

However, it is recognized that there are categories of "State and local public facilities" where a large part of the facilities are owned and operated by the Federal Government (national parks, regional and river basin water supply systems) or by private investor owned companies (electric power, gas distribution, urban mass transit, airports, parking facilities, nursing homes). These categories of public facilities are included in the study in order to provide a perspective for the facilities within these categories that are owned by State and local public agencies or by private, nonprofit organizations. Moreover, inasmuch as ownership patterns are not immutable, it seems more meaningful to provide the capital requirements over the next decade for, say, the entire electric power industry, rather than the requirements of the small segment of the industry accounted for by State and local public agencies, plus private, nonprofit organizations.

With these definitions in mind, arrangements were made for the preparation of 42 chapters, each covering a designated public facility category. By and large, the public facility categories are those that reflect commonly used identifications; but at times, owing to the nature of the industry or to the availability of data, it became advisable to split an industry into several parts, each with a separate chapter, or sometimes to combine in a single chapter similarly constituted activities.

Under the grouping *Basic Community Facilities* there are three chapters dealing with water supply facilities—regional and river basin water supply systems (including watersheds), public water systems (mainly urban) and rural-agricultural water supply systems (essentially irrigation systems). There are four chapters dealing with sewage collection and disposal—sanitary sewer collection systems, storm sewer systems, water waste treatment plants, and solid wastes collection and disposal facilities. There is one chapter on electric power systems and one on gas distribution systems.¹²

Under the grouping *Transportation Facilities* there are separate chapters on highways, roads and streets (covering rural and urban highways, roads and streets), toll bridges, tunnels and turnpikes, urban mass transit facilities, parking facilities, airports, and marine port facilities.¹³ Under the grouping *Education Facilities* there are chapters covering public elementary and secondary schools, non-public (private) elementary and secondary schools, area vocational schools, academic facilities for higher education institutions (including community and junior colleges), college housing and related service facilities and educational television.

Under the grouping *Health Facilities* there are separate chapters on hospitals (mainly general hospitals), clinics, and other outpatient facilities (hospital outpatient departments, hospital adjunct services, and freestanding specialized facilities), long-term care facilities (nursing homes, chronic disease hospitals), community mental health centers,¹⁴ facilities for the mentally retarded (community facilities

¹² The possibility of a separate chapter on telephone facilities was explored with the National Telephone Cooperative Association and it was concluded that the negligible amount of publicly owned telephone service did not warrant a separate chapter. In the case of street lighting, it was found that information on the subject was virtually nonexistent, perhaps due to the fact that street lighting is considered in many localities as part of the highway or street capital plant.

¹³ The possibility of a chapter on terminal facilities for trucks, buses, and trains operating on interurban routes, was explored with the Department of Commerce and the respective trade associations. All concluded that the prospects of obtaining information for such publicly owned facilities, outside of New York, were slim, and hence no chapter seemed advisable.

¹⁴ As detailed in ch. 25, community mental health centers are expected to be the new type of facility for the mentally ill, and, in time, are expected to displace the traditional State mental institution.