Other Aids

The magnitude of State aid payments for the range of public facilities, exclusive of education and highways, is quite small. Federal aid programs, such as the Hill-Burton aid for hospital construction, finance capital outlay, and most States seem to prefer not to supplement these programs, but rather to put what aid they do offer into current operations.

In 1962, States gave about $58 million of aid for miscellaneous types of capital outlay, of which $32.3 million went for housing and urban renewal and slightly over $15 million went for water resources projects—about $6 million for pollution control, and $9 million for flood control.

Seven States account for over 90 percent of "other" aid with New York and Pennsylvania accounting for more than 60 percent of "other" aid. New York granted about $23 million in aid for capital outlay for "other" purposes, and Pennsylvania granted about $11 million; California and Massachusetts granted about $5 million each, while Connecticut, Florida, and Georgia each granted over $2.5 million.

In addition to the $58.2 million listed here, there is State aid amounting to some $7.4 million for purposes which include some capital outlay. Some $5.6 million of this is for California's aid to county fairs and for juvenile homes and camps. Most of the rest is for aid for airports.

There is further another $2 million or so consisting of combined State and Federal funds for capital outlay. Most of these funds, again, are for airport construction.

HOSPITALS

As of January 1, 1964, 12 States had active programs of State grants-in-aid for hospitals. In addition, 7 other States have had active programs at some time since 1945. The dollar volume of the aid has been relatively small. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has identified approximately $175 million of State funds appropriated for State grants-in-aid for hospitals in the 1946–63 period—of which California accounts for $75 million. In 1962, about $10 million of aid was given by States to local governments and private hospitals. The size of State programs varies from that of California which exceeded $10 million annually by 1963–64, to Missouri which, since 1949, has appropriated a total of $60,000 for six county hospitals.

Four of the States having programs as of July 1, 1964, offered grants to nonprofit private hospitals and/or nursing homes as well as to public facilities, while the other eight States limited themselves to public hospitals.

All of the States, except Hawaii and Missouri, provide for some form of matching of local and/or Federal funds. Hawaii and Missouri make direct grants to hospitals. Missouri grants are $10,000 per county memorial hospital and the Hawaii Legislature makes appropriations direct to specific projects. In North Carolina, the State provides the difference between the total cost and the combined Federal aid and a local share based on fiscal capacity.