

colleges and universities accommodate the rapidly growing numbers of young people who aspire to a higher education. Although each program handles its applications separately, plans are currently being developed to place all pertinent data on punchcards, enabling the facility programs to operate more efficiently.

(b) *With other Federal Government departments or agencies.*—Through an agreement with OE, the Community Facilities Administration (CFA) regularly provides construction and contracting data needed in the planning of these programs. CFA also gives architectural and engineering assistance to the programs by inspecting the construction of academic facilities.

The Department of Labor has provided written information on the demand and supply of highly trained personnel needed by community, industrial, Government, research, and teaching professions. These reports are available to the staff in evaluating applications.

An Advisory Committee was established by law to advise the Commissioner on the action to be taken on each title II (graduate) application and also on policy matters for that program. Membership of other Government organizations on the Committee includes one representative from the Office of Science and Technology, Executive Office of the President, and another representative from the National Science Foundation. There is close coordination of applications with the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cases where applications have been filed for grants for the same facility with more than one agency.

(c) *With State governments or their instrumentalities.*—Many applications are from State institutions. Some of these institutions are located in States having building authorities which construct the facilities. A State commission reviews proposed projects under title I and forwards them to the Commissioner for final approval.

(d) *With local government or communities.*—Some applications are from institutions of a municipal government.

(e) *With nonprofit organizations or institutions.*—All institutions awarded grants or loans under this program are private or public nonprofit institutions.

(f) *With others.*—In evaluating applications, the Bureau obtains the advice and assistance of non-Government, academic, professional people, who serve as consultants under temporary civil service appointments. These individuals are from colleges and universities around the country and are recognized leaders in their respective academic fields.

8. Laws and regulations

The Higher Education Act of 1963, enacted on December 16, 1963, as Public Law 88-204. See Compendium of Statutes, pages 99-116 for a copy of the act.

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

9. Economic effects

The economic effects of the higher education facilities program can be examined in at least two ways: The first assesses its impact on the