TABLE V.—*Capital expenditures for urban drainage improvements* [1] *in the United States, by year and decade, 1946–65, by public agencies*

[Dollars in millions]

Year	Cities and counties	Cities only	Year	Cities and counties	Cities only
1965	$417	$280	1953	$137	$103
1964	377	255	1952	129	97
1963	352	231	1951	122	92
1962	290	195	1950	118	89
1961	242	182	1949	83	62
1960	256	178	1948	74	56
1959	236	186	1947	67	50
1958	216	174	1946	53	44
1957	197	153			
1956	177	141	Total, 1946–55	1,095	842
Total, 1956–65	2,759	1,975	20-year total expenditures, 1946–65	3,854	2,817
1955	160	128			
1954	152	121			

[1] Values tabulated in this table have been computed from published Bureau of Census data (representing expenditures for sewerage and sewage disposal) by assuming that one-third of all such expenditures represent capital costs of urban drainage improvements.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

A publication of the U.S. Department of Commerce,[4] dated February 1966, summarizes the total amount of sewer pipe installed in the conterminous United States during the period from 1940 to 1966, and projects estimated future requirements to the year 1980. This information is presented by category of use and by pipe-size class. Figure 2 presents reproductions from this publication and graphically illustrates the estimated annual installations of sewer pipe (measured in millions of lineal feet), in the size classes indicated. The estimates include pipe used for new construction, improvements, and maintenance and repair of all sanitary and storm sewers and one-half of pipe required in combined sewers. The same publication attributes approximately 10 percent of all usage of pipe in public sewer systems to storm sewer construction. This percentage is less for the smaller pipe sizes and more for the larger pipe. It is then reasonable to assume that the trend in storm sewer construction since 1940 is represented by figure 2, and that the footage of pipe used annually for storm sewers is approximately 10 percent of these estimated usages.

From figure 2 it is seen that the installation of sewer pipe was increasing at a rapid rate during the period 1946–65. The rate of increase was somewhat variable during the period 1946–55; however, it was uniform during the period 1956–65. The total increase in annual usage during this latter decade was less than that during the previous 10 years. The rapid postwar construction rate can be explained by two facts: (1) sewer construction was accelerated to overcome the backlog created by the curtailment of nonessential construction during the war years, and (2) residential construction during these years was progressing at a rapid rate to satisfy the postwar demands. These factors demanded an accelerated sewer construction program, although the shortage of materials and the rapid rise of prices was a temporary deterrent to construction im-

[4] U.S. Business and Defense Services Administration. "Regional Requirements for Sewer Pipe in Sewerage utilities," prepared by K. L. Kollar and A. F. Volonte. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, February 1966. 20 pp.