

# REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS, Washington, D. C., September 15, 1938.

Hon. HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I submit herewith the report of the Bureau of Public Roads for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938. Sincerely yours,

THOMAS H. MACDONALD, Chief.

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## INTRODUCTION

Highway construction of all types administered by the Bureau during the year resulted in the improvement of 15,345 miles, the elimination of 711 grade crossings, reconstruction of 144 obsolete grade-crossing structures, and protection of 744 highway-railroad crossings by signs and signals. Both the amount of work done per mile of improvement, and the total mileage improved, have considerably exceeded the average rates over the past 10 years.

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This year marks the initiation of Federal aid for secondary or farm-to-market roads and grants of funds for highway-railroad grade-crossing elimination as parts of the regular Federal highway program. These classes of work were begun in the emergency program to relieve unemployment and were included in the regular program by the act of June 16, 1936, which authorized \$25,000,000 for secondary roads, to be matched by the States, and a grant of \$50,000,000 to pay the full cost of constructing grade-crossing eliminations.

The greater part of the work administered by the Bureau was carried on in cooperation with and under the immediate supervision of the State highway departments. In this way, improvements were completed on 9,333 miles of the rural portion of the Federal-aid highway system, 2,037 miles of secondary or feeder roads, and 760 miles of roads and streets in municipalities. Improvements in Federally controlled areas, reconstruction of flooded-damaged roads, and construction of roads with funds allotted by other Federal agencies aggregated 3,215 miles.

#### MODERNIZATION OF FEDERAL-AID SYSTEM NOW MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE OF FEDERAL-AID PROGRAM

The system of main highways in the United States is by far the most extensive of any in the world. Only the most out-of-the-way places cannot now be reached over a surfaced road. Many miles of main highways are broad, direct routes over which vehicles can travel continuously at the touring speed selected by the driver without the need for slowing down because of sharp curves, steep grades, or other obstacles and there is frequent opportunity to pass overtaken vehicles. However, there is a large mileage of roads that cannot be traveled with such facility and ease; roads on which the driver must accommodate himself to conditions that are definitely inferior to present-day standards.

This is a condition that has been unavoidable and that is being corrected as rapidly as the necessary funds can be obtained. When the States and the Federal Government began the improvement of highways the network connecting our cities was largely unimproved. These roads had been planned for horse-drawn vehicles and the pioneer automobilists made few long trips over them. That such a large part of the network of main highways can now be traveled with ease and comfort is due to the intelligent, long-time distribution of annually limited funds over a selected system. A degree of improvement was effected, which, though generally recognized as less than that which would ultimately be necessary, was still sufficient to serve the immediate need. As the need for further improvement of various sections has become evident it has been met as promptly and as fully as was consistent with the early completion of a desirable minimum improvement of the system as a whole. This policy, sometimes called stage construction, is the only one under which the Federal-aid system and the more extensive State systems could have been improved in a short space of time to a general condition which permits their present use by a traffic of 150 billion vehicle-miles annually.

which permits their present use by a traffic of 150 billion vehicle-miles annually. There are few sections of the Nation's network of main highways that have not been initially, if inadequately, improved. State and Federal appropriations, in large part, are now being devoted to supplementary improvements on the less adequate sections.

Many of our most used and important roads are among those that must now be classed as very inadequately improved. These are the roads that were first recognized as of outstanding importance and as such were first improved with surfaces of the highest type designed according to the standards of early road builders. There was general acceptance of these standards as sufficiently advanced—in fact, there was much opposition on the grounds that they were too advanced. The great increase in highway use and the recent marked increase in vehicle speed have forced the adoption of much higher standards.

#### GREATEST NEEDS ON MAIN ROADS ARE WIDENING, LONGER SIGHT DISTANCES, AND REDUCTION OF CURVATURE

Eliminating those curves that have become traffic hazards at the now normal driving speed and increasing sight distances by road straightening and by grading at the tops of hills are widespread needs on the existing main highways. These defects are found generally on roads in every part of the country and their danger to traffic is the consequence of an increase in vehicle speed far beyond what was visioned 15 or 20 years ago and far in excess of the legal limitations that existed in most States.

Greater surfaced width of road is of equal importance. There has always been the pressure to stretch highway funds beyond their limit to improve as many miles Surfaced width has been sacrificed for surfaced length. as possible. First 12and 14-foot road surfaces were built, then widths were increased to 16 feet, and later to 18 feet, and for some years 20 feet has been the standard width for two-The Federal Highway Act of 1921 demanded no greater width than lane roads. Many of the older roads have been widened to this standard, generally 18 feet. as a part of a resurfacing operation. Here the wisdom of the stage-construction policy has been conspicuously demonstrated. The initial surfacing has caused a flow of traffic on the road with a corresponding flow of motor revenues for highways that is being used, in considerable part to remedy inadequate conditions. While many roads have been widened there is still much of this work to be done. The cost per mile of such work is not great unless it is accompanied by other improvements.

Within the last few years there has been a pronounced and desirable trend toward surfacing two-lane highways to widths greater than 20 feet to accommodate the greater volume of traffic moving at higher speeds. While many new surfaces are now being constructed 22 feet wide, a surfaced width of 24 feet will soon come to be generally recognized as a desirable standard for important two-lane highways.

Heavy expense for road widening only is not incurred until the traffic volume is so great that it cannot be accommodated safely by two traffic lanes. Provision of a third lane is sometimes resorted to and while this expedient involves only a moderate expense, it is not a satisfactory solution of traffic-congestion problems.

For great volumes of trattic, such as flow on the main highways adjacent to large cities and between some of the larger cities that are close together, the multiplelane highway is the only satisfactory solution. Experience with the first four-lane roads quickly resulted in the almost unanimous conclusion that tratlic flowing in opposite directions must be separated by a dividing strip of some sort if a heavy accident toll is to be avoided.

Divided four-lane roads are relatively expensive. They are necessary where population is dense and right-of-way costs are therefore high. The central strip or grass plot dividing the highway adds further to the cost. In the future, provision for pedestrians and other services must be made along these highways and will add still further to the cost.

While the cost of properly designed four-lane roads is high, the needed expenditures in this direction do not overshadow those needed for the other purposes that have been described. Highway-planning surveys being conducted in cooperation with 46 States are resulting in an accurate picture of the flow of traffic on the main highways. These data indicate that there is not a very large mileage of highways on which four or more traffic lanes are required for the reasonable accommodation of present traffic from the standpoint of total vehicles moving. There now exists more than 3,400 miles of such width, but on the greater portion of this mileage there is no provision for the physical separation of traffic moving in opposite directions. The normal increase of traffic wilf add to the need for four-lane highways and a considerable portion of the existing undivided four-lano highways must be further improved so as to accomplish a separation of opposing traffic lanes. It is evident, therefore, that the provision of facilities of this general class is lagging very far behind actual needs.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF SECONDARY OR FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS

Since the Federal Government first undertook the construction of secondary or farm-to-market roads in the emergency program initiated in 1933, there has been completed under Burean supervision more than 31,000 miles of such road. This is considerably in excess of the Federal-nid roads constructed in the first 7 years of operation of the Federal-nid plan.

Employment of labor was the immediate objective of the emergency program and to this end projects for improvement were selected without delay. The selection was not a particularly difficult problem with so many much-used secondary roads demanding improvement but more eareful selection of these highways is necessary if they are to give the greatest service. Improvement of secondary roads as part of the regular Federal-aid program, begun in the past year, has supplied the opportunity to undertake the planning of a connected system and methods of financing a continuing program. The highway-planning surveys, described on page 64, have as one of their most important objectives the supplying of all data needed in designating those secondary roads to be improved immediately and in annual programs to follow with definite provision for meeting all necessary costs.

The rural highway program of the future should be directed along two principal lines: (1) The maintenance and needed enlargement of the serviceability of the main highways, and (2) the extension of reasonable improvement to those secondary and feeder roads that directly contribute to the permanent use of rural lands. There is a close relation between these classes of roads both in usage and in the sources from which funds are drawn for their support. Expenditures made for one class will necessarily affect the amounts that can be made available for the other class. It is therefore of the greatest importance that the relative needs of each class be determined with all possible accuracy and that improvement of each class be planned with full consideration of these facts. Any other course must inevitably lead to unbalanced programs and economic loss resulting from inadequate highway service. The highway-planning surveys are producing the needed facts and the Bureau is cooperating with the States in developing highway programs, giving full attention to the designation of secondary road systems.

#### HIGHWAY SAFETY

The safety of highway users is a first responsibility with all who plan and build the highways. Defects in the existing system are fully recognized and the speed with which they will be corrected depends primarily on the rate at which funds can be made available for the purpose. The program of highway modernization, including road straightening and widening, increasing sight distances, gradeerossing elimination, and construction of service roads and sidewalks should go forward with all possible speed. At the same time it must be realized that accomplishment of all these things will not constitute a solution of the accident problem. The present condition of the main highways is not conducive to accidents except when rendered so by risk-taking drivers. The data available on the causes of accidents indicate that improper acts by vehicle drivers are the element common to most accidents. The number of accidents and deaths can be materially lessened only by centering the attack on driving habits and a proper selection of drivers. Education and persuasion are being widely used and are well worth while but many of the most dangerous drivers will respond only to more positive measures.

A careful and detailed study of all available data on highway accidents has been made by the Bureau with the aid of experts in traffic control and law enforce-There resulted a number of findings some of which are immediately ment. useful in accident prevention and others point the way in further studies. Despite the availability of the vehicle code recommended by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety there is still great lack of uniformity in essential features of State motor-vehicle and highway laws. There is undesirable variation in methods of recording and analyzing accident data. Accidents do not ordinarily result from single causes but from combinations of contributing causes. There is a relatively small group of definitely accident-prone drivers who experience a relatively large number of accidents. Drivers of 16 to 25 years in age have more relatively large number of accidents. than their share of accidents. Disciplining and control of delinquent drivers are in many instances, strikingly deficient. Highway police organizations are usually so small and so occupied with other duties as to be unable to operate effectively in motor-vehicle law enforcement and accident prevention. There are many improperly adjusted or inadequately maintained motor vehicles.

Improvement of the present situation will require concerted action by the numerous agencies concerned with traffic control and law enforcement. Immediate action should be taken toward the adoption by the States of the uniform motor-vehicle code recommended by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. There is urgent need for uniformity in speed laws, stopping and turning regulations, and other phases of traffic control. All States should provide for rigid examination of applicants for drivers' licenses. Motor vehicles should be inspected at regular intervals to insure that those poorly equipped and defective are kept off the road.

Expanded patrol forces are required for the enforcement of traffic laws; and violators, when arrested and convicted, must be punished without fear or favor. Mandatory revocation of the driving license should follow the more serious violations and the repetition of violation. Other steps to be taken include the skilled investigation of traffic accidents, the establishment of a uniform system of compulsory accident reporting, a national program of safety education, and a

highway-improvement program designed to eliminate as rapidly as possible all recognized dangerous conditions.

# FEASIBILITY OF SUPERHIGHWAYS TO BE STUDIED AND REPORTED

There has been wide public interest in the creation of a system of multiple-lane highways, built according to the highest standards of grade and alimement, with opposing traffic separated by a center parkway, bypassing all cities, with structures separating streams of traffic at all highway and rail crossings, and with access from side roads permitted only at carefully selected points. The large volumes of traffic that flow between densely populated areas, when not too widely separated, in many instances appear to justify the high cost of such improvement.

The Bureau is now making studies that should indicate rather definitely the need for such highways and the extent to which they may be expected to be self-supporting. The Federal-aid Highway Act of 1938 directs the Bureau to investigate the feasibility of building and the cost of superhighways, not exceeding three in number, running in a general direction from the eastern to the western portion of the United States, and not exceeding three in number, running in a general direction from the northern to the southern portion of the United States, including the feasibility of a toll system on such roads. A report is to be made to Congress not later than February 1, 1939.

The highway-planning surveys conducted by the Bureau in cooperation with 46 States are yielding data on the flow of traffic on the main highways of the Nation and the extent to which this traffic is a through movement and might be concentrated on special-service highways. The problem is one of determining the number of highway users that might be expected where tolls are charged and whether the expected revenue would support the cost of the highways.

# SOURCES OF FUNDS USED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

In contrast with the preceding year when emergency highway and grade-crossing appropriations supplied the larger part of the funds available, the fiscal year 1938 marked an almost complete return to work supported by annual Federal-aid authorizations. The apportionment for the fiscal year was \$125,000,000 for improvement of the Federal-aid system, \$25,000,000 for secondary or farm-tomarket roads, and \$50,000,000 for elimination of hazards at highway-railroad grade crossings. The States were required to match the first two of these funds but the grade-crossing funds were available to pay the full construction cost. The apportionment by States was shown in the last annual report.

The year began with \$293,739,309 available for programmed projects that had not been advanced to the contract stage. Of this amount \$33,189,957 was the remainder of the emergency funds provided to furnish employment through highway improvement.

On December 31, 1937, the \$200,000,000 authorized for the fiscal year 1939 was apportioned to the States after first deducting \$5,000,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau as authorized by law. The apportionment is shown in able 1.

 

 TABLE 1.—Apportionments of Federal aid for the fiscal year 1939 for roads on the Federal-aid highway system, for secondary or feeder roads, and for gradecrossing eliminations

State	Federal-aid system	Secondary or feeder	Grade crossings	Total
Alabama	\$2,600,165	\$520, 033	\$986, 449	\$4, 106, 647
Arizona	1, 785, 984	357, 197	315,619	2,458,800
Arkansas	2, 132, 790	426,558	865, 366	3, 424, 714
California	4, 735, 268	947.054	1,825,553	7, 507, 875
Colorado	2, 271, 785	454, 357	632.565	3, 358, 707
Connecticut	785, 963	157, 193	417, 706	1,360,862
Delaware	609.375	121.875	243,750	975,000
Florida	1,669,497	333, 899	692, 981	2,696,377
Georgia	3, 154, 850	630.970	1, 194, 288	4, 980, 108
Idaho	1. 538, 178	307.636	404.755	2,250,569
Illinois	5.095.276	1.019.055	2, 579, 163	8, 693, 494
Indiana	3 063 178	612 636	1 270 383	4 946 197
Iowa	3 200 927	640, 185	1 362 859	5 203 971
Kansas	3, 283, 179	656, 636	1. 271. 424	5, 211, 239
Kentucky	2, 299, 072	459, 814	894, 871	3, 653, 757

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State	Federal-aid system	Secondary or feeder	Grade crossings	Total
Louisiana	\$1, 791, 188	\$358, 238	\$777, 845	\$2, 927, 271
Maine	1, 089, 359	217, 872	338, 735	1, 645, 966
Maryland	1,018,447	203,689	506,840	1,728,976
Massachusetts	1,725,964	345,193	1,021,971	3,093,128
Michigan	3,784,165	756,833	1,620,378	6, 161, 376
Minnesota	3,402,720	680,544	1,313,891	5, 397, 155
Mississippi	2, 196, 926	439, 385	777, 444	3, 413, 755
Missouri	3, 774, 930	754, 986	1, 496, 333	6, 026, 249
Montana	2,553,444	510, 689		3,717,400
Nebraska	2,579,115	515, 823		3,966,372
New Hampshire	1,590,172 609,375 1,662,041	121,875	243,750 243,750 072,568	2, 151, 956 975, 000
New Mexico	1,002,041 1,993,177 6,105,009	398,635	419, 200 3 345 530	2, 907, 017 2, 811, 012
North Carolina	2,919,413	583, 883	1,242,912	4,746,208
North Dakota	1,939,847	387, 969	776,153	3,103,969
Ohio	4, 517, 858	903, 572	2,087,464	7, 508, 894
Oklahoma	2, 928, 955	585, 791	1,125,334	4, 640, 080
Oregon	2,048,413	409,683	565,844	3,023,940
Pennsylvania	5,291,737	1,058,347	2,826,864	9,176,948
Rhode Island	609,375	121,875	243,750	975,000
	1,671,209	334,242	736,174	2,741,625
Tennessee	2, 616, 339	403,800 523,268 1,557,548	933, 280 2 674 043	4, 072, 887
UtahVermont	1, 410, 802	282,160 121,875	321,103 243,750	2, 014, 065
Virginia	2,269,875	453, 975	935,084	3, 658, 934
Washington	1,956,342	391, 268	750,582	3, 098, 192
West Virginia	1,357,927	271,585	652,386	2,281,898
Wisconsin	3,030,337	606,067	1,220,638	4,857,042
Wyoming District of Columbia	1, 559, 860	311, 972	331,769 243,750	2, 203, 601 243, 750
Hawaii	609, 375	121, 875	243, 750	975, 000
Puerto Rico	609, 375	121, 875	360, 341	1, 091, 591
Total	121, 875, 000	24, 375, 000	48, 750, 000	195, 000, 000

 

 TABLE 1.—Apportionments of Federal aid for the fiscal year 1939 for roads on the Federal-aid highway system, for secondary or feeder roads, and for gradecrossing eliminations—Continued

### EMPLOYMENT ON ROAD WORK

Employment on highway work with Federal funds administered by the Bureau declined from 1,792,760 man-months in the fiscal year 1937 to 1,262,202 manmonths in the past year. This was a direct result of the near exhaustion of the various special funds appropriated in previous years to provide employment. Employment provided by the emergency funds apportioned to all States dropped from 1,009,323 man-months in 1937 to 273,696 man-months in 1938. This was partly offset by an increase in the employment on regular Federal-aid highway and grade-crossing work which amounted to 538,579 man-months in 1937 and 778,488 man-months in 1938. Table 2 shows the employment in each of the fiscal years 1932 through 1938 by months. Table 3 shows the employment furnished in 1938 on each class of work administered by the Bureau and on State work done without Federal assistance.

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Month	Men em	ıployed on	all Federal	and Feder	al-aid high	away const	ruction	Total m	en employ	ed on all F and	ederal and maintena	State high nce	way constr	uction
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
July August August September October November December January February April.	164, 708 1151, 1418 1151, 1418 1151, 1418 858, 869 858, 869 355, 9613 256, 673 256, 673 257, 673 257, 673 256, 673 257, 673 256, 673 257,	$\begin{array}{c} 81,042\\ 89,346\\ 122,196\\ 122,196\\ 122,106\\ 122,106\\ 123,933\\ 933\\ 933\\ 933\\ 933\\ 933\\ 933\\ 123,276\\ 133,831\\ 122,276\\ 133,831\\ 122,276\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 129,\ 205\\ 111,\ 211\\ 115,\ 047\\ 154,\ 016\\ 174,\ 158,\ 860\\ 174,\ 154,\ 154\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 814\\ 156,\ 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389, 966 389, 966 353, 971 353, 971 286, 973 210, 027 210, 027 210, 027 210, 038 220, 794 239, 063 313, 149	334, 536 351, 553 346, 444 330, 942 330, 942 314, 067 176, 558 177, 675 179, 858 177, 675 179, 420 196, 858 177, 675 173, 258 252, 316 272, 316 294, 220
Total (man-months)	876, 736	1, 308, 671	2, 120, 761	2, 191, 264	1, 673, 935	1, 792, 760	1, 262, 202	3, 441, 356	3, 839, 095	4, 441, 331	1, 434, 451	3, 680, 543	3, 755, 491	3, 267, 683

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TABLE 3.—Direct job employment during the fiscal year 1938 on the scoreral classes of Federal and Federal-aid road construction administered by the Bureau of Public Roads and State road construction and maintenance

8

				Men	t employed o	n road constr	uction					
				In whole or i	n part with ]	Federal funds					Men em- ployed on	
Month	National- forest highways	National- park highways	Public- lands highways	Federal- aid high- ways and grade-cross- ing elim- inations	Public Works highways	Works Program highways	Works Program grade-cross- ing elim- inations	Loan-and- grant highways <sup>1</sup>	National work- relief highways	With State funds only, on State highways	read usuu- tenance hy State high- way de- partments	Total men employed
July	2, 055	4, 674	180	84,604	3, 761	23.215	21, 456	14.861	4.683	25, 140	149.907	334. 536
August	2,949	4, 987	299	90, 905	3, 974	20, 222	19, 268	16, 612	4, 115	28, 379	160, 143	351, 853
September	3.574	4,403	3120	88, 792 06, 050	3,068	17, 712	17, 112	14, 058	3.717	26, 632	167, 028	346, 444
November	3, 161	2.344	310	74, 522	2,019	12.333	12, 431 12, 810	10.761	o, 130 3, 134	29, 491	163, 182	314, 067
December	1, 477	1, 552	334	50, 622	1, 489	8, 112	9, 512	9, 034	3, 233	23, 825	146, 340	255, 530
January.	695	824	251	32, 074	1, 141	4, 427	6, 175	6, 314	2.998	15, 394	126, 565	196,858
March	258	020 083	206	33, 295	1, 053	3,048	4, 512	4.673	9, 209 3, 549	11.379	116.812	179.420
April	516	1, 351	237	47, 225	1, 242	3, 917	4,628	5, 308	3, 405	14,073	131,900	213, 802
May	186	2, 315	390	72, 378	2, 351	4, 793	5, 353	6, 433	3, 229	17, 674	156, 463	272, 316
June	1, 598	2, 782	280	87,207	2, 105	4, 635	5,861	6, 769	3, 136	19, 875	159, 992	294, 240
Total (man-months)	21, 275	30, 721	3, 414	778, 488	25, 752	121, 302	126, 642	112, 972	41, 636	251, 394	1, 754, 087	3, 267, 683
<sup>1</sup> Projects transferred by	the Public W	Vorks Admin	istration for e	angineering st	upervision.			-				

As the Federal highway program passed out of the emergency employment stage and restrictions on contractors regarding employment of labor were no longer applied the employment of individual workers became more continuous and the weekly wage increased.

The total employment for the year on work supervised by the Bureau—1,262,202 man-months—is the equivalent of an average full-time employment each month of 105,180 men. The number of individuals actually employed, some of them on a part-time basis, averaged approximately 145,000 persons per month. Indirect employment in the production and transportation of equipment and materials is estimated at 1.7 times the direct employment for work of the character done during the year, indicating an indirect employment of 2,146,000 man-months, and this, added to the direct employment, gives a full-time employment of 3,408,000 man-months, the equivalent of the full-time continuous employment of 284,000 men.

Employment on State construction financed entirely with State funds and on State maintenance work increased slightly over the employment in the preceding year. Such work is financed almost entirely with State motor-vehicle revenues which furnish an income not subject to marked fluctuations from year to year and the resulting employment is correspondingly uniform.

## ADMINISTRATION OF HAYDEN-CARTWRIGHT ACT PENALIZING DIVERSION OF MOTOR-USER REVENUES FROM HIGHWAY PURPOSES

The Hayden-Cartwright Act of 1934 requires that any State that applies to highway purposes a lesser amount of motor-vehicle fees and gasoline taxes than was provided by law on June 18, 1934, shall be penalized not more than one-third of the Federal-aid apportionments to which it would otherwise be entitled.

Administration of this requirement is placed under the Secretary of Agriculture and has necessitated a continuous study of State laws pertaining to disposition of motor-user revenue.

During the past year a careful review of official reports showed that motorvehicle revenues had been diverted from highway purposes by legislative acts in New Jersey and Massachusetts. A reduction of \$250,000 in the Federal-aid funds apportioned to New Jersey for the fiscal year 1937 was made on August 7, 1937. On June 2, 1938, there was withheld from Massachusetts \$472,862 of the apportionment to that State for the fiscal year 1938.

In the preceding fiscal year State officials of Georgia were notified that the State had used motor-vehicle revenues for nonhighway purposes to such an extent as to require Federal action. Georgia officials gave assurance that required amounts would be restored to highway funds but satisfactory action has not yet been taken by the State.

#### FEDERAL-AID LEGISLATION AMENDED AND FUNDS AUTHORIZED FOR 1940 AND 1941

Authorization of Federal-aid funds for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 and for other road building administered by the Bureau was made by the act of June 8, 1938. The authorizations are as follows:

Item	1940	1941
Federal-aid system	\$100,000,000	\$115,000,000
Elimination of hazards at grade crossings	20, 000, 000	30, 000, 000
National-park roads Parkways	4,000.000 6,000,000	5, 000, 000 8, 000, 000
Public-land roads Indian roads	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000,000\\ 2,500,000 \end{array}$	2,000,000 3,000,000

The new legislation made the District of Columbia eligible for participation in all regular Federal-aid funds beginning with the fiscal year 1940. Heretofore the District has participated in emergency highway funds and in grade-crossing funds for 1938 and 1939 but not in regular Federal-aid for highways.

Roadside and landscape development, including such sanitary and other facilities as may be deemed reasonably necessary to provide for the suitable accommodation of the public, are now specifically authorized as a part of Federal-

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aid work. The purpose of this legislation is to remove any doubt as to the authority for these classes of improvements.

States devoting all motor-vehicle revenues to certain highway purposes and still unable to match Federal-aid funds for 1938 and 1939 may be relieved of matching under a provision of the new act. A State that applies all proceeds of special taxes on motor-vehicle transportation to highway purposes and expends 90 percent of them for administrative and operating expenses of the State highway department, maintenance of Federal-aid and State highways, and payment of interest and principal on highway debts for which such revenues have been pledged, may be relieved of matching Federal-aid funds to the extent that itlacks funds for this purpose.

lacks funds for this purpose. Near the close of the fiscal year a study was made of the use of motor-vehicle revenue in Arkansas which showed that they were being used in accordance with the above provisions. Shortly after the close of the year the Secretary of Agriculture announced that the State would be relieved of the necessity of matching 1938 and 1939 funds to the extent that State funds were lacking.

#### MILEAGE OF FEDERAL-AID SYSTEM

The Federal-aid system was designated as a result of the Federal Highway Act of 1921 and in accordance with the intention of the act there has been close adherence to the original system. Only minor revisions have been made to meet unforeseen conditions. The mileages have been changed slightly from year toyear as estimated mileages or mileages along old roads have been replaced by the measured mileage on new construction.

The original system was limited to 7 percent of the rural road mileage within each State. When provision has been made for improvement of 90 percent of the designated system an additional 1 percent is permitted and further additions are permitted on the same basis. This provision is becoming of increasing importance and has been taken advantage of by 24 States. During the past year the mileage of the system outside of Federal reservations increased by 2,165 miles due almost entirely to extensions beyond the original 7 percent.

The system in any State may exceed what would otherwise be the limiting. mileage by an amount equal to the mileage of the system within Federal reservations. Additions to the system in reservations amounted to 1,320 miles bringing: the total additions for the year to 3,485. System mileages by States are shown in table 4.

State	Mileage of ap- proved routes outside Federal reserva- tions	Mileage of ap- proved routes within Federal reserva- tions	Total mileage of system	State	Mileage of ap- proved routes outside Federal reserva- tions	Mileage of ap- proved routes within Federal reserva- tions	Total mileage of system
Alabama	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{3, 933} \\ \textbf{1, 617} \\ \textbf{5, 029} \\ \textbf{5, 581} \\ \textbf{3, 211} \\ \textbf{1, 046} \\ \textbf{2, 479} \\ \textbf{5, 654} \\ \textbf{2, 549} \\ \textbf{9, 004} \\ \textbf{5, 340} \\ \textbf{7, 703} \\ \textbf{8, 670} \\ \textbf{2, 756} \\ \textbf{1, 617} \\ \textbf{2, 195} \\ \textbf{1, 674} \\ \textbf{5, 729} \\ \textbf{7, 174} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 597\\ 175\\ 555\\ 514\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 3,933\\ 2,214\\ 5,204\\ 6,136\\ 3,725\\ 1,046\\ 2,479\\ 5,727\\ 3,321\\ 9,012\\ 5,340\\ 7,705\\ 8,685\\ 3,706\\ 2,756\\ 1,621\\ 1,674\\ 5,962\\ 7,769\\ 2,756\\ 1,672\\ 1,674\\ 5,962\\ 7,769\\ 1,672\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 1,674\\ 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Rhode Island <sup>1</sup> South Carolina <sup>1</sup> South Carolina <sup>1</sup> South Carolina <sup>1</sup> South Dakota Tennessee Texas <sup>1</sup> Utah <sup>1</sup> Vermont Virginia <sup>1</sup> Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	$\begin{array}{c} 968\\ 1,567\\ 3,275\\ 9,078\\ 7,089\\ 7,109\\ 6,272\\ 7,658\\ 4,020\\ 5,803\\ 4,568\\ 14,174\\ 2,085\\ 1,036\\ 8,293\\ 4,5508\\ 2,214\\ 5,508\\ 2,214\\ 5,508\\ 3,229\\ 2,214\\ 5,508\\ 3,229\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 3,222\\ 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Mississippi Missouri 1 Montana Nebraska Nevada 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 5,699\\ 7,975\\ 4,390\\ 5,598\\ 1,760 \end{array} $	1,058 21 54	7, 975 5, 448 5, 619 1, 814	Hawaii Puerto Rico Total	539 858 216, 574	8, 041	539 858 224, 615

TABLE 4.—Designated Federal-aid highway system mileage as of June 30, 1938

<sup>1</sup> Increased beyond 7 percent.

#### STATUS OF MAJOR FUNDS AND PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTION

During the year 12,129 miles of highway were brought to completion, exclusive of work done in Federal areas and with special funds. The completed work included 9,333 miles on the Federal-aid system outside of municipalities, 559 miles on extensions of the system into and through municipalities, 201 miles of secondary or feeder roads in municipalities, and 2,036 miles of secondary or feeder roads outside of municipalities. Payments to the States for construction completed amounted to \$218,637,062, as shown in table 5.

			Works	Program	Federal-	Federal	Federal	
State	Federal aid, 1917–33	Public Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade- cross- ings	aid system, 1936–39	aid, sec- ondary or feeder	aid, grade cross- ings	Total
Alabama	\$20 545	\$132, 833	\$338, 184	\$444, 580	\$2, 492, 584	\$40.365	\$108 680	\$3 577 771
Arizona	φ20,010	23, 427	208, 265	201, 391	2,045,124	67,854	4, 718	2, 550, 779
Arkansas		120, 402	263, 840	499, 473	2, 817, 299	2,757	56,681	3, 760, 452
California		439, 792	844, 199	1,026,711	4, 812, 670	78, 564	310, 743	7, 512, 679
Colorado		22,933	193, 478	761, 122	1, 943, 618	66, 404	4,000	2, 991, 553
Deleware		265,702	140 420	902, 485	234, 332			2,096,292
Florida		97 623	206 711	491 548	1 305 050	119		241,44
Georgia		910 653	2 493 801	1 485 334	2,711,419	21 832		7 623 030
Idaho		20, 737	62,011	452, 148	1, 647, 706	147, 486	66, 501	2, 396, 589
Illinois		599, 152	891,053	3, 360, 116	6,057,598	127, 280	163, 800	11, 198, 999
Indiana		121, 449	564, 724	756, 083	3, 054, 514		247, 503	4, 744, 273
Iowa		26, 910	749, 176	1, 449, 680	3, 940, 950		472, 245	6, 638, 961
Kansas		48,641	420,035	613, 929	2, 415, 945	7,735	340, 425	3,846,710
Kentucky		60,003	653, 145	1, 348, 186	2,245,000	200, 471	73,950	4, 580, 753
Maino		143,790	034,002	905,759	010,852	120 055		2, 194, 908
Maryland		40,440	550 685	381 000	1,441,878	130,055		2, 154, 380
Massachusetts	1 000	188 708	1 594 780	1 147 328	1 374 624		6 565	4 313 005
Michigan	1,000	103, 047	315, 332	550, 161	3, 605, 177		518, 162	5, 091, 879
Minnesota		422, 254	637, 761	1,002,483	3, 540, 148	50,635	369, 268	6,022,549
Mississippi	6, 109	226, 251	522, 771	596, 299	2,703,982		64, 587	4, 119, 999
Missouri		196, 203	479,641	1, 332, 948	3, 341, 211	480, 173	74, 470	5, 904, 646
Montana		118,851	448, 287	315, 070	2,093,763		174, 773	3, 150, 744
Nebraska		136,655	577, 107	921, 894	2,293,479	78,625	65, 568	4,073,328
New Hampehiro		00,904	188, 310	18,809	1, 877, 400	239,895	83,200	2, 324, 043
New Jersey		595 321	-512,002	1 505 971	908 823	21,200	44 996	3 567 113
New Mexico		96, 069	298, 711	297. 518	2,528,690	27.582	6,484	3, 255, 054
New York		470, 793	1, 368, 216	3, 350, 463	7, 349, 032	439, 390	198, 811	13, 176, 705
North Carolina		375, 718	844,042	1,073,692	3, 326, 302	147, 736	61,677	5, 829, 167
North Dakota	8, 230	543, 115	463, 928	981, 803	1, 597, 896		47, 222	3, 642, 194
Ohio	4, 480	354, 762	1,656,778	3,097,331	3, 402, 148	15,656		8, 531, 155
Oklanoma	4, 542	270,028	639, 448	1, 415, 769	3, 039, 910	8, 986	16, 343	5, 395, 026
Panneylyania		1 612 506	5 109 609	282,030	2,023,294	54,757	358,831	3,408,560
Rhode Island		1, 013, 350	19 460	142 021	689 151	62,008	10, 420	912 64
South Carolina	7.500	237.583	485,003	788, 986	2, 178, 118	41,049	13.716	3, 751, 955
South Dakota		267, 176	520, 159	1, 124, 436	1, 623, 124	6,021	63, 711	3, 604, 627
Tennessee		170, 166	1, 193, 831	1, 899, 771	1,523,227	12, 529		4, 799, 524
Texas	5, 501	415, 240	715, 205	1, 137, 672	8,058,319	56, 500	72, 354	10, 460, 791
Utah		49,074	348, 857	265,019	1, 205, 765	70, 407	92, 817	2,031,939
Vermont	2.070	56,767	143,782	199,622	770, 162	69,657	121,001	1, 360, 991
Weshington	3, 078	444, 324	400,933	1, 190, 240 577 406	2, 413, 030	23, 749	82,419	4, 009, 118
West Virginia		254 541	228,440	000 377	1, 903, 080	108, 418	149,704	3,080,880
Wisconsin		117 245	296 922	939, 290	4 535 501	8 246	84 797	5 982 004
Wyoming		83, 815	181, 759	384, 977	1,850,287	142, 536	45,693	2, 689, 067
District of Columbia.				32,054			95, 905	127,959
Hawaii		93, 575	224, 813	91, 099	367, 755			777, 242
Puerto Rico					242,730	79,202	22,046	343, 978
(Trotal	60 00F	11 201 420	21 810 805	17 545 715	110 740 591	3 102 001	4 904 705	010 027 000
10(81	00, 980	11, 701, 470	51, 518, 595	47, 343, 715	119, 140, 931	5, 198, 981	4, 804, 785	218, 037, 062

TABLE 5.—Funds paid to the States during the fiscal year 1938

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Details concerning the status of the various funds by States and by classes of highways are shown in tables 6 to 9. The mileages of highway according to status, by States, and by class of highways are shown in tables 10, 11, and 12. Similar information for grade-crossing work is shown in table 13. Tables 14, 15, and 16 show the mileage by types in the different stages leading up to completion. The tables are so arranged that each shows all funds or all mileage in a given status.

#### PROGRESS IN PUBLIC WORKS HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

This program was financed with \$400,000,000 provided by the National Recovery Act and the supplementary \$200,000,000 provided by the Hayden-Cartwright Act of June 1934. At the beginning of the year only a small amount of these funds remained available for construction and they did not play an important part in the year's work.

There have been completed since the beginning of the program 35,515 miles of highway, 698 railroad-highway grade separations, 86 separations of grade between highways, and 5,897 bridges, at a cost of \$585,368,902 from Public Works funds. Of the roads completed, 18,339 miles, involving \$274,337,625 of the Public Works funds, are on the Federal-aid system outside of municipalities; 2,670 miles, built at a cost of \$160,656,990 in Public Works funds, are on extensions of the Federalaid system into and through municipalities; and 14,506 miles, costing \$150,374,287 in Public Works funds, are secondary roads. These cost figures include the cost of grade separations and bridges.

Of this mileage, 248 was completed during the year, including 116 miles on the Federal-aid system outside of municipalities, 24 miles on extensions of the system into and through municipalities, and 108 miles of secondary roads. The work completed during the year involved \$8,185,691 of Public Works funds. Payments to the States for construction work in progress amounted to \$11,701,470. At the close of the year 119 miles of Public Works highways, to which \$6,558,836

At the close of the year 119 miles of Public Works highways, to which \$6,558,836 had been allotted, were under contract and largely under construction, and 9 miles had been approved for construction at an estimated cost to the Federal Government of \$480,403 but were not yet under contract. Details concerning the funds and mileage completed, under contract, and approved for construction, but not under contract, classified according to the four classes of improvement and by States appear in tables 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12.

#### WORKS PROGRAM HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Active construction of Works Program projects under an authorization of \$200,000,000 began in October 1935 and the peak activity with these funds came in 1936 and 1937. The year began with 1,765 miles under contract and largely under construction but with only a small amount available for additional work.

The year's work resulted in the completion of 1,615 miles, bringing the total mileage completed in the program to 12,904 miles. The Works Program funds involved in the completed work amounted to \$177,829,247. State and other Federal funds were involved to the extent of \$11,519,637.

The classes of roads completed to date and the Works Program funds used to pay the cost were as follows: On the Federal-aid highway system outside of municipalities 2,696 miles costing \$44,322,677 in Works Program funds; on extensions of the Federal-aid system within municipalities, 1,033 miles costing \$35,738,262 in Works Program funds; on secondary roads within municipalities, 767 miles costing \$20,656,120 in Works Program funds; and secondary roads outside of municipalities, 8,408 miles costing \$77,112,188 in Works Program funds.

The 372 miles under contract and largely under construction were divided as follows: 32 miles on the Federal-aid system outside of municipalities, 67 miles on extensions of the Federal-aid system through municipalities, 46 miles of secondary road within municipalities, and 227 miles of secondary road outside of municipalities. Works Program funds involved were respectively \$4,512,141, \$3,697,875, \$1,250,709, and \$3,875,798.

Similar information for projects approved for construction but not yet under contract appears in tables 8 and 12. Details for work in all stages by States is presented in tables 6 to 12.

Funds available for new work and work approved but not yet under construction totaled \$3,834,231. Very little additional highway construction can be begun with Works Program funds as this program is now all but completed.

#### PROGRESS IN FEDERAL-AID ROAD CONSTRUCTION ON FEDERAL-AID SYSTEM

Improvement of the Federal-aid system was carried on with funds remaining from the previous fiscal year and under an authorization of \$125,000,000 for 1938 provided by the act of June 16, 1936. The apportionment of this fund was shown in the last annual report.

During the year 9,101 miles of highway financed with \$112,889,045 of Federalaid funds were brought to completion. These projects involved \$106,310,057 of State and emergency funds. Payments to the States for completed work, including work done on projects still under construction, amounted to \$119,807,516. At the close of the year projects under contract and in large part under construction included 9,142 miles of highway at an estimated cost of \$252,161,691 to be provided as follows: \$125,592,883 Federal aid, and \$126,568,808 from State funds. At the same time projects had been approved, but not yet contracted for, covering 1,805 miles, and involving \$25,782,883 of Federal-aid funds and \$28,150,839 of State funds.

On June 30, 1938, there remained available for new projects \$139,986,573 of Federal-aid funds. In greater part they were funds provided for 1939. Tables 6 to 12 show the status of the work by States.

#### PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTION OF SECONDARY ROADS WITH FEDERAL AID

Improvement of secondary roads with Federal funds was first undertaken in the emergency program of road construction as a measure to relieve unemployment. Beginning with the fiscal year 1938 such work was made a part of the regular Federal-aid program and \$25,000,000 was authorized for each of the fiscal years 1938 and 1939.

In the emergency program Federal funds were available to pay the full cost of construction and, since employment was the primary objective, projects for improvement were selected without delay. The new program differs in that the States are required to match the Federal funds and they must also select a system of secondary roads for improvement, not exceeding 10 percent of the highway mileage, and carefully designed to connect agricultural districts with the main highway system. Pending the selection of such a system only those secondary roads that may reasonably be expected to form part of the system are to be approved for construction. These requirements occasioned some delay in getting the program under way in a number of States.

Where State funds were insufficient to permit expenditures on secondary roads or where authority for such expenditure was lacking, arrangements had to be madewith local authorities to raise required amounts and place them under State control. Now that methods of financing the States' share of the cost of secondary roads are being established and highway-planning surveys are supplying information to guide the selection of projects for improvement, it is expected that the program will go forward with a considerable gain in impetus.

In spite of these delays 713 miles were completed, 1,616 miles were under contract at the end of the year, and 905 miles were approved but not under contract, making a total of 3,234 miles. The mileage completed cost \$3,581,853, the Federal Government contributing \$1,880,320 of this amount. The mileage under contract was to cost \$19,076,924 of which \$9,616,485 is to be Federal aid. The projects approved but not under contract are estimated to cost \$10,288,648 and \$4,613,801 has been assigned as Federal aid. Tables 6 to 12 show the status of the work.

The cost of secondary roads in this program has varied greatly, being particularly influenced by local conditions and by availability of suitable materials. The average cost of all projects approved for construction has been \$10,000 per mile.

#### GRADE-CROSSING ELIMINATION AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

Grade-crossing elimination work in 1938 did not equal the all-time peak established in the preceding year when 1,149 crossings were eliminated, but the record of 711 railroad-highway crossings eliminated, 144 separation structures reconstructed, and 744 crossings protected by signals or other safety devices is an important contribution to highway safety and will save much delay and inconvenience to public travel. By far the greater portion of the work done was in the emergency program of grade-crossing elimination financed by \$200,000,000 authorized by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. In this program 663 crossings were eliminated, 133 elimination structures were reconstructed, and 603 crossings were protected. Costs were met almost entirely with Federal funds which amounted to \$76,575,748. More than half of the expenditure was in municipalities, reflecting the relatively greater dangers and delays at city and suburban crossings.

In the new program of grade-crossing elimination for which \$50,000,000 wasauthorized, 20 crossings were eliminated, 11 existing structures were reconstructed, and 43 crossings were protected. Federal funds involved in this work amounted to \$1,495,583.

Since the Public Works program started in 1933, 2,556 crossings have been eliminated and 352 obsolete elimination structures have been reconstructed. The most dangerous and therefore the most important grade crossings are rapidly being done away with in every State. The substantial program of railroadhighway grade-crossing elimination is considered one of the most advanced and productive undertakings of the present period of highway development.

At the end of the year work under contract consisted of 422 crossing eliminations, 84 elimination structures being reconstructed, and 626 crossings being protected. Table 13 shows details of the above work by States and also the number of projects approved but not under contract at the end of the year.

#### SUMMARY

The year's work with the funds apportioned to all States resulted in the completion of 12,129 miles of highway and the elimination of 711 railroad-highway grade crossings, the reconstruction of 144 grade separation structures and the protection of 744 crossings at a cost of \$239,555,509 in Federal funds and \$114,-313,028 in State funds. The types of highway completed are shown in table 14.

The completed work was divided as follows: 9,333 miles on the Federal-aid system outside of municipalities, 559 miles of extensions of the system into and through municipalities, 201 miles of secondary roads in municipalities, and 2,036 miles of secondary roads outside of municipalities. Federal funds involved in the respective classes of work were \$138,853,674, \$40,949,891, \$28,262,849, and \$31,489,095.

The roads under contract at the end of the year totaled 11,486 miles and involved \$203,433,345 of Federal funds, and there were 2,800 miles approved but not yet contracted for, involving \$37,571,525 of Federal funds. Unobligated balances available for new work totaled \$257,405,917, in large part newly apportioned funds for the fiscal year 1939. Tables 15 and 16, respectively, show the types of road under contract and the types approved but not yet under contract.

TABLE 6.—Funds allotted to projects completed during the fiscal year 1938

ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES

			Works	Program	Federa	l aid	(T-+-)	Esti-
State	aid, 1917-33	Public Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade cross- ings	Highways, 1936–39	Grade cross- ings	Federal funds	mated total cost
Alabama		\$27, 244	\$42, 570	\$40.996	\$1, 646, 913 1, 670, 771		\$1, 716, 727 1, 718, 864	\$3, 709, 289 2, 490, 537
Arkansas		2, 708	32, 149	190, 367	2, 998, 127		3, 223, 351	3, 252, 570
Colorado		11,000	317,011	259, 453	3, 762, 771		2, 237, 883	3, 912, 437
Delaware		108, 613	35, 944 21, 120	384, 880	461, 219 255, 680		990, 656 276, 800	1, 484, 020
Florida Georgia		108, 370 420, 369	256,690 104,684	181,000 533,892	493, 993 1, 402, 781		1,040,053 2,461,726	1,546,093 3,954,644
Idaho Illinois		10, 820	$13,500 \\ 17,264$	226, 122 1, 111, 343	$\begin{vmatrix} 1,560,179\\4,799,136 \end{vmatrix}$		1, 810, 621 5, 927, 743	2, 961, 911 10, 929, 284
Indiana Iowa		3,000	153, 394 43, 373	412,564 387,234	2,837,986 3,281,580	$$48,000 \\ 137,429$	3, 454, 944 3, 849, 616	6, 432, 733 7, 511, 627
Kansas Kentucky		6, 574	109,676 127,112	625, 238 343, 520	2, 253, 378 1, 211, 252	6, 290	2, 994, 582 1, 688, 458	5, 326, 301 2, 926, 257
Louisiana Maine			207,500 43,249	1,119,068 338,480	286, 501 1, 009, 510		1, 613, 069 1, 392, 039	1,948,538 2,435,190
Maryland Massachusetts		19, 000	131,718 431,983	9, 673 428, 351	524, 145 2, 206, 628		684, 536 3, 066, 962	1,208,721 5,274,002
Michigan Minnesota		81, 163	6, 909	462, 100 132, 637	2, 844, 502 2, 942, 308		3,306,602 3,181,128	6, 536, 160 6, 200, <b>301</b>
Mississippi Missouri		210, 286	225, 702	926,037 1,386,671	1,498,758 4,205,783		2, 860, 783 5, 592, 454	4, 391, 468 10, 107, 276
Montana Nebraska			$13,720 \\ 74,081$	72, 191 103, 005	2,426,674 1,624,560		2,512,585 1,801,646	4, 426, 814 3, 489, 386
Nevada New Hampshire			28, 110	86, 283	1,927,619 209,326		1, 927, 619	2, 310, 398
New Jersey New Mexico		132,557 56,663		46,192 56,505	942,731 3,284,997		1, 121, 480 3, 398, 165	2,340,533 5,473,761
New York North Carolina		97, 315 371, 841	55, 155 498, 445	2,700,669 533,643	6, 695, 271 2, 697, 218	43, 180	9, 548, 410 4, 144, 327	17,853,474 6,844,929
North Dakota Ohio		233, 667 90, 500	159,107 790,342	710, 379 924, 037	999, 312 2, 625, 613		2, 102, 465	2, 191, 489
Oklahoma	\$215, 209	4,709	$\begin{array}{r} 44,873 \\ 380,303 \end{array}$	535, 228 250, 692	2, 159, 803 2, 429, 590	83, 178	2, 959, 822 3, 143, 763	5, 373, 454 4, 869, 519
Pennsylvania. Rhode Island		262, 779 2, 478	941, 662 3, 837	2, 689, 699 8, 074	6, 887, 610 539, 214		10,781,750 553,603	18, 234, 628 1, 137, 685
South Carolina		1 86,493		652, 696	1 = 1,617,096	<b>-</b>	2,356,285	4, 660, 905

### BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

TABLE 6.—Funds allotted to projects completed during the fiscal year 1938—Contd. ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES—Continued

	Federal	Dublia	Works	Program	Federa	l aid	(Defe)	Esti-
State	aid, 1917-33	Works, 1934-35	High- ways	Grade cross- ings	Highways, 1936–39	Grade cross- ings	Federal funds	mated total cost
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia	\$52,968	\$184, 866	\$242, 282 420, 381 167, 558 42, 927 7, 770	\$886, 911 360, 553 277, 614 212, 531 135, 094 400, 894		\$17, 500 19, 700 7, 933	\$2, 559, 262 1, 844, 683 8, 293, 263 1, 242, 915 824, 549 2, 820, 908	\$3, 651, 781 2, 941, 809 16, 643, 120 1, 686, 658 1, 562, 647 5, 175, 906
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming Hawaii		188, 854 169, 565	297, 370 186, 988 57, 294 8, 907	2, 214 740, 868 467, 845 183, 613	$1, 353, 633 \\744, 270 \\3, 669, 315 \\1, 804, 304 \\412, 656$	68, 181	1, 424, 028 1, 971, 362 4, 324, 148 2, 045, 211 591, 128	2, 675, 213 2, 750, 688 8, 217, 489 3, 133, 420 1, 026, 795
Total	268, 177	2, 892, 234	6, 810, 527	23, 112, 993	105, 320, 241	449, 502	138, 853, 674	239, 461, 538

ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN MUNICIPALITIES

	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
Alabama		\$54.029		\$567 440	\$52.005		6674 709	\$760 295
Arizono		φυ4, 020		φ007, 445 7 769	φ00, 220 50, 759		¢074,702	\$100, 320
Arkongog		25 077	\$960 195	520,007	00,010		01, 020	000 220
California		20, 511	9209, 120	256 175	149 691		624, 919	920, 330
California			210, 200	200,175	148, 021		020, 990	192,493
Colorado			107 700		30,043		36,043	67,524
Connecticut		34,300	197,790		36,100		268, 250	328, 460
Delaware		3,069	195,870		7,895		206, 834	215, 817
Florida		134, 300	69 309	258, 279	246, 771		708, 659	963, 883
Georgia		208, 831	70, 221	308, 451	66, 914		654, 417	731, 729
Idaho	<b>-</b> -	42, 124	6, 218	229,642	45, 491		323, 475	369, 347
Illinois		322, 649	170	1, 493, 565	853,758	\$17.000	2,687,142	3, 746, 238
Indiana			347,406	1, 376, 248	273,658		1, 997, 312	2,297,949
Iowa			375, 188	796, 275	301, 140	19,500	1, 492, 103	1, 922, 710
Kansas			7,556	673,654	60,278		741,488	1, 226, 946
Kentucky			53,617	401.737	296,013		751,367	1, 115, 512
Louisiana			203.270	168, 364	l		371,634	371,654
Maine			9,000	2,210	111,440	1	122,650	234, 273
Maryland		216.800		_,	i,		216, 800	220, 454
Massachusetts		514 240	914 575	440 820	5 040		1 874 675	1 879 756
Michigan		011,210	011,010	764 500	533 781		1 208 281	1 808 006
Minnesota		160 120	64 087	154 088	382 487	101 104	053 776	1 481 860
Mississippi		0 522	226,060	262 000	177 455	151, 154	875 049	1,401,000
Missouri		700 792	219 905	1 995 061	200 400		9 606 417	9 087 055
Montana		100,123	512, 205	1, 200, 001	300,420		2,000,417	2, 901, 900
Nontana		20 755	71 200	000 440	39,494		39,494	1 0(9 091
Nebraska		39,700	11, 392	880, 440	32,478		1,030,071	1,002,931
Nevada				100 501	124,003	35, 109	159,112	180, 361
New Hampsnire				103, 581	12, 161		115,742	129, 133
New Jersey			1, 595, 224	- 272, 256	10, 440		1, 877, 920	1, 894, 270
New Mexico			10, 685	530, 119	1, 154		541, 958	547,671
New York		491, 136	675, 846	1, 945, 246	441,068		3, 553, 296	4, 398, 912
North Carolina			291, 631	306, 592	126, 769		724, 992	865, 170
North Dakota		1,490	128, 789	259, 357	13,413		403, 049	409, 722
Ohio		12, 118	147, 263	184,009	155, 852		499, 242	671, 571
Oklahoma			153,046	747,872	40, 783		941, 701	1,004,809
Oregon		65,000	522, 122	739, 834	97,459	33, 719	1, 458, 134	1,733,583
Pennsylvania		305, 891	248, 508	1,746,072	431, 612		2,732,083	3, 386, 600
Rhode Island					31, 260		31, 260	77, 528
South Carolina		167.812	242.874	289.670	133, 257		833, 613	1.041.885
South Dakota		6.280	76.883	322,453	21,264	19,770	446,650	464, 572
Tennessee			223, 723	307.640	107, 954		639, 317	752, 150
Texas		49,645	8.041	794, 510	207.665		1, 059, 861	1,375,829
Utah		10,010	56 518	128 441	223 049		408,008	501 053
Vermont			15 110	39 150	119 098	2 820	176, 178	326 757
Virginia		30 814	150 311	381 678	107 751	50, 600	791 154	838 456
Washington		00,014	100, 511	973 689	85 072	30, 000	359 654	441 007
West Virginia		17 940	151 869	481 546	03 520		744 102	837 851
Wisconsin		11, 240	13 200	401, 040	475 104		488 404	004 115
Wyoming		9 704	19, 500	925 956	470,104		200, 404	261 770
District of Columbia		2, 184	18,009	200, 800	00, 828	160 200	169 200	160 200
District of Columbia				~ ~ ~ • • • • • • • •		108, 320	108, 320	108, 320
Total		2 616 710	8 441 410	01 052 100	7 200 697	F20 020	40.040.001	50 927 015
rotal		0, 010, 719	0, 441, 410	<b>⊿1,033,103</b>	7, 300, 627	538, 032	40, 949, 891	00, 201, 913

# TABLE 6.—Funds allotted to projects completed during the fiscal year 1938—Contd. ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS IN MUNICIPALITIES

	Dublic	Works	Program	Fede	ral aid	Tetal	Esti-
State	Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade crossings	Second- ary or feeder	Grade crossings	Federal funds	mated total cost
Alabama		\$37, 300	\$282, 564			\$319.864	\$319.864
Arizona			6,095			6, 095	6, 095
Arkansas		24, 781	664,085			688, 866	694.880
California		316,000	1, 063, 353	\$680		1, 380, 033	1, 615, 820
Colorado			665.124			665, 124	665, 124
Connecticut		44, 550	350,000			394, 550	415, 911
Florida		28,890	110, 300			139, 190	139, 837
Georgia.		321, 354	278,608			599, 962	1 616, 026
		407 054	204, 352	22, 010		226, 362	248, 819
Indiana		2407, 934	072 814		#2, 300 117 700	1 229 919	1 241 008
Iowa		1 081	60 861		117,790	71 849	74 277
Kansas		21 151	03,001			21 151	21 318
Kentucky		152, 203	947, 119	1.047		1, 100, 369	1.343,671
Louisiana		323, 483	141, 537	1,011		465, 020	499, 971
Maine		55,000		46,900		101.900	150, 716
Maryland.		85,000	10, 360			95, 360	95, 415
Michigan			586, 600			586, 600	686, 600
Minnesota		251, 020	640, 304		25, 913	917, 237	1, 094, 344
Mississippi			35, 400			35, 400	35, 400
Missouri		165, 624	1, 771, 128	10, 212		1, 946, 964	1, 967, 586
Montana		185, 240				185, 240	185, 267
Nebraska		244,873	131, 822	4, 987		381, 682	386, 700
New Hompshine		41,300	198, 094			240,044	260, 450
New Inshipshile		202 520	1 569 290			1 234, 190	234, 870
New Mexico		303, 330	1, 302, 328			1,805,855	1, 305, 855
New York		160 400	1 505 730	34 220		1 700 350	1 734 570
North Carolina		190,597	601,741	10, 394		802 732	828, 656
North Dakota		100,001	471, 271			471.271	471.383
Ohio		826, 758	305,001			1, 131, 759	1, 182, 055
Oklahoma		235, 534	235, 376			470, 910	472, 972
Oregon			'	552		552	904
Pennsylvania		2, 220, 419	770, 572			2, 990, 991	3, 435, 285
Rhode Island			36, 240			36, 240	36, 240
South Carolina			114, 599			114, 599	114, 599
South Dakota		14, 977	263,009		7, 520	285, 506	285.552
Tennessee		15, 765	1, 185, 142			1, 200, 907	1,211,804
Texas			1, 520, 269		11.000	1, 520, 209	1, 520, 272
Virginio		32,743	353, 401		14,000	430, 190	102 444
Washington		146 271	207 851		66 502	610 815	673 016
West Virginia		140, 3/1	208 065		00,000	208,065	298 565
Wisconsin		7. 234	1 002 352			1, 009, 586	1. 014, 226
Wyoming		1, 201	265, 400			265, 400	265, 400
Total		7, 197, 077	20, 700, 454	131, 002	234, 316	28, 262, 849	29, 808, 301
						1	1

ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES

1	)	1	ł	t		
	\$512,367	\$233, 498		\$16, 100	\$761,965	\$791,218
	80,743	96, 532	\$66, 705		243, 980	286, 196
\$32, 129	100,804	140, 694	· · · · ·		273,627	276.459
,,	405, 197	179, 396	73,086		657, 679	768.338
	,	71,670		1.880	73, 550	73, 550
1	504,749	156, 370		-,	661, 119	734, 431
	44, 195				44, 195	46,948
	61, 200	223.125			284.325	284,675
63, 421	794 471	214 442	19.060		1,091,394	1.123,447
1.886		59, 395	128,264		189, 545	321, 838
32, 800	391.349	187, 861	39,900		651, 910	698, 246
,	719,431	371,041	,		1.090.472	1, 210, 804
	668,940	338,937		58, 900	1,066,777	1,145,022
	359, 447	000,000	12.458	,	371,905	384, 396
14.079	160,050	103.796	121, 526		399, 451	535, 286
319, 506	176, 836	195, 683	,		692.025	714, 478
12,062	241,850	172.332	66, 933		493, 177	578, 757
,	85, 317	549, 559			634, 876	636, 969
	666, 750	1, 160, 788			1, 827, 538	1,827,546
	17,000	171, 150			188, 150	220, 573
136.419	150.841	208, 592			495, 852	533, 020
26, 380	304.052	179.279			509, 711	521, 531
229, 564	244, 248	162.932	457, 834		1,094,578	1,608,407
	\$32, 129 \$32, 129 	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$

TABLE 6.—Funds allotted to projects completed during the fiscal year 1938—Contd.

ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES-Continued

	Dublic	Works	Program	Feder	al aid	(Deta)	Esti-
State	Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade crossings	Second- ary or feeder	Grade crossings	Federal funds	mated total cost
Montana	\$34, 791 31, 054 303, 483 1, 770 		\$99, 291 108, 103 592, 496 576, 670 219, 384 77, 821 609, 446 423, 907 126, 924 1, 358, 675 139, 716 174, 030 392, 419 498, 703 87, 220 56, 375 341, 496 99, 845 98, 320 451, 285 	\$41, 669 153, 067 	\$61,993 \$61,993 6,170 38,100 57,000 3,480 30,110	$\begin{array}{c} \$175, 989\\ 329, 610\\ 156, 628\\ 270, 393\\ 1, 168, 475\\ 495, 114\\ , 244, 037\\ 8, 44, 664\\ 1, 244, 037\\ 8, 44, 664\\ 1, 244, 037\\ 8, 44, 664\\ 1, 296\\ 410, 183\\ 309, 509\\ 1, 025, 323\\ 804, 509\\ 483, 018\\ 122, 048\\ 626, 326\\ 809, 081\\ 501, 535\\ 84, 570\\ 206, 782\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \$176, 578\\ 388, 615\\ 217, 563\\ 300, 464\\ 1, 191, 390\\ 495, 704\\ 1, 327, 587\\ 973, 767\\ 973, 767\\ 12, 688, 885\\ 655, 789\\ 430, 622\\ 4, 112, 893\\ 125, 118\\ 490, 573\\ 399, 509\\ 1, 053, 526\\ 829, 604\\ 525, 642\\ 2191, 014\\ 673, 430\\ 298, 434\\ 1, 018, 106\\ 558, 271\\ 113, 530\\ 267, 760\\ \end{array}$
Total	1, 676, 738	16,080,108	11, 709, 198	1, 749, 318	273, 733	31, 489, 095	34, 360, 783

#### TOTAL

	Tedan	Dublic	Works	Program	Fe	deral aid	1		Esti-
State	al aid, 1917–33	Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade crossings	High- ways, 1936-39	Second- ary or feeder	Grade cross- ings	Federal funds	mated total cost
Alabama		\$81, 272 60, 814 11, 000 142, 973 3, 069 242, 670 692, 621 54, 831 355, 449 3, 000 	\$592, 237 88, 610 426, 558 1, 314, 408 783, 033 261, 185 416, 089 1, 290, 730 19, 718 816, 737 1, 462, 445 1, 089, 482 497, 830 492, 982 911, 089 910, 089 349, 089349, 089 349, 089 349, 089 349, 089349, 089 349, 089 349, 089 349, 089349, 089 349, 089 349, 089 349, 089 349, 089 349, 089349, 089 349, 089 349, 089 349, 089 349, 089349, 089349, 089, 089, 089,	$\begin{array}{c} \$1,083,511\\150,621\\1,525,054\\2,075,631\\996,247\\891,250\\772,704\\1,335,393\\719,511\\3,093,599\\3,132,666\\1,592,307\\1,298,892\\1,796,172\\1,624,652\\513,022\\569,592\\2,029,959\\1,984,350\\1,136,521\\\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \$1,700,138\\ 1,730,523\\ 3,098,036\\ 3,911,392\\ 2,003,473\\ 497,319\\ 263,575\\ 740,764\\ 1,469,695\\ 1,605,670\\ 5,652,894\\ 3,111,645\\ 3,582,720\\ 2,313,656\\ 1,507,265\\ 3,582,720\\ 2,313,656\\ 1,507,265\\ 2,86,501\\ 1,120,950\\ 524,145\\ 2,211,667\\ 3,378,283\\ 3,324,796\\ \end{array}$	\$66, 705 73, 766 19, 060 150, 274 39, 900 122, 573 113, 833	\$16, 100 1, 880 19, 500 105, 790 215, 829 6, 290 235, 218	$\begin{array}{c} \$3, 473, 258\\ 2, 036, 459\\ 5, 110, 762\\ 7, 375, 197\\ 3, 012, 600\\ 2, 314, 575\\ 527, 829\\ 2, 172, 227\\ 4, 807, 499\\ 2, 550, 004\\ 9, 978, 079\\ 7, 875, 546\\ 9, 978, 079\\ 7, 875, 546\\ 4, 803, 338\\ 4, 129, 126\\ 3, 939, 645\\ 3, 141, 748\\ 2, 109, 766\\ 1, 631, 572\\ 6, 769, 174\\ 5, 379, 633\\ 5, 547, 994\\ \end{array}$	
Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Jersey New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota.		246, 198 930, 287 34, 791 70, 809  436, 039 58, 433 588, 451 371, 841 235, 157	856, 714 722, 077 340, 158 547, 942 44, 911 256, 271 2, 171, 251 504, 029 1, 478, 676 1, 514, 876 363, 835	$\begin{matrix} 1, 502, 717\\ 4, 605, 792\\ 72, 191\\ 1, 220, 563\\ 198, 694\\ 466, 292\\ 2, 473, 273\\ 694, 860\\ 6, 728, 311\\ 1, 661, 360\\ 1, 518, 828 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1, 676, 213\\ 4, 514, 211\\ 2, 466, 168\\ 1, 657, 038\\ 2, 051, 622\\ 221, 487\\ 953, 171\\ 3, 286, 151\\ 7, 136, 340\\ 2, 823, 987\\ 1, 012, 725\\ \end{matrix}$	468, 046 46, 656 153, 067 114, 312 101, 472	35, 109 43, 180	4, 281, 842 11, 240, 413 2, 913, 308 3, 543, 008 2, 483, 403 944, 050 6, 033, 734 4, 543, 473 16, 046, 093 6, 516, 716 3, 130, 545	6,004,450 16,671,224 4,859,090 5,327,632 2,968,772 1,204,828 7,292,051 6,626,352 25,314,543 9,512,523 3,226,868

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		n. 1.1.	Works	Program	Fe	deral aid			Esti-
State	Feder- al aid, 1917-33	Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade crossings	High- ways, 1936-39	Second- ary or feeder	Grade eross- ings	funds	mated total cost
Ohio	\$215, 209 	\$102, 618 4, 709 82, 100 697, 931 2, 478 342, 106 15, 880 	\$3,187,395 546,966 991,699 5,919,569 6,150 543,551 1,292,773 418,759 449,641 47,738 295,032 181,330 1,168,462 242,522 113,624 242,5690	\$2, 022, 494 1, 942, 383 1, 117, 450 6, 565, 018 44, 314 1, 646, 403 2, 245, 751 3, 091, 095 811, 644 230, 619 1, 198, 612 773, 593 1, 618, 799 1, 921, 482 684, 869	\$2, 781, 461 2, 200, 586 2, 527, 049 7, 319, 221 570, 474 1, 750, 353 1, 423, 833 1, 171, 703, 37 7, 983, 089 1, 210, 506 792, 849 1, 439, 605 37, 810 4, 144, 419 1, 868, 132 412, 658	\$75,035 29,330 58,984 24,545 21,346 37,335 27,650 61,874 15,250 46,849	\$175, 890 50, 960 57, 809 14, 233 80, 710 134, 774 168, 320	$\begin{array}{c} \$\$, 093, 974\\ 4, 909, 853\\ 4, 972, 223\\ 20, 531, 059\\ 682, 400\\ 3, 774, 680\\ 11, 677, 901\\ 2, 564, 137\\ 1, 122, 774\\ 4, 269, 841\\ 2, 597, 020\\ 3, 912, 702\\ 6, 323, 673\\ 2, 716, 258\\ 797, 911\\ 168, 320\\ \end{array}$	\$11,166,378 7,507,021 1,376,571 6,307,963 4,801,415 5,599,289 20,368,824 3,184,541 2,080,417 6,700,237 4,088,660 4,905,210 10,784,101 1,387,4120 1,294,555 168,320
Total	268, 177	8,185,691	38,529,122	76, 575, 748	112,620,868	1,880,320	1,495,583	239,555.509	353,868,537

TABLE 6.—Funds allotted to projects completed during the fiscal year 1938—Contd.

TOTAL-Continued

TABLE 7.—Funds allotted to projects under contract on June 30, 1938

	Public	Works	Program	Federa	ıl aid		Estimated	
State	Works, 1934-35	High- ways	Grade crossings	Highways, 1936–39	Grade crossings	eral funds	total cost	
Alabama	\$17,000	\$104, 100	\$60.519	\$3, 302, 346	\$32,024	\$3, 515, 989	\$6, 820, 773	
Arizona	+11,000	38,548	18,841	1,363,703	4,718	1, 425, 810	1, 883, 750	
Arkansas	14,764	100,026	172,109	1,083,304	265, 112	1,635,315	1,647,228	
California		116, 218	112, 295	6.330.549	783,652	7, 342, 714	13, 028, 538	
Colorado		554,697	39,474	1, 383, 120	37, 744	2,015,035	3, 159, 079	
Connecticut	1,970		127,600	478.086		607, 656	1, 101, 349	
Delaware		10, 234	279,052	336, 176	5,000	630, 462	967, 757	
Florida	39,920	38, 957	49,918	1,442.681	10,616	1,582,092	3,024,773	
Georgia	259, 564	319, 104	872, 919	3, 542, 571	18, 346	5.012,504	8, 555, 076	
Idaho	34,162	52.439	25, 117	1,204,630	99, 994	1,416,342	2, 245, 896	
Illinois		140, 310	414,858	4,751,691	478,675	5, 785, 534	10, 499, 486	
Indiana	31,500	49.000	122,950	3, 216, 617	947,600	4,367,667	7, 600, 236	
Iowa.		74,865	84,060	3, 030, 138	364,000	3, 553, 003	7, 302, 122	
Kansas		74, 925	78,694	2, 371, 844	491,604	3,017,067	5, 476, 434	
Kentucky	13,376	55, 894	159,026	2,992,278	13,609	3, 234, 183	6, 251, 945	
Louisiana	44,459	121, 573	220, 222	2,709,725	146, 478	3, 245, 457	13, 334, 704	
Maine		25,152	69,281	1, 158, 655	49, 687	1, 302, 775	2,485,549	
Maryland	131,500	291, 343	343,899	1. 096, 021	64, 586	1,927,349	3,027,509	
Massachusetts		436, 840	10,410	857,864	15, 410	1, 580, 824	2, 070, 030	
Michigan	96,788	94, 521	169, 432	2, 474, 244	479,002	3, 314, 587	5.807,126	
Minnesota	1 13,041	79,000	1 176, 500	2, 327, 030	107 100	2,009,442	0, 029, 010	
MISSISSIPPI	80, 143	24, 559	09 120	2,920,021	220 070	2 160 665	5 015 591	
MISSOUFI	30,000	122, 484	92,102	2,030,299	229,970	1 274 679	9 120 205	
Montana	1, 599	54,450	105, 187	2 655 021	199 067	2 080 562	2, 136, 203	
Neurale	6 699	22,616	12 205	1 222 525	105, 007	1 122 623	1 611 210	
Nevaua.	0, 054	11 179	10,000	540 110	65 175	671 936	1 261 276	
New Hampshire	30.205	16 017	188 700	1 003 533	104 554	1 374 030	2 415 065	
New Maxico	50, 505	43 071	25 870	1 505 836	199 111	1,697,997	2 496 191	
New York	922 000	144 705	52,000	7 695 982	1 012 700	9 027 677	16 895 064	
North Carolina	8 895	50 733	192,799	3 939 977	272,900	3 757 604	7 224 521	
North Dakota	216 988	43 009	48 112	2 828 614	12 046	3, 148, 769	3, 273, 874	
Ohio	117.975	115.062	1.722.688	3, 911, 813	32, 120	5, 899, 658	9, 877, 362	
Oklahoma	11, 446	87, 560	172.271	2.741.767	17.343	3, 030, 387	5, 563, 700	
Oregon	15, 800	45, 580	35, 013	1,480,590	48,685	1,624.868	2,652,409	
Pennsylvania	44, 426	203.842	1, 103, 947	3, 584, 384	208, 824	5, 145, 423	8, 800, 283	
Rhode Island.				382, 966	223, 897	606, 863	989, 829	

ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES

TABLE 7.—Funds allotted to projects under contract on June 30, 1938.—Continued ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES.—Con.

	Public	Works	Program	Federa	al aid	Total Fed-	Estimated total cost
State	Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade crossings	Highways, 1936-39	Grade crossings	eral funds	total cost
South Carolina South Dakota Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wisconsin Wyonning Hawaii Puerto Rico	\$99, 580 90, 681 174, 061 	\$40.530 50,997 41,923 179,840 31,007 13,865 90,859 65,824 33,471 72,000 33,287 10,000	\$214, 539 106, 996 58, 560 162, 840 18, 461 10, 900 55, 358 46, 426 277, 876 89, 783 20, 412 169, 698	\$2, 378, 282 2, 293, 020 2, 497, 746 6, 398, 356 725, 404 692, 676 2, 677, 032 2, 471, 774 1, 085, 323 2, 329, 267 1, 399, 651 475, 695 562, 390	\$22, 137 96, 543 14, 381 108, 143 158, 996 132, 725 124, 799 214, 004 572, 947 144, 884 61, 550	$\begin{array}{c} \$2, 755, 068\\ 2, 638, 242\\ 2, 612, 610\\ 6, 915, 097\\ \$83, 015\\ \$76, 437\\ 2, 960, 124\\ 2, 733, 823\\ 1, 633, 842\\ 3, 120, 697\\ 1, 598, 234\\ 655, 393\\ 623, 940 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \$5, 745, 158\\ 4, 475, 726\\ 5, 110, 356\\ 13, 521, 758\\ 1, 171, 326\\ 1, 809, 732\\ 5, 641, 708\\ 5, 001, 177\\ 2, 205, 637\\ 5, 753, 907\\ 2, 477, 666\\ 1, 146, 760\\ 1, 190, 756\\ \end{array}$
Total	1, 961, 743	4, 512, 141	9, 067, 480	113, 784, 986	9, 080, 511	138, 406, 861	253, 582, 751

ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN MUNICIPALITIES

Alabama	\$273.322		\$131, 700	\$287, 265	\$81,800	\$774,087	\$1,069,243
Arizona				6, 108		6,108	8,483
Arkansas	800		14.460	16,865	13.370	45, 495	46.520
California	20,460			572.275	203,970	796, 705	1, 298, 605
Colorado	,	\$8, 200		18, 260	2,450	28, 910	47.278
Connecticut		+-,	295, 180	101, 905	,	397, 085	512, 440
Delaware			,	12, 109		12, 109	24, 834
Florida			19,820	91,850		111.670	203, 520
Georgia	344, 120	506.240	93, 090	420, 100		1, 363, 550	2,001,350
Idaho	011,120	000,210	1 344	18 032		19.376	31 515
Illinois	423.083		1.045.550	1, 149, 160	530,000	3, 147, 793	4.354.732
Indiana	16 400		1, 010, 000	344 013	10 400	370,813	728 306
Iowa	10, 100	30,000	1 005 000	211 435	619,800	1 866 235	2 179 962
Kansas	20.885	143 071	1 110 603	576 783	203 862	2 055 204	2 746 553
Kantueky	25,085	174 680	417 814	118 050	154 478	001 183	1 020 122
Louisiano	30, 201	76 260	245 820	14 460	101, 110	136 640	504 630
Maine	9 645	10,300	040, 020	9.12 680	134 770	387 304	620 182
Mame.	115 570	154 102	10.000	245, 889	134,770	970 762	030, 185
Marylanu	115, 570	104, 195	10,000	E01 E01		591 591	1 042 165
Massachusetts		42 400	25 000	708 250	109 150	1 062 000	1,045,105
Michigan	170 600	45,400	407 590	798,000	192,150	1,008,900	2,022,000
Minnesota	178, 308	CO 100	407,520	543,081	80, 155	1, 209, 924	1, 183, 331
MISSISSIPPI	5, 300	02,100	105,100	387,900	155 040	1 010 205	1,087,880
Missouri		040, 518	12,075	208, 462	155, 240	1,010,895	1, 281, 679
Montana	40, 949	00,900		8, 303	107,474	217, 626	224,088
Nebraska		146,793	80,551	88, 181	12,108	327,633	416, 441
Nevada			4,257	16,363		20, 620	23, 128
New Hampshire				24,960		24,960	50,011
New Jersey	76,178			421, 385		497, 563	938, 640
New Mexico			3, 129			3,129	3, 129
New York	90,000	23,700	263,750	758, 345		1, 135, 795	1, 985, 186
North Carolina	40,085	16,641	77, 330	220,865		354, 921	593, 906
North Dakota	237,831	269, 211		67,075	337,300	911, 417	912, 734
Ohio		395, 780	1,609,452	509,647		2, 514, 879	3, 069, 394
Oklahoma	22, 482		7,800	125, 330		155, 612	263, 897
Oregon				160, 741	276, 370	437, 111	540, 862
Pennsylvania	102, 707	586, 310	1,076,115	334,043		2,099,175	2, 540, 093
Rhode Island				101,400		101, 400	202,800
South Carolina	24,471	141,878	74,092	217, 343	9,000	466, 784	783, 219
South Dakota	8,723	167,900	56,370	32,010	18,835	283, 838	319, 285
Tennessee				221,611		221, 611	443, 222
Texas		46,000	283, 130	200, 132		529, 262	1,074,817
Utah				161, 930	2,030	163, 960	227, 745
Vermont				30.925	2,400	33, 325	64, 250
Virginia			568, 954	66, 860	147, 790	783, 604	850, 464
Washington	11, 596			156, 350		167,946	309, 586
West Virginia	160.821		212, 500	191, 550	62,000	626, 871	670,063
Wisconsin		4,000	42, 419	1, 026, 190	463, 840	1, 536, 449	2, 914, 009
Wyoming	17,900		90,800	2,865		111, 565	113, 350
Total	2, 276, 157	3, 697, 875	9, 501, 325	11, 807, 897	3,896,892	31, 180, 146	44, 441, 139
	1	1		t	1	l	

# TABLE 7.—Funds allotted to projects under contract on June 30, 1938—Continued ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS IN MUNICIPALITIES

	Public	Works P	rogram	Feder	ral aid	Total	
State	Works, 1934–35	Highways	Grade crossings	Secondary or feeder	Grade crossings	Federal funds	Estimated total cost
Alabama				\$2.550	\$215 850	\$210 400	\$200 0 <b>50</b>
Arlzoneog			¢6 475	\$5,000	φ <b>310, 600</b>	\$319,400	φο22, 900 6 475
California		\$21.038	φ0, 470		212 760	921 608	0,470
Colorado		φω1, 500	316 470	5 620	212, 100	204,000	204,090
Dolawaro			510, 470	0,000	2,000	220,000	330, 130
Florida			43 200		2,000	43,000	42,000
Georgia		363 810	517 950	12 350		\$01 110	45, 290
Idaho		303, 310	017, 550	2,000		2 001	900,400
Illinois		5 600	48 022	45,100	4 500	104 199	155 696
Indiana		0,000	10,022	2 492	95,000	07 402	100,020
Iowa				2, 102	3,000	3 000	3 252
Kansas				21 835	3 950	25 785	47 620
Kentucky			157,000	413	62,380	219,793	220 456
Louisiana			367.720	110		367 720	367 736
Maine			001,120	22 200		22 200	41 400
Maryland			72.500	,		72,500	72,500
Massachusetts					54, 710	54, 710	54 710
Michigan					247.775	247, 775	247 775
Minnesota				24, 898	425 833	450, 731	479 443
Mississippi		34, 100	21 600	,	70,000	125 700	125,700
Missouri			590, 923	1.070		591, 993	593, 063
Montana			80, 744	1,010	276.614	357.358	417 003
Nebraska		7.378	94, 818	20.733	110, 708	233, 637	254.370
Nevada		.,		166	3, 309	3, 475	3, 501
New Jersev			161.724		100, 225	261,949	261, 949
New York		40.070	1,095,900	8,980		1, 144, 950	1, 153, 930
North Carolina		37,900	634,730	20.520		693, 150	713, 670
North Dakota		13, 500	364.000		184.700	562.200	562, 200
Ohio		136, 809	2,038,739			2, 175, 548	2, 578, 890
Oklahoma.		56,010	144,700	6,723		207,433	213, 350
Oregon				678		678	1, 216
Pennsylvania		208,174	285,377	8, 271		501,822	557, 232
South Carolina		89,055	145, 857	3,100	38, 500	276, 512	286, 209
South Dakota			9, 260		45, 370	54,630	54, 630
Tennessee		175, 890	519,850			695, 740	695, 740
Texas		60, 475	2, 920	19, 255	9, 250	91,900	130, 543
Utah				16,580		16, 580	30, 520
Vermont				14,650		14,650	33, 180
Virginia			3, 892	1,050		4,942	5,992
Washington				40, 300	250,690	290, 990	327, 326
West Virginia			406, 400		58, 900	465, 300	465, 300
Wisconsin			347, 148	55, 640		402,788	473, 493
Wyoming				58, 010	5, 030	63, 040	98, 910
Total		1, 250, 709	8, 478, 909	417, 095	2, 584, 604	12, 731, 317	13, 685, 528

ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES

		1			1		
Alabama		\$156, 200	\$106,600	\$204, 250	\$154,460	\$621, 510	\$826,034
Arizona	\$19, 573			192,948		212, 521	308, 558
Arkansas				6, 563		6, 563	13, 126
California	71.027			474,070		545,097	901.681
Colorado		36, 285		329, 293	2,475	368,053	636, 179
Connecticut			254.140			254, 140	254, 140
Delaware					70.270	70, 270	70,270
Florida			59,610	10.061		69,671	79,732
Georgia	628,230	983,740	246, 490	159,649		2,018,109	2, 325, 499
Idaho			52, 614	128,808		181, 422	342,741
Illinois	16,098	117, 331	135, 900	710, 666		979, 995	1,763,632
Indiana			28, 293	210, 308	317, 913	556, 514	1,000,640
Kansas		16, 102		23,650		39,752	63, 402
Kentucky		44, 323	17,858	211, 697	28, 855	302,733	764, 604
Louisiana	7,420	97,070		35,961		140, 451	176, 621
Maine		13,000		122,518	51,200	186, 718	309, 236
Maryland	295, 516	223,048	432,075	3,132		953, 771	1,047,990
Massachusetts		521, 293	521, 380	2,650		1,045,323	1, 569, 267
Michigan		185,000		11,681	25,625	222,306	233, 987
Minnesota	206, 861			156, 529	27,020	390, 410	587, 149
Mississippi	120,000					120,000	120,000
Missouri				192, 625		192,625	388, 410
Montana	66,036	23, 054		7,865		96, 955	135, 377
Nebraska		40, 869		223,699		264,568	488, 267
Nevada	15, 297			303, 739		319,036	365, 877

**TABLE 7.**—Funds allotted to projects under contract on June 30, 1938—Continued ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES—Continued

					A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O		
	Public	Works H	rogram	Fede	ral aid	Total	<b>D</b>
State	Works, 1934–35	Highways	Grade crossings	Secondary or feeder	Grade erossings	Federal funds	total cost
New Hampshire New Jersey New York North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wiseonsin Wyorning	**************************************	\$87, 794 79, 630 75, 600 72, 680 16, 500 292, 870 281, 959 11, 370 165, 205 39, 116 	\$246, 680 52, 700 241, 230 383, 812 10, 000 218, 128 	\$50, 152 330, 193 1, 172, 150 333, 550 92, 200 55, 764 282, 524 665, 390 42, 535 240, 362 6, 250 123, 803 739, 901 199, 660 73, 203 225, 993 186, 678 104, 000 226, \$35 175, 810 286, \$35 175, 810 386, \$35 175, 810 175, 810	\$332, 400 235, 600 16, 490 75, 086 15, 000 53, 990 28, 850 1, 760 46, 292 56, 600 83, 036 61, 950 75, 000 9, 500	\$137, 946 246, 680 330, 193 2, 152, 880 916, 363 113, 780 525, 692 267, 637 358, 992 1, 284, 175 42, 535 581, 321 277, 872 382, 718 1, 000, 188 201, 420 119, 495 507, 172 323, 070 501, 422 335, 572 185, 310	$\begin{array}{c} \$202, 427\\ 246, 680\\ 541, 394\\ 3, 329, 580\\ 1, 249, 913\\ 113, 780\\ 648, 830\\ 345, 334\\ 609, 566\\ 2, 129, 081\\ 921, 879\\ 341, 880\\ 506, 521\\ 1, 926, 920\\ 363, 035\\ 218, 168\\ 763, 093\\ 607, 360\\ 605, 325\\ 224, 040\\ 605, 325\\ 224, 040\\ \end{array}$
Puerto Rico				121, 950		121, 950	244,000
Total	2, 320, 936	3, 875, 798	3, 449, 525	9, 199, 390	2, 269, 372	21, 115, 021	31, 629, 565

#### TOTAL

		Works	Program	F	'ederal aid	l		
State	Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade erossings	Highways, 1936–39	Seeond- ary or feeder	Grade crossings	Total Federal funds	Estimated total cost
Alabama Arizona Arizona Arkansas. California Colorado Connectient. Delaware Florida. Georgia Idabo Illinois Indiana Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas. Kentuck y. Louisiana.	$\begin{array}{c} & \\ \$290, 323 \\ 19, 573 \\ 15, 564 \\ 91, 487 \\ \hline \\ 1, 970 \\ \hline \\ 39, 920 \\ 1, 231, 914 \\ 34, 162 \\ 439, 181 \\ 47, 900 \\ \hline \\ 20, 885 \\ 48, 637 \\ 51, 879 \\ 51, 879 \\ 54, 647 \\ \hline \end{array}$	\$260, 300 38, 548 100, 026 138, 156 599, 182 10, 234 38, 957 2, 172, 894 52, 439 263, 241 49, 000 104, 865 234, 098 274, 897 298, 003	\$298, 819 18, 841 193, 044 112, 295 355, 944 676, 920 279, 052 172, 638 1, 730, 449 79, 075 1, 645, 230 151, 243 1, 089, 000 1, 189, 297 751, 698 933, 762	$\begin{array}{c} \$3, 589, 610\\ 1, 369, 811\\ 1, 100, 169\\ 6, 902, 824\\ 1, 401, 380\\ 579, 991\\ 348, 285\\ 1, 534, f, 31\\ 3, 962, 671\\ 1, 222, 662\\ 5, 900, 852\\ 3, 560, 630\\ 3, 241, 573\\ 2, 948, 628\\ 3, 111, 228\\ 2, 724, 185\\ \end{array}$	\$207, 800 192, 948 6, 563 474, 070 334, 923  10, 061 171, 999 131, 709 755, 766 212, 800 212, 800 212, 800 212, 110 35, 961	$\begin{array}{c} \$584, 134\\ 4, 718\\ 278, 482\\ 1, 200, 383\\ 46, 219\\ \hline 77, 270\\ 10, 616\\ 18, 346\\ 99, 994\\ 1, 013, 174\\ 1, 370, 913\\ 986, 800\\ 699, 416\\ 259, 322\\ 146, 478\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \$5, 230, 986\\ 1, 644, 439\\ 1, 603, 848\\ 8, 919, 215\\ 2, 737, 648\\ 1, 258, 881\\ 714, 841\\ 1, 806, 723\\ 9, 288, 273\\ 1, 620, 041\\ 10, 017, 444\\ 5, 392, 486\\ 5, 422, 238\\ 5, 137, 809\\ 4, 657, 892\\ 4, 190, 268\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \$9.\ 039,\ 001\\ 2,\ 200,\ 791\\ 1,\ 713,\ 349\\ 15,\ 463,\ 522\\ 4,\ 172,\ 687\\ 1,\ 867,\ 929\\ 1,\ 064,\ 860\\ 3,\ 351,\ 315\\ 13,\ 788,\ 384\\ 2,\ 627,\ 722\\ 16,\ 773,\ 475\\ 9,\ 429,\ 682\\ 9,\ 485,\ 336\\ 8,\ 334,\ 010\\ 8,\ 257,\ 138\\ 14,\ 383,\ 700\\ \end{array}$
Mane Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nobreale	$\begin{array}{r} 8, 645 \\ 542, 585 \\ \hline 96, 788 \\ 398, 470 \\ 205, 443 \\ 30, 000 \\ 114, 585 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38, 152\\ 668, 584\\ 958, 133\\ 322, 921\\ 79, 000\\ 120, 539\\ 763, 002\\ 118, 438\\ 302\\ 118, 438\\ 302\\ 302\\ 302\\ 302\\ 302\\ 302\\ 302\\ 302$	$\begin{array}{c} 69, 281\\ 858, 474\\ 591, 790\\ 204, 432\\ 584, 020\\ 472, 133\\ 695, 730\\ 185, 931\\ 185, 931\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 402, 543\\ 1, 096, 021\\ 1, 379, 445\\ 3, 272, 594\\ 2, 870, 717\\ 3, 314, 481\\ 2, 894, 762\\ 982, 606\\ 0 \end{array}$	$144, 718 \\ 3, 132 \\ 2, 650 \\ 11, 681 \\ 181, 427 \\ 193, 695 \\ 7, 865 \\ 0, 401 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, 100 \\ 0, $	$\begin{array}{c} 235, 657\\ 64, 586\\ 70, 420\\ 945, 152\\ 606, 876\\ 252, 700\\ 385, 210\\ 637, 386\\ 011\\ 702\\ 012\\ 012\\ 012\\ 012\\ 012\\ 012\\ 012\\ 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,898,996\\ 3,233,382\\ 3,002,438\\ 4,853,568\\ 4,720,510\\ 4,365,296\\ 4,962,399\\ 2,046,811\\ \end{array}$	3, 469, 368 4, 427, 761 5, 343, 676 8, 311, 388 7, 879, 745 8, 925, 035 8, 208, 677 2, 914, 673
Neoraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania	21, 979 106, 483 328, 900 79, 364 479, 429 117, 975 229, 300 81, 467 179, 834	$\begin{array}{c} 253, 101\\ 33, 646\\ 101, 972\\ 46, 947\\ 43, 071\\ 288, 195\\ 180, 874\\ 398, 400\\ 697, 332\\ 160, 070\\ 45, 580\\ \mathbf{I}, 291, 196 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 261,972\\ 17,565\\ 14,443\\ 597,104\\ 29,008\\ 1,434,350\\ 1,146,089\\ 412,112\\ 5,754,691\\ 324,771\\ 45,013\\ 2,683,567 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 744, 112\\ 1, 238, 898\\ 605, 400\\ 1, 424, 918\\ 1, 505, 836\\ 8, 383, 628\\ 3, 453, 142\\ 2, 895, 689\\ 4, 421, 461\\ 2, 867, 098\\ 1, 641, 331\\ 3, 918, 426\\ \end{array}$	244, 431 303, 905 50, 152 330, 193 1, 181, 130 354, 070 	$\begin{array}{c} 311, 783\\ 149, 761\\ 65, 175\\ 204, 779\\ 122, 441\\ 1, 845, 100\\ 508, 500\\ 550, 536\\ 32, 120\\ 17, 343\\ 325, 055\\ 283, 910\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,815,399\\ 1,765,754\\ 837,142\\ 2,380,231\\ 2,030,549\\ 13,461,303\\ 5,722,039\\ 4,736,166\\ 11,115,779\\ 3,661,069\\ 2,421,048\\ 9,030,594\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8,828,618\\ 2,003,716\\ 1,513,814\\ 3,862,334\\ 3,040,714\\ 23,363,760\\ 9,782,010\\ 4,862,588\\ 16,174,476\\ 6,386,281\\ 3,804,053\\ 14,026,689\\ \end{array}$
South Carolina	168, 051	553, 422	434, 488	484, 366 2, 595, 624	42, 535 243, 462	223, 897 84, 637	750, 798 4, 079, 684	1, 277, 699 7, 736, 466

	Dublia	Works I	Program	F	ederal aid	Total			
State	Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade crossings	Highways, 1936–39	Second- ary or feeder	Grade crossings	Federal funds	total cost	
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia	\$104, 534 358, 592 46, 050	\$230, 267 383, 018 325, 431 31, 007 13, 865 271, 538		\$2, 325, 030 2, 719, 357 6, 598, 486 887, 334 723, 601 2, 745, 892	\$6, 250 123, 803 759, 157 216, 240 87, 853 227, 043		3, 254, 582 3, 912, 679 8, 536, 446 1, 264, 975 1, 043, 907 4, 255, 842	5, 191, 515 6, 755, 839 16, 654, 038 1, 792, 626 2, 125, 330 7, 261, 257	
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming Hawaii Puerto Rico	46, 596 377, 571 70, 900 17, 900 14, 000	$\begin{array}{r} 65,824\\98,871\\76,000\\33,287\\10,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 89,782\\ 973,266\\ 498,887\\ 111,212\\ 169,698\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 628, 124 \\ 1, 276, 873 \\ 3, 355, 457 \\ 1, 402, 516 \\ 475, 695 \\ 562, 390 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 226,978\\ 101,000\\ 282,475\\ 233,820\\ 28,125\\ 121,950 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 458,525\\396,854\\1,111,787\\159,414\\61,550\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,515,829\\ 3,227,435\\ 5,395,506\\ 1,958,149\\ 697,518\\ 745,890 \end{array}$	6, 131, 109 3, 948, 359 9, 746, 734 2, 983, 965 1, 217, 010 1, 434, 759	
Total	6, 558, 836	13, 336, 523	30, 497, 239	125, 592, 883	9,616,485	17, 831, 379	203, 433, 345	343, 338 <b>,</b> 98 <b>3</b>	

TABLE 7.-Funds allotted to projects under contract on June 30, 1938-Continued

TOTAL-Continued

 TABLE 8.—Funds allotted to projects approved but not under contract on June 30, 1938
 ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES

Publ		Works I	Program	Feder	al aid	Total	Estimated
State	Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade crossings	Highways 1936–39	Grade crossings	Federal funds	total cost
Alabama				\$1, 207, 559	\$83, 400	\$1, 290, 950	\$2, 501, 301
Arizona				6,073		6,073	7,592
Arkansas				11,882	110,000	121, 852	122,720
California				471,900	144, 157	616,057	1,034,011
Colorado				207,350		207, 350	372, 930
Connecticut				2)1.510		201, 510	405, 970
Delaware				275, 399		275, 399	557, 100
Florida				441, 423		441, 423	882, 846
Georgia				794, 859		794, 859	1, 589, 700
Idaho				149.208		149, 208	249, 305
Illinois				1.227.000	226.000	1, 453, 000	2,680,000
Indiana	\$20 656			472, 319	====;====	592,005	976, 900
Iowo	#=0,000			794 300		794 300	1, 682, 781
L'ancoa				1 757 860	266 363	2 024 223	3, 782, 086
Kantuolar				919 356	169 402	1 118 768	2,068,134
Kentucky				207.101	134 100	361 591	637 353
Maina	·			175 917	201 130	359 997	558 175
Mame	0, 557		\$120 697	257 175	201,100	417 802	720,350
Maryland			\$100,027	a 1, 110	169 480	169 480	162 480
Massachuseus		0.5 540		186, 200	250,000	571 846	918 938
Michigan		\$25, 740		290, 570	000,000	380 570	770 436
Minnesota	1.050			200,570	102 200	495 600	1 654 990
MISSISSIPPI	1, 059			1 000, 000	100,000	1 990 976	2 071 600
Missouri			0.010	1, 229, 340		1, 223, 540	969 506
Montana			9, 240	142,202	10 000	101, 002	766 716
Nebraska				370, 395	15, 550	0.09, 100	295 191
Nevada				331, 345		334, 345	01 656
New Hampshire				47, 327		47.327	94,000
New Mexico				242, 840		242, 840	3 34, 170
New York			72,000	550, 045	211,800	833, 840	1, 384, 490
North Carolioa				371,060		3/1,000	855, 401
North Dakota				21,300		21,300	39,770
Ohio				1, 535, 997	71,710	1,607,707	3, 141, 120
Oklahoma				1, 129, 064		1, 129, 064	2, 159, 721
Oregon				1,160		1, 160	1,897
Pennsylvania				766, 419		766, 419	1, 500, 338
Rhode Island			6,781	40, 525		47,306	87,831
South Carolina			126,000	397,900	14, 820	448,720	873, 040
South Dakota				375,870	4,670	380, 540	684, 814
Tennessee				307, 239		307,230	614, 460
Texas				902,358	535, 345	1, 437, 703	2,451.498
Utah				150, 624	16, 100	166,724	231, 340
Vermont	1			107,699		107, 699	216.698
Virginia				1, 150, 293	248, 443	1, 398, 736	2, 550, 729
Washington		4,716	70,000	32,400	12,902	120.048	166,735
West Virzinia				352,932	7,200	360, 132	583, 860
Wisconsin				708,000		708,000	1,605,672
Wyoming	26, 356	20, 859		38,427		85,642	109, 416
Hawaii		44,644		350, 410	197, 540	592, 624	968, 150
Puerto Rico					157,920	157,920	159,001
(n + 1		05.005	111.010	00 100 510	2 459 500	96 912 066	40 706 649
Total	64, 242	95, 995	414, 648	22, 180, 519	3, 452, 502	40, 415, 900	40, 100, 044

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

TABLE 8.—Funds allotted to projects approved but not under contract on June 30, 1938—Continued

on '	тне	FEDERAL-AID	HIGHWAY	SYSTEM	IN	MUNICIPALITIES

	Public	Works	Program	Fede	ral aid	Total	
State	Works, 1934-35	High- ways	Grade crossings	Highways 1936–39	Grade crossings	Federal funds	total cost
Alabama				\$79, 585		\$79, 585	\$165, 480
Arkansas				1,080		1,080	1,320
California			\$10,000	246, 556		256, 556	474, 622
Colorado				65, 390		65, 390	117,630
Delaware				30,851		30, 851	62,077
Florida				645,800	\$178,800	824,600	1,470,400
Georgia			2,710	60, 590		63, 300	123, 890
Idaho				228,900		228,900	382, 517
Illinois	\$86, 286			95, 351		181,637	276,987
Indiana	39, 200			9,880		49,080	58,960
Iowa				78, 100		78,100	164, 885
Kansas		\$35, 200		13, 426	6,600	55, 226	68,652
Kentucky				160, 579		160, 579	321, 158
Louisiana				252,661	16,750	269,411	545, 926
Maryland				213,655		213,655	446,061
Massachusetts			249,991	117, 225		367, 216	484, 441
Michigan				231,600	132, 300	363,900	595, 500
Minnesota				64, 389	39, 540	103, 929	169, 504
Mississippi	44, 550	10, 450		4,900		59,900	74,800
Missouri				21,930		21,930	48, 300
Nebraska		09, 010		170,740		240, 350	1, 071, 089
Nevada		19 100		1,703		3, 703	10,100
New Mexico	6 000	12, 190		1,080		13,270	10,402
New York	0,000			21,000	17 400	27, 550	49,100
North Daltoto				22,000	17,420	49,110	50, 170
North Dakota				4, 318	105 400	40,400	154 755
Old hame				1 490	195,400	1 490	9 994,700
Oregon	21 300			1,405		21,200	91 911
Poppeylyonia	21,000			54 500		54 500	108,800
Phodo Island		~		60 410		60, 110	120,800
South Caroling				7 700	201 210	208,010	300,160
South Doltota				330	201, 210	200, 010	610
Topposee				24 500		94 500	49 000
Toxoe	1 952			252 020	458	254 439	521 590
I tab	1,002			45.685	100	45 685	64,080
Virginia	10.503	11.740	1 256	39 735		63 234	104 796
West Virginia	10,000		1, 200	65, 156	43.200	108.356	174,806
Wisconsin				63, 700	10, 200	63, 700	139,068
Wyoming	570			2,203		2,773	4, 139
Total	210, 361	139, 196	263,957	3, 596, 364	967, 818	5, 177, 696	9, 991, 198

ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS IN MUNICIPALITIES

	Public	Works 1	Program	Feder	al aid	Total	
State	Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade crossings	Secondary or feeder	Grade crossings	Federal funds	total cost
Alabama. Colorado. Connecticut. Georgia. Idaho Illinois. Indiana. Kentucky. Nebraska. New Jersey. New York. North Carolina. North Dakota. Pennsylvania. South Carolina. Texas. Virginia. Washington. Wisconsin. Total.		\$6, 910 \$6, 910 	\$60, 200 140, 000 44, 730 	\$15,600 19,800 7,190 16,600 1,181 21,250 557 	\$227, 718 12, 814 105, 000		$\begin{array}{c} \$34,300\\ 35,630\\ 14,380\\ 100,310\\ 3,702\\ 42,500\\ 1,306\\ 140,000\\ 44,730\\ 222,468\\ 89,900\\ 3,200\\ 7,900\\ 7,900\\ 33,934\\ 162,129\\ 65,800\\ 16,371\\ 1,353\\ 1,026,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,213\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21\\ 10,06,21$
		11,010	277, 930	110,971	040,002	110,040	1, 020, 213

# TABLE S.—Funds allotted to projects approved but not under contract on June 30 1938—Continued

	Public	Works I	Program	Feder	al aid	Total	
State	Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade crossings	Secondary or feeder	Grade crossings	Federal funds	total cost
Alabama.				\$108,050		\$108, 050	\$216, 100
California				347, 128		347, 128	651, 558
Colorado				47, 570		47.570	85, 560
Connecticut				16,560		16, 560	33, 150
Delaware		\$17,000				17,000	26, 712
Georgia	\$73.318	69,030	\$5,400	126,850		274,598	404, 620
Idaho				52,309		52,309	135, 681
Illinois		36,000		413,050		449,050	862,100
Indiana				338,050		338,050	741,953
Kansas				64,900		64,900	129,800
Kentucky				326.745		326.745	1, 115, 721
Louisiana				147.820		147.820	408, 602
Maine				62,400		62.400	124,800
Maryland		69.764				69.764	70, 959
Michigan				158,000		158,000	316,000
Missouri				93, 420		93,420	278,080
Nebraska				90, 594		90.594	191, 536
Nevada	13, 501			53, 422		66.923	76, 335
New Hampshire	20.236			74, 848		95,084	226, 601
New Jersey	51,847			55, 855		107,702	200, 390
New York	01,011			6, 250		6, 250	12, 500
North Carolina				74, 500		74.500	188, 773
North Dakota				29.157		29,157	54, 440
Ohio				5,000		5,000	11, 100
Oklahoma				225, 521		225, 521	442,700
Oregon		11.846		11.850		23,696	31, 270
Pennsylvania		,		313.876		313.876	653, 552
Rhode Island				23, 481		23, 481	48,090
South Carolina	35 500			166.054		201,554	423, 485
Tennessee	5 295			59 230		64, 525	123, 755
Texas	1,200	30 809		399 293	\$802, 100	732, 202	1, 313, 423
IItah		00,000		17 000	4.902,100	17,000	32, 635
Vermont				11,000	22 170	22, 170	26, 450
Virginia	6 103			181 547	52, 110	187 650	416.623
Washington	0,100			182,600	194,071	376.671	540, 80
West Virginio				59 100	101,011	59,100	118,20
Wisconsin				69 800		69,800	160.38
Wyoming				38,000		38,000	61, 50
wyommg							
Total	205, 800	234, 449	5,400	4, 439, 830	518, 341	5, 403, 820	10, 955, 94

# ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES

TOTAL

	1							
	DU	Works	Program	[ ]	Federal aid	2	Tratal	Esti-
State	Public Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade cross- ings	Highways, 1936–39	Second- ary or feeder	Grade crossings	Federal funds	mated total cost
	·							
Alabama				\$1, 287, 135	\$123,650	\$83,400	\$1, 494, 185	\$2, 917, 181
Arizona				6,073			6,073	7, 592
Arkansas			1	12.962		110,000	122,962	124,040
California			\$10,000	718, 456	347.128	144, 157	1, 219, 741	2, 160, 191
Colorado				272.740	67.370		340,110	611, 750
Connecticut				201.510	23.750		225, 260	453, 500
Delaware		\$17,000		306, 250			323, 250	645,889
Florida				1,087,223		178.800	1,266,023	2, 353, 240
Georgia	\$73 318	75.940	68.310	855, 440	143, 450		1, 216, 458	2, 218, 520
Idaho	1101019	,.	001010	378,108	53, 490		431, 598	771, 205
Illinois	86.287	36,000		1.322.350	434, 300	226,000	2,104,937	3,861,587
Indiana	68 885	,		482,200	338, 200		889, 285	1, 778, 113
Iowa				872,400			872,400	1,847,669
Kansas		35.200		1,771,287	64,900	272,963	2, 144, 350	3, 980, 537
Kentucky		0.,		1, 109, 945	327.302	169,402	1,606,649	3, 506, 319
Louisiana				480, 152	147.820	150,850	778, 822	1, 591, 880
Maine	6 550			175.247	62,400	201, 130	445, 327	682, 975
Maryland	,	69.764	130.627	500, 830			701, 221	1,237,370
Massachusetts		]	249,991	117.225		162, 480	529,696	646, 921
Miehigan		25.746	,	417,800	158, 000	492, 200	1,093,746	1, 829, 738
Minnesota				444,959		39, 540	484, 499	939, 940

		1938—0	Continued		,
		TOTAL	-Continued		
	Public	Works Program	Federal aid	Total	Esti-
State	Works,			Federal	mated

TABLE 8.—Funds allotted to projects approved but not under contract on June 30,

State	1934-35	High- ways	Grade cross- ings	Highways, 1936–39	Second- ary or feeder	Grade crossings	funds	total cost
Mississippi Missouri Montana Nevraaka Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Mexico New Mexico North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Oakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	\$46, 200 13, 501 20, 236 51, 847 6, 000 21, 300 35, 500 5, 295 1, 952 16, 606 26, 926	\$10, 450 69, 610 12, 196 11, 846 4, 700 30, 809 11, 740 4, 746 20, 859 44, 644	\$9, 240 140, 000 44, 730 72, 000 	$\begin{array}{c} \$395, 550\\ 1, 251, 306\\ 142, 262\\ 546, 043\\ 343, 108\\ 47, 327\\ \hline\\ 243, 920\\ 571, 595\\ 393, 410\\ 23, 618\\ 1, 665, 674\\ 1, 130, 553\\ 1, 160, 553\\ 1, 160, 935\\ 315, 600\\ 376, 200\\ 331, 730\\ 1, 154, 387\\ 196, 309\\ 107, 699\\ 100, 028\\ 32, 400\\ 418, 088\\ 771, 700\\ 40, 630\\ 350, 440\\ \end{array}$	\$93, 420 90, 594 53, 422 74, 848 55, 855 6, 250 108, 900 30, 870 5, 000 225, 521 11, 850 315, 470 315,	\$103, 300 13, 880 439, 518 17, 420 46, 140 267, 110 318, 844 4, 670 942, 903 16, 100 022, 170 248, 443 206, 973 50, 400  197, 540	$\begin{array}{c} \$555, 500\\ 1, 344, 726\\ 151, 502\\ 860, 127\\ 410, 037\\ 410, 037\\ 142, 411\\ 152, 432\\ 256, 116\\ 1, 095, 363\\ 519, 730\\ 100, 628\\ 1, 937, 784\\ 46, 156\\ 1, 1336, 074\\ 46, 156\\ 1, 141, 095\\ 131, 197\\ 970, 098\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380, 870\\ 380,$	
Total	480, 403	481, 250	928, 935	25, 782, 883	4, 613, 801	5, 284, 253	37, 571, 525	71, 769, 999

TABLE 9.—Balances of funds available for programmed projects on June 30, 1938

	Public	Works Program		Federal-	Federal	Federal	
State	Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade crossings	system 1936-39	secondary or feeder	aid, grade crossings	Total
Alabama Arizona California Colorado Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Idaho Illinois Indiana Ilowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Masachusetts Michigan Mississippi Mississippi Mississippi Mississippi Mississippi	\$\$\$3,316 6,071 9,945 1,331 11,371 12,988 		$\begin{array}{c} \$\$9,575\\ 21,114\\ 31,283\\ 178,412\\ 32,161\\ 73,681\\ 11,043\\ 162,738\\ 1,677,060\\ 570\\ 45,644\\ 10,639\\ 85,175\\ 73,876\\ 44,873\\ 111,820\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 23,176\\ 134,200\\ 234,176\\ 134,200\\ 234,176\\ 134,200\\ 234,176\\ 134,200\\ 234,176\\ 134,200\\ 234,176\\ 134,200\\ 234,176\\ 134,200\\ 234,176\\ 134,200\\ 234,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,176\\ 134,$	\$3, 873, 445 1, 799, 834 4, 320, 542 2, 009, 182 3, 038, 935 1, 522, 970 1, 184, 277 2, 724, 162 5, 515, 965 1, 305, 659 3, 272, 279 2, 596, 312 1, 598, 050 3, 576, 379 2, 255, 884 2, 516, 382 672, 327 1, 992, 259 3, 433, 858 3, 448, 2564	\$721, 522 463, 534 857, 545 1, 023, 734 519, 275 294, 528 246, 875 664, 791 943, 117 286, 300 836, 849 1, 208, 449 1, 208, 449 1, 208, 618 267, 692 540, 355 121, 455 409, 344 643, 750 1, 365, 858 1, 98, 153 888, 927 775, 403		\$6,008,703 2,916,136 6,597,303 5,805,421 5,843,497 2,788,233 1,890,381 4,795,965 8,222,718 4,466,069 4,559,169 4,459,913 1,085,167 3,757,594 4,024,599 4,455,185,167 3,757,594,266 6,670,681 6,607,709 5,684,533 7,598,266 6,228,878
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey	15, 990 1, 804 8 77, 304	40, 577 7, 905 29, 916	69, 143 6, 789 5, 510 41, 538	2, 785, 460 1, 490, 200 1, 172, 082 2, 776, 553	$\begin{array}{c} 662, 426 \\ 134, 117 \\ 121, 875 \\ 616, 918 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,438,747\\ 308,880\\ 428,575\\ 1,765,478 \end{array}$	5, 012, 343 1, 941, 790 1, 735, 955 5, 307, 707

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-	1	1		1	1	1	1
	Public	Works	Program	Federal-	Federal	Federal	
State	Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade crossings	system 1936–39	secondary or feeder	aid, grade crossings	Total
New Mexico New York North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington	\$13, 239 113, 241 278 13, 541 55, 747 4, 719 9, 104 254, 651 3, 498 3, 277 37, 387 	$\begin{array}{c} \$496\\ 524, 519\\ 1, 764\\ 34, 878\\ 127, 214\\ 17, 199\\ 28, 945\\ 125, 229\\ \hline \\ 13, 983\\ 10, 076\\ 49, 092\\ 34, 704\\ 10, 820\\ 90, 884\\ 15, 216\\ \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} \$1, 134, 063\\ 4, 243, 388\\ 3, 888, 863\\ 3, 813, 287\\ 7, 760, 747\\ 3, 387, 789\\ 2, 326, 410\\ 6, 093, 096\\ 1, 158, 499\\ 1, 566, 336\\ 3, 442, 676\\ 4, 938, 008\\ 8, 602, 515\\ 1, 721, 289\\ 294, 747\\ 1, 119, 840\\ 1, 350, 405\\ \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} \$729, 050\\ 4, 485, 311\\ 1, 918, 474\\ 982, 545\\ 3, 929, 938\\ 2, 264, 166\\ 650, 276\\ 269, 853\\ 1, 085, 621\\ 1, 098, 084\\ 1, 877, 652\\ 443, 600, 665\\ 444, 955\\ 249, 659\\ 1, 210, 472\\ 718, 301\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \$2, 364, 059\\ 10, 811, 853\\ 6, 107, 480\\ 5, 659, 819\\ 13, 869, 640\\ 6, 679, 493\\ 3, 497, 748\\ 13, 335, 554\\ 1, 550, 227\\ 3, 425, 0493\\ 7, 924, 576\\ 15, 117, 249\\ 2, 543, 981\\ 642, 167\\ 2, 971, 624\\ 2, 397, 232\\ \end{array}$
West Virginia Wisconsin District of Columbia Hawaii Puerto Rico	30, 788	28, 417	6, 418 116, 227 38, 366	2, 518, 310 2, 161, 311 893, 056 1, 198, 792 671, 985	386, 574 859, 453 313, 373 218, 750 124, 925	$876, 844 \\1, 361, 722 \\517, 316 \\325, 431 \\296, 210 \\510, 830$	3, 816, 563 4, 498, 713 1, 762, 425 325, 431 1, 744, 540 1, 307, 740
Total	1, 591, 859	3, 352, 981	5, 280, 289	139, 986, 573	33, 211, 613	73, 982, 602	257, 405, 917

TABLE 9.—Balances of funds available for programmed projects on June 30, 1938— Continued

TABLE 10.—Mileage of projects completed during the fiscal year 1938

# ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES

	Federal	Dublic	Works	Program	Feder		
State	aid, 1917-33	Works, 1934-35	High- ways	Grade crossings	High- ways, 1936-39	Grade crossings	Total
Alabama Arizona Arkansas California	Miles	Miles 1.0	Miles	Miles 0.7 2.8 3.0	Miles 67.9 114.7 182.2 154.2	Miles	Miles 68, 9 115, 4 186, 2 163, 1
Connecticut Delaware Florida		1. 1 2. 3	4.0	$     \begin{array}{r}       1.6 \\       2.0 \\       \hline       1.3 \\     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       133.8 \\       9.4 \\       21.0 \\       32.4     \end{array} $		135.4 12.5 21.0 40.0
Georgia Idaho Illinois Indiana		21.3	7.0	5.5 1.2 2.0 1.7	154.6 206.0 305.7 146.0		188.4 207.7 307.7
Kansas. Kentucky.			14.5 3.6	$     \begin{array}{c}       1.7 \\       2.8 \\       8.0 \\       1.7 \\       6.5 \\     \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{c}     130, 0 \\     233, 1 \\     255, 1 \\     91, 4 \\     15, 0   \end{array} $	.9	236.8 277.6 96.7
Maine Maryland Massachusetts			1.4 1.4 3.0 .8	.9			60.3 17.9 22.0
Micnigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri		1. 1 12. 5	10.4	$     \begin{array}{r}       .9 \\       1.1 \\       33.2 \\       8.5 \\       \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       160.8 \\       326.4 \\       155.5 \\       462.6 \\       \hline       $		$     \begin{array}{r}       161.7 \\       328.6 \\       211.6 \\       471.1     \end{array} $
Nontana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire			3.2 .5	. 5 4. 4 . 2	319.5 351.7 128.8 6.9		320.0 359.3 128.8 7.6
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina		3,9 1,2 .5 11,8	. 6 18, 0	. 4 7. 0 10, 3	$   \begin{array}{r}     19.0 \\     365.5 \\     268.4 \\     391.1   \end{array} $	.4	$\begin{array}{r} 22.9\\ 367.1\\ 276.5\\ 431.6\end{array}$
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma	23.1	36. 2 1. 4	12.7 13.3 4.4	33.3 3.3 3.2	$\begin{array}{c} 184.2 \\ 70.9 \\ 216.9 \end{array}$		266.4 88.9 247.6

			Works	Program	Feder		
State	Federal aid, 1917–33	Publie Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade crossings	High- ways, 1936-39	Grade crossings	Total
0	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Oregon Pennsylvania Bhada Jaland		6.5	2.6 21.4	1.0	166, 2 197, 4	1.8	171.6 237.6 10.5
South Carolina		1.9	26.2	$17.2 \\ 51.7$	277.4 231.4		296. 5 309. 3
Tennessee Texas	8.1		13.8	1.8 1.1	87.8 1,054.5		103.4 1,064.0
Utah Vermont				$1.3 \\ 1.5$	$138.3 \\ 38.7$		139.6 40.2
Virginia Washington		11.8		1.7	175.3	. 3	188.8 78.0
Wisconsin			2.7	5.5 6.4	260.1		269.2 310.2
Hawaii		1.1		1.1	13.3		14.4
Total	31.2	116.3	200.4	249.4	8, 732. 2	3.5	9, 333. 0

TABLE 10.—Mileage of projects completed during the fiscal year 1938—Continued ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES—Con.

ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN MUNICIPALITIES

	Miles	Miles	Afiles	Afiles	Afiles	Miles
Alabama	0.9	1111000	12	*2.8	1111000	4 (
Arizona	 0.0			. 9		
A rhancae	 5	17 4	1.9	6.5		25 F
California	 	3.0	1. 2	1 2		7 5
Colorado	 	0.0		1 4		1.0
Connectiont	 	1 7		1.7		1.1
Deleware	 	6.0				2. ( 6. (
Florido	 	0.0		5.0		0.0
F lorida	 1	2.0	1.1	0.0		9.2
Georgia	 4.7	2.3	1.1	0.7		14.8
	 1.9			0.8		0.4
lilinois	 .2		2,1	31, 2		33.0
Indiana	 	2.0	2.7	7.0		11.7
Iowa	 	· <u>7</u>	2.5	16.2		19.4
Kansas	 	.7	1.2	4.8		6.7
Kentucky	 	.8	2.4	3.7		6. 9
Louisiana	 	2.0	.6			2.6
Maine	 	.1		4.5		4.6
Maryland	 2.0					2.0
Massachusetts	 .1	5.0	.7			5.8
Michigan	 		.5	13, 1		13. 6
Minnesota	 1.3	2.1	1.3	25.1	1.5	31.3
Mississippi	 .3	19.0	2.0	12.8		34.1
Missouri	 .9	4.1	2.0	28.3		<ul> <li>35.3</li> </ul>
Montana	 			4.1		4.1
Nebraska	. 4	1.0	1.7	4.9		8.0
Nevada	 			3.7	2	3.9
New Hampshire	 		. 1	.3		. 4
New Jersey	 	4 7	4			51
New Mexico	 			2		5
New York	 8	5.8	1.0	13.7		21 3
North Caroling	 	1 4	1.0	14 0		17.6
North Dekote	 	17 4	1.0	14.5		99.9
Obio	 	11.4		2.0		5.0
Oldehomo	 	1.0	1.0	2.0		5.0
Oranoma	 	2.0	1.0	0.4		10.2
Degon	 	3.8	1.1	4.0	. (	10.3
Pennsylvania	 3.0	2.0	4.1	0.8		18.0
Rhode Island	   <u></u>			.8		.8
South Carolina	 2.7	8.8	2.6	9, 5		23.6
South Dakota	 	11.6	4.2	3.8		19.6
Tennessee	 	1.6	.9	2.5		5.0
Texas	 1.0	1.1	1.7	22, 2		26.0
Utah	 	2.5	.4	12.1		15.0
Vermont	 	.4	.1	5, 8		6.3
Virginia	 .4	2.6	5.2	5.7	. 2	14.1
Washington	 		.3	1.8		2.1
West Virginia	 .1	2.9	1.2	3, 6		7.8
Wisconsin	 	.3		21.3		21.6
Wyoming	 .3		. 2	3.7		4.2
District of Columbia	 				. 2	. 2
Total	 24.0	140.9	54.4	337.2	2.8	559.3
	,					

TABLE	10	-Mileage	of	projects	completed	during	the	fiscal	y ear	1938 -	-Continue	d
		ON SECO	ND	ARY OR	FEEDER	ROADS	IN I	MUNIC	DIPAL	ITIES		

		Works	Program	Feder	al aid	
State	Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade crossings	Second- ary or feeder	Grade crossings	Total
Vahama		Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Anapama		1.3	0.7			2.0
Colifornio		1.2	1.2			2.4
Colorado		5.8	1.2	1.0		8.0
Connecticut			.8	***** ****		.8
Florido		1.4				1.7
Georgio		2.8	1.0			3.4
Idebo		1.1	1.9			9.6
Illinoie			6.	9.0		9.8
Indiana		3.9				4.4
Inulaua		0.0	1.2		0.5	1.2
Voneae		. 2	. 0			1.4
Kantucky		1 0				
Louisiana		1.8	. ð			2.9
Maina		1.0	. 0	e 0		3.1
Michigan		1.9		0.0		1.9
Minnesoto		0.5	1 1 6			
Miscouri		9.0	1.0			11.1
Montano		1.1	.0	n. 9		11.4
Nabracka		1.1	1 1			1.1
Novodo		0.2	1.1	.0		4.0
New Hampshire			. 2			
Now Jarcov		1 0				2,9
New Mayico		1.9	2.0			9.9
New York		5		7.9		.1
North Carolina		5.0		1.0		0,0
North Dakota		0.0	1.0	4.0		11.9
Ohio		6.9	1.0			1,0
Oklahoma		6 1	.4			6.0
Oregon		0.1		1		0.8
Pennsylvania		35.8	9.1			37 0
Rhode Island		00.0				91.0
South Dakota		9	1.0			1 0
Tennessee			5.5			27
Texas			2.8			2.8
Utah		10.3	1.0		. 9	12.9
Virginia		. 4	.1			. 5
Washington		1.2	1.2		. 1	2.5
West Virginia						
Wisconsin		. 6	1.2			1.8
Wyoming			. 4			.4
Total		125.6	34.8	38.6	1.5	200, 5

ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES

	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Alabama		22.5	2.1			24.6
Arizona		7.3	. 5	9.9		17.7
Arkansas	11.1	23.7	. 4			35.2
California		11.1	. 6	36.2		47.9
Colorado			.2			. 2
Connecticut		14.9	.4			15.3
Delaware		10.3				10.3
Florida		3.7	10.4			14. I
Georgia	4.9	49.3	2.6	3.2		60.0
Idaho			.5	33.6		34.1
Illinois	9,3	40.3	.7	3.3		53.6
Indiana		66.0	1.6			67.6
Iowa		70.1	4.8		0,9	75.8
Kansas		20.7		24.4		45.1
Kentucky		12.5	. 6	104.3		117.4
Louisiana	17.2	11.3	.7			29.2
Maine	.9	11.4	1.6	9.4		23.3
Maryland		6.6	2.9			9.5
Massachusetts		9.7	3.7			13.4
Michigan		1.4	. 6			2.0
Minnesota	10.5	45.9	4.8			61.2
Mississippi	1.1	26.7	10.8			38.6
Missouri	. 3	12.8	.7	237.6		251.4
Montana	. 1	8, 9				9.0

TABLE 10.—Mileage of projects completed during the fiscal year 1938—Continued ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES—Continued

	Dublic	Works	Program	Feder		
State	Works, 1934-35	High- ways	Grade crossings	Second- ary or feeder	Grade crossings	Total
Nebraska Nevada	Miles 6.3 1.1 	$\begin{array}{c} Miles\\ 31.0\\ 1.7\\ 7.7\\ 12.6\\ 33.8\\ 17.6\\ 43.2\\ 27.5\\ 104.0\\ 16.2\\ 3.6\\ 105.3\\ 30.3\\ 34.5\\ 22.2\\ 21.3\\ 21.1\\ 1.3\\ 57.3\\ .6\\ 43.3\\ \end{array}$	Miles .5 1.3 1.0 2.1 1.8 .2 6.0 2.4 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .1.6 7.1 6.5 .8 .8 .2 1.7 .4 .5	Miles 8.6 26.5 11.8 41.5 36.4 5.9 3.3 25.6 4.8 4.3 11.7 18.0	Miles	$\begin{array}{c} Miles \\ Miles \\ 46, \\ 48, \\ 28, \\ 29, \\ 0 \\ 14, \\ 7, \\ 33, \\ 86, \\ 5, \\ 27, \\ 7, \\ 10, \\ 0 \\ 18, \\ 6 \\ 18, \\ 6 \\ 28, \\ 7 \\ 33, \\ 14, \\ 7, \\ 120, \\ 28, \\ 7 \\ 33, \\ 14, \\ 7 \\ 10, \\ 28, \\ 7 \\ 33, \\ 14, \\ 15, \\ 89, \\ 26, \\ 19, \\ 22, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10, \\ 10$
Wisconsin Wyoming Hawaii		5.7 12.5 7.0	1.2	6.7 7.2		13.6 19.7 7.0
Total	108.2	1, 148. 4	92.6	674.2	13.0	2, 036. 4

TOTAL

	Dedensi	Dublic	Works	Program	1	Federal ai	d	
State	aid, 1917–33	Works, 1934-35	High- ways	Grade cross- ings	High- ways 1936–39	Second- ary or feeder	Grade cross- ings	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Alabama		1.9	23.7	4.0	70.7			100.3
Arizona			7.3	1.2	115.6	9.9		134.0
Arkansas	1	11.7	43.5	5.6	188.7			249.5
California			25.8	5.1	158.4	37.2		226.5
Colorado				2.6	135.2			137.8
Connecticut	1	1.5	18.0	2.6	10.1			32.2
Delaware			16.3		21.0			37.3
Florida		2.9	12.4	13.4	38.0			66.7
Georgia		30.9	66.2	11.1	161.4	3.2		272.8
Idaho.		1.9	. 5	2.8	211.8	43.1		260.1
Illinois		9.5	44.2	5.2	337.0	3.3		399.2
Indiana			82.0	7.2	153.1	~	0.6	242.9
Iowa			71.6	10.8	249.2		1.8	333.4
Kansas			36.7	9.2	259.8	24.4		330.1
Kentucky			18.7	5.0	95.2	105.1		224.0
Louisiana		17.2	29.6	8.1	15.0			69.9
Maine		. 9	14.8	2.6	62.4	15.4		96.1
Maryland		2.0	9.6	2.8	15.0			29.4
Massachusetts		.1	15.5	1 5.2	20.3			41.1
Michigan			1.5	2.4	174.0			177 9
Minnesota		12.9	57.4	9.0	351.3		1.6	432.2
Mississippi		13.8	56 1	46.0	168 4			284 3
Missouri		11	18.6	12.0	490.9	246 5		769 1
Montana		1	10 1		323.5	210.0		334 2
Nebraska		67	38.4	7 7	356.6	8.9		418 3
Nevada		0	2.0		132.5	26.5	2	161 4
New Hampshire			10.9	1 9	7 1	20.0		19.9
New Jersey		5.0	19.3	3.0	19.0			47.9
New Mexico		1.2	. 33 9	0.0	365 7			401 5
New York		1.1	21.1	110	282 0	10 0		337 9
North Carolina		11.2	67.6	15 4	106 0	16.0		517 8
North Dakota		36.5	57.6	36.7	186.5	10.4	• 1	317 3

TABLE 10.—Mileage of projects completed during the fiscal year 1938—Contd.

	Te level	Derblin	Works	Program		Federal ai	d	
State	aid, 1917-33	Works, 1934–35	High ways	Grade cross- ings	High- ways 1936-39	Second- arv or feeder	Grade cross- ings	Total
Ohio Oklahoma Prensylvania Rbode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wasblington West Virginia West Virginia West Virginia Wisconsin Wycoming Hawaii District of Columbia	Miles 23.1 	Miles 2.0 1.4 14.7 12.6 6.9 1.0 33.1 .2 4.2 4.2 .3 1.1	$\begin{array}{c} \hline Miles\\ 124.5\\ 29.2\\ 10.0\\ 165.1\\ 39.1\\ 33.3\\ 38.1\\ 22.9\\ 34.0\\ 1.7\\ 60.3\\ 1.8\\ 52.5\\ 9.3\\ 12.4\\ 7.0\\ \end{array}$	Miles           10.2           7.7           3.0           22.3           1.1           21.4           64.0           11.3           7.1           3.5           1.7           8.8           1.9           5.7           8.8           1.7	Miles 73.7 220.2 170.2 206.2 206.2 206.2 206.2 206.2 206.2 200.2 205.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 200.2 2	Miles 366.4 5.9 3.3 25.6 4.8 4.3 11.7 18.0 6.7 7.2	Miles	Miles 210. 4 280. 2 223. 7 414. 2 360. 1 379. 4 1. 379. 4 1. 379. 4 1. 379. 4 1. 145. 9 199. 9 52. 2 296. 0 101. 9 306. 2 343. 3 306. 2 343. 3 21. 4 . 2
Total	31.2	248.5	1, 615.3	431.2	9, 069. 4	712.8	20.8	12, 129. 2

TOTAL-Continued

TABLE 11.—Mileage of projects under contract on June 30, 1938

ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES

	Public	Works	Program	Fede	ral aid	
State	Works, 1934-35	Highways	Grade crossings	Highways, 1936–39	Grade crossings	Total
4 ]= h =	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Alabama.		1.3		274.2		2/0.0
Arkaneae		4.0	8.0	71 5	17.4	103.0
California		4.0	0.0	237 7	13	239 0
Colorado		2.8		79.8	1.0	82.6
Connecticut			. 4	11.5		11.9
Delaware		. 2	.3	18.0		18.5
Florida				68.2		68.2
Georgia	1.9	15.1	7.9	351.1		376.0
Idaho				176.3	.6	176.9
Illinois			.7	241.5	1.2	243.4
Indiana	.9			163.0	3.1	167.0
lowa				217.0	2.5	219.5
Kansas				674.0	5.7	679.7
Kentucky			1.0	215.2		216. 2
Louisiana		1	1 1.1	88.2	D. (	95.1
Maryland		6.9	.4	27 5		.15 0
Massachusette	2.1	0.2		76		82
Michigan			.1	128 4	1	128 8
Minnesota			.4	232.0		232.5
Mississippi	2.6		1.0	300.2	.1	303.9
Missouri				154.6	1.7	156.3
Montana			.4	70.3	10. 2	80 <b>. 9</b>
Nebraska			1.6	625.8	7.0	634.4
Nevada				93. 3	.6	93. 9
New Hampshire				23.1	. 6	23. 7
New Jersey			.3	15.2		15. 5
New Mexico				201.1	14.9	216.0
New York	·····	.2		272.2	5.9	278.3
North Dabata				317.5	2.3	320.4
Apple Apple 1 Apple 2	15.5			208.1		223.0
Oklahoma			2.2	904.1		204.8
Oregon		.4		02.0	2	92.2
Pennsylvania			5 4	113 1	. 7	119 2
Rhode Island			0. 1	13.0	.3	13. 3

TABLE 11.—Mileage of projects under contract on June 30, 1938—Continued ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES—Continued

	Public	Works	Program	Feder		
State	Works, 1934–35	Highways	Grade crossings	Highways, 1936-39	Grade crossings	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
South Carolina	1.0		1.4	236.7	.1	239.2
South Dakota	13.1	.5	.5	361.4	.6	376. 1
Tennessee				161.4		161.4
Texas				776.8		776.8
Utah				100.8	1.1	101. 9
Vermont				42.4	2.1	44. 5
Virginia				183.1	1.0	184.1
Washington		.7		87.3	.9	88.9
West Virginia	.1		1.1	54.4	.7	56.3
Wisconsin	.1			168.3	4.5	172.9
Wyoming				250.6	1.1	251.7
Hawaii			. 5	18.6		19.1
Puerto Rico		•		20.5	.4	20.9
Total	37.3	32.0	35.9	8, 704. 4	94.8	8, 904. 4

ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN MUNICIPALITIES

	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Alabama	1.5	1.1.000	1.0	15.4	0.6	18.5
Arizona					0.0	10.0
Arkansas			4	14	1 2	3 0
California				22.8	6	23.4
Colorado				1 4		1 1 4
Connecticut			5	17		1.7
Dalawara				1. ;		<u> </u>
Florido						
Coordia		10 0		2.0		2.0
Jaho	0.0	14.0		00.0		04.0
				.9		10.9
Illinois			.0	18.1		19.7
Indiana	.2			19.3		19.5
10wa		.3	1.5	11.0		13.5
Kansas	.2	.7	1.3	14.3	1.1	17.6
Kentucky	.8	1.2	.6	4.9	.4	7.9
Louisiana		1.3	6.0	1.2		8.5
Maine				9.1	.2	9.3
Maryland	.8	1.7				2.5
Massachusetts				3.4		3.4
Michigan		.3	.1	12.1		12.5
Minnesota	.2		.3	30.6	.5	31.6
Mississippi	.1	2.5	.4	35.7	.1	38.8
Missouri		.6	.1	7.3	.8	8.8
Montana		.1		.4	.5	1.0
Nebraska		1.1	. 3	12.7	.6	14.7
Nevada				.3		.3
New Hampshire				1.4		1.4
New Jersev				6.1		6.1
New York	. 4	. 2	.2	20.1		20.9
North Carolina	•••	2	•	17.0		17.2
North Dakota	8	924		3 1	1	26.4
Obio	.0		1 4	10 2		12.2
Oklahoma			1. 1	6.2		63
Oregon			. 1	4.8	5	53
Depnavlyopio		2 2		10.9		16.9
Phodo Island	. 1	0.0	2.0	10.0		10.2
Courth Courting				1. (		1.1
South Carolina	.4	10.0		21. 5		24.0
South Dakota	.0	12.9	1.0	4.9		20.1
Tennessee				0.4		0.2
Texas		2.9	.0	17.7		21.2
Utan				6.2		6.2
Vermont				. 5		. ?
Virginia			1.3	4.3	1.0	6.6
Washington				2.1		2.1
West Virginia	2.3		. 2	5.2	. 5	8.2
Wisconsin				24.9		24.9
Wyoming	.6		.5	.4		1.5
Total	15.1	67.3	22. 2	437.6	10.1	552.3
	1					

# TABLE 11.—Mileage of projects under contract on June 30, 1938—Continued ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS IN MUNICIPALITIES

	Public	Works I	Program	Feder		
State	Works, 1934–35	Highways	Grade crossings	Secondary or feeder	Grade crossings	Total
Alabama		Miles	Miles	Miles 0.7	Miles 0.7	Miles
Colorado Georgia		1.34	$\begin{array}{c} 0.3\\ 2.0\end{array}$	.4 1.5 1	. 0	. 3 . 7 16. 9 1
Illinois Indiana Kansas		. 8	.3	4.5 .3 .5		5.6 .3 .5
Kentucky Louisiana Maine			.1 .7	. 4		.5 .7 3.2
Maryland Massachusetts Minnesota			.4	. 8	. 1 1. 9	.4 .1 2.7
Mississippi Missouri Montana		1.0	$     \begin{array}{c}             .1 \\             .3 \\             .1 \\             6             $	.3	.1	1.8 .6 .3 4 2
New Jersey New York North Carolina		.1	.0 .2 .7 .5	1. 1 4. 3	. 2	1.2 .4 1.9 5.3
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma		1.0 4.0	. 1 1. 1 . 4	1. 3	. 1	$2.1 \\ 5.7$
Oregon Pennsylvania South Carolina		5. 6 9. 6	. 5 . 9	$     \begin{array}{c}         .4 \\         1.6 \\         .6         $		.4 7.7 11.1
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utab		$2.0 \\ 6.0$	.7	4.4		2,7 11,2 1,4
Vermont Washington West Virginia			. 6	1.4 3.6	.6 ,3	1.4 4.2 .9
Wisconsin Wyoming			.4	1.4 6.0		1.8
Total		45.9	11.4	42.2	0.8	105.3

ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES

	364.	36100	AGIAN	16100	Afiles	Afiles
	Alues	Arnes	Alles	Junes 1	Alles	21 1
Alabama		0.0	0.1	20.1	1.4	19 6
Arizona				18.0		10.0
California				52.7		02. / 05. 1
Colorado		6.0		29.1		30.1
Connecticut			. 6			. 9
Florida			.5			
Georgia	6.4	80.6	7.5	42.7		137.2
Idaho			.5	12.3		12.8
Illinois	6.1	10.8	.2	113.7		130.8
Indiana			1.1	61.7	4.5	67.3
Kansas		10.2		.6		10.8
Kentucky		2.3		76.9		79.2
Louisiana	1.2	10.4		5.0		16.6
Maine		. 8		15.0	1.6	17.4
Maryland	6.2	7.5	1.9			15.6
Massachusetts		. 5	.5			1.0
Michigan		3.3				3.3
Minnesota	2			44.7		44.9
Mississioni	5 2					5.2
Missouri	0.2			44.0		44.0
Montana	3.5	4.4				7.9
Nabraska	0.0	4.5		67.2		71.7
Nevedo				46.2		46.2
Now Hompshire		5 7		1.8		7.5
New Inampsinte		0.1	Q			. 9
New Maxico				30.7		30. 7
New York	9	1.0	1	146.9	1 7	149.9
North Coroling		1.0		79.3	6	78 7
North Doboto	4.0	16.9		12.0		20.5
Obio	4.0	10.2	1.5	2 7		7 4
Ohlahama		4.4	1.0	0.0		10.8
Oklanoma	.4	· 1.0		, 3.5	,	10. 0

TABLE 11.—Mileage of projects under contract on June 30, 1938—Continued ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES-Continued

	Public	Works	Program	Feder		
State	Works, 1934–35	Highways	Grade crossings	Secondary or feeder	Grade crossings	Total
Oregon	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles 56 6	Miles	Miles 56 9
Pennsylvania	1.0	5.6	.3	91.1 3 2	.4	98.4 3 2
South Carolina	7.7 6.2	13.1	17.4	62.5	1.0	83.3 25.0
Tennessee Texas	.4	9.5 .1	.3	$12.6 \\ 223.9$	2.2	22. 4 226. 6
Utah Vermont				$31.6 \\ 10.1$	.7	31.6 10.8
Virginia Washington	7.3	14.5	. 5	43.7 28.0	4.8	70.3 29.1
West Virginia	10.5	4.3	. 5	16.5 22.8	.6	32.4 23.2
Hawaii				37.8 2.4 13.7		01.0 2.4 13.7
Total	66.7	226.9	35. 4	1, 574. 2	20.8	1, 924. 0

#### TOTAL

	Dablia	Works Program					
State	Public Works, 1934–35	High- ways	Grade cross- ings	High- ways, 1936–39	Second- ary or feeder	Grade cross- ings	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Alabama	1.5	7.8	1.1	289.6	23.8	2.8	326.6
Arizona				103.3	18.6		121.9
Arkansas		4.0	8.4	75.9		18.6	106.9
California				260.5	52.7	2.1	315.3
Colorado		8.8	. 4	81.1	29.5		119.8
Connecticut		0.0	1.5	13.1			14.6
Delaware		.2	. 3	18.6			19.1
Florida			.5	70.2			70 7
Georgia	14.1	121.8	17.8	386.5	44.2		584.4
Idaho			. 6	177.2	12.3	. 6	190.7
Illinois	6.2	11.6	2.0	259.6	118.1	2.0	399.5
Indiana	1.2		1.1	182.2	62.0	7.7	254.2
Iowa		.3	$\tilde{1}/\tilde{5}$	228 1	01.0	31	233 0
Kansas	2	11.0	1.2	688.2	1.1	6.9	708 6
Kentucky	1 7	3.5	1.8	220.1	77.3	4	303.8
Louisiana	12	11.8	77	89.4	5.0	57	120.8
Maine	1.2	18		63.3	18.2	1 9	81.6
Maryland	9.1	15.3	24	37.6	10.2	1.0	61.0
Massachusetts		1 0	6	11 0		1	12 7
Michigan		3.6	.0	140.5		.1	141 6
Minnesota	4	0.0	.1	262 6	45.5	25	311.7
Mississioni	7 9	4 0	1.5	335.9	10.0	- 3	349 6
Missouri	1.5		1.0	161.9	4.1 4	2.5	200.8
Montana	3.5	4 4	. 1	70.9	1	10.8	90.0
Nebraska	0.0	70	2.5	638 5	69.2	7.8	725.0
Neveda			2.0	03.7	46 1		140.4
New Hampshire		5.6		21.6	1.8		32.6
New Jersey		0.0	1.5	21.0	1.0	.0	22.0
New Mexico			1.0	201 1	30.7	14 0	216 7
New York	6	1.5	1.0	202.3	148.0	7.6	451 0
North Carolina		5.6	1.0	32.1 7	76.6	2.0	491.6
North Dakota	20.3	387	1.0	911.9	70.0	2.5	270 8
Obio	20.0	37	63	05.6	3.6		100.4
Oklahonia	A	6.0	0.5	910.9	10.1		105.4 997 B
Oregon	.1	0.0		06.7	57.0		151 7
Panneylyania	1.2	14 4	8 1	122 8	02.8	1.2	211 5
Phode Island	1.2	14.4	0.1	14.7	94.0	1.2	18 0
South Corolino	0.1	91.0	2.0	050 0	62 1	.0	258 4
South Dakota	9.1	12 0	3.0	200.2	05.1	1.0	491 0
Tonnessee	20.0	10.0	19.7	167 6	19.0	1.8	421.8
Тахае		11.0	1.0	701.0	12.0		192.8
Itab	.4	9.2	.0	194.4	228.2	3.0	1,050.8
C tan	1			107.0	30.0	1 11	T#T* F

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TABLE 11.—Mileage of projects under contract on June 30, 1938—Continued TOTAL—Continued

		Works Program					
State	Public Works, 1934-35	High- ways	Grade eross- ings	High- ways, 1936-39	Second- ary or feeder	Grade cross- ings	Total
Verment	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles 57.2
Virginia	7.3	14.6	1.3	187.4	43.7	6.7	261.0
Washington		.7	. 5	89.5	31.6	2.1	124.4
West Virginia	12.9	4.3	2.5	59.5	16.5	2.1	97.8
Wisconsin	. 1	~ ~ •	.3	193.3	24.2	4.9	222.8
Wyoming	.6		.5	251.0	43.8	1.1	297.0
Hawaii			. 5	18.6	2.4		21.5
Puerto Rico.				20.5	13.7	. 4	34.6
Total	119.1	372.1	104.9	9, 142. 0	1, 616. 4	131.5	11, 486.0

TABLE 12.-Mileage of projects approved but not under contract on June 30, 1938

· ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES

	Public	Works Program		Feder		
State	Works, 1934-35	Highways	Grade crossings	Highways, 1936–39	Grade crossings	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Alabama	-			111.8	0.2	112.0
Arkansas				4.0	. 5	4.5
California				20.7	. 4	21.1
Colorado				9, 5		9.5
Connecticut				3.6		3.6
Delaware				4.7		4.7
Florida				19.8		19.8
Georgia				76, 9		76.9
Idaho				15.7		15.7
Illinois				76.9	.7	77.6
Indiana	0.3			10.4		10.7
Iowa				63.6		63.6
Kansas				215.2	8.6	223.8
Kentucky				37.0	1.0	38.0
Louisiana				1.8	7.4	9.2
Maine	.1			6.4	4.7	11.2
Maryland			0.4	11.1		11.5
Massachusetts					. 6	. 6
Michigan				7.1	4.2	11.3
Minnesota				78.8		78.8
Mississippi				80.0	.1	80.1
Missouri				126.6		126.6
Montana			. 1	8.3		8.4
Nebraska				64.7	2.5	67.2
Nevada				64.1		64.1
New Hampshire				1.4		1.4
New Mexico				38.0		33.0
New York				12.7	. 4	13.1
North Carolina				54.6		54.6
North Dakota				8.0		8.0
Ohio				20.3	1,4	21.7
Oklahoma				68, 9		68, 9
Pennsylvania				21.2		21. 2
Rhode Island				. 3		. 3
South Carolina			. 5	35, 7		36, 2
South Dakota				66.1	. 5	66. 6
Tennessee				16.1		16.1
Texas				86.8	11. 9	98.7
Utah				21.5		21. 5
Vermont				6.7		6.7
Virginia				63, 1	. 5	63.6
Washington			. 6	. 3		9
West Virginia				11.4	. 1	11.5
Wisconsin				51.1		51.1
Wyoming				7.6		7.6
Hawaii		0, 7		8.7	1.6	11.0
Puerto Rico					. 6	. 6
Total	. 4	. 7	1.6	1, 719. 2	47.9	1, 769. 8

# BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

# TABLE 12.—Mileage of projects approved but not under contract on June 30, 1938— Continued

ON THE FEDERAL-AID	HIGHWAY	SYSTEM	IN	MUNICIPALITIES	

	Public	Work	s Program	Fee		
State	Works, 1934–35	Highways	Grade crossings	Highways, 1936–39	Grade crossings	Total
43- h	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Alabamia				1.2		1.2
Calorado			0.2	1 3		0.1
Delewere				1.0		1.5
Florida					0.2	
Georgia				9.0	0.2	9.0
Idaho				.3		.3
Illinois				4.2		4.2
Indiana	0.4			.3		.7
Iowa				1.8		1.8
Kansas		0.3		.7	. 2	1.2
Kentucky.				2.6		2.6
Louisiana				.3	2.0	2.3
Maryland				. 2		. 2
Massachusetts			.4	2.2		2.6
Michigan				3.2	.8	4.0
Minnesota				6.3		6.3
Mississippi	. 5	.1		1.3		1,9
Missouri				1.8		1.8
Nebraska		1.8		4.8		6.6
New Mexico				. 2		.2
New York				.7		.7
North Carolina				.9	.1	1.0
North Dakota				.8	.6	1.4
Ohio				1.2	.1	1.3
Oklahoma				.5		. 5
Oregon	.2					.2
Pennsylvania				1.4		1.4
Rhode Island				1.0	- <b>- - -</b>	1.0
South Carolina				1.2	.6	1,8
South Dakota				.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.1
Tennessee				. 5		. 5
Texas				7.8		7.8
Utah				8.0		8.0
Virginia	.3	. 2		2.5		3.0
West Virginia				1.5	. 3	1.8
Wisconsin				5.5		5.5
W yoming				.3		.3
Total	1.4	2.4	.6	85.6	4.9	94.9

#### ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS IN MUNICIPALITIES

	Public	Works 1	Prog <b>r</b> am	Feder		
State	Works, 1934-35	Highways	Grade crossings	Secondary or feeder	Grade crossings	Total
Alabama		Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Colorado				.4		.4
Georgia		0.4	0.2	4.6		5.2
Illinois				4.8		4.8
Kentucky				.1 .3		.1
Nebraska New Jersey	····		.6.1			.6
New York North Carolina				10.3	0.1	.1 10.3
North Dakota				.5		.5
South Carolina				$1.9 \\ 4.3$		1.9
Virginia Washington				.3		.3
Wisconsin				.1		.1
Total		.6	.9	32.0	.4	33, 9

# TABLE 12.—Mileage of projects approved but not under contract on June 30, 1938— Continued

	Public	Works Program		Feder		
State	Works, 1934–35	Highways	Grade crossings	Secondary or feeder	Grade crossings	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Alabama				18.2		18.2
California				28.2		28.2
Colorado				3.6		3.6
Connecticut				.0		.0
Delaware		4.4				4.4
Georgia	0.5	4.3	0.1	27.8		32,7
Idano				32.2		34.2
1IIInolS				10.8		10.8
Inglana.				05.8		00.0
Kansas				104.0		104 9
Louisiono				98.5		98.5
Maino				6 7		67
Maryland		1.6		0.1		1.6
Michigon		1.0		26.3		26.3
Missouri				31.1		31.1
Nabraska				38.7		38 7
Nevada	1 7			7.9		9.6
New Hampshire	1			3.9		3.9
New Jersev	1 1			1.9		3.0
New York				.1		.1
North Carolina				10.9		10.9
North Dakota				8.5		8.5
Ohio				.9		.9
Oklahoma				39.7		39.7
Oregon		. 9		2.1		3.0
Pennsylvania				36.9		36.9
Rhode Island				2.9		2.9
South Carolina	1.4			46.7		48.1
Tennessee	2.6			2.6		5.2
Texas		8.6		124.1	0.6	133.3
Utah				1.6		1.6
Vermont					, 2	. 2
Virginia				21.8		21.8
Washington				30.9	.4	31.3
West Virginia				9.4		9.4
Wiseonsin				6.4		6.4
Wyoming				5.1		5.1
Total	7.3	19.8	. 1	873.4	1.2	901.8

ON SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPALITIES
# BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

TABLE	12.—Mileage	of	projects	approved	but	not	under	contract	on	June	30,	1938-	
	v	•		Cont Cont	inu	$\mathbf{ed}$							

TOTAL

		Works	Program		Federal aid	1	
State	Public Works, 1934-35	High- ways	Grade crossings	High- ways, 1936-39	Second- ary or feeder	Grade crossings	Total
Alahama	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Arkonsoc				4 0	20.1	0.2	4 5
California			0.2	23.6	28.2	.4	52.4
Colorado				10.9	4.0		14.9
Connecticut				3.6	.9		4.5
Delaware		4.4		5.1			9.5
Florida				20.5		.2	20.7
Georgia	0.5	4.7	.4	85.9	32.3		123.8
Idaho				16.0	32.7		48.7
Indiana				10.7	65.0		77 3
Tows				65.4	00.9		65.4
Kansas		3		216.0	25.7	8.8	250.8
Kentucky				39.5	105.3	1.0	145.8
Louisiana				2.1	28.4	9.4	39.9
Maine	.1			6.4	6.7	4.7	17.9
Maryland		1.6	.4	11.3			13.3
Massachusetts			.4	2.2		.6	3.2
Michigan				10.3	20.2	5.0	41.5
Minnesota				80.1			80.1
Missouri	.0	.1		198 4	31.1		150 5
Montana			1	8.3	51.1		8 4
Nebraska		1.8	6	69.5	38.7	2.5	113.1
Nevada	1.7			64.1	7.9		73.7
New Hampshire				1.4	3.9		5.3
New Jersey	1.0		.1		1.9		3.0
New Mexico				38.2			38.2
New York				13.4	.1	.5	14.0
North Carolina				55.6	21.3	· ½	10.0
North Dakota				8.8	9.0	1.5	18.3
Oklahoma				60.4	39.7	1.5	109.1
Oregon	2	1.0		03.4	2.0		3.2
Pennsylvania		1.0		22.5	36.9		59.6
Rhode Island				1.2	3.0		4.2
South Carolina	1.4		.5	36.8	48.7	.7	88.1
South Dakota				66.2		. 5	66.7
Tennessee	2.6			16.7	2.6		21.9
Texas		8.6		94.6	128.4	12.8	244.4
Utah				29.5	1.6		31.1
Vermont.				0.1		.2	0.9
Washington	. 3		5	05.0	32.6		33.9
West Virginia			.0	13.1	9.4	.3	22.8
Wisconsin				56, 5	6, 6		63.1
Wyoming				7.9	5.1		13.0
Hawaii		.6		8.8		1.6	11.0
Puerto Rico						. 6	.6
Total	9, 1	23. 5	3.2	1, 804. 8	905, 4	54.4	2, 800. 4

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TABLE 13.--Status of grade-crossing elimination and protection projects on June 30, 1938

 $^{229}_{-25}$ 3° 2 18 16 213 Number Total Number Grade cross-.......  $\neg \infty$ 9 ings Federal aid High-ways, 1936–39 NumberCrossings protected Number502 13 23 1 30 -) es 16.216 91 ŝ Grade cross-ings 5 Works Program Number ........ High-ways ......... Number Publie Works, 1934–35 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 01 19 Number 101 0 ~ <u>0 0 - 0 0 0 0 -</u> - 10 ထိုယ်မှ Total Separation structures reconstructed Federal-aid grade cross-ings Number 100 .......... ici ..... ....... Program. Number Works \$ 9 8003 grade cross-ings Number 88884541518856474568556565 888845415188856745588 Total Number ----101 Grade cross-ings ....... .......... Federal aid Crossings eliminated Number High-ways, 1936–39 <u>~</u> 28 <u>5</u> 6 - 2 41 Grade Works Program cross-ings Number ...... -----High-ways -Public Works, 1934-35 Number New York North Carolina Arizona..... olorado. Idaho Illinois indiana..... 0Wa. Montana. Nebraska. Nevada. Arkansas Florida.....Florida..... Jeorgia Maine California..... New Mexico Louisiana Kansas North Dakota State New Hampshire. Connecticut. Alabama. New Jersey. Kentuckv.

COMPLETED DURING FISCAL YEAR

# BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

						-		FRACT	R CON	UNDE	-	=			
744	43	2.	603	2	16	144	11	133	711	20	19	663	-1	œ	Total
						1	1								District of Columbia
101			0.			7		7	5		4	5 2			W isconsin W voming
C7 9			2 0			~		~ ~ ~	15			15			West Virginia
4			4 C		1	1 2		xe	0 9	2 12	6	9 6			Virginia Washington
10	5		10 j			5		61	3			ŝ			Vermont
2	5								15	57		13			Utah
107			101			- 6		- 6	\$ E	3		55			Tennessee
41	15		$^{26}_{$			c1 ·		C1 -	35			35			South Dakota
39			39			-1-		-1-	21			21			South Carolina
						01		0-	37			36			Pennsylvania
					1	-		-	10	33		1-			Oregon
38			38			œ		œ	19			19			Oklahoma
Ξ			11					1	16			16			Ohio

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TABLE 13.—Status of grade-crossing elimination and protection projects on June 30, 1938—Continued

UNDER CONTRACT-Continued

115  $\mathfrak{X} \cong$ 62675 \*\*\*\*\*\* NumberTotal Number 2 Grade cross-ings ឌ១ - co 4 00 9 282Federal aid Number2 Crossings protected High-ways, 1936-39 ....... ...... Number Grade cross-115 54 290 Works Program ings Number....... .......... .......... High-WAVS ...... Public Works, 1934-35 Number22 ........ Number57 000 01 00 10 10 C1 Total Separation structures reconstructed Number Federal-4010 10 C1 03 45 grade crossings aid Program Number ........ Works grade cross-ings 2 ...... 39 Number 2°2 122 65 9 <u>8</u> 69 69 460294 92 10101 Total Number 00000 ŝ 40 0 ŝ 169 Grade cross-ings Federal aid Crossings eliminated Number 15 Highways, 1936–39 4 ...... Number유해 15 1 12 1 2 - 0 232Grade cross-5 Works Program ings Number -----3 High-ways Number Public Works, 1934-35 4 Oregon Pennsylvania Wyoming Hawaii Utah West Virginia W isconsin Texas Oklahoma..... Tennessee. South Dakota Ohio\_\_\_\_\_ Washington Vermont Puerto Rico Rhode Island. Virginia..... State South Carolina. Total.

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		Cros	sings elimina	ited		Separation :	structures rec	onstructed
State	Public	Works	Feder	al aid		Works	Federal-aid	
	Works 1934-35	Program grade crossings	Highways. 1936-39	Grade crossings	Total	grade crossings	grade crossings	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number 1	Nu mber 1	Number	Number	Number
Alabama. Arkansas California		5			191			
Florida Georgia		1		2	ci			
Illinois. Kansas				0.01	100	1		
Kentucky.			1	N ++ 10	0110			
Louisiana Maine				ຕົ	ŝ			1
Maryland					2	1		
Massachusetts Michinen				4	4			
Minnesota					1		T	-
Mississippi				T		1		1
Montana. Nebraska		1		2	ŝ			
New Jersey						T	3	- co
New York. North Carolina							2	5
North Dakota					4			
Ohio	4			5.2	2	2	1	~~ (
DOULH Calolina. Teyes			1	6	10		51	21
Utah				1	1			[
Vermont				6	2			
Vircinia Workington		1	1	100	ιų			
Washingkon West Virginia			1		0			
Hawaii				'nc	° c		-	1
Puerto Rico.				7	4			
Total	1	6	4	55	69	5	11	16

APPROVED BUT NOT UNDER CONTRACT

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TABLE

		Sand	-clay	Gra	vel	Maca	dam				Port-			Grade sel	parations	
State	Graded and drained	Un- treated	Treated	Un- treated	Treated	Un- treated	Treated	Low- cost bitu- minous mix	Bitu- minous macad- am	Bitu- minous con- crete	land ce- ment con- crete	Block	Bridges and ap- proaches	Rail- road and high- ways	Be- tween- high- ways	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles .
Alabama Arizona	12.3	4.3	15.4	20.0	30. 5 78. 5			26.5			°.4 •		0.0	0. v		134.0
Arkansas	25.8			24.9			1.8	120.5		6 6 6 6 6 7 6	71.4		6.1	6.4		249.5 296.5
Colorado				116.8				4.4		1.	14.5		6.	1.1		137.8
Connecticut				10.9	17.5				9.5	1.6	9 1 3		.2	.1		32.2 37.2
Florida	33.1		4	10.01			10.9			.1.	21.7		2	.3		66.7
Georgia.	61 0 0 1 0 1	7.4	32.1	58. 7 00. 9	51.9		51.0	190.9		6	59.0	0.8	1.7	1.0 é		272.8 260-1
Idano.	119.6			30. 2 12. 5		79.4	14.9	3.6	4. T		0. <del>1</del> 165. 6		5.7	01-		399.2
Indiana	77.7			24.5	6.5		20.0	9.5		4.0	97.5		6.	5.3		242.9
Iowa	75.2 98.4	13.2		6.9 187.9				37.0			249.0		2 00	1.1		330. 1 330. 1
Kentucky	10.01			137.7				17.3		4.3	53.5		1.0	5.	*	224.0
Louisiana	17.1		4.6	14.3	1.0						30.5		6.	1.5		69.9 00.1
Maine				10.7 6.5	44.4		.0		19.0	14.8	21.0		6	N		20.1 29.4
Massachusetts								1.3	9.9	26.9			:	12.8	0.1	41.1
Michigan				12.6						13.8	150.7	÷.	4.0			177.9
Minnesota	c .801		8.9	38.5	57.0	-		114. 0			104.2		1.8	.4		284.3
Missouri	37.9			231.8	266.7			23.9		23.7	181.2		2.4	1.5		769.1
Montana	20.6 33.4	53 0	1 00	136.5	49.1			96.2 2.0.1			37.0		1. /			334.2 418.3
Nevada	H 100		100	39.9	5.0			109.8		5.6						161.4
New Hampshire							14.3	1.1	3.2		6.00		<i>.</i>			19.9
New Jersey	37.1			108.6	78.5			175.0	4.3	4 4	- 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		20 	1. U	1.	41.2
New York	6.1			0.0	41.5				21.8	65.1	193.0	.3		2.6		337.8
North Carolina	21.6	56.1	172.9	47.6	85.3		4.7	54.7		9.4	93.8		1.2	<u>د</u> ة ا		547.6
North Dakota	55.1			105.4	54.1	3 1	4 6	101.2		17.9	4.88	30.1		- 10	-	317.3 210.4
Oklahoma	24.8			106.4	5.6					27.9	112.9		1.8	8		280.2
Oregon Dennsvlvania	6.8 6.8			11.7	71.4	.2	11.2	27.7	59.7 61.1	14. 2 39. 2	19.6	6.2	1.5			223. 7 414. 2
* VILLA STATEMENT TO COMPLEX	;			• • •			•					:				

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10.9 139.3 18.5 13.2	315.9
5.0	87.7
2.9 58.8 55.7 12.4 31.0 31.0 9.9	1, 500.3
$\begin{array}{c} 3.8\\ 5.9\\ 65.9\\ 65.9\\ 65.9\\ 65.9\\ 53.3\\ 7.7\\ 7.7\\ 7.7\\ 80.0\\ 0\end{array}$	2, 395. 5
246. 7	534.9
29.1	164.0
270.99 112.9 112.9 27.0.9 1.7 1.7 2.9 35.8 35.8 35.8 35.8 35.8 35.8 35.8 35.8	1, 506. 1
Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota. Tennesse Tennesse Vermont Vermont Washington West Virginia. West Virginia. West Virginia. West Virginia.	Total

ntract on June 30, 1938	Grade separations	mi- Portland ss cement Block Bridges Railroad Between proaches and ap- Railroad Between high- ways ways	as         Miles         Mi	2.6	<b>5.6 b 6.9 c 15 c 6 c 15 c 15 c 15 c 16 c 19 c 19 c 110 s 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 11</b>	6.2 14.6		3.5 66.3 3.4 .8 584.4 9 1 4 6	3.1 111.7 1.5 3.7 1.1 399.5 399.5	$0.7 \mid 126.9 \mid \mid 1.0 \mid .3 \mid \mid 254.2 \mid 0.3 \mid 0.2 $	33.0 2.5 2.2 708.6	0.3 88.4 $$ 1.1 $33$ $ 303.8$	1.5 7.0 0.9 0.1 120.0	.6 52.2 04.4	7.3	36.5	284.1 319.6	5.7 44.5 $2.2$ $.8$ $.2$ $209.8$	56.3	140.4	3.5 3.12 32.6	.3 19.3	1.8 195.2 1.3 .6 451.0	2.8 54.5 4.7 2 421.6	270. S	5.3         47.2         51.0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0         .0 <t< th=""><th>1.2 13.9 9 .1 154.7</th><th>3.7 72.9 1.9 .7 .8 241.5</th></t<>	1.2 13.9 9 .1 154.7	3.7 72.9 1.9 .7 .8 241.5
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of project.	Low-	bitumi- nous mix	Miles	53.1	125.0		1.3	0 011	19.0	37.4	9.86	89.9	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		.6	202.7			244.0	51.7	5.0	191.2	16.2	57.6	114.4	13.1		-
uction,	adam	Treated	Miles 1.5			7.0	.4	90.7					16.9								20.8		5.4	9.6		-:	7.1	181
of constr	Mac	Un- treated	Miles						118.8				1 5 3 7 3 9 5 5 5	.3												+ 51		
types o	veł	Treated	Miles 131.3	61.4	21.9		6.3	173.4	6.1	*******	473.5		39.0			15.6	16.6	46.3	-			-1 00 -1 -1	134.6	87.0	47.3	93	64.8	
leage, by	Gra	Un- treated	Miles 7.3	6.7 5.1	11.8			94. 1 50. r	25.8	26.9 6	63.2	93.2	⊃∝ o	3. T	10	о чо 6 <u>г</u>	5.4	76.2	23.0	S8.6		02.6	5.7	17.8	19.7	111. 0 125. 7	52.1	45.9
5.—Mi	clay	Treated	Miles 175.0					90.8			21.2								9.19.2					121.9				
ABLE 1	Sand	Un- treated	Miles 7.1					31.6	8.1							9.6			67.1					t-				
Γ		Graded and drained	Miles	30.2	1.18		39.9	80 61	100.6	21.0	0.16	10.6	03. U	1.5	1.9	+ X 22 +	42.1	8.9	0 X X X X X		1 1 1 1 1 1	ન્મ ઝ દર્મ <u>:</u>		6.19	88.3 2	15.0	2.9	
		State	Alabama	Arkansas	California Colorado	Connecticut	Florida	Georgia	Illinois	Indiana.	Kansas	Kentucky.	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota.	Ottahoma	Oregon.	Pennsylvania

construction of projects under contract on Iune 30 1938 Willows by two of Ц Г 910

# BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

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;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee.	Texas	Utan.	Vermont	Virginia	W ashington	West Virginia.	Wisconsin	Wvoming	Hawaii	Puerto Rico		Total

		Sand	l-clay	Gra	ivel	Maca	ıdam	Low-						Grade set	arations	
State	Graded and drained	Un- treated	Treated	Un- treated	Treated	Un- treated	Treated	bitumi- nous mix	Bitumi- nous inac- adam	Bitumi- nous concrete	Portland coment concrete	Block	Bridges and a)- proaches	Railroad and high- ways	Be- tween high- ways	Total
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Alabama			0 1	0 2	4			96. <del>1</del>		5.7	÷		.3	0.1		52.4
Colorado				11.4				2								14.9
Connecticut	1.5		1 2 3 1 4 1				0.5		0.9	3.4	с <del>т</del> 		. 2			6.9
Florida	5 71 I F 1 4 3			0.01		-1 6	8 5 1 0 1			8 11	6.8 12.6		و به	1		20.7
(ieorgia	13. 7	16.3	0.12	19 19 19				38.9							0	48.7
Illinois	33.9			27.5		9.79 9.70		x 5 2 x 3			27		-		7.0	17.3
Indiana	o r sx			19. 3	* ° 1			4.10			39.7		с.			65.4
lowa Kansas			13.7	66.8	51.8			18.0			2011		1.0			250.8
Kentucky	x. 8			102.3				5.0		6. X	21. 2		- x -			39.9
Louisiana	6.6			n (5	3.1		10.7		3.4	e.	.5					17.9
Maryland	1.8			r							10.7					<u>5</u> 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Massachusetts									⁺.	n ⊂ Nirr	10.8					41.5
Michigan	10 m	6 1		1.21	13.4			57.0		0.0						85.1
Minnesota	21.0	1 ;;									30.0		1-1	.1		81.9
Missouri	17.0			<u>1</u> .]	46.3		34.1				19.7		°.			107.0 7 4
Montana	က ဘ ဘဲ မ	9.06	7 61-					1.6			4.5		6	2		113.1
Neulaska	D .01	5		12.8				60.9								73.7
New Hampshire							4.3			1.0						0.0 0.0
New Jersey								0.00		1.1	F. 2		-:			38.2
New Mexico	0.0			11.2				50.0 7			10.1					14.0
New 10rK	0 C 0 C		1		39.1			18.4			9.1					21.0
North Dakota		9.0						9.3								18.3
Ohio				6.			6.1				2.7	4.4			-	1001
Oklahona	7.9			- <u>13</u> .3						 5	6 .01 					. 7 . 7
Oregon Donney Longo				0.T			i		12.5	2.8	16.6					59. 6
R hode Island									2.9	6.	-					4.2
South Carolina	10.6	14.7	59.8							2.3	~.		2	12.		1.00

of wroisets annrowed but not under contract on June 30. 1938 . 1.0 ~ 2 · · · ·

# BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

66.7	21.9	244.4	31.1	6.9	88.7	33.9	22.8	63.1	13.0	11.0	.6	2, 800. 4
												.4
		1.4					.5				.2	3.9
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									********			9.4
	15.8	2.8	.6		16.0		5.7	36.6				370. 5
	6.	16.2			11.1	· 5	7.1					93.4
										9.		20.7
21.6		4.3	24.8	6.7					7.9			388.6
					21.9		4.5			10.2	4.	113.0
					1							55.2
		104.2		2	18.0	11.1	4.9					411.8
	5.0	46.7	5.7		5.0	22.3		25.0				592.5
					13.4							207.3
												82.8
45.0		66.6			2.7	i		1.3	5.0			437.0
South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West. Virginia	Wisconsin	Wvoming	Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Total

# CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS THROUGH PUBLIC LANDS AND FEDERAL RESERVATIONS

Special authorizations and appropriations have been made by Congress for the survey, construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of main roads through unappropriated or unreserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, and Federal reservations other than the forest reservations, where such land is more than 5 percent of the total area of the State. There are 14 of these Federal-land States, all of which are situated west of the Mississippi River. The percentage of such lands in the several States varies considerably, and reaches a maximum of approximately 73 percent in Nevada.

The construction of highways across these relatively large areas that do not contribute to State revenues imposes a serious burden on State highway funds.

The Federal-land highways differ from the Forest highways and the Federalaid highways in that there is no Federal-land highway system. Federal-land funds may be expended on roads which are on the Federal-aid system or on main roads not on the Federal-aid system. Contributions from the States are not required to be used in conjunction with Federal-land funds, but cooperative funds from the States may be used. Federal-land funds are sometimes expended under the supervision of State highway departments, following Federal-aid procedure, and sometimes under the direct supervision of the Bureau.

Special authorizations for the construction of roads in public lands have been made by seven congressional acts, passed up to the end of the fiscal year 1938. These authorizations, totaling \$20,000,000, have made funds available for each fiscal year from 1931 through 1939, excepting 1932 and 1937. In addition \$1,000,000 has been authorized for the fiscal year 1940, and \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1941.

Federal-land projects, in large part, involve the grading and draining of new roads and the reconstruction of old roads to greater widths and to higher standards of grade and alinement. Most of these roads are subsequently improved by the addition of gravel and bituminous surfacing, in the effort to spread the relatively small funds over a considerable mileage of road. Very little mileage of the higher types of surface such as bituminous concrete and portland-cement concrete has been constructed.

During the fiscal year 116 miles of initial improvement and 146 miles of further improvement of roads previously improved were completed. The total improved mileage now existing is 1,458 miles. Tables 17, 18, 19, and 20 show details concerning the work completed during the year and the status at the end of the year.

Early in the fiscal year the bridge across the Colorado River near Parker, Ariz., was completed and opened to traffic. This bridge, with its approaches, is approximately a half mile in length.

Notable from the standpoint of continuous Federal-land construction during the fiscal year 1938 are: the Flagstaff-Fredonia highway, in Arizona, and the Ely-Tonopah highway, in Nevada.

 TABLE 17.—Public-lands funds allotted to projects completed during the fiscal

 year 1938

State	Publie- lands funds	Estimat- ed total cost	Miles	State	Public- lands funds	Estimat- ed total cost	Miles
Arizona California Idaho Nevada New Mexico North Dakota	\$127, 476 277, 232 159, 656 718, 375 265, 575 31, 619	\$129,079 387,742 163,004 744,926 266,631 31,619	$\begin{array}{c} 39.\ 0\\ 20.\ 0\\ 22.\ 6\\ 106.\ 0\\ 10.\ 4\\ 22.\ 8\end{array}$	Oklahoma. Oregon. South Dakota. Utah. Total	$\begin{array}{c} \$23, 162\\ 168, 722\\ 75, 924\\ 180, 606\\ \hline 2, 028, 347 \end{array}$	\$23, 162 187, 443 76, 217 180, 815 2, 190, 638	0. 1 16. 4 8. 1 17. 1 262. 5

### BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

State	Public- lands funds	Estimat- ed total cost	Miles	State	Public- lands funds	Estimat- ed total cost	Miles
Arizona Montana Nevada New Mexico Oklahoma	\$190, 843 159, 129 374, 511 107, 744 28, 935	\$190, 843 164, 891 374, 511 107, 744 37, 708	$34.1 \\ 14.0 \\ 54.1 \\ 13.0 \\ .1$	South Dakota Utah Wyoming Total	\$3, 144 25, 260 142, 390 1, 031, 956	\$3, 144 25, 260 142, 390 1, 046, 491	0.3 9.4 23.1 148.1

 

 TABLE 18.—Public-lands funds allotted to projects under contract and under construction, June 30, 1938

 
 TABLE 19.—Public-lands funds allotted to projects approved but not under contract and balance available for programmed projects, June 30, 1938

State	Public- lands funds	Esti- mated total cost	Miles	Balance available for new projects	State	Public- lands funds	Esti- mated total cost	Miles	Balance available for new projects
Arizona California Colorado Idaho Montana Nevada New Mexico	\$123, 920 18, 469 	\$123, 920 18, 469 106, 870  174, 886	13. 8 7. 7 9. 5  25. 0	400, 614 464, 183 88, 629 137, 534 136, 937 209, 305 215, 856	Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wyoming	\$86, 406 	\$86, 406 40, 889	7.1 2.5	\$28, 777 80, 990 108, 651 308, 176 38, 507 241, 131
North Dakota				102, 026	Total	530, 718	551,440	65.6	2, 561, 316

 TABLE 20.—Mileage of Federal-lands roads, by types of construction, completed as of June 30, 1938

	Graded	Gra	avel	Mac-	Low- cost	Bitumi-	Bitumi-	Port- land		
State	and drained	Un- treated	Treated	adam, treated	bitumi- nous mix	mac- adam	con- crete	cement con- crete	Bridges	Total
Arizona	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
California	12.4	12 0	32.1		80.8				0.5	125.8
Colorado		14 0	19.1		7 0				.0	94.0
Idaho	9.2	46.8			31.5					87.5
Montana	19.1	18.2			18.2				. 2	55.7
Nevada		20.8			454.4				ĩ	475.3
New Mexico		18.3	10.8		28.8			6.0	.3	64. 2
North Dakota	9.5	16.1						0.0		25.6
Oklahoma					5.6		1.8	2.5	. 1	10.0
Oregon	3.5	130.6	5.8	4.0					.1	144.0
South Dakota	15.7	2.8	1.2							19.7
Utah		44.4			129.7		6.8		.1	181.0
Washington	.4	14.3				2.6		3.7		21.0
Wyoming	8.8		15.6		106.7				. 3	131.4
Total	78.9	341.0	85.2	4.0	923. 8	2.6	8.6	12.2	2.1	1. 458. 4

The Flagstaff-Fredonia highway is 73 miles in length, and is a part of U. S. Route 89, a heavily traveled north-south highway. A bituminous surfacing was placed on this route for a distance of 46 miles. At the close of the fiscal year, 26 miles of the route were being improved with bituminous surfacing.

The Ely-Tonopah highway, in Nevada, a Federal-land route 102 miles of the source of the light of the route were being improved with bituminous surfacing. The Ely-Tonopah highway, in Nevada, a Federal-land route 102 miles in length, is part of U. S. Route 6, which carries traffic directly across the State. Three Federal-land projects on this route were completed. A gravel surfacing was converted to bituminous surfacing for a distance of 37 miles, and 9 miles were graded and gravel-surfacing placed preparatory to constructing a bituminous surface.

# **RESTORATION OF FLOOD-DAMAGED ROADS**

Funds for reconstruction of flood-damaged roads and bridges in 11 States were authorized by special acts during the period 1928–31 and this work is still active in three States. All authorized funds have been absorbed in completed work in Florida, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Vermont. All work planned in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi has been completed.

During the year 12 miles of flood-relief construction was completed. At the close of the year 32 miles was under contract; 14 miles had been approved but contracts had not been awarded, as shown in table 21; and three States had unobligated balances as follows: Kentucky, \$148,195; Arkansas, \$187,762; and Missouri, \$1,232.

Status and State	Flood relief funds	Estimated total cost	Miles
Completed: Kentucky	\$93, 059	\$213,005	12. 2
Under contract: Arkansas Kentucky	86, 458 69, 275	173, 467 138, 550	25. 1 7. <b>3</b>
Total	155, 733	312,017	32.4
Approved but contracts not awarded: Arkansas. Kentucky. Missouri.	48, 086 103, 308 7, 330	96, 173 206, 616 14, 660	.2 10.8 3.4
Total	158,724	317, 449	14.4

TABLE 21.-Status of flood-relief funds provided under special flood-relief acts

The Bureau has continued to supervise other flood-relief projects at the request of the Works Progress Administration. These projects are financed by the W. P. A. and the States and, in some cases, partly with Works Program funds administered by the Bureau. The work consists of the reconstruction of flood-damaged bridges and approaches, for the most part on secondary roads. In this work, which is done by contract, the Bureau cooperates closely with the State highway departments much the same as on Federal-aid construction.

During the year 28.8 miles of bridges and approaches costing \$8,103,776 was completed, bringing the total of this class of work completed to date to 34.9 miles costing \$9,380,072. Work under contract or approved for contract aggregated 3.3 miles estimated to cost \$3,449,678, as shown in table 22.

 TABLE 22.—Status of funds allotted for reconstruction of flood-damaged bridges by

 the Works Progress Administration to be supervised by the Bureau of Public Roads

Status and State	Works Progress flood recon- struction funds	Estimated total cost	Miles	Status and State	Works Progress flood recon- struction funds	Estimated total cost	Miles
Completed: Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire. Pennsylvania Vermont West Virginia Total	\$175, 699 1, 629, 262 1, 254, 175 500, 024 2, 727, 333 41, 190 142, 500 6, 470, 183	\$324, 920 1, 927, 370 1, 696, 730 671, 963 3, 123, 121 74, 672 285, 000 8, 103, 776	$ \begin{array}{r}     0.8 \\     3.3 \\     4.7 \\     1.4 \\     16.6 \\     .5 \\     1.5 \\     \hline     28.8 \\ \end{array} $	Under contract: Massachusetts New Hampshire. Pennsylvania Vermont Total Approved but con- tract not awarded: West Virginia	\$1, 237, 808 123, 750 444, 603 41, 689 1, 847, 850 68, 500	\$2, 290, 166 165, 000 629, 500 91, 012 3, 175, 678 274, 000	1.6 .1 1.3 .1 3.1 .2

Federal funds to aid the States in the immediate repair of highways and bridges on the Federal-aid system damaged by floods or other forces of nature have been made available by two congressional acts. The Hayden-Cartwright Act of June 18, 1934, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to use an amount not to exceed \$10,000,000, from any funds available for expenditure under the Federal Highway Act, in the repair and reconstruction of flood-damaged highways and bridges on the Federal-aid system, and authorized future appropriation of funds expended for such purposes. An additional \$\$,000,000 was provided by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1938, approved June 8, 1938. These acts make possible the immediate repair of damaged roads without waiting for specific authorization of funds. The States are required to match these funds in the same manner as regular Federal-aid funds.

Work financed by the above authorization was completed on 31.3 miles in 9 States, costing \$2,079,954 and involving \$972,749 of Federal funds. Work estimated to cost \$2,722,998 and involving \$1,396,850 of Federal funds was under contract or approved, as shown in table 23. Flood-damage funds paid to the States amounted to \$1,047,513, bringing the total paid to the States under the Hayden-Cartwright Act to \$2,569,876. Funds paid to States during the fiscal year were as follows:

Kansas	\$165,838	Ohio	\$314.659
Kentucky	38, 515	Texas	90, 473
Maine	3, 328	Vermont	41, 844
Maryland	86, 789	Virginia	76, 794
Nebraska	46, 456		
New Hampshire	37, 364	Total	1,047,513
New York	145, 453		-,,

 

 TABLE 23.—Status of flood-relief funds provided under section 3 of the Hayden-Cartwright Act

Status and State	Emergen- cy relief funds	Estimated total eost	Miles	Status and State	Emergen- cy relief funds	Estimated total eost	Miles
Completed: Kansas Kentucky Maryland New Hampshire. New York Ohio. Texas.	\$287, 106 31, 332 9, 900 65, 294 126, 886 260, 001 113, 036	\$629, 339 62, 664 20, 615 131, 078 308, 485 537, 188 226, 072	$0.5 \\ 3.1 \\ .1 \\ .3 \\ .1 \\ 23.9 \\ .2$	Under contract—Con. Maryland Ohio Vermont Total Approved but con-	\$124, 319 509, 200 36, 350 783, 036	\$266, 639 1, 018, 400 72, 700 1, 584, 073	0.7 7.4 2.2 11.2
Vermont Virginia Total Under contract; Kansas Kentucky	59, 914 19, 280 972, 749 98, 996 14, 171	125, 953 38, 560 2, 079, 954 197, 992 28, 342	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.4 \\ .7 \\ \hline 31.3 \\ \hline .2 \\ .7 \\ \hline .7 \\ \end{array} $	tract not awarded: California Maryland Missouri Ohio Virginia Total	353, 413 68, 500 5, 500 109, 220 77, 181 613, 814	611,004 137,000 14,800 221,760 154,361 1,138,925	$     \begin{array}{r}       12.9 \\       \cdot 1 \\       .2 \\       1.1 \\       .2 \\       14.5 \\     \end{array} $

Including work completed in previous years the total obligations to the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$7,879,000, leaving a balance of \$2,121,000 for new projects, from funds provided by the Hayden-Cartwright Act. The \$8,000,000 provided by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938 became available at the end of the year and no part of this fund has been obligated.

### **WORK-RELIEF HIGHWAY PROJECTS**

Work-relief highway projects, begun in the fall of 1933 to relieve distress in drouth-stricken areas, have been continued since in areas needing special relief. Road work has been carried on by an arrangement under which the Public Works Administration has granted funds to pay material and equipment costs, limited to not more than 30 percent of the total expenditure, and the labor has been supplied from relief rolls and paid first by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and later by the Works Progress Administration.

The Bureau, cooperating with the respective State highway departments, has assumed the responsibility of supervising road work under this arrangement.

During the year 365 miles of work of this kind costing \$2,300,490 was completed, bringing the total to date to 6,366 miles. At the close of the year work was under contract on 1,092 miles, estimated to cost \$9,381,947, as shown in table 24.

Status and State	Federal funds	Total cost	Miles	Status and State	Federal funds	Total cost	Miles
Completed: Kansas Minnesota Texas Total	\$57, 180 57, 474 561, 586 676, 240	\$192, 237 208, 103 1, 900, 150 2, 300, 490	48.5 30.6 286.1 365.2	Under contract: Minnesota Oklahoma Texas Total	\$743, 892 570, 000 1, 064, 145 2, 378, 037	\$3, 725, 311 2, 000, 000 3, 656, 636 9, 381, 947	28.9 442.7 620.8 1,092.4

TABLE 24.—Status of National Recovery work-relief projects

# LOAN-AND-GRANT HIGHWAY PROJECTS

The P. W. A. has continued the policy of financing or aiding, by loans or grants or both, the construction of roads and bridges in a number of States. Projects of this kind are initiated by their sponsors with the P. W. A. and, after agreement has been reached and funds allotted, are turned over to the Bureau for detailed administration of construction. Practically all of this work is done by the contract method.

This work was begun in 1934 with funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act and has been continued with funds allocated under authorization of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Up to the close of the year, loans and grants of \$56,436,272 had been made for specific projects 9,478 miles in length and estimated to cost \$126,391,251. This represents a net increase during the year of 438 miles involving \$4,798,385 of loan-and-grant funds and estimated to cost \$12,612,490. Table 25 shows details by States.

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 Mileage, estimated cost, and funds assigned to specific projects approved under Public Works Administration allotments 128888 37, 927, 301, 37  $\begin{array}{c} 1,\,783,\,886.\\ 5,\,938,\,486.\\ 4,\,757,\,935.\\ 71,\,876.\end{array}$ Other 595,000.00181,000.00541,100.08385,000.00344,475.26 $\begin{array}{c} 361,\,780,\,81\\ 653,\,302,\,24\\ 54,\,799,\,66\\ 539,\,600,\,00 \end{array}$ Funds assigned 12 ............. 250,000.00 18 11, 267, 688, 76 -----312,000.0 \$49.630. 3, 595, 000. Loan ŝ \$20, 617, 28 1, 310, 863, 65 1, 207, 595, 74 1, 207, 595, 74 2, 307, 251, 02 200, 622, 04 307, 586, 75 1, 524, 129, 85 1, 524, 129, 85 1, 408, 258 1, 408, 258 1, 616, 939, 64  $\begin{array}{c} 10,\,000,\,00\\ 95,\,211,\,57\\ 154,\,200,\,000,\,00\\ 579,\,000,\,00\\ 579,\,000,\,00\\ 579,\,000,\,00\\ 375,\,033,\,67\\ 375,\,033,\,67\\ 375,\,033,\,67\\ 375,\,033,\,67\\ 375,\,033,\,67\\ 375,\,033,\,67\\ 375,\,033,\,67\\ 392,\,350,\,00\\ 142,\,300,\,00\end{array}$ 8618, 670, 803. Grant 38 66 Estimated total cost  $\begin{array}{c} 5,\,449,\,602,\,9\\ 3,\,261,\,752,\,9\\ 3,\,261,\,752,\,9\\ 505,\,607,\,9\\ 3,\,473,\,587,\,3\\ 1,\,955,\,462,\,5\\ 1,\,955,\,462,\,5\\ 1,\,282,\,1420,\,2\\ 1,\,282,\,1420,\,2\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9\\ 76,\,082,\,9$ 6, 063, 238, 2 4, 825, 941, 1 765, 293. 8 1, 061, 690. ] 5, 686, 101. 2 300, 515. 0 5, 090, 357. 1 3, 254, 907. 8, 209, 057 4 247. 8, 176, 459. 786. 176. 865, 793. 670. 209, 755, 526, ċ 67,  $\begin{array}{c} 6.6\\ 6.6\\ 8.334, 5.6\\ 8.555, 5.258, 5.6\\ 8.555, 5.258, 5.6\\ 8.555, 5.258, 5.6\\ 8.555, 5.258, 5.6\\ 8.555, 5.258, 5.6\\ 8.555, 5.258, 5.6\\ 8.555, 5.258, 5.6\\ 8.555, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5.258, 5$ 5, 216.8Miles 295,000.00181,000.00 000,000.00  $\begin{array}{c} 361, 780, 81\\ 653, 302, 24\\ 54, 799, 66\\ 539, 600, 00\end{array}$ Allotment by contracts executed 385,000.00397,986.32\$49, 630. 71 ................ 250,000.00 312,000.00 74 .............. Funds allotted by Public Works Adminis-11, 780, 099. Loan ŝ  $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 8.30, 617, 28\\ 1, 207, 585, 75\\ 1, 207, 585, 75\\ 200, 657, 585, 75\\ 200, 657, 586, 75\\ 1, 524, 18, 911, 77\\ 200, 586, 75\\ 1, 712, 188, 258, 88\\ 1, 702, 385, 00\\ 10, 100, 000\\ 15, 111, 186, 88\\ 258, 258, 258\\ 1, 111, 266, 200, 00\\ 15, 111, 149, 36\\ 11, 111, 266, 200, 00\\ 15, 11, 114, 36\\ 11, 111, 266, 200\\ 10, 000, 00\\ 15, 11, 260\\ 275, 000, 00\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 331, 420, 77\\ 33$ 888  $\overline{76}$ 300. 18, 813, 233. Grant tration 142.  $\begin{array}{c} 3.70 & 3.47 & 9.91 \\ 1. & 3.10 & 8.63 & 65 \\ 1. & 2.07 & 9.85 & 75 & 520 & 6081 & 77 & 2418 & 911 & 77 & 2418 & 911 & 77 & 2418 & 912 & 77 & 2418 & 912 & 77 & 2418 & 926 & 000 & 17 & 263 & 566 & 75 & 566 & 75 & 566 & 75 & 566 & 75 & 566 & 75 & 566 & 75 & 566 & 75 & 566 & 75 & 566 & 766 & 926 & 766 & 926 & 97 & 738 & 134 & 456 & 300 & 000 & 00 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 & 000 &$ Iotment by Special Board for Public Works 30 Tentative al-333. 593. ŝ Maryland .... Massachuseus Michigan Minnesota Missishpri Missiouri iowa. Montana. Nebraska alifornia llinois. indiana Kansas New York South Carolina. Texas Washington West Virginia. Wisconsin\_\_\_\_\_ State Total\_ 'onnecticut Louisiana. Alabama

# ALLOTMENTS FROM NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

A LULA	OTMENTS FRO	ONI ENIERGE	NCY RELIEF	APPROPRI	ATION ACT (	OF 1935		
	Funds allotte	d by Public Wol tration	cks Adminis-	Milcage, est	imated cost, an under Public	id funds assigne Vorks Administr	d to specific pr cation allotments	ojects approved
State	Tentative al- lotment by	Allotment by co	ntracts executed		Estimated		Funds assigned	
	for Public Works	Grant	Loan	Miles	total cost	Grant	Loan	Other
California	\$57, 821. 22	\$57.821.22		0.4	\$128.841.92	\$57,821,22		\$71.030.70
Colorado	3, 000, 000, 00	3,000,000,00		266.6	7, 576, 275, 02	2, 994, 301, 46		1, 581, 973, 56
r lorida 11linois	- 71, 514, 42 1 586 673 50	71, 514, 42 586, 673, 50		9.111	158, 920, 94	71, 514, 42		87, 405, 52
ßwol	303, 632, 17	393, 632, 17		N62. 1	1, 575, 091, 00 889, 873, 60	387, 663, 76		502,200,81
Kansas	14, 463, 001	14, 463, 00		9.	33, 364, 45	14, 463, 00		18, 901, 45
Midryland Michigan	1, 000, 000, 00	1, 000, 000, 00		+ 1 57	1, 852, 497, 07	N33, 623, 67		1, 018, 873, 40
Minnesota	152, 339, 18	152, 389, 18		e 41 6 59	240, 092, 60 345, 350, 84	119, 430, 00		170, 657, 66 192 961 66
Mississippi	15, 325, 682, 77	15, 325, 682, 77		1, 396, 3	34, 028, 646, 17	15, 202, 441, 87		18, 826, 204, 30
MISSOUTI	- 396, 699, 54	396, 699, 54		364.5	881, 689, 86	396, 699, 54		484, 900, 32
New Jersey	- 011.90 29.862.95	0, 011, 95		0 X 1 7 - 6	14, 914, 82 66, 369, 13	6, 611, 95		8, 302, 87
New York	212, 872, 41	212, 872, 41		28.7	518, 538, 28	212, 872, 41		305, 665, 87
()hio	- 744, 519, 37	356, 122, 93	\$388, 396. 44	229.5	805, 398. 87	356, 122, 93	\$358, 396, 44	60.879.50
Tennessee	- 349,969.34	349, 969, 34			625, 682, 15	2N1, 556, 97		344, 125, 18
соции санына	- 112, 728, 27 9 020 109 70	4/9, 728, 27	233, 000, 00	249.7	1, 056, 670, 58	467, 963, 57	233, 000, 00	355, 707, 01
Utah	45, 900, 00	45, 900, 00	± 20, 000, 00	e 166	o, cot. ott. co 116.352.95	2, 110, 192, 72 45, 900, 00	430, 000, 00	Z, 927, 575, 11 70, 459, 95
Washington.	- 730, 883.06	730, 883, 06		202.9	1, 904, 722, 67	728, 272, 99		1, 176, 449, 63
Total.	26, 881, 850. 87	25, 770, 454, 43	1, 111, 396. 44	4, 260. 9	58, 525, 456, 87	25, 386, 383, 11	1, 111, 396, 44	32, 027, 677. 32
					-	_		

TABLE 25.—Status on June 30, 1938, of loan-and-grant Public Works projects transferred by the Public Works. Administration to the Bureau of Public Roads for supervision and andit—Continued

# NATIONAL FOREST ROAD CONSTRUCTION

The area of the national forests is extensive, covering parts of 42 States. The greater part of this area is in the Western States, where in some instances the national-forest area is a relatively large percentage of the area of the State.

Transcontinental United States routes, Federal-aid highways, and State highways are coincident with a considerable part of the forest-highway system. Of the forest-highway system, of approximately 22,000 miles, over 39 percent is on the Federal-aid system, and an additional 39 percent is on the respective State systems, and roads of lesser importance make up only about 22 percent. It is therefore necessary that the system be constructed according to standards comparable with those used on the Federal-aid and State systems. Construction of the forest-highway system has been under way for about 20

Construction of the forest-highway system has been under way for about 20 years, starting at a time when high standards had not come into use and when funds were relatively small. Routes could be opened up through the forests only by constructing roads having narrow widths, sharp curves, and steep grades when judged according to present standards. Surfacing was largely with local materials, such as clay-bound gravel, crushed stone, or gravel; all of which resulted in considerable mileage of low-standard roads which, while adequate for the traffic when constructed, has been gradually improved to meet constantly increasing traffic demands.

Crushed stone has been generally used for surfacing in recent years and a variety of types of bituminous construction have been developed to preserve surfaces from wear and loosening under high-speed traffic. Reconstruction has been necessary at times, in the interest of safety, to straighten roads of sharp curvature and reduce excessive grades.

With the general increase in highway traffic and expansion of highway systems it has been necessary continually to add to the original system. Approximately 1,700 miles was added during the past year. This mileage is largely in the Eastern States where new forest areas have been acquired.

The Bureau has constructed a substantial mileage on the forest-highway system, which carries interstate and transcontinental traffic, a large portion of which is recreational in character. These roads furnish millions of tourists an opportunity for recreation and enjoyment in forest areas, many of which are at a high elevation and have unusual scenic beauty. Recreation in forest areas is increasing yearly and is recognized in the design and location of forest roads by providing vistas, parking areas, and convenient accommodations for observation, camping, fishing, and hunting.

Landscaping and erosion control are of particular importance by reason of character of traffic and because of the wealth of natural beauty in the forests to be preserved. Effort is made to remove all scars of construction operations by sodding, seeding, and placing checks on washes, to control drainage and to prevent erosion. Where traffic is predominantly recreational many vistas and parking areas are provided. Emphasis is placed on the exterior appearance of the bridges, attention being given to pleasing proportions and to coordination between substructure and superstructure. Bridge railings are designed to give unobstructed vision of the surrounding country.

The two principal classes of forest roads are designated forest highways and forest-development roads, respectively. The latter class, as the name implies, serve primarily the development of the forests; the former are roads of a higher order of traffic importance, generally connecting with sections of the Federal-aid or State-highway systems outside the forests, or important community-service roads. This class requires improvement to higher standard than that required on forest-development roads.

In the main, the work supervised by the Bureau is limited to the construction and maintenance of forest highways; forest-development road work is generally administered by the Forest Service. While this definition of the work of the two classes, defining the responsibility for construction, is approximately correct, the exact line of separation is drawn between what are termed major and minor projects. Work in connection with major projects is administered by the Bureau. Major projects include all projects on the forest-highway system except those that do not require the technical services of a highway-engineering organization or those having an estimated average cost of less than \$2,000 per mile. Forestdevelopment road projects of estimated average cost greater than \$5,000 per mile, and those requiring the technical services of a highway-engineering organization, are also classed as major projects. Funds for the improvement of forest roads and trails have been authorized at a rate of \$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1935–37 and \$14,000,000 was authorized for 1938. At the beginning of the fiscal year the active program involved \$9,694,602 and \$18,420,772 additional was available for new work, being in part composed of funds remaining from authorizations for previous years.

The active program involving \$9,694,602 included work amounting to \$6,208,594 under construction, surveys costing \$1,626,750, maintenance work costing \$1,447,408, and \$411,850 involved in miscellaneous items. Of the \$18,420,772 available for new work, \$6,419,902 was assigned to projects not then under contract, and \$12,000,870 was available for projects to be selected. This \$12,000,870 was comprised of \$9,333,333 of funds authorized for the new fiscal year and a remainder of \$2,667,537 from previous years. During the year \$8,475,643 was assigned to major projects and \$162,767 was assigned to minor projects, leaving a balance of old funds available for programming of \$3,362,460.

Major work costing \$8,166,648 was put under contract and completed work amounted to \$7,636,503.

At the close of the year, the active program of forest road work under the supervision of the Bureau amounted to \$10,224,747, of which \$6,\$25,767 was involved in work under construction, \$1,647,091 in surveys, \$1,426,578 in maintenance operations, and \$325,311 in miscellaneous work. The amount available for new work was \$10,091,357, of which \$6,728,\$97 had been assigned to projects not then under contract. These amounts include the \$14,000,000 authorized for the fiscal year 1939.

In accordance with requirements of the governing rules and regulations, the system of forest highways has been designated by concurrent action of the several State highway departments, the Forest Service, and this Bureau, and approved by the Secretary. Also, as required by the rules and regulations, the highways constituting this system have been classified as follows:

Class 1. Forest roads forming sections of the Federal-aid highway system, either wholly within or, when so designated by the Chief of the Forest Service and the Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, partly without and adjacent to the national forests.

Class 2. Forest roads, not of class 1, which are parts of approved State highway systems, when so designated by the Chief of the Forest Service and the Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads.

Class 3. All other forest roads of primary importance to counties or communities.

The roads which, according to these definitions, have been classified as forest highways have an aggregate length, as of June 30, 1938, of 21,969.8 miles, classified as shown in table 26.

-									
Region and State	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Total	Region and State	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Total
Western:	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Eastern-Con.	Miles	Miles	Miles	Milles
Alaska			352.8	352.8	Louisiana	66.1	369.4	21.9	457.4
Arizona	345.8	268.6	445.0	1,059.4	Maine			11.0	11.0
California	635.6	1,291.0	501.8	2,428.4	Michigan	-466.7	283.8	274.4	1,024.9
Colorado	533.0	1, 163.0	94.0	1,790.0	Minnesota	179.4	217.7	207.4	604.5
Idaho	721.3	165.3	191.5	1,078.1	Mississippi	204.0	264.0	71.0	539.0
Montana	666.0	304.6	231.0	1,201.6	Missouri	426.2	160.1	247.3	833.6
Nevada	104.7	282.2	31.0	417.9	Nebraska	10.4		18.4	28,8
New Mexico	162.0	522.0		684.0	New Hampshire.	40, 9	92.1	41.7	174.7
Oregon	718.5	352.5	304.4	1.375.4	North Carolina.	483.6	279.0	20.5	783, 1
South Dakota	227.0		86.0	313.0	Oklahoma	31.5	17.0	13.5	62.0
Utah	191.4	471.4	67.2	730.0	Pennsylvania	134.0	250.9	39.0	423.9
Washington	401.8	123.1	246.8	771.7	Puerto Rico			21.0	21.0
Wyoming	387 3	37.0	217 7	642.0	South Carolina	196.0	128.6	23.4	348.0
,					Tennessee	131.6	133.6	80.2	345.4
Total	5 094 4	4.980.7	2.769.2	12 844 3	Texas	123.5	168.4	111.2	403.1
		====			Vermont	32.7	43.2	58.6	134.5
Eastern:					Virginia	79.0	117.9	220.0	416.9
Alabama	4 0		31.0	35.0	West Virginia	131.0	168.2	66.6	365.8
Arkansas	274 6	310.3	44 6	629.5	Wisconsin	85.7	177.0	206.9	469.6
Florida	97.3	218 9	1.1.0	246.2					
Georgia	110.3	36.5	58.5	205.3	Total	3. 564. 0	3, 596, 2	1.965.3	9, 125, 5
Illinois	109.7	97.5	18 7	268.9	100001			.,	.,
Kentucky	139.8	129 1	98.5	203.4	Grand total	8 658 4	8 576 9	4 734 5	21.969.8
itentucky	1.02.0	1.00.1	20.0	200.4	Grand total	0,000.1	0,010.0	.,	-1,000.0
	1	1	1		1				

 

 TABLE 26.—Classification of the mileage of the forest-highway system at end of fiscal year 1938

The work done in further improving roads previously constructed considerably exceeded the building of entirely new roads. The further improvement of roads, called stage construction, totaled 374 miles. New work on the forest-highway system totaled 129.4 miles, bringing the total mileage improved to date with Federal funds to 6,694.7. Of the new mileage, 95.9 miles was in the Western States and Alaska, and the remaining 33.5 miles was in forests of the Eastern States. Of the total mileage improved, 460.1 miles is in the west and 43.3 miles is in the east. The mileage of forest highways completed by the Bureau, both stage and new, is shown in table 27.

TABLE 21 Milleuge of completed forest-highway projects of States, fiscal year 1	ABLE 27 Mileage	of completed	torest-highway	projects by	States.	tiscal year	1938
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------	--------------	----------------	-------------	---------	-------------	------

Region and State	Initial improve- ment and stage con- struc- tion	Initial improve- ment	Total to June 30, 1938	Region and State	Initial improve- ment and stage con- struc- tion	Initial improve- ment	Total to June 30, 1938
Western: Alaska	Miles 22.0	Miles 7.7	Miles 238. 2	Eastern—Continued. Georgia	Miles	Miles	Miles 21.0
Arizona	24.0	5.3	575.7	Fontucky			4.7
Colorado	44.1	10.7	536 5	Louisiana	.1		· .
Idaho	64.8	4 2	692.0	Michigan	6.2	62	56 7
Montana	42.3	16.7	609.3	Minnesota.	21.6	18.3	131.8
Nevada	18.7	2.6	176.4	Missouri			8.1
New Mexico	46.0	8.8	313.6	Nebraska.	6.5		8.7
Oregon	100.2	14.9	1,021.8	New Hampshire	2.8	2.8	28.0
South Dakota	7.1		61.2	North Carolina			50.9
Utah	19.5	3.1	355.5	Oklahoma	.9	. 9	16.1
Washington	15.4	7.5	333.1	Pennsylvania	1.5	1.5	10.6
w yoming	15.1	2.1	360.3	South Carolina	.4	.4	16.0
(Trata)	460.1	05.0	R OFF O	Tennessee			47.4
1 otal	400.1	95.9	0,055.0	Wast Virginia			22.9
Fastern				Wisconsin			15 7
Alabama			51	W ISCONSTITUTE			10.7
Arkansas	2.7	2.7	125.0	Total	43 3	33.5	639 7
Florida	i	i	61.7				
				Grand total	503.4	129.4	6, 694. 7
	1	1				(	

<sup>1</sup> Changes in the mileage of completed road, resulting from abandonments, relocations, and correction resulting from recent surveys are reflected in this table.

Tables 28 and 29, respectively, show the mileage of highways under construction and completed by the Bureau, segregated by types of construction and by States.

TABLE 28.—Mileage of forest highways under construction as of June 30, 1938

					·				
Region and State	Graded and drained	Water- bound mac- adam	Bitu- minous surface treat- ment	Low- cost bitu- minous mix	Bitu- minous mac- adam	Port- land- cement con- crete pave- ment	Bridges	High- way- railroad grade separa- tions	Total
Western:	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Alaska	0.8	18.0	1.1.000	1.1.1.00		1.1.100	0.2	1.1.1.00	19.0
Arizona	24.3	10.0	13 2				0.2		37.6
California	50.8	8.0	16.2	4 3			2		79.5
Colorado	00.0	33.0	10.2				(1)		33 0
Idaho	26.9	15.6					1		42.6
Montana	10.2	10.0	5 5	5				0.1	16.4
Nevada	7.6		0.0				•••	0.1	7.6
New Mexico	1.0	8		12.9					13.7
Oregon	11.3		15.5	12.5		0.2	(1)		27.0
South Dakota	1.10		] 10.0	39		0.2	()		3 9
Utah	2.2	7 2		0.0			(1)		94
Washington	11.1						(1)		11 1
Wyoming		2.3		8 1					10 4
									10. 1
Total	145.2	84.9	50.4	29.7		.2	.7	.1	311.2

<sup>1</sup> Mileage less than 0.1 mile.

		the second second second							
Region and State	Graded and drained	Water- bound mac- adam	Bitu- minous surface treat- ment	Low- cost bitu- minous mix	Bitu- minous mac- adam	Port- land- cement con- crete pave- ment	Bridges	High- way- railroad grade separa- tions	Total
Eastern: Arkansas	Miles	Miles 6.6	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles 6.7
Florida Georgia Minnesota	8.3	7.9					(1). 2		.2 7.9 8.3
Mississippi New Hampshire North Carolina	(1)	12.4	1.1				. 1		. 1 1. 1 12. 4
Texas Virginia West Virginia	5.0		6.5				(1)		5.1 6.5 1.6
Wisconsin Total	6.8 21.7	26.9	7.6				. 5		6.8 56.7
Grand total	166.9	111.8	58.0	29.7		. 2	1.2	.1	367.9

TABLE 28.—Mileage of forest highways under construction as of June 30, 1938— Continued

<sup>1</sup> Mileage less than 0.1 mile.

TABLE 29.-Completed forest highways by States and by types to June 30, 1938

Region and State	Graded and drained	Sand- clay	Traffic- bound surfaces of mis- cellaneous material	Bitu- minous surface treat- ment	Low- cost bitu- minous mix	Bitu- minous macad- am	Port- land- cement con- crete	Bridges	Total
Western	Miles	Miles	Viles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Alaska	Jane	1111110	235.8	1.1.1.1.0			1.1.1.00	2.4	238. 2
Arizona	213 2		298.4	24.6	15.4	23.4		7	575.7
California	240.8		170.4	262.3	105.4			2.5	781.4
Colorado	153.6		265.3	2.0	115.3			. 3	536. 5
Idaho	291.5		260.0		138.2		0, 1	2.2	692.0
Montana	216.1		228.5	37.5	125.2			2.0	609.3
Nevada	46.9		51.4	16.1	62.0			(1)	176.4
New Mexico	47.9		197.0	15.3	53.2			. 2	<b>313.</b> 6
Oregon	160.8		612.7	157.3	72.3	14.6	, 3	3.8	1,021.8
South Dakota			46.4		14.8				61.2
Utah	133.5		162.3		59.1			.6	355.5
Washington	86.5		239.8	4.6				2.2	333.1
Wyoming	38.6		255.4		66.0			. 3	360. 3
Total	1, 629, 4		3,023.4	519.7	826.9	38.0	. 4	17.2	6,055.0
Fastern									
Alabama			51						5.1
Arkansas	95.9		28.5					. 6	125.0
Florida	00.0	4 3	10.0	26.6	29.8			1.0	61.7
Georgia	11.0		9.9					.1	21.0
Illinois			4.7						4.7
Kentucky								, 1	. 1
Louisiana			. 4					. 1	. 5
Michigan			56.7					(1)	56.7
Minnesota	55.5		60.1		16.0			. 2	131.8
Missouri			8.1					(1)	8.1
Nebraska	2.2	6.5							8.7
New Hampshire			14.8	13.1					28.0
North Carolina	14.2		6, 6	30.1				(1)	50.9
Oklahoma	. 2		15.9					(1)	16.1
Pennsylvania			1.8			8.8			10.6
South Carolina				16.0				(1)	16.0
Tennessee			41.4						47.4
Virginia	3.5		2.3	10.6		0.0		( <sup>0</sup> , <sup>1</sup> )	22.9
West Virginia	0.0		2.0					. 1	15 7
WISCONSIN	1. 0		14. 2						13.7
Total	190.0	10.8	279.1	96.4	45.8	15.3		2.3	639.7
Grand total	1, 819. 4	10.8	3, 302. 5	616.1	872.7	53, 3	.4	19.5	6, 694. 7
		1	I .	1	1		1		

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.1 mile.

important through routes are	actorproprogrammer and an and a second s
made from year to year. Exam	ples of recent improvements are as follows.
Montana:	Colorado:
Libby-State line on U. S. 2.	Loveland-Fremont Pass highway on U. S. 6.
Pleasant Valley highway on U. S. 2.	Rabbit Ears Pass highway on U. S. 40.
Yellowstone Trail, U. S. 10.	Berthoud Pass highway on U.S. 40.
Oregon:	New Mexico:
Willamette highway on U.S. 30.	Navajo Canyon highway on U. S. 285.
Santiam highway on U.S. 30.	Cedro Canvon highway.
Columbia River highway on U.S. 30.	Carrizozo-Roswell highway on U.S. 380.
Fremont highway on U.S. 395.	South Dakota:
Pendleton-John Day highway on U.S.	395. Deadwood-Custer-Hot Springs highway on
John Day-Burns highway on U.S. 395.	U. S. 85-A.
Cascades Lakes highway.	Wyoming:
Washington:	Wind River highway on U.S. 287.
Stevens Pass highway.	Hoback Canyon highway on U.S. 187.
Randle-Yakima highway.	Buffalo-Tensleep highway on U.S. 16.
Arizona:	Idaho:
Fredonia-Houserock Valley highway on	U. S. 89. Clark Fork highway.
California:	Pavette highway.
Placerville-Lake Tahoe highway on U.	S. 50. Sawtooth Park highway on U. S. 93.

# ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

National parks and monuments have been established in 33 States, the largest and best known being in the Western States. These areas of exceptional natural phenomena and places of particular historic significance and scenic beauty are recreation grounds for the entire Nation. Nature and events in past history have provided places that everyone desires to see and highways are the primary requirement in making them accessible to thousands of people who must plan vacation trips of moderate cost.

The construction of roads in and approaching national parks and monuments is a responsibility of the Bureau under an inter-Bureau agreement with the National Park Service.

In addition over 900 miles of parkways have been established by Congress in the East. These parkways connect points of special interest to tourists and are located on a right-of-way sufficiently broad to give complete control of roadside development. One follows closely the crest of the Blue Ridge between the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Tennessee and North Carolina. Another follows the old historic trail between Natchez, Miss., and Nashville, Tenn.

Park, monument, or parkway	Initial improve- ment and stage construc- tion	Initial improve- ment com- pleted	Total to June 30, 1938	Park, monument, or parkway	Initial improve- ment and stage construc- tion	Initial improve- ment com- pleted	Total to June 30, 1938
Acadia	Miles 3.2 74.0	Miles 3.2 74.0	Miles 15.3	Hawaii	Miles	Miles	Miles 35. 6
Bryce Canyon Carlsbad Caverns Chalmette			21.7 8.4 .5	Kill Devil Hill Lassen Volcanic Meriwether Lewis	4.7		1.6 35.1 1.8
Chickamauga-Chatta- nooga			17.6	Mesa Verde Morristown	31.9	11.4	
Crater Lake Devil's Tower			57.9	National Capital Parks Petersburg	.4	.4	5.7
Fort Donelson Fort Matanzas Fort Pulaski	.6	. 6	<sup>1</sup> 2.7	Petrified Forest Rocky Mountain	4.8 46.9	4.8	31.1 51.4
Fredericksburg - Spot- sylvania	.3	.3	23.5	Sequoia Shenandoah	3.8 18.2	18. 2	46.1
General Grant. George Washington Birthplace	6.3	3.9	10.3	Shiloh Vicksburg	.5	. 5	10.3
Gettysburg Glacier Grand Canyon	$4.2 \\ 19.9 \\ 7.7$	4.2 16.4	$     \begin{array}{r}       2.0 \\       7.3 \\       74.4 \\       162.1     \end{array} $	Yellowstone Yosemite Zion	43.3 17.1	1.9 5.5	289.7 104.0 18.7
Great Smoky Moun- tains Guilford Courthouse	7.7 2.6	4.1 2.6	27. 0 2. 6	Total	329.7	153.5	1, 442. 7
	1			1	1		1

**TABLE 30.**—Highways completed in or leading to national parks and monuments, fiscal year 1938

1 Revised figure resulting from final survey.

Highway construction in national parks and monuments is carried on under the same general plan and according to the same standards as have been described for work in the national forests with the exception that the landscaping branch of the Park Service participates actively in locating and planning highways to fit them into and preserve the natural beauty of the parks.

At the close of the year, 1,443 miles of road had been constructed in the national parks and monuments, an increase of 153 miles during the past year. This mileage includes both approach roads and parkways. In addition, 176 miles of road previously constructed was further improved, in most instances by placing a better surface. The completed mileage is shown by parks and monuments in table 30, and by types in table 31.

Park, monument, or parkway	Graded and drained	Gravel	Bitu- minous treat- ment	Bitu- minous mix- ture	Bitu- minous mac- adam	Bitu- minous con- crete	Port- land- cement concrete	Bridges	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Afiles	Afiles	Miles
Acadia	1010000	0.2	7.1	1111100	8.0	1111000	11111100	111100	15.3
Blue Ridge Parkway	2.5	122.0							124.5
Bryce Canyon				21.7					21.7
Carlsbad Caverns				8.4					8.4
Chalmette							0.5		. 5
Chickamauga-Chattanooga				10.4			7.2		17.6
Colonial	2.7		. 6				8.8	0.2	12. 3.
Crater Lake	4.1	18.6	1.9	26.4	6.8			. 1	57.9
Devil's Tower								. 3	. 3.
Fort Donelson				2.7					2.7
Fort Matanzas				. 5				.1	. 6.
Fort Pulaski	1							.2	. 3.
Fredericksburg-Spotsyl-									
vania			18.0	5.3		0.2			23.5
General Grant	7.9		2.4						10.3
George Washington Birth-									
nlace			2.6						2,6
Gettyshurg				. 8		6.5			7.3
Glacier	16.4	23.7	34.1					.2	74.4
Grand Canyon		.7		146.7	14.6			.1	162.1
Great Smoky Mountains		3.6	19.4	4.0					27.0
Guilford Court House						2.6			2.6
Hawaii	1		10.6	9.0	16.0				35.6
Hot Springs			3.5						3.5
Kill Devil Hill				1.6					1.6
Lassen Volcanic				35.1					35.1
Meriwether Lewis				1.8					1.8
Mesa Verde				32.0					32.0
Morristown		2.6							2.6
Mount Rainier	20.5	24.7		20.7	15.5			.3	81.7
National Capital parks	1.1		.4			4.0		.2	5.7
Petersburg	1.3		6.0						7.3
Petrified Forest			4.9	26.0				. 2	31.1
Rocky Mountain			8.0	43.4					51.4
Scotts Bluff							1.6		1.6
Sequoia	6.2		14.3	25.5				. 1	40.1
Shenandoah	6.4	18.1	12.5	52.8					89.8
Shiloh				3.1			0.0		10.3
Vicksburg	.2	.3					4.7	. 1	0.3
wind Cave				10.9					10.9
Y ellowstone		30.0	98.2	104.2	14 1	10.0	6.9	• • •	289.7
Y osemite	19.4		20.3	17.0	14.1	10.0	0.2	.0	104.0
Z1011				11.0			1.0	1	10. /
Total	88.8	251.1	270.8	693.9	75.0	23.3	36.6	3. 2	1, 442. 7

TABLE 31.—Highways completed in or leading to national parks and monuments at end of fiscal year 1938, by types

In Glacier National Park a surfaced road has been constructed through the park and across the continental divide at Logan Pass at an elevation of 6,654 feet. In Mount Rainier National Park both the Westside and Stevens Canyon routes, which are of considerable length, are being improved by including sections in each year's program. Work is now being concentrated in Stevens Canyon. In Crater Lake National Park the last section of the loop around the lake between Government Camp and Kerr Notch is approaching completion. In Yosemite the Big Oak Flat road route, involving difficult location and construction, is approaching completion. The tunnels on this route will soon be lined and sections between these tunnels graded and surfaced. There still remains a long uncompleted gapin the Tioga Road in Yosemite. This is a superb mountain highway through some of the most rugged of the high Sierras, crossing the Sierras at Tioga Pass at an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet. Additional work on this road is planned. Roads. within Yellowstone National Park and the approach road from the east are being improved.

In the Eastern States attention is being focused on the construction of parkways. The Blue Ridge Parkway following closely the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains for approximately 480 miles passes through Virginia and North Carolina into Tennessee and connects the Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks. Approximately 124 miles has been completed and 157 miles is under construction, a portion of which is surfacing of roads previously graded.

The Natchez Trace Parkway passes through historic sections of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee for approximately 455 miles. No mileage is as yet completed but 36 miles is under construction.

Mileage of highways under construction is listed by location and types in table 32.

Park, monument, or parkway	Graded and drained	Gravel	Bitu- minous treat- ment	Bitu- minous mix- ture	Bitu- minous mac- adam	Bitu- minous con- crete	Port- land- cement concrete	Bridges	Total
Acadia Blue Ridge Parkway Boulder Dam Recreational	Miles	<i>Miles</i> 51. 8	Miles 3.1 56.6	Miles 49. 1	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles 0.1 .3	Miles 3. 2 157. 8
Glacier Grand Canvon	4.9		.2 24.6 16.4 30.4	9.4 12.4			1.7		9.4 1.9 41.9 16.4 45.0
Great Smoky Mountains Mount Rainier Natchez Trace. National Capital parks	4.6 36.3	3.1	13.7			0.6		(1)	3. 1 18. 3 36. 3
Petrified Førest Rocky Mountain Sequoia Shenandoah		13.8	4.8	8. 1 12. 5		9.5			4. 8 8. 1 12. 5 23. 3
Vicksburg Yellowstone Yosemite Zion-Bryce Canyon	10.0 2.7 1.9	.9 12.6	.4	2.1			2. 2		2. 6 13. 0 15. 3 1. 9
Total	60.4	82. 2	150. 2	108. 2		10.1	3.9	.5	415.5

 

 TABLE 32.—Highways under construction in or leading to national parks and monuments at end of fiscal year 1938, by types

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.1 mile.

The mileage of approach roads completed and under construction and approved for construction is reported in table 33.

 TABLE 33.—Location and length of approach roads to national parks and monuments,

 June 30, 1938

Road	Park	Designated	Under con- struction	Completed
Fresno-General Grant	General Grant	Miles 3.9	Miles	Miles 3.9
South Approach Jacobs Lake-North Rim	Grand Canyondodo	$28.1 \\ 52.3 \\ 31.2$	31. 2	28. 1 52. 3 1 31, 2
Mineral-Lassen Volcanic	Lassen Volcanic	8.8		4.7
Sequoia-General Grant Custer-Wind Cave Southwest Approach Moran-Yellowstone	Sequoia-General Grant Wind Cave Yellowstonedo	$13.5 \\ 8.6 \\ 13.9 \\ 24.0$		13.5 8.6 13.9 5.8
Red Lodge-Cooke City East Approach Zion -Bryce Canyon	dodo Zion-Bryce Canyon	59.6 23.0 35.0	1.9	59.7 13.7
Total		301.9	33.1	204.2

<sup>1</sup> Graded as a forest-road project. Figure not included in total.

<sup>2</sup> Completed as a forest-road project. Figure not included in total.

# **INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY**

Work on the Inter-American highway continued throughout the year, and substantial progress was made in the construction of bridges and in assisting the various countries in locating and planning links in the highway. This highway, which is to extend from Laredo, Tex., to Panama City, Panama, follows a route recommended by the Bureau in 1934, as the result of a reconnaissance survey made at the request of the Department of State and the countries concerned. Recent work has been done under an authorization of \$1,000,000 made in 1934for cooperation in the survey and construction of the highway.

Under a cooperative arrangement assistance has been given to Panama, Costa Rica, Niearagua, Honduras, and Guatemala in the erection of bridges. The United States agreed to furnish all needed engineering supervision and products of American heavy industry such as steel, cement, and equipment necessary in the work, and to transport such articles to the construction sites. The other countries agreed to furnish local materials needed for the bridges; to furnish all labor needed for construction; to build all substructures of bridges and approaches wherever necessary; and to construct the necessary sections of road to make all bridges serviceable on or immediately following construction.

Cooperation has also included the making of additional reconnaissance surveys in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and location surveys in Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Costa Rica; additional bridge investigations and surveys in all countries mentioned except Guatemala; and the designing of a group of standard bridge plans considered most useful for the immediate future programs of the several countries. A complete list of the 39 projects included under the entire program follows:

Bridges built under contract (9):	Total length
Rio Chiriqui, Panama	787 feet.
Rio Choluteca, Honduras	1.088 feet.
Rio Tamazulapa, Guatemala	486 feet.
Rio Las Maderas, Nicaragua	96-foot span.
Rio Platanar, Panama	120-foot span.
Rio Grande, Nicaragua.	120-foot span.
Rio Esteli, Nicaragua	96-foot span.
Rio Amatal, Guatemala	96-foot span.
Rio Tahuapa, Guatemala	30-foot span.
Bridges erected by force account (6):	-
Rio Chirigagua, Panama	96-foot span.
Rio San Cristobal, Panama	100-foot span.
Rio Tiucal, Guatemala	20-foot span.
Rio Zonjon. Guatemala	8-foot span.
Rio Mongoy (1) Guatemala	12-foot span.
Rio Mongoy (2) Guatemala	31-foot 4-inch span.
Bridges surveyed and designed (5):	
Rio Tenorio, Costa Rica.	
Rio Ochomogo, Nicaragua.	
Rio Viejo, Nicaragua.	
Rio Istaca, Honduras.	
Rio La Leona, Honduras.	
Bridges investigated (4);	
Rio Mula, Panama.	
Rio Chico, Panama.	
Rio Caimito, Panama.	
Rio Agua Caliente, Honduras.	
Road surveys completed (4):	
David-Concepcion-Frontera, Panama	65 miles.
Tipitapa-Rio Las Maderas, Nicaragua	20.5 miles.
Asuncion Mita-Frontera, Guatemala	12.5 miles.
Cartago-San Marcos, Costa Rica	25 miles.
Road reconnaissance surveys completed (4):	
La Conora Mountain, Guatemala	8 miles.
Progreso Mountain, Guatemala	8 miles.
Las Maderas-Sebaco, Nicaragua	30 miles.
Naranjo-Las Canas, Costa Rica	116 miles.
Roads under construction on which assistance was given in planning (3):	
Tipitapa-Rio Las Maderas, Nicaragua	18 miles.
Asuncion Mita-Frontera, Guatemala	12.5 miles.
Cartago-San Marcos, Costa Rica	25 miles.
Standard plans designed (4):	
Three pony truss bridges.	
Three through truss bridges.	
Five cantilever I-beam bridges.	
One concrete hox culvert, 10 by 10 feet.	

The Chiriqui, Choluteea, and Tamazulapa Bridges which were included in a single contract were major structures of suspension design.

All of the larger bridges are now completed except those at the Rio Chirigagua and Rio San Cristobal in Panama, which are now being erected.

Shipments from the United States to the several countries for this work have amounted to a total of 6,357 tons. The more important items were cement, fabricated bridge steel, reinforcing steel, and road and bridge equipment. Miscellaneous items included culvert pipe, corrugated sheet metal, steel piling, and a small quantity of quarry supplies.

The delivery of materials and equipment from shipside to bridge site was in every case a serious problem. Deliveries of materials for the Choluteca and Tamazulapa Bridges are typical of the difficulties encountered. All shipments to Choluteca were landed at the port of Amapala, Honduras. This port is on Tigre Island, 16 miles from the mainland port. Ships anchored in the roadstead, and as there are no wharf facilities freight was discharged into open lighters. The lighters were then towed or sailed 16 miles to the mainland port where freight was discharged, loaded into carts or trucks, and hauled approximately 25 miles to the bridge site.

Deliveries for the Tamazulapa Bridge in Guatemala were made by ocean steamer at Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean side, shipped by rail to Santa Lucia, El Salvador, there unloaded, and hauled by truck 52 miles to the bridge site.

In each country where cooperative work has been conducted, a Bureau engineer has been placed in charge as resident engineer. All other positions have been filled with local engineers, most of whom have been trained in the United States. It has been the policy to aid each country in developing its own highway engineers capable of carrying on future highway programs according to the most modern standards.

Approximately 90 percent of the \$1,000,000 made available in 1934 has been. expended. Slightly more than 70 percent has been expended for materials produced in this country and about 20 percent has been paid for services and personnel.

Although work has been done at many points along 1,000 miles of the route and has often been accompanied by unusual difficulties and the necessity of resorting to primitive means, the cost of engineering services and overhead expenses has been kept down to about 12 percent. Expenditures by the United States for construction have been slightly exceeded by corresponding expenditures by the cooperating countries. On work for which the United States provided \$680,000 the cooperators provided \$710,000.

Efforts by the United States to foster the development of the Inter-Americanhighway have been highly successful. In every country interest in road construction has been aroused and efforts are being concentrated on the route from Panama to the United States. There has been no direct cooperation with Mexico but relations with Mexican highway officials have been amicable at all times. The section of the highway from Laredo to Mexico City was completed by the Mexican Government more than a year ago and a program is now under way to complete the road from Mexico City to Guatemala, although the original plan of the Mexican authorities was to direct the next effort to a route on the Pacific coast from Arizona to Mexico City.

In Guatemala the highway organization has been notably strengthened and reconstruction and betterments now in progress will make the road across Guatemala entirely serviceable at all seasons of the year by 1940.

Very friendly relations have been maintained with the highway authorities of El Salvador but there has been no active participation in highway work there. Encouraged by the work in neighboring countries the Government of El Salvador is carrying on a program under which the entire route across this Republic will be three-quarters completed in 1940, and probably entirely completed in 1941.

In Honduras only about 90 miles of highway are included in the inter-American route, and one-third of this is now passable at all seasons. The Government of Honduras has requested further engineering assistance, and if possible, further cooperation in improving this section.

In Nicaragua the Government has tried twice to enter into a satisfactory contract with private contractors for a considerable mileage of highway construction, but difficulties in independently financing a large program have so far prevented success in this direction. The Government is able, however, to expend from 40,000 to 60,000 cordobas (\$8,000 to \$12,000) a month and has requested further surveys and engineering assistance in extending the improved road in that country. At the last session of the Congress of Costa Rica, 1,050,000 colones (\$187,200) was appropriated to provide for cooperative construction under the direction of Bureau engineers, and also for about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles of additional road, all. on the inter-American route. The Government of Panama has committed itself to complete approximately 65 miles of road north of David, where assistance has been given in the construction of three bridges. This work will complete the road from Panama City to the Costa Rica line. Owing to the present financial condition of Panama, construction is proceeding slowly but steadily.

The present general status of the inter-American highway from Laredo, Tex., to Panama City is given in table 34.

TABLE 34.—Status of improvement of the inter-American highway, Laredo, Tex., to Panama, June 30, 1938 <sup>1</sup>

Section	Paved road	Gravel road	Graded earth road	Ungraded road or trail
Nuevo Laredo-Mexico City Mexico City-Oaxaca Gavace-Guatamala line	Miles 765 40	Miles	Miles	Miles 300 635
Maxico line-Quetzaltenango Quetzaltenango-Asuncion Mita Asuncion Mita-El Salvador line		212	24	80
Guatemala line-Santana Santana-San Vicente San Vicente-Honduras line El Salvador line-San Lorenzo	30	20 49	4	 88 37
San Lorenzo-Choluteca Choluteca-Nicaragua line Honduras line Esteli.		23		30 50
Las Maderas-Managua Managua-Costa Rica line Nicaraeua line-Naranio		35		100 163
Naranjo-Cartago Cartago-Panama line Costa Rica line-David	48	100	15	145 44
Total	1,083	447	43	1, 732

<sup>1</sup> Mileage figures based on proposed new location in Mexico and Nicaragua.

If the programs in Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador are carried out as now projected, an all-weather road should be completed as far south as Choluteca, Honduras, by the end of 1941.

# TRANSPORTATION, ECONOMIC, AND STATISTICAL INVESTIGATIONS

# HIGHWAY-PLANNING SURVEYS

At the beginning of the year, 43 States had undertaken State-wide highway planning surveys in cooperation with the Bureau under authority contained in the Hayden-Cartwright Act of 1934 and subsequent legislation which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to approve allotments of not to exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent of the amount of Federal highway funds apportioned for any year, for surveys, plans, and engineering and economic investigations of projects for future construction. Since then, three additional States, New Jersey, Mississippi, and Connecticut, have undertaken the work, bringing the total to 46.

Many States which undertook the surveys when they were first proposed by the Bureau have progressed to the point of interpreting the data for a series of reports to their eitizens on the status of the highway plant, generally following an outline suggested by the Bureau. The planning surveys are demonstrating their value more convincingly as analysis of the data progresses and the results are used in supplying facts and figures to other branches of the highway departments and to interested agencies. In this way the surveys have served as an essential aid in the general administration and operation of government. Upon request copies of the county base maps prepared in connection with the surveys have been furnished to the National Park Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and other agencies. Copies will also be furnished to the Census Bureau for use in taking the 1940 census. In a number of instances, traffic information has been furnished to the Forest Service for use in planning roads under their jurisdiction.

Field inventories of the rural road system have been completed in 38 States with 2,519,000 miles of road. In eight other States, with an estimated road mileage of 406,583, the mileage inventoried to June 30 was 170,429. Preparation of base maps showing all rural roads and other essential data, is progressing and most States expect to complete the majority of their maps by the middle of the 1939 fiscal year. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, and Wyoming have completed base map Approximately 4,080 base maps will be required for the 3,005 counties tracings. of the States now conducting planning surveys. Already 1,625 maps have been forwarded to Washington for examination. Base maps, in general, have been constructed on well established land coordinates in close cooperation with the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Nineteen States have reported the use of aerial photographs in making or checking county base maps, and Virginia in particular will have the advantage of aerial photographs of its entire area.

The surveys include the collection of data on sharp curves, steep grades, lack of superelevation, and limited sight distance on the primary highways, and a record is made of the location and nature of critical restrictions. These data are assembled under two general classes: (1) Nonmountainous roads having sight distances of less than 1,000 feet, curvature exceeding 6°, and grades exceeding 5 percent; and (2) mountainous roads having sight distances less than 650 feet, curvature exceeding 14°, and grades exceeding 8 percent. These data will reveal critical sections of the highway system requiring early attention and, when correlated with traffic density and accident records, will provide the basis for highway programs in which priority will be given to those improvements most urgently needed.

In cooperation with the Association of American Railroads, pertinent factsrelating to rural and urban grade crossings are being obtained which will becombined with a field inventory of the crossings and traffic data to arrive at programs of abandonment, protection, and elimination by separation of grades, giving priority to the most dangerous crossings. Most of the data to be supplied by the railroads have been received and await the completion of the urban-crossing inventory.

Field work on traffic surveys has been completed by the majority of the States. At 3,323 weighing stations, the weights of trucks, commodities carried, as well as other data, were recorded for thousands of trucks, tractor-truck semitrailers, and trucks with full trailers. Information on the tonnage moved over the highways has been obtained from stations where portable weighing devices were used, while more detailed and precise data were obtained at pit-scale stations to determine loading practices. Such data have important bearing on regulation and taxation. Information regarding the weights and dimensions of busses and number of passengers carried was also obtained at these stations. Traffic-flow maps for the primacy road system have been prepared by nine States.

Working continually are 353 automatic traffic-recording machines, recording the hourly passage of vehicles. The design of these units was originally conceived by the Bureau and later perfected by commercial organizations. Installed at strategically located points, these machines provide a long-period record of trafficvolume. Completeness of the records permits the determination of characteristic traffic patterns and factors with which to expand short-period counts to annual averages and to show minimum, average, and maximum traffic volumes.

Summaries of road-life data, extracted from the records of State highway departments are being prepared in all States making the planning surveys. Life tables are being prepared and the probable average life determined for each surface type as well as construction costs, maintenance costs, and probable salvage value. From a careful interpretation of these data, more dependable estimates may be made of the public investment in highways, cost of ownership, and probable annual cost of present and future improvements.

The financial surveys involve studies of highway income, expenditure, and debt of the State and of all the subdivisions within the State. They will indicate whereand how the money is now being spent and for what purpose. Motor-vehicle allocation studies, based on an analysis of questionnaires received from motorvehicle owners, will show the location and occupation of persons paying motortaxes and the share paid by residents of cities, towns, and rural areas. The roaduse surveys will show the benefits derived from roads, and the extent of use by thevarious classes of residents.

Information regarding land uses, present and potential, which will have a direct bearing on rural road improvements is to be obtained in an extensive survey

contemplated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with a number of other agencies of the Department, including this Bureau. Plans for the survey include a classification of land according to its usefulness for agricultural purposes. This information will be used in preparing county maps which will show submarginal areas and the various degrees of usefulness of areas suitable for agriculture.

### SAFETY RESEARCH

The results of the safety studies made during the previous year in cooperation with the Highway Research Board of the National Research Council were embodied in a detailed report and published in six parts as House Document No. 462, Seventy-fifth Congress, third session. The six parts are entitled:

- Part 1. Nonuniformity of State Motor-Vehicle Traffic Laws. Part 2. Skilled Investigation at the Scene of the Accident Needed to Develop Causes. Part 3. Inadequacy of State Motor-Vehicle Accident Reporting. Part 4. Official Inspection of Vehicles. Part 5. Case Histories of Fatal Highway Accidents. Part 6. The Accident-Prone Driver.

A summary report on these researches was also prepared and published as a bulletin of the Bureau, Highway Accidents, Their Causes and Recommendations for Their Prevention.

By cooperative agreement with the Highway Research Board, certain research projects in highway safety that could not be completed for inclusion in the report to Congress were continued, particularly an investigation of the validity and utility of driver test elinics in identifying and re-educating the accident-prone driver.

### MAINTENANCE-COST STUDIES

Agreements with the State Highway Departments of Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island for a study of highway-maintenance costs in relation to traffic volume were renewed for the fourth year. Traffic records for the third consecutive year were obtained for 31 sections of highway in Connecticut, 52 sections in New Hampshire, and 102 sections in Rhode Island. The States were furnished copies of the records with the average 24-hour traffic density on each A detailed report on each section was completed. Detailed maintenance section. costs on each of the sections are being kept by the States and supplied to the Bureau.

The object of this study is to determine the maintenance costs for different types of road surface in relation to the traffic earried. Due to nonperiodic or infrequent costs of maintenance, no determinations can be made until the records have been kept for a period of at least 5 years.

### HIGHWAY-CAPACITY AND VEHICLE-PERFORMANCE STUDIES

Traffic-capacity studies in cooperation with the Illinois Highway Planning Survey were continued. Analysis of the field data was made in Washington and in Chicago. Attention was directed to the design of equipment to reduce the cost and labor of collecting data, and for use in broadening the field of study.

Under cooperative agreements with the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army and the National Bureau of Standards, and with the assistance of a number of truck manufacturers, an exhaustive study of the performance of new trucks on highway grades was begun. Actual performance of a number of trucks will be determined on a series of grades, and laboratory tests will be conducted on the same vehicles to determine their engine efficiency.

Methods were developed and apparatus was designed and assembled for studying in detail the movements of vehicles over long sections of highway. The normal driving practices under various conditions of traffic and of physical alinement, as well as the distances required for passing under various conditions, will be determined with this apparatus.

Methods were developed, equipment was designed and assembled, and preliminary studies were conducted to determine the lateral placement of vehicles on the highway. This apparatus is to be used in conjunction with apparatus being developed that will automatically indicate the speed of vehicles. This equipment developed that will automatically indicate the speed of vehicles. is to be used in a variety of localized studies of driving practices and how they are affected by various conditions of traffic volume and speed, width, surface, and alinement of the highway, and type and condition of the shoulders.

### NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STREET AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

The Bureau continued to cooperate with the executive committee of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety in the promotion of uniform traffic regulation. Copies of the Uniform Vehicle Code and other literature prepared by the Conference were widely distributed. A revised edition of the pamphlet Guides to Traffic Safety, originally prepared by the executive committee of the "Conference in 1934, was published by the Bureau. The Conference reprinted a second large edition of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways compiled in 1935 by a joint committee representing the conference and the American Association of State Highway Officials. At the close of the year, plans were being made for meetings of the committee on uniform traffic laws and ordinances of the Conference to revise the Uniform Vehicle Code and the Model Traffic Ordinance. The joint committee on uniform traffic control devices was also making preparations for revision of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATORS

Active cooperation was continued with the Association in its program of education and research to advance uniformity in State motor-vehicle laws, reciprocity between States, and in measures aimed at greater highway safety. During most of the year a member of the Bureau staff served as executive secretary of the Association. Under a subsequent arrangement, the Bureau is cooperating with the Automotive Safety Foundation and the National Conservation Bureau in establishing in Washington an administrative office for the Association, with an executive director.

### ESTIMATING HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC VOLUME

Further research on the problem of estimating the volume of highway traffic for long periods by extending counts of limited duration made according to fixed schedules has been conducted to determine the most efficient procedure. It is desired to obtain estimates that are closely representative of actual traffic with the minimum number and duration of counts. Precision is affected not only by the number and length of the counting periods, but also by the parts of the day, the days of the week, and the months of the year during which the observations are made. Records from different parts of the country have been studied to determine periods of least dispersion and greatest reliability for sampling. A research report was presented at the annual meeting of the Highway Research Board in 1937.

### **RAILROAD-ABANDONMENT STUDIES**

Abstracts were completed of the records from 1920 to May 31, 1937, of proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission for certificates of convenience and necessity permitting the abandonment of railroad lines.

The abstracted data were assembled in tabular form for each abandoned section of railroad to show the carrier, mileage of line, average investment per mile, population density, passenger and freight operating statistics for the last 5 years of operation, purposes for which the railroad was constructed, and reasons for the abandonment of operation. The data were summarized by States.

The proceedings of the Interstate Commerce Commission were also reviewed to determine the portions of the railroads abandoned that were later returned to operation.

The continuing purpose of these investigations is to ascertain what additional burden must be assumed by the highways as the abandonment of railroad lines progresses, especially the abandonment of unprofitable branches originally constructed as feeders to the main lines of railroads. It is desired to keep constantly informed as to the changing interrelationship between highway and railway patterns in each State.

By the orderly examination of causes and conditions surrounding former abandonments, it is hoped to arrive at ways of foreseeing future abandonments and the probable eventual relation between rail and highway transport which should so develop as to produce the largest public benefit from each form of transportation.

### PHYSICAL RESEARCH

For a number of years the Bureau has been planning permanent laboratories for its research work at a location where there would be space for outdoor experiments. In previous years funds had been authorized for such an undertaking, land had been acquired on the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway near Washington and plans had been prepared for laboratories and offices to house the Division of Tests.

Early in the fiscal year a contract for construction was awarded, work was begun soon thereafter, and is now nearing completion. It is expected that during the next fiscal year all the activities of the Bureau at the Arlington Experiment. Farm of the Department will be transferred to the new research station.

### SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

The application of electrical resistivity and seismic methods in determining the distance from the ground surface to rock has been continued. Both types of apparatus have now been brought to a satisfactory state of development. Instruments of the types developed by the Bureau are now available commercially.

A complete set of seismic equipment has been purchased for use in the Bureau's work in the Western States and engineers are being given field instruction in its use.

During August and September 1938, at the request of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, demonstrations were made of the application of the seismic method of subsurface exploration to problems that arose in flood-control work in New York and New England. The tests indicated that information valuable in such work can be obtained with this equipment at relatively low cost.

valuable in such work can be obtained with this equipment at relatively low cost. In May 1938, at the request of the New Hampshire State Highway Department, demonstrations of both methods of exploration were conducted on a variety of highway projects in that State. By invitation the tests were observed by engineers from neighboring States, the Corps of Engineers and other interested agencies. The electrical-resistivity method was found to be unsatisfactory in the soils encountered, but the seismic method proved its value in detecting and locating the position of solid ledge rock. In the salt-water marshes the seismic method could not be used to determine the depth to solid sand layers where the overlying muck was in a fluid state.

An educational film strip, with text describing the principles and application of the two methods of exploration, has been prepared and copies are being distributed. to State highway departments and universities.

# MOTOR-VEHICLE IMPACT INVESTIGATIONS

The study of the elastic properties of concrete when acted upon by comparable static and impact forces, as mentioned in the last annual report, has been continued. This fundamental research is expected to furnish a connecting link between the considerable volume of data already obtained on (1) the effects of static loads on concrete pavement slabs, and (2) the magnitude and frequency of the impact forces developed on the highway by motor vehicles. This work is an important part of a broad research to rationalize the structural design of pavements.

A report was published describing the apparatus and method of test. It is anticipated that a progress report describing the results of the tests to date may be published during the coming year.

### MEASUREMENT OF ROAD-SURFACE ROUGHNESS

Smoothness of road surface is necessary for comfort in travel and is a matter of concern to every highway engineer. There has been no reliable means for measuring degrees of road roughness. The Bureau has attempted to develop suitable apparatus, and definite progress has been made. A special standardizable onewheel trailer has been built on which is mounted a device for integrating the successive vehicle spring deflections as the vehicle is towed along the road. This apparatus is ready for preliminary trials.

# THE STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF CONCRETE PAVEMENTS

Work in this important field of investigation has been continued. Four reports on the recent researches at the Arlington Experiment Farm have already been published and a fifth report is in the course of preparation. The results presented in the fourth report of the series dealing with the design of joints in concrete pavements resulted in the submission to the Bureau for approval of many new designs, among which were a number of the dowel-plate type. In order to determine the merits of the designs, certain additional or supplementary tests were found to be necessary and are being made. Final arrangements were made with the Indiana State Highway Commission for the construction of specially reinforced pavement sections on one of their current Federal-aid projects. This work will be done during the coming year. The purpose of this research is to determine the extent to which longitudinal steel reinforcement can be used economically to increase the spacing between transverse joints.

A survey of a considerable number of the older concrete pavements in Michigan was made in June 1938 in cooperation with the Michigan State Highway Department. These pavements were designed without provision for load transfer at the joints. The purpose of the survey was to determine the effect on pavement condition of the absence of provision for load transfer. The pavements studied were, in general, about 10 years old and were on the more heavily traveled routes.

### EROSION TEST FOR CULVERT PIPE

Study of the erosion test for quality of bituminous coatings on corrugated-metal culvert pipe has been continued. In recent experiments, an abrasive charge of portland-cement mortar cubes has been used. A progress report covering these tests has been prepared.

The work that has been done indicates that the substitution of mortar cubes for the fragments of brick that are now specified improves the test in that more consistent results are obtained on duplicate samples. However, the test method appears to be deficient in certain respects and consideration is now being given to the possibilities of some other method.

### THE STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF NONRIGID PAVEMENTS

Study of this important problem has been under way for some time and during the year a report reviewing past researches and summarizing present knowledge was published. Considerable study has been given to the development of needed instruments, particularly the development of devices for measuring pressures as distributed through nonrigid road surfaces.

### INVESTIGATION OF SUPPORTING STRENGTH OF FLEXIBLE CULVERT PIPE IN EARTH EMBANKMENTS

The study of experimental installations of flexible culvert pipe buried in earth fills was continued and a progress report was published. This report presents a theoretical analysis of the problem, applicable to the design of flexible pipe culverts, and a comparison of the results of this analysis with the phenomena observed in the experimental installations. This investigation is to be extended to include observations in the field of the performance of a considerable number of culvert structures to determine, over a wide range of conditions, the value of certain constants that are required in theoretical computations of loads and supporting strength. These field observations will begin during construction of the culverts and will continue for some time thereafter. This is a cooperative study by the Bureau and the Engineering Experiment Station of Iowa State College.

# INVESTIGATION OF BRIDGE FLOORS

The cooperative investigation of the action under load of concrete floor slabs of bridges, begun at the University of Illinois in 1936, was continued. This involves theoretical mathematical analyses of various types of floors and the verification of these analyses by observation of experimental floor slabs constructed in the laboratory. Two valuable reports on this work were published as bulletins of the University. One describes a distribution procedure for the analysis of slabs continuous over flexible supports and the other gives solutions for a number of special cases. This work is conducted cooperatively by the Bureau, the Illinois Division of Highways, and the University of Illinois.

### FATIGUE STRENGTH OF WELDED JOINTS

The use of arc welding in fabricating steel highway bridges has been hampered by a lack of knowledge of the strength of welded connections when subjected to repeated applications of stress. The fatigue strength of steel, or its resistance to a great number of load applications, is much less than its strength as measured by one load or a few loads, and therefore it is a characteristic of major importance in bridge design. Arrangements have been made for a comprehensive laboratory study of the fatigue strength of various types of welded joints. In this investigation the Bureau is cooperating with the University of Illinois and the welding research committee of The Engineering Foundation. The tests are to be made at the University.

### CEMENTS, AGGREGATES, AND CONCRETE

A laboratory study to determine the effect of using a blend of natural and portland cements on the strength and durability of concrete was completed and a report is being prepared for publication. The report will present the conclusion that, although the crushing and flexural strength of pavement concrete may be slightly reduced by substituting one of the natural cements studied for 14 or 28 percent of portland cement, the resistance of the surface of the pavement to alternate freezing and thawing will be materially increased. Similar tests made with another brand of natural cement of approximately the same chemical composition did not show the same improvement, indicating that the beneficial effect of the natural cement may be influenced by the method of manufacture. Further information along this line will be obtained during the coming year through the inspection of experimental pavements in New York State in which both brands of natural cement have been used.

The extended series of tests to determine the relative efficiencies of different methods of curing concrete were completed and a report is being prepared for publication. Preliminary indications pointing to the importance of applying moisture to the surface of concrete slabs during the early curing period rather than merely sealing the existing moisture within the slab were confirmed.

The Bureau was requested by a committee of the American Society for Testing Materials to cooperate in a series of laboratory tests as part of a study of methods of measuring the soundness of portland cement by the use of a high-pressure steam (autoclave) test. Thirty-five portland cements were tested and the results reported to the committee. In addition, numerous other special tests of cement, all designed to measure properties not revealed by the present standard tests, were investigated. These included methods of determining the bleeding characteristics of cements and various tests to determine the efficiency of the operation of burning the mixture of raw materials in the manufacture of portland cement.

A study of the causes of deterioration of concrete pavements in certain of the Southeastern States indicates the probability that variations in quality of cement not covered by the present specifications may account for at least some of the trouble. In view of this fact, the laboratory studies of cement described above are considered highly important and will be continued.

Work on aggregates has been confined largely to continuation of studies of the Los Angeles abrasion test. Additional data correlating the results of the test with service behavior have been obtained and a report was published. A paper discussing the relation between the results of the Los Angeles test and a special roller test designed to simulate the action of a road roller is in course of preparation.

### BITUMINOUS ROAD MATERIALS

Research to determine the significant properties of bituminous materials and aggregates and to correlate those properties with service behavior was continued along the lines followed in previous years. Laboratory tests, performed by commonly accepted methods, were made on materials for (1) compliance with given specifications on routine construction, (2) standardization and perfection of procedure, and (3) determining the suitability of new materials and combinations of materials. Additional tests were also performed on materials and mixtures by methods more recently developed to provide more information on quality and serviceability and to determine the effectiveness of the methods used.

Correlation between laboratory test results and field behavior was attempted by observation of bituminous roads of known characteristics. Differences in service behavior were compared with test results obtained in the laboratory.

Studies of general or special significance, designed to verify accepted theories or to develop additional information on bituminous materials and mixtures, were initiated or continued by the Bureau alone or in cooperation with State highway departments and committees of technical organizations.

Laboratory investigations of the physical and chemical properties of asphaltic materials, tars, and emulsions, and the behavior of surfacing materials containing them, were continued. Changes in refinery procedure and the development of new paving mixtures make a continuation of these studies necessary. The laboratory examination of asphalt cements in general use throughout the United States was completed, and the data, which are being embodied in a report, will be of considerable assistance in evaluating such changes in specification requirements as are often proposed and in suggesting changes that may be of value in the control of this class of material. This work is to be supplemented by mechanical tests on sand mixtures containing these materials in order to determinemore definitely their probable service behavior.

In cooperation with the Minnesota State Highway Department and the University of Minnesota, the laboratory study of asphalts in use in that area was continued. The effect of various aging processes and the value of the various tests in showing the changes that occur in the asphaltic materials and mixtureswere studied.

The field and laboratory investigation of sheet-asphalt construction and its service behavior on two projects in the District of Columbia were continued. The changes that occurred during the preparation of the mixtures have been determined, and changes that occur during service will be determined from time to time.

In cooperation with the Ohio Highway Department, a study of the character of the asphalts in old pavements was completed and a report on this investigation is being prepared.

The determination of the absolute viscosity of all grades of bituminous materials was continued. Determinations of the absolute viscosity of a large number of asphalts of 50-60 and 85-100 penetration was completed and a report will beprepared on this work.

<sup>^</sup> A number of bituminous materials and bituminous mixes were subjected toaccelerated weathering in a special apparatus.

A study is being made of the microscopic film test to determine its suitability as a specification requirement.

The study to determine the resistance in different bituminous mixtures to stripping of the bituminous films from the particles of aggregate due to the action of moisture is being continued.

The bituminous and nonbituminous joint-filling materials installed on a section of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway are still under observation. Several new materials, untried but appearing to have promise, were installed.

new materials, untried but appearing to have promise, were installed. The experimental roads built in Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, and' South Carolina, to study the use of cotton fabric in bituminous construction, are under observation and reports of construction, maintenance, and service behavior of similar roads built by a number of States with cotton fabric furnished to them under the cotton diversion program are being received from the States participating.

### SUBGRADE INVESTIGATIONS

The Bureau's investigations of subgrade soils and their utilization in highway construction are of a continuous nature and include a number of separate activities. Some of these are closely related, while others are related only in that they have the common objective of improving highway construction through a greater knowledge of the performance of soil materials when used for a variety of purposes.

Application of soil mechanics in the design of foundations for buildings, earth dams, and earth embankments for highways, is receiving much attention. Theoretical analyses of the various problems are being made and much work is being: done in the development and interpretation of appropriate laboratory tests. This work has been and will continue to be supplemented by field observations as the opportunities arise. Studies are being made with two devices for making direct tests of shear resistance and with the stabilometer which establishes the relation between the horizontal pressure developed by a soil sample and the vertical pressure to which it is subjected. The data obtained in these tests disclose wide differences in the stress-deformation relations of different cohesive soils. A study is being made of the practical application of shear-test data in the design of structures. A report on the principles of soils mechanics involved in fill construction was published.

Investigations of soil stabilization as applied to fill construction and the construction of road bases continues to be a major activity. Progress was made in the study of the relation between moisture content, density, and stability of soils and a further study is being made of the volume changes of soils that have been compacted under a variety of conditions. Arrangements were made to study fill consolidation and the economic value of the control of moisture and. density in fill construction on three highway-construction jobs. The fills on these jobs will be consolidated by a number of methods, costs will be obtained, and settlements will be observed over a period of years. The projects are located in Indiana, Ohio, and South Carolina, and the experimental work is to be done in cooperation with the respective State highway departments.

Several series of tests of stabilized bases were made on the small circular tracks at the Arlington Experiment Farm. As a result, a report on the influence of grading and plasticity on the performance of sand-clay and sand-clay-gravel bases was prepared for publication. A similar report on the effect of chemicals on the properties of base-course materials and on the use of chert gravels, quarry screenings, etc., is in preparation. The data obtained in these studies have been utilized in the preparation of specifications for materials to be used in base-course construction.

Preliminary to the construction of an experimental road, a study of the use of portland cement as a stabilizing agent in base construction was made on one of the small circular tracks. The experiment in the stabilization of soil with cement will involve the construction of a number of different sections of road in which the proportion of cement and the thickness of the stabilized base will be varied. The experimental road is located in South Carolina and the Bureau is cooperating with the State Highway Department in its construction.

Different agencies use different tests to measure the desired characteristics of stabilized soils and to determine the optimum content of admixtures used for stabilization. The Bureau has started a comprehensive laboratory investigation to study the fundamentals of soil stabilization with admixtures such as bituminous materials and portland cement and to develop and standardize satisfactory test procedures.

For some years the Bureau has furnished to interested laboratories standard check samples of soils for use in the instruction of laboratory personnel and to improve and standardize the technique of testing. The demand for this service continues. An analysis of the test results obtained with these samples by the various laboratories provides information relative to errors in testing procedure and as to the degree of uniformity of results that may be explored when the tests are made by different laboratories in strict accordance with the standard methods. The standard methods of test are being studied constantly in order to improve and simplify them.

The Bureau is cooperating with the Forest Service in a laboratory investigation of the effect of various colloidal materials on the permeability of sandy soils. The purpose is to determine the best method of treating sandy soils used in the construction of carth dams.

Two special 2-week courses of instruction in soil surveying and sampling, soil testing, and soil mechanics were held in Washington. The attendance at both courses was large and was comprised of representatives of Federal bureaus, State highway departments, universities, foreign governments, and commercial organizations.

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