymouth
 Plympton

Michigan

Alger (3)(5)
 Antrim (5)
 Arenac (5)
 Baraga (3)(5)
 Benzie (5)
 Charlevoix (5)
 Cheboygan (5)
 Chippewa (3)(5)
 Crawford (5)
 Dickinson (3)
 Emmet (5)
 Gogebic (3)(5)
 Gratiot (5)
 Hillsdale (5)
 Houghton (3)(5)
 Huron (5)
 Iron (3)
 Keweenaw (3)(5)

State and County NameMichigan (cont'd)

Lake (5)
 Lapeer (5)
 Livingston (5)
 Luce (3)(5)
 Mackinac (3)(5)
 Manistee (5)
 Mecosta (5)
 Menominee (3)
 (except townships of
 Harris, Myer, Spalding)
 Missaukee (5)
 Oceana (5)
 Ontonagon (3)
 Osceola (5)
 Otsego (5)
 Presque Isle (5)
 Roscommon (5)
 Sanilac (5)
 Tuscola (5)
 Van Buren (5)
 Wexford (5)

Minnesota

Beltrami (3)(5)
 Carlton (3)
 Clearwater (3)(5)
 Cook (4)
 Douglas (5)
 Hubbard (3)(5)
 Kanabec (3)
 Koochiching (3)
 Lake (3)
 Lake of the Woods (3)
 Pennington (5)
 Pine (3)(5)
 Roseau (5)

Mississippi

Attala (1)(2)(5)
 Amite (3)
 Benton (1)(2)
 Bolivar (1)(2)
 Calhoun (3)
 Carroll (1)(2)
 Chickasaw (3)
 Choctaw (1)(2)(4)

State and County NameMississippi (cont'd)

Claiborne (1)(5)
 Clarke (4)
 Clay (2)
 Copiah (3)(5)
 Covington (3)
 Desoto (1)(2)
 Franklin (5)
 Hancock (5)
 Holmes (1)(2)(3)
 Humphreys (1)(2)
 Issaquena (1)(2)
 Jasper (1)(2)
 Jefferson (1)(2)
 Jefferson Davis (1)(2)(4)
 Kemper (1)(2)(4)
 Lafayette (1)(2)
 Lawrence (3)
 Leake (1)(2)(4)
 Leflore (2)
 Lincoln (5)
 Madison (1)(2)(4)(5)
 Marion (5)
 Marshall (1)(2)
 Neshoba (3)(4)
 Newton (1)(2)
 Noxubee (1)(2)(4)
 Oktibbeha (2)
 Panola (1)(2)
 Perry (5)
 Pike (3)
 Pontotoc (5)
 Quitman (1)(2)
 Sharkey (1)(2)
 Simpson (3)
 Smith (1)
 Sunflower (1)(2)
 Tallahatchie (1)(2)(5)
 Tate (1)(2)
 Tippah (3)
 Tunica (1)(2)
 Walthall (1)
 Warren (2)
 Washington (2)
 Webster (1)

State and County NameMississippi (cont'd)

Wilkinson (1)(2)(4)
 Winston (1)(2)
 Yalobusha (1)(2)
 Yazoo (1)(2)

Missouri

Bollinger (1)
 Carter (6)
 Dallas (1)
 Douglas (1)(3)
 Dent (3)
 Grundy (3)
 Hickory (1)
 Howell (3)
 Lafayette (5)
 Mercer (3)
 Ozark (1)
 Oregon (6)
 Pemiscot (5)
 Reynolds (1)
 Ripley (1)
 Shannon (1)
 Stone (3)
 Texas (6)
 Taney (3)
 Wayne (6)
 Wright (1)

Montana

Carbon (5)
 Deer Lodge (6)
 Lake (3)
 Ravalli (3)
 Sanders (5)

Nebraska

Boone (3)
 Buffalo (3)
 Custer (3)
 Dawson (3)
 Garfield (3)
 Greeley (3)
 Howard (3)
 Loup (3)
 Nance (3)
 Sherman (3)
 Valley (3)
 Wheeler (3)

State and County NameNevada

Lincoln (3)
 Mineral (4)

New Hampshire

Grafton (6)

New Mexico

Catron (3)
 Colfax (5)
 Grant (5)
 Guadalupe (3)
 McKinley (2)(4)
 Mora (1)(5)
 Rio Arriba (3)(5)
 Sandoval (1)(3)(4)(5)
 San Juan (3)
 San Miguel (3)(5)
 Santa Fe (3)
 Socorro (3)(5)
 Taos (4)(5)
 Torrance (3)(5)
 Valencia (3)

New York

Essex (5)
 Schoharie (5)

North Carolina

Alleghany (1)
 Anson (3)(5)
 Ashe (1)(4)
 Avery (4)(5)
 Bertie (3)
 Bladen (5)
 Carteret (5)
 Cherokee (5)
 Chowan (5)
 Clay (5)(6)
 Columbus (5)
 Gates (1)
 Graham (4)(5)
 Hoke (2)
 Hyde (1)
 Lincoln (5)
 Macon (5)
 Madison (1)(4)(5)
 Mitchell (4)(5)
 Northampton (6)

State and County NameNorth Carolina (cont'd)

Person (5)
 Sampson (5)
 Swain (4)(5)
 Warren (5)
 Washington (5)
 Watauga (1)(3)(4)
 Yancey (4)(5)

Ohio

Highland (3)
 Morgan (3)
 Perry (5)
 Washington (3)

Oklahoma

Adair (1)
 Atoka (5)
 Cherokee (1)(3)(5)
 Choctaw (1)(3)
 Coal (5)
 Delaware (5)
 Grady (5)
 Greer (5)
 Haskell (5)
 Hughes (5)
 Johnston (5)
 Latimer (3)
 Le Flore (5)
 Lincoln (5)
 Love (5)
 Marshall (5)
 Mayes (5)
 McCurtain (5)
 McIntosh (1)
 Murray (5)
 Nowata (5)
 Ottawa (5)
 Okfuskee (5)
 Pontotoc (5)
 Pushmataha (1)
 Sequoyah (5)
 Wagoner (5)

State and County NameOregon

Clatsop (5)
 Columbia (5)
 Hood River (5)
 Josephine (5)
 Lincoln (3)(5)
 Sherman (5)
 Wasco (5)
 Yamhill (5)

Pennsylvania

Bedford (3)(5)
 Clarion (3)(5)
 Clinton (3)
 Forest (3)
 Fulton (3)
 Greene (3)(5)
 Huntingdon (3)(5)
 Jefferson (5) Note #1
 Lycoming (3)
 McKean (3)
 Monroe (3)
 Perry (5)
 Pike (3)
 Potter (3)(5)
 Sullivan (3)(5)
 Susquehanna (3)(5)
 Tioga (3)
 Venango (3)
 Warren (3)
 Wayne (3)
 Wyoming (3)(5)

Puerto Rico (Commonwealth of)

Barranquitas (3)
 Ceiba (5)
 Comerio (3)
 Corozal (3)
 Fajardo (5)
 Humacao (5)
 Las Piedras (5)
 Luquillo (5)
 Maunabo (5)
 Naguabo (5)
 Naranjito (3)

State and County NamePuerto Rico (cont'd)

Orocovis (3)
 Quebradillas (5)
 Salinas (5)
 Trujillo Alto (5)
 Vega Alto (5)
 Vega Baja (5)
 Yabucoa (5)

South Carolina

Aiken (2)
 Allendale (1)(2)
 Bamberg (1)(2)(3)
 Barnwell (1)(2)
 Beaufort (1)(2)
 Berkeley (1)(3)(4)
 Calhoun (1)(2)
 Chester (2)
 Chesterfield (3)
 Clarendon (1)
 Colleton (3)(5)
 Darlington (3)
 Dorchester (3)
 Hampton (2)
 Jasper (3)
 Kershaw (3)
 Lancaster (3)
 Lee (1)(2)
 Marlboro (1)(2)(5)
 McCormick (2)(4)
 Orangeburg (1)(2)
 Williamsburg (1)

South Dakota

Shannon (1)

Tennessee

Benton (6)
 Bledsoe (6)
 Clay (1)
 Cocke (5)
 Cumberland (5)
 Decatur (1)
 DeKalb (1)

State and County NameTennessee (cont'd)

Dickson (5)
 Fayette (1)(2)
 Fentress (6)
 Grainger (1)(3)
 Grundy (5)(6)
 Hancock (1)(4)
 Hardeman (1)(2)
 Hardin (3)(5)
 Hickman (5)
 Houston (1)(3)
 Humphreys (5)
 Jackson (1)
 Johnson (1)
 Macon (1)(3)
 Marion (3)(5)
 McNairy (5)
 Overton (1)(4)
 Perry (1)
 Pickett (1)(4)
 Putnam (6)
 Rhea (5)
 Robertson (5)
 Scott (5)
 Sequatchie (5)(6)
 Sevier (5)
 Smith (5)
 Unicoi (4)
 Union (1)(4)
 Van Buren (1)
 Wayne (5)
 White (5)

Texas

Anderson (3)
 Angelina (3)
 Bowie (3)
 Camp (3)
 Cass (3)
 Cherokee (3)
 Delta (3)
 Dimmit (2)
 Falls (5)
 Franklin (3)

State and County NameTexas (cont'd)

Freestone (3)
 Gregg (3)
 Harrison (3)
 Henderson (3)
 Hopkins (3)
 Houston (3)
 Jasper (3)
 Kenedy (1)(2)
 Lamar (3)
 Leon (3)
 Limestone (5)
 Madison (3)
 Marion (3)
 McCulloch (5)
 Montgomery (3)
 Morris (3)
 Nacogdoches (3)
 Newton (3)
 Panola (3)
 Polk (3)
 Rains (3)
 Red River (3)
 Robertson (3)
 Rusk (3)
 Sabine (3)
 San Augustine (1)(2)(3)
 San Jacinto (1)
 Shelby (3)
 Smith (3)
 Terrell (2)
 Titus (3)
 Trinity (3)
 Tyler (3)
 Upshur (3)
 Val Verde (2)
 Van Zandt (3)
 Waller (1)
 Wood (3)
 Zapata (1)(2)

Utah

Beaver (5)
 Carbon (5)

State and County NameUtah (cont'd)

Emery (5)
 Garfield (5)
 Juab (5)
 Sanpete (5)
 Summit (5)
 Wasatch (5)

Vermont

Caledonia (6)
 Essex (6)
 Orleans (6)

Virginia

Buchanan (4)
 Carroll (3)(4)
 Cumberland (1)(3)
 Dickenson (4)(5)
 Fluvanna (1)
 Galax, Independent City of (6)
 Grayson (3)
 Lancaster (5)
 Northumberland (5)
 Richmond (5)
 Russell (5)
 Scott (4)
 Westmoreland (5)

Virgin Islands (Territory of the)

Virgin Islands (6)

Washington

Clallam (5)
 Ferry (3)
 Jefferson (5)
 Kittitas (5)
 Okanogan (5)
 Pend Oreille (3)(5)
 Pacific (5)
 San Juan (5)
 Stevens (3)(5)

West Virginia

Braxton (3)(5)
 Calhoun (4)(5)
 Clay (4)(5)
 Gilmer (3)(5)
 Grant (5)
 Hampshire (5)

State and County Name

West Virginia (cont'd)
 Hardy (5)
 Lewis (3)(5)
 Lincoln, except Harts
 Creek District (5)
 Morgan (5)
 Nicholas (5)
 Pendleton (5)
 Pocahontas (5)
 Preston (5)
 Randolph (5)
 Roane (5)
 Summers (3)(5)
 Tucker (5)
 Upshur (3)(5)
 Webster (5)
 Wyoming (6)

Wisconsin

Ashland (3)(5)
 Bayfield (3)(5)
 Burnett (3)
 Door (5)

State and County Name

Wisconsin (cont'd)
 Florence (3)
 Forest (3)(5)
 Iron (3)(5)
 Juneau (5)
 Langlade (3)
 Lincoln (3)
 Marinette (3)
 Menominee (6)
 Oneida (3)
 Portage (5)
 Price (3)(5)
 Rusk (3)
 Sawyer (3)(5)
 Taylor (3)
 Vilas (3)
 Washburn (3)

Wyoming

Big Horn (5)
 Lincoln (5)

- 1/ The political subdivisions of the State of Alaska have not yet been formally determined. Election Districts are used currently as subdivisions of the State. Subdivisions in Louisiana are parishes and in Puerto Rico are municipios. Subdivisions of counties in West Virginia are Magisterial Districts and in Idaho are Census County Divisions.

Notes:

- #1 Jefferson, except boroughs of Brockway, Falls Creek, Reynoldsville, and Sykesville, Townships of Snyder, Washington, and Winslow (i.e. that portion outside of Clearfield-DuBois Area)

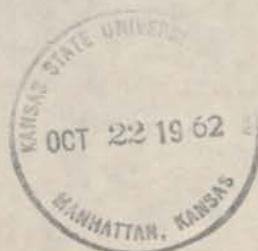
SECTION 5(b) REDEVELOPMENT AREAS
INDIAN RESERVATION AREAS

<u>State</u>	<u>Reservation</u>	<u>County</u>
Alaska <u>1/</u>	Bristol Bay Area Norton Sound Area Cook Inlet Area Southeast Area <u>2/</u>	
Arizona	Colorado River	Yuma (Ariz.) parts of Riverside and San Bernardino, (Calif.)
	Fort Apache	Apache Gila Navajo
	Gila River	Pinal Maricopa
	Hopi	Navajo Coconino
	Navajo	Apache Coconino Navajo (Ariz.) McKinley (New Mexico) San Juan (New Mexico) San Juan (Utah)
	Papago	Maricopa Pima Pinal
	San Carlos	Gila Graham Pinal
	Salt River	Maricopa

1/ There are no Indian Reservations as such in Alaska.

2/ Includes all of Southeast Alaska south of Yakutat Bay, except the incorporated cities of Juneau and Sitka.

<u>State</u>	<u>Reservation</u>	<u>County</u>
Idaho	Fort Hall	Bannock
		Bingham
		Caribou
		Power
	Nez Perce	Clearwater
		Idaho
		Lewis
		Nez Perce
Minnesota	Northern Minnesota Reservation Area (Leech Lake, Nett Lake, Red Lake, and White Earth)	Beltrami
		Becker
		Cass
		Clearwater
		Itasca
		Kocchiching
		Mahnomen
		St. Louis
Mississippi	Choctaw	Attala
		Jones
		Leake
		Neshoba
		Newton
		Kemper
		Scott
Montana	Blackfeet	Pondera
		Glacier
	Crow	Yellowstone
		Big Horn
	Flathead	Missoula
		Flathead
		Lake Sanders
	Fort Belknap	Blaine
Phillips		



<u>State</u>	<u>Reservation</u>	<u>County</u>
Montana	Fort Peck	Roosevelt ^{1/} parts of Valley Daniels Sheridan
	Northern Cheyenne	Big Horn Rosebud
	Rocky Boys	Chouteau Hill
Nebraska	Omaha-Winnebago	Mainly Thurston parts of Burt Cuming Dixon
Nevada	Pyramid Lake	Washoe-part
New Mexico	Acoma	Valencia
	Isleta Pueblo	Bernalillo, and part of Valencia
	Laguna Pueblo	Valencia and parts of Bernalillo, Sandoval
	Jemez	Sandoval
	Jicarilla	Rio Arriba small part in Sandoval
	Mescalero	Otero
	Ramah	McKinley Valencia
	Santo Domingo	Rio Arriba Sandoval Santa Fe
	Zuni	McKinley Valencia

^{1/} All of Roosevelt County is now designated as a redevelopment area.

<u>State</u>	<u>Reservation</u>	<u>County</u>
North Carolina	Eastern Cherokee	Graham Jackson Swain
North Dakota	Fort Berthold	Dunn McKenzie McLean Mercer Mountrail
	Fort Totten or Devils Lake	Mainly Benson and Eddy parts of Nelson Ramsey
	Standing Rock Sioux	Sioux (N. Dakota) Corson (S. Dakota)
	Turtle Mountain	Rolette
Oregon	Warm Springs	Wasco Jefferson Clackamas Marion Linn
South Dakota	Cheyenne River	Mainly Dewey and Ziebach parts of Haakon Meade Perkins Stanley
	Crow Creek-Lower Brule	Mainly Buffalo and Hughes parts of Brule and Hyde Lyman Stanley

<u>State</u>	<u>Reservation</u>	<u>County</u>
South Dakota	Pine Ridge	Bennett Shannon Washabaugh
	Rosebud	Mainly Todd parts of Mellette Tripp Gregory
	Sisseton	Mainly Marshall and Roberts (S. Dakota) parts of Sargent Richland (N. Dakota)
	Yankton	Charles Mix Bon Homme
Utah	Uintah and Ouray	Mainly Duchesne parts of Grand Uintah Wasatch
Washington	Colville	Mainly Perry Okanogan part of Stevens
	Yakima	Mainly Yakima part of Klickitat
Wisconsin	Northwestern Wisc. Reservation Area (Bad River, Lac Courte Greilles, Lac du Flambeau, Red Cliff, and St. Croix)	Ashland Bayfield Burnett Iron Oneida Polk Sawyer Vilas
Wyoming	Wind River	Mainly Fremont part of Hot Springs

AREAS OF RELATIVELY CONTINUOUS
SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT ^{1/}

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>Alabama</u>	
Anniston	Calhoun
Birmingham	Jefferson
Selma	*Dallas
Talladega	Talladega
<u>California</u>	
Eureka	Humboldt
Fresno	Fresno
Oxnard	Ventura
San Bernardino- Riverside-Ontario	Riverside San Bernardino
San Diego	San Diego
Stockton	San Joaquin
<u>Colorado</u>	
Pueblo	Pueblo
<u>Connecticut</u>	
Bridgeport	Towns in Fairfield County Bridgeport Easton Fairfield Monroe Shelton Stratford Trumbull Town in New Haven County Milford

^{1/} Areas which are not designated as redevelopment areas, but which have been classified by the Secretary of Labor as areas of substantial unemployment for at least 9 months during the year ending August 1962. Unemployment in areas classified as areas of substantial unemployment usually represents 6% or more of the local work force, discounting seasonal or temporary factors, and is expected to continue at that level over the next few months.

* Areas previously designated as redevelopment areas for reasons other than unemployment.

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> <u>(Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)</u>
<u>Connecticut</u> (cont'd)	
Meriden	Town in Hartford County Southington
	Towns in New Haven County Meriden Wallingford
Middletown	Town in Hartford County Marlborough Middlesex County
New Britain	Towns in Hartford County Berlin New Britain Plainville
Norwich	Towns in New London County Bozrah Colchester Franklin Griswold Lisbon Norwich Preston Sprague Voluntown
Torrington	Towns in Hartford County Burlington Hartland
	Towns in Litchfield County Barkhamsted Canaan Colebrook Cornwall Goshen Harwinton Litchfield Morris New Hartford

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> <u>(Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)</u>
<u>Connecticut</u> (cont'd)	Norfolk North Canaan Salisbury Sharon Torrington Winchester
Waterbury	Towns in Litchfield County Bethlehem Thomaston Watertown Woodbury Towns in New Haven County Beacon Falls Cheshire Middlebury Naugatuck Prospect Southbury Waterbury Wolcott
Willimantic	Town in New London County Lebanon Towns in Tolland County Andover Columbia Goventry Hebron Mansfield Union Willington Towns in Windham County Ashford Chaplin Hampton Scotland Windham

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>Delaware</u> Dover	Kent
<u>Florida</u> Fort Lauderdale- Hollywood	Broward
Miami	Dade
<u>Georgia</u> Toccoa	*Franklin *Habersham Stephens
<u>Illinois</u> Canton	Fulton
Danville	Vermilion
Decatur	Macon
Galesburg	Henderson Knox Warren
Kankakee	Kankakee
Ottawa-La Salle	Bureau La Salle Livingston Putnam
<u>Indiana</u> Connersville	Fayette Franklin Rush Union
Evansville	*Vanderburgh *Henderson, Kentucky
Michigan City-La Porte	La Porte

* Areas previously designated as redevelopment areas for reasons other than unemployment.

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> <u>(Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)</u>
<u>Indiana (cont'd)</u>	
Muncie	Delaware
South Bend	St. Joseph
Terre Haute	Vigo
Vincennes	Knox
<u>Kansas</u>	
Coffeyville- Independence- Parsons	Labette Montgomery
<u>Kentucky</u>	
Owensboro	Daviess
<u>Louisiana</u>	
Alexandria	*Avoyelles Parish Grant Parish Rapides Parish
Lake Charles	Calcasieu Parish
New Orleans	Jefferson Parish Orleans Parish St. Bernard Parish
<u>Maine</u>	
Lewiston-Auburn	City of Auburn City of Lewiston Town of Androscoggin County Lisbon

* Areas previously designated as redevelopment areas for reasons other than unemployment.

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> <u>(Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)</u>
<u>Massachusetts</u>	
Brockton	Town in Bristol County Easton Towns in Norfolk County Avon Stoughton City of Brockton Towns in Plymouth County Abington Bridgewater East Bridgewater Hanson West Bridgewater Whitman
Lawrence-Haverhill	City of Lawrence City of Haverhill Towns in Essex County Andover Groveland Methuen North Andover Towns in Rockingham County, New Hampshire Plaistow Salem
Milford	Towns in Norfolk County Medway Millis Towns in Worcester County Hopedale Mendon Milford Uxbridge

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> <u>(Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)</u>
<u>Massachusetts</u> (cont'd)	
Springfield-Chicopee- Holyoke	City of Chicopee
	City of Holyoke
	City of Springfield
	City of Westfield
	Towns in Hampden County
	Agawam
	East Longmeadow
	Longmeadow
	Ludlow
	Monson
	Palmer
	West Springfield
	Wilbraham
	City of Northampton
	Towns in Hampshire County
	Easthampton
	Hadley
	South Hadley
	Town in Worcester County
	Warren
<u>Michigan</u>	
Battle Creek	Calhoun
Holland-Grand Haven	Ottawa
Jackson	Jackson
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	Muskegon

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>Mississippi</u>	
Biloxi-Gulfport	Harrison
Greenville	*Washington
Laurel	Jones
Tupelo	Lee
<u>Missouri</u>	
Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau
Kansas City	Clay Jackson Johnson, Kansas Wyandotte, Kansas
<u>New Jersey</u>	
Jersey City	Hudson
Newark	Essex Morris Union
New Brunswick- Perth Amboy	Middlesex Somerset
Newton	Sussex
<u>New York</u>	
Batavia	Genesee
Buffalo	Erie Niagara
Elmira	Chemung

* Areas previously designated as redevelopment areas for reasons other than unemployment.

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>New York (cont'd)</u>	
Glens Falls-Hudson Falls	Warren Washington
Newburgh-Middletown-Beacon	City of Beacon Town in Dutchess County Fishkill Orange Putnam
Olean-Salananca	Cattaraugus
Oneonta	*Otsego
Utica-Rome	Herkimer Oneida
Watertown	*Jefferson
Wellsville	Allegany
<u>North Carolina</u>	
Durham	Durham
Elizabeth City	Camden Currituck Pasquotank Perquimans
Fayetteville	*Cumberland *Hoke
Forest City-Rutherfordton	Rutherford
Greenville	Pitt

* Areas previously designated as redevelopment areas for reasons other than unemployment.

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>North Carolina</u> (cont'd)	
Hendersonville	Henderson
Lumberton	*Robeson
Mount Airy	Surry Yadkin
North Wilkesboro	Wilkes
Rocky Mount	Edgecombe Nash
Wilson	*Wilson
<u>Ohio</u>	
Athens	*Athens
Canton	Stark
East Liverpool-Salem	Carroll Columbiana
Fremont	Sandusky
Hamilton-Middletown	Butler
Lorain-Elyria	Lorain
Mount Vernon	Knox
New Philadelphia- Dover	Tuscarawas
Toledo	Lucas
Youngstown-Warren	Mahoning Trumbull
Zanesville	Muskingum

* Areas previously designated as redevelopment areas for reasons other than unemployment.

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>Oklahoma</u>	
Shawnee	Pottawatomie
<u>Oregon</u>	
Klamath Falls	Klamath
North Bend-Coos Bay	Coos
Roseburg	Douglas
<u>Pennsylvania</u>	
Bradford	*McKean
Gettysburg	Adams
Lock Haven	*Clinton
Oil City-Franklin- Titusville	City of Titusville *Townships in Crawford County Athens Bloomfield Oil Creek Rome Sparta Steuben Troy *Boroughs in Crawford County Centerville Hydetown Spartansburg Townville *Forest *Venango

* Areas previously designated as redevelopment areas for reasons other than unemployment.

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>Pennsylvania (cont'd)</u>	
Philadelphia	Bucks Chester Delaware Montgomery Philadelphia Burlington, New Jersey Camden, New Jersey Gloucester, New Jersey
Warren	*Warren
Williamsport	*Lycoming
<u>Puerto Rico (Commonwealth of)</u>	<u>Municipics of</u>
San Juan	*Bayamon *Catano *Guaynabo *San Juan
<u>Tennessee</u>	
Chattanooga	Hamilton Walker, Georgia
Cleveland	Bradley Polk
Morristown	*Grainger Hamblen *Hancock Jefferson

* Areas previously designated as redevelopment areas for reasons other than unemployment.

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>Area Definition</u> (Counties Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>Texas</u>	
Beeumont-Port Arthur	Jefferson Orange
Texarkana	*Bowie Miller, Arkansas
<u>Utah</u>	
Provo-Orem	Utah
<u>Virginia</u>	
Covington-Clifton Forge	Alleghany Bath District in Botetourt County Fincastle Independent City of Clifton Forge Independent City of Covington
<u>Washington</u>	
Bellingham	Whatcom
Spokane	Spokane
<u>West Virginia</u>	
Martinsburg	Berkeley Jefferson
<u>Wisconsin</u>	
Marinette-Menominee	*Marinette *Menominee, Michigan

* Areas previously designated as redevelopment areas for reasons other than unemployment.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. R. G. MacDONNELL, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; LT. COL. JOSEPH F. GARBACZ, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS FOR NORTHWESTERN DIVISIONS; COL. ROBERT W. FRITZ, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS FOR SOUTHWESTERN DIVISIONS; COL. ROBERT C. MARSHALL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS FOR EASTERN DIVISIONS; ANGUS H. MacRAE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS FOR MISSISSIPPI VALLEY; COL. LEONARD J. GOODSSELL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS FOR MIDDLEWESTERN DIVISIONS

PROJECTS INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILL

Senator ELLENDER. Now, will you call the engineers in?

Mr. BOUSQUET. Yes, sir; they are coming in.

Senator ELLENDER. As most of you know, quite a few public witnesses testified before the subcommittee as to certain projects included in the omnibus bill.

I am told that there is a possibility that the omnibus bill would be enacted sometime next week. If it is, the projects that have been recommended by the House and included in the omnibus bill, as well as projects that we may desire to recommend, likewise are included in the omnibus bill.

In anticipation of the omnibus bill being enacted, under date of September 4, I wrote a letter to the President suggesting that he submit to the Budget Bureau projects which in his opinion would be desirable. I ask that that letter be incorporated in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
September 4, 1962.

The Honorable JOHN F. KENNEDY,
The President,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

My DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: During the hearings on the public works appropriations bill last May, many of the witnesses testified in support of projects favorably recommended by the Corps of Engineers and expected to be incorporated in an omnibus bill on which hearings were expected at an early date. At that time, I stated that as soon as the omnibus bill had been enacted into law, I would suggest to you the desirability of submitting a supplemental estimate to the Congress covering the more urgent items authorized in that bill.

In this connection, I had in mind particularly projects which might provide employment to chronic labor-depressed areas, not only by the labor opportunities afforded by the project itself, but by the stimulus those projects would have in developing the resources of the particular area. An example of this type of project can be found in the recommended improvement of the Kaskaskia River Basin in Illinois. That project, having a total estimated cost of \$61,145,000 and a benefit-to-cost ratio of 2.7 to 1, is located in southern Illinois, in an area of chronic unemployment. This project is justified on the basis that it would open

up the rich Illinois coalfields, through which the Kaskaskia River runs, to economical commercial exploitation. Coal reserves in this vicinity are estimated to be in the neighborhood of 2 billion tons. Subsequent to the release of the recommendations of the Corps of Engineers for the development of the Kaskaskia River, plans for construction of five industrial plants along the proposed Kaskaskia River project in Illinois were announced. Construction of these plants at an estimated cost of \$200 million is contingent upon the development of navigation on the Kaskaskia. It is evident that long after the temporary measures which may be taken now to stimulate employment have fulfilled their purpose, these industrial plants will be providing jobs and income and adding to the economic well-being of southern Illinois.

This is but a single example. I am sure that a careful examination of the projects eligible for inclusion in an omnibus bill will show that there are many worthy projects which will stimulate the economy of an area or are located in areas designated as having chronic unemployment.

In view of the delay in initiating an omnibus bill and the possibility of an adjournment of Congress by the end of this month, the thought occurred to me that you may desire to have the Bureau of the Budget consider this matter now, with a view to submitting a supplemental estimate to the Congress as soon as an omnibus bill has been reported by a committee for those projects which you consider to be of an urgent nature.

Sincerely yours,

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Works.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE

Senator ELLENDER. We will also put in the record the supplemental budget, together with a letter from the Bureau of the Budget, and the list of projects contained in this budget estimate.

(The information referred to follows:)

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 21, 1962.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress an amendment to the budget for the fiscal year 1963 involving an increase in the amount of \$3 million for the Corps of Engineers, Civil, Department of the Army.

The details of this amendment, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Estimate No. 48, 87th Congress, 2d session.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., September 20, 1962.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an amendment to the budget for the fiscal year 1963 involving an increase in the amount of \$3 million for the Corps of Engineers, Civil, Department of the Army. Details of the proposed amendment are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, CIVIL

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineer, Civil

Budget appendix page	Heading	Original estimate as amended	Revised estimate	Increase
337	Construction, general.....	\$777,645,000	\$780,645,000	\$3,000,000

The increase will provide for initiation of advance engineering and design in 1963 on approximately 30 water resources projects expected to be authorized in the River and Harbor and Flood Control Acts of 1962. A request for additional funds for this purpose was anticipated in the 1963 budget. While the authorizing legislation is not yet enacted, submission of the amendment now will enable the Congress to give it timely consideration. This amendment is in addition to the amendments transmitted to the Congress on April 2, 1962, (H. Doc. No. 379), and on July 16, 1962 (H. Doc. No. 477).

I recommend that the foregoing amendment to the budget for the fiscal year 1963 be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) DAVID E. BELL,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Supplemental appropriation request, fiscal year 1963 (advance engineering and design)

Project and State	Total estimated Federal cost	Allocation
Alaska: Bradley Lake.....	\$47,100,000	\$100,000
Arizona: Gila River and tributaries, downstream from Painted Rock.....	18,400,000	100,000
California:		
Alameda Creek.....	15,000,000	100,000
Dry Creek Reservoir and channel improvement.....	44,620,000	100,000
Hidden Reservoir.....	15,300,000	75,000
Connecticut-Ansonia-Derby.....	5,640,000	100,000
Florida: Canaveral Harbor.....	7,916,000	80,000
Georgia: West Point Dam.....	53,000,000	100,000
Idaho: Ririe Dam.....	7,061,000	75,000
Illinois:		
Calumet Harbor and River.....	13,950,000	110,000
Kaskaskia River.....	61,145,000	100,000
Mount Carmel.....	1,450,000	75,000
Oakley Reservoir.....	29,650,000	125,000
Iowa: Indian Creek.....	1,350,000	50,000
Kansas: Dodge City.....	2,200,000	50,000
Louisiana: New Orleans to Venice.....	7,575,000	265,000
Maryland: Bloomington Reservoir.....	51,000,000	100,000
Massachusetts: Wareham-Marion.....	3,852,000	73,000
Michigan: River Rouge.....	9,430,000	50,000
Missouri: Hannibal.....	4,400,000	50,000
Nebraska: Little Papillion Creek.....	2,253,000	50,000
New Jersey: Tocks Island Reservoir, N.J., N.Y., and Pa.....	130,000,000	200,000
New Mexico: Las Cruces.....	3,530,000	50,000
New York: Tocks Island Reservoir, N.J., N.Y. and Pa. (See New Jersey)		
North Carolina: New Hope Reservoir.....	25,293,000	100,000
Oklahoma:		
Kaw Reservoir.....	86,554,000	75,000
Skiatook Reservoir.....	22,733,000	40,000
Oregon: Columbia & Lower Willamette Rivers, Wash. and Oreg. (40 feet and 35 feet channel projects).....	20,720,000	70,000
Pennsylvania:		100,000
Beltville Reservoir.....	14,500,000	100,000
Tocks Island Reservoir, N.J., N.Y. and Pa. (See New Jersey).		
Union City Reservoir.....	8,930,000	50,000
Texas:		
Fort Worth Floodway (Clear Fork).....	5,148,000	75,000
Port Arthur (hurricane protection).....	23,476,000	115,000
Vince and Little Vince Bayou.....	2,295,000	50,000
Virginia: Norfolk.....	1,770,000	87,000
Washington: Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers, Oreg. and Wash. (See Oregon).....		
West Virginia: Buckhannon.....	1,290,000	30,000
Total.....	748,528,000	3,000,000

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Senator ELLENDER. In answer to that letter, I understand that the Corps of Engineers has requested supplemental appropriations.

I have in my hand a list of the projects that were submitted for consideration, and quite a few of the projects have been justified before the committee.

There are a few that have not been justified. General, that is the reason for my having the clerk to have you present, so that you can run down the list of projects that have been submitted by the Budget Bureau and those that have not been justified.

You may proceed to do so, sir.

As I understand, the first one is in Arizona. It is included in the omnibus bill and we would like to hear justification on that project.

It is the Gila River and tributaries, downstream from Painted Rock.

General MACDONNELL. Thank you, sir.

The testifying officer, Mr. Chairman, will be Colonel Fritz.

Senator ELLENDER. Colonel Fritz, you may proceed, sir. Give your name in full for the record, please.

GILA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, DOWNSTREAM FROM PAINTED ROCK, ARIZ.

Colonel FRITZ. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, this report concerns the need for additional improvements for flood control on the Gila River in Arizona.

The Gila River rises in southwestern New Mexico and flows generally westward about 650 miles and enters the Colorado River about 3 miles upstream from Yuma, Ariz. It drains an area of about 58,200 square miles.

The area under consideration lies below Painted Rock Dam, which was constructed by the Corps of Engineers and completed in 1959. The basin below the dam covers about 7,300 square miles. Agriculture makes up the principal activity and few people live along the river.

As a consequence of extensive irrigation and drainage improvements together with the flood protection afforded by the upstream impoundment, the flood plain has developed into a highly productive agricultural area and is now subject to damage by floods on the channel, which has a reduced capacity caused by silt deposits and desert growth.

Seven major floods have occurred since 1916. Under conditions prevailing at the time the project was authorized, controlled flow past Painted Rock Dam would have resulted in minimum damage. However, under present conditions of development below the dam, controlled releases from the dam to pass the upstream flood of record, together with flows diverted to the Gila River by structures downstream from the dam, would cause damage to crops and irrigation works estimated at over \$2.6 million.

The Chief of Engineers recommends construction of compacted, earthfill revetted levees along a 50-mile reach of the Gila River from Texas Hill to Gila Siphon, together with channel improvements to protect against a design flood having a frequency of about once in 100 years.

The estimated total cost of this project is \$19,100,000, of which \$700,000 is non-Federal.

Senator ELLENDER. What is the benefit-cost ratio?

Colonel FRITZ. The benefit-cost ratio of this project is 3.9 to 1.

Senator ELLENDER. 3.9 to 1. How much is the request for fiscal 1963?

Colonel FRITZ. \$100,000.

Senator ELLENDER. And that is for planning?

Colonel FRITZ. That is to initiate planning.

Senator ELLENDER. Is there anything else? Are there any questions?

(No response.)

(The justification follows:)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—LOCAL PROTECTION
PROJECTS (FLOOD CONTROL)

GILA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES DOWNSTREAM FROM PAINTED ROCK RESERVOIR, ARIZ.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—The improvement is located in southwestern Arizona along the Gila River between Painted Rock Reservoir and the mouth near Yuma. The proposed work consists of levee and channel improvements between Texas Hill (60 miles below Painted Rock Reservoir) and Gila Siphon (8 miles upstream from the mouth).

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers)-----	\$18,400,000
Estimated non-Federal cost-----	
Cash contribution-----	0
Other costs-----	700,000
Total estimated project cost-----	19,100,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	675,000
Appropriations to date-----	¹ 145,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	100,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963--	430,000

¹ Preauthorization study costs only.

Justification.—Construction of the proposed improvements would provide protection to about 69,000 acres of land and improvements adjacent to the Gila River. In the overflow area from Texas Hill to Ligurata Wash are residences, small commercial and industrial properties and roads, highways and utility lines. The total value of this property is estimated at \$47 million. In addition to these types of properties, there are also located in the overflow area from Ligurata Wash to Gila Siphon, large pumping plants and main irrigation canals. Uninterrupted operation of these facilities is vital to the economy of the Well-ton-Mohawk division and Mesa unit of the Bureau of Reclamation's Gila project. The value of property in this latter overflow area is estimated at \$26 million. Based on present improvements, the average annual damage from future floods is estimated at \$2,622,000. The proposed project will be coordinated with the flood control improvements authorized for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation downstream from Gila Siphon and the protection works already constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation along tributaries of the Gila River. The benefit-to-cost ratio is 3.9 to 1 (100-year economic life).

ANSONIA-DERBY, CONN.

Senator ELLENDER. The next project is Ansonia-Derby. Please describe this project.

Colonel MARSHALL. This is a flood protection project for both the city of Ansonia and town of Derby, which are located adjacent to each other at a point on the Naugatuck River about 12 miles upstream from where the river enters Long Island Sound. As you may know, sir, the Naugatuck has a past history of disastrous and costly floods. The Ansonia-Derby areas are highly developed industrial, commercial, and residential areas. A repetition of the flood of August 1955 would cause damages estimated at about \$14 million at present-day price lev-

els. The project would comprise a system of levees, stoplog structures, pumping plants, and other necessary drainage facilities. The channel of the Naugatuck would also be improved. The estimated Federal cost is \$5,640,000. The project has a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.7 to 1.

Senator ELLENDER. What would be the cost to local interests?

Colonel MARSHALL. The estimated non-Federal cost amounts to \$380,000, sir, of which \$80,000 would be in the form of a cash contribution because of certain added work desired by the local interests in the River Street area of Ansonia.

Senator ELLENDER. The request is for \$100,000 to initiate planning. Is that correct?

Colonel MARSHALL. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Won't completion of the authorized reservoirs in the Upper Naugatuck Basin eliminate flooding at these localities?

Colonel MARSHALL. No, sir. The \$14 million figure I just quoted is the estimated amount of damages that would be suffered even if all of the authorized reservoirs were completed. This project is a supplementary project needed in connection with flood control by reservoirs. (The justification follows:)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—LOCAL PROTECTION
(FLOOD CONTROL)

ANSONIA-DERBY, CONN.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—Local flood protection project consisting of levees, floodwalls, and appurtenant works at Ansonia and Derby, Conn., on the Naugatuck River near its confluence with the Housatonic River.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers).....	\$5, 640, 000
Estimated non-Federal cost.....	380, 000
Cash contributions.....	80, 000
Other costs.....	300, 000
Total estimated project cost.....	6, 020, 000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	470, 000
Appropriations to date.....	¹ 20, 000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	100, 000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963...	350, 000

² Preauthorization study costs only.

Justification.—A recurrence of the flood of August 1955 would produce major flood damage in the highly industrialized and urbanized area along the Naugatuck River in Ansonia and Derby. The area would suffer residual damages of about \$14 million even after construction of all authorized and recommended reservoir projects in the Naugatuck River Basin. This loss would be prevented by the Ansonia-Derby local protection project. The benefit-to-cost ratio is 1.7 to 1 based on a 100-year project life.

WEST POINT DAM, GA.

Senator ELLENDER. The next project is in Georgia, West Point Dam. Is anybody here to submit that?

General MACDONNELL. Colonel Marshall.

Colonel MARSHALL. Colonel Marshall, sir.

Sir, this is a dam on the middle portion of the Chattahoochie River, which forms the boundary line between Alabama and Georgia.

The purpose of the project is a multipurpose dam to reduce flood damages and partially to satisfy increasing demands for electrical power.

The Chief of Engineers has recommended a plan which provides for the construction of such a dam for hydroelectric power, flood control, navigation, and recreation. The powerplant will have an installed capacity of 70,000 kilowatts.

The total estimated cost is \$52,900,000. The annual charges are \$2,671,000. The annual benefits are \$3,524,000, producing a benefit-cost ratio of 1.3 to 1.

This report was submitted to the interested Federal agencies and to the States of Georgia and Alabama, all of whom have commented favorably on the proposed project.

Senator ELLENDER. What will be the local contribution? Do you have that?

Colonel MARSHALL. There is no local contribution, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. All right; what is the amount asked for?

PLANNING FUNDS

Colonel MARSHALL. In the supplemental budget request the amount is \$100,000.

Senator ELLENDER. That is to initiate planning?

Colonel MARSHALL. To initiate planning.

Senator ALLOTT. I would like to know how much is allocated to power.

Colonel MARSHALL. The benefits, sir, out of the total of—

Senator ALLOTT. Out of the cost.

Colonel MARSHALL. I do not have specifically broken down the costs allocated to power. With your permission I will supply that information for the record.

(The information requested follows:)

A preliminary estimate of the portion of first cost of the West Point Dam project allocated to hydroelectric power generation amounts to over \$30,300,000.

TOTAL BENEFITS

Senator ALLOTT. What are your total benefits?

Colonel MARSHALL. Total benefits are \$3,524,000, and the power benefits are \$2,085,000 of that amount. Both figures are annual benefits.

Senator ALLOTT. What are your flood-control benefits?

Colonel MARSHALL. The flood-control benefits are \$481,000.

Senator ALLOTT. What is your recreation?

Colonel MARSHALL. \$640,000 in general recreation and \$268,000 in fish and wildlife benefits.

Senator ALLOTT. What percentage does that make your total of your recreation and fish and wildlife of the total benefits?

Colonel MARSHALL. Recreation would be approximately 16 percent and fish and wildlife would be 6 to 7 percent.

Senator ALLOTT. Thank you.

Senator ELLENDER. And the rest would be—

Colonel MARSHALL. There is an additional \$50,000 for navigation.

Senator ALLOTT. Just \$50,000?

Colonel MARSHALL. Yes, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. Thank you.

Senator ELLENDER. The rest would be power?

Colonel MARSHALL. \$2 million roughly of power out of \$3,500,000.

Senator ELLENDER. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—MULTIPLE
PURPOSE, INCLUDING POWER

WEST POINT DAM, GA. (INITIATION OF PLANNING)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—The dam would be located on the Chattahoochee River at mile 201.4, 2.8 miles north of West Point, Ga., in Troup County, Ga., and Chambers County, Ala. The project will primarily be for flood control, power, and recreation.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers)-----	\$53,000,000
Estimated non-Federal cost:	
Cash contributions-----	0
Other costs-----	0
-----	-----
Total estimated project cost-----	53,000,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	819,000
Appropriations to date-----	² 69,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	100,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963--	650,000

² Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—The areas in the vicinity of West Point, Ga., and below are subject to frequent flooding. The West Point Dam would provide partial protection for about 1,170 acres containing 329 retail stores, warehouses, service establishments, dwellings, public high schools, and textile mills in the urban centers of West Point, Ga., and Lavett, Langdale, and Riverview, Ala. It would also provide partial protection for about 68,000 acres of rural lands and would prevent some damages to improvements at Columbus, Ga., and Phenix City, Ala. The average annual flood damages that would be prevented are estimated at \$436,300. Power benefits amount to \$2,085,000 and other benefits are attributable to navigation, fish and wildlife conservation, and recreation. The total average annual benefits are estimated to be \$3,524,000 and the benefit-to-cost ratio is 1.3 to 1 based on a 100-year project life.

RIRIE DAM, IDAHO

Senator ELLENDER. The next is Ririe Dam in Idaho.

General MACDONNELL. Colonel Garbacz will testify on these.

Senator ELLENDER. All right, Colonel. You may proceed, sir.

Colonel GARBACZ. The Ririe Dam and Reservoir are located on Willow Creek in Idaho. Willow Creek enters the relatively flat Snake River Plain about 10 miles above Idaho Falls. Flooding generally occurs in the Idaho Falls area with considerable damage in the spring due to melting snowpack.

During the flood of February 1962, the damage along Willow Creek and Sand Creek was estimated to be \$3,185,000. Local interests desire flood control within this area.

The Chief of Engineers recommends the construction by the Corps of Engineers of a dam and reservoir with a storage capacity of about 135,000 acre-feet on Willow Creek for flood control, irrigation, and

municipal water supply and recreation, and some channel improvements along lower Willow Creek.

Operation and maintenance will be by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Prior to construction local interests must agree to reimburse the United States for costs allocated to water supply in accordance with the Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended. Such costs are presently estimated at \$700,000 for construction and \$4,000 annually for operation, maintenance, and replacements. They also have to obtain the water rights needed for storage and use of the water; hold and save the United States free from damages for water rights claims resulting from construction and operation of the project; and make arrangements with the Secretary of the Interior for repayment, under the provisions of reclamation law, of the construction cost and annual operation, maintenance, and replacement costs allocated to irrigation, which are presently estimated at \$960,000 and \$5,000, respectively.

The total estimated first cost of construction is \$7,061,000. The benefit-cost ratio is 1.9 to 1.

Senator ELLENDER. Are there any questions?

(No response.)

Senator ELLENDER. If not, we thank you very much.

(The justification follows:)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN, FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR

RIRIE DAM AND RESERVOIR, IDAHO

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—The Ririe Dam site is located on Willow Creek in eastern Idaho. The project will provide storage for flood protection, irrigation, water supply, and recreation.

Summarized financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers)-----	¹ \$7,061,000
Estimated non-Federal cost:	
Cash contributions-----	¹ 0
Other costs-----	0
Total estimated project cost-----	7,061,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	484,000
Appropriations to date-----	² 34,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	75,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963-----	375,000

¹ Costs allocable to water supply and irrigation are reimbursable. Amount not yet determined.

² Preauthorization study costs only.

Justification.—The project will provide flood protection for the city of Idaho Falls and the towns of Iona and Ammon and the surrounding farmlands. The reservoir, while operated primarily for flood control, will store water that will be used by local interests for various other purposes. Of these purposes, irrigation will require about 16 percent of the storage capacity and water supply for the city of Idaho Falls about 5 percent. From a standpoint of regional development these two uses are important beyond their proportionate share of the storage utilization. In addition, the project has a high recreation potential. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 1.9 to 1 (100-year life).

CALUMET HARBOR AND RIVER, ILL. AND IND.

Senator ELLENDER. The next project is Calumet Harbor and River, Ill. and Ind.

Colonel GOODSSELL. Mr. Chairman, the Calumet Harbor and River is located near the southern end of Lake Michigan about 12½ miles south of Chicago Harbor. The project being considered provides for deepening the Calumet River from the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad bridge to Lake Calumet plus an extension of the channel in Lake Calumet about 3,000 feet. The channel will be deepened to 27 feet which is comparable to depths in the Great Lakes connecting channels and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The Calumet River serves a major industrial section within the city of Chicago and its metropolitan area. Located along the Calumet River and Lake Calumet are major steel plants, grain elevators, and other industries which utilize water transportation. The tonnage has averaged about 23 million tons annually for the last 10 years. The commodities consist mostly of iron ore, limestone, coal, and grain.

The existing depths in the Calumet River and Lake Calumet are not adequate to accommodate vessels loaded to maximum depths permitted by the Great Lakes channels and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The total estimated Federal cost of this project is \$13,950,000. The average annual benefits are \$2,393,000 and the average annual charges are \$1,085,000. The benefit-to-cost ratio is 2.2 to 1.

The \$110,000 requested for fiscal year 1963 will be used to initiate and complete the preconstruction planning.

(The justification follows:)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—CHANNELS AND HARBORS (NAVIGATION)

CALUMET HARBOR AND RIVER, ILL., AND IND.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization: Pending.

Location and description: Calumet Harbor and River project is located in northern Illinois (Cook County), near the southern end of Lake Michigan, 12½ miles south of Chicago Harbor, and is known as South Chicago Harbor, being within the southerly part of the city of Chicago, except for a part of the breakwaters and anchorage area which are in Indiana.

The project provides for deepening, to depths comparable to the Great Lakes connecting channels and the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Calumet River from the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad bridge upstream to turning basin No. 5, also Lake Calumet within presently authorized limits, plus extending the channel in Lake Calumet 3,000 feet north.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost.....	\$13,950,000
Estimated non-Federal cost.....	12,430,000
Cash contributions.....	0
Other costs.....	12,430,000
Total estimated project cost.....	26,380,000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	160,000
Appropriations to date.....	¹ 50,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	110,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963.....	0

¹ Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification: The Calumet River serves a major industrial section within the city of Chicago and its metropolitan area. Several major steel plants, grain elevators, and a number of other industries utilizing water transportation services are situated along the Calumet River and Lake Calumet areas. Waterborne tonnage receipts and shipments at Calumet Harbor and River and Lake Calumet for the last 10 years averaged 23 million tons annually of which 46 percent was iron ore; 12 percent, limestone; 25 percent, coal; 8 percent, grain; and 9 percent, miscellaneous commodities. During the next 50 years, average annual tonnages of iron ore, limestone, and coal receipts landward of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad bridge are estimated at 4,752,000, 2,023,000, and 2,243,000, respectively. Grain and oversea general cargo traffic are estimated at 2,460,000 and 2 million tons, respectively. The existing project depths are not adequate to allow vessels calling at this harbor to be loaded to the maximum drafts permitted by the Great Lakes connecting channels and St. Lawrence Seaway projects. The proposed improvements would permit navigation by larger vessels with full loads in the transportation of iron ore, limestone, coal, grain, and oversea general cargo. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 2.2 to 1 (based on 50-year life).

INDIAN CREEK, IOWA

Senator ELLENDER. The next one is in Iowa, Indian Creek.

General MACDONNELL. That also is Colonel Garbacz.

Senator ELLENDER. All right, Colonel Garbacz.

Colonel GARBACZ. The Indian Creek flood control project is adjacent to the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Indian Creek rises just north of Council Bluffs and travels directly through the heart of Council Bluffs. A considerable amount of flood damage occurs practically every year.

The only Federal improvement for flood control in the basin has been constructed partially in the city itself downstream from where this project is planned. Local interests desire that floodwaters be either diverted from the city or controlled by some detention reservoir.

This plan is part of a joint venture by the Corps of Engineers, as well as the Soil Conservation Service.

The reservoir recommended by the Corps of Engineers would be north of the city limits and would be an earth-filled structure 70 feet high, 1,090 feet long, creating a reservoir of 8,600 acre-feet.

The companion part of the Soil Conservation Service project would be up in the headwaters just north of the proposed dam.

Local interests will be required to provide the usual A-B-C requirements of cooperation and in addition they will have to enter into a contract for reimbursement of the entire cost of operation and maintenance of the Corps of Engineers project, which is estimated currently at \$3,000 annually. They will also have to install an erosion control project in cooperation with SCS in advance or concurrently with the corps' reservoir.

The current estimated cost is \$2,680,000 of which \$1,350,000 is Federal. The benefit-cost ratio is 1.2 to 1.

Senator ELLENDER. All right.

Senator ALLOTT. You have a cost of your storage reservoir of about a dollar and a half an acre-foot.

Colonel GARBACZ. The Corps of Engineers reservoir would be relatively small. It is a bit over 8,000 acre-feet.

Senator ALLOTT. Oh, I thought you said 800.

Colonel GARBACZ. No, sir; 8,000.

Senator ALLOTT. That puts your cost way up.

Colonel GARBACZ. A little over 8,000 acre-feet. It is really a type of detention reservoir. It is designed to catch the water before it hits the city.

Senator ELLENDER. As I understand it, the amount requested for this project for Dodge City and Indian Creek is \$50,000 for each.

Colonel GARBACZ. For Indian Creek. Yes, sir. We request for the 1963 supplemental \$50,000 to initiate the preconstruction planning. (The justification follows:)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS (FLOOD CONTROL)

INDIAN CREEK DAM, IOWA

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and Description.—Indian Creek originates about 4 miles north of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and flows in a southerly direction through the city to its confluence with the Missouri. The proposed improvement provides for construction of a dam and reservoir near the north city limits. In addition, upstream erosion control by means of land treatment and structural measures is contemplated by the Soil Conservation Service.

Summarized financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers)-----	\$1,350,000
Estimated non-Federal cost:	
Cash contribution-----	0
Other costs-----	1,330,000
Total estimated project cost-----	2,680,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	100,000
Appropriations to date-----	² 15,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	50,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963--	35,000

² Preauthorization studies cost only.

Justification.—The largest flood of record occurred in June 1942, and inundated about 148 city blocks in Council Bluffs including the main commercial area and over 700 homes. It is estimated that in event of occurrence of the design flood, 3,310 homes and 770 commercial and industrial establishments would be flooded with a resultant damage of \$17,300,000. The dam and reservoir proposed for flood control would completely control all runoff above its location. However, relatively high peak discharges would still occur from runoff below the proposed dam. These would result from infrequent flood occurrences and would have relatively low volumes. With the major portion of the volume being carried by the Indian Creek channel, flood depths and damages would be greatly reduced. Over a long-term period, average annual flood damages would be reduced by about 88 percent. In addition to this high reduction in damage, the dam and reservoir would eliminate the catastrophic nature of floods in this area and reduce to a minimum the possibility of loss of life. The benefit-cost ratio is 1.2 to 1 (based on 50-year life).

DODGE CITY, KANS.

Senator ELLENDER. The next project is Dodge City, Kans.

Colonel FRITZ. Mr. Chairman, this report concerns measures for the prevention of flood damages in Dodge City, Kans.

Dodge City, with a population of about 13,500, is located on both banks of the Arkansas River in southwest Kansas. Intense storm runoff in the basin below John Martin Dam presents a serious threat to the city. Flooding occurs when stream flow in the Arkansas River exceeds the present channel capacity of 7,000 cubic feet per second.

The flood of record, May 1951, had a discharge of nearly 20,000 cubic feet per second, causing damage of about \$800,000 to residences, commercial establishments, industrial plants, transportation facilities, and suburban properties covering 1,150 acres.

There is no Federal flood control project at Dodge City. Protective levees constructed by the city are inadequate against major floods.

The Chief of Engineers recommends construction of about 7 miles of levees and floodwalls, with appurtenant bank protection, together with 1.75 miles of channel enlargement on the Arkansas River; replacement of an existing railroad bridge; interior drainage facilities consisting of ditches, outlet structures, a storm sewer and ponding areas; and construction of a pumping plant to replace the existing sewage treatment plant outlet.

The estimated total cost of this project is \$2,530,000, of which \$330,000 is non-Federal. The benefit-to-cost ratio is 2.3 to 1.

To initiate planning for this project \$50,000 is requested for fiscal year 1963.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement on this project.
(The justification follows:)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—LOCAL
PROTECTION PROJECTS (FLOOD CONTROL)

DODGE CITY, KANS.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—The project consists of levees and channel improvement for local flood protection at and near Dodge City which is located on the Arkansas River in the southwestern section of Kansas.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost.....	\$2, 200, 000
Estimated non-Federal cost.....	330, 000
Cash contributions.....	0
Other costs.....	330, 000
Total estimated project cost.....	2, 530, 000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	164, 000
Appropriations to date.....	¹ 24, 000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	50, 000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963.....	90, 000

¹ Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—Dodge City, Kans., is situated on both banks of the Arkansas River and although the greater portion of the city is on the left bank above the elevation of major floods, development in the flood plain on both banks has created a flood problem. Local interests have constructed levees on both banks for the protection of more highly developed areas, but these levees cannot be considered dependable against flows on the Arkansas River in excess of 10,000 cubic feet per second and protection from flows of such greater magnitude is needed. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 2.3 to 1 (based on 100-year life).

BLOOMINGTON, RESERVOIR, MD.

Senator ELLENDER. We now come to a Maryland project, Bloomington Reservoir.

General MACDONNELL. Colonel Marshall.

Colonel MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: This concerns a dam and reservoir on the headwaters of the Potomac,

on the North Branch thereof. The purpose of the project is flood control and water supply.

In the past 23 years some six damaging floods have occurred producing stages 15 to 20 feet above normal water level.

The Chief of Engineers' plan of improvement considers that three reservoirs should be built when needed and, in addition, three small local flood protection projects are to be adopted under the provisions of Public Law 685.

Specifically, it has been recommended that authorization be provided for the construction of one reservoir with a capacity of 127,500 acre-feet for the purpose of flood control, water supply, water quality control, and recreation.

The other two reservoirs would be reconsidered and subsequent recommendation would be made for their authorization.

Senator ELLENDER. Where would those two reservoirs be located? In Virginia? Farther up the Potomac, inland?

Colonel MARSHALL. I believe that one is in West Virginia, and the other upstream in Maryland.

BENEFIT-COST RATIO

The total first cost of the proposed dam is \$51 million, of which \$16,935,000 is non-Federal. Annual benefits total \$3,895,000. The benefit-cost ratio is 2.2 to 1.

In this case local interests would be required to agree to pay all the costs allocated to water supply, and an amount equal to 33.2 percent of the construction cost, or an alternative is offered to the local interests, provided they can repay over a 50-year period the costs allocated to water supply.

Senator ELLENDER. The amount given by you just now as to costs includes the overall cost?

Colonel MARSHALL. That is correct.

Senator ELLENDER. Of which those who expect water would have to pay about one-third of that cost?

Colonel MARSHALL. That is correct, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. All right.

Colonel MARSHALL. The interested Federal agencies and the interested States, including the District of Columbia, commented favorably on the report.

The Bureau of the Budget has offered no objection to its submission to the Congress at this time.

That concludes my statement, sir.

PLANNING FUNDS

Senator ELLENDER. I understand the Bureau of the Budget has allocated \$100,000 for advance planning?

Colonel MARSHALL. Yes, sir. This would be to initiate the planning for this reservoir.

Senator ELLENDER. Are there any questions?

(No response.)

(The justification follows:)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—RESERVOIRS
(FLOOD CONTROL)

BLOOMINGTON RESERVOIR, MD., AND W. VA.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—Bloomington Dam would be located on the North Branch of the Potomac River in Garrett County, Md., and Mineral County, W. Va., about 2 miles upstream from the confluence of the North Fork and Savage Rivers at Bloomington, Md.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers).....	¹ \$51,000,000
Estimated non-Federal cost: ²	
Cash contributions.....	0
Other costs.....	0
Total estimated projects cost.....	51,000,000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	1,500,000
Appropriations to date.....	² 34,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	100,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963.....	1,366,000

¹ \$16,935,000 to be reimbursed by local interests for water supply storage.

² Preauthorization studies cost.

Justification.—The North Branch Reservoir would provide low-flow augmentation storage which would increase the dependable flow of the North Branch at Lake, Md., from 93 to 305 cubic feet per second. In the North Branch area, at present, a dependable flow of about 135 cubic feet per second is required for municipal and industrial water supply and for water quality control. This requirement will gradually increase to about 430 cubic feet per second by the year 2010. The North Branch Reservoir will be able to meet the demands of the area until 1991, and the supplementation provided will partially meet the existing requirements for flow for water quality control in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

The flood control provided by this reservoir would reduce the average annual damages in the North Branch area by about 42 percent. Severe damaging floods have occurred in 1924, 1936, 1954, and 1955. Considerable development is occurring in the flood zone because land suitable for development is in general only available in the valley bottoms.

The reservoir will have recreation facilities to provide recreational opportunities for a large number of visitors annually.

The average annual benefits attributed to water supply and quality control flood control, and recreation are estimated to total \$3,895,000 and the benefit-to-cost ratio is 2.2 to 1, based on 100-year project life.

WAREHAM-MARION, MASS.

Senator ELLENDER. If not, we will proceed now with the Wareham-Marion project in Massachusetts.

General MACDONNELL. This will be also Colonel Marshall, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ELLENDER. Colonel Marshall.

Colonel MARSHALL. Sir, this is a hurricane protection project in the towns of Wareham and Marion, which are about 45 miles south of Boston. They are at the upper end of Buzzards Bay, about 20 to 25 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

A serious hurricane and tidal flood problem exists in these towns. Three severe hurricanes struck in the past 23 years and their recurrence would cause flood damages of over \$25 million to shore properties. In

addition, the recurrence of these hurricanes would cause considerable damage to pleasure boat fleets presently based in the area.

There are no existing Federal hurricane protection projects in the area.

Senator ELLENDER. What is the nature of that work?

Colonel MARSHALL. It consists primarily of barriers across the entrances to coves and harbors. These would have ungated navigation openings to permit the movement of boats, and are designed to offer an obstacle to the tidal surge which occurs.

Senator ELLENDER. In other words, it is to prevent the water from flowing inside?

Colonel MARSHALL. That is correct. It prevents the total inundation caused by high tides associated with a hurricane.

BENEFIT-COST RATIO

The total cost is \$5,486,000, of which \$3,852,000 is Federal. Annual charges total \$192,000, and benefits total \$750,000. The benefit-cost ratio is 3.9 to 1.

This is a hurricane-protection project and, in accordance with the procedure in those projects, local interests would be required to bear 30 percent of the first cost of construction.

Senator ELLENDER. General, this is one of the few we have considered which are purely hurricane protection?

General MACDONNELL. It is, sir. There have been a relatively limited number.

Senator ELLENDER. Yes, I know. And they are very small compared to this one.

General MACDONNELL. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Are there any questions?

(No response.)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—LOCAL PROTECTION—(FLOOD CONTROL)

WAREHAM-MARION, MASS.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—Local hurricane protection project consisting of rock-protected earth barriers, dikes, and walls at Wareham and Marion, Mass., in Plymouth County, about 45 miles south of Boston.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers)-----	\$3,852,000
Estimated non-Federal cost-----	1,634,000
Cash contributions-----	1,519,000
Other costs-----	115,000
Total estimated project cost-----	5,486,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	400,000
Appropriations to date-----	¹ 40,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	73,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963-----	287,000

¹ Preauthorization study costs only.

Justification.—The Wareham-Marion hurricane-protection project is required to protect an area that has suffered extensive tidal flood damage in three recent hurricanes. The storm of record occurred in 1938. A recurrence of this storm at 1961 price levels would cause flood losses of over \$10 million to shore prop-

erties lying within the area proposed for protection. A recurrence of the August 1954 hurricane would cause damages of almost \$8 million at 1961 price levels. In addition, extensive damage was caused by both storms to large numbers of boats based in the area. The protection plan would have prevented these damages. The benefit-to-cost ratio is 3.9 to 1 based on a 100-year project life.

RIVER ROUGE, MICH.

Senator ELLENDER. The next one is in Michigan, River Rouge.

Colonel GOODSSELL. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, this project has to do with channel improvements of about 4.1 miles of channel in the River Rouge, Mich., in the interests of flood control.

The area this channel will serve is in the suburbs of Detroit, Mich.

The flood of April 1947, which was the largest of record, inundated a portion of the Ford Motor Co. plant, which employs about 40,000 people, and caused a complete shutdown of that plant.

The average annual flood damages in the proposed improvement area, adjusted for future conditions, are estimated at \$853,000.

The plan of improvement provides for improvement of the main stem of the Rouge River from the navigation dam basin upstream to Michigan Avenue by means of deepening, widening, and straightening the existing river channel. The improved channel, as I stated before, would be 4.1 miles long.

Local interests are required to provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, and furnish suitable disposal areas; hold and save the United States free from damages and maintain and operate all works after completion, as well as prevent encroachment on the channel and make all alterations of utilities, and things of that sort.

Local interests indicated an ability and willingness to furnish the items of local cooperation.

The total estimated cost is \$21,250,000, of which \$9,430,000 is Federal, and \$11,820,000 is non-Federal.

Annual charges are estimated at \$832,000. Annual benefits at \$999,000, indicating a benefit-cost ratio of 1.2 to 1.

The State of Michigan and the concerned Federal agencies comments on the proposed improvement are favorable. The Bureau of the Budget has no objection to the submission of the report.

Our supplemental request for 1963 is \$50,000 for advance planning.

Senator ELLENDER. All right. Are there any questions?

(No response.)

(The justification follows:)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS (FLOOD CONTROL)

RIVER ROUGE, MICH.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—The River Rouge basin is located in the southeastern corner of the lower peninsula of the State of Michigan and lies within the counties of Wayne, Oakland, and Washtenaw. The project provides for channel enlargement and rectification from the Navigation Turning Basin to Michigan Avenue, a distance of about 21,800 feet, construction of one new railroad bridge and alteration of two railroad bridges, to provide flood protection for the urban areas of Detroit, Melvindale, Dearborn, and Allen Park, in Wayne County.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost.....	\$9,430,000
Estimated non-Federal cost.....	11,820,000
Cash contributions.....	0
Other costs.....	11,820,000
Total estimated project cost.....	21,250,000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	470,000
Appropriations to date.....	¹ 38,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	50,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963.....	382,000

¹ Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—The flood hazard between Michigan Avenue and the Navigation Turning Basin extends over a wide, intensely developed area. The maximum flood of record occurred in April 1947 with damages of about \$5,200,000. Basement flooding due to the high stage on Rouge River was experienced in residences, commercial and industrial establishments, and public buildings. Construction of the project would eliminate these flood damages. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 1.2 to 1. (Based on 50-year life.)

LITTLE PAPILLION CREEK, NEBRASKA

Senator ELLENDER. The next project is Little Papillion Creek in Nebraska.

General MACDONNELL. Colonel Garbacz will testify on that.

Colonel GARBACZ. Sir, this project concerns flood control works adjacent to the city of Omaha, Nebr. Papillion Creek Basin is located just west of the Omaha suburbs. The existing channel capacity of Papillion Creek is generally inadequate for flood flows. Local channel and levee improvements have been partially effective, but runoff and flood damages have increased with urbanization.

Local interests desire that Federal agencies determine the best possible plan.

The recommended plan of the Corps of Engineers consists of channel enlargement of Little Papillion Creek, together with necessary bridge modifications and an intermittent riprapping for a distance of 6.5 miles.

Local interests will be required to provide the usual abc requirements and make alterations to all roads, highways, bridges, and utilities; and to operate and maintain the project. They have indicated they will comply with these requirements.

The total estimated first cost is \$3,710,000, of which \$1,460,000 is non-Federal.

Annual charges are estimated to be \$140,000, and annual benefits \$199,700, for a benefit-cost ratio of 1.4 to 1.

Senator ELLENDER. And the Bureau of the Budget asks for \$50,000 for advance planning?

Colonel GARBACZ. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Are there any questions?

(No response.)

(The justification follows:)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN, LOCAL PROTECTION
PROJECTS (FLOOD CONTROL)

LITTLE PAPILLION CREEK, NEBR.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and Description.—Located on Little Papillion Creek extending from a point south of Irvington through Metropolitan Omaha to its confluence with Papillion Creek. The plan of improvement consists of channel improvement together with short tie-back levees at the mouth of the stream.

Summarized financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers)-----	\$2,250,000
Estimated non-Federal cost:	
Cash contribution-----	0
Other costs-----	1,460,000
Total estimated project cost-----	3,710,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	138,000
Appropriations to date-----	¹ 8,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	50,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963--	80,000

¹ Preauthorization study costs only.

Justification.—In the reach proposed for improvement, Little Papillion Creek flows through a highly developed flood plain which includes about 520 homes, with an estimated value of over \$2 million and numerous commercial and industrial establishments having an estimated property value, including normal inventories, of approximately \$43 million. A branch line of the Chicago & North Western Railway follows the stream throughout most of this reach and the Union Pacific Railroad crosses the flood plain. Numerous paved and improved streets occupy flood plain lands, and a number of bridges provide necessary crossings. Since the establishment of stream gaging stations in 1946, data have been collected on several floods with principal floods occurring in 1948, 1950, 1959, and 1960. Other floods on which only fragmentary information is available, occurred in 1929, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, and 1947. Recurrence of the conditions causing the flood of 1943 would create a flow of 15,000 cubic feet per second at the mouth of Little Papillion Creek, flooding approximately 1,000 acres, damaging over 300 homes, a great number of commercial and industrial establishments, streets, bridges, and railroads resulting in damages in excess of \$4 million. The proposed improvement provides for a design discharge of 20,000 cubic feet per second at the mouth and would provide a uniform degree of protection against a floodflow which would be equaled or exceeded, on the average, only once in 100 years. In the event of a major flood, it is considered that a distinct threat to life would exist in the Omaha urban area. Floodwaters would have appreciable depths and high velocities, and if the flood should occur during the night, many lives probably would be lost since adequate warning probably could not be given. The benefit-cost ratio is 1.4 to 1 based on 50-year life.

Senator ELLENDER. Next is Texas, Fort Worth Floodway, Port Arthur (hurricane protection) and Vince and Little Vince Bayous.

FORT WORTH FLOODWAY (CLEAR FORK), TEXAS

General MACDONNELL. Colonel Fritz will testify on the Fort Worth Floodway and Vince and Little Vince Bayous.

Senator ELLENDER. All right, Colonel Fritz.

Colonel FRITZ. Mr. Chairman, this report concerns an extension of Fort Worth Floodway on the Clear Fork of the Trinity River which is a tributary to the West Fork, in an near the city of Fort Worth, Tex.

Existing property values in the Clear Fork flood plain are in excess

of \$32 million. Developments include extensive residential and commercial sections, a hospital, a school, a waterplant, a sewage disposal plan, and recreational areas.

In May 1949 the flood of record damaged considerable property in Fort Worth. Recurrence of that flood under present conditions would cause damages estimated at over \$41¼ million. The last major flood occurred in 1957. Average annual damages under existing conditions are estimated at \$375,000.

The Chief of Engineers recommends extending the existing floodway upstream on the Clear Fork a distance of about 6½ miles, together with two leveed areas and provision for removal of interior runoff behind the levees.

The estimated total cost of the project is \$8,025,500, of which \$2,877,500 would be non-Federal.

The benefits-cost ratio is 2.2 to 1.

The comments of State and Federal agencies are favorable, and the Bureau of the Budget has no objection to submitting the report to the Congress.

Senator ALLOTT. \$75,000?

General MACDONNELL. \$75,000.

Colonel FRITZ. That would be to initiate planning.

Senator ELLENDER. All right. Are there any further questions?

(No response.)

(The justification follows:)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

FORT WORTH FLOODWAY, TEX.—CLEAR FORK EXTENSION

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—Channel improvement for local flood protection along Clear Fork of the Trinity River, Fort Worth, Tex.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost.....	\$5,148,000
Estimated non-Federal cost.....	2,877,500
Cash contributions.....	0
Other costs.....	2,877,500
Total estimated project cost.....	8,025,500
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	220,000
Appropriations to date.....	¹ 13,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	75,000
Balance to complete preconstruction.....	132,000

¹ Preauthorization studies cost only.

Justification.—The project will provide flood protection to about 1,447 acres of urban land along the Clear Fork of the Trinity River. The total value of physical property within this area is estimated at \$32,487,000. The maximum flood of record occurred during May 1949. A recurrence of this flood under present conditions would cause damages estimated at \$4,286,000. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 2.2 to 1 (based on 50-year life).

VINCE AND LITTLE VINCE BAYOUS, TEX.

Senator ELLENDER. How about the Port Arthur hurricane protection? Has that been justified?

General MACDONNELL. I believe it has, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. All right, sir. Vince and Little Vince Bayous.

Colonel FRITZ. Mr. Chairman, this report concerns local flood protection in Pasadena near Houston, Tex. The watershed of Vince Bayou and its tributary, Little Vince Bayou, lies in Harris County, Tex., in the vicinity of Houston. There are no Federal improvements for flood control in the watershed.

Floods in the densely urbanized area of Pasadena are caused by thunderstorms, general storms, and torrential rainfall associated with hurricanes.

At least six major floods have occurred since 1928. Average annual damages are estimated at over a quarter of a million dollars. There are no Federal improvements for flood control in the watershed.

The Chief of Engineers recommends channel improvement of Vince Bayou from its mouth upstream about 7.3 miles, and of Little Vince Bayou from its mouth upstream about 4.2 miles. The improved channels would have bottom widths of 10 and 15 feet in concrete-lined sections, and 20 to 50 feet in unlined earth sections.

The estimated total cost of the project is \$4,295,000, of which \$2 million would be non-Federal.

The benefit-cost ratio is 1.4 to 1.

The comments of the State of Texas and the Federal agencies are favorable.

The Bureau of the Budget advises it has no objection to transmitting this report to the Congress.

Senator ELLENDER. You ask for \$50,000?

Colonel FRITZ. The request is for \$50,000 to initiate planning.

Senator ELLENDER. As I understand it, in these two projects you merely deepen the channel and make it so that these floodwaters can readily get to sea. Is that?

Colonel FRITZ. Essentially, yes. But some portions of the channel will be concrete lined in order to pass floods more quickly.

Senator ELLENDER. That is the next question. How will you prevent siltation?

Colonel FRITZ. The rate of flow would be such that it would not permit the deposition of sediment in the channels.

Senator ELLENDER. How will you do that? By construction of these channels?

Colonel FRITZ. By proper gradient for the anticipated volume of flow.

Senator ELLENDER. All right. Are there any further questions?

(No response.)

(The justification follows:)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS (FLOOD CONTROL)

VINCE AND LITTLE VINCE BAYOUS, TEX., HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, AND BUFFALO BAYOU

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description: Vince Bayou is a minor tributary of Buffalo Bayou within Harris County, Tex. The improvement provides for enlargement and rectification of existing channel for local flood protection.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost.....	\$2,295,000
Estimated non-Federal cost.....	2,000,000
Cash contributions.....	0
Other costs.....	2,000,000
Total estimated project cost.....	4,295,000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	203,000
Appropriations to date.....	¹ 21,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	50,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963.....	132,000

¹ Preauthorization study costs only.

Justification.—Located in the watershed of Vince and Little Vince Bayous are parts of the city of Houston, Pasadena, and South Houston. Flooding of Vince and Little Vince Bayous causes extensive damages in the area. A recurrence of maximum known flood, which occurred in 1945, under present floodplain development would result in damages estimated at \$3,410,000. The damages that would result from occurrence of standard project are estimated at \$6,387,000. Proposed amendments are designed to eliminate all damages as large as those resulting from standard project flood. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 1.4 to 1 (based on 100-year life).

NORFOLK, VA.

Senator ELLENDER. If not, we now come to Norfolk, Va.

General MACDONNELL. Colonel Marshall, Mr. Chairman.

Colonel MARSHALL. This is another hurricane protection project, sir, for the city of Norfolk, Va., which is located on Hampton Roads in the Chesapeake Bay.

The downtown section of this city is subject to periodic flooding from hurricane and northeast storm tides. This tidal flooding causes damages to commercial, residential, and other properties. It also creates health, safety and economic problems.

The recommended plan of the Chief of Engineers provides fundamentally for floodwalls extending about 2,700 feet along the shore front of the downtown section, and, in addition, there are necessary sanitary sewage lift stations, closure structures, and storm drains, and so on.

The cost of the project totals \$2,570,000, of which \$800,000 is non-Federal.

The annual charges total \$131,000 and the annual benefits, made up of the damages prevented, total \$196,000. The benefit-cost ratio is 1.5 to 1.

Again, since this is a hurricane protection project, local interests are required to provide 30 percent of the cost, and, in addition, they must accomplish the necessary relocations.

Favorable comments have been received from all concerned—the State and Federal agencies, and the Bureau of the Budget.

Senator ELLENDER. And the request is for \$87,000 for advance planning?

Colonel MARSHALL. Yes, sir. This will complete the preconstruction planning.

(The justification follows:)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—LOCAL PROTECTION
(FLOOD CONTROL)

NORFOLK, VA. (INITIATION OF PLANNING)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—Norfolk, Va., is on the Atlantic coast, west of Cape Henry. The project provides for floodwalls and appurtenant works to protect the business district of the city of Norfolk, Va., from hurricane and storm tide flooding.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers)-----	\$1,770,000
Estimated non-Federal cost-----	800,000
<hr/>	
Cash contributions-----	\$45,000
Other costs-----	755,000
Total estimated project cost-----	2,570,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	155,000
Appropriations to date-----	¹ 68,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	87,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963--	0

¹ Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—The downtown section of the city of Norfolk is subject to periodic flooding from hurricane and northeast storm tides. The flooded area is part of an important shopping, commercial, and financial center. A recurrence of the record flood of 1933 would cause damages estimated at \$2,800,000. In addition to the evaluated items, important benefits would result from the prevention of damages to cars, trucks, and buses on streets and parking lots, as well as other intangibles stemming from elimination of the disruption of traffic and business. The storm of March 7, 1962 caused the third highest tide of record. The average annual benefits are estimated to be \$196,000 and the benefit-to-cost ratio is estimated to be 1.5 to 1, based on 50-year project life.

PROJECTS CONSIDERED EARLIER

Senator ELLENDER. General MacDonnell, I would like to request at this point that the justification sheets for the particular projects which we have discussed be placed in the record at the point of discussion and that, for all those projects we skipped over because of having earlier testimony, you place those project justification sheets in the record at this point.

General MACDONNELL. Yes, sir; we will do that.

(The information requested follows:)

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN, MULTIPLE-PURPOSE
WITH POWER

BRADLEY LAKE, ALASKA

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—Bradley Lake is located near the southwestern end of the Kenai Peninsula in south central Alaska, about 100 miles south of Anchorage and 25 miles east of Homer. The plan of improvement provides for two upstream diversions, a main dam and two smaller saddle dams at the lake outlet, a spillway and outlet works, and a tunnel and penstock carrying the stored lake water to a powerhouse located near tidewater. The project would have an installed nameplate capacity of 64,000 kilowatts and 32,000 kilowatts of prime power.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers).....	\$47,100,000
Estimated non-Federal cost:	
Cash contributions.....	0
Other costs.....	0
Total estimated project cost.....	47,100,000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	650,000
Appropriations to date.....	¹ 50,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	100,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963.....	500,000

¹ Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—The power now marketed in the Cook Inlet area is supplied by both hydro and fossil fuel plants. The existing hydroelectric plants, Eklutus (USBR) and Cooper Lake (Chugach Electric Association) have a combined installed capacity of 45,000 kilowatts. The combined steam and internal combustion plants have a total capacity of 27,000 kilowatts, although Homer Electric Association has placed 2,350 kilowatts of diesel plant on standby since energizing of the Cooper Lake line late in 1961. No additional Federal projects are authorized. The Federal Power Commission has estimated that there will be a shortage of about 20,000 kilowatts of power in the Cook Inlet area by the year 1965, and about 50,000 kilowatts by 1970. The organized group of presently operating power agencies have estimated that additional power requirements may range up to 130,000 kilowatts by 1975. The need for early expansion of power producing facilities in the area is evident and severe shortages can be anticipated in the next few years unless immediate steps are taken to provide such expansion. The benefit-to-cost ratio is 1.4 to 1 based on 100-year life.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS (FLOOD CONTROL)

ALAMEDA CREEK, CALIF.

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—Alameda Creek rises in the Diablo Range in Santa Clara County, flows northerly and westerly for approximately 41 miles and empties into the southern end of San Francisco Bay near the town of Alvarado. The drainage basin comprises 695 square miles, and consists of two highly developed areas, Livermore Valley and the Coastal Plain, connected by a 6-mile canyon between the towns of Niles and Sunol, through which Alameda Creek runs. The plan of improvement provides for levees, channel enlargement, and bank protection on Alameda Creek in the Coastal Plain, and a multiple-purpose water supply and flood control reservoir on the Arroyo del Valle, a tributary of Alameda Creek. Channel improvements in the Coastal Plain would be constructed by the Federal Government. The reservoir would be constructed by the State of California, and the Federal Government would provide a cash contribution based on the flood control benefits.

Summarized financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers).....	¹ \$15,000,000
Estimated non-Federal cost:	
Cash contribution.....	0
Other costs.....	14,100,000
Total.....	¹ 29,100,000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	470,000
Appropriations to date.....	² 120,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	100,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963.....	250,000

¹ Includes cash contribution presently estimated at \$3,294,000 to be made by Federal Government for flood control accomplishments of Del Valle Reservoir.

² For preauthorization studies only.

Justification.—The basin is subject to recurring flood damage of major proportions. The floods of 1955 and 1958 resulted in estimated direct flood damages of \$4,660,000 and \$1,358,000, respectively. Land use in the flood plain is changing rapidly from agricultural to urban, as the result of explosive population growth which has affected the entire San Francisco Bay region. Construction of the proposed channel improvements would provide complete protection for the Coastal Plain from the design flood of 52,000 cubic feet per second. The reservoir, to be constructed upstream at the Del Valle site as part of the State of California water plan, will provide both water supply and flood control storage and reduce peak flows through Livermore Valley, Miles Canyon, and the Coastal Plain. The State of California has completed necessary water supply contracts which will permit award of a contract for construction of Del Valle Reservoir during fiscal year 1963. In order to integrate the downstream flood control portion of the project with the reservoir construction, preparation of a design memorandum for the channel improvement works, at the earliest possible date, is essential. The benefit-to-cost ratio is 2.8 to 1 (100-year economic life).

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—RESERVOIRS
(FLOOD CONTROL)

DRY CREEK RESERVATION AND CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS, CALIFORNIA

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—Dry Creek flows into Russian River at about river mile 30, near the town of Healdsburg. The proposed project comprises a reservoir for water supply, flood control, and recreation, to be constructed at a site located just below the confluence of Warm Springs Creek, about 14 miles upstream from the confluence of Dry Creek and Russian River, and construction of channel improvement works downstream along Dry Creek, between the dam and Mill Street at Healdsburg.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers).....	² \$44,620,000
Estimated non-Federal cost:	
Cash contributions.....	(¹)
Other costs.....	21,000
Total estimated project cost.....	¹ 44,641,000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	1,680,000
Appropriations to date.....	² 80,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	100,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1962.....	1,500,000

¹ Local interests are required to pay the portion of the project costs allocated to water supply. These costs are presently estimated at \$12,320,000 for construction.

² For preauthorization studies only.

Justification.—Construction of a multiple-purpose reservoir on Dry Creek was recommended as an essential part of a comprehensive plan prepared in 1948 for development of Russian River Basin, presented in House Document 585, 81st Congress, 2d session. The recently completed Coyote Valley Dam, located on the East Fork of Russian River, was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1950 as the initial stage of construction of the overall plan. That dam and reservoir provide a high degree of flood protection in the upper reaches of Russian River; however, a serious flood problem still exists in the lower reaches of Russian River and in Dry Creek Basin. Construction of the proposed multiple-purpose reservoir on Dry Creek will prevent flood damages in the estimated amount of \$708,000 annually. In addition, the project will provide reservoir storage capacity for conservation of urgently needed water for domestic and industrial use, encourage higher land utilization, and benefit fishing and general recreation. The Dry Creek Dam site is situated in the northerly portion of Sonoma County near the Sonoma-Mendocino County border. Mendocino County has been designated a redevelopment area under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961. The benefit-to-cost ratio is 1.5 to 1 (100-year economic life).

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—RESERVOIRS (FLOOD CONTROL)

HIDDEN RESERVOIR, CALIF.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—The project would be located on the Fresno River about 15 miles northeast of the city of Madera. It would provide for construction of a dam to create a reservoir for flood control and irrigation. In conjunction with the dam, the project plan provides for approximately 7 miles of downstream levee and channel construction on Fresno River.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (OCE).....	¹ \$15,300,000
Estimated non-Federal cost:	
Cash contributions.....	(¹)
Other costs.....	0
Total estimated project costs.....	15,300,000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	650,000
Appropriations to date.....	² 42,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	75,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963.....	533,000

¹ Local interests are required to pay the portion of project costs allocated to irrigation. These costs are presently estimated at \$3,930,000 for construction.

² For preauthorization studies only.

Justification.—The project would provide a high degree of flood protection to urban and rural areas downstream from the reservoir, including the city of Madera (population 14,430). Flood damages caused by Fresno River are estimated to average about \$585,000 per year, on the basis of July 1961 price levels and current economic conditions. The agricultural area is becoming more intensively developed, with higher-type crops; more farm buildings and food-processing establishments are being added. Considering changes in land use, economic development, and area population indicated by current trends, and on the basis of July 1961 price levels, it is estimated that without provision of flood protection flood damages over the 100-year economic life of the project will average \$798,000 per year. A new supply of about 23,800 acre-feet per year of irrigation water would be made available to the water-deficient Fresno service area, providing the basis for expansion of the presently irrigated area. The project would also provide recreational opportunities for boating, water skiing, swimming, picnicking, and fishing. The project will be located about 30 miles from Fresno which has been designated by the Department of Labor as a major area of substantial unemployment. The benefit-to-cost ratio for the project is 1.9 to 1 (100-year economic life).

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—CHANNELS AND HARBORS (NAVIGATION)

CANAVERAL HARBOR, FLA.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—Canaveral Harbor is in Brevard County on the east coast of Florida, about 145 miles south of Jacksonville Harbor and 70 miles north of Fort Pierce Harbor.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers)-----	¹ \$7,916,000
Estimated non-Federal cost-----	882,000
Cash contributions-----	810,000
Other costs-----	72,000
Total estimated project cost-----	8,798,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	110,000
Appropriations to date-----	² 30,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	80,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963--	0

¹ Includes \$2,840,000 estimated Federal cost of the navigation lock and appurtenances, authorized by the 1945 River and Harbor Act.

² Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—The development of Patrick Air Force Base, 10 miles south of Canaveral Harbor and tracking stations of the Atlantic Guided Missile Range located on islands offshore has resulted in a population increase in the tributary area from 162,000 in 1940 to 555,000 in 1960. A major expansion of the NASA rocket-testing facility on Cape Canaveral, to accommodate the recently approved Nova space program, also has been undertaken. Waterborne commerce has increased at Canaveral Harbor from 5,492 tons in 1953 to 301,321 tons in 1960. The improvements are considered essential to provide adequate facilities for prospective commerce, which it is estimated will average 4,530,000 tons annually over the life of the project. Of this average annual tonnage, petroleum projects will account for 3,280,000 tons and prospective oceanborne dry cargoes will total 1,250,000. The benefit-to-cost ratio is 1.8 to 1, based on a 50-year project life.

KASKASKIA RIVER, ILL.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—The Kaskaskia River in Illinois flows southwesterly to the Mississippi at a point about 60 miles downstream from St. Louis, Mo. The proposed plan provides for a 9-foot navigation channel in the lower 50 miles of the Kaskaskia River by the construction of a lock and dam, and channel dredging, clearing, and straightening, with necessary alteration to railroad and highway bridges.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost-----	\$61,145,000
Estimated non-Federal cost-----	2,396,000
Cash contributions-----	0
Other costs-----	2,396,000
Total estimated project cost-----	63,541,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	800,000
Appropriations to date-----	¹ 186,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	100,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963--	514,000

¹ Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—The southern Illinois area in the vicinity of Kaskaskia River has a coal reserve of approximately 1,800 million tons. This represents one of the largest and most economically productive reserves of unmined coal in the entire Middle West. In 1958, the seven-State area known as the central market region, consumed 18.6 percent of the total energy utilized in the United States. In 1959, Illinois coal supplied 32.2 percent of all the coal utilized by this region. Analysis of the energy requirements in the United States indicates that the future demands will continue to increase. Since the central market region will continue to be one of the Nation's largest consumers of coal, and since Illinois is located within this region, the coal from the Kaskaskia Waterway areas is potentially the lowest cost reserve available. Construction of the project would provide a more economical means of transportation of the coal deposits than are available at the present time and would result in a savings to users of coal. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 2.7 to 1 (based on 100-year life).

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—LOCAL PROTECTION
PROJECTS (FLOOD CONTROL)

MOUNT CARMEL, ILL.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.*Location and description.*—Local flood protection project consisting of levees, floodwalls, and pumping plants on the west bank of the Wabash River in south-eastern Illinois, about 35 miles southwest of Vincennes, Ind.*Financial data*

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers)-----	\$1,450,000
Estimated non-Federal cost-----	100,000
Cash contributions-----	0
Other costs-----	100,000
Total estimated project cost-----	1,550,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	138,000
Appropriations to date-----	¹ 33,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	75,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963-----	30,000

¹ Preauthorization studies costs only.*Justification.*—The project will protect the urban areas at Mount Carmel, Ill., and 380 acres of agricultural areas from flood stages of the Wabash River. Mount Carmel is the county seat and principal marketing center of Wabash County. There are a number of diversified industries in the town including the manufacture of radios, record changers, electronic equipment, and automotive wrenches. Annual flood control benefits for the project are estimated at \$119,200. The benefit-to-cost ratio is 2 to 1 based on a 100-year project life.CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—RESERVOIRS (FLOOD
CONTROL)

OAKLEY RESERVOIR AND CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, SANGAMON RIVER, ILL.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.*Location and description.*—The project provides for a dam and reservoir on Sangamon River, about 1¼ miles above Decatur, Ill., for flood control, water supply, and recreation, and for improvement of 98 miles of the Sangamon River Channel extending from Decatur downstream to the mouth of Salt Creek.*Financial data*

Estimated Federal cost-----	¹ \$29,650,000
Estimated non-Federal cost-----	0
Cash contributions-----	0
Other costs-----	0
Total estimated project cost-----	29,650,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	625,000
Appropriations to date-----	² 29,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	125,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963-----	471,000

¹ Local interests are required to pay the portion of project costs allocated to water supply. These costs are presently estimated at \$4,599,000.² Preauthorization studies costs only.*Justification.*—The reservoir will provide flood control, water supply, and recreational benefits. Because of existing developments at the reservoir site which limit the amount of storage which can be obtained economically, it is necessary that the downstream channel be improved to permit efficient operation of the reservoir during floods. With the reservoir in operation average annual flood damages along the Sangamon River would be reduced by about 50 percent.

Substantial reduction in damages along the Illinois River below the mouth of the Sangamon River would be effected, and some reduction of Mississippi River flood stages below the mouth of the Illinois River would be obtained. About 67,100 acres of agricultural land and 3 urban areas with a total population of 4,600 along the Sangamon River will be afforded partial protection. The flood of record of May 1943 caused damages in this area which under current conditions and prevailing prices are estimated at \$4,400,000. This amount would be reduced by about 20 percent with the project in operation. Average annual flood control benefits are estimated at \$1,088,000. Water supply benefits for the city of Decatur are estimated at \$389,000 and recreation benefits are estimated at \$147,000. Total annual benefits are \$1,624,000. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 1.2 to 1 (based on 50-year life).

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN—LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS (FLOOD CONTROL)

NEW ORLEANS TO VENICE, LA., HURRICANE PROTECTION

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—The project consists of increasing the heights of the existing back levees and modifying the existing drainage facilities where necessary along the Mississippi River below New Orleans for prevention of hurricane and tidal flood damages. This work will be located in the following reaches: on the west bank about 36 miles between City Price and Venice; on the east bank about 16 miles between Phoenix and Bohemia; and on the east bank about 8 miles between Violet and Verret.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost.....	\$7,575,000
Estimated non-Federal cost.....	3,216,000
Cash contributions.....	1,844,000
Other costs.....	1,372,000
Total estimated project cost.....	10,791,000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	338,000
Appropriations to date.....	¹ 73,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	265,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963.....	0

¹ Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—The project will provide protection against flooding by hurricane tides to major portions of the developed alluvial areas along the Mississippi River below New Orleans. The area subject to flooding is occupied by residential, commercial, and industrial properties consisting of about 21,000 acres with a population of 17,200. Residences and commercial and public buildings are estimated to have a total value of \$28 million. The project would prevent 72 percent of the total damages caused by hurricane flooding that may be expected to occur in the areas to be protected. Extensive damage from flooding occurred in the areas to be protected as a result of a relatively severe hurricane in September 1915. Under present conditions the construction would prevent about \$20,900,000 in damages and economic losses from a recurrence of this hurricane. Average annual benefits consisting entirely of flood damage prevented are estimated at \$801,000. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 2.2 to 1 (based on 100-year life).

HANNIBAL, MO.

(Initiation of planning)

Pending authorization.—

Location and description.—Hannibal, Mo., is located on the right bank of the Mississippi River about 100 miles northwest of St. Louis, Mo. Local protection is to be provided by construction of levees and floodwalls, closure structures, and interior drainage facilities including storm sewers and a pumping station. An outlet for Bear Creek is to be provided by steel sheet pile cells and two tailrater gates, each 50 feet wide.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost.....	\$4,400,000
Estimated non-Federal cost.....	122,000
Cash contributions.....	0
Other costs.....	122,000
Total estimated project cost.....	4,522,000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	330,000
Appropriations to date.....	¹ 6,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	50,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963...	274,000

¹ Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—The project will provide a high degree of flood protection for the city of Hannibal, Mo., which has a population of 20,029, 1960 census. The area to be protected has been extensively developed for industrial, commercial, public and residential purposes. There are approximately 190 commercial concerns, 7 large industrial plants, and about 100 residences located in the overflow area. Also located in this area are the municipal steam-electric generating plant, the sewage disposal plant, the mainline track of the Wabash Railroad, and tracks and yards of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. These developments, located in the heart of the city, have been seriously affected during past major floods of the Mississippi River. The highest flood of record occurred in June 1947, seriously curtailing operations of the commercial and industrial facilities for a period of 10 days to 2 weeks. Damages resulting from this flood amounted to \$555,200, and forced some 400 persons to temporarily evacuate their homes. Under current conditions, the damages that would result from a recurrence of the 1947 flood are estimated at \$1,338,000. Other floods of major importance occurred in May 1944, April 1951, and April 1960, resulting in flood damages amounting to \$205,000, \$78,800, and \$337,400, respectively. These damages would amount to \$572,000, \$121,000, and \$344,000, respectively, under current conditions. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 1.2 to 1 (based on 50-year life).

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN, MULTIPLE-PURPOSE PROJECTS INCLUDING POWER

TOCKS ISLAND RESERVOIR, PA., N.J., AND N.Y.

(Initiation of Planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—The damsite is located on the Delaware River about 115 miles upstream from Philadelphia and 7 miles northeast of Stroudsburg, Pa. The dam and reservoir are in Monroe and Pike Counties, Pa., Warren and Sussex Counties, N.J., and Orange County, N.Y.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers).....	¹ \$130,000,000
Estimated non-Federal cost: ²	
Cash contributions.....	0
Other costs.....	0
Total estimated project cost.....	130,000,000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	1,700,000
Appropriations to date.....	² 175,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	200,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963.....	1,325,000

¹ \$30,200,000 to be reimbursed by local interests for water supply storage.

² Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—The Tocks Island Reservoir will provide benefits for flood control, water supply, recreation, and hydroelectric power production.

The flood control storage provided at Tocks Island and other projects in the water control plan, would reduce the stage of the 1955 flood at Trenton by about 6 feet. The 1955 flood damages in the reach from Tocks Island to Burlington, N.J., exceeded 85 percent of the total damages for the main stem of the Dela-

ware River, and occurred principally at the damage centers of Easton, Riegalsville, New Hope, and Yardley, Pa.; and Belvidere, Phillipsburg, Trenton, and Burlington, N.J.

Use of 410,000 acre-feet of active long-term storage at Tocks Island will provide at net yield of 980 cubic feet per second. This augmentation of flow would contribute to the satisfaction of the water requirements of the Trenton-Philadelphia area.

Recreational benefits at Tocks Island have widespread regional and national significance. The reservoir area will provide recreation capacity to accommodate 6,750,000 visitors annually. The lands to be acquired for recreation will provide for public ownership of the shore area and will provide space for development of 10 major recreation areas where camping, fishing, hunting, and swimming can take place.

The project also will support a conventional hydropower installation of 46,000 kilowatts with an average annual production of 281.5 million kilowatt-hours. A ready market is expected to exist for all energy that can be economically produced at this site.

The total average annual benefits attributed to flood control, water supply, recreation, and power are estimated to be \$17,890,000. Based on a 100-year project life, the benefit-to-cost ratio is 2.6 to 1.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN, LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS (FLOOD CONTROL)

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—Local flood protection consisting of two dams located at Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost.....	\$3,530,000
Estimated non-Federal cost:	
Cash contributions.....	0
Other costs.....	536,000
Total estimated project cost.....	4,066,000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	278,000
Appropriations to date.....	¹ 78,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	50,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963--	150,000

¹ Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—Practically the entire city of Las Cruces and the surrounding suburban area, including the campus of the New Mexico University of Agriculture, Engineering, and Science have intermittently suffered severe damages from the arroyos which head on the western slope of the Organ Mountains or on the alluvial outwash plain, and flow westward toward the Rio Grande. The principal damage producing streams are Las Cruces and Alameda Arroyos and to a lesser degree, Campus Arroyo, which drains into the university campus. There is also considerable damage from overbank flow, sheetflow, and ponding caused by other arroyos which have no outlet to the Rio Grande. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 1.4 to 1 based on 50-year life.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN, RESERVOIRS (FLOOD CONTROL)

NEW HOPE RESERVOIR, N.C.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—The damsite is located on the Haw River below the mouth of the New Hope River about 2.5 miles north of Moncure, N.C. The dam will be in Chatham County. The reservoir also will extend into Wake, Durham, and Orange Counties.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers)-----	¹ \$25,293,000
Estimated non-Federal cost: ⁽¹⁾	
Cash contributions-----	0
Other costs-----	0
Total estimated project cost-----	25,293,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	650,000
Appropriations to date-----	² 150,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	100,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963--	400,000

¹ \$319,000 to be reimbursed by local interests for water supply storage.

² Preauthorization study costs only.

Justification.—There is an urgent need for improvements to provide flood protection, water quality control, and recreation in the basin of the Cape Fear River, N.C. The major flood of 1945 caused extensive damage in the basin and emphasized the need for flood protection. Recurrence of a storm equal to that of 1945, which caused the flood stages of record, would subject the area to damages estimated to range between \$8 and \$15 million, depending upon the rainfall-intensity distribution and season of the year. On the basis of anticipated further industrial and agricultural growth in the area over the next 100 years, average annual flood damages are estimated to be \$1,736,000 if no flood control facilities are provided. The New Hope project, as the initial and major unit of a comprehensive basin development plan, is capable of (1) reducing average annual flood damages in the flood plains below the damsite by 80 percent, (2) providing a solution to the immediate low-flow regulation needs in the basin, and (3) providing a strategically located impoundment which would satisfy the immediate recreation needs of the basin. The average annual benefits are estimated to be \$2,340,000 and the benefit-to-cost ratio is 2.7 to 1, based on a 100-year project life.

KAW RESERVOIR, OKLA.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—Flood control and water supply reservoir located about 8 miles east of Ponca City, Okla.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost-----	\$86,554,000
Estimated non-Federal cost: ¹	
Cash contributions-----	0
Other costs-----	(²)
Total estimated project cost-----	86,554,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	750,000
Appropriations to date-----	² 70,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	75,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963--	605,000

¹ Local interests are required to pay the portion of project costs allocated to water supply, the amount of which has not been determined.

² Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—The primary purpose of the reservoir would be flood control, water conservation, recreation, and fish and wildlife. Floods have occurred about once a year along the Arkansas River in the vicinity of Ponca City, Okla. Operation of this reservoir would provide protection to about 39,310 acres of land downstream to the Keystone Reservoir. Flood losses are sustained by farm improvements, county roads, highways, oilfields, and refineries. Total flood damage reduction benefits are estimated at \$1,128,000 annually. In addition to providing flood protection, the project has 232,000 acre-feet of storage allocated to industrial and municipal water supply. Operation of the Kaw Reservoir would reduce accumulation of sediment in the Keystone Reservoir thereby increasing the usefulness of this project for all purposes. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 1.5 to 1 based on 100-year life.

SKIATOOK RESERVOIR, OKLA.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.*Location and description.*—Flood control and water supply reservoir located on Hominy Creek about 5 miles west of Skiatook, Okla., in Osage County.*Financial data*

Estimated Federal cost.....	¹ \$22,733,000
Estimated non-Federal cost: ¹	
Cash contributions.....	(¹)
Other costs.....	(¹)
Total estimated project cost.....	¹ 22,733,000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	600,000
Appropriations to date.....	² 23,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	40,000
Balance to complete preconstruction.....	537,000

¹ Costs allocable to water supply are reimbursable, amount not yet determined.² Preauthorization studies cost only.

Justification.—This project is a unit of the five-reservoir system in the Caney River-Bird Creek Basins (tributaries of the Verdigris River). Operation of this system would provide a high degree of protection to about 94,000 acres of land in these basins and would aid the existing and authorized projects in the Verdigris River Basin in providing a high degree of protection to about 86,000 acres in the Verdigris River Basin downstream from Caney River. The total annual crop value for the 180,000 acres is estimated to be in excess of \$3,800,000 and the value of property including minerals is in excess of \$117 million. Construction of this project would provide urgently needed flood protection to farmlands, urban, and physical properties in the Caney River-Bird Creek Basins. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 2.0 to 1, based on a 100-year life.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVICE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN, CHANNELS AND HARBORS (NAVIGATION)

COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVER BELOW VANCOUVER, WASH., AND PORTLAND, OREG. (35-FOOT AND 40-FOOT CHANNEL PROJECTS)

(Initiation and completion of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—This navigation project provides for a revised channel in the Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers 40 feet deep and 600 feet wide from Vancouver, Wash., river mile 105.5, to the mouth of the Columbia River, river mile 3; a turning basin at Vancouver 40 feet deep, 800 feet wide, and about 5,000 feet long; a turning basin at Longview 40 feet deep, average width of 1,200 feet, and about 6,000 feet long; and a channel 40 feet deep in the Willamette River with varying widths from 600 to 1,900 feet, from the mouth, river mile 0, to the Broadway Bridge, river mile 11.6, which encompasses the Portland Harbor area. Depths are below Columbia River datum (adopted low water).

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers).....	\$20,720,000
Estimated non-Federal cost:	
Cash contributions.....	388,000
Other costs.....	50,000
Total estimated project cost.....	20,158,000
Preconstruction planning estimate.....	230,000
Appropriations to date.....	¹ 130,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963.....	100,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963.....	0

¹ Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—Increasing the dimensions of the navigation channel in Columbia and Willamette Rivers to a depth of 40 feet and width of 600 feet will reduce transportation costs by eliminating delays and short loading of vessels now using and expected to use the waterway. The trend in shipbuilding toward vessels of greater size has been encouraged by economic factors. Operators have found it is less expensive to construct, operate, and maintain large vessels than a number of smaller ones required to move an equivalent amount of cargo. Therefore, the cost of transporting cargo on larger ships is substantially lower than on smaller ones. These lower shipping costs represent large potential savings to many shippers, producers, and consumers in the areas served directly and indirectly by the proposed deep-draft Columbia River ship channel. The benefit-to-cost ratio is 1.5 to 1 based on 50-year life.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN, RESERVOIRS (FLOOD CONTROL)

BELTZVILLE RESERVOIR, PA.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—The damsite is located in Carbon County in the Pohopoco Creek Valley about 0.3 mile upstream from the confluence of Sawmill Run and approximately 4 miles east of Lehighton, Pa.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers)-----	¹ \$14,500,000
Estimated non-Federal cost: ²	
Cash contributions-----	0
Other costs-----	0
Total estimated projects cost-----	14,500,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	430,000
Appropriations to date-----	² 35,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	100,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963-----	295,000

¹ \$7,880,000 to be reimbursed by local interests for water supply storage.

² Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—The flood control storage to be provided by the Beltzville Dam will contribute to the flood stage reductions at the principal damage centers on the Lehigh River below its confluence with Pohopoco Creek. These damage centers are located at Bowmanstown, Walnutport, Northampton, Hokendauqua, Catasauqua, Allentown, Bethlehem, Freemansburg, and Easton, Pa. Combined operation of the proposed three new major flood control projects in the Lehigh River Basin; Beltzville, Aquashicola, and Trexler Reservoirs, will result in a stage reduction of 2 feet at Bethlehem, Pa., for a flood similar to that experienced in 1955. This is in addition to the effects of Bear Creek Reservoir, now in operation.

Use of 40,000 acre-feet of active long term storage at the Beltzville project will provide a net yield of 80 cubic feet per second. This flow augmentation would contribute to the satisfaction of the water supply needs of the Palmerton-Bethlehem and Trenton-Philadelphia areas.

In order to satisfy the demand for new recreational opportunities generated by the expanding population of the region, the Beltzville Reservoir will provide a recreation capacity for 500,000 visitors annually, of which 110,000 are credited to directly related recreation uses. The total average annual benefits for flood control, water supply, and recreation are estimated to be \$1,214,000. Based on 100-year project life, the benefit-to-cost ratio is 2.0 to 1.

UNION CITY RESERVOIR, PA.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—Flood control reservoir on French Creek, tributary to the Allegheny River, in Erie County, Pa.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers)-----	\$8,930,000
Estimated non-Federal cost:	
Cash contributions-----	0
Other costs-----	0
Total estimated project cost-----	8,930,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	360,000
Appropriations to date-----	¹ 58,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	50,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963--	252,000

¹ Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—The proposed Union City Reservoir is the key unit in a proposed system of three reservoirs in the French Creek Basin. This system of reservoirs would afford an effective and economical measure of flood protection to the principal damage centers in the French Creek Basin, and would supplement the protection afforded by other flood control reservoirs in the valleys below the basin. The benefit-to-cost ratio is 3.2 to 1 based on a 100-year project life.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN, LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS (FLOOD CONTROL)

PORT ARTHUR AND VICINITY, TEXAS (HURRICANE-FLOOD PROTECTION)

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—Levees, floodwalls, and drainage structure for flood and hurricane protection located at Port Arthur, Tex., and vicinity.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost-----	\$23,476,000
Estimated non-Federal cost-----	10,020,000
Cash contributions-----	9,330,000
Other costs-----	690,000
Total estimated project cost-----	33,496,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	881,000
Appropriations to date-----	¹ 96,000
Supplemental request-----	115,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963--	670,000

¹ Preauthorization studies costs only.

Justification.—The project will provide hurricane protection for a highly industrialized area and community of about 94,000 persons. The large petroleum refining, petrochemical, iron and steel fabricating, shipbuilding and marine repair and other related industries comprise the foundation for growth and development of the area. Major oil refineries in Port Arthur area alone employ about 13,000 persons with an annual payroll of over \$85 million. Proposed protective works would prevent all damages in protected areas that would result from a storm as large as the design hurricane and would materially reduce damages that would result from very infrequent larger storms. Total damages that would result from occurrence of design hurricane are estimated to be about \$221 million under existing conditions. During hurricane Carla a tide of 7.0 feet inundated large portions of the town of Groves and most of the town of Port Acres. Tides of 10 feet would inundate all of metropolitan Port Arthur. Damages suffered in Port Arthur area during hurricane Carla due to tidewater, wind, and rain are estimated to be between \$11 and \$12 million. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated at 5.7 to 1 based on 100-year life.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA.

(Initiation of planning)

Authorization.—Pending.

Location and description.—The city of Buckhannon is on the Buckhannon River in Upshur County, north central West Virginia. The project consists of deepening, widening and uniformly aligning the river channel, combined with a channel cutoff at the upper end of the improvement.

Financial data

Estimated Federal cost (Corps of Engineers)-----	\$1,290,000
Estimated non-Federal cost-----	56,000
Cash contributions-----	0
Other costs-----	56,000
Total estimated project cost-----	1,346,000
Preconstruction planning estimate-----	130,000
Appropriations to date-----	¹ 27,000
Supplemental request, fiscal year 1963-----	30,000
Balance to complete preconstruction planning after fiscal year 1963--	73,000

¹ Preauthorization studies cost only.

Justification.—The city of Buckhannon is the county seat of Upshur County, and is an important residential, commercial, agricultural and educational center for an area containing about 20,000 people. It is also a highway, railroad, coal mining, and industrial center. The city has a severe flood problem. Flooding isolates the business district and disrupts the economy and safety of the community. The proposed project would eliminate damage from moderate floods and would significantly reduce damage from major floods. The current estimated benefit-to-cost ratio is 1.6 to 1, based on a 100-year project life.

DEVILS JUMP RESERVOIR, KY. AND TENN.

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Cooper suggested that I ask a few questions in respect to Devils Jump Dam.

In the event Devils Jump Dam should be authorized by Congress in the 1962 omnibus bill, would the Corps of Engineers have the capability for advance engineering and design, and if so, to what amount?

General MACDONNELL. I will ask Colonel Goodsell to answer that.

Senator ELLENDER. Suppose you put in the record a justification for the project with the benefit-cost ratio, and whatever might be necessary in justification of it. Also, should the project be authorized, we will be able to consider it then.

Are you able to tell us now how much your capability will be, or what your capability will be?

Colonel GOODSSELL. Sir, we do have a capability for Devils Jump Reservoir, Ky. and Tenn., for 1963, of \$200,000 to initiate advance engineering and design.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you have the cost of the project?

Colonel GOODSSELL. The estimated cost is \$151 million.

Senator ELLENDER. All Government, or Federal, or what?

Colonel GOODSSELL. This is all Federal. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. All right. Place in the record such other data as may be necessary in order fully to justify this in the event it is authorized.

Colonel GOODSSELL. Yes, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

DEVILS JUMP RESERVOIR, BIG SOUTH FORK OF CUMBERLAND RIVER, KY. AND TENN.

Summarized financial data

Total estimated Federal cost-----	¹ \$151,000,000
Total appropriation to date-----	² 70,000
Balance to complete-----	150,930,000
Amount that could be utilized in fiscal year 1963-----	200,000

¹ Includes costs allocable to power which are reimbursable, the amount of which has not yet been determined.

² Preauthorization studies cost only.

Authorization.—Not yet authorized.

Location and description.—The site of the dam is on the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River at mile 48.1, above the mouth in McCreary County, Ky., approximately 4 miles north of the Tennessee State line. The project will consist of a rock-fill dam with a gate-controlled, side-channel spillway, and a hydroelectric powerplant. The powerplant will have four generating units of 120,000 kilowatts, rated capacity each, for a total rated capacity of 480,000 kilowatts.

Proposed operations.—The amount of \$200,000 would be utilized to initiate the work of preconstruction planning.

Justification.—The project is an economically feasible and desirable unit in the comprehensive plan for the development of the water resources of the Cumberland River, and, as presently planned, would add 596,000 kilowatts of dependable capacity and 533 million kilowatt-hours of hydroelectric power to the Cumberland River system. The proposed reservoir would provide needed electric energy and improve the economic status of a labor surplus area. Recreation will be important as an associated reservoir purpose. The proposed flood control storage allocation of 275,000 acre-feet in the project would permit use of equivalent flood-control capacity at the completed Wolf Creek Reservoir project for power operations to increase the operating head and power output at that project as a means of maximizing the benefits of the Cumberland River system. The benefit-to-cost ratio is 1.4 to 1 based on a 100-year project life.

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

Senator ELLENDER. Are there any further questions?

(No response.)

Senator ELLENDER. Is there anything else to be presented to the committee?

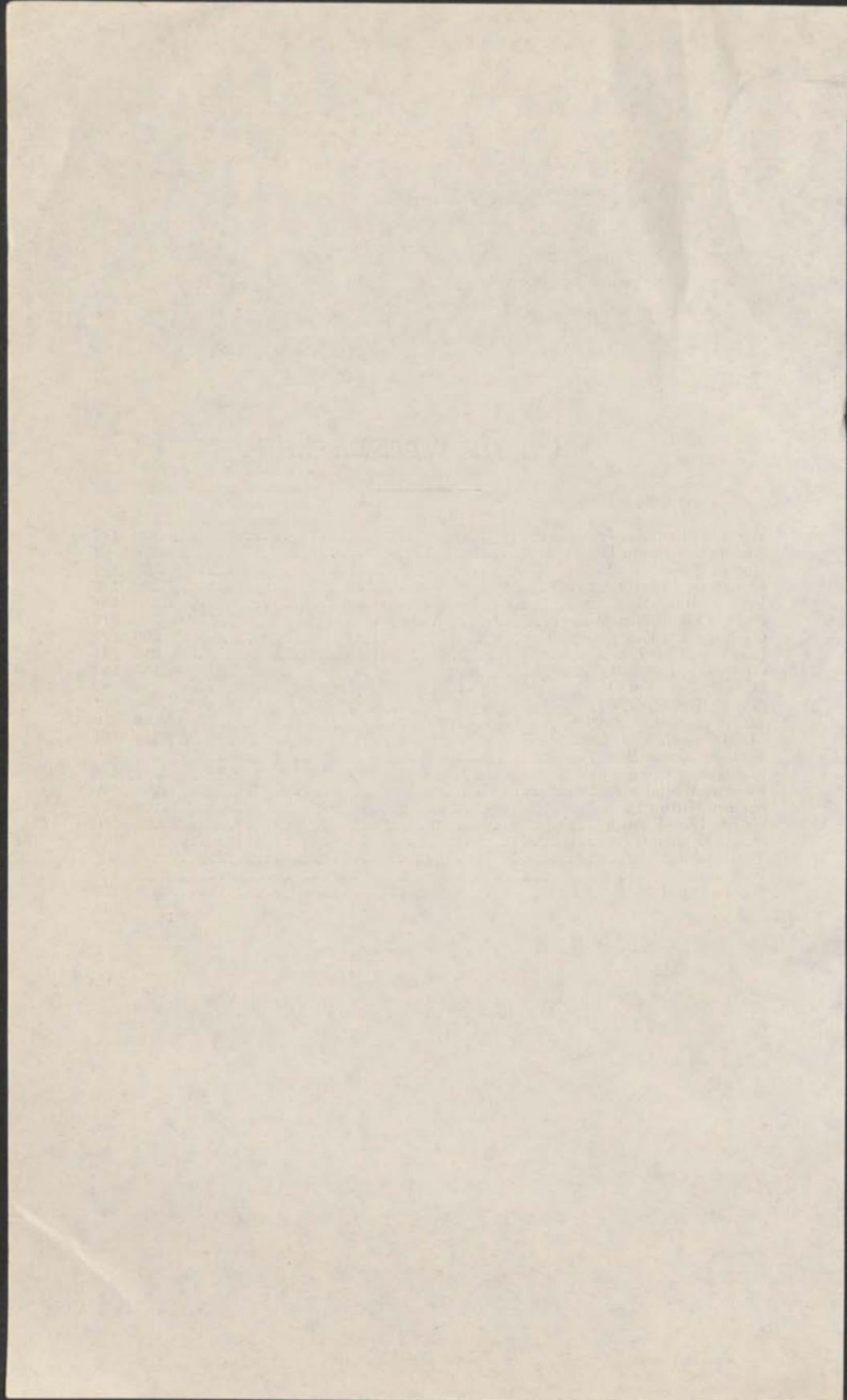
General MACDONNELL. No, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. If not, we stand in adjournment.

(Whereupon, at 6:50 p.m., Friday, September 21, 1962, the subcommittee adjourned.)

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