

(d) *Age Distribution of Facilities*

The date of construction was available for only 396 out of a total of 2,121 marine terminal facilities. Therefore, based on the number and percentage of the 396 terminals which were built during each of the required time frames and applying these percentages to the total of 2,121 terminal facilities, an estimate was obtained of the number of the total facilities built within 5 selected time periods.

Accordingly, the age distribution of the 2,121 marine terminal facilities which comprise the principal deep-draft berthing facilities on the Great Lakes and the three ocean coasts of the United States, including the States of Alaska and Hawaii, are presented in the following tabulation:

*Age distribution of port facilities*¹

	Number built (actual)	Percent of total (esti- mate)	Number built (estimate)
Date of construction:			
Before 1900.....	4	1.0×2,121....	21
1900-20.....	70	17.7×2,121....	375
1921-40.....	88	22.2×2,121....	471
1941-60.....	192	48.5×2,121....	1,029
Since 1961.....	42	10.6×2,121....	225
Total.....	396	-----	2,121

¹ Combined average age of pier and wharf structures is estimated to be 24.6 years.

(e) *Ownership of Facilities*

In the management and administration of U.S. seaports, there is a wide variation in the powers and duties exerted by local port authorities whose activities may vary with the functions performed, the size of the port, the number of functions to be performed, the size of the staff to be employed, and the scope of the port's legal jurisdiction. In some ports, practically all terminal facilities are owned and operated by railroads or other private interests and the local port authority performs only perfunctory administrative and regulatory functions. In the opposite extreme, practically all facilities are publicly owned and operated under the control of the port authority.

Local government agencies still appear to be the dominant form of port administration and own some 70 percent of the publicly owned port facilities in the United States. On the other hand, State government agencies own some 30 percent of the publicly owned port facilities. However, the greatest number of port facilities in the United States are privately owned and operated by profitmaking organizations. Among the private proprietorships there are a small number of private nonprofit organizations and cooperatives which own and operate only a very insignificant number of port terminal facilities. The nonmilitary agencies of the Federal Government make up the final class of proprietors and account for the ownership of only a small percentage of the total port facilities. A summary breakdown of the number and proportion of port facilities owned by the several classes of owners is tabulated, as follows: