

The chapter writers were advised to add such qualifying information and remarks as might be necessary to provide a comprehensive picture of the subject matter. They were given a list of economic assumptions for the years 1966-75 (See Supplementary data, p. 22) as a guide for any projections that may be made for these years. The committee's letter of request prescribed that the requested chapter "should be limited to a factual account of the prevailing or historical situation, supplemented by appropriate estimates and projections. It should omit recommendations, suggestions for changes, or comments on existing or prospective legislation."

The chapters prepared under these instructions were then reviewed and edited by committee staff to delete extraneous materials. Also deleted were recommendations for new or enlarged Federal assistance programs or for other Federal legislation, statements that reflected unfavorably upon other public facility industries and reproductions of Federal statutes or agency regulations.

This editing was deemed necessary to assure that the intended factual presentation did not become a vehicle for promoting the interests of special groups, be they trade associations or Federal agencies. Aside from these changes, the materials presented in the various chapters represent the viewpoints of the respective chapter writers, identified on the first page of the chapter. Because of their expertise in the specialized areas in which they are active, it is presumed that the materials they present fully reflect the information available on the subject.

3. Identification of Public Facilities

In setting the ground rules for the individual chapters, it became necessary to clarify what was intended by the term "public facilities." It is recognized that the term *public works* ordinarily applies to undertakings by public agencies¹⁰ and therefore could not be used to describe the physical facilities owned by groups other than public agencies. On the other hand, the term *public facilities* can be interpreted to mean facilities from which *public services* can be rendered, irrespective of ownership of the facilities. Accordingly, the scope of the study has been defined in terms of *public facilities*.¹¹

It is further intended the study be confined to *State and local public facilities*; that is, (a) public facilities ordinarily provided by State or local public agencies, or (b) public facilities that are to a significant extent provided by State and local public agencies or by private, nonprofit organizations. In this way, full recognition would be accorded to the public facilities owned and operated by private, nonprofit organizations, which account for a significant portion of the Nation's public services. Under this definition, facilities entirely owned by the Federal Government (defense installations, post offices, other Federal buildings, space and atomic energy facilities or multipurpose dams) would be excluded from the purview of the study. Similarly excluded would be the capital plant of investor owned private business.

¹⁰ Publicly owned housing is not construed as part of the "public facilities" sector in the economy. Instead, it is regarded as part of the "housing" sector, a sector that also includes housing owned by private, or nonprofit organizations. In a sense, "public facilities" are "nonresidential" structures. However, group housing, such as college dormitories and nursing homes, are regarded by the Census Bureau as "nonresidential," and they are, therefore, construed as part of the Nation's "public facilities."

¹¹ Urban renewal expenditures to acquire and clear properties are not regarded as *public facilities* expenditures. Cleared land, in itself, does not yield a *public service*.