

In addition to giving State grants, Hawaii has allowed counties to use the State's borrowing power in financing medical facilities projects.

AIRPORTS

Fifteen States augment the Federal program for construction, maintenance, and operation of local airports with State programs.

One form of aid for airports is the return of aviation fuel taxes to county or city of origin. However, one cannot assume that all of the county or city share does indeed go to the airport or further that that portion which does go to the airport is used for capital outlay rather than current operation. In 1962, shared aviation tax revenues amounted to \$1.2 million.

There are also direct grants for airport construction. These grants usually supplement Federal funds, and are distributed in fixed ratio to local expenditures. The total amount of these grants for airports in 1962, including the Federal portion, was almost \$15 million.

LIBRARIES

Again State aid to libraries usually, although not necessarily, takes the form of a supplement to the Federal program of aid to libraries. In 1962, 19 States had programs of aid to local libraries. The total amount of aid to libraries in 1962, both State aid and Federal administered through the States, was \$13.7 million. Probably only a very small portion of this amount actually went into library building (although the Michigan and Virginia programs call for "aid to new libraries" up to a fixed amount).

Federal aid for libraries is distributed in fixed ratio to local expenditure. Four States also give aid in ratio to local expenditure, while most of the others distribute funds according to population with some requirement of minimum effort on the part of local governments.

HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL

Massachusetts and New York give State aid to local governments for urban renewal programs. In 1962 New York's aid, which includes housing, amounted to some \$20.4 million and Massachusetts aid amounted to about \$200,000. Massachusetts distributes its aid in fixed ratio to local expenditure, while New York has financed projects through State loans and since 1961 has had the option of making capital grants up to one-half the net cost of urban renewal programs over and above Federal aid.

Hawaii, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania also offer aid for housing construction. In 1962, Pennsylvania aid amounted to \$6.9 million, Massachusetts aid (earmarked specifically for the elderly and for veterans) amounted to \$4.6 million, and Hawaii aid amounted to \$116,000, making a total for all three States of \$11.7 million. The distribution criterion for Massachusetts and Pennsylvania (elderly) was a fixed ratio to local expenditures, and for Hawaii and Massachusetts (veterans) it was essentially reimbursement for local costs.