

5. *Estimated magnitude of program in 1970*

Not answered.

6. *Prospective changes in program orientation*

Not answered.

7. *Coordination and cooperation*

Coordination of this program's operations is the same as that required under the "School Assistance" program discussed in the preceding section.

In addition, the Division of School Assistance is furnished technical engineering, legal, and construction assistance, including periodic inspections of construction progress, by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, both for schools constructed on Federal property and for schools constructed by local educational agencies. When a school is to be constructed on Federal property, the Department of Housing and Urban Development obtains an estimate of the construction costs and, after approval, hires the architect to prepare the plans and specifications, awards the contract, and supervises the construction.

8. *Laws and regulations*

Enacted on September 23, 1950, as Public Law 815, 81st Congress. For amendments and text of current law, see Compendium of Statutes, pages 67-80. The most recent amendment is Public Law 89-313.

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. *Economic effects*

In addition to the indirect economic effects of this program (through its general contribution to education) there are direct effects on one particular sector of the economy—construction.

The more than \$1.2 billion appropriated for this program since 1950 has been spread among 1,900 school districts to help build 58,000 classrooms. Compared with the total national expenditure for construction of public elementary and secondary schools during this period (approximately \$40 billion), Federal aid granted under this program has accounted for approximately 3 percent. In any one of the areas receiving aid, building activity stimulated through the program might have a sizable impact on the area's economy.

The program's operations, like those of the school assistance program, are concentrated in the areas with military installations, predominantly the Western and Southern parts of the Nation. For distribution of program funds by State, see table 2.

(NOTE.—Assessment of the program's benefit should consider the intent of the program, i.e., the compensation of local school districts for burdens imposed on them by tax-exempt Federal activities. The effect of the program should be to match burdens with equivalent Federal payments.)