TABLE 25.—GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF DOD AND GSA PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS, FISCAL YEAR 1967—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

| Area/SBA region | Contract awards | | | | Index of contract density |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DOD [1] | GSA [2] | Total | Percent of total | |
| Pacific coast area | 8,020,680 | 301,874 | 8,322,554 | 20.71 | 187 |
| Anchorage, Alaska | 88,466 | 1,185 | 89,651 | .2 | 200 |
| Boise, Idaho | 17,081 | 397 | 17,478 | .04 | 20 |
| Honolulu, Hawaii | 65,689 | 1,818 | 67,507 | .2 | 200 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 4,224,895 | 106,108 | 4,331,003 | 10.8 | 212 |
| Phoenix, Ariz | 252,301 | 13,028 | 265,329 | .6 | 200 |
| Portland, Oreg | 158,048 | 29,708 | 187,756 | .5 | 50 |
| San Diego, Calif | 664,125 | 1,933 | 666,058 | 1.7 | 567 |
| San Francisco, Calif | 1,882,115 | 113,941 | 1,996,056 | 4.97 | 191 |
| Seattle, Wash | 583,965 | 31,801 | 615,766 | 1.5 | 136 |
| Spokane, Wash | 83,995 | 1,955 | 85,950 | .2 | 67 |

[1] Includes procurement, construction, R. & D., and services, contracts over $10,000. Excludes work at classified locations.
[2] Federal Supply Service.

Sources: Office of Secretary of Defense, Directorate for Statistical Services, military prime contract awards, fiscal year 1967; summary of Federal programs, fiscal year 1967, Office of Economic Opportunity. The contract density index is the percent of the national total of fiscal year 1967 prime contracts awarded to each SBA area or region divided by the percent of the national total of manufacturers value of shipments in each SBA area or region expressed in terms of 100.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Administrator, I think before we go into the regular loan program we might have a few general questions.

What is the status of the revolving fund? S.B.A. cannot operate without adequate funds, and the legislative provisions in this regard have to be amended from time to time. I think the committee would like to document basically the condition of the revolving fund.

Mr. MOOT. Yes, sir.

As you mentioned in your opening statement, Mr. Chairman, we have two funds. We have authority granted by the Congress in our business loan and investment fund of $2,650 million, and we have an unlimited authority granted in our disaster fund.

In terms of the operation of the fund, as you know, we receive collections and interest payments deposited into the fund, plus fees, and we make loans from these funds. At the present time, we have sufficient dollars to finance our program as included in the President's budget through fiscal year 1969.

We had planned and do plan, as shown in the President's budget, to make certain participation certificate sales during the year, which would allow us to have an ending cash position at the end of fiscal 1969 to enable us to operate for at least the interim period while Congress was considering our 1970 budget.

In summary, therefore, we are in a good position at the present time, and we can operate through fiscal year 1969 at the program level contemplated by the Administration's budget.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you are in a good position, and you state that the fund is liquid. Will you describe to the committee the condition in general terms?

Mr. MOOT. No, sir; I would give you a specific figure if you would like.

At the end of March, on March 31——

The CHAIRMAN. Round figures.

Mr. MOOT (continuing). 1968, our business loan and investment fund had an uncommitted balance of $347 million. Our disaster loan fund had an uncommitted balance of $107 million. These are funds to which we add collections and from which we make loans.