

## FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

## NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Charles W. Eliot 2nd, Executive Officer

Thirteenth Circular Letter arranged 13 thru 2 May 31, 1934STATE PLANNING PROGRESS

1. Number of Boards. With the appointment of State Planning Boards in Tennessee, Vermont and Texas, the total number of State Planning Boards on May 31 was 40 out of 48 states of the Union. Action in the organization of additional boards seems likely in North Carolina, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Mississippi.
2. Allocations from the "Fund for Stimulation of Planning" have been ear-marked by the Administrator for 29 states which have "qualified" through assurances as required by the National Planning Board. In addition, funds for employment of consultants have been provided for the Regional Commissions in Districts I and XI and in St. Louis.
3. Consultants, appointed by the Administrator of Public Works, have been sent to advise with 24 State Planning Boards, with two regional commissions and with the St. Louis Regional Planning Association.

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PROGRAMS AND PROGRESS

The following brief progress reports from the consultants to the State Planning Boards have been submitted at the request of the National Planning Board. They have been collected by Planning Districts and are here reproduced in the hope that knowledge of what adjoining states are doing may assist in the coordination of interstate planning work and possibly may suggest new approaches or methods for attacks on similar problems.

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District I. New England - Mr.

, District Chairman.

A. New England Regional Planning Commission.

Established by call of P.W.A. Regional Adviser George W. Lane, Jr., on March 2, 1934, and composed of representatives designated by the Governor from each of the New England States.

Staffed by a state E.R.A. Project and a consultant, Mr. Joseph Woodruff from the National Planning Board.

Work started on

1. Studies of the Connecticut River Basin.
2. Interstate Parkways and Freeways.
3. Stimulation and Record of City Planning Progress.
4. Coordination of State Planning Activities.

1. New Hampshire State Planning Board.

Progress Report May 15, 1934.

John Nolen, Justin Hartzog and Geoffrey Platt, Consultants.

1. ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

The Board is composed of thirteen members appointed by the Governor. Six of the members are drawn from the official state departments and agencies and seven are appointed from the citizens of the state at large, one of whom is named chairman. The Board meets regularly on the second Wednesday of the month and at other times on call of the chairman. The secretary of the board is not a member.

(a) Committees

As organized at present there are no standing committees in the board. Special committees are appointed for specific duties, and are discharged upon submission of a final report. There is now a special committee of three members charged with the preparation of a State Planning Act and a Municipal and Regional Enabling Act.

(b) Staff

There are 41 persons on the staff of the board under the immediate direction of the Executive Officer, who also acts as secretary of the board. The staff is organized into five sections with the following assignment of personnel: Research 20; Planning and Drafting 13; Local Planning Advisory 1; Library and Files 1; and Clerical 6. The staff is financed by funds allotted from the N. H. Emergency Relief Administration.

(c) Assistance from Institutions

Cooperation has been extended in physical, economic and social research by the various public and private institutions in the state through placing of existing material at the disposal of the board, undertaking the acquisition of needed special information, and advising with the board, staff and consultants on matters pertaining to studies under way.

2. PROGRESS OF WORK

When the staff was organized in December, 1933, a definite program of procedure was set up which aimed first at assembling and analyzing the various researches and studies pertaining to

planning which had been undertaken by various agencies during the more recent years, and second to initiate new lines of study which were necessary for a background and an understanding of trends upon which to base the planning activity.

(a) Principal Subjects of Study

The direct research undertaken was pointed up toward three principal subjects--

Land Utilization,

Transportation,

Public Works Program--

in support of which the following were set up as basic phases: geography, topography and climatology; soils and geology; population distribution, density and trends; history, social life and customs; land uses and land values; highways, railroads, airways and waterways; public utilities; public health, sanitation, and stream pollution; flood action; public buildings and lands; forestry; agriculture; industry; housing and living standards; education, recreation; fish, game and wild life; scenic and historic areas and locations; laws and statutes; and fiscal matters.

(b) Status of Work

The activity in relation to Land Utilization research has centered about the graphic study of existing Land Uses superimposed upon U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps at scale  $\frac{1}{62500}$  with interpretation of land use through the medium primarily of aerial surveys at scale of  $\frac{1}{20500}$  showing the division into residential, industrial, agricultural (crop, pasture, fruit growing), forest and woodland, submarginal, and watershed areas. This map has been carried to approximately 75% completion, and advance is made as additional information on areas not covered by aerial photographs is obtained. Trends and problems in land utilization are being discovered in the analysis of data secured in the phases of the subjects enumerated in 2 (a) above.

In Transportation major emphasis is being placed upon highways as representing the channel in circulation which will be most fundamental in serving the needs of the people of the state. Railroads, airways and waterways represent broader or special functioning in relation to highways. The study of transportation is dependent to a considerable degree upon the advance in the study of Land Utilization, this being basic to the determination of local circulation as against trunk line or through circulation. A preliminary study of highway circulation with the greater weight on a secondary roadway system has been initiated,

based upon tentative assumptions in land utilization.

The public works study has been undertaken looking forward to the programing on a six-year basis. The study is divided into two sections - public buildings and public services (such as highways, flood control, etc.) An analysis has been made of the income and expenditures for capital improvements during the past ten years and survey made of the facilities and requirements of the physical plants of the several state institutions and buildings and of lands. Each state agency has been invited to submit estimates of their anticipated capital expenditures for a six year period. In addition data has been gathered on projects not at present contemplated by any existing agency, but which, as a result of State Planning Activities, have been found desirable for development and conservation purposes. From the preliminary data secured from these sources and the research of the staff a test program will be set up.

The consultants have urged the planning and construction of several projects as demonstration of the value resulting from planning action. Among these are Highway Parks and Subsistence Homesteads. One highway park has been designed, accepted and ground work started, also a subsistence homestead project has been initiated through local sponsorship and an application filed with the Subsistence Homestead Division in Washington.

(c) General Scope of Consultants Report.

It is proposed to submit a report on or about June 13 which will be along the following lines -

I Survey showing scope, procedure and program

II Trends developing in the state

III Problems requiring solution

IV Preliminary studies covering--  
     Land Utilization  
     Highway Transportation  
     Public Works

V General Suggestions  
     Legislation for state planning  
     Program for continuance of planning for remainder  
     of 1934  
     Staff organization for remainder of 1934

The next regular session of the State Legislature will be convened in January 1935. A special session is now being held called for special purposes.

### 3. General Remarks

The chief difficulties encountered have been the lack of data on technical subject such as soils, there being but one county and a portion of another county having soil surveys. Other difficulties arise in the lack of immediate information on land values throughout the state, local highways and town forest data. Much of these latter items can be overcome in time through the cooperation of town officials.

There is a growth of interest in planning, among the towns, with the appointment of the State Planning Board. Twenty-eight towns have taken action leading to planning and zoning surveys, despite the fact that there is no planning enabling act. As a method of encouraging and aiding local groups a Planning and Zoning Primer has been published and distributed, and an up to date aerial survey of the state is being contemplated.

An appendix [not reproduced here - Ed.] listing the maps, charts, and other types of material prepared to date is attached which indicates the accomplishment and the interest and energy back of the work.

2. CONNECTICUT STATE PLANNING BOARDProgress Report May 18, 1934George H. Gray - Director & Planning Consultant

## I.

A. COMMITTEES:

1. The Air Map of the State. 2. Composite Map of the State. 3. Survey of Places of Scenic and Historic Interest. 4. Gauging the Flow in Rivers. 5. Disposal of Garbage and Household Waste (affecting stream pollution and commercial use of waters. 6. Research into Legal Control of Waters of the State. 7. Land Uses of Connecticut (in formation). 8. Distribution of Electric Current to Rural Areas. - Ex. Committee: (a) Guidance in Town Planning, (b) Preparation of Statistical Maps (many classifications).

B. STAFF:

1	Director & Planning Consultant	- \$25.00 per diem	- P.W.A.
1	Assistant to Director	35.00 per week	- F.E.R.A.
1	Supervisor of Survey of Places of Scenic & Historic Interest	45.00	" " "
1	Executive Secretary	30.00	" " "
1	Secretary	21.00	" " "
1	Secretary	18.00	" " "
2	Architects	35.00	" " "
2	Architect	30.00	" " "
1	Landscape Architect	35.00	" " "
1	Draftsman	30.00	" " "
1	Research worker	30.00	" " "
			(temporarily unfilled)
6	Field Engineers	27.60	" " "

C. ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS:

Forests & Parks Commission, Highway Commission, Water Commission, Public Utilities Commission, Agricultural Commission, Health Department, Metropolitan District Commission, Shell Fish Commission, State Board of Civil Engineers, State Board of Fisheries & Game, Harbor Commission, Commission to construct additional Bridges across the Connecticut River, Connecticut Unemployment Commission, State Library, State Agricultural Experiment Station, State Agricultural College, Yale University - Statistical Department - School of Human Relations, and Law School, City and Town Planning Commissions.

## II. Program of Work

For Principal Subjects under study (See Committees I.A. and IIB as follows)

### A. STATUS OF WORK BY SUBJECTS.

1. Air Map. Approaching completion. First installment of prints at State Library, as catalogue for public and private orders. By July 12th (1st six months): contact prints complete, mosaic well under way, and negatives available for tax work enlargements. By next legislature: value of work should be generally recognized, assisting in land uses, soil classification, water supplies, flood control, taxation, highway and parkway locations, etc.

B. COMPOSITE MAP. First Stage. Tourist Map to be reduced three miles to the inch (one-third original) and reproduced in color. By July 12th: complete if funds available. Second Stage. Base map for continued recording of data as to public and semi-public properties, etc. By legislature: data collected should be impressive.

C. SURVEY OF PLACES OF SCENIC AND HISTORIC INTEREST. Preliminary report in hand, stating method of collecting data, listing places, recommending acquisition by Forestry and Park Commission for conservation and recreation parkways; control by other boards for other purposes. Guide book data largely compiled. By Legislature: could be printed if funds available. Appropriate to Connecticut Tercentenary Celebration 1935.

D. GAUGING FLOW IN RIVERS. New Stations established which will make available more data for flood control and industrial uses of waters.

E. SURVEY ON DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE AND WASTES. Will probably advise as to incineration methods to prevent pollution and increase availability of waters for general uses. <sup>2</sup>(By Legislature: suggestion for control.), (July 12: Survey complete.)

F. RESEARCH ON LEGAL CONTROL OF WATERS OF THE STATE. Report of Legal Researcher complete with recommendations for zoning, and other legislation to round out existing legislation. By July 12th: conference of department heads will be operating to study administration of law.

G. SURVEY OF LAND USES. Committee authorized to work in conjunction with Professor Manchester on Study of twelve New England States for Department of Agriculture. By July 12th: Study of Connecticut Valley should be well under way. By Legislature: Connecticut Valley completed and rest of State well under way.

H. SURVEY OF DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICAL CURRENT IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS.

Plans for survey about complete. By July 12th: Survey complete.

I. TOWN PLANNING. To determine the desirability and feasibility of projects proposed by towns for F.E.R.A. funds, have arranged with E.R.A. to make reconnaissance of town planning projects, sending our men into the town to organize preliminary surveys where needed. Have brought about organization of sub-committee on design, acting for state committee of Statues (only official State Art Commission) to pass upon merits of projects involving artistic designs, thus preventing jeopardy of our cordial relations with towns. By July 12th: work should be started in number of towns. By Legislature: for completion of one or more town in every county, with regional surveys.

### 3. MAINE STATE PLANNING BOARD

Progress Report - May 21, 1934

Arthur C. Comey, Consultant  
Alfred Mullikin, Associate Consultant

1. The Maine State Planning Board, appointed on January 9, 1934, by Governor Louis J. Brann, consists of the following members: Samuel Stewart, Lewiston, Chairman; Charles O. Beals, Commissioner of Labor; Edward Chase, Commissioner of Public Utilities; William B. Mills, Ellsworth; George J. Stobie, Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game; and Paul C. Thurston, Commissioner of Highways.

The Board held a meeting on March 28, at which time a technical program was outlined by the Planning Consultants that provided for a personnel of sixty-two persons, comprising an executive officer, eleven assistant engineers and directors of projects, twenty-five technical assistants, fifteen draftsmen, a chief clerk, secretary, librarian, file clerk, payroll and timekeeper, two stenographers and three typists.

An application to the State Administrator of E.R.A. in April for the above personnel was made at the time that the C.W.A. work was drawing to an end. This changed the status of the request due to relief conditions, and imposed on the State the furnishing of supplies, office force and travel expenses.

The first estimate amounted to Two Thousand Dollars (\$2 000) to be furnished by the State, and Thirty-seven Thousand Dollars (\$37 000) from the Federal Government for a six months' period. In view of the fact that the Maine State Legislature is not in session at this time, it has necessitated further investigation and deliberation by the Governor and Council, regarding an appropriation to provide now for supervising engineers or directors of projects, together with other amounts for expendible materials and drafting room supplies.

Due to the curtailment of funds, the staff has been reduced to forty-four as a maximum number, consisting of six engineers or supervisors of projects for which the State has allowed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5000) and One Thousand Dollars (\$1000) for supplies and office equipment.

The Office personnel furnished by the E.R.A. as a work project on a twenty-four (24) hours per week basis permits for an allotment of Twenty-One Thousand, Six Hundred and Forty-five Dollars (\$21 645.00). Therefore the total appropriation for the State Planning Board for a period of six months from May 21 amounts to

Twenty-Seven Thousand, Six Hundred and Forty-Five Dollars (\$27 645). The current work period of E.R.A. is to June 28, 1934, to be extended.

Since this appropriation has just become effective no data is available on the amount of assistance received from institutions on research. However, a number of state agencies have been approached and so far all appear interested in the program outlined for planning in this state;

## 2. Program of Work

A. The program of work under the first set-up included the following projects arranged according to the organization of the State Government, namely:

1, Public Works Program; 2, Transportation and Communication; 3, Agriculture and Land Utilization; 4, Conservation and Recreation; 5, Labor and Industry; 6, Public Utilities; 7, Sanitation, Public Health and Welfare; 8, Housing and Living Conditions.

Under the financial reduction, only the first four projects are now to be developed:

B. The work outlined under the above four projects consists of the following subjects:

### 1. Public Works Program

- A. Public Improvements
- B. Public Buildings
- C. Highways and Bridges
- D. Legal and Fiscal

### 2. Transportation and Communication ,

- A. Highways
- B. Railways
- C. Waterways
- D. Airways
- E. Bus Lines

### 3. Agriculture and Land Utilization

- A. Agriculture and Farming
- B. Land Use Classification

### 4. Conservation and Recreation

- A. Fish and Game (Inland)
- B. Forestry
- C. Geology
- D. Sea and Shore Fisheries
- E. Recreation
- F. Scenic and Historical

Some subjects formerly listed under the projects omitted are now to be studied in conjunction with the present work. These subjects are the water resources, under Sanitation and Public Health and Public Utilities; and Population and Sociological Conditions, listed under Housing and Living Standards.

Community Planning and Legal Conditions are not considered as projects, but rather as individual assignments or items and are divided into the following subjects:

#### Legal and Fiscal

- A. Public Works; Land
- B. Transportation, Agriculture, Forestry, Zoning, etc.
- C. Hunting, Recreation, Sanitation, etc.
- D. The formulation of recommendations for legislation pertaining to state planning.

Community planning will involve a program of local planning and zoning.

The drafting room force outlined comprises approximately three persons from the following classifications: Landscape, topographers, engineers, architects and general artists - about twenty per cent (20%) of the above staff are notified to report for work on May 25, 1934.

The type of report that we expect to submit six months from the time of appointment it is anticipated will show a summary of the existing conditions under the four major projects enumerated above with a proposal program of planning under each, together with conclusions and recommendations, including legislation necessary to be submitted to the next legislature to encourage effective state planning.

3. The difficulties that we have encountered here have been mainly in securing appropriations from State and Federal sources corresponding to the necessary needs and requirements. In selecting personnel in this state, the lack of a registration law for professional engineers and architects has permitted a large number of unqualified persons to pose for this type of work.

At this time no special problems present themselves for reporting.

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District II. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,  
Delaware-- Mr. , District Chairman.

1. New York State Planning Board.

Progress Report, May 18, 1934.

Robert Whitten, Consultant.

The New York State Planning Board is an unofficial body appointed by Governor Lehman. It consists of 22 members of which 6 are state officials. The chairman of the Board is Dr. A. R. Mann, Provost of Cornell University. While Cornell is not a state institution, the State College of Agriculture which is a part of Cornell, is a state institution.

No state appropriation has been made for the work of the Board. The staff originally recruited under CWA has been continued in part under TERA. There are now 38 employees and it is expected that this number will be increased.

Eight committees have been formed: (1) social trends; (2) rural land planning; (3) forestry; (4) recreation; (5) water resources; (6) transportation; (7) public works program; and (8) law.

The membership of committees is not confined to members of the Board. It is made up largely of specially qualified persons in the state departments and institutions. While in the nature of inter-departmental committees, their membership is by no means limited to officials. There are over 40 different individuals on the eight committees.

The department of Public Works, Conservation, Health, Education and Budget are cooperating especially actively. The State College of Forestry at Syracuse University and the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University will have major parts in the forestry and land utilization research.

Conforming in classification to that of the eight committees above enumerated the principal subjects being studied are:

1. Social trends: (a) Occupational, industrial and agricultural trends; (b) probable growth of population; (c) probable age distribution; (d) probable distribution of population; (e) the suburban trend; (f) Part-time farms, rural non-farm homes and summer homes.

Much existing material has been collected. Studies of future probable age distribution have been started by the Division of Vital Statistics of the Health Department; of occupational trends by the Division of Educational Research of the Education Department; of the suburban trend by the Department of Rural Social Organization of the State College of Agriculture; and of the part-time farm by the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell.

The progress report of the consultant (Sept. 2, 1934) will contain a number of charts illustrating social trends and it is hoped that by Jan. 1, 1935 a fairly complete report can be submitted.

2. Rural Land Planning: (a) Land classification with special reference to the mapping of the larger areas that are clearly unsuited for farming purposes; (b) use of such areas for forestry and recreation; (c) rural zoning; (d) relation of large scale reforestation to local government reorganization, to location of farm service roads and to location of farm electrification lines.

Land classification studies have been under way for several years at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell. Soil studies are available for most of the rural counties and Dr. F. B. Howe of Department of Agronomy is making "high", "medium" and "low" soil productivity classifications for each county. Two men from the staff of the Board are assisting in the drafting of these county maps and in the preparation of accompanying statistical data. Dr. Thomas Lamont of the Department of Agricultural Economics, has charge of the farm economic survey and land classification studies. Studies are complete for Tompkins County and are well advanced for Chemung, Tioga, Broome, Chenango and Montgomery counties. At the present rate of progress it will take many years to complete these land classification studies. Six men from the Planning Board staff are assisting in developing certain phases of this study that will be particularly useful to the Board.

The Board's staff has started the tabulation and graphic mapping by towns of; (a) rural population per square mile; (b) value of farm land and buildings per square mile; (c) per cent of improved farm land of total town area; (d) decline in percentage of improved farm land between 1875 and 1930; (e) per cent of town area above 1200 foot elevation; (f) per cent of town area having "excessive" slope; (g) per cent of town area in "low" soil productivity class; (h) per cent of town area more than three-fourths of a mile from an improved road.

Studies are being made to determine whether data in relation to the location of the small one-teacher schools can be obtained that will be somewhat indicative of poor soils and unprofitable farming conditions.

It is hoped the progress report, Sept. 2nd, can contain many of these studies and charts but most generalizations will have to be postponed till a later time.

3. Forestry: (a) Existing areas devoted to forests; (b) consumption and production of forest products in New York State; (c) development of wood working industries in connection with permanent communities; (d) relation of forestry to recreation, fish and game, water resources and soil erosion.

These studies have just been started. They will be undertaken in cooperation with the Conservation Department and the State College of Forestry. No report will be available before the last of the year.

4. Recreation: (a) State parks and parkways; (b) the state forest preserve; (c) wild life, fish and game; (d) relation of recreation to reforestation and to use of submarginal farm areas; (e) preservation of all natural beauty (including roadsides) and preservation of opportunity for public enjoyment of streams, lakes and shores; (f) summer resorts and summer homes developments.

This work has just been started. A report will probably not be available until the close of the year.

5. Water Resources: (a) Regularization of stream flow and ground water levels; (b) control of pollution with a view to enforcing standards of pollution tolerance for water supplies, fish life, bathing beaches, other recreational uses, residential areas and industrial areas; (c) water supplies, especially for large metropolitan centers; (d) relation of water resources to recreation, including public ownership of the foreshore and of the land under water and regulation of development along streams and public waters; (e) developed and undeveloped water power, including high tension distribution lines.

Some work has been done on water supplies and undeveloped water power. It is expected that a report covering certain features of general water policies will be ready by the close of the year.

6. Transportation: (a) The completion of the state highway system; (b) the principle of the "freeway" or frontageless highway; (c) the relation between the highway and the parkway; (d) the consideration of ways of regulating development along main highways so as to increase highway efficiency and preserve the beauty of the countryside; (e) the question of the farm service road; (f) the place of the highway in a complete transportation system and the extent to which it should supplement or supplant the railroad; (g) trucking routes; (h) the relation of decreased transportation costs to the most profitable use of the land and to competition from outside the state.

All improved roads have been shown on the U.S.G.S. sheets. A number of general maps of roads and traffic flow have been prepared on a scale of 8 miles to the inch. The United States Bureau of Public Roads will make a complete economic survey of the road system of the state this summer. A legislative commission has been authorized to prepare a general highway plan. In cooperating with these agencies it will probably be desirable to postpone the transportation report until the close of the present year.

7. Public Works Program: (a) Consideration of a 5 to 10-year plan and program for state buildings, institutions, highways, parkways, bridges, canals, parks, forests and all other permanent improvements to be constructed or financed by the state.

A survey and charting of permanent improvements made during the last 25 years is well underway. State revenues for the same period are also being charted. An inventory covering land area and costs of existing major improvements is being prepared. The results of these studies can be reported on Sept. 2nd but a preliminary report on the improvement program itself cannot be made until the close of the year.

8. Law: (a) The consideration of existing laws in relation to water and forest resources; (b) consideration of suggested regulations in relation to rural zoning, forest management and control of building and other development along streams and other public waters; (c) consideration of draft of legislation for a permanent planning board.

This work has not been started. It does not seem probable that a report will be ready before the close of the year.

## 2. New Jersey State Planning Board.

Progress Report, May 18, 1934.

Russell V. Plack, Consultant

Bernard B. Eddy, Associate Consultant.

Work program and staff organization in general to date has been approximately as outlined in my original suggestions for procedure submitted to the State Planning Board on March 6, -- copy of which was submitted to you.

Immediately upon my assignment to the New Jersey State Planning Board as consultant request was made of the Civil Works Administration for assistants. This request was for a working staff of 25 including draftsmen, engineers, statisticians, field workers and stenographers together with \$1300.00 for materials and supplies and \$1000.00 for travelling expenses. This request was granted with the exception of the item for materials and supplies, which omission was, however, partially corrected some weeks later by a grant of \$500.00. Working funds supplied by the Civil Works Administration were supplemented by an appropriation of \$1000.00 from the State. Approximately \$90.00 of the CWA grant of \$500 for materials and supplies has been made available to date.

The first of the CWA workers reported for duty on March 5, but the full quota of 25 did not go into operation until a week or ten days later. Mr. Eddy reported for duty on March 5 as assistant consultant under appointment from your board.

The above force continued in operation until April 19 when reduced to 13 under orders from the State administration. On May 1 the balance of the staff was withdrawn in the process of transfer from CWA to FERA. Office work continued virtually at a stand still until May 14 when workers started drifting back under FERA requests. We have now been advised by the State Relief Administration that the full staff of 25 workers is to be restored for an indefinite period of time, but with a total reduction of hours of approximately 40%. So much for staff.

The first undertaking of the temporary State Planning Board was the drafting of a bill creating an official board and defining its powers and duties. This bill known as Senate 154 was passed by the State Senate on April 30 and by the Assembly on May 1. It has subsequently been signed by the Governor, but so far as we are advised the official board has not been appointed.

The Planning Board Act carries no appropriation. An item of \$10,000.00, however, has been placed in the general appropriation's bill, which is to be acted upon by the legislature the latter part of this month. This appropriation is for the fiscal year June 1, 1934 to June 1, 1935.

Two or three special committees have been appointed by the Planning Board to handle such matters as legislation and publicity, but no standing committees have been appointed. The Board applies itself to the several official projects as a committee of a whole.

The several State departments having data pertinent to the work of the Planning Board have been called upon to provide and have generously supplied, such data and maps as requested.

In the main these departments have not been asked to render such service or reports; dependence has been rather upon the staff provided by the State Relief Administration working in conjunction with employees of the several departments. This procedure seems feasible in the State of New Jersey, because of the vast amount of survey work which has been made from time to time by the various State departments and special commissions and it needs but to be assembled and analyzed from a comprehensive point of view. Work to date has been limited largely to a survey of existing conditions and to the compilation of data capable of presentation by maps and diagrams.

Among the surveys and mapping projects in process are:

1. A simplified functional classification of soils of the State.
2. Population trends from 1890 to 1930 expressed in various forms.
3. Assessed value of rural and suburban lands.
4. Existing use of land: Forest, marsh, agricultural and urban.
5. State properties, including State institutions, State Parks and State Forests.
6. Recreation facilities by counties including county and municipal parks and the State parks and State forests.
7. Existing main and secondary thoroughfares, State, county and municipal.
8. Sewerage disposition, water supply, water sources and stream pollution.

9. Transportation facilities, including land, waterways, airways and landing fields.
10. Areas subject to periodic flood.
11. Location, status and trend of industry.
12. Distribution and spread of electric service including high tension lines.
13. Political subdivisions, their boundaries and areas.
14. Other similar surveys contemplated and calculated to provide as complete a picture of existing conditions in the State as readily available material and data will permit.

With two or three exceptions all of the above surveys are in process. A number of them have been completed and mapped. They will be presented by tabulation and report and by a series of from 25 to 30 maps; possibly three quarters of these maps will be at an original scale of two miles to one inch and the remainder at a scale of four miles to one inch. All are being prepared for reproduction in black and white, but in several instances will be supplemented by water color renderings.

The work program was set-up from the start in anticipation of the ultimate preparation of a comprehensive State plan with each successive step, including this preliminary period of survey, designed as complete in itself and yet contributing to the full program with a minimum of lost motion. Time permitting, it is anticipated the survey will be extended to such matters as tax delinquency, housing conditions, and the question of municipal and county consolidation. The housing problem, however, is being covered in considerable detail by a recently appointed State Housing Authority, and the matter of municipal and county consolidation is being covered by a special commission appointed for that purpose. It is probable that in these latter items, the State Planning Board need not go further than to correlate the reports of these other two bodies with its own studies and reports.

Also time permitting before preliminary report is due for submission to the National Planning Board, the surveys as listed above will be extended to a series of diagrammatic planning studies. It is improbable that any considerable progress can be made with specific planning studies within the period for which your consultants have been assigned to this project.

There have been other incidental activities of the Board and its staff. Some progress has been made toward the purchase of an aerial map of the State through the participation of the several State departments interested. Plans and proposals of the several State departments and other constructive agencies of the State are being compiled for later reference. Some assistance and advice has been given local county and municipal administrations in the matter of organizing planning projects.

To date our greatest difficulties have been those of inability to obtain sufficient and continuous staff and with inadequacy of funds for such items as materials, supplies and travelling expenses. In the lack of sufficient funds for these purposes, it has been necessary to curtail or to omit certain surveys requiring a great deal of field work and investigation. These difficulties are naturally reflected in low speed of production and in inability to obtain and to check a considerable body of information valuable to the project.

Barring further interruptions in staff, however, we should be able to present a fairly creditable preliminary report within the time allowed, and there is reason for expectation in view of the recently enacted legislation and expected small appropriation to the State Board that State Planning in New Jersey can at least be kept alive until more adequate support is available for doing the real job.

District III. Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Mr. George Radcliffe, District Chairman

1. Maryland State Planning Board

Progress Report, May 22, 1934.

Irving C. Root, Consultant.

The personnel of the Board is as follows:

Abel Wolman, Chairman  
Layinia Engle, Vice-Chairman  
H. D. Williar, Chief Engr. State Roads Comm.  
Dr. R. H. Riley, Director, State Dept. of Health  
W. L. Galvin, State Board of Aids and Charities

In the absence of an appropriation or staff, committees were appointed with assignments as follows:

- Committee No. 1 - Sociological problems and development of the Georges Creek area of Western Maryland.
- Committee No. 2 - Determination of a ten year Public Works Program for the State of Maryland.
- Committee No. 3 - Development of an Integrated Transportation Plan for Maryland.
- Committee No. 4 - Study of the Health Requirements of Maryland with particular reference to the population trend by counties and Baltimore City, to be supplemented by the study of the Vital Statistics of the State of Maryland and recommendations as to the health needs of the State.
- Committee No. 5 - A program for the Social Welfare of the people of the State including a plan for subsistence homesteads.
- Committee No. 6 - Development of a program for education in Maryland.
- Committee No. 7 - Study of the Maryland Seafood Industry.
- Committee No. 8 - Study of Taxation and of County and Local Governments.
- Committee No. 9 - Mental Hygiene and the State Institutions.

Committee Number 4 has submitted a census tabulation, - "Population of Maryland 1790-1930" giving census counts at ten-year intervals for the State, Baltimore City, and the Counties of Maryland, urban and rural by color. This committee has also

completed an estimate,- "Population of Maryland 1930-1945", which gives the anticipated population for counties and cities by years to 1945.

Committee Number 8 has submitted a tabulation of County and City taxation and debt showing the relation of tax income to debt service and retirement. This is a very significant report and will be followed by other studies of a related nature.

The Maryland Development Bureau is now publishing reports on "Agriculture" and on "Manufacturing" in Maryland which are expected to at least partially cover these fields for the State Planning Commission.

Committee Number 3 is expecting to submit its report by June first.

Negotiations are being carried on with the Md. E. R. A. with the expectation that this agency will be able to undertake the necessary survey work to serve as a basis for the report of Committee Number 2.

The work of the Commission would be greatly facilitated by an increase in consulting services as outlined in Mr. Wolman's letter of May 17th to Mr. Eliot.

## 2. Virginia State Planning Board.

Progress Report, May 18, 1934.

Irving C. Root, Consultant

Charles J. Calrow, Associate Consultant.

The personnel of the Board is as follows:

ex	Morton L. Wallerstein, Chairman
ex	LeRoy Hodges, Vice-Chairman
ex	# Richard Messer
ex	# Henry G. Shirley
	# Raymond V. Long
	Douglas S. Freeman
	# Arthur W. James
ex	# Richard A. Gilliam
	# Adolph Wagner
	# Joseph J. Dirzulaitis
	C. P. Hasbrook
	# John Hopkins Hall, Jr.
	# Sidney B. Hall
	# Charles E. Seitz

The names marked (#) are those of Department or Bureau heads of the State, or of Directors of Research Work at the State University and Colleges.

The work of the Board is directed by an executive committee. The members of this committee are indicated by "ex" opposite their names in the list above.

1. (a) The work is being done at present by eighteen committees, as follows:

Committee No. 1	- Educational Facilities
Committee No. 2	- Public Works Program
Committee No. 3	- Transportation Systems
Committee No. 4	- Vital Statistics & General Health
Committee No. 5	- Water Supply and Sanitation
Committee No. 6	- Water Resources
Committee No. 7	- Port Development
Committee No. 8	- Parks & Recreational Facilities
Committee No. 9	- Land Uses
Committee No. 10	- Soil Types
Committee No. 11	- Taxation
Committee No. 12	- County Government

Committee No. 13 - Municipal Government  
Committee No. 14 - State Government  
Committee No. 15 - Standards of Employment & Earnings  
Committee No. 16 - Public Welfare Institutions  
Committee No. 17 - Relief  
Committee No. 18 - Industrial Materials, Processes, &  
Products

(b) There is no regular staff. Such work as is under way is being done by the regular employees of the State Departments, with some assistance on surveys being rendered by the Virginia E. R. A.

(c) See note above as to aid given by State Departments and Bureaus.

Assistance will be given by various research sections at the University of Virginia, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and the Virginia Military Institute.

A survey by the Virginia E. R. A. is now under way.

2. (a) The principal subjects under study are indicated by the titles of the committees.

(b) Work of organization was begun on May 1, 1934. At this date (May 18th) practically all of the committees have been organized and are now actively engaged in surveys, studies, etc.

(aa) It is expected that a preliminary report may be ready by August 1, 1934, and a fairly complete report by October 1, 1934.

(bb) If the work continues, all reports, recommendations, etc., will be ready some time before the next regular session of the Legislature, which convenes in January, 1936.

3. The only special difficulty experienced or anticipated is the lack of an office staff, for which no provision has yet been made.

District V. Ohio River Drainage and Tennessee - Mr. Alfred Bettman,  
District Chairman

1. OHIO STATE PLANNING BOARD

Progress Report, May 18, 1934.

L. Segoe, Consultant.

I. State Planning Board of eleven members appointed by the Governor; five members ex-officio.

A. No Committees.

B. Staff:

1. Full-time personnel:

Chief of Technical Staff

7 Technical Assistants

1 Office Secretary

Architects, engineers, geologists, statistician and draftsmen transferred from State CWA Engineering Division, the majority since May 1, 1934.

2. Part-time personnel:

12 clerks, draftsmen and stenographers authorized, subject to all regulations as to need of relief, hours, and wages applying to FERA Works Division projects. From County relief rolls. As yet only a few satisfactory workers found.

All personnel furnished by the State ERA.

Planning Board received from the Governor about \$1000.00 for materials, supplies, and incidental expenses; also \$350.00 for travelling expenses of members of the Board.

C. Bureau of Rural Economics, Bureau of Educational Research, Bureau of Business Research, all of Ohio State University, Scripps Foundation for Population Research, State Department of Highways and State Department of Health, are cooperating and have assumed various degrees of responsibility in conducting the studies of the Planning Board in their respective fields of activity aided by the Board's personnel.

II. Program follows in general the tentative outline previously submitted.

A. Principal subjects under study:

1. Population, Social and Economic Conditions. Trends in population growth and distribution; social and economic indices and their geographic variation in the state. Collection and organization of data under way. Prognostications by Scripps Foundation. Majority of studies can be completed by the end of the six-month period (August 15). A rather complete study could be developed by the end of the year (Regular Session of State Legislature in January, 1935).
2. Rural Land Use Plan. Studies under way since about April 1, largely by the Bureau of Rural Economics. A tentative generalized plan possible by the end of the six-month period; a quite satisfactory one by the end of the year.
3. School Study. An appraisal of the probable need for public school facilities throughout the state within the next five to ten years (as a part of the Public Works Program). Detailed demonstration type-studies in four or five counties of different types (such as urban-metropolitan, rural-agricultural, etc.), to develop the type of school plant and administrative organization suitable in each and to demonstrate the planning and programing of school building development. Conducted with the assistance of the Bureau of Educational Research and the State Department of Education. Collection of data with the aid of local authorities well advanced. Preliminary findings should be available in about four months; final report in six months.
4. Public Works Program. The extensive list of public works projects assembled early in 1933 through a statewide canvas by the State Works Project Development Committee is being checked against the State PWA and CWA records and supplemented. Tentative arrangements were made with the State Budget Officer for cooperation in preparing the bi-annual State budget of capital expenditures. Development of a program with some appraisal applied to projects as to merit and order of urgency will require about six months.
5. Transportation. Assembling of data about existing facilities and traffic in progress. State Department of Highways assisting. Presentation of these data feasible by the end of the six month period. Appraisal and tentative recommendations on intra-state features will require the balance of the year.

6. Grade Separations. A study of traffic, accidents and physical conditions at railroad grade crossings on the State Highway System, from which to develop a comprehensive program for grade separations. Considerable material available. Preliminary report within the six-month period; final report by the end of the year.

7. Outdoor Recreation. Neglected and unexplored field. Available material meagre. Presentation of a preliminary general plan will require the balance of the year.

8. Industrial Development and Distribution. A study of the trend in the growth and distribution of the principal types of industries; and appraisal of future possibilities and new opportunities. Just begun in cooperation with the Bureau of Business Research, to be conducted largely by the Bureau. Preliminary report by the end of the year.

9. Water Supply and Sewage Disposal. Assembling of data started, with State Department of Public Health cooperating. Preliminary report on existing conditions and most pressing problems possible in four months; more complete report, with tentative recommendations, by the end of the year.

10. Flood Control. Available material being assembled. Presentation of problem and of possible relief measures, as developed by Army Engineers, feasible by the end of the six-month period. An appraisal of suggested remedies from the point of view of state-wide developments will require the balance of the year.

11. Planning Legislation. Preparation of state planning act, acts for county and rural zoning and mapped streets, by the end of the year.

III. Planning Board cooperates with the Works Division of the State ERA in the appraisal of projects of major importance and in formulating policies.

Use of secondary personnel from the relief rolls presents many difficulties. Satisfactory draftsmen are especially difficult to find. Some relief from the general FERA requirements would help greatly.

## 2. KENTUCKY STATE PLANNING BOARD

Progress Report, May 18, 1934

L. Segoe, Consultant.

1. State Planning Board organized under State Planning Act of 1934; nine members, five ex-officio.

- A. Executive Committee

- B. Staff:

1. Full-time personnel:

- Chief of Technical Staff

- 8 Technical Assistants

- 1 Office Secretary

- Architects, engineers, geologists, statistician, economist, draftsmen. Authorized by State ERA on April 15, 1934; majority obtained since May 1, 1934. Two of the technical assistants assigned to studies conducted at the University of Kentucky in Lexington.

2. Part-time personnel: Have authority to engage 20 draftsmen, clerks, stenographers from the relief rolls in Louisville and Lexington, subject to all regulations applying to personnel on FERA Works Division projects. Obtained only a few clerks thus far.

Full time personnel furnished by the State ERA and part-time personnel by the local relief agencies in Louisville and Lexington.

Board has no funds of its own, and depends for office space, materials, supplies, etc., on State ERA.

- C. Bureau of Farm Economics and Bureau of Business Research of the University of Kentucky assisting; one of the Board's full-time technical assistants assigned to each of these Bureaus. State Geologist and the State PWA Engineer cooperating.

## II. Program of Work:

- A. Principal subjects under study:

1. Population, Social and Economic Conditions. Trends in the growth and distribution of population in various parts of the state; variation of the social and economic status of the population. Collection and organization of material under way for three weeks. Many of the studies in this field can be presented within the six-month period (in about four months).

2. Land Use Plan. To be conducted in the Bureau of Farm Economics. Because of other commitments on the part of the Bureau and difficulties in obtaining qualified personnel this study will not get actively under way until June 1. Arrangements with the Bureau predicated upon obtaining such personnel through the local relief agencies. Much material already available. Generalized plan may be produced in about five months.

3. Public Works. With the assistance of state PWA and CWA engineers, files of the PWA and CWA offices are being searched for public works projects applied for or inquired about by state and local authorities which did not receive allocation of funds. These are being analyzed. A state-wide canvas of public works projects, considered needful and desirable by state and local authorities, is being prepared for. Compilation and some appraisal of these projects may be expected by the expiration of the six-month period.

4. Mineral Resources and Industrial Geology. A study of the location, extent and method of exploitation of the state's mineral resources. Influence on past economic and especially industrial developments, and appraisal and probable influence in the future. In cooperation with State Geologist. Preliminary report may be expected within the six-month period.

5. Industrial Development and Distribution. In close correlation with the previous study of Mineral Resources. Favorable and unfavorable factors affecting industrial developments in the state, by types of industries, to find the types for which conditions in certain areas are most favorable. Well under way in the Bureau of Business Research. Preliminary findings of a general nature should be reportable in about five months. Contingent on obtaining satisfactory relief personnel.

6. Transportation. Collection of data pertaining to present facilities begun. Presentation of existing conditions with some appraisal of the intra-state aspects of the transportation problems can be expected in about six months.

7. Out-Door Recreation. Assembling of information under way. The preparation of a generalized plan for state parks and other large recreational areas and connecting scenic drives will require about six months.

8. Flood Control and Water Power Development. Compilation of proposals developed by the United States Army Engineers well under way. An appraisal of the suggested flood control and water power projects, based on studies of population growth and trends, land use, industrial distribution, and other elements of the general state planning effort, probably can be made in about six months.

9. Water Supply and Sewage Disposal. Data pertaining to present conditions being obtained. Preliminary report on existing conditions, problem areas, and tentative recommendations as to remedies within the six-month period.

III. The complete dependency of the State Planning Board for office quarters, personnel, materials, supplies, etc., on the State Emergency Relief Administration and the uncertainty of the fate of this Administration in Kentucky, renders the work of the State Planning Board very difficult in obtaining qualified personnel and the everyday problem of minor expenses. The use of clerical and stenographic personnel from the relief rolls thus far has proved very disappointing both in quality and numbers. Without special dispensation to remove some of the restrictions and requirements little will be accomplished with this type of personnel.

The Legislature is now in special session. Vigorous efforts will be made by the State Planning Board to obtain a substantial appropriation.

The Planning Board cooperates with the Works Division of the State ERA in the appraisal of major projects.

### 3. Indiana State Planning Board

Progress Report, May 15, 1934.

L. V. Sheridan, Consultant

R. W. Blanchard, Associate Consultant

#### 1. Organization of State Planning Board.

- A. There are no standing committees of the Board but the 4 members who are stationed in Indianapolis have been given permission to act as an executive committee under certain circumstances.
- B. The staff is composed of the two consultants who are paid from the National Planning Board appropriation under PWA. An allotment of \$250.00 per week from the non-relief payroll of the FERA has been set aside for the staff. This has been divided among 5 division chiefs and 10 assistants and draftsmen including stenographic service. A supplementary project has been approved for 7 men and 23 women to be obtained from the relief rolls. So far we have secured 7 draftsmen and 4 stenographers who are qualified for our type of work.
- C. Considerable assistance has been received from Purdue and Indiana Universities. The Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue has made a number of studies and have complete information on tax delinquency, crop records and other statistical subjects. They have also completed soil reports for more than half of the counties in Indiana and have made extensive submarginal land studies. The School of Engineering has a complete file of maps and a number of the professors are making studies on transportation. They expect to furnish us with all data which they develop. The School of Chemical Engineering has also made studies of mineral products of the State. The State Geologist is a member of the staff of Indiana University and is cooperating with us. Indiana University also has extensive data on business subjects.

The Legislative Committee on Governmental Economy has been making studies on government reorganization and is cooperating with us. These institutions have been very cordial in furnishing material to us. Likewise, the various State departments have cooperated extensively and the National Park Service has given us information and in turn we have been able to help them with submarginal land studies.

## 2. Program of Work.

- A. The principal subjects under study by the staff at this time are housing; industry, including all gainful occupations; conservation and natural resources; transportation; public works and relief of unemployment.
- B. Housing. The approach to this study is through social, economic and physical elements. A series of general charts covering various phases of population, wages, income, rentals, utilities and services, expansion of housing including contributing causes and obstacles, land use affecting housing, including public land provision, neighborhood areas and zoning, climate and its effect on housing and the relation of industry to housing.

During the six-month period we expect to complete the preparation of analysis charts, gather basic data which is available through existing reports and various sources, set up the general housing problem in the state and (endeavor to) call particular attention to certain specific housing problems.

Industry. Extensive charts have been designed to cover the entire subject of gainful occupation. These are divided into agriculture, mining, manufacturing, business, professions and general services. The general chart of agriculture, for example, has been divided into a series of columns. General Crop Division, lists all the different types of crops. Following columns include Imports, Natural Resources, Development, Products, Use Distribution, Sales Distribution, Plant, Labor, Capital, Analyses and Trends and Forward Planning. These charts are so designed that they afford locations for keeping data sufficient to satisfy any need for information on either a particular type of gainful occupation, crop or mineral or any detail requiring study. During the six-month period these charts will be entirely completed and then existing data will either be collected or a notation made showing where it may be found. By reference to the Imports column specific types of investigation will be selected for more detailed study as demonstrations of the further studies which should be made on this broad element of planning.

Land Use. Under this general heading a critical examination of natural resources and land utilization is being made. A series of charts are being developed for each county giving a complete inventory of social, economic and physical conditions. This will cover population trends, existing utilization of areas, data as to different types

of crops raised, different farm operations, farm values, distribution of farm areas, details of types of farming, conditions as to housing, tax delinquency, consumption of goods so as to determine imports and exports in the county, consideration of mineral resources and finally social, economic and physical conditions of cities located in the county. As the charts develop details will be worked out to meet the general situation and specific situations that are found in particular communities. Consideration is also being given to schools and school aid and to transportation facilities.

During the six-month period it is expected that a set of these county charts will be completed and available information recorded thereon. At least one county plan will be developed as a demonstration of the value of county planning. As the studies progress it becomes more evident that county plans are an effective and practical method of initiating and carrying out State Planning.

Transportation. With the aid of questionnaires and by personal conferences a great deal of transportation data is being collected. This is being studied from two standpoints. The tax situation, created by the elimination and curtailment of railways is being considered. A careful study of other types of transportation is being made to determine whether or not they are assuming their proper share of the tax burden. Further consideration is being given, especially in the county plans, to transportation needs and the co-ordination of different types of transportation. Recommendations will be forthcoming in the six-month period supported by a large amount of data obtained from the Railroads, The Indiana Taxpayers' Association and other agencies.

Public Works and Emergency Relief. The State Planning Board is acting as a co-ordinating agency to collect information, analyze relief trends and set up immediate and future programs of desirable projects for unemployment relief. 17 district engineers of FERA are making a survey of desirable public works projects which may be included in a program for such emergency relief as may be needed next winter. This will enable the Board to recommend material and equipment, where they are necessary to provide adequate relief and to construct worthwhile projects. This mission will also enable the staff to collect valuable data on public works as an aid to formulating the 10-year Public Works Program. It is planned to set up a complete 10-year Public Works Program in at least one county for demonstration, to be included in the six-month report. Institutions will be studied at the same time that the public works problem is being investigated.

Legislation. Studies are being made on legislation and the six-month report will include recommended legislation.

- C. No provisions have been made by the State for funds beyond the six-month period for which the Consultants have been provided. It is not known at this time what future provision can be made.
- 3. The principal difficulty confronting the Board has been the appropriation of funds for the staff.

The staff has a clear conception of the problem of State Planning and as the work progresses the details are unfolding in a logical and satisfactory manner. The lack of funds prevents carrying out a great deal of work which should be under way at this time. There are at least 250 charts awaiting detailing and it would be possible to use 100 draftsmen and assistants efficiently and without interference. The staff is enthusiastically advancing the development of the report just as rapidly as they can. Unfortunately the State has no funds which can be applied to this work.

We have had fine cooperation from the FERA Administrator and there is no doubt that he would go even further if he could be given the authority to do so.

There is a keen realization among the various agencies that State Planning is worthwhile and is looking forward in a manner which will be of great value to the State. If some source of funds can be obtained to put the great amount of information in a presentable form there is no doubt but that State Planning in Indiana may be established as a continuing activity.

District VI. Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Mississippi,  
Mr. Vincent Miles, District Chairman.

1. Arkansas State Planning Board

Progress Report, May 18, 1934.

Earl O. Mills, Consultant.

1. ORGANIZATION: Some changes were made in the Membership of the State Planning Board as originally constituted, but the membership has been completed and a connected list of the thirteen (13) members was forwarded to you several weeks ago.

1a. Committees: The Arkansas State Planning Board created an Executive Committee composed of the six Members residing in Little Rock, where the Planning Board Office is located in the State Capitol Building. This Executive Committee has full authority in emergencies to act on all matters for the whole Board and consequently this greatly facilitates and expedites the work which might otherwise be delayed if it were necessary to arrange meetings convenient for all the out-of-town members. Due to the lack of an adequate personnel and the consequent slowness in which the technical work has progressed, no sub-committees have thus far been appointed to study separate phases of the plan.

1b. Staff: The State Planning Board obtained a small appropriation from the C.W.A. just prior to the termination of its program which was sufficient to employ a staff of technical men and clerks for a period of about two weeks, ending April 1st, 1934.

The state is without funds to employ a personnel and consequently, we have been dependent upon the F.E.R.A. for assistants. Due to the early uncertainty of the provisions of the new Relief Agency, considerable time elapsed before definite information was obtainable. Mr. Dyess, State Administrator of the C.W.A. and F.E.R.A. in Arkansas, made a personal plea to State Administrator Hopkins for a special exception under the new F.E.R.A. Program to allow the Planning Board a small full-time technical personnel, but Mr. Dyess was informed by Mr. Hopkins that no exception could be made and that the Planning Work would have to come under the Work Division Regulations of the F.E.R.A. which provides that only one full-time supervisor will be assigned to each project. The remainder of the personnel must be part-time men who will be allowed to earn perhaps only \$30.00 or \$40.00 per month.

After some further delay, I suggested to the State Administrator that we had three separate projects, namely, Transportation,

Land Uses and a Public Works Program and therefore, requested that we be allowed three full-time supervisors. This request has just recently been approved and we now have one supervisor at work. Due to the limited number of full-time men allowed, however, we are selecting them very carefully and expect to employ two more men in the very near future. We have also been assigned several part-time technical men and stenographers, but without at least several full-time men, very little can be accomplished.

1c Assistant on Research: The State of Arkansas, has a very commendable State Geological Department with a very competent State Geologist in charge. Considerable information is available for the State Planning Work in this department and likewise, the State University has considerable information which will be useful to us. In addition to these sources, several other State Departments, such as the Department of Education, Highway Department, Fish and Game Commission, all have valuable studies or data and are quite eager to cooperate with the State Planning Board.

2. PROGRAM: Considerable study has been given to the State Planning Program, the final draft of which has just recently been completed and copies are being forwarded to all state, county and municipal officials together with other organizations, which might be interested or helpful.

2a Subjects Under Study: The principal subjects being undertaken are those required by the National Planning Board, namely, Transportation, Land Uses and a Public Works Program. Again, however, due to the lack of a personnel, little progress has thus far been made except in the partial collection of available plans and data.

2b Status of Work: Regarding the present status of the work, no definite studies have been made since we are still in the process of assembling available information from various departments, institutions and organizations throughout the state. It shall be our effort to prepare at least rough studies on the three subjects suggested by the National Planning Board within the period of six months.

Before the next session of the legislature which convenes in January, 1935, it is the hope and shall be the endeavor of the Planning Board to build up sufficient public sentiment for the adoption of a State Planning Enabling Act and also to secure from the Legislature a conservative but reasonable appropriation to continue the work. In order to make the plan effective, it is also the present desire of the Board to secure the passage of a County Zoning Law at the next legislature which will make it possible to regulate land uses.

3. COMMENTS: Our special problem or difficulty, of course, has been the matter of securing even a small personnel to initiate the work and the loss of time in getting the work started will undoubtedly make it difficult to prepare a very satisfactory preliminary report within six months after the appointment of the Consultant.

Perhaps the most valuable result that could be obtained, during this brief period would be the preparation of suitable and necessary legislation for the establishment of an Official State Planning Board and also County Zoning. Likewise, an effort should be made to secure a reasonable appropriation from the legislature to undertake the preparation of the Comprehensive State Plan.

2. Oklahoma State Planning Board

Progress Report, May 18, 1934.

Earl O. Mills, Consultant.

1. ORGANIZATION: The Membership of the State Planning Board has been completed and a list of the membership was forwarded to you about two months ago.

1a Committees: Due to the lack of a personnel and the slowness in which the technical work is progressing, no sub-committees have thus far been appointed to study separate phases of the plan.

1b. Staff: The State Planning Work was initiated in Oklahoma too late to obtain assistance from the C.W.A. and since the State is without funds to employ a personnel, we have been depending upon the F.E.R.A. for a personnel. Several weeks ago, Colonel Giles, State Administrator, for the F.E.R.A. agreed definitely to furnish us three full-time supervisors and several stenographers in addition to whatever part-time help which may be available. After some further delay, Colonel Giles has just advised us that he has referred the appointments to Washington, for approval.

1c Assistance on Research: Considerable information for the State Planning Work is available in various State Departments, Colleges, State Chamber of Commerce and other sources, but without assistants, it has been possible to assemble only a limited amount of this data.

2. PROGRAM: A complete program for a comprehensive State Plan was submitted in tentative form to each Member of the Board about two months ago. This will be considered further as the work progresses.

2a Subjects Under Study: Efforts will be directed toward the study of Transportation, Land Uses and a Public Works Program as required by the National Planning Board.

2b Status of Work: Regarding the present status of the work, no definite studies have been made since we are still in the process of assembling available information from various departments, institutions and organizations throughout the state.

Before the next session of the legislature, which convenes in January, 1935, it is the hope and an effort shall be made to build up sufficient public sentiment for the adoption of a State

Planning Enabling Act and also to secure from the legislature a conservative but reasonable appropriation to continue the work. In order to make the plan effective an attempt will be made to secure the passage of a County Zoning Law which will make it possible to regulate land uses.

3. COMMENTS: Our special problem or difficulty, of course, has been the matter of securing even a small personnel to initiate the work and the loss of time in getting the work started will undoubtedly make it difficult to prepare a very satisfactory report within six months after the appointment of the Consultant.

Apparently the most valuable result that could be obtained, during this brief period would be the preparation of suitable and necessary legislation for the establishment of an Official State Planning Board and also County Zoning. Likewise, an effort should be made to secure a reasonable appropriation from the legislature to undertake the preparation of the Comprehensive State Plan.

District VII. Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, -  
Mr. Chas. Moderwell, District Chairman

1. ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

PROGRESS REPORT MAY 17, 1934.

Jacob L. Crane, Consultant.

Geo. W. Olcott, Associate Consultant.

I. Organization for Work

- (a) State Planning Commission appointed by Governor under Legislative Resolution.

Sub-Committees: Land Use (Sub-marginal lands, subsistence homesteads, etc.); Public Works Program.

- (b) Staff:

1. On Administrative Staff of Illinois Emergency Relief:

Col. H. L. Kellogg, General Supervision over State Planning Staff.

Herbert Hudson, virtually full time in immediate charge of State Planning Staff.

Three Engineers, about half time on state planning work.

One stenographer, full time, on state planning work.

2. Paid out of State of Illinois Department Funds and specially engaged on state planning full time:

Four engineers, one agricultural economist, one minerologist, one health man, one editor, one draftsman. - Total nine technicians.

Supplies from State Highway Department.

Draftsmen and stenographers expected from Work Relief.

## (c) Assistance from Universities:

1. University of Illinois has organized advisory committee and has taken eight research projects: land classification, rural social organization, landscape, conservation, economic status, education, government, mineral resources, land drainage.

2. University of Chicago: Professor Mitchell is advising on studies of industrial decentralization. Professor Sorrell is assisting on studies of transportation.

## II. Program of Work.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Status May 17</u>	<u>For report About July 1</u>	<u>For report About Jan. 1</u>
Population Studies	Ready for drafting and text	Complete Preliminary	More fully developed
Economic Status	Ready for drafting and text	Preliminary	Much more complete
Social survey	Ready for report	Very preliminary	More fully developed
Education	Ready for drafting and text	Preliminary	Much more complete
Health	Ditto	"	Ditto
Government	Ready for report	"	Expanded
Taxation	Not yet begun	Preliminary statement	More fully developed
Landscape	Ready for report	Fairly complete	More specific
Distribution of Indus- try	Incomplete mate- rial ready for use	Very preliminary	Much more complete
Local plan- ning	Ready for report	Fairly complete	Local Regions defined
Housing	Awaiting C.W.A. reports	Very preliminary	Much more complete

<u>Item</u>	<u>Status May 17</u>	<u>For report About July 1</u>	<u>For report About Jan. 1</u>
Public Institutions	Incomplete	Incomplete	Fairly complete
Water Resources	"	Tentative and Illustrative	"
Outdoor Recreation	Parks, etc. fairly complete	Generalized plan	More detailed and complete
Mineral Resources	Underway - incomplete	General statement only	Very valuable more complete
Rural Land Use	Generalized land classification complete.	General preliminary	Much more complete in collaboration
Transportation Studies	begun	Very preliminary statement	More fully developed
Public Works	Nearly complete preliminary	Complete preliminary	More conclusive
Legislation	Started	Preliminary suggestions	Specific outlines

### III. Special Problems

- (a) Lack of continuity of work and of experience in staff. They are highly qualified, loyal, interested, but the work is new to them.
- (b) Delays in getting material from Washington.
- (c) Delays in getting results of federal C.W.A. research surveys (tax delinquency, etc., etc.). The availability of these survey materials will aid greatly in period July 1 - January 1.
- (d) Confusion and waste motion trying to do so big a job in so short a time. For July 1 an assembly of material is possible but not adequate interpretation, correlation, and "planning". A second six-months period will make it possible to turn out more complete, conclusive and useful reports.

- (e) Insufficient generalized national planning to fit state planning into, particularly in such matters as population, studies, economic status and measures for security, distribution of industry, land classification, transportation, land and cover surveys, education, health, etc.

COMMENT: There is no doubt of the value and usefulness of state planning as a part of national planning, if they can be carried on consistently.

## 2. WISCONSIN STATE PLANNING BOARD

PROGRESS REPORT, MAY 18, 1934,

Jacob L. Crane, Consultant

Geo. W. Olcott, Associate Consultant

### I. Organization of Work

(a) State Regional Planning Committee authorized by Legislature, supplemented by three citizen members.

Subcommittees under consideration, not yet organized, except co-ordination committee in University.

(b) Staff:

Director of State Regional Planning employed by State.

State Departments assigning men to specific work.

State Funds for paying two special men full time; twenty-one men on C. W. A. and Emergency Relief administrative staffs promised for part time on state planning.

Highway Department promises two draftsmen.

Highway Department furnishing some stenographic help and supplies.

(c) Assistance from University. A committee is organized to collaborate and eight projects are under way; land classification, farm land readjustments, rural social institutions, fish and game problems, landscape, mineral resources, ground waters, government and taxation.

### II. Program of Work

<u>Item</u>	<u>Status May 18</u>	<u>For report about Aug. 1</u>	<u>For report about Jan. 1.</u>
Population studies	Incomplete	Introductory	Complete general
Economic Status	"	Preliminary	More complete

<u>Item</u>	<u>Status May 18</u>	<u>For report about Aug. 1</u>	<u>For report about Jan. 1.</u>
Social survey	Preliminary	Preliminary	More fully developed
Education	Incomplete	"	" "
Health	Preliminary	General	" "
Government and Taxation	In process	Preliminary	" "
Landscape	" "	"	More specific
Distribution of Industry	Previous material assembled	Introductory	More fully developed
Local Planning	Ready	Fairly complete	Local regions defined
Public Institutions	Started	Incomplete	Complete
Water Resources	Incomplete	Preliminary	Fairly complete
Outdoor Recreation	Much data ready	"	" "
Mineral Resources	" " "	Complete statement	Projects outlined
Rural Land Use	Generalized land classification ready	Preliminary	Much more complete in collaboration with Clark
Transportation	Studies begun	Very preliminary statement	More fully developed
Public Works	Incomplete	?	Complete
Legislation	Not begun	Preliminary suggestion	Specific outlines

III. Special Problems.

- (a) Started just at close of C. W. A.; haven't yet got under way with any assured staff; great interruption from cessation C. W. A. and awaiting clarification Work Division, state money, etc.
- (b) Now awaiting C. W. A. research survey material, which will be very useful if available last half of year.
- (c) Need framework of national planning.
- (d) Need more time than now available to August 1 to make good report.

COMMENT: Despite some difficulties to date, Wisconsin should be a leader in state planning.

3. Michigan State Planning Commission

Progress Report, May 17, 1934.

Jacob L. Crane, Jr., Consultant

W. H. Blucher, Consultant

Geo. W. Olcott, Associate Consultant.

1. The Michigan State Planning Commission is made up of five state officials and three representatives of various state schools, including the University of Michigan, Michigan State College, and the Michigan College of Mining and Technology. A budget has been set up of approximately \$12,000 and we have been assured by the Governor and by the Secretary of the State Administrative Board that this amount will be provided. To date there has been no meeting of the augmented Administrative Board and the funds have not been allocated. As a result, a staff has not yet been organized nor are there any committees.

The University of Michigan, Michigan State College, Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Wayne University, the State Relief Administration, the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, and the Michigan Commission of Inquiry into County, Township, and School District Government have all agreed to do research on some of our projects.

The consultants have been contacting the various state departments, colleges, and other research agencies in order that the work already done might be properly coordinated and in order that future studies might be such as would fit into the state planning program. We believe that a great amount of essential and valuable data will be obtained as a result of these contacts. We have also met with public and unofficial agencies throughout the state in an attempt to stimulate both local and state planning.

2. The work of the commission has been divided into four main headings (see tentative program) which involves

- A. The development of a State Plan
- B. The preparation of Planning Legislation
- C. The direction, creation, and stimulation of Local Planning
- D. Education Activities

Under the heading of "Development of a State Plan", the following main subjects are being considered:

1. Historic
2. National and Regional Relations
3. A Study of the Highway System
4. Land Utilization, including
  - a. Agriculture
  - b. Cover
  - c. Control of Erosion, etc.
5. Climate
6. Streams
7. Water Supply
8. Mineral Resources
9. Industry
10. Population and Trends
11. Transportation
12. Recreation Areas
13. Power Resources
14. Airports and Air Routes
15. Drainage Districts
16. Geology
17. Tax Delinquency
18. Land Values
19. Flood Control
20. Education
21. Government
22. Housing
23. Public Buildings
24. Commerce
25. Finance

Within a period of six months we expect to have a tentative report on the Highway System; a preliminary report on Land Utilization, which will be in sufficient detail to permit immediate work by the Federal Government; a report on Stream Pollution and Sewage Disposal; a report on Mineral Resources; a report on Population Trends; a report on Governmental Organization. Outlines will have been prepared for practically all of the subjects covered in our preliminary program, in addition to the very complete reports which we have described above.

A number of exhaustive studies have already been prepared in the state of Michigan during the past two years. These are timely and up to date. They cover such matters as the Organization and Cost of County and Township Government; Organization and Administration of Public Health; Local Relief to Dependents; Taxation; Stream Pollution and Sewage Disposal; Surface Waters in Michigan; Agricultural Land Classification and Land Use; Types of Farming in Michigan; Climate; Rural School Education.

4. Iowa State Planning Board.

Progress Report, May 19, 1934.

P. H. Elwood, Director-Consultant.

1. Organization (see Chart - Exhibit A) [Not reproduced here Ed.]

a. Committees

Chart of organization approved at first meeting March 28, 1934, in Governor Herring's office.

Committees and Projects - Following projects and committees approved at 2nd meeting of the Board, April 12, 1934.

- 1-A. Land Utilization (office) - S-A2-1030
- 1-B. Land Purchase & Mortgage - S-A2-1031
- 1-C. Part-time Farming - S-A2-1032
- 1-D. Forests & Waste Land - S-A2-1033
- 1-E. Soils Survey - S-A2-1034
- 1-F. Fish & Game - S-A2-1035
- 3. Transportation - S-A2-1036
- 4-A. Town & Village Housing - S-A2-1037
- 4-B. Health Survey - S-A2-1038
- 4-C. City Housing Survey - S-A2-1039
- 5-A. Industry Survey - S-A2-1040
- 5-B. Business Survey - S-A2-1041
- 6. Zoning and Planning - S-A2-1042
- 7. Rural & Secondary Adult Education Survey -  
S-A2-1043
- 8-A. Water Flow & Supply & Stream Pollution -  
S-A2-1044
- 8-B. Survey of Meandered Streams and Lakes -  
S-A2-1045
- 8-C. Gauging Station on Streams and Recording  
Stream Flow - S-A2-1046
- 9. Historic & Scenic - S-A2-1047
- 10. Population & Social Trends - S-A2-1048
- 11. Public Relations - S-A2-1049
- 12. Surveys, Maps & Plans - S-A2-1050
- 13-A. Public Service - S-A2-1051
- 13-B. Public Service - S-A2-1052
- 14. Public Works - S-A2-1053

Finance Committee of three and Executive Committee of seven appointed by Chairman of the Board.

Technical Advisory Committees - This group includes nearly 100 competent authorities on various phases of the State Planning Program - all appointed by the Governor and serving without salary.

b. Staff

Project Supervisors - Twenty-four leaders in each special field are donating services or have been made available by State and Federal Authority, all without cost to the Iowa State Planning Board.

Central Headquarters (Ames, Iowa) - offices of Director-Consultant and Chairman of the Board. Staff or Draftsmen, Secretaries and Clerks. Supported by appropriation of \$10,500 allotted by the State Board of Conservation.

Secretary's Office - Secretary A. H. Wieters' office, Department of Sanitary Engineering, in Capitol, Des Moines. Financed by State and additional F.E.R.A. allotment.

Project Operation - Twenty-four projects, as noted above, financed largely by F.E.R.A. as follows:

May allotment.....	\$ 7,500
June allotment, gross .....	30,000
(including \$16,750 for operation and \$10,000 for Transportation and Subsistence)	

A five-month budget is in preparation.

The June budget provides for 153 paid staff and field workers. Over one-third of full force now in operation (May 19, 1934). These are all in addition to the technical advisory committees, thus making a total of full and part-time workers of more than 250.

Besides the above, several projects are using county relief labor direct.

c. Assistance from Institutions

The following institutions and departments are among the many to furnish all possible assistance or have Supervisors actually in charge of surveys and research projects: State University of Iowa, Iowa State College, Iowa State Teachers College, Iowa State Highway Commission, State Department of

Public Instruction, Cornell College, State Department of Health, State Department of Sanitary Engineering, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, State Board of Conservation, State Fish and Game Commission, State Federation of Womens Clubs, State Federation of Garden Clubs, State Historical Society, State P.W.A. Headquarters, and State FERA Headquarters.

## 2. Progress of Work

- a. Sec 1-a for projects being studied.
- b. At the end of the first six months period it is hoped that the following rather complete reports will be presented.
  - (1) A preliminary land utilization program for Iowa covering all 6 projects.
  - (2) A general transportation plan not to be considered final or in great detail.
  - (3) A ten-year program of public works.
  - (4) A report and a suggested program for garden-farms, for part-time farmers in Iowa.
  - (5) Rural and village housing in 10 Iowa counties. A rather complete summary with conclusions.
  - (6) A very preliminary housing report on certain Iowa cities.
  - (7) A preliminary report on business and industry in Iowa with suggestions toward a definite goal.
  - (8) An outline program for reorganization of rural, secondary, and adult educational facilities in the schools and through other agencies.
  - (9) A preliminary report on the water resources, the present condition and a program of conservation and utilization.
  - (10) A report on rural and village public services in 10 typical Iowa counties.

- (11) An outline and first draft of "A Planning Primer for Iowa". This publication is intended to carry in a simple, understandable way the message of planning into the minds of the youth of Iowa.

Other projects not included above will present preliminary or progress reports.

- c. Before the next session of the Legislature, January 1935, we expect to have a series of recommendations and bills making possible the carrying on of the work of the Board and the execution of many of its recommendations and plans. Also a series of project reports and special bulletins.
3. Special Problems - We have enjoyed splendid cooperation from all state institutions and organizations, as well as the press. However, as we go forward with our program, we cannot feel sure just at this time of the approval of all our program. Soon we hope a permanent setup for state and national planning may be proposed by the National Planning Board.

District IX. Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado,  
and Wyoming--Mr. , District Chairman

1. Missouri State Planning Board

Progress Report, May 16, 1934.

Harland Bartholemew, Consultant

S. Herbert Hare, Consultant.

1. The Missouri State Planning Board consists of nine citizen members and five official members. The citizen members are representative of the best citizenship of Missouri, and the officials are the heads of the most important departments of the state government, including the Agricultural College.
  - a) We have 13 committees which correspond with the main topic headings of our officially adopted program. For purposes of expediting work most committees consist of one member of the Commission and one of the two consultants. Where more than one member of the Commission has special knowledge or qualifications with respect to important subjects in the program, a committee may be enlarged to two or possibly three members in addition to the consultant.
  - h) We have a staff of ten men and one stenographer, which staff was completed about the middle of February. The sources of remuneration are CWA and more recently FERA. In so far as possible staff members are persons with special qualifications, six being research men, the engineer in charge of the office being a technically trained city planner, the chief draftsman a man of experience in city planning offices, and two draftsmen with experience in city planning and professional offices.
  - c) The Missouri State Planning Board is receiving unusual assistance from Dean Munford and his staff at the Missouri State Agricultural College, from Chief Engineer Cutler and his staff at the Missouri State Highway Commission, from Mr. Bosch, State Sanitary Engineer, from Mr. Buford, State Fish and Game Commissioner and his staff, as well as from many other individuals and institutions too numerous to mention. Several research projects have been initiated by members of the staff of Missouri University.

2 - A copy of the official program of the Missouri State Plan has been filed with your office.

- a) Special study is being given to each of the 12 topics contained in the official program of the state plan.
- b) A preliminary draft for each of eight reports has been completed, i.e., physical characteristics, land uses, population, conservation of natural resources, transportation, parks and recreation, social planning, public works program. These preliminary reports are to be presented at the meeting of the State Planning Board on Friday and Saturday, May 18-19. We hope to complete all 12 reports in satisfactory preliminary form for presentation to the National Planning Board within the six months' period allotted to us. If our staff can be continued for another six months' period, we believe that excellent progress can be made in perfecting certain of the more important phases of the state plan and in bringing about a certain amount of public understanding thereof. The subjects of land use, parks and recreation, and social planning are being most thoroughly studied.

3 - Our principal difficulties have been in securing continuance of our present staff. Our Federal Emergency Relief officials are now looking more kindly upon a continuance of our staff than formerly, especially since these officials have come to understand the character of the work. Our principal difficulty has been to secure thoroughly competent men in each field of research, although considering the conditions and the salary we have had exceptionally good men. We should have about three more research men, five draftsmen, and one stenographer.

2. Kansas State Planning Board

Progress Report, May 16, 1934.

S. Herbert Hare, Consultant

Samuel Wilson, Associate Consultant

## 1- Organization of the State Planning Board-

## a) The following committees have been named:

- 1) Beautification
- 2) Governmental Reorganization
- 3) Health and Sanitation
- 4) Land Use
- 5) Public Information
- 6) Water Resources
- 7) Ways and Means

## b) The present staff consists of five engineers, two research assistants, and five clerks and stenographers. Four engineers, two research assistants, and five clerks and stenographers are paid by the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee. One engineer is paid by the State Highway Commission.

## c) Assistance from institutions on research:

<u>Supervisor</u>	<u>Study</u>
Dr. W. E. Grimes Department of Agricultural Economics Kansas State College, Manhattan	Land Use
Dr. D. J. Teviotdale School of Business University of Kansas, Lawrence	Transportation
Prof. R. I. Throckmorton Kansas State College, Manhattan	Social, economic and physical survey of Wichita County

SupervisorStudy

Prof. F. P. O'Brien  
Bureau of School Service & Research of Crawford County  
University of Kansas, Lawrence

Educational survey  
of Crawford County

Prof. L. D. Jennings  
University of Kansas, Lawrence

Survey to determine  
housing and living preferences in Douglas County

## 2- Program of work-

The major studies being undertaken are: land use, water conservation and flood control, transportation, and public works. Supplementary studies include industrial development, natural resources, and sustenance farming--the latter with particular attention to stranded populations and established population trends.

- b) In general, the work to date has centered on the compilation and graphic presentation of available data. This stage of the work is fairly complete as against the task of preparing a preliminary report, except in respect to the public works section. We are just now beginning to seek answer to the question "What shall be done about it?"
  - 1) We believe that a fairly satisfactory report, considering the limitations of the six months' study, will be completed on land use and transportation at the end of this period. The public works study has not progressed far enough to warrant any prophecy at the moment. The water conservation and flood control report will be diagrammatic, rather than in any detail, and will be accompanied by an estimate of additional surveys necessary if a comprehensive study were to be made. The industrial study will be incomplete. The study of sustenance homesteads will be presented by illustrative cases.
  - 2) The six months' arrangement under which the Kansas Planning Board is operating will terminate September 10th. The Kansas Legislature will convene in January. At present, there is no prospect of funds with which to continue the work between these dates. Lacking such, there is serious danger that public interest in the work of the Planning Board will have receded before Legislative provision can be made for the permanence of the Board.

## 3- Special problems-

- a) The greatest difficulty in the work so far has been the time consumed in finding and holding a payroll to keep a staff on the job. At one time the Planning Board had twenty-three employees. The next week it had nine. The next week there were six. Now the staff is back to twelve. Next week it may be some other number, more or less. Two-thirds of the time of the director is consumed in making adjustments to these changes. But we are making progress.

3. Colorado State Planning Board

Progress Report, May 19, 1934.

Irvin J. McCrary, Consultant.

I. Organization.

- (a) Nine committees have been appointed for study of the following subjects:
1. Economic and social survey.
  2. Land utilization and agriculture.
  3. Water resources and flood control.
  4. Transportation facilities.
  5. Mineral resources.
  6. Industrial development.
  7. Recreation and wild life conservation.
  8. Sanitation.
  9. Planning legislation.

In addition to Board members these committees include persons particularly qualified to give advice and assistance on each subject. All committees have been asked for a preliminary report not later than July first. Other committees may be organized later as the need develops.

- (b) Staff. One stenographer has been assigned, and one draftsman will be available shortly, both state employees. Action is pending on the temporary engagement by the state of an engineer and a draftsman for water studies under direction of the state engineer. It now seems definite that no employees can be obtained from the State Relief Administration.
- (c) At the suggestion of the Planning Board, the Governor has addressed the heads of state departments, boards and institutions requesting their cooperation with the Board and consultant in furnishing information and research as it may be called for. The U. S. Forest Service at Denver is assisting by preparing data and maps which the consultant has asked for. The Colorado Agricultural College has appointed a faculty committee to cooperate on land use studies, and research assistants at the University of Colorado are at work on population and economics studies. The Colorado Municipal League and the Denver Planning Commission are assisting in the preparation of the Ten-Year Public Works program.

- II. (a) Principal subjects under study are indicated by the above list of committees. In addition to the three main subjects suggested by the National Planning Board, emphasis will be placed on the study of water resources, a matter of particular importance in this state.
- (b) At this time it is very difficult to estimate accurately the degree of completion which may be expected on each subject within six months after consultant's appointment, due to uncertainties in the matter of staff which it was hoped to recruit from the relief rolls. This help not being available, progress will largely depend on the ability of committees to carry on work actively, and the ability of the consultant to keep in close touch with them and the scattered activities at the institutions and elsewhere. The plans for land utilization, transportation and the ten-year program of public works will be submitted in preliminary form, at any rate. The social and economic survey and study of water resources should be nearer final form owing to more readily available information. Proposed legislation for continuing state planning will be drafted, but considerable effort looking toward its adoption should be made thereafter, before the meeting of the legislature in January, 1935.

It is likely that by the end of the six months' period there may be a good deal of information assembled which there is not time to present graphically, but which could be worked up in the ensuing period. Further study no doubt would carry a number of subjects farther along and also produce better coordination between related subjects.

- III. The difficulty encountered in obtaining assistance from the Relief Administration seems to derive largely from the fact that few engineers, draftsmen, or others qualified, have applied for relief. Uncertainty and delay in getting such assistance has greatly hampered the program. The lack of up-to-date accurate county and other local maps has provided to be a handicap; completion of the new U. S. G. S. maps at 1: 250,000 would greatly facilitate the work.

In my contacts with local engineering societies, educators, and others I have found great interest in state planning and believe the movement should gain wide support in Colorado.

District XI, Pacific Northwest—Mr. Marshall N. Dana, District Chairman

A. Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission,

Progress Report, May 18, 1934.

R. F. Bessey, Consultant.

1. Organization

a) Committees

Advisory-technical Council

Executive and Coordinating

Sub-committees on

Agriculture	Forestry
Land Classification and Use	
Mineral Resources	
Water Resources	Power
Fishery	
Industry and Commerce	
Transportation	
Utilities	
Community, city, county and metropolitan district planning	
Public Welfare	Public Health
Recreational Facilities	
Education	Legislation
Labor	Public Finance
Public Works	

(Organization of technical-advisory committee and sub-committees is under way, but not complete pending completion of corresponding state committees)

b) Staff

District Chairman, National Planning Board,  
Marshall N. Dana, Chairman of the Pacific  
Northwest Regional Planning Commission;  
and secretary to District Chairman; pro-  
vided by National Planning Board.

Planning Consultant, R. F. Bessey, Pacific  
Northwest Regional Planning Commission,  
provided by National Planning Board.  
No staff provided from any source, since  
termination of CWA work in April.

c) Assistance from institutions

State institutions of higher learning assisting through planning research for state boards and committees.

2. Program of work.

a) Principal subjects under study

Stimulation of regional, state, and local planning organization and activities  
 Basic statistics of region  
 Public works - long range program integration of  
 Land Classification and Rational Use  
 Integrated Transportation  
 Water Resources and Power Fisheries  
 Mineral Resources  
 Commerce and Industry  
 Utilities  
 Community, city, county and district planning  
 Public Welfare Education  
 Recreation Legislation

b) Status of work by subjects

Stimulation of planning. Four state boards organized; three with advisory-technical committees, organization of advisory technical committee for fourth pending. About sixty city and county planning commissions organized under regional stimulation.

Basic statistics. Good beginning in assembly made under CWA project F92 which terminated April 28.

Public Works program. Organization of committee pending.

Public Works integration. Stimulation of state and local consideration. Research for use of power from large Federal projects under way in three states.

Land Classification and Use. Regional committee organized and active since regional planning conference. Conference on this resource to be held in coming fall.

Integrated Transportation. Regional committee not yet completed, awaiting organization of state committees. National cooperation is also desirable, as indicated in the writer's letter of April 6th. A regional conference on transportation is planned for the late fall of this year.

Water Resources and Power. Organization of committees not yet completed, pending organization of state committees, but will be in near future. Study of potential markets for output of Federal power plants and coordination of various research efforts in this field is especially important.

Fisheries. Regional committee set up and tentative program for research prepared. Preliminary conference on this important Pacific Northwest resource held in Seattle in April. Further conference to be held with the U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries in June.

Mineral Resources. Regional committee organized at regional planning conference in March. Conference to be held in fall. Study of mineral resources, their nature, extent and accessibility, their orderly exploitation and conservation, potential markets, and their relations to power and transportation, is of especial importance in the entire northwest.

Commerce and Industry. Regional committee not yet organized, pending developments in the several states.

Utilities. Regional committee not yet organized.

Community, city, county and district planning. Committee organized. Activity to be planned upon completion of state committee organization. Service of this

office in connection with such planning has been curtailed before state boards are ready to take over such work. This region had very few planning commissions before this year began, a large number of new commissions has now been organized, but many communities remain unorganized for planning. This office should render continuing service, through state boards so far as practicable.

Public Welfare; Recreational Facilities; etc. Regional committees being organized. Subject of inventory of major outdoor recreational facilities and scenic features, as a very important resource and industry of the northwest, initiated with National Park Service, with first objective a base map of facilities and connecting routes.

Education. Regional committee organized. Conference to be held during present year.

Legislation. Regional committee on planning legislation organized. It is taking up study of existing laws and legislative needs in these states, in conjunction with model laws for state, regional, district and community planning.

General. Report of further progress in planning, in general, and in each of the fields, will be submitted by the writer six months after appointment (or late in July).

3. Special problems, difficulties or comments.

A general regional planning conference held in Portland in March resulted in crystallization of widespread interest in, acceptance of, and organization for planning in this region. This interest is in planning - social-economic-physical - in general, as well as in planning to meet specific regional needs - in development and use of public works, lands, water resources, power, and mineral resources. During the year conferences on various resources will be held under the auspices of appropriate committees. The results of these conferences and of activities of committees will be focused into meetings of

the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission and into the next general regional conference, planned to be held in Seattle about February, 1935.

To furnish required impulse, direction, guidance, technical advice and standards, and information to regional, state and local planning bodies, and prevent loss of tangible and valuable gains, this office should have technical and clerical staff assistance. For the same reasons, all of the states of the region should be furnished National Planning Board consultant service at the earliest practicable time.

National cooperation in the formulation of regional and state plans for integrated transportation should be provided for.

National cooperation in connection with continuation of surveying and mapping, dissemination of planning data and standards, uniform legislation for planning and zoning, cooperation with Federal departments, and setting up of planning work relief projects is also considered as very desirable.

WASHINGTON

## STATE PLANNING COUNCIL

## 1.. Organization.

## a) Committees

## Of Council:

Program and policies  
 Advisory Committee Organization  
 Flood Control and Related Matters  
 Land Fisheries  
 Puget Sound District Plan

## Of Technical-Advisory Committee

## Executive and Coordinating

-----  
 Agriculture Forestry  
 Land Classification and Use  
 Mineral Resources Water Resources  
 Power Fisheries  
 Transportation River & Harbors  
 Commerce & Industry Public Works  
 Community and City Planning  
 Public Welfare Public Health  
 Parks & Playgrounds (Recreation)  
 Education Public Finance

## b) Staff

Executive Secretary, stenographer  
 (paid from State funds allotted to  
 Planning Council); drafting and technical  
 assistance as required from State depart-  
 ments.

## c) Assistance from institutions

Programs for planning research under prep-  
 aration by State institutions of higher  
 learning, agricultural and engineering  
 experiment stations.

## 2. Program of work.

## a) Principal subjects under study

Land Classification and Use

a) Principal subjects under study (continued).

Flood Control	Fisheries
Mineral Resources	
Public Works	
Water Resources	Power
Transportation	
Recreational Facilities	

b) Status of work by subjects

Land Classification and Use: Committee is active, in cooperation with State College, Agricultural Experiment Station, Land Policies Division AAA, Soil Erosion Service. Classification being carried on in a number of counties. State consultant could make illuminating report six months after appointment. Much information of value will be available for next session of legislature.

Flood Control. In view of disastrous floods of past winter, committee is active. Planning Council will receive progress report at meeting May 26. Comprehensive report may be submitted by consultant six months after appointment; report and recommendations of committee and council should be ready for next session of legislature.

Mineral Resources. Inventory of resources of state has been under way under supervision of State Department of Conservation and Development. Progress reports on this work- started under CWA as well as state aid- may be made by consultant in six months and by state authorities to next legislature.

Fisheries. Committee active. Preliminary meetings of council, technical advisory committee, and federal and state fishery officials and technicians held, and comprehensive program for research outlined. Progress reports may be made by state consultant and by Planning Council six months after appointment and at next session of legislature, respectively.

Status of work by subjects (continued)

Public Works, Power, Water Resources, Transportation, Recreational Facilities, etc. Study of these subjects is in the organization stage. This office has recommended development of plans for Public Works and Transportation to accord with national planning projects; it has urged intensive study of current Public Works to integrate them into communities and state- particularly the applied use of the large Federal power plants at Grand Coulee and Bonneville. It is desirable that progress reports on these at least be submitted by state consultant to NPB and by Council to next legislature.

3. Special problems, difficulties or comments.

The Washington State Planning Council is a very strong board, active and alive to its duties, responsibilities, and the potential values of intelligent planning. It has organized a technical-advisory committee composed of leading authorities of the State in various fields of activity.

The Washington State Planning Council needs and can make most excellent use of the services of a qualified planning consultant.

Some difficulty will be experienced in developing plan for coordinated transportation (as outlined in my letter of April 6).

Planning Board has been authorized by act of Legislature.

OREGON

## STATE PLANNING BOARD

## 1. Organization.

## a) Committees

## State Planning Council:

Executive and Coordinating

Sub-committees on

Agriculture

Forestry

Land Classification and Use

Mineral Resources

Water Resources

Power

Fisheries

Commerce and Industry

Public Works

Transportation

Rivers and Harbors

City, County &amp; Community Planning

Education

Public Welfare

Public Health

Recreational Facilities

Labor

Legislation

Public Finance &amp; Credit

## b) Staff

Secretary, stenographer, draftsman  
 (through State Planning Council and  
 State University); additional assistance  
 on special studies available through  
 State departments of utilities, engineer-  
 ing (and hydraulics), highway engineering  
 and forestry in respective fields

## c) Assistance from institutions

State institutions of higher learning  
 and their experiment stations will  
 assist in planning research.

## 2. Program of work.

## a) Principal subjects under study

Land Classification and Use

Flood Control

Fisheries

Mineral Resources

Power

## a) Principal subjects under study (continued)

Water Resources                      Public Works  
 Transportation  
 Recreational Facilities

## b) Status of work by subjects

Land Classification and Use. Committee work not yet under way. Comprehensive studies have been made by U. S. Forest Experiment Station for forest areas which will be available. Report of progress could be made by consultant six months after appointment, and by Board to next legislative session.

Flood Control. Committee work not yet under way. Subject is urgent one for parts of State in view of serious floods of past winter. Some studies have been made by U. S. Engineer Office. Progress reports may be made by planning consultant in six months and by Board at next session of legislature.

Fisheries. Committee work not yet under way, but should be organized soon to parallel Washington State and Pacific Northwest Region research. Progress reports may be made by planning consultant in six months and by Board at next session of legislature.

Mineral Resources. Committee work not yet under way, but should be organized soon; progress reports should be possible by planning consultant and Board at times mentioned above.

Power. Committee work not yet organized. State Bonneville Commission is making an investigation and report of power market possibilities. Portland Chamber of Commerce is also conducting research. These should be available to committee. Progress report should be made by consultant and Board at times stated.

Status of work by subjects (continued)

Transportation. Committee work not yet organized. This office has recommended development of plans to accord with national planning projects. Some difficulty will be experienced in this activity, as outlined in my letter of April 6.

Public Works. Committee work not yet organized. This office has recommended development of long term program to accord with national planning project. It has also recommended planning for the integration of current Public Works projects. Please note remarks under "Power", above, regarding integration of Bonneville project. Endeavor should be made toward progress reports by consultant and Board at times stated.

Water Resources. Committee work not yet organized.

Recreational Facilities. Committee work not yet organized.

General. All committees should be organized in the near future. In general, work should be far enough advanced in six months, or before the next legislative session, for reports of organization and progress to be made by planning consultant and Board, respectively.

3. Special problems, difficulties or comments.

The recent organization of the voluntary committee- the State Planning Council- will insure prompt organization and carrying forward of research and planning activities pending legislative enactment supporting and aiding the State Planning Board.

The State Planning Board and the State Planning Council urgently need and can most effectively use the services of a planning consultant of the National Planning Board.

Some difficulty will be experienced in developing plans for integrated transportation (please see remarks under "Transportation" above).

State legislation is needed to establish the State Planning Board on a proper and permanent basis.

IDAHO

STATE PLANNING BOARD

1. Organization.

a) Committees

Of Board:

On formation of advisory council  
On Legislation  
Use of Land and Water Resources  
Public Works  
Transportation.

Advisory committee or council not yet organized. Sub-committees will probably be similar to those of the Pacific Northwest Region and of the States of Washington and Oregon.

b) Staff

Executive Secretary and assistants  
(details not yet available)

c) Assistance from institutions

State institutions of higher learning will probably cooperate in research program for planning. Details not yet available.

2. Program of work.

a) Principal subjects under study

Public Works. Ten year program.

Land Resources. General classification and planned usage.

Reclamation. Comprehensive study of existing developments and of potentialities, with view of readjustment upon sound bases where necessary, and of future development as opportunities offer.

Producers' Cooperatives. In a state

primarily agricultural, study for organization of producers' cooperatives on a regional scale- with consideration of volume, technique, marketing, etc.

Mineral Resources. Consolidation of existing information, additional surveys and explorations, studies of processing, utilization, markets, relations to transportation facilities.

Transportation. Study of existing facilities and needs and possibilities; and for the development and utilization of waterways.

Water and Power Resources. Consolidation of existing data, supplemented by further investigations. Relations to development of natural resources.

Industry and Commerce. Relations to power development and to the development of natural resources. See also heading "Producers' Cooperatives".

Community and City Planning. Encouragement of organization of planning commissions, and their study of local needs and planning. Coordination of local developments with sectional and state. Study of local administration, economics and finance.

Public Welfare. General study, including health, recreation, child welfare, etc.

Education. Study of system, elimination of waste, progressive improvement.

General. Progress reports can be made in each of the fields of planning mentioned by state planning consultant six months after appointment and by Board at next session of legislature. A state planning conference is to be held in Boise May 28 and 29 which should result in organization of committees necessary to conduct various studies.

3. Special problems, difficulties or comments.

Although handicapped for a time by lack of state legislation, appropriations for expenses and assistants, the Board is now in a position to make progress. It has a comprehensive view of its problems and potentialities. It now has a tentative program as outlined hereinbefore. It has an executive secretary. The coming conference should bring about organization of advisory-technical committees and inauguration of planning studies.

The services of a state planning consultant assigned by the National Planning Board are needed urgently at this time.

Legislation is needed to establish the State Planning Board on a proper and permanent basis.

Some difficulty will be experienced in development of plans for integrated transportation (please see my letter of April 6).

MONTANA

## STATE PLANNING BOARD

## 1. Organization

## a) Committees

Of Board:

Permanent Organization

Advisory-Technical Committee

Advisory Committee

(Members from twelve districts of state)

Technical Committees:

Reclamation

Forestry

Fishery

Water Resources

Waterways

Transportation

Land Resources

Public Finance

Utilities

Agriculture

Public Health

Education

Mineral Resources

## b) Staff

Executive Secretary and assistants provided through Montanans, Inc; additional technical assistance in various fields of activity from state departments concerned, including State Engineer and Water Conservation Board.

## c) Assistance from institutions

State institutions of higher learning and agricultural experiment stations are participating in planning research.

## 2. Program of work.

## a) Principal subjects under study

Land Classification and Use

Water Conservation

Mineral Resources

Public Works

Transportation

Public Welfare

Education

Municipalities

Taxation

## b) Status of work by subjects

Land Classification and Use: Committee is active in cooperation with State College of Montana Experiment Station, Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture. Reconnaissance surveys of over half of land in state conducted, and projects and budgets being prepared for continuation. Studies of land values, rural taxation and finance, population, public surveys and other information contemplated. State planning consultant and State Planning Board could make report of progress in six months, and at next legislative session, respectively.

Water Conservation: Studies are under way by Water Conservation Board (which is also State Planning Board) and State Engineer. Further studies and surveys should be made and results consolidated with existing information. Considerable progress can be recorded by State Consultant and Board at times stated above.

Mineral Resources: Study for development of the State's vast mineral wealth

Public Works: Development of long range program and planning for integration of current projects. The latter includes study to secure for Montana greatest possible benefits from Fort Peck Dam project.

Transportation: Study for most efficient development of transportation, including highways.

Public Welfare: Study of means of administering relief; plans for public health, recreation, etc.

Education: Plans for education (youth and adult); construction and repair, etc.

Municipalities: Study of enabling legislation, zoning legislation, recreational facilities, housing conditions, and community city and district planning organization.

Taxation: Studies of governmental reorganization and tax structures.

General: Committees for the studies mentioned above are organized and active. Progress reports may be made in each field, by a state planning consultant six months after appointment, and by the Board to the Legislature at its next session.

3. Special problems, difficulties or comments.

The Montana State Planning Board has, since its inception, been active and alive to its responsibilities, particularly in the directions of planning for economic use of land and water resources. Since the State Planning Conference, held late in March, advisory-technical committees have been organized and have functioned in various districts of the state. District conferences have spread interest and organization for planning into all sections of the state.

The State Planning Board and the Advisory Technical Committee urgently need and can make most excellent use of the services of a full time, qualified planning consultant.

Some difficulty will be experienced in developing plans for coordinating transportation (as outlined in my letter of April 6th).

Although the Montana State Planning Board is authorized by act of Legislature, a more comprehensive act will be required.

District XII. Pacific Southwest--Mr. , District Chairman

1. Utah State Planning Board

Progress Report, May 19, 1934.

S. R. DeBoer, Consultant.

The Utah Planning Board is meeting every two weeks, Thursday 2.30 PM. has been set as the regular meeting hour. So far the Board has met three times and most of the time has been taken up by the work of organization. The number of members of the Board has been increased to 16 and includes not only the main state officers but several prominent men and women of the state. Governor Henry Blood is Chairman and MR. W. Wallace is acting chairman.

a) Committees. The board has divided itself into fifteen divisions each headed by a member of the Board. A complete list of these Committees will reach you on the mimeographed chart. They include industry, agriculture, transportation, use of land, public works, water resources, recreation, legislation, education etc.

b) Staff. So far I have been furnished by the F.E.R.A. with one stenographer and two draftsmen. I have been promised eight or more additional assistants and expect this arrangement will be made this week.

c) A great deal of assistance is being given me by the universities. So far it is not all organized. The Agricultural College is working up data on the Use of Land. From the Univ. of Utah I expect to get considerable information in regard to mining and mineral resources. Brigham Young Univ. is starting on a program of study which will take one small city and its district as topic and make a detailed type study of it. A special committee of the legislature is working with us on a program for proposed laws, a study of the school system etc. I have personally attended numerous water meetings in an effort to take immediate steps toward drouth relief.

d) A drafting room and private office have been furnished us at 300 Capitol Bldg.

2. Program of Work

- a) Transportation, Water resources, Land Use, Education
- b) Work has been started on a map showing the physiographic conditions of the state-on a map showing railroads-on population data.

So far the work is just getting under way and it is difficult to say how much can be accomplished but we expect to have a comprehensive study of transportation, land use and public works by October.

- 3. One of the first special projects we have started on is the gathering together of all data which has bearing on the growth of the state of Utah. It is the intention of the Board to gather this in a comprehensive Library for Planning Use.

LIBRARY  
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS  
NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD  
WASHINGTON  
CHARLES W. ELIOT 2nd, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Eleventh Circular Letter

May 15, 1934

STATUS OF CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING  
IN THE UNITED STATES

Report prepared by the Staff of the  
National Planning Board through the assistance  
of Federal Civil Works Administration  
Project F-92.

Under the direction of Harold Merrill  
Assistant to the Executive Officer.

The National Planning Board, since its organization last July, has given special attention to the stimulation of State, City and Regional Planning. This activity has been carried on concurrently with work covering advice to the Administrator of Public Works, Coordination of Federal Planning Agencies, and conduct of a Research Program.

The status of planning work is recorded in the following sections of this letter:-

A. Introduction - Previous and contemporary assistance and organization of Survey.

B. Status of Planning.

1. City & Town Planning
2. County & Regional Planning
3. State Planning
4. Interstate Planning & District Chairmen

C. C. W. A. Assistance to Planning

D. General Observations

E. Conclusions

Appendices

CL  
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## A. INTRODUCTION

### Previous Federal Assistance to Planning

City and Regional Planning Progress has been recorded by the Division of Building and Housing of the Department of Commerce for many years and valuable assistance has been provided to the zoning and city planning movement through the Advisory Committee and Publications of that office. Stimulation of long range programming of public works by municipalities was one of the principle interests of the Federal Employment Stabilization Board. These activities are being continued by the National Planning Board although along somewhat different lines.

### P.W.A. Stimulates Planning.

The Public Works Administration emphasized the importance of sound planning from the beginning of its work. In its circular No. 1, issued July 31, 1933 the first of five tests to determine the eligibility of public works projects was stated as the "relation of the particular project to coordinated planning, and its social desirability." In the same circular first preference is given to those projects "integrated with and consistent with a state plan." The Instructions to State Engineers issued as Bulletin No. 1, also recognized the importance of planning and laid down a series of planning considerations for every project including conformity with city or regional plans.

Direct assistance to state and interstate planning boards has been made possible through funds allotted by the Special Public Works Board to the National Planning Board for the purpose of stimulating planning. Upon application to the National Planning Board and agreement to meet six reasonable conditions, there may be assigned to a state or interstate planning board, a qualified consultant appointed by the Administrator of Public Works.

### C.W.A. Helps Planning.

The Federal Civil Works Administration soon after its organization gave its sanction to planning studies and surveys as favored state and local projects and in addition made possible several Federal projects of great value to state and local planning work, notably - the Federal Real Property Inventory, Urban and Rural Tax Delinquency Surveys, the Farm Housing Survey, Farm Land Use Survey, Subsistence Homestead Study, and the Census of American Business. Through the National Planning Board, the Federal agencies in charge of these Federal Projects were put in touch with local city, regional and state planning agencies many of which cooperated in the organization and conduct of the projects, in obtaining office space and in other ways assisting in the work. Further impetus has been given to the planning movement through continued cooperative efforts of the National Planning Board, the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

### Survey by National Planning Board.

To secure information as to the status of planning work by city, county and regional planning commissions the National Planning Board in September, 1933 distributed a questionnaire to 841 city and town and 76 county and regional planning agencies, the preliminary returns of which were summarized in the Board's third Circular Letter. This was followed early in January, 1934 by an inquiry into the extent to which these same municipalities and regions were availing themselves of C.W.A. assistance for planning studies.

To supplement and check the response to these inquiries, to assist in the stimulation and organization of state and local planning activities, and to aid in supervising C.W.A. planning projects, the Board secured from the Federal Civil Works Administrator, the approval of Federal C.W.A. Project F-92 permitting the employment of eleven field investigators with technical experience in planning; and of ten assistant investigators. The latter were attached to the offices of the ten P.W.A. Regional Advisers. This force, with a small staff of stenographers and engineers, have completed the inquiry and tabulated the results.

The employment of experienced technical men for this field service has been amply justified; not only because of their ability to analyze local planning situations, but also because they were able to assist many local agencies with advice on questions of planning and administration as well as on various Federal activities of immediate local interest. Towns and cities are responding; new planning agencies have been created or are promised, and inactive commissions are awakening to their opportunities.

### Field Visits and Mail Inquiries

The Field Investigators visited 680 cities where data was obtained regarding the status and activities of city, county and regional planning agencies. (See map Appendix F.) This information was obtained through interviews with officers, members and staffs of planning agencies, city administrators, city and county engineers, chamber of commerce secretaries, newspaper editors, etc. Because of the limitations of time and travel expense it was not possible to visit every city reported to have a planning commission. Special efforts were made to include those cities with a population of over 25,000 which had made incomplete answers to questionnaires by mail or which had not answered at all. A few cities, having no planning board were visited when conveniently located on the route of travel and advice given for the organization of planning agencies and activities and for the appropriate use of C.W.A. assistance for planning work.

In addition to the cities covered by the field survey all cities having a population of 10,000 and over were written to from the regional offices for the purpose of making a complete record of the cities in this

group having a planning board or interested in creation of one. Three questions were asked, i.e. (1) Has your city ever had a planning commission? (2) Is it interested in having one appointed? (3) What is the best local organization to back a planning program? The information obtained from this inquiry will be most useful in the National Planning Board's program for stimulation of local planning. The cities in this group which were found to have a planning board are included in the tabulations.

While definite reports were obtained through correspondence and field visits showing 739 existing city planning agencies, there were 121 additional cities listed in April 1933 by the Division of Building and Housing of the U. S. Department of Commerce, as having planning boards but from which no reports have been received by the National Planning Board in response to its inquiries. While these latter are not included in the tabulation of boards which reported (appendix J) it was not thought advisable to omit them altogether from the lists or to put them down as inactive without specific evidence of their status. Therefore, they have been listed in a separate group in appendix L. Information as to the status of Planning in these cities will be welcomed by the National Planning Board.

## B. STATUS OF CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

### I. CITY AND TOWN PLANNING

#### Number and distribution of City Planning Boards.

Based on the reports received in the National Planning Board Survey, there are now (1934) in the United States 739 city planning boards 717 of which are official agencies. There were also 30 Municipal Zoning boards reported. In considering these cities by population groups it is found that there are city planning commissions in all 5 cities having a population of 1 million or more; 79 of the 88 cities of 100,000 to 1,000,000; 179 of the 283 cities of 25,000 to 100,000; 211 of the 606 cities of 10,000 to 25,000; 111 of the 851 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 and 154 of the 14,765 incorporated places of less than 5,000 population. On the accompanying chart (appendix G) is shown for each of these population groups, the percent of cities having planning commissions compared with the percent having comprehensive plans.

While there are city planning boards in forty-three states and the District of Columbia, they are rather generally distributed over the Eastern, the Central and the Pacific coastal states with the greatest concentration in the Metropolitan areas of Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles. (See Map appendix C.) Of the states having the largest number New York leads with 112, Massachusetts has 109, California 87, and Ohio 54. The number recorded for each state appears in the summary appendix H. A Massachusetts law makes the appointment of planning boards mandatory upon all cities and towns having a population of 10,000 or more.

The present total of 739 city planning boards represents a decrease of 102 from the 841 boards existing at the close of 1932, of which 806 were official, as recorded in the last report (dated April 27, 1933) of the Division of Building and Housing of the U. S. Department of Commerce. However, 121 of the city planning boards there listed as existing in 1932, did not report in the present survey and therefore are not included in the above total of 739. There were 44 cities which reported that their planning board had been abolished, but this was more than offset by the 63 new city planning boards which were established during the past year. Upon the doubtful assumption that the non-reporting boards are all still functioning, the total number of course, would reach 860.

#### Growth of City Planning.

Among the legacies from the Division of Building and Housing were the records of city and regional planning activities which had been kept since 1928. Some idea of the rapid and constant growth in city planning boards is indicated by the figures for the last twelve years. In 1922 there were 185; 1923 - 213; 1925 - 218; 1928 - 450; 1929 - 691 official, 41 unofficial; 1930 - 786 official, 38 unofficial; 1931 - 828 official, 51 unofficial; 1932 - 806 official and 35 unofficial Planning Boards. Even in 1932 when there was recorded a loss of 67 official municipal planning agencies, 45 hitherto unreported agencies were added to the list, reducing the net loss to 22.

It should be said concerning the reports of the Division of Building and Housing that they were compiled entirely from the results of mail inquiries. Doubtless many commissions appearing on the active list would, on more intensive investigation, have been recorded as inactive. This conclusion is born out by experience in the present survey as it was found that at least 125 city planning boards were inactive. From these, little influence on the city's development can be expected.

The large number of planning agencies apparently functioning and the comparatively small percentage of loss during depression years furnish some evidence of the vitality of the planning principle, but the actual worth of planning agencies, their influence on development in accordance with a sound physical, social and economic program can be appraised only by an acquaintance with local situation and a careful examination of data, which it is not practicable to tabulate.

#### Budgets for City Planning.

Of the 739 city planning boards reporting, 417 or 57% have no funds for the current year; 19% have a budget of \$500 or less; 4% have from \$500 to \$1,000; 6% from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and 5% have in excess of \$5,000, seven having a budget of more than \$20,000 each. Sixty-eight boards or 9% did not report on this question. Not more than 60 city planning boards may be considered to have reasonably adequate appropriations for administration of their functions.

Appended notations by many of the planning boards having no budget, indicate that in spite of lack of funds they are managing to function to some degree especially in securing conformity of public construction with the comprehensive plans and by aiding in formulation of emergency programs of needed public works.

#### Activities of City Planning Boards.

In 218 cities comprehensive city plans have been prepared, 163 of which have been officially approved by the City Planning Board and 105 of these adopted by the City Council, while 36 have plans in preparation. Approximately 125 are known to be based on careful surveys and may be called "master plans", as defined by the Standard Planning Act prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce and by the planning laws of several states. 212 report the existence of a thoroughfare plan, and 90 have plans in a preliminary stage; 176 have a park and parkway plan, while 102 others have plans in preparation; 130 have a general playground plan with 98 additional plans in preparation. These plans in most cities are quite generally adhered to. 269 planning boards exercise mandatory control, and 156 have an advisory power over land subdivision. In 33 cities financial programs based on the plan have been prepared and in a number of others the plan or the planning board is consulted in making up the budget for capital improvements. 1244 cities in the United States have adopted a zoning ordinance but only 575 of these are cities now having a planning board. Reference to the summary table, appendix H, will reveal the relatively small number having general plans for transit, sewerage, water supply, public buildings or school buildings. 34% of the city planning boards have been actively cooperating in the formulation of local emergency public works programs and the planning of specific projects while a number indicated their desire to be of assistance if called upon.

Examination of the tabulation on Status of City Planning (appendix J) shows that a large number of the plans were made prior to 1925, which raises the question as to whether or not in the light of changes in population and growth trends, some of these plans, at least, should not be restudied and revised. Reports of the Field Investigators suggest an affirmative answer to this question.

Planning is a continuing process and not a formula. There is serious threat to the whole planning movement from plans which become fixed and are not kept up to date by continuous revision to meet changing conditions.

This same question may properly be raised with regard to zoning. 1241 cities of the United States are reported to have adopted a zoning ordinance but the records indicate that 75% of these ordinances were prepared more than 10 years ago, based on population trends all out of proportion to present known trends. Very few of these ordinances have since been revised to meet changing conditions.

In a number of cities, those charged with the preparation of a zoning ordinance have followed the simple but dangerous process of copying

in whole or in part the provisions of zoning ordinances of other communities without proper technical guidance, study and determination of local conditions and requirements which actually vary greatly.

## 2. COUNTY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

### Number and distribution of Planning Agencies.

County and Regional Planning organizations in the United States now (1934) total 85 or nine more than the number listed by the Division of Building and Housing of the U. S. Department of Commerce in its report of April 1933. These include 61 county and 23 regional planning organizations and one county zoning board. During the past year 12 new county and 6 new regional planning agencies were reported while one county and two regional boards were reported abolished and two county and four regional boards were inactive. In 1930 there were 67; 1931 - 79 and in 1932 - 76 official and unofficial county and regional planning agencies.

Considering the country as a whole it is found that county and regional planning activities are rather generally confined to the larger population centers and their environs, the principle exception being some of the county planning projects. These activities are concentrated in three general areas, namely the eastern states, central states and the states on the Pacific coast. (See map appendix D).

Included in the eastern area is the Tennessee Valley Authority which is developing a comprehensive plan for the Tennessee River Basin of 40,000 square miles involving parts of seven states.

A relatively greater number of county planning commission exist in California than in any other state, largely as the result of the 1929 California Planning Act which makes the creation of a county planning commission mandatory. It should be noted, however, that no time limit is set within which the commission must be created, so that, in practical effect, the act is permissive.

Nine of the ten county planning commissions in the States of Oregon and Washington have all been created since January 1, 1934, through the stimulation and organization activities of the office of the National Planning Board's District Chairman for the Pacific Northwest.

### Budgets for County and Regional Planning.

The results of this survey show that 20 or 24% of those reporting, have no funds for the current year; 14% have a budget of \$1,000 or less; 7% from \$1,000 to \$5,000; and 19% have a budget of more than \$5,000, 7 having a budget of more than \$20,000 each. Thirty-one organizations did not report on this question.

### Activities of County and Regional Planning Agencies\*

The ultimate purpose of nearly all of the official and unofficial county and regional planning commissions is the development and adoption of comprehensive plans. However, in many instances, they are unable to undertake all phases of comprehensive planning at the start either because of lack of funds, or of authority or for other reasons. Therefore they are devoting their energies first, to one or more particular phases of planning such as thoroughfares, zoning, recreation areas, land subdivision control, preparation of adequate base maps, development of citizen support through education, etc. Six of the county and regional planning agencies reported that a comprehensive plan had been prepared while 9 have plans in preparation; 16 have prepared thoroughfare plans and 17 others have plans in a preliminary stage; park and parkway plans have been prepared by 16 and 15 additional have them in preparation. Mandatory control over land subdivisions is exercised by 15% while 20% perform an advisory function in connection with subdivisions. Active assistance on local emergency public works programs has been rendered by 45% of the organizations.

### 3. STATE PLANNING

State Planning activity has steadily increased through the efforts of the National Planning Board and its District Chairmen, and the former P.W.A. Regional Advisers and due to the general public awakening to the value and necessity of planning on a broader scale than heretofore. On January 1, 1933, there existed no official State Planning Board in the United States whose function was to develop a comprehensive State Plan. Since January 1, official State Planning Boards have been established in 39 States. \* The nine states without State Planning Boards are: Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, West Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Texas.\* (See Map Appendix B). In several of these, however, definite progress is being made toward the creation of an official State Planning Board.

Most of the State Planning Boards have organized a program of procedure for the conduct of their planning studies, survey and research work and are not actively engaged on the preliminary phases of the preparation of a state plan with the assistance of consultants appointed by the Administrator of Public Works and made available through funds allocated for the purpose to the National Planning Board by the Federal P.W.A. Qualified consultants to advise with the State Boards have been assigned to State Planning Boards upon application to the National Planning Board and agreement to meet the following six conditions: appointment by the governor of an unpaid state planning board; assurance that the governor will support legislation to put the work on a continuing basis; supply of office space and assistants; a program of work; suggestion of consultant desired; cooperation with adjoining states.

\*NOTE: For statements relative to the organization and activities of county and regional planning agencies see "Our Cities Today and Tomorrow" by Hubbard and Hubbard, Harvard Press, 1929; and "A Survey of Regional Planning Activities," address by Dan H. Wheeler, Sept. 30, 1930. Division of Building and Housing of U. S. Department of Commerce.

\* For progress of State Planning Boards See 13th Circular Letter, National Planning Board.

#### 4. INTERSTATE PLANNING & DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

The activities of the Board and the desire to assist in coordination of interstate planning efforts, have led to a division of the country into twelve Planning Districts as shown on the map, (Appendix A.) District Chairmen have been appointed by the Administrator of Public Works as follows:

- III Honorable George L. Radcliffe,  
Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
- IV Honorable Henry T. McIntosh,  
Albany, Georgia.
- V Honorable Alfred Bettman,  
First National Bank Bldg.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.
- VI Honorable Vincent M. Miles,  
Kelly Trust Bldg.,  
Fort Smith, Arkansas.
- VII Honorable Charles M. Moderwell,  
New Post Office Building,  
Chicago, Illinois.
- XI Honorable Marshall N. Dana,  
New Federal Building,  
Portland, Oregon.

In District I a New England Regional Planning Commission has been organized of representatives of the various states.

In District III the Chairman has organized an Advisory Board of twelve members.

In District XI a Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission has been organized consisting of representatives from each of the State Planning Boards.

The work of the District Chairmen and these Regional or Interstate Commissions is primarily to bring together planning agencies or officials from several political jurisdictions for consideration and study of common planning problems. The District Chairmen are in a position to advise and assist all kinds of planning activities in their respective districts and to serve as contacts between local or state planning boards and representatives of Federal Agencies.

### C. CWA Assistance to Planning.

A test of the activities of State, Regional, and local Planning agencies is furnished by the use made of the offer of CWA service in making planning studies. In November, 1933, the Chairman of the National Planning Board brought to the attention of all planning agencies the value of such services and urged the organization of local projects. The inquiry of the National Planning Board sent January 5th to determine the extent of the use of CWA help in planning, has already been referred to. Three hundred responses were made by mail, 325 more reports were obtained by the field investigators. The records show that 200 state, regional and local planning boards availed themselves of this opportunity in the conduct of survey, planning, and mapping projects, employing 10,300 C.W.A. and E. W. A. workers such as engineers, architects, statisticians, draftsmen, stenographers and clerks. (See Map Appendix E.) In addition, 160 applications, still pending at the close of the survey would provide employment for about 4,670 more men and women. These figures are exclusive of the other Federal, State and local surveys and statistical projects conducted in various cities and counties on which some 150,000 white collar workers were employed. A number of applications were rejected by local Administrators, because the local quota was already exhausted or because the local Civil Works Administrator did not consider "planning" a proper use for CWA funds.

In the case of 200 commissions reporting the filing of no applications for CWA help, various reasons were given. Planning Commission officials as well as other city officials were slow to realize that it was possible for them to secure CWA assistance for planning or engineering design, their feeling being that they should immediately start labor to work even though no definite plan of action had been outlined. This was found to be true especially in the larger centers of population. Fifty commissions reported that they had already completed a comprehensive plan or their studies for such a plan were already in progress. Several applications were withheld because of the lack of the services of a qualified consultant. In the great majority of cases, however, the reason must be set down either as inactivity or lack of full appreciation of the opportunity on the part of the planning agency.

These CWA planning projects cover the whole range of the planning field. Several planning boards were at work on all the studies which are essential to making a comprehensive plan. The results of these investigations were being mapped or shown in other graphic form to be presented with conclusions and recommendations in a report. Still others were making a long term budget for capital expenditures based on the recommendations of the city or county plan. Among other activities were traffic surveys and studies; real property inventories for use in the preparation or revision of assessment maps; zoning studies; housing surveys and slum clearance studies; topographic surveys; intensive surveys to locate street lines and grades as the foundation of a master thoroughfare plan, and to some extent detail

design of some of the features of an already formulated general plan such as a thorofare, a public building, or a park.

The several Federal CWA projects, particularly the Real Property Inventory, Tax Delinquency Surveys and Rural Housing Survey, in themselves contributing much valuable data for planning and zoning in the communities and regions where they are going forward, have also served to stimulate cities to make similar studies as local CWA projects.

One of the most encouraging observations was the manner in which professional men were attacking the problems upon which they were working under CWA. The engineers, architects, draftsmen, statisticians, etc., employed by planning boards on CWA projects have been uniformly very capable. Working in their own professional fields they brought enthusiasm to the job. Generally being paid much less than they were earning under normal conditions, they have been thinking not of the salary as a rule, but have seen the opportunity of making a contribution and have put all their energy into it. This opinion was expressed many times. It is a tribute to the professions and the other trained white collar groups that these men and women have unselfishly applied their talents to the work with boundless energy and interest regardless of salary. The Emergency Relief Administration is making a contribution of great value to state, regional and local planning programs.

#### D. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Local authorities concur in the belief that existence of a definite comprehensive plan, intelligently followed, greatly facilitated the choice of economically and socially, necessary or desirable PWA and CWA construction projects and resulted in the most advantageous and efficient use of Federal, State, and local funds. There was found a large variety of PWA and CWA construction projects which confirmed this belief. A majority of the projects were development of recreation areas, street openings, and widenings, grade crossing eliminations, water supply, sewage disposal and flood prevention work which fitted into a general or master plan, and sites or rights-of-way for which, had been selected or acquired prior to the inauguration of PWA and CWA.

It was especially noticeable that where, through the foresight of an active commission, county engineer or city engineer, a sound planning procedure had been followed, they proved to be prepared for the present emergency and were doing effective work on necessary, permanent improvements. Conversely, the field investigators observed that in many localities where there was no comprehensive plan or where the plan was not being followed, construction projects under way evidenced the need for planning.

We have today on one hand the obligation of governmental units to meet debt service charges, current expenses and the increased burden of relief together with strong public sentiment in favor of expanded public works to relieve unemployment. On the other hand there are demands for reduced public expenditures and lower taxes in the face of actuality of growing delinquencies and decreasing revenues. Obviously, these inconsistencies must be reconciled and adequate solutions found for the problems involved. The tremendous pressure to reduce expenditures, has threatened to weaken institutions and impair services fundamental to the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the people, which have taken many years to build up. Planning is one of these services which in a great many instances has been curtailed or eliminated altogether.

In general, the lack of activity or the disappearance of planning agencies has been a casualty of the depression and discontinuance of appropriations. Other reasons also have been given such as: resignation of members with no reappointments; lack of appreciation of the value of planning or inadequate citizen support; indifference or active opposition by local government; inadequate legal authority either in state legislature or in local ordinance or both; no plan to administer; lack of a permanent city planning office with a full-time or part-time executive secretary or planning engineer to direct the work of the board; completion of work on zoning ordinance which was the only function given to the planning commission; and abolition by city ordinance.

Most planning boards are without adequate funds to provide the services of even one permanent employee in an established office in the municipal or county building. Consequently, much of their potential effectiveness is lost. The city or county engineer or manager has more than enough to do in the performance of his regular duties and cannot give to planning, the attention which is so necessary. Similarly, the Board Members are active business men without the time to pursue the essential technical studies or to follow up the day-to-day details and problems which normally come before an active, properly functioning planning board.

If costs of government are going to be reduced intelligently, this must come about through more efficient use of public funds. The solution would seem to lie not in the direction of eliminating the relatively small cost of planning, but in further strengthening the planning function and thereby building up an orderly procedure for avoiding what aptly has been characterized "the costs of not planning." Communities which have curtailed or abolished the activities of a planning commission or which are contemplating such action should seriously consider the fact that community planning is actually a money-saving function.

It was the consensus of opinion of the field investigators that in general, planning boards do not take their responsibilities seriously enough

or do not have a proper comprehension of their functions. There are a number of planning boards now existing practically in theory only, which have for one reason or another limited their efforts to one special activity such as preparation of a zoning ordinance or the making of a street or park plan, upon the completion of which they became inactive although they have not been officially abolished.

There are other boards which do little more than occasionally examine and pass upon a real estate subdivision or an application for a change or variance in zoning. Obviously these boards are not interesting themselves in the broader problems of community development and improvement possibilities and therefore are neglecting their opportunity to render a valuable service.

A correlation exists between citizen's support and planning accomplishment. There are a number of instances where the unselfish leadership, devotion and enthusiasm of a particular individual or group or where enlightened public interest and appreciation of the value of comprehensive planning have been responsible for outstanding progress in planning for wholesome community development.

The public knows relatively very little about phases of planning, other than zoning. So far as the public attitude toward planning is concerned, many people believe that zoning or a street plan is the whole of community planning. The park system is more in the public mind than other elements of physical development. An outstanding accomplishment like a civic center or a particularly needed street widening or the elimination of a street jog which had caused accidents or great inconvenience, focuses public attention upon planning momentarily. It may be safely said however, that the public, as a whole has yet to acquire an understanding of the comprehensiveness of city planning, the great benefits which come from a thorough-going, practical analysis of community needs and the development of a plan to meet them.

It has not yet been sufficiently impressed upon the public mind that the purpose of a plan is not to encourage more spending and development of improvements prematurely but rather to serve as a guide to insure that any and all development, when, as and if it takes place, will proceed in an economical and orderly manner. The result is the elimination of unnecessary expense to the citizen and tax payer and lower tax rates.

#### E. CONCLUSIONS

The value of far sighted planning in a program of public works has been proved without question by the experiences of the last three years. Cities and counties with well thought-out plans were ready, or within a very short time could be prepared, for actual construction of public works

either as locally financed projects, as projects to be financed by the Federal Public Works Administration through loans and grants, or as emergency work projects when the CWA and Emergency Relief Administrations made the workers available. Too few counties and cities are profiting by this experience at the present time.

It is of prime importance that there be adequate plans formulated deliberately and approved in advance, based on far sighted and intelligent study and determination of future as well as immediate needs. Many delays will be encountered in the preparation of detail plans, specifications and estimates, selection and acquisition of rights-of-way and sites, preliminary investigations and legal arrangements. It is possible by long-range planning to anticipate such of these steps in advance, make arrangements for their completion and thus reduce delays to a minimum, when the time comes for actual construction. Hastily conceived and adopted plans often result in wasteful and ill-adjusted improvements which are liabilities to the communities thereafter.

The plan must consider all the elements relating to the needs and resources of the particular area including transportation, water supply, sanitation, parks and playgrounds, housing, zoning and the location of schools and other public buildings. All parts of the plan must be considered in relation to the whole, and state and local planning activities properly coordinated.

Continuity of administration is essential. The planning commission must be immune from political upsets either because of its non-partisan personnel or because of the public appreciation of the non-political nature of a planning program.

Except in small cities, there should be an adequately paid secretary-planning engineer who is in fact the interpreter and the administrator of the plan. His place in the smaller city may be taken by the periodic services of a city planner or by a competent city engineer who is thoroughly sympathetic with planning, or several small cities may jointly employ the services of a city planner.

There must be understanding of the nature of the plan on the part of the other members of the local administration, particularly the Mayor, the County Commissioner, the City or County Engineer or the Director of Public Works. This will help to assure continuity and freedom from political pressure and will give weight to the advice of the planning commission. Some cities and counties have profited by the provision that all public works projects affecting the plan must be referred to the planning commission for a report before final action is taken. In a few instances the disapproval of the planning commission acts as a suspensive veto which can be set aside only by a more than a majority vote of the local legislative body.

Planning must appeal to the public as the sensible and economical method of determining the long time public works program. This can be accomplished, however, only by continuous educational efforts aimed at thoroughly acquainting each and every citizen with the purposes or objectives and advantages of planning well in advance of development.

All this means that there is much work ahead. Planning must be started in many cities and counties, especially in those cities with a population of 25,000 or more. Many planning commissions must take up their jobs more efficiently and with broader vision applied to solution of their problems. Appropriations for planning must be increased to provide for an effective, permanent, service-rendering office. Active citizen support, participation and leadership must be developed. There must be wider exchange of experiences gained in overcoming difficulties and obstacles encountered in planning in various parts of the country. There is a need for codification of experience in the administration of planning, in technical procedure for preparing plans and in the application of principles and desirable standards.

The National Planning Board fully appreciates the importance of city and regional planning to the whole National Planning process, in familiarizing people with planning ideas and procedure and to fill in the special details in larger state, regional or national planning outlines. The healthy growth of city, county and regional planning must ultimately rest on local interest, initiative and responsibility. While a new impetus may be provided by direct financial and personnel assistance from the Federal Government, the long range undertaking of stimulating, advising and guiding local planning effort is the proper function and responsibility of the state and local planning boards and civic organizations. The National Planning Board as a clearing house can and should be in a position to help through circulars and bulletins on standards, procedure and experience which may be generally applicable throughout the Nation.

### N O T E

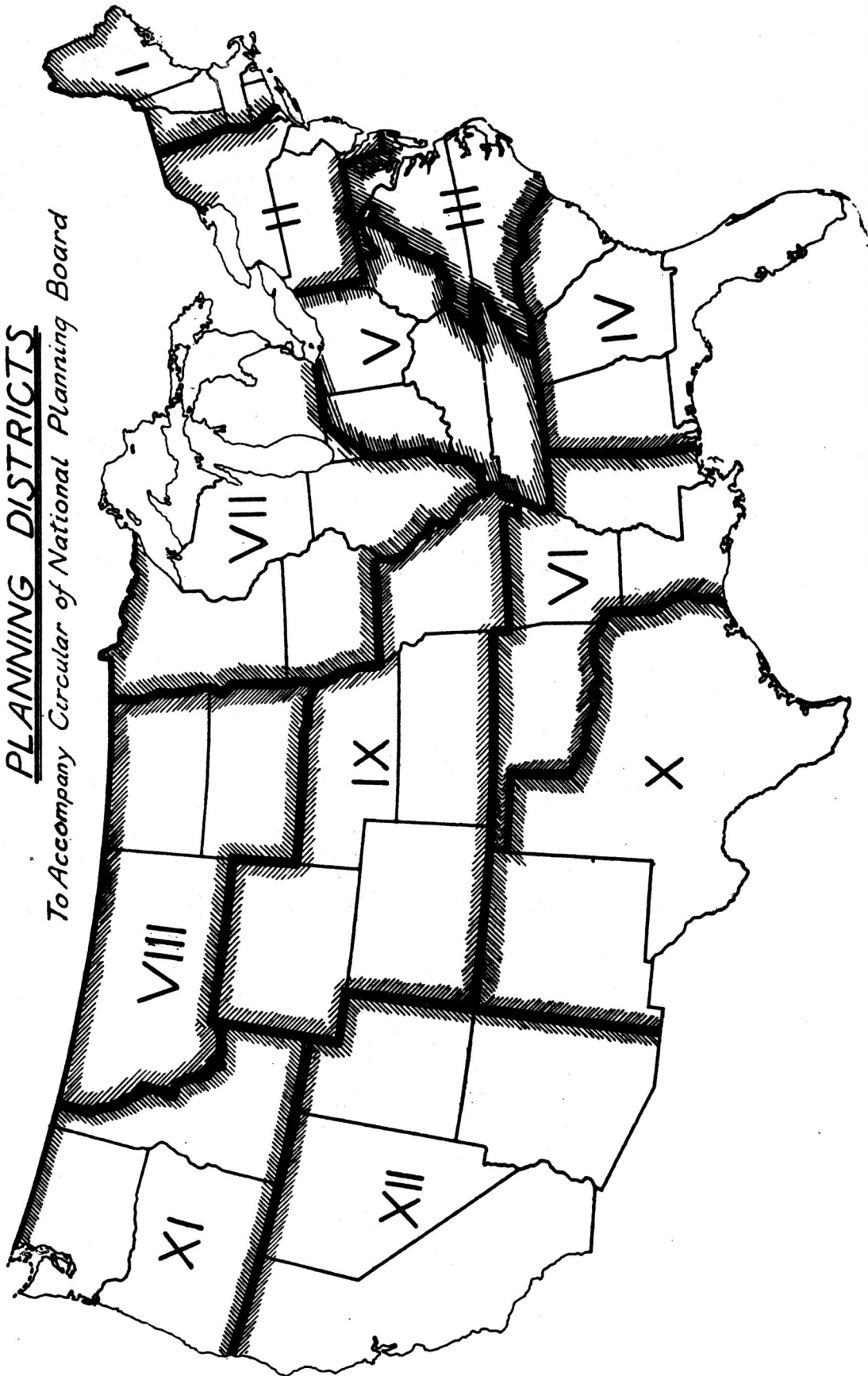
The data tabulated in this report have been obtained from the field survey made by the National Planning Board with the assistance of the Federal C W A and supplemented by information from various sources including the Division of Building and Housing of the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Conference on City Planning, state, county, and municipal officials, planning and zoning technicians, and others.

As in any undertaking of this nature and magnitude, omissions and errors cannot be avoided. The National Planning Board will appreciate any information which will assist in correcting or completing its data.

A P P E N D I C E S

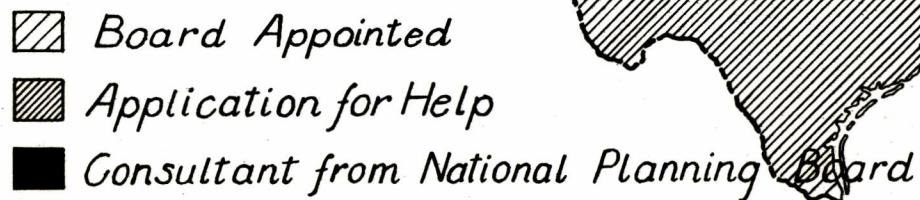
- A. U. S. Map showing Planning Districts.
- B. U. S. Map showing State Planning Boards.
- C. U. S. Map showing Distribution of City Planning Boards.
- D. U. S. Map showing Distribution of County and Regional Planning Agencies.
- E. U. S. Map showing City and County Planning Projects Conducted with  
C.W.A. aid.
- F. U. S. Map showing Cities Contacted by Investigators.
- G. Chart - Comparison of City Planning Boards and Comprehensive Plans by  
Population Groups.
- H. Summary by states - City Planning Boards and Status of City Planning.
- I. Summary by states - C.W.A. Assistance to Planning.
- J. Tabulation - City Planning Boards and Status of City Planning.
- K. Tabulation - County and Regional Planning Agencies and Status of Plan-  
ning, also lists State Planning Boards.
- L. Supplemental List of Zoned Cities and City Planning Boards.
- M. Tabulation - C.W.A. Assistance to Planning.

PLANNING DISTRICTS  
*To Accompany Circular of National Planning Board*



*To Accompany Circular of National Planning Board*

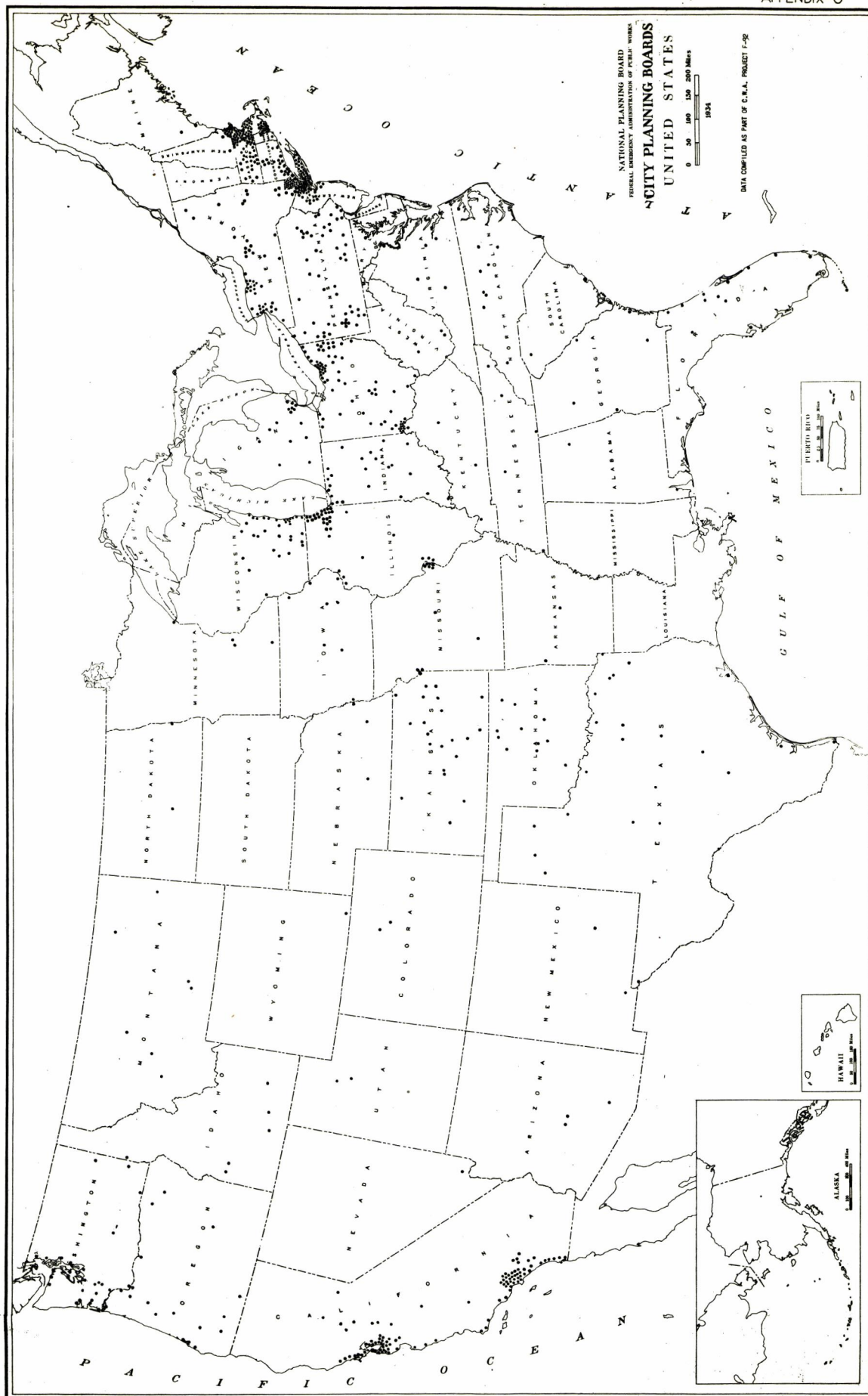
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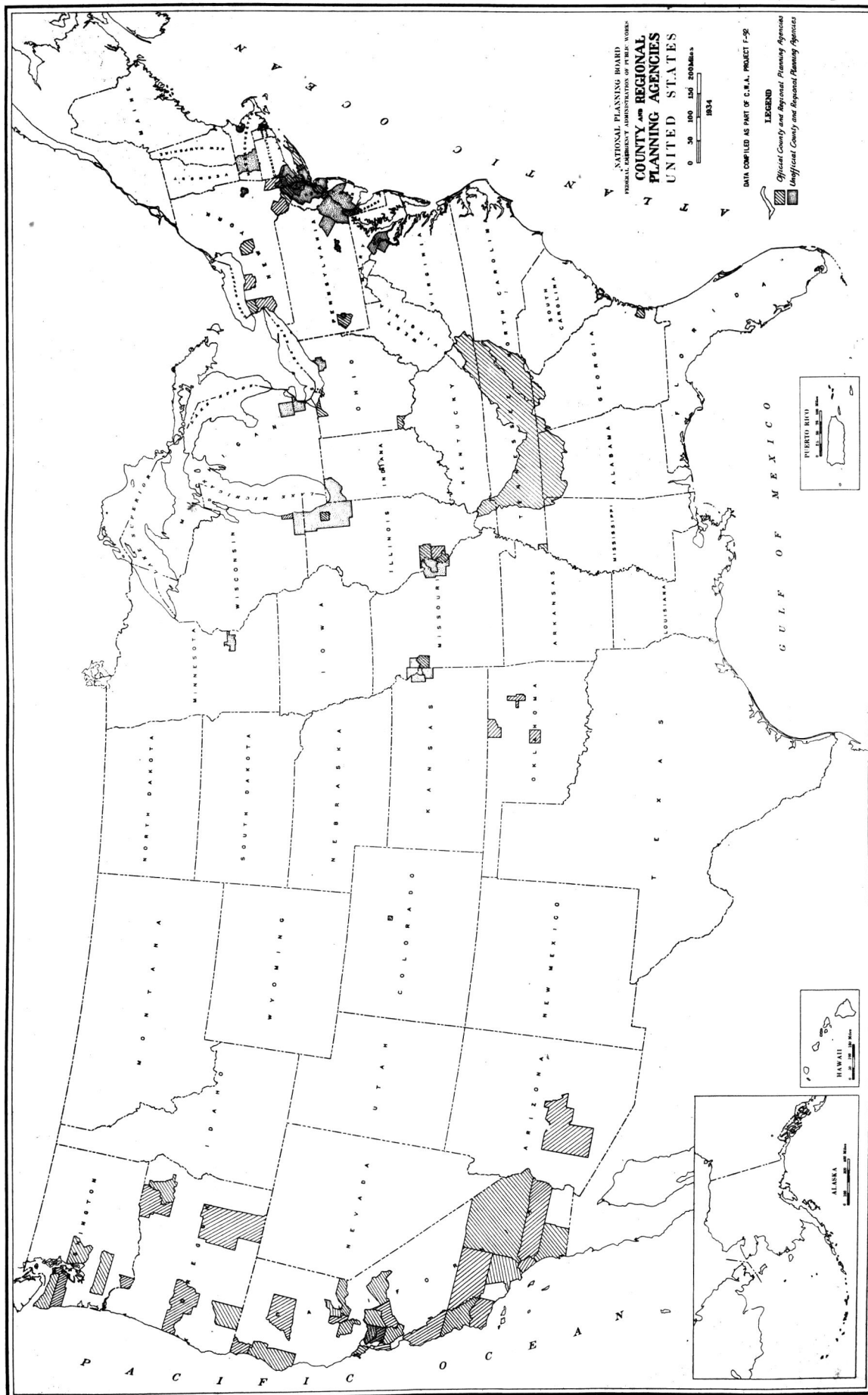


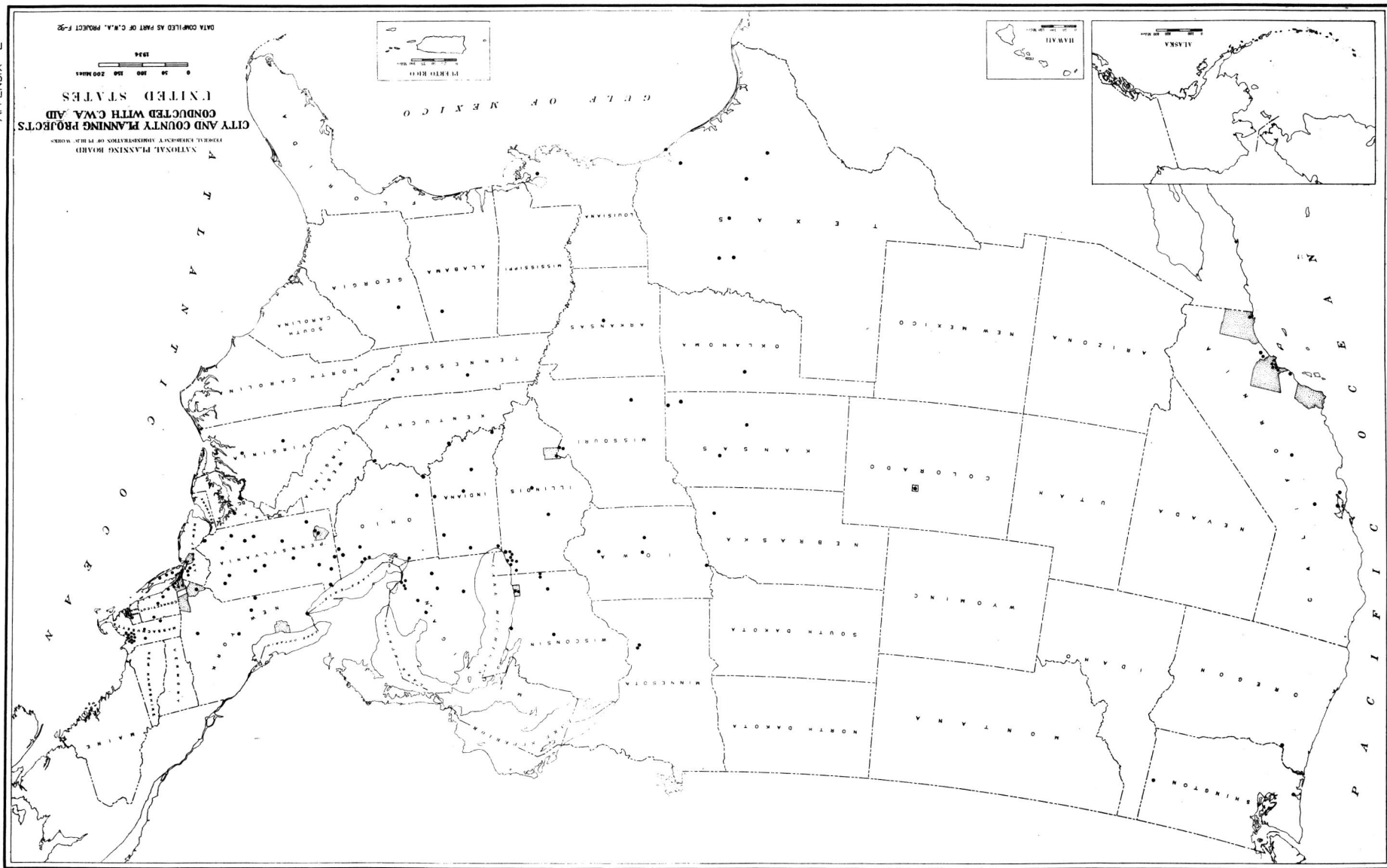
Prepared in Office of The National Planning Board

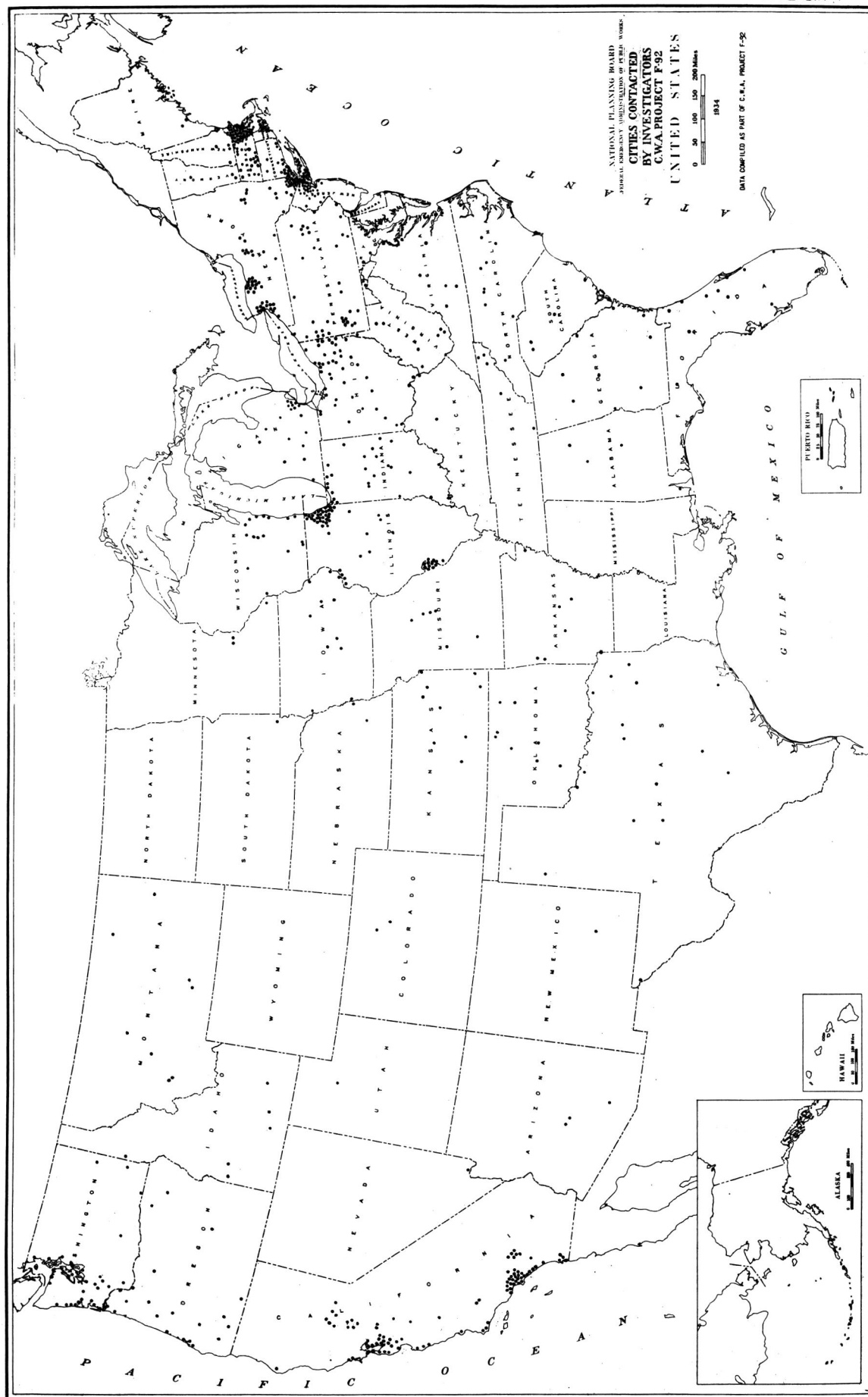
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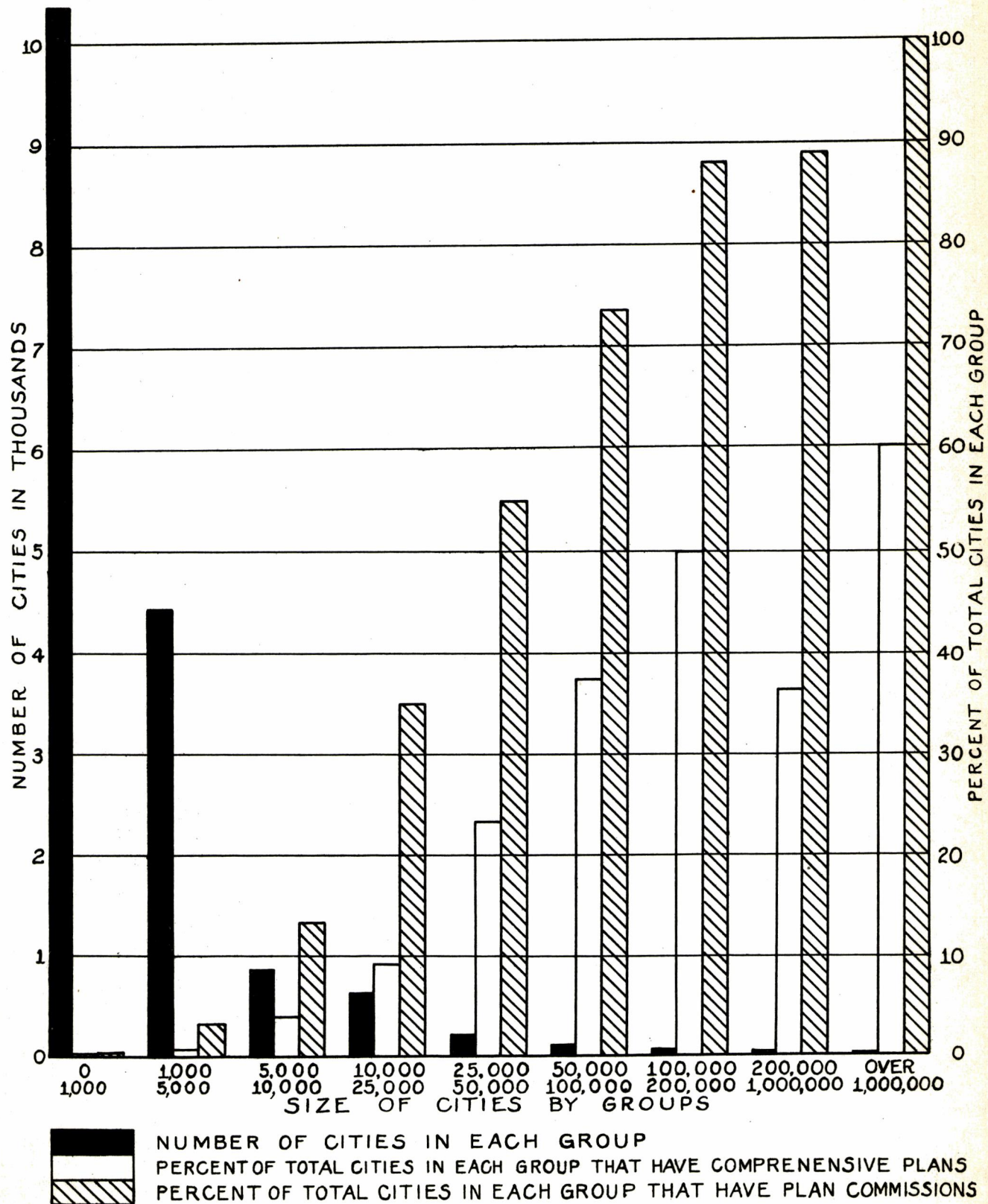
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SUMMARY OF TABULATION ON STATUS OF PLANNING																																					
	PLANNING BOARD		ZONING ORDINANCE				COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			THOROUGHFARE PLAN			PARK & PARKWAY PLAN			PLAYGROUND PLAN		TRANSIT PLAN		SEWERAGE PLAN		WATER SUPPLY PLAN		PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN		SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CONTROL OF PLANS							
			IN EFFORT				IN PREPARATION			PRELIMINARY STAGE			PRELIMINARY STAGE			IN PREP.		IN PREP.		IN PREP.		IN PREP.		IN PREP.		IN PREP.		IN PREP.									
	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL	COMPREHENSIVE	USE	USE AND HEIGHT	USE AND AREA	INTERIM	PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. Bd.	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. Bd.	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. Bd.	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	IN PREP.	PREPARED	IN PREP.	PREPARED	IN PREP.	PREPARED	IN PREP.	PREPARED	IN PREP.	PREPARED	IN PREP.	PREPARED	IN PREP.	PREPARED	IN PREP.	PREPARED	IN PREP.				
ALABAMA	2	1	2	1										1																							
ARIZONA	3		2											1	1																	1					
ARKANSAS	2		0					1	1	1	1	1		1	1													1				1					
CALIFORNIA	24	3	29	35	1	6	0	2	3	14	8	7	12	37	30	25	19	14	9	6	12	14	4	7	13	7	11	6	13	16	4	8	1	28	40		
COLORADO	2		2							2	1			2	2																		2				
CONNECTICUT	17	1	1	19	0				3	6	4	2	4	5	4	2	2	5	4	2	2	1		1	1	5		2	1	2	1		11				
DELAWARE			1																																		
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	1		1										1	1	1																		1				
FLORIDA	8	1	9	1	0			1	4	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2														1	5			
GEORGIA	4	1	3	0	0				1	1	1		1	1																			5				
IDaho	5		1	1																																	
ILLINOIS	32	1	6	51	2	3		1	27	18	15	9	13	12	10	9	11	9	7	9	9	3	7	2	2	1	2	7	4	8	7	1	3	13			
INDIANA	23		21					1	14	9	2	7	5	3	1	6	5	2		6	3	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	5				1	20			
IOWA	8		2	7	1	1		1	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	4												6				
KANSAS	18	1	12		6			2	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	1	6	4	3		3												6	5			
KENTUCKY	4		3					2	2	1		2	2	2		2	2	2															2				
LOUISIANA	1		1					1				1	1	1		1																	1				
MAINE	3		1																																		
MARYLAND	1		3										1	1		1	1	1															1				
MASSACHUSETTS	109		47	8	7			4	9	14	15	6	10	8	11	5	7	14	10	3	14	6	4	5	7	2	5		8	3	8	3		1	24	5	
MICHIGAN	17	1	12	2				1	1	8	6	2	2	7	6	4	2	6	4	2	4	5	3	3	2	2			1	2	1	1		7	7		
MINNESOTA	4		3	1					2	1		1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2												3			
MISSISSIPPI																																					
MISSOURI	9	1	7	1				1	1	3	2		2	6	3		2	7	5	2	2	5	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	4			4		
MONTANA	6																																				
NEBRASKA	2		2										1																					1			
NEVADA	1		1														1	1	1															1			
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1		3						1																									1			
NEW JERSEY	25	5	15	5				1	2	9	7	4	4	11	7	3	4	8	6	2	5	8	1	7	1	1			1	2	6	4	7	1	6	11	
NEW MEXICO	2																																				
NEW YORK	109	3	6	85	11	5		3	4	37	27	16	25	24	20	10	15	22	17	9	14	14	10	6	13	9	7	5	12	6	18	5	12	1	13	62	
NORTH CAROLINA	10		9							5	5	5		4	4	4	1	4	4	4	1	3		2	1	2	2	1	3	1	3			3	2		
NORTH DAKOTA	2		2																																		
OHIO	53	1	3	37	2	2	1	2	10	9	8	4	18	13	6	3	11	5	3	4	8													1	12	33	
OKLAHOMA	10		4	3	1				4	4	3	1	5	5	5	1	5	5	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2					3	4	2	
OREGON	18		2	2	1				3	3	1		3	3	1		2	2	1		2														2		
PENNSYLVANIA	40	2	3	18	3	1	1	2	3	11	4	3	5	14	2	1	11	10	4	2	10	7	6	5	5	7	4	3	3	4	5	3	1		4	21	
RHODE ISLAND	2	1	2																																1		
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	1	1	1	1																														1		
SOUTH DAKOTA				2																																	
TENNESSEE	5		5						5	5	4	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	1										2	3		
TEXAS	14	1	13					1	12	10	9		14	8	4	1	12	8	5		10													5	5		
UTAH	1		1	1																																	
VERMONT																																					
VIRGINIA	7	1	5						1	6	5	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	1		5		
WASHINGTON	26		2					1	1																										2	1	
WEST VIRGINIA	2	1	1	1					1	1	1		2	2	1		1	1	1		1													1			
WISCONSIN	23		14	1	2				9	6	4	2	5	5	4	4	6	5	4	2	5	1	3	1	3	1	3		3	2	4			1	9	9	
WYOMING																																					
TOTALS	717	22	30	458	81	3	37	3	19	36	218	163	105	90	212	158	104	108	176	124	74	98	130	41	85	64	38	46	38	67	92	66	75	86	7	156	269

SUMMARY BY STATES - CWA ASSISTANCE TO PLANNING

	NO. OF PLANNING AGENCIES USING C.W.A. ASSISTANCE	TOTAL NO. OF MEN EMPLOYED	TYPES AND NUMBER OF PLANNING 'PROJECTS IN OPERATION								APPLICATIONS PENDING	
			SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES	TOTAL NUMBER AT TIME OF SURVEY	NO. OF MEN WHICH WOULD BE REQUIRED
			TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER					
ALABAMA	1				1		1		1	1		
ARIZONA												
ARKANSAS	2	26							1		2	50
CALIFORNIA	19	972	9	2	5	1	2	6	4	5	27	415
COLORADO	3	173		1		2	1	2	3	2	1	20
CONNECTICUT	10	202	1	2		1	1	8	2	3	3	55
DELAWARE												
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	1	5						1		1	1	33
FLORIDA												
GEORGIA	2	2		1			1	1			2	26
IDAHO												
ILLINOIS	18	224	2	2	5	2	6	9	3	4	9	183
INDIANA	8	436	1	1	3		1	6	1	2	4	268
IOWA	5	630		1		1	1	2		2	1	15
KANSAS	5	81			2	1	1	4		2	4	54
KENTUCKY	2	190		1		1	2	2			1	10
LOUISIANA	1	6	1	1	1	1				1	1	7
MAINE											1	64
MARYLAND	3	196	1	2		1	1	1	1		2	87
MASSACHUSETTS	15	725	2	2	3		2	6	2	4	17	223
MICHIGAN	10	350	1	4	2	2	4	8	2	2	4	126
MINNESOTA	2	627	1	2		1	1	2	1	1	1	170
MISSISSIPPI												
MISSOURI	5	219	2	2	3	2	2		1	2	6	52
MONTANA	1						1					

	NO. OF PLANNING AGENCIES USING C.W.A. ASSISTANCE	TOTAL NO. OF MEN EMPLOYED	TYPES AND NUMBER OF PLANNING PROJECTS IN OPERATION								APPLICATIONS PENDING	
			SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES	TOTAL NUMBER AT TIME OF SURVEY	NO. OF MEN WHICH WOULD BE REQUIRED
			TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER					
NEBRASKA	1	43	1									
NEVADA												
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	75				1	1		1	1	1	75
NEW JERSEY	5	388	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	7	71
NEW MEXICO											1	6
NEW YORK	21	643	2		1	1	2	18	3	12	18	702
NORTH CAROLINA												
NORTH DAKOTA												
OHIO	10	941	2	6	2	1	3	6	2	6	13	809
OKLAHOMA	1	5								1	5	55
OREGON	2	60	1	1	1	1	1				3	92
PENNSYLVANIA	22	1954	5	4	4	3	3	14	2	7	9	157
RHODE ISLAND	1	25	1	1	1	1	1				1	
SOUTH CAROLINA												
SOUTH DAKOTA												
TENNESSEE	2	28		1			1	1		1	1	150
TEXAS	7	423	1	3		1	2	4	2	2	4	124
UTAH												
VERMONT												
VIRGINIA	2	365	1				1	2	1	2	1	490
WASHINGTON	2	63				1		2	1	1	2	10
WEST VIRGINIA											2	30
WISCONSIN	10	230	1	3		1	4	6	3	1	3	36
WYOMING	1	30									1	6
TOTAL	201	10337	39	46	37	29	50	114	40	67	159	4671

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TABLES

Under "Type of Planning Body"

P.- Planning Commission or Board

Z.- Zoning Commission or Board

S.- Special Commission, explained in footnote.

Under "Official or Unofficial"

O.- Official Planning Commission or Board

U.- Unofficial Planning Commission or Board

Under "Term of Years"

Ind.- Terms of office are not definitely fixed

Terms of Members overlap unless otherwise noted.

Under "Comprehensive Plan", "Zoning", etc.

Date indicates year in which plan was prepared,

Approved or adopted.

X indicates that plan is in a preliminary state only.

Under "Type of Ordinance"

Comp - Comprehensive, which includes use, height  
and area regulations.

U - Use regulations

H - Height regulations

A - Area regulations

Int. - Interim Zoning Ordinance.

Marks following place or city names refer to foot-notes.

APPENDIX J.

Tabulation--City Planning Boards and Status of City Planning.

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					STATUS OF PLANNING																									
By States	Population 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & ELECTED	Members		APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN		ZONING		THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CON. CONTROL OF PLATS									
					EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY							TEMPERATIVE	OFFICIAL	PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY							
<b>ALABAMA</b>																																	
Birmingham	259,678	54.1	Z	O			4,000				Comp	26			25																		
Gadsden	g	24,042		P	O																												
Mobile	*	68,202	20.0	P	O	9	0	Ind			Comp	29																					
Montgomery	*	66,079	20.0								U	27																					
<b>ARIZONA</b>																																	
Mesa	*	3,711	1.0	P	O	5	2	6																									
Phoenix	a	48,118	6.5	P	O	5	3	4			Comp	30			33	33		33								x							
Tucson	q	32,506	7.3	P	O	9	3				Comp	28																					
<b>ARKANSAS</b>																																	
Fort Smith		31,429	13.3	P	O	9	0	6			x																						
Little Rock		81,679	17.8	P	O	9	0	3				30	30			30		30		30						x							
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>																																	
Alameda		35,033	21.6	P	O	5	4	5			Comp	28														x							
Albany	t	8,569	4.0	P	O	4	1		9,420	33	33	33	Comp	33		x		x	x						x								
Alhambra		29,472	6.4	P	O	7	3	3	450				x		x				x					x									
Anaheim	d	10,995	3.8	P	O	6	3	4	145		Comp	28	x		x		x	x	x	x	x				x								
Arcadia		5,216	10.0	P	O	5	3	3	100	28		U	28	29			30		x		30				x								
<b>ATHERTON</b>																																	
Atherton		1,324	4.0	P	O	4	3	3			U	30			x											x							
Asus		4,808	10.0	P	O	5	3	5			U	30	30	31	31		26	33			15			x									
Bakersfield	g	26,015	17.0	P	O	6	3																										
Berkeley		82,109	9.5	P	O	9	3	4	1,810	25	25	25	U	20	33	33	25	25	25	25				x									
Beverly Hills		17,429	5.0	P	O	0	5		0	x	U.A.	22	30		33			x	x		31				x								
<b>BURBANK</b>																																	
Burbank		16,662	16.3	P	O	4	2	4	200	28		Comp	22	32	33	33			x							x							
Burlingame		13,270	4.2	P	O	5	2	2			U	29																					
Chico	a*	7,961	5.5	P	O	6	2	6			U.A.														x								
Chino	c	3,118	5.0	P	O	6	3	4	200		U	30	30		x					x					x								
Claremont		2,719	1.7	P	O	5	3	2			Comp	29	28		28										x								
<b>COMPTON</b>																																	
Compton		12,516	4.5	P	O	5	1	4			U	27	31	31	31	x					33												
Coronado		5,425	2.0	P	O	6	3	6	273		U.A.	29	x								x												
Culver City		5,669	4.5	P	O	15	3	6	200		U	27	31	33	33										x								
Davis		1,243	0.8	P	O	6	3	4																									
El Cajon	n	1,050	0.3	P	U	3	0	1																									
<b>EL MONTE</b>																																	
El Monte	c	3,479	1.2	P	O	5	3	3		x		U		29	29											x							
Fresno	d	52,513	8.7	P	U	11	2	4	50	30		U	23	29	29	31	x			31	x				x								
Fullerton	c	10,860	16.5	P	O	6	3	6												x				x									

\* Inactive

a Zoning and Planning Commission

c Zoning studies prepared but not adopted

g New board

d Additional studies being prepared

n Planning body is the Civic Improvement Committee of the Chamber of Commerce

q Members serve to May, 1933

t Appropriation is partly for construction work in the parks

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					STATUS OF PLANNING																							
By States	Population 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	Members				APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING		THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CON. TROL OF PLATS					
				OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & Elected	Ex-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS			DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY					TENTATIVE OFFICIAL PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY					
CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)																															
Glendale	62,736	20.0	P O	5	0	2	650					U	22		33	33	x		x	33		33				x					
Glendora	2,761	2.2	P O	6	3	4	300					Comp	32	28	28	28	x		x							x					
Grass Valley b	3,817	1.0	P O	4	0	4	0					U		x			x			x	x					x					
Hayward	5,530	1.8	P U	0	6	Ind	0					U	29													x					
Huntington Park *	24,591	2.9	P O	5	0	Ind	0					U	29												x						
Inglewood	19,480	7.5	P O	5	3	5	50					Comp	27	33											x						
King City *	1,483	2.0	P O	6	3	6	0																								
La Mesa	2,513	3.0	P O	6	3	4	0					x	33	33	33	x		x							x						
Livermore	3,119	1.5	P O	6	3	6	0	31	31	31	U.A.	31													x						
Lompoc	2,845	2.0	P O	6	3	2	0														33										
Long Beach	142,032	29.7	P O	6	1	4	0					Comp	25	31	31	31	x		x	x	x	x	x		x						
Los Angeles	1,238,048	440.3	P O	5	0	5	35,450					Comp		x			x		x	x	x	27			x						
Los Gatos	3,168	10.0	P O	5	3	2	0					U	28																		
Manteca	1,614	1.0	P O	5	3	2	0																								
Martinez	6,569	4.0	P O	4	4	3	0					U.A.	30												x						
Menlo Park	2,254	1.0	P O	6	3	2	25					Comp	30								x				x						
Merced	7,066		P O	5	2	Ind	0																		x						
Modesto	13,842	3.0	P O	6	3	4	960	29	29	29	Comp	29			31		33	33							x						
Monrovia *	10,890	8.1	P O	5	3	3	220					U	23	28	29	29	23		23			24			x						
Montebello	5,498	7.4	P O	5	3	2	200					U	29	x											x						
Monterey *	9,141	4.0	P O	6	2	Ind						Comp	27				x				x				x						
Mountain View	3,308	3.0	P O	6	3	3	0					Comp	31																		
Newport Beach *	2,203	8.0	P O	6	3	6	0																		x						
Oakland	284,063	60.0	P O	7	1	7	6,250					U	31	26	28	28									x						
Oceanside	3,508	8.6	P O	6	3	6	200					U	30							26	29	33			x						
Ontario	13,583	11.4	P O	6	3	4	T 30					Comp	29				26		26						x						
Oroville	3,698	2.0	P O	3	2	Ind	0					U	30												x						
Oxnard *	6,285	2.7	P O	5	2	3	0																		x						
Pacific Grove	5,558	2.0	P O				0					U	28	31											x						
Palo Alto	13,652	5.0	P O	6	3	6	1,505					Comp	18 32	x											x						
Pasadena d	76,086	19.6	P O	12	0	4	2,465	23	23			Comp	22	29	29		23	23	23	x	16	23	23	31		x					
Petaluma *	8,245	2.5	P O	5	3	3	0					U	26																		
Pittsburg	9,610	1.5	P O	5	3	3	30					U	30																		
Pomona	20,840	13.0	P O	7	3	2	0					U.A.	30	28		29	x		x	x	x	x	x			x					
Redondo Beach	9,347	5.3	P O	6	3	6	0					Comp	31	x			x		x		x					x					

\* Inactive

b Terms of members do not overlap  
d Additional studies being prepared  
T 2 mills on \$1.00 tax

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				STATUS OF PLANNING																											
By States	Population 1970 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL				APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING		THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN			PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CONTR. OF PLATS							
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	MEMBERS	TERM OF YEARS			DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY						TENTATIVE	OFFICIAL PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY						
<b>CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)</b>																																		
Redwood City	8,962	5.0	P	0	6	2	6	300	x			U.A.	25	29		x			31	x	x		x					x						
Richmond	20,093	31.4	P	0	5	3	2	120				U	28															x						
Riverside	29,696	39.0	P	0	6	3	4	100				Comp	31	27	27	27	27	27					27	27				x						
Sacramento	93,750	13.9	P	0	6	3	4	3,955	29			Comp	29	28	28	28	29	30	30	30	30	31	30	29				x						
Salinas b	10,263	3.1	P	0	6	3	4	0				U.A.	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27			x	27			x							
San Bernardino	37,481	18.1	P	0	7	1	2	0	29	29	30	U	30														x							
San Diego b	147,995	94.0	P	0			4	4,760	26	26	26	U	33	30	30	31	26	26	26	26	31	33	33					x						
San Bruno	3,610	7.0	P	0	5	3	2	100				U	22								x	x	33				x							
San Fernando	7,567	2.3	P	0	5	3	2	0				Comp	29	x					x								x							
San Francisco	634,394	46.0	P	0	5	0	5	12,960				U.H.	21	31	33												x							
San Jose b	57,651	11.0	P	0	3	2	4	3,200				Comp	29	25	26	26	x		x	26	25		31				x							
San Mateo	13,444	15.0	P	0	5	3	3	0				U.A.	22	32													x							
San Rafael	8,022	5.0	P	0	5	2	4	0				Comp	24	x													x							
Santa Ana	30,322	11.0	P	0	5	4	Ind	300				Comp	27	27									27				x							
Santa Barbara	33,613	15.4	P	0	6	3	2	400				Comp	30			31											x							
Santa Clara	6,302		P	0	0	5	2	0	25	25	25	Comp	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25			x							
Santa Cruz	14,395	8.0	P	0	6	3	6	300				U	24	32																				
Santa Maria	7,057	4.0	P	0	6	3	4	250				U	33																					
Santa Monica	37,146	8.0	P	0	6	3	4	0				Comp	29	33	33	33	x		x		x		x											
Santa Rosa	10,636		P	0	5	2	5	0				U	28																					
Sierra Madre	3,550	2.8	P	0	4	1	2	0				U	23														x							
South Gate	19,632	7.0	P	0	6	0	2	0				Comp	29	28	33	33											x							
Stockton	47,963	10.0	P	0	6	3	4	3,000	33			U	24	31	32	33	32	33	33	33		33					x							
Upland	4,713	10.8	P	0	6	3	4	268				Comp	33	32	32												x							
Ventura (Town)	20,629	4.0	P	0				200				Comp	30	29			29		29				x				x							
Walnut Creek	1,014	1.5	P	0	5	3	4	0				U	29																					
Whittier	14,822	4.0	P	0	7	1	3	350				U	30	29													x							
Willow Glen	4,167	8.0	P	0	6	9	6	0				U	29	x													x							
Yuba City o	3,605		P	0	5	0		0				U	28	x						x	x						x							
<b>COLORADO</b>																																		
Boulder v	11,223	2.8	P	0	6	3	6	4,330	10	10		Comp	28	10	10	10	10	10	10			10					x							
Denver	287,861	54.0	P	0	40	6	Ind	4,000	29			Comp	25	29	29	29	29	29	31								x							
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>																																		
Bridgeport *	146,716	18.4	P	0	6	1	2	0	14			Comp	25	29																				
Bristol	28,451	25.0	P	0	6	1	4	0				Comp	30							96	85													

\* Inactive

b Terms of members do not overlap

o Department of Public Works is Planning Board

v Planning and Parks Commission has a tax levy of 0.4 mill for park development and purchase of land

## CITY PLANNING

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				STATUS OF PLANNING																										
By States	Population 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	Members				APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING		THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CONTR. PLATS							
				OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & Elected	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS			DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY							TENTATIVE	OFFICIAL	PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY						
<b>CONNECTICUT (Cont'd)</b>																																	
Danbury	p	22,261	4.5	P	0	6	2	3	0			Comp	29																				
Darien	a	6,951	16.0	P	0	6	2	3	400		25	Comp	25	x		x							x		10	x							
Fairfield		17,218	32.1	P	0	6	0	3	1,500			Comp	25																				
Greenwich		33,112	42.7	P	0				0	30		Comp	26																				
Hamden		19,020	33.0	P	0	6	1	2	300	x		Comp	30	x																			
Hartford		164,072	17.0	P	0	6	1	3	50	x		Comp	26	x						29													
Milford		12,660	25.5	P	0	6	1	3	175	x		Comp	30	30		30		x		33		x	x										
Naugatuck		14,315	16.7	P	0	6	1	Ind	500							30				28													
New Canaan		5,456	20.4						0			Comp																					
New Haven		162,655	17.4	P	0	4	3	4	0			Comp	26							26													
New London		29,640	5.4	P	0	5	0	5	5	28	29	Comp	28	28		29	28				29												
Norwalk	b*	36,019	22.6	P	U	9	0	2				Comp	29																				
Norwich	g **	23,021	1.6									Comp	25																				
Stamford (Town)		56,765	38.0	P	0	6	2	3	0	25	27			25	27		25	27				27											
Stamford (City)	g	46,346	7.0	Z	0							Comp	25																				
Stratford		19,212	19.0	P	0	10	1	1	190			Comp	27	x				x		x													
Waterbury		99,902	27.0	P	0	5	0	3	0			Comp	28	27	28				28														
West Hartford	m	24,941	22.5	S	0	4	1	3	325	29		Comp	24			28		29															
Westport		6,073	21.2	P	0	5	1	2	0			Comp																					
<b>DELAWARE</b>																																	
Wilmington		106,597	11.5						0			Comp	24			x		x		x	x		x										
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>																																	
Washington	w	486,869	62.0	P	0	4	7	6	31,000			Comp	20	27	28	32	26	26				18 32	30		x	4							
<b>FLORIDA</b>																																	
Arcadia	b	4,082	6.0	#					0			U	26																				
Coral Gables	*	5,679		P	0	4	1	Ind	0	x		Comp	30			x																	
Fort Lauderdale	b	8,666	33.0	P	0	5	1	2	0			Comp	26																				
Gainesville		10,465	5.5	P	0	5	0	5	0			Comp	32																				
Jacksonville		129,549	34.0	P	U	20	2	Ind	0	28	29	Comp	30	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	x									
Orlando	a	27,330	12.0	P	0	6	1	3	0	26		Comp	24 27				26			26													
Palm Beach		1,707	14.0	P	0	7	0	Ind	0	29	29	Comp	29																				
St. Augustine		12,111	9.6	P	0	5	0	3	0			Comp	25																				
St. Petersburg		40,425	52.0	P	0	5	2	Ind	1,000	26	31	Comp	33	x	31	31	x	31	31	31		31	31										
Vero Beach	a	2,268	6.0	P	0	5	0	2	0			Comp	26																				

- \* Inactive  
 \*\* Interest revived  
 a Zoning and Planning Commission  
 b Terms of members do not overlap  
 g New board

- m Town Plan and Cemetery Commission  
 p Park Board but no plan for parks  
 w Parks and playgrounds approved by Act of Congress  
 Note: Planning Board also reported in New Britain, Connecticut.

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					STATUS OF PLANNING																										
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	Members			APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN			PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN			PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CON- TROL OF FLATS								
				OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY		DATE OF ORIGINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY						TENTATIVE	OFFICIAL PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY						
<b>GEORGIA</b>																																		
Atlanta	270,366	34.3	P O	6	3	6	9,145				Comp	28	28	32			x				29		32					x						
Augusta	60,342	10.2	P O	4	0	Ind	0				Comp	30		32			x											x						
Brunswick	14,022	10.0	P O	7	1	7	0				Comp	28																x						
Columbus	43,131	12.0	P O	5	1	Ind	0	25	25																			x						
Darien	937	2.0	P U	5	0	1	0										31		x	31		32	31					x						
<b>IDAHO</b>																																		
Boise	21,544	5.2	Z U	5	0	Ind	0				Comp	28	32																					
Nampa	8,206		P O	3	2																													
Pocotello	16,471		P O	5	4																													
Twin Falls	8,787		P O		6																													
<b>ILLINOIS</b>																																		
Alton	30,151	6.4	P O	4	1	4	0	27	28	28	Comp	28	27	28	28	27	28	28	28	28			28					x						
Aurora	46,589	8.2	P O	15	0	3	0	29			Comp	26	29																					
Champaign	20,348	4.0	Z O	5	0	1	0	26			Comp	26																						
Chicago	3,376,438	200.0	P O	r 64	Ind	40,000	08				Comp	23	x			x		x	x			x												
Clarendon Hills	933	1.5	P O	6	0	2	0	x			Comp	26	x			x		x		x		x	x											
Decatur	57,510	9.5	P O	15	0	Ind	0	20		20	Comp	20	20		20	20		20	20	20								x						
Des Plaines	8,798	13.5	P O	4	1	4	25	23	24	24	UAA	23																x						
Downers Grove	8,977	4.9	P O	5	0	4	0				Comp	25	x															x						
Elgin	35,929	8.0	Z O				0	27			Comp	28	x																					
Elmhurst	14,055	9.0	P O	5	2	5	0	22			Comp	24																x						
Evanston	63,338	8.2	P O	12	4	3	0		17		Comp	21	27	x		x		x					x											
Geneva	4,607	2.5	P O	5	0	3	0				Comp	26																						
Glencoe	6,295	3.6	P U	6	3	6	0				Comp	31				x					27		x					x						
Glenview	1,886	4.8	P O	7	1	3	0				Comp	28																						
Granite City	25,130		P O	4	1	2	0																											
Highland Park	12,203	12.0	P O	2	3	3	0	22			Comp	22	22			22		22	22			22	22				x							
Hinsdale	6,923	4.0	P O	13	1	2	250	22	23	23	Comp	23				28	29	29	29	33		33						x						
Homewood	3,227	7.0	P O	3	2	5	0	25			Comp	26	32	29	29	29	29	29	29			29						x						
Jacksonville	17,747	4.0	P O	29	1	5	0				Comp	24																						
Kankakee	20,620	3.8	Z O								Comp	31																						
Kenilworth	2,501	0.8	P O	5	1	1	0	22	22	22	Comp	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22			22												
LaGrange	10,103	1.8	P O	5	2	5	0	30		30	Comp	30				30		30	30			30	30					x						
Lake Bluff	1,454	2.0	P O	4	1	1	0				Comp	18	33																					
Lake Forest	6,554	15.0	P O	5	0	5	400		26		Comp	23		26			26		26	26			26											
Maywood	25,829										Comp	34																						

\* Inactive

\*\* Interest revived

b Terms of members do not overlap

r Plan Commission has 240 appointed members

in addition to 64 ex-officio members

g New board

Note: New Planning Commission also appointed in Boise, Moscow and  
 Rupert, Idaho.  
 Planning Board also reported in East Moline and  
 Harvey, Illinois.

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				STATUS OF PLANNING																										
By States	Population 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	Members				APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING		THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARK-WAYS PLAN			PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CONTR. OF PLATS						
				OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	APPOINTED & Elected	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY						TENTATIVE OFFICIAL PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY						
<b>ILLINOIS (Cont'd)</b>																																	
Moline	32,236	7.0	P	0	5	0	Ind	8	29	29	29	Comp	29	29		x			x			x	x			x							
Oak Lawn	2,045		Z	0	4	1	1	0				Comp	27						x			x	x										
Oak Park	63,982	4.5						25				Comp	31		x	x	x		x	x		x	x										
Olympia Fields ab	143		P	0	4	3	2	0			32	Comp	32																				
Peoria ag	10,969	.1	P	0	3	6	3	32				Comp	31	28	29		30		31	31	31		32	31		x							
Rock Island *	37,953	9.3						0																									
Silvis	2,650	2.5	Z	0	5	0	1	0	29	29	29	Comp	29	x		x			x			x	x			x							
Sycamore *	4,021	3.0	Z	0	5	2	5	0	30			Comp	30	31																			
Urbana	13,060	4.5																															
Waukegon	33,499	9.5	P	0	4	1	4	0	25		25	Comp	25		25					28													
Western Springs	3,894	2.0	P	0	10	0	3	0	29	31	31	Comp	33	30	31	31	30	31	31	31		31	31			x							
Westmont	2,733	1.0	P	0	7	0	3	0		27	27	Comp	33	x												x							
Wheaton	7,258	4.3	P	0	6	1	3	500	30	30	30	Comp	23	x		x			x							x							
Wilmette	15,233	5.0	P	0	5	0	5	500	22	22	22	Comp	22	22	22	22		22			32	x	x			x							
Winnetka	12,166	3.7	P	0	6	4	3	500	21	21		Comp	22	30		x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x							
Zion	5,991	10.0	P	0	6	0	5	0				Comp	29	33	33	33	01																
<b>INDIANA</b>																																	
Anderson b	39,804	7.0	P	0	5	3	3	T	24	24		Comp	23							28	28					x							
Bloomington *	18,227	3.5	P	0	4	3	4	0				Comp								30	22					x							
East Chicago	54,784	10.0	P	0	5	4	4	0				Comp	29	30												x							
Elkhart	32,949	9.6	P	0	4	3	3	22	22			Comp	25													x							
Evansville	102,249	9.5	P	0	5	4	4	6,000				Comp	25	23	23		22	22		22	24		25			x							
Fort Wayne	114,946	17.0	P	0	5	4	4	1,500	11			Comp	28	28	28	28	11		28		11					x							
Gary	100,426	40.3	P	0	5	4	4	100	21		25	Comp	24	33	x		x		x							x							
Hammond	64,560	24.5	P	0	5	4	4	4,290	33			H.A.	31	x		x		x	x		x	x	x			x							
Highland *	1,553	15.0	P	0	3	5	Ind	0	33	33	33	Comp	33													x							
Indianapolis	364,161	52.6	P	0	5	5	4	8,575				Comp	22	25	25	25	08	08	29							x							
Kokomo	32,843	5.6	P	0	5	4	4	690				Comp	25	25												x							
Lafayette f	26,240							0	28	28		Comp		x		x			x				x			x							
La Porte	15,755		P	0	5	4	4	0				Comp	33													x							
Marion	24,496	4.0	P	0	5	4		3,400	15			Comp	28													x							
Michigan City	26,735	28.0	P	0	7	3	4	900	25	25		Comp	25	x		x			x			x	x			x							
Mishawaka b	28,630	6.0	P	0	6	3	4		25	25		Comp	25													x							
Muncie b	46,548	9.9	P	0	3	2	4	1,000	23	29		Comp	28	x		x			x		x					x							
Richmond	32,493	5.8	P	0	5	2	4	2,896				Comp	23	x									x			x							
South Bend	104,193	20.0	P	0	5	4	4	0	24			Comp	23			11										x							

\* Inactive

a Zoning and Planning Commission

b Terms of members do not overlap

c Planning Commission abolished. Zoning

Ordinance prepared but not adopted.

T Mandatory appropriation 3 mills to 5 cents.

g New Board

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				STATUS OF PLANNING																					
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL			MEMBERS	TERM OF YEARS	APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN		ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CON- TROL OF FLATS			
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS				DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TENTATIVE	OFFICIAL	PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY			
<b>MASSACHUSETTS (City's)</b>																												
Carlisle	569	25.0	P	0	7	0	3		0				Comp															
Chicopee	43,930	20.0	P	0	5	0	2		0				Comp															
Concord	7,477	35.0	P	0	6	0	3		75				Comp	28												x		
Dedham	15,136	10.5	P	0	5	0	3		100				Comp	22	22		22	22		22								
Duxbury	1,696		P	0	5	0	5		0				U.A.	26														
Everett	48,424	3.4	P	0	5	0	5		0				U.A.	28														
Fairhaven	10,951	12.0	P	0	8	0	4		50	24		26	Comp									x				x		
Fall River	115,274	32.9	P	0	4	1	Ind		0	22			Comp	27														
Falmouth	4,821	45.0	P	0	12	0	3		100				U.A.	26	31	31		32		x		x	x	31	32	x		
Fitchburg	40,692	28.4	S	0	4	0	3		0																	x		
Framingham	22,210	24.8	P	0	5	0	1		200									x								x		
Gardner	19,399	22.8	P	0	3	0	3		0																			
Gloucester	24,204	16.0	P	0	5	0	3		100				U.A.	27														
Great Barrington	5,934	0.7	P	0	5	0	3		0				Comp	32														
Greenfield	15,500	1.0	P	0	3	0	1		0																			
Hanover	2,808	16.0	P	0	5	0	3		0																			
Haverhill	48,710	32.0	P	0	5	0	5		165				Comp	25														
Hingham	6,657	24.0	P	0	5	0	1		25																			
Holyoke	56,537	21.0	P	0	3	2	3		0																			
Hudson	8,469	18.0	P	0	5	0	3		0				U	27														
Lawrence	85,068	6.7	P	0	5	0	Ind		0																			
Leominster	21,810	29.0	P	0	3	0	3		10	x	x															x		
Lexington	9,467	16.5	P	0	6	0	3		250				Comp	24												x		
Lowell	100,234	14.5	P	0					0				Comp	26														
Lynn	102,320	11.0	P	0	6	1	3		0	12		26	Comp	26														
Lynnfield	1,594	7.0	P	0	5	0	1		0				U.A.	29														
Malden	58,036	4.5	P	0	7	0	5		0	x			U.A.		x				x									
Manchester	2,636	7.5	P	0	5	0	3		250																			
Marblehead	8,668	4.0	P	0	6	0	3		25				Comp	28														
Medford	59,714	11.0	P	0	5	0	5		0				Comp	25												x		
Medfield	4,066		P	0	5	0	5		0																			
Melrose	23,170	5.0	P	0		9	3		100	30			Comp	24														
Methuen	21,069	8.0	P	0					15																	x		
Middleboro	8,608	52.0	P	0					0																			
Millis	1,738	12.4	P	0	5	0	3		50																			
Milton	16,434	13.2	P	0	5	0	3		100	24			U.A.	26														

\* Inactive

b Terms of members do not overlap

d Additional studies being prepared

e Zoning Plan does not cover total area

1 Board of Survey

1 Subdivision control is by Board of Survey

Note: Planning Boards also reported in Clinton, Danvers,  
Easthampton, East Longmeadow, Franklin, Hull,  
Longmeadow and Mansfield, Massachusetts.

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				STATUS OF PLANNING																				
By States	Population 1970 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN		ZONING		THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM	OFFICIAL PERIOD OF YEARS	CON. TROL OF FLATS		
					APPOINTED & Elected	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY						ADVISORY	MANDATORY	
MASSACHUSETTS (City's)																											
Hatfield	13,589	16.0	P	O	5	0	3	40				Comp	31	x		x			x							x	
Needham	10,845	12.0	P	O	5	0	5	200	x			Comp	25			x					x	x				x	
New Bedford	112,597	19.4	P	O		7	1	50				Comp	25					30								x	
Newton	65,276	18.0	P	O	5	2	3	50				Comp	22	x		x		x	x		x					x	
North Adams	21,621	4.0	P	O	5	2	5	0	24			Comp	22														
Northampton	24,381	25.0	P	O	3	8	5	0				U	27													x	
North Attleboro *	10,197		P	O				0				Comp	29														
Norwood	15,049	10.6	P	O	5	0	5	0	23	23		Comp	26	x		23		23	23		26	27				x	
Paxton	672		P	O	3	0	3	0	x			U	23													x	
Peabody *	21,345	17.2	P	O	3	0	3	0				Comp	32													x	
Plymouth	13,042	100.0	P	O				0				x														x	
Quincy	71,983	16.0	P	O	6	0	5	300												x	x						
Reading	9,767	10.0	P	O	5	0	3	0	x			Comp	27	x		x		x	x		x	x					
Revere *	35,680	6.0	P	O	5	0	1	0				Comp	29														
Salem	43,353	8.0	P	O	5	0	5	200		12		Comp	26	x		x		x	01 30		x						
Saugus	14,700	1.2	P	O	5	0	3	50	32			Comp	28														
Scituate	3,118	13.0	P	O	5	0	3	0																			
Sharon	3,351	25.0	P	O	5	0	3	150				Comp	32														
Somerville	103,908	4.0	P	O	5	0	5	0				Comp	25														
Springfield	149,900	33.0	P	O	5	3	5	7,500	22	23	23 31	Comp	22 29	22	23	23	22	23	23	23	23	23				x	
Stoneham	10,060	3.0	P	O	12	0	3	50				U.A.	30														
Stoughton *	8,204	16.0	P	O	5	0	3	0																			
Sudbury	1,182	32.0	P	O	5	0	3	0				U	31													x	
Taunton *	37,355	50.0	P	O	5	0	5	0				U	25													x	
Wakefield	16,318	1.5	P	O	5	0	3	0				Comp	25													x	
Walpole	7,273		P	O	5	0	1	300				Comp	25													x	
Waltham	39,247	3.0	P	O	5	0	3	0				Comp	25													x	
Watertown	34,913	4.2	P	O	5	0	3	100				Comp	26 31														
Wayland	2,937	16.0	P	O	6	0	3	150	x			Comp	29			x			33							x	
Wellesley	11,439	0.6	P	O	5	0	3	300	x			x	x			x		x		x							
Westfield	19,775	47.0	P	O	3	0	3	25				x															
Weston	3,332		P	O	5	0	1	0																			
West Springfield j	16,684	16.8	P	O	5	0	3	50	22			Comp	22														
Westwood	2,097	11.0	P	O	5	0	5	0				Comp	29														
Weymouth	20,882	20.0	P	O	7	0	3	300																			
Winchester	12,719	6.0	P	O	5	0	5	0	24	24		Comp	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24					x	

\* Inactive

j Board of Selectmen had plan made and follow it

\* Interim zoning ordinance

Note: Planning Board also reported in Pittsfield, Randolph Southbridge, Swampscott, Webster, Wilbraham and Wilmington, Mass.

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				STATUS OF PLANNING																				
By States	Population 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN			PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CONTR. OF PLATS	
					APPOINTED & Elected	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY						TEMPORARY	PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY
<b>INDIANA (Cont'd)</b>																											
Terre Haute	62,810	8.3	P	0	5	4	4	0				Comp	25	26						23							x
Valparaiso	8,079		P	0	5	2	4	0	25	25		Comp	25														x
Vincennes	17,564	3.0	P	0	6	3	3	0	x			Comp	27														x
West Lafayette	5,095	3.0	P	0	4	3	3	75	28	28		Comp	27	x		x		x	x			x					x
<b>IOWA</b>																											
Ames	10,261	5.1	P	0	7	0	5	500				U.A.	25	x		32		32				x					x
Bettendorf	2,768	2.0	P	0	7	0	5	Ind.				x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x					x
Cedar Rapids	56,097	28.1	P	0	21	0	5	1,690	29	31	31	Comp	26	29	31	31	29	31	31	31		31					x
Clinton	25,726							0				U	22														
Council Bluffs	42,048	16.3	Z	0	7	0	5	0				Comp	27														
Davenport	60,751	17.9	Z	0								Comp	25														
Des Moines	a 142,559	55.1	P	0	15	0	5	2,200	28	29	29	Comp	26		29		29	29				33					x
Dubuque	a 41,679	13.0	P	0	7	0	5	500	32	32		Comp	34	32	32	32	32	32	32	32		32	32				x
Iowa City	g 15,340	5.8	P	0				0				Comp	25														
Mason City	23,304	12.4	P	0	7	0	5	0				Comp	28														x
Sioux City	79,183	47.0	P	0	21	0	5	500				U.A.	28														
<b>KANSAS</b>																											
Abilene	5,658	4.0	P	0	7	0	3	0				Comp	27														
Arkansas City	13,946	3.3	P	0	9	0	3	250				Comp	31												x		
Coffeyville	16,198	12.0	P	0	9	2	3	0				U.A.	26	x		32											x
Dodge City	10,059	4.0	P	0	9	0	3	250				Comp	27												x		
Emporia	14,067	2.5	P	0	9	0	3	0				Comp	29			29									x		
Garden City	6,121		P	0	9	0	3	0				Comp	26														
Horton	4,049	2.0	P	0	9	0	3	0																			
Hutchinson	27,085	4.0	P	0	9	0	2	0				Comp	28	28		28	28	28	28	28					x		
Kansas City	121,857	21.3	P	0	15	0	3	800	24	24		Comp	24			x											x
Lawrence	13,726	5.0	P	0	7	0	3	0	30	30		Comp	30	30		30	30	30	30	30		30	30				x
Manhattan	10,136	2.0	P	0	9	0	3	0				U.A.	25	27													
McPherson	6,147	4.5	P	0	7	0	3	0	x			U.A.	30	30	32	33	32	33	33		x	x	x	x			x
Newton	11,034	5.3	P	0	15	0	3	0																			
Norton	2,767	2.0	P	0	9	0	3	0				Comp	31														
Ottawa	* 9,563		P	0	7	0	3	0				Comp															
Parsons	f 14,903	4.0						0				U.A.	30														
Pittsburg	* 18,145	5.0	P	0	12	0	3	0				U.A.	26			x											
Salina	20,155	4.0	P	U	7	1	2	0				Comp	25													x	

\* Inactive

Note: Planning Commission appointed in Whiting, Ind., April, 1934.

a Zoning and Planning Commission  
f Planning Commission abolished. Zoning Ordinance prepared but not adopted.

g New Board

## CITY PLANNING

5

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				STATUS OF PLANNING																										
By States	Population 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members		APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING		THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CONTR. OF PLATS								
					APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY						TENTATIVE	OFFICIAL	PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY					
<b>KANSAS (Cont'd)</b>																																	
Topeka	64,120	12.0	P	O	9	5	3	250	x		Comp		x														x						
Wichita	111,110	21.0	P	O	15	0	3	450	21	22	U.A.	22	21	21		21	21				22						x						
<b>KENTUCKY</b>																																	
Covington	a 65,252	6.5	P	O	4	3	4	0	29	30	31	Comp	31																				
Lexington	a 45,736	5.3	P	O	4	3	4	250			Comp	30			30		30	30			31	31	x		10		x						
Louisville	a 307,745	37.8	P	O	5	4	4	0		31	Comp	31	29	30	30	30	31	32	32	32	32	32	x				x						
Paducah	33,541	9.0	P	O	4	3	4	0																									
<b>LOUISIANA</b>																																	
New Orleans	458,762	196.0	P	O	10	5	10	6,750	31		Comp	29	27		27	30					31	x					x						
<b>MAINE</b>																																	
Auburn	18,571		P	O	3	0	6	0																									
Mt. Desert	b 2,022		P	O	20	1	3	0			x					x											x						
Portland	h 70,810	21.6	P	O	0	5	5	0			Comp																						
<b>MARYLAND</b>																																	
Baltimore	804,874	91.9	P	O	6	3	4	6,400			Comp	31	23	23		26	26	26	26								x						
Frederick	14,434	2.8									Comp	29																					
Eagerstown	30,861	6.6									Comp																						
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>																																	
Amesbury	* 11,899	1.2	P	O	6	0	3	0								x			x								x						
Amherst	5,888	4.5	P	O	9	0	3	20	x																		x						
Arlington	36,094	5.5	P	O	5	0	3	315	26	26	26	Comp	24	26		26		26	26	x	x					x							
Athol	* 10,677	1.0	P	O	5	0	3	0																									
Attleboro	* ** 21,769	28.0	P	O				0			Comp	31																					
Bedford	2,603		P	O	5	0	3	0			Comp	27						x									x						
Belmont	21,748	4.6	P	O	3	0	1	150			Comp	25	27																				
Beverly	* 25,086	15.0	P	O	9	0	3	100			U																						
Billerica	* 5,880	25.0	P	O	5	0	3	0																									
Boston	a 781,188	47.8	P	O	5	0	5	16,785			Comp	24	30	30		x	x		x			x	x		x	10							
Braintree	15,712	14.3	P	O	5	1	3	100	31		Comp					31	31		31			x	x										
Bridgewater	* 9,055	6.0	P	O				0																			x						
Brockton	* 63,797	3.5	P	O				0			Comp	26																					
Brookline	47,490	6.8	P	O	5	0	3	425	x		Comp	22	x			x		x	x	x							x						
Cambridge	113,643	6.2	P	O	5	0	5	0			Comp	24																					
Camton	5,816	20.0	P	O	5	0	1	0																									

\* Inactive

\*\* Interest revived

a Have Zoning and Planning Commission

b Terms of members do not overlap

h Park Commission

Note: Planning Boards also reported in Acton, Ashland and Barnstable, Massachusetts.

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				STATUS OF PLANNING																												
By States	Population 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	Members			APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN			PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN			PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM	CON. CONTROL OF PLATS										
				OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	APPOINTED & Elected	EX-OFFICIO		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY																		
<b>MASSACHUSETTS (City)</b>																																			
Winthrop	16,852	1.7	P	0	5	0	1	53			U	22	29																						
Woburn *	19,434	12.7	P	0	5	0		0			Comp	26	x		x			x	x			x	x												
<b>Worcester</b>																																			
Worcester	195,311	37.0	P	0	5	0	5	0	24	24	U	23	24	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x												
Yarmouth *	1,794	22.0	P	0	5	0	5	15			x																								
<b>MICHIGAN</b>																																			
Battle Creek	43,573	10.5	P	0	14	3		0			Comp	24														x									
Benton Harbor bj	15,434	6.0	Z	0	5	0	3	0	25	25	Comp	25																							
Birmingham	9,539	4.5	P	0	5	2	2	0	29	29	U	31	x		x			x						x											
Dearborn	50,358	25.3	P	0	7	2	3	1,050			Comp	31														x									
Detroit	1,568,662	139.0	P	0	9	0	3	12,739							25	25	25	25	x							x									
<b>East Detroit *</b>																																			
East Detroit *	5,955	5.0	P	0	5	0	3	0			U																								
Ferndale *	20,855	4.3	P	0	5	2	1	0	x																x										
Flint	156,492	29.8	P	0	3	0	3	0	20	20	Comp	27			20	20	20	20	x						x										
Grand Rapids	168,592	23.5	P	0	5	4	5	60	22	22	Comp	23		22		22	22	22			22	22				x									
Jackson a	55,187	10.5	P	0	5	0	Ind	0	20		Comp	23	28	28	28	20		20	20																
<b>Kalamazoo *</b>																																			
Kalamazoo *	54,786	9.0	P	0	5	1	Ind	0	29	29	29	Comp	23	x		x		x	x		x					x									
Lansing	78,397	11.9	P	0	8	0	3	0	21	21	Comp	27	21		21			x	x		x	x				x									
Midland	8,038	10.0	P	0	5	0	2	0	27		Comp	27	27		27	27		26	26							x									
Mt. Clemens b	13,497	3.5	P	0	6	1	3	0				30	30	30												x									
Pontiac *	64,928	20.0	P	0				0			x															x									
<b>Royal Oak</b>																																			
Royal Oak	22,904	10.8	P	0	5	0	2	0			Comp	31																							
Saginaw	80,715	17.0	P	0	7	0	3	152			Comp	27	29	30	31	x		x		x						x									
Ypsilanti	10,143	2.2	P	0	4	0	3				Comp	25							26							x									
<b>MINNESOTA</b>																																			
Albert Lea b	10,169	2.6	P	0	12	1	3	0			U	32			31			x																	
Duluth	101,463	62.5	P	0	13	0	4	3,800	28		Comp	25		28	28			28	27				x	5		x									
Minneapolis	464,356	58.8	P	0	4	5	4	10,000			Comp	24	22	25		x		x	x			x	x			x									
St. Paul	271,606	55.4	P	0	15	11	3	10,300	23	23	Comp	22	x		26	26	27	27	x			x		5		x									
<b>MISSOURI</b>																																			
Columbia	14,967	1.5	P	0				5,000			x		x		x			x		x															
Ferguson a	3,798	1.3	P	0	5	4	3	0			Comp	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32														
Independence	15,296	3.3	P	0	15	3	1	0			U																								
Jefferson City a	21,596	7.4	P	0	9	3	3	0	32	32	Comp	32	30	32	32	32	32	32	32		32	32													
Kansas City	399,746	59.7	P	0	8	0	4	9,000			Comp	23	31		09		09				31					x									

\* Inactive

a Zoning and Planning Commission  
 b Terms of members do not overlap  
 j Board of Selectmen

MUNICIPALITIES		CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					STATUS OF PLANNING																			
By States	Population 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & Elected				TERM OF YEARS	APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN			PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM	CON. TROL OF PLATS
				Members	Ex-Officio	Term of Years	DATE PREPARED			APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED		APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD									
<b>MISSOURI (Cont'd)</b>																										
Kirkwood	a	9,169	7.0	P	0	5	4	5	0	28	28		Comp	28	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Moberly		13,772	2.5	P	0																					
St. Louis		821,960	62.0	P	0	9	5	4	13,000				Comp	18	16	16	18	18		18	18		22		x	
Springfield		57,527	13.6	Z	0	9	0	5	0	x			Comp	30	29		30		30	30		30	30		x	
University City		25,809	5.9	P	0	6	3	3	250	29			Comp	22	26		29		29	29		29	29			
<b>MONTANA</b>																										
Anaconda	g	12,494		P	0	3	4																			
Billings	g	16,380		P	0	5	3		100																	
Glendive	g	4,629		P	0		3																			
Great Falls	g	28,822		P	0	5	5																			
Helena	g	11,803		P	0	5																				
<b>NEBRASKA</b>																										
Lincoln		75,933	24.5	P	0	13	3	6	0				Comp	26	x							x	x			
Omaha		214,006	39.5	P	0	5	0	5	450				Comp	20	24		x		x						x	
<b>NEVADA</b>																										
Las Vegas		5,165	14.0	P	0	7	2	4	0				U	31			31	33	33		33				x	
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>																										
Keene		13,794	37.0						0	29			Comp	27	x		x		x							
Manchester		76,834	33.9	P	0	5	2	5	250				Comp	27						24	72					
Nashua		31,463	31.2						0				Comp	30											x	
Portsmouth	**	14,495							0																	
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>																										
Bernardsville		3,336	15.0	P	0	6	1	5	0	32	32		U	32	32	32	32	32							x	
Bloomfield		38,077	5.5	P	0				0				Comp	30					x							
Bound Brook		7,372	1.3	P	0	6	3	6	0	31	32	32	Comp	21											x	
Closter	d	2,502	20.0	P	0	5	0	1	0															x		
Elizabeth	f	114,589	9.7						0				Comp	31								x				
<b>NEW YORK</b>																										
Englewood		17,805	6.0	P	0	4	3	4	1,250	x			x		x										x	
Glen Rock		4,369	3.2	P	0	4	3	4	1,500	32	32		Comp	29											x	
Hackensack	f	24,568		P	U	7	1	1					Comp	22	29											
Hilldale		2,959	2.2	P	U	9	1	1	0				Comp	29											x	
Hoboken	*	925	2.2	P	0	8	1	6	0				Comp	23	28											
<b>NEW YORK (Cont'd)</b>																										
Maplewood	f2	21,321	3.6	P	U				1,500				U	21												
Montclair	d	42,017	6.6	P	0	6	3	6	5,500				Comp	33	32	33	32	33	33	33		x	x		x	
Mountain Lakes		2,132	3.0	P	0	4	3	4	300						x		x						x			

\* Inactive

\*\* Interest revived

a Zoning and Planning Commission

d Additional studies being prepared

f Planning Commission abolished

Note: New Planning Board also reported in Laurel, Montana.

g New Board

2 Committee of Municipal Planning not organized under City Planning Law

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					STATUS OF PLANNING																										
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	Members				APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN			PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN			PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CONTROL OF PLATS							
				OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & ELEVATED	Ex-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS			DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY		DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY						TENTATIVE OFFICIAL PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY							
<b>NEW JERSEY (Cont'd)</b>																																		
Mountainside	965	4.0	P O	6	1	4	200				Comp	33															x							
Mount Olive	1,235	32.0	P O	6	3	6	0						30																					
Newark	442,337	23.6					0				Comp	30																						
New Brunswick *	34,555	5.4	P O	6	1	Ind	0				U	24	24		25		25	25		25	25						x							
New Providence	1,918	3.6	P O	6	1	4	600	x			Comp	33	x		x		x					x	x				x							
North Haledon d	2,157	10.0	P O	4	3		0												x							x								
Passaic *	62,959	3.1	P O	8	1	6	100	21			Comp	22	22		22		22	22		22	22		22	22										
Paterson *	138,513	8.8	P O	6	1	3	0				Comp	21	22	22					22															
Plainfield *	34,422	5.9	P O	5	0	5	0				Comp	23	24																					
Raritan Township	4,751	29.0	P U	2	5		0																											
Red Bank	11,622	1.6	P O	5	2	5	0	31			U	29	31		31		31	31		31	31		31											
Ridgewood	12,188	6.2	P O	4	1	4	0	30	31		Comp	31	30	31	30	31	30	31	30	30	30	30	30	30										
South Orange	13,630	2.8	P U	5	0	1	0				Comp	18		29												x								
Springfield ad	3,725	5.1	P O	3	2	3	0																			x								
Summit	14,556	6.0	P O	6	3	6	300	28	28	28	U	23	28	28	28	28	28	28	28			28	28			x								
Teaneck	16,513	6.0	P O	6	3	6	550	33		33	Comp	27	30	33	33	33	33	33				33	33	x	20	x								
Tenafly	5,669	5.0	P O	8	1	6	200				Comp	34	34		x	32	32						32			x								
Westfield	15,801	6.0	P O	5	2	6	0				Comp	21	28													x								
West Orange	24,327	12.0	P O	6	3	6	485	31	31	32	Comp	21	x		x		x	x	x			31	x			x								
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>																																		
Las Cruces y	5,811	4.0	P O	5	5	5	0																											
Roswell g*	11,173	6.0	P O				0																											
<b>NEW YORK</b>																																		
Albany	127,412	20.0	P O	3	2	3	7,300				Comp	24															x							
Amityville	4,437	2.4	P O	3	2	3	0				Comp	30																						
Ardley	1,135	4.0	P O	5	0	5	0				Comp	27																						
Babylon	19,291	36.0	P O	5	0	5	0				Comp	31															x							
Batavia	17,375	5.7	P O	7	0	3	1,310				Comp	26																						
Bedford	8,653	36.0	P O	5	0	5	0	30			Comp	29	30		30												x							
Binghamton	76,662	10.0	P O	5	2	3	750	32	32	32	Comp	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32			32				x								
Branch, The	114		P O				0					29																						
Briarcliff Manor	1,794	5.8	P O	5	0	Ind	0	28			Comp	28	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x											
Brighton	9,065	14.5	P O	5	0	5	2,000				Comp	33																						
Bronxville	6,387	1.0	P O	5	0	3	150	27			Comp	27																						

\* Inactive  
a Zoning and Planning Commission  
d Additional studies being prepared  
y Board of Trustees  
g New Board

## CITY PLANNING

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MUNICIPALITIES		CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					STATUS OF PLANNING																											
By States	Population 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	Members			APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN			PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN			PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CONTROL OF PLATS								
				OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY							TENTATIVE OFFICIAL PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY								
<b>NEW YORK (Cont'd)</b>																																		
Brookhaven	a*	28,291	323.0	P	O	5	0	5	9,500																									
Buffalo		573,076	42.6	P	O	9	0	3	10,520		Comp	25	x					x	x	x		x												
Canastota		4,235		P	U	5	0	Ind	0		U	31																						
Croton-on-Hudson		2,447	4.7	P	O	3	2	3	0		Comp	31								x	x					x								
Danville		4,928	7.5	P	O	5	0	3	150		U.A.	27																						
Dobbs Ferry		5,741	4.0	P	O	3	2	3	260		Comp	24														x								
East Aurora	a	4,815	2.1	P	O	5	0	3	150		U	33														x								
Eastchester	*	20,340	4.5	P	O	5	0	5	0		Comp	31													x									
East Rochester		6,627		Z	O	5	0	5	0		Comp	31														x								
East Rockaway		4,340	1.0	P	O	5	0	5	0	28	28	Comp	28													x								
Elmira (City)		47,397	7.3	P	O	6	2	3	100		Comp	30	33		33					33						x								
Elmira (Town)		5,084		Z	O				0		Comp	30																						
Elmsford	*	2,935	1.0	P	O	5	0	3	0		Comp	30																						
Fairport		4,604		P	O	5	0	2	0		Comp	30																						
Farmingdale	*	3,373	1.3	P	U	5	0	5	0																									
Garden City		7,180	4.5	P	O	5	0	3	500		Comp	21																						
Gates		3,634	15.7	P	O	5	0	3	0		Comp	27												x		x								
Glen Cove		11,430	7.0	P	O	7	0	3	400		Comp	26														x								
Glenville	a	12,069	8.0	P	O	5	1		0	31	31	31	Comp	31	x		x		x							x								
Grand Island		626	28.0	P	O	5	0	5	0		29	29	Comp	29			29		29	29	29	29	29	x		x								
Great Neck Plaza			2.0	P	O	3	3	3	0				Comp	31												x								
Great Neck Village		4,010	3.0	P	O	5	0	1	0				Comp	30	30																			
Greece		12,113		P	O	5	0	5	0				Comp	28																				
Greensburgh	a	35,821	16.6	P	O	5	0	5	4,280	30			Comp	32									x	30		x								
Hamburg		4,731	1.5	P	O	7	0	3	0				Comp	27												x								
Hamlin	b*	2,079	43.0	P	O	5	0	5	0				Comp																					
Hastings-on-Hudson	d	7,097	2.0	P	O	3	2	5	1,000	x			Comp				x									x								
Hempstead		186,730	140.0	P	O	3	0	3	0	28	28			28																				
Huntington		25,582	90.0	P	O	5	0	5	3,000		33		Comp	31	x		x		x							x								
Irondequoit	e	18,024	14.5	P	O				0				Comp	29	x		x									x								
Irrington		3,067	3.0	P	O	3	2	5	0	28			Comp	30	x		x					x				x								
Islip	e	33,194	105.7	P	O	5	0	5	5,500				Comp	32												x								
Ithaca		20,708	6.0	P	O	7	2	3	10	24	x		Comp	25	24		24		24				x			x								
Jamestown		45,155	9.5	P	O	5	0	5	175				U.A.	23				33								x								
Kemore		16,482	1.1	P	O				0				Comp	27				x				x	x											

\* Inactive

a Zoning and Planning Commission

b Terms of members do not overlap

c Additional studies being prepared

d Zoning Plan does not cover entire area

e New Board

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					STATUS OF PLANNING																							
By States	Population 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	Members				APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN		ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CON. TROL OF PLATS							
				OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & Elected	Ex-Officio	TERM OF YEARS			DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY						TENTATIVE	OFFICIAL	PERIOD OF YEARS							
<b>NEW YORK (Cont'd)</b>																															
Kensington Village	824	0.2	Z	0	5	0	5	0				Comp	28																		
Kings Point Village	1,294	2.5	P	0	5	0	0	0	27			Comp	26	27		30										x					
Lancaster *	7,040	2.5	Z	0	9	0	Ind	0				Comp	30																		
Larchmont	5,282	1.3	P	0	5	0	3	0				Comp	21													x					
Lawrence Village	3,041	4.5	P	0	3	2	3	175		28		Comp	31		29											x					
Lewisboro	1,427	29.0	P	0	5	0	5	75					22													x					
Lindenhurst	4,040	20.0	P	0	5	0	5	400	32	32		Comp	31	x		x				x	x					x					
Liverpool	2,244		P	0	5	0	5	0				U	28																		
Lynbrook *	11,993	3.0	P	0	5	0	5	0				Comp	26		30											x					
Malvern	2,256	1.5	P	0	5	0	5	0				Comp	32		29											x					
Mamaroneck *	11,766	4.0	P	0	5	0	5	175		28		Comp	25		28											x					
Manlius a	1,538	1.0	P	0	5	0	5	0				Comp	28			08	08	08													
Mendon	2,636		P	0	5	0	5	0				Comp	30													x					
Middletown	21,276	3.6	P	0	6	1	4	0				Comp	28													x					
Minoa	899		P	0	5	0	5	0						x																	
Mt. Kisco a	5,127	2.5	P	0	5	0	5	0	28		28	Comp	28			28				31	32	28				x					
Mount Vernon	61,499	4.3	P	0	3	2	3	560	28	28		Comp	27										x	3		x					
Munsey Park	411		P	0	3	2	3	0																							
Newburgh	31,275	4.0	P	0	3	2	5	0				Comp	33	x		x				x	x										
New Castle	6,792	22.5	P	0	5	0	5	225	29	29	32	Comp	28	x		x				x	x	x	35			x					
New Rochelle	94,000	10.0	P	0	5	0	5	4,975	29	29	29	Comp	21	29	29	29	29	29								x					
New York	6,930,446	320.0	P	0	1	0	Ind	70,000	33			Comp	16			x			x	x	x	x				x					
Niagara Falls	75,460	12.7	Z	U	3	0	3	0				Comp	21																		
Niskayuna ae	4,931	14.0	P	0	5	0	5	175	30	31	31	Comp	31	30	31	31	30	31	31							x					
North Hempstead	62,202	50.0	P	0	5	1	5	0				Comp	29													x					
North Salem	1,128	24.0	P	0	5	0	5	50	31																	x					
North Tonawanda	19,019	10.5	P	0	7	0	3	0				U.A.	28																		
Orangetown	18,029	20.0	P	0	5	0	5	0				x																			
Orchard Park	1,144	1.1	P	0	5	0	5	50											x												
Ossining (Town)	17,724	11.5	P	0	5	0	5	0	x			Comp	30	x		x			x	x						x					
Ossining (Village)	15,241	3.0	P	0	5	0	5	300	30			Comp	30	x		x			x	x	x		25			x					
Pawling *	1,204	47.0	P	0	5	0	5	0																		x					
Pelham Manor	4,908	1.5	P	0	5	1	3	0				U	21						x							x					
Penfield	3,306	38.0	P	0	5	0	5	300				Comp	30													x					
Perinton	9,854	36.0	P	0	5	0	5	300	29	29	29	Comp	29													x					
Pittsford Town	7,192	22.0	P	0	5	0	5	0				Comp	29													x					

\* Inactive

a Zoning and Planning Commission

ae Zoning Plan does not cover entire area

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					STATUS OF PLANNING																										
By States	Population 1990 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN			PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN			PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CONTR. OF PLATS							
					APPOINTED & Elected	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY		DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY						TERMINATIVE OFFICIAL PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY							
<b>NEW YORK (Cont'd)</b>																																		
Pittsford Village	1,460	0.9	P	0	5	0	5	0				Comp	30														x							
Flandome	769	0.5	P	0	3	2		0				Comp	24																					
Flandome Heights	265	0.1	P	0	3	2	5	0					29																					
Pleasantville	b 4,540	1.8	P	U	7	0	3	0	27			Comp	27	27			27		27		33	33		27			x	x						
Port Chester	* 22,662	2.5	P	0	3	2	Ind	0			30	Comp	30														x							
Poughkeepsie	* 40,288	4.8	P	0	7	0	3	100				Comp	29																					
Ramapo	16,321	63.0	P	0	5	0	5	0	30	30	30	Comp	30	30	30		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	x		x							
Riverhead	7,956	65.0	P	0	5	0	5	0											30	30	30	30	30	30			x							
Rochester	328,132	36.4	P	0	5	0	4					Comp	29	29	30	31	31		31	30	x	x	30				x							
Rome	32,338	4.5	P	0	3	2	3	1,000	x			U.A.		x			x		x	x	x		x											
Rotterdam	9,920	18.0	P	0	5	0	5	0													x													
Rye	8,712	6.5	P	0	5	0	5	0	28			Comp	28	28			28		28		x						x							
Salina	10,117		P	0	5	0	5	0				U	29																					
Scarsdale	9,690	6.3	P	0	5	0	3	500		27		Comp	22	27			27								x	10		x						
Schenectady	* 95,692	10.8	P	0	9	0	3	0	24		24	Comp	27	24	24	24		24	24	24	x	x		x	10		x							
Scotia	7,437	1.5	P	0	5	0	3	0	30	31	31	Comp	31		31		31	31				31	31				x							
Shelter Island	1,113	20.0	P	0	5	0	5	300	x					x			x		x	x	x	x	x				x							
Skaneateles	* 1,882	1.0	P	0	5	0	5	0				U&A	26																					
Smithtown	11,855	60.0	P	0	5	0	5	0				Comp	32														x							
Southampton (Town)	15,341	125.0	P	0	4	1	5	0						x	x												x							
Southampton (Vill) *	3,737	6.0	P	0	4	1	5	0			30	Comp	30														x							
Springville	2,540	2.9	P	0	6	0	Ind	0				U	33														x							
Syracuse	k 209,326	25.3	S	0	3	4	3	0				U	30	x			x		x	x			x	x				x						
Tarrytown	6,841	2.8	P	0	5	1	3	500	30	30		Comp	30			30	30							x	30		x							
Thomaston		0.5	P	0	3	2	3	100				Comp	31																					
Tonawanda	12,681	3.6	P	0	3	2	3	0				x								x							x							
Troy	72,763	9.3	P	0	7	0	3	250				Comp	23								x													
Tuckahoe	* 6,138		P	0	5	0	5	0				Comp	23 31																					
Valley Stream	11,790	3.0	P	0	5	1	5	0			28	Comp	29								30							x						
Westbury	1,264	3.0	P	0	3	2	3	0					26 32															x						
Westhampton Beach	994	3.0	P	0	3	2	3	500				U	29 31															x						
West Seneca	10,401		Z	0									30																					
White Plains	35,830	10.0	P	0	3	2	3	75	27			Comp	27	x			x		x	x		x	x	x	50		x							
Williston Park *	4,427	0.6	P	0	5	0	5	0					27																					
Yonkers	134,646	19.3	P	0	3	2	3	10,728	31	31		Comp	28	31	31		31	31		31	33	33		33	x	5	x							
Yorktown	2,724	60.0	P	0	5	0	5	300				Comp	32															x						

\* Inactive

b Terms of members do not overlap

k Planning, Parks &amp; Recreation Commission

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					STATUS OF PLANNING																					
By States	Population 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN			PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CON- TROL OF PLATS			
					APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY		TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY							DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD		ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY
NORTH CAROLINA																													
Ashville	50,193	18.0	P	0	4	1	2	0	25	25	25	Comp	25	25	25	25	25	25		25	25	x	25	25			x		
Charlotte af	82,675	19.4	P	0	5	0	Ind																						
Durham a	52,037	13.2	P	0	4	1	2	0	27	27	27	Comp	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27			x		
Elisabeth City * **	10,037	1.5	P	0	4	5	2					Comp	29																
Goldsboro	14,985	3.0	P	0	2	1	1	0				Comp	30																
Greensboro b	53,569	16.0	P	0	5	2	2	0				Comp	26				x		x		x						x		
High Point a	36,745	9.0	P	0	5	0	5	Ind	28	28	28	Comp	26	28	28	28	28	28	28								x		
Raleigh	37,379	7.5	P	0	4	1	2	0	23	23	23	Comp	23																
Rocky Mount b	21,412	4.5	P	0	7	2	2					Comp	28																
Winston-Salem o	75,274	15.0	P	0				0	21	21	21	Comp	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21		21	21			x			
NORTH DAKOTA																													
Bismarck	11,090	2.5	P	0	5	0	5					Comp	24				x												
Fargo	28,619	3.7	P	0					x			Comp	25 27						x										
OHIO																													
Akron	255,040	54.1	P	0	5	1	5	2,600				Comp	22	31			20		20				30				x		
Alliance a*	23,047	4.5	P	0				0				Int					17		17								x		
Ashland	11,141	4.0	Z	0	5	0	6	0				Comp	26																
Ashtabula	23,301	6.9	P	0	4	3	6	0				Comp	23	23			23									x			
Bay Village	2,294	5.0	P	0	3	2	6	50	22	22	22	Comp	22	31	31	31	28	28	28								x		
Bedford *	6,814	4.8						0																			x		
Bellefontaine g	9,543	4.0	P	0	4	3		0																			x		
Bellevue	6,256	1.3	Z	0	3	2	6	0				U.A.	30 31																
Canfield	1,015	1.5	P	0	3	2	6	0				Comp	29							33							x		
Canton *	104,906	13.7	P	0	4	3	6	0				Comp	28	24													x		
Cheviot	8,046	0.8	P	0	4	1	5	0									x		x										
Chillicothe *	18,340	4.0	P	0	3	2	6	0																					
Cincinnati	451,160	72.0	P	0	5	2	5	17,673	21 25	25	25	Comp	24 33	25	25		25	25	25	25	25	x	25	25	x	10	x		
Cleveland	900,429	73.4	P	0	11	0	Ind	12,000				Comp	29	21	21		93			19	x	x	03 30	25			x		
Cleveland Heights	50,945	8.0	P	0	3	2	6	500				Comp	21														x		
Columbus	290,564	39.6	P	0	4	2	6	3,450				Comp	23	29	30								x				x		
Cuyahoga Falls q*	19,797	8.4	P	0	2	3	6	0				Comp	30														x		
Conneaut	9,691	1.0	P	0	3	2	6																						
Dayton	200,982	24.4	P	0	9	0	7	3,825	25 26	26	26	Comp	26	26			25		25	26			29	25			x		
East Cleveland	39,667	3.0	P	0	1	4	4	0	x			Comp	22	22		22											x		
East Liverpool *	22,329	4.3	P	0	7	0	3	0																					
Elyria	25,633	8.0	P	0	4	3	6	270	28			Comp	29	28	29		x		x								x		

\* Inactive

\*\* Interest revived

a Zoning and Planning Commission

b Terms of members do not overlap

f Planning Commission abolished

g New Board

o Department of Public Works is Planning Board

q Members serve to May, 1933

MUNICIPALITIES		CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION						STATUS OF PLANNING																								
By States	Population 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	Members				APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING		THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PAVE & PARK-WAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVEL. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CONTR. OF PLATS						
				OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS			DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY							TERMINATE	OFFICIAL PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY						
<b>OHIO (Cont'd)</b>																																
Euclid	12,751	11.6	P O	3	1	6	0					Comp	22													x						
Fremont	13,422	3.0	Z O				0						x													x						
Girard	9,859	4.9	P O	4	2	4	0					Comp	31	31	31											x						
Grandview Heights	6,358	4.0	P O	5	0	6	0					Comp	22	x		x		x			x	x				x						
Hamilton	52,176	8.4	P O	3	2		0				26	Comp	26	20		26	20	26	26		26	26				x						
Ironton	16,621	1.8	P O	3	2	2	0												x	x						x						
Kent	8,375	4.0	P O	5	1	5	0					Comp	30												x							
Lakewood	70,509	5.5	P O	6	1	6	0					Comp	22													x						
Lancaster	18,716	4.0	P O	4	3	4	100																			x						
Lima	42,287		P U	3								U	24																			
Lorain	44,512	10.8	P O	3	2	6	50					Comp	26									x	10			x						
Madeira	1,162	1.0	P O	4	2	6	0					Comp	30								32											
Mansfield	33,525	6.1	P O	5	0	6	0																		x							
Marion	31,084	18.0	P O	7	0	6	0					U	25 30													x						
Massillon	26,400	11.8	P O	4	3	6	0																			x						
Mayfield Heights	2,612	5.0	P O	3	2	6	2					Comp	27													x						
Middletown	29,992	5.5	P O	5	2	5	200	31	31			Comp	32	31	31	30	30	30	30	31	30	x	10			x						
Milford	1,915	1.2	P O	5	2	6	0						x																			
Newton Falls	3,458		P O	5	0	6	0					Comp																				
Niles	16,341	6.5	P O	4	2	2																				x						
Painesville	10,944	4.0	P O	3	2	6	50					Comp	27													x						
Parma	13,899	22.0	P O	3	2	6	0					Comp	31													x						
Piqua	16,009	3.5	P O	3	2	6	0					Comp	30	27												x						
Portsmouth	42,560	2.0	P O	0	3	Ind	0																			x						
Rocky River	5,632	5.2	P O	2	3	6	0					Comp	29													x						
Shaker Heights	17,783	6.5	P O	3	2	6	0	27		27		Comp	27													x						
South Euclid	4,399	6.0	P O	3	2	6	0					Comp	29													x						
Steubenville	35,422	5.7	P O	3	2	6	1					Comp		x	x	x										x						
Toledo	290,718	37.0	P O	5	2	5	3,500	x				Comp	23	24	24	25	25	25	25	23		x				x						
University Hts.	2,237	2.0	P O	3	2	6	0	22		22			22	x				x								x						
Valley View	594	13.5	P O	3	2	6	50	32		32		U&A														x						
Warren	41,062	8.7	P O	4	3	6	20					Comp	25	27	27				x		31					x						
Westerville	2,879	2.0	P O	3	2	6	200					Comp		x											x							
Wooster	10,742	2.0	P O	4	3	2	0																			x						
Wyoming	3,767	3.0	P O	4	1	6	0	24	25	25		Comp	25																			
Youngstown	170,002	33.0	P O	3	4	4	0					Comp	29	27	28	30		30					x	10		x						

\* Inactive

a Zoning and Planning Commission  
b Terms of members do not overlapc Zoning studies prepared but not adopted  
d Additional studies being made  
g New Board

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					STATUS OF PLANNING																											
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	Members				APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN			PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN			PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CON- TROL OF FLATS								
				OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	APPOINTED & Elected	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY							TENTATIVE OFFICIAL PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY									
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>																																			
Bartlesville	a	14,763	2.0	P	0	5	2	3	0			Comp	28																						
Blackwell	a	9,521	4.0	P	0	7	2	3	0	26	26	26	Comp	26	26		26	26	26	26															
El Reno	a	9,384	3.0	P	0	5	2	3	0			Comp	30														x								
Enid		26,399	7.6	P	0	5	2	3	0			U.A.	29													x									
Lawton	a	12,121	4.0	P	0	6	2	3	0			U	29													x									
Norman	a	9,603		P	0	10	1	2	0			U	23	x		x			x	x	x	x				x									
Oklahoma City		185,389	25.0	P	0	9	2	3	7,000	30	30	31	U	23	31	31	23	23	23				23	23		x									
Ponca City	a	16,136	7.0	P	0	5	2	3	0	27	27		27	27		27	27		27	27			27	27											
Seminole	b	11,459	2.0	P	0	5	1	3	1,800				28	33	33	33	30	30	30	33	30	33													
Tulsa	c	141,258	22.5	P	0	12	3	3	3,750	32	32	Comp	22	30	30	30	24		32	32					3	x									
<b>OREGON</b>																																			
Ashland	g	4,544	2.4	P	0	7																													
Astoria	g	10,349	2.2	P	0	3	3																												
Corvallis		7,585	1.0	P	0	7						Comp	32																						
Eugene		18,901	5.0	P	0	8	1		0	30	30		30	30		30	30		30							x									
Grants Pass	g	4,666	1.0	P	0	12																													
Hillsboro	g	3,039	1.0	P	0		x																												
Klamath Falls	g	16,093	2.2	P	0	7						U&A	30																						
LaGrande	g	8,050	2.8	P	0	7	3																												
Medford	*	11,007	1.4	P	0	7		100	31	31	31	Comp	23	31	31	31	31	31	31				31	31		x									
North Bend	g	4,012	0.2	P	0																														
Portland		301,815	67.0	P	0			6,255	31	32		U	24	31	32						x														
Roseburg	g	4,362	0.3	P	0	9	2																												
Salem		26,266	6.0	P	0	7	3	0				U	26																						
The Dalles	g	5,883	1.5	P	0	7																													
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>																																			
Allentown		92,563	16.0	P	0	5	0	5	0	24	24	24		24		24	24		24								x								
Altoona	*	82,054	8.9	P	0	5	0	5	0	x		Comp	29	x		x			x	x							x								
Ambler	ab	3,944	5.0	P	0	5	2	2			28																								
Aspinwall		4,263	0.4	Z	0	5	0	5				Comp	28																						
Bradford		19,306	2.8	P	0	5	1	5	0					29													x								
Butler	*	23,568	2.3	P	0	5	0	5	0			Int	32	x													x								
Camp Hill		3,111	1.4	P	0	5	0	5	0																										
Carlisle	*	12,596	2.5	P	0	5	0	5	50																										
Chester		59,164	1.0	P	0	5	0	5	0																										
Coatesville	*	14,582	1.4	P	0	5	5	5	0																										
Connellsville	*	13,290	2.0	P	0	5	0	5	0																	x									

\* Inactive  
a Zoning and Planning Commission  
b Terms of members do not overlap  
c Zoning studies prepared but not adopted  
g New Board

Note: New planning commissions appointed in Burns, Bandon, Mansfield and Pendleton, April 1934. (Oregon)

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					STATUS OF PLANNING																						
By States	Population 1970 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	Members			APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING		THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CON. TROL OF FLATS					
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY					TENTATIVE PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY					
<b>PENNSYLVANIA (O't+d)</b>																														
DuBois	11,595	2.9	P	O	5	0	5	0								34			24	22								x		
Easton	34,468	3.5	P	O	5	0	5	200			Comp	28																x		
Erie	115,967	21.0	P	O	5	0	5	2,800	13		Comp		x			x			x		x							x		
Farrell ab **	14,359	0.8	P	O	5	0	5	0			U	27																		
Forty Fort Boro. g	6,224	0.7	Z	O				0			Comp	31				x		x												
Greensburg *	16,508	1.7	P	O	5	0	5	0			x					x		x	x											
Harrisburg c	80,339	10.0	P	O	5	0	5	2,000			Comp	20 26			02	04	02	x	26	10	27	x						x		
Johnstown	66,993	30.0	P	O	5	0	5	800	17		Comp	26 17			x		x	17	x		x							x		
Kingston a*	21,600	3.0	P	O	5	0	5	0			Comp	28	x			x		x												
Lancaster c*	59,949	4.0	P	O	5	0	5	100	29			29			29		29	29		29								x		
McKeesport d	54,632	3.5	P	O	5	0	5	0	23		Comp	33 23			23		23	23	11	x		x	10					x		
Meadville d	16,698	2.4	P	O	5	0	5	500																				x		
Monessen	20,268	2.5	P	O	5	0	5	0			Comp	28 28		28	28	29	28		26		28							x		
Monongahela	8,675	0.9	P	O				0			Comp	31																x		
New Castle	48,674	7.8	P	O	5	0	5	500			Comp	25 30			x		x	x	27		x							x		
New Cumberland	4,283	1.5	P	O	5	0	5	0	33	33	33		28															x		
Oil City a*	22,075	4.3	P	O	5	0	5	0			U	24							24	24		31								
Philadelphia	1,950,961	129.7	P	O	12	3	6	0	x		Comp	33	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x						x		
Pittsburgh 3	669,817	54.3	P	O	9	0	6	38,436	x		Comp	23 22					x	x			x							x		
Pittston *	18,246	1.0	P	O	5	0	5	0																						
Pottsville	24,300	3.6	P	O	5	1	5	0											x									x		
Reading	111,171	9.5	P	O	5	0	5	1,175																				x		
Scranton *	143,433	20.0	P	O	9	0	6	250			Comp	24																x		
Sharon c*	25,908	3.7	P	O	5	0	5	0	30		Comp	30			30		30	30			30	30						x		
South Williamsport	6,058	1.3									Comp	31																		
State College *	4,450	2.8	P	O	5	0	5	0																						
Sunbury **	15,626	2.0	P	U	6	0	1	0				x			x															
Trafford a	4,187		P	O	5	0	5	0	28	x	x		x						x	x		x								
Uniontown *	19,544	2.0	P	O	5	0	5	0			U																x			
Washington **	24,545	3.5																												
West Chester	12,325	4.0	P	U	20	1	1	1,500	28					28	32	32					31									
West Pittston c	7,940	0.5	P	O	5	0	3	0			x							x										x		
Wilkes-Barre	86,626	6.9	P	O	5	0	5	0	21				21		21		21	21										x		
Williamsport	45,729	10.0	P	O	5	0	5	500			Comp	31 32			x		x	x	23									x		
Wyomissing	3,111	2.3	Z	O	5	0	5	0			U.A.				33															
York	55,254	4.0	P	O	5	0	5	0																				x		

\* Inactive

\*\* Interest revived

a Zoning and Planning Commission

b Terms of members do not overlap

g New Board

c Zoning studies prepared but not adopted

d Additional studies being prepared

e Interim Zoning Ordinance

3 Planting and care of shade trees takes \$11,176 of this appropriation

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					STATUS OF PLANNING																				
By States	Population 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & ELECTED	Members		TERM OF YEARS	APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING		THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN			PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CONTR. OF PLATS	
					EX-OFFICIO				DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD							ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TENTATIVE OFFICIAL PERIOD OF YEARS		ADVISORY
RHODE ISLAND																												
Providence	252,981	18.0	P O	4	7	4	2,500				Comp	23	26			x			x	28				24				
Tiverton	4,578		P O	5	0	1	0																					
Westerly	10,997	70.0	Z O	5	1	5	0				Comp	25	23		25													x
SOUTH CAROLINA																												
Charleston	a* 62,265	5.9	P O	7	3	4	0				Comp	29																x
Columbia	51,581	15.0	Z U				0				U	25																
Greenville	z g 29,154	6.3	S U													07												
TENNESSEE																												
Chattanooga	119,798	21.0	P O	9	5	3	0				Comp	27	25					25										x
Elizabethtown	8,093							x	x	x		90	x	26														
Johnson City	25,080		P O	6	1	Ind	0	28	30	30	Comp	30	x		x		x	x		x	x		x	x			x	
Kingsport	11,914							x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x				
Knoxville	105,802	26.4	P O	3	4	3	0	29	29		Comp	28	26	27	27	x		x	x		x	x		x	x			x
MEMPHIS																												
Memphis	253,143	52.0	P O	8	4	3	3,750	24	24	24	Comp	22	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	24								x
Nashville	a 153,866	21.8	P O	4	3	4	10,500				Comp	33																x
TEXAS																												
Amarillo	a 43,132	16.9	P O	9	0	6	0				Comp	31																
Austin	b* 53,120	19.5	P O	6	2	2	0	27	28	28	Comp	31																x
Brownwood	g c 12,789	6.0	P O	9	0	3	0	29	29	29	Comp		29		29		29	29	29	29	29	29		5			x	
Dallas	b 260,475	43.7	P O	15	0	2	8,000	27	27	27	Comp	29	27	27	27	27	27	33	32	27	27		9				x	
El Paso	102,421	13.5	P O	5	0	2	0	25	25	25	Comp	30	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	x	10				x	
FORT WORTH																												
Fort Worth	c 163,447	46.0	P O	5	0	5	3,168				Comp	27	28		28		28	28			28	31						x
Galveston	c 52,938	7.0	Z U				0				Comp																	
Hereford	2,458	4.0					0					29		29	29		29	29										x
Houston	f 292,352	68.6					0	29			Comp	29	29		29		29	29			29	29						
Marshall	g* 16,203						0																					
PAMPA																												
Pampa	10,470	8.0	P O	9	2	3	0	30	30	30	Comp	30	30		30		30	30	30	30	30							x
Paris	g* 15,649	4.8	P O				0	15	15	15																		
San Angelo	g c 25,308	6.0					0				Comp	28			x				x									
San Antonio	c* 231,542	36.0	P O	11	2	Ind	0	29	32		x	30	30		32	32	32	31		32								
Sherman	g a 15,713	5.3	P O				0	19				19	19		19	19	19	19	19	19	19							
SWEETWATER																												
Sweetwater	10,848	6.0	P O	15	0	3	0	30	30	30	Comp	31	30		30	30	30	29	30		33	32					x	
Texarkana	g 27,366	15.0	P O	13																								
Tyler	17,113	9.0	P O	7	0	7	0	31	31	31	Comp	31		31	31	31	31	31			31	31					x	
Waco	52,848	15.0	P O	9	0	3	0				Comp	32	30															x
Wichita Falls	g* 43,690	10.0					0	20	20	20	Comp	20	20	20		20	20				20	20						

\* Inactive  
a Zoning and Planning Commission  
b Terms of members do not overlap  
c Zoning studies prepared but not adopted

f Planning Commission abolished  
g New Board  
z Park and Tree Commission  
Note: New Planning Board also reported in Pampa, Utah.

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				STATUS OF PLANNING																														
By States	Population 1970 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	Members			APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN			PARK & PARKWAYS PLAN			PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CON- TROL OF FLATS											
				OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	APPOINTED & Elected	EX-OFFICIO		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY							INITIATIVE	OFFICIAL PERIOD OF YEARS		ADVISORY	MANDATORY									
UTAH																																					
Salt Lake City	xb	140,267	52.5	Z	0	10	3	2	0		Comp	27	30						x	x																	
VIRGINIA																																					
Alexandria	hd	24,149	7.5	P	0	5	0	5	0		A	31	x					x										x									
Charlottesville	a	15,245	3.9	P	0	5	1	Ind	0	29	29	Comp	26	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29					x									
Danville	**	22,247	5.8																																		
Hopewell	h	11,327	4.7	P	0	5	0	Ind	0		29	A	27	29		29			x			x	x					x									
Lynchburg	d	40,661	13.9	P	0	9	0	Ind	500			Comp	30	x			x		x	x	x	x	x					x									
Newport News	**	34,417	4.7						0	19	19									x																	
Norfolk		129,710	38.0	P	0	3	0	Ind	600	24	24	24	Comp	24	24	24	24	24	24			24	24					x									
Richmond		182,929	24.0	P	0	4	1	4	0	33		Comp	22	30		x																					
Roanoke		69,206	10.0	P	U				0	28	29	29	Comp	32	32		32					32	32	x	10												
Williamsburg		3,778		P	0	6			0	x			x																								
WASHINGTON																																					
Aberdeen		21,723		P	0	5																															
Bellingham	g	30,823	18.7	P	0	7	2																														
Bremerton	g	10,170		P	0	7	1																														
Centralia	g	8,058		P	0	4	5																														
Chehalis	g	4,907		P	0	5	2																														
Elma	g	1,545		P	0	10	1																														
Everett	g	30,567	7.3	P	0	7																															
Hoquiam	g	12,766		P	0	6	2																														
Longview	g	10,652		P	0	5	2																														
Mount Vernon	g	3,690		P	0	4																															
Olympia		11,733	8.0	P	0	8	4	g	0	x		x		x					x	x								x									
Port Angeles	g	10,188		P	0	7	3																														
Port Townsend	g	3,979		P	0	7																															
Raymond	g	3,828		P	0	6	3																														
Seattle		365,583	71.5	P	0	5	4	4	0			Comp	23															x									
Sequim	g	534		P	0	6	3																														
South Bend	g	1,798		P	0	7																															
Spokane		115,514	41.0	P	0	7	3	7	2,805			Comp	29	32														x									
Tacoma		106,817	52.0	P	0	7	3	4	0																												
Vancouver	g	15,766		P	0	10	1																														
Walla Walla	g	15,967		P	0	7																															
Yakima	g	22,101		P	0	4	4																														

\*\* Interest revived  
 a Zoning and Planning Commission  
 b Terms of members do not overlap  
 d Additional studies being prepared  
 g New board

h Park Commission  
 R Returns received after tabulation completed  
 X Operating expenses from City Engineer's budget  
 Note: New Planning Commission also reported in Ilwaco, Pe Ell, Pullman and Winlock, Washington.

MUNICIPALITIES -			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				STATUS OF PLANNING																											
By States	Population 1970 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members		TERM OF YEARS	APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN				ZONING		THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARKWAY PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PROGRAM		CON. CONTROL OF PLATS							
					APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO			DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY						TERMINATIVE OFFICIAL PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY							
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>																																		
Bluefield	b	19,339	5.8	P	U	4	1	4	0	22	22	22		22	22					22	22	x	22	22										
Charleston		60,408	6.5	Z	0	3	4	3	0																									
Clarksburg		28,866	4.5	P	0	7	2	3	0																									
Fairmont		23,159	4.2																															
Hinton		6,654	2.5	P	0	4	1	4	0			Comp	30	26	26	33	32	32	32	33	x		x	x					x					
Huntington		75,572	15.4					0																										
Parkersburg		29,623	6.0																															
Wheeling		61,659	11.8																															
<b>WISCONSIN</b>																																		
Appleton		25,267	6.5	P	0	5	2	3	0			Comp	23															x						
Beaver Dam		9,867	4.1	P	0	3	4		0			Comp	33															x						
Beloit		23,611	5.0	P	0	5	2	Ind	20	20		Comp	24	26		26												x						
Columbus		2,514	1.0	P	0	4	3	3	0																									
Fond du Lac	*	26,449	2.8	P	0	4	3	3	0																									
Fort Atkinson		5,793	1.8	P	0	4	3	3	500	31	31	Comp	31	31	31		31	31		31	33	33		31				x						
Green Bay	a	37,415	13.0	P	0	3	4	3	0	22	22	Comp	25															x						
Janesville		21,628	7.5	P	0	5	2	3	0	21	21	21	Comp	21			21	21	32	32	03	25	30	30				x						
Kenosha		50,262	7.5	P	0	6	1	3	100	25	25	25	Comp	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	30	25	25	20	x	10		x						
LaCrosse	*	39,614	11.3	P	0	3	4	3	0	19			21	27			11											x						
Madison		57,899	8.3	P	0	4	3	3	0	11	11	22	Comp	22	22	22	22	22	22	22								x						
Manitowoc		22,963	7.5	P	0	3	4	3	0	28			Comp	30														x						
Milwaukee		578,249	41.0	P	0	3	2	3	24,180			Comp	20	30	30	30	32	32	32	24	28	x	x	20	x			x						
Neenah		9,151	4.0	P	0	4	3	3	25			Comp	30															x						
Oshkosh		40,108	8.0	P	0	3	4	3	0	29	29	29	Comp	29														x						
Racine	*	67,542	8.6	P	0	0	4	Ind	0																									
Sheboygan	*	39,251	5.1	P	0	3	4	3	0			Comp	25	x			x			x				x					x					
Stevens Point	a	13,623	6.0	P	0	5	2	3	0																									
Two Rivers		10,083	1.8	P	0	4	3	3	50			U.A.	26												15			x						
Watertown	*c	10,613	9.0	P	0	3	4	3	0																									
Waumata	*	21,194	4.0	P	0	5	2	5	100			Comp	29				x											x						
West Allis		34,671	3.8	P	0	3	4	3	0			U	25	x			x			x	x			32				x						
West Bend		4,760	2.0	P	0	5	2	3	0			U.A.	32				x											x						

\* Inactive

a Zoning and Planning Commission

b Terms of members do not overlap

c Zoning studies prepared but not adopted

APPENDIX K.

Tabulation--State, County and Regional Planning Agencies  
and Status of Planning.

## STATE COUNTY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

1

REGIONS			STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION				STATUS OF PLANNING																				
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & ELECTED	Members		TERM OF YEARS	APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN			PARK & PARK- WAYS PLAN			PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINAN- CIAL PROGRAM		CON- TROL OF FLATS	
				EX-OFFICIO				DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY		DATE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED							APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY		INITIATIVE
ALABAMA State Planning Bd.	2,646,248	51.2	P O	3	4																						
ARIZONA State Planning Bd. Maricopa County Planning Bd. g	435,573	113.8	P O	4	6																						
ARKANSAS State Planning Bd.	1,854,482	52.5	P O	8	3		0																				
CALIFORNIA State Planning Bd.	5,677,251	155.6	P O	4	7																						
Alameda County *	474,883	.7	P O				1,300				x								x								x
Contra Costa Co.	78,608	.7	P O				50				x																
Del Norte Co.	4,739	1.0	P O																								
East Bay Reg. Plan Assoc.			P U				4						x			x		x	x								
Humboldt Co. *	43,233	3.5	P O				0																				
Kern County	82,570	8.0	P O				5,160	x			x		x														x
Los Angeles Co.	2,208,492	4.1	P O				60,000	x			U	27	29 31			x		33	x	x	x	27	33				x
Marin County c	41,648	.5	P O				0				U	x															x
Monterey County	53,705	3.3	P O				4,000				Comp	30 33	32	32	32												x
Orange County	118,674	.8	P O				3,000				x		x			x		x		x							x
Placer County	24,468	1.4	P O				400				Comp	32 33															x
Riverside County	81,024	7.2	P O				400																				x
San Bernardino Co.	113,900	20.1	P O				100																				x
San Diego County	209,659	4.2	P O				6,010				Comp	28 32	x			33	33	33	x	x	x	x	33	32			x
San Joaquin Co. *	102,940	1.4	P O				500																				x
San Luis Obispo Co.	29,613	3.3	P O				400									32		32									x
San Mateo Co.	77,405	.4	P O				8,057				Comp	33	33	33	33	x		x	x	x	x	33				x	
Santa Barbara Co.	65,167	2.7	P O				6,345				Comp	29	31	32	33												x
Santa Clara Co. c	145,118	1.3	P O				4,500				Comp	33	x			x											x
Stanislaus Co.	56,641	1.4	P O				100				U	33															x
Sutter County *	14,618	.6	P O				50				x		x														x
Yolo County *	23,644	1.0	P O				0																				
Yuba County *	11,331	.6	P O																								
COLORADO State Planning Bd.	1,035,791	103.6	P O	5	7																						
Denver-City & Co. g	287,861	.1	P O					x					x			x			x								

\* Inactive

c Zoning studies prepared but not adopted

4 Financed by subscriptions

g New Board

REGIONS			STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION				STATUS OF PLANNING																		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members		APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARK- WAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINAN- CIAL PROGRAM		CON- TROL OF PLATS	
					APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY		DATE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD							ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	NATATORY
CONNECTICUT State Planning Bd.	1,606,903	4.8	P	O	O	8																			
Fairfield Co. 4	386,702	.6	P	U			8,500					x			x			x	x						
DELAWARE	238,380	1.9																							
New Castle Co.	161,032	.4	P	O																					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA National Capital Parks & Plan.Comm.	486,869 648,094	.1 1.5	P	O	4	7	31,000	30	30		Comp		27			27									
FLORIDA State Planning Bd.	1,468,211	54.8	P	O	5																				
GEORGIA State Planning Bd.	2,908,506	58.7	P	O	10	1																			
Glynn County	19,400	.4	P	O			0				U	28						32	30	29					x
IDAHO State Planning Bd.	445,032	83.3	P	O	3	4																			
ILLINOIS State Planning Bd.	7,630,654	56.0	P	O	12	5																			
Chicago Regional 4 Plan Association	3,376,438	7.8	P	U			21,000	x					x		29 30									x	
Du Page County Zoning Committee	91,998	.3	Z	O			0			U	33													x	
Madison County 6	143,830	.7	P	O			0			U	33	33	33	33	33		33	33	33		x		x		
Monroe County Plan Commission	12,369	.3	P	O			0																		
St.Claire Co.	157,775	.6	P	O			0			Comp		x			x		x	x	x						
INDIANA State Planning Bd.	3,238,503	36.0	P	O	3	4																			
IOWA State Planning Bd.	2,470,939	55.5	P	O	3	9																			
KANSAS State Planning Bd.	1,880,999	81.7	P	O	8	5																			
KENTUCKY State Planning Bd.	2,614,589	40.1	P	O	3	5																			
MAINE State Planning Bd.	797,423	29.9	P	O	2	4																			

4 Financed by subscriptions  
6 New Board

REGIONS			STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION				STATUS OF PLANNING																		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	Members			APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARK- WAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINAN- CIAL PROGRAM		CON- TROL OF PLATS	
				OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY		DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY							DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TENTATIVE
MARYLAND State Planning Bd.	1,631,526	9.9	P O	2	3																				
Maryland - National Capital Park & Plan. Comm.		.1	P O			25,000	x		Comp	28	x		x			x	x								x
MASSACHUSETTS	4,249,614	8.0																							
Old Hampshire Plan. Council <sup>4</sup>		2.0	P U			50																			
Boston Metropolitan District Comm.		.4	P O			18,000					x	x		x		x	26								
Westfield River Parkway Assoc. <sup>g</sup>			P U			0											32								
MICHIGAN State Planning Bd.	4,842,325	57.4	P O	0	8																				
MINNESOTA State Planning Bd.	2,563,953	80.8	P O	2	14																				
Joint Correlating Committee on City Planning - St. Paul & Minneapolis.			P U																						
MISSOURI State Planning Bd.	3,629,367	68.7	P O	5	10																				
Greater Kansas City Regional Plan. Assn.		2.5	P U			0				33															
Greater St. Louis Regional Plan <sup>g</sup>		.8	P O				x			x		x		x		x	x	x							
Jackson County	470,454	.6	P U																						
MONTANA State Planning Bd.	537,606	146.1	P O	3	3																				
NEBRASKA State Planning Bd.	1,377,963	76.8	P O	3	3																				
NEVADA State Planning Bd.	91,058	109.8	P O	4	3																				
NEW HAMPSHIRE State Planning Bd.	465,293	9.3	P O	7	7																				
NEW JERSEY State Planning Bd.	4,041,334	7.5	P O	5	4																				
Bergen County	364,977	.2	P O			0																			
Mercer County	187,143	.2	P O			100	31	31			31	31		31	31		31			x		5			

<sup>4</sup> Financed by subscriptions  
<sup>g</sup> New Board

## STATE COUNTY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

4

REGIONS			STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION					STATUS OF PLANNING																					
By States	Popula- tion 1970 Census	AREA IN THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members		APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING		THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARK- WAYS PLAN			PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINAN- CIAL PROGRAM		CON- TROL OF PLATS			
					APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO		DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD							ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TENTATIVE	OFFICIAL	PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY
NEW JERSEY (Cont'd)																													
Middlesex Co.	212,208	.3	P	O			0									30													
Musconetcong & Valley			P	U			0									33													
Passaic County	302,129	.2	P	O			300				x																		
NEW MEXICO																													
State Planning Bd.	423,317	122.5	P	O	4	4																							
NEW YORK																													
State Planning Bd.	12,588,066	47.6	P	O	13	9																							
Albany Capital & District Plan. Committee.																													
Dutchess County	105,462	.8	P	O			0																						
Great Neck Dist. & Monroe County		.1	P	U				26	27	x	26	27	26	27															
Niagara Frontier	423,881	.6	P	O			18,995				x		27	27															
	911,737	1.5	P	O			0			x	x		x					x									x		
Onondaga County																													
Orange County	291,606	.7	P	O												25													
Putnam County	130,383	.8	P	U			5,500																						
Regional Plan. Assoc. of N.Y.	13,744	.2	P	O			0					31																	
Rockland Co.		5.5	P	U			75,000	29			29		29			29	29	29	29										
	59,599	.1	P	O			0																						
Suffolk County																													
Sullivan County	161,055	.9	P	O			6,600	31	31	31		x				x													
Westchester Co. Plan.Federation	35,272	1.0	P	U																									
	520,947	.4	P	O			2,500																						
NORTH DAKOTA																													
State Planning Bd.	680,845	70.1	P	O	4	3																							
OHIO																													
State Planning Bd.	6,646,697	40.7	P	O	8	4																							
Cleveland Highway Research Bureau																													
Hamilton Co.	589,356	.4	P	O			20,000					x				x								x					
Lucas County	347,709	.3	P	O			2,700					28	28	28	28														
OKLAHOMA																													
State Planning Bd.	2,396,040	69.4	P	O	6	3																							
Oklahoma City Region.Plan.Com.			P	O	9	3	3																					x	
Ponca City Regional Planning Com.			P	O	5	3	3																					x	
Tulsa Reg.Plan.Com.			P	O	12	4	3																					x	

4 Contributions or dues  
g New Board

REGIONS			STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION				STATUS OF PLANNING																				
By States	Popu- lation 1970 Census	AREA IN THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & ELECTED	Members		TERM OF YEARS	APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN			ZONING		THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARK- WAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINAN- CIAL PROGRAM		CON- TROL OF PLATS	
					EX-OFFICIO				DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT	DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	DATE PREPARED							APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TEMPERATIVE	PERIOD OF YEARS
OREGON State Planning Bd.	953,786	95.6	P	O	3	4																					
Jackson County & Plan.Comm.	32,918	2.7	P	O	10	4																					
Lane County Plan. & Commission	54,493	4.5	P	O																							
Union County Plan. Commission &	17,492	2.0	P	O																							
PENNSYLVANIA	9,631,350	44.8																									
Allegheny County Plan. Comm.	1,374,410	.7	P	O																							x
Community Council of Berks County	231,717	.8	P	U			u	x																			
Regional Planning Fed. of Philadel- phia, Tri-State Region.		3.0	P	U				32				32		32		32	32	32	32								
Valley Plan Assoc. 4			P	U							26							x	x								
West Shore Reg. Plan.Federation Note			P	U																							
SOUTH CAROLINA State Planning Bd.	1,738,765	30.4	P	O	4	3																					
SOUTH DAKOTA State Planning Bd.	692,849	76.8	P	O	4	3																					
TENNESSEE State Planning Bd.	2,616,556	41.6	P	O	6	0																					
Shelby County Plan.Comm.		.1	P	O			0				Comp	33															x
Tennessee Valley Authority &	2,176,000	40.0	P	O	3	0	9	96,631	x		x		x		x												
UTAH State Planning Bd.	507,847	82.1	P	O	0	5																					
VIRGINIA State Planning Bd.	2,421,851	40.2	P	O	5	9																					
Suburban Plan. Co. Norfolk		.2	P	U					x			24	x			x		x	x			x	x				x
WASHINGTON State Planning Council	1,563,396	66.8	P	O	8	1	6																				
Clallam County & Plan. Comm.	20,449	1.7	P	O	8	3																					
Clark County & Plan.Comm.	40,316	.6	P	O	11																						
Jefferson County & Plan.Comm.	8,346	1.8	P	O	5	3																					

u Financed by Community Chest  
4 Financed by subscriptions  
g New Board

Note:- The West Shore Regional Planning Federation covers part of the same area included in the Pennsylvania Capitol Regional Survey. See C.W.A. tabulation.

New county planning Board also reported in Harney and Umatilla counties, Oregon.

REGIONS			STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION					STATUS OF PLANNING																				
By States	Popula- tion 1970 Census	AREA IN THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members		APPROPRIATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN		ZONING	THOROUGHFARE PLAN		PARK & PARK- WAYS PLAN		PLAYGROUND PLAN	TRANSIT PLAN	SEWERAGE PLAN	WATER SUPPLY PLAN	PUBLIC BUILDING PLAN	SCHOOL DEVELOP. PLAN	LONG RANGE FINAN- CIAL PROGRAM		CON- TROL OF PLATS					
					APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO		TERM OF YEARS	DATE PREPARED		APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT							DATE PREPARED	APPROVED BY PLAN. BOARD	ADOPTED OFFICIALLY	TENTATIVE	OFFICIAL	PERIOD OF YEARS	ADVISORY	MANDATORY
WASHINGTON (Cont'd)																												
King County Reg. Plan. Comm.	463,517	2.1	P	O		2																						
Lewis County Plan. Comm.	40,034	2.3	P	O	12	2																						
WISCONSIN																												
State Planning Comm.	2,939,006	55.2	P	O	3	7																						
MILWAUKEE CO.																												
Regional Comm.	725,263	.2	P	O			0			U	27	25		26	24		26		X					X				
WYOMING																												
State Plan. Board.	225,565	97.5	P	O	0	3																						
VERMONT																												
State Plan. Board		9.1	P	O	2	5																						

APPENDIX L.

\*Supplemental List of:

- a Zoned Cities having no Planning Board and
- b City Planning Boards not reporting in Survey or
- c Reported too late for tabulation

\*Supplemental list based on records of Division of  
Building and Housing of U. S. Department of Commerce.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST

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MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING			
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & ELECTED	Members			TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
					EX-OFFICIO					
ALABAMA										
Fairfield	b	11,059	P	O		6	2		U	26
Selma		18,012							U	26
ARIZONA										
Chandler		1,378							Comp	26
ARKANSAS										
Benton		3,445	P	U	8	1	Ind			
Pine Bluff		20,760							U	25
CALIFORNIA										
Altadena									U	27
Banning		2,752							U	27
Belvedere Twp.		33,023							U	30
Brea		2,435	P	O	6	3	6			
Chula Vista		3,869	P	O	6	3	2	U&A		27 28
Concord		1,125	P	O	6	3	4			
Corcoran		1,768						U&A		29
Corona		7,018						U		28
Corte Madera		1,027	P	O	6	3	4			
Covina	bf	2,774	P	O	15		2			
Daly City	bf	7,838	P	O	3		2	U		25 27
Delano		2,632						Comp		27
Dinuba		2,968	P	O	3	2	Ind			
East Pasadena								U		31
East San Gabriel								U		30
El Centro		8,434						Comp		30
Emeryville		2,336						U		16 26
Exeter		2,685						U		25
Fillmore	f	2,893	P	O	5	3				
Flintridge								U		30
Hollydale								U		27
Larkspur		1,241	P	O	6	3	4	U		22
Lindsey		3,878						Int		25 29
Maywood		6,794						Comp		29
Mill Valley		4,164	P	O	6	3	4			

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO				
CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)									
Monterey Park	6,406		P	O	6	3	6		
National City	7,301		P	O	6	3	6		
Patterson	905							Comp	30
Piedmont	9,333							U	17 29
Redlands	14,177		P	O	5	4	5	Comp	27 29
Reedley	2,589							U	23 29
San Anselmo bf	4,650		P	O	5	1	4	U	26
San Buenaventura	11,603							Comp	24 30
San Carlos	1,132		P	O	5	3	4		
San Gabriel	7,224		P	O	7	1	2	U	22 25
San Leandro	11,455		P	O	4	3	3	U&A	25
San Marino	3,730							U	25 28
San Pasqual								U	31
Sausalito	3,667							U	31
Sebastopol	1,762		P	O	6	3	4	U	25
Selma	3,047							U	23
South Pasadena	13,730							Comp	23 31
So. San Francisco	6,193							U	25
Southwest								U	28
Sunnyvale	3,094							Comp	26
Temple								U	30
Torrance	7,271							U&H	23 32
Turlock	4,276							U	17 21
Visalia	7,263							U	24
Walnut Park								U	29
West Hollywood								U	27 31
COLORADO									
Colorado Springs	33,237	8.4						Comp	26 30
Fort Collins	11,489							Comp	29
Grand Junction f	10,247		P	O	5		Ind	Comp	28
Greeley	12,203							Comp	29
Lamar	4,233							Comp	29
Pueblo	50,096	11.2						Comp	23 31
Sterling	7,195							Comp	29

b Terms of members do not overlap

f Planning Commission abolished. Zoning ordinance prepared but not adopted.

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO				
CONNECTICUT									
East Hartford	17,125		P	O	6	1	4	Comp	27
Easton	1,013							U	27
Enfield	13,404							Comp	25
Middletown	24,554		P	O	6	1	6	Comp	27
Meriden	38,481	23.1						Comp	27
New Britain	68,128	13.3	P	O	6	3	3	Comp	25
Torrington	26,040								
Trumbull	3,624							U	25
West Haven	25,808							Comp	31
Winchester	8,674							Comp	30
Windsor	8,290							Comp	31
FLORIDA									
Bradentown	5,986							U	23 26
Daytona Beach	16,598							Comp	30
De Land	5,246		P	O	3	6	2		
Fort Myers	9,082							Comp	26
Key West	12,831		P	O	5		3		
Lake Worth	5,940							Comp	27
Miami Beach	6,494							U&A	30
Ormond	1,517		P	O		5	1		
Sanford	10,100		P	O	4	1	Ind		
Stuart	1,924		P	U					
West Palm Beach	26,610							Comp	26
GEORGIA									
La Grange	20,131							U	30
Quitman	4,149		P	U	3		1		
Savannah	85,024	7.6						Comp	25 29
Waycross	15,510		P		5	1	4	U&A	29
IDAHO									
American Falls	1,280							U	30
Idaho Falls	9,429							U&A	28
ILLINOIS									
Arlington Heights	4,997							U&A	27
Bannockburn	186							Comp	30

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING	
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				APPOINTED & ELEVATED	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS		
ILLINOIS (Cont'd)								
Barrington	3,213						Comp	26
Batavia	5,045						U	24
Bellwood	4,991						Comp	29 30
Berwyn	47,027	3.7					Comp	23
Bloomington	30,930	4.7						
Blue Island	16,594						Comp	26
Brookfield	10,035						Comp	24
Carbondale	7,528						U	22
Cicero	66,602	5.7					Comp	23
Crystal Lake	3,732						Comp	27
Danville f	36,765	9.8	P	O	3	Ind	Comp	26
Deerfield	1,852						Comp	24
De Kalb	8,545						Comp	26
Dupo b	2,082		P	O	3	1 2		
Dwight	2,534						U	26
East Moline	10,107		P	O	4	1 4	Comp	29 30
Flossmoor	808		P	O	5	3	Comp	25 32
Franklin Park	2,425						U&A	26
Freeport	22,045						Comp	26
Glen Ellyn	7,680		P	O	7	1 3	Comp	23
Golf	112						Comp	28
Harvey	16,374		P	O	19	1 3	Comp	26
Hazel Crest	1,162						Comp	27
Highwood	3,590						Comp	30
Joliet	42,993	4.8					Comp	29
La Grange Park	2,939						Comp	25
La Salle	13,149						Comp	27 29
Libertyville *	3,791		P	O	4	1 Ind	Comp	25
Lombard	6,197						Comp	24
Lyons	4,787						Comp	24
Marengo	1,948						Comp	28
Melrose Park	10,741						Comp	24
Mount Prospect	1,225						Comp	23
Mount Vernon	12,375						Comp	31
Mundelein	1,011						Comp	25

b Terms of members do not overlap

f Planning Commission abolished. Zoning ordinance prepared but not adopted

\* Inactive

MUNICIPALITIES		CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS		
ILLINOIS (Cont'd)								
Naperville	5,118	11.7					Comp	24
Niles Centre	5,007						Comp	26
Northbrook	1,193						Comp	26
North Chicago	8,466						Comp	26
Northfield	311						Comp	28
North Riverside	969						Comp	26
Orland Park	571						Comp	31
Palatine	2,118						Comp	26
Palos Park	456						Comp	24
Park Ridge	10,417						Comp	22 28
River Forest	8,829	10.4					Comp	22 23
Riverside	6,770						Comp	22 29
Rockford	85,864						Comp	23 27
Roselle	807						Comp	31
St. Charles	5,377						Comp	28
Springfield	71,864						Comp	24
Sterling	10,012						Comp	31
Summit	6,548						U&A	29
Tessville	473						Comp	27
Tinley Park	823						Comp	29
Villa Park	6,220					Comp	23	
INDIANA								
Batesville	2,838		P	U	5	4		
Goshen	10,397						Comp	29
Kendallville	5,439						U&A	29
Whiting	10,880		P	O	7	3	Comp	33
IOWA								
Boone	11,886						Comp	27 31
Creston	8,615						U&A	30
Emmetsburg	2,865		P	O	3	3		
Harlan	3,145						U&A	27
Lake View	993						Comp	30
Newton	11,560						Comp	27
Ottumwa	28,075						U	26

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
					APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS		
IOWA (Cont'd)									
Perry	5,681							U	28
Red Oak	5,778							U&A	25
Shenandoah	6,502							U	25 30
Sibley	1,870							U	29
Spencer	5,019							Int	31
Storm Lake	4,157							Comp	24
Waterloo	46,191							U	24
KANSAS									
Belleville	2,383							U	27
Cherryvale	4,251							U	27
Chanute	10,277		P	O	9		3		
Clay Centre	4,386							U	29
Council Grove	2,898							U	28
Fort Scott	10,763							Int	29
Great Bend	5,548		P	O	9		Ind	Comp	26
Hays	4,618							Comp	31 32
Herington	4,519							Comp	25
Holisington	3,001		P	O	7		3		
Independence	12,782							U	28
Kingman	2,752							U	26
Osage City	2,402		P	O	9	1	6	Comp	28
Pleasanton	1,214							U	31
Pratt	6,322							Comp	27
Winfield	9,398							Comp	27
KENTUCKY									
Bowling Green	12,348		P	U	10				
LOUISIANA									
Crowley	7,656		P	O	6		2		
Opelousas	6,299							U	32
Shreveport	76,655	18.7						Comp	25
MAINE									
Belfast	4,993		P	O	3		3		
Waterville	15,454		P	O	5		5		

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST

4

MUNICIPALITIES		CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					ZONING	
By States	Popula- tion 1950 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & ELECTED	Members		TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				EX-OFFICIO				
MARYLAND								
Rockville	1,422						Comp	31
MASSACHUSETTS								
Acton	2,482		P	O	7			
Agawan	7,095						Comp	28
Andover	9,969						Int	27
Ashland * b	2,397		P	O	5	5		
Andover	6,147		P	O	5	1		
Barnstable	7,271		P	O	7	5	Int	29 30
Bourne	2,895		P	O	7	7		
Chelsea	45,816	1.9					U	24
Clinton * b	12,817		P	O	6	2		
Danvers *	12,957		P	O	5			
Dartmouth	8,778		P	O	3	3		
Easthampton	11,323		P	O	9	1		
East Longmeadow	3,327		P	O	5	5	Comp	28
Franklin *	7,028		P	O	5	3	Comp	30 31
Hull	2,047		P	O	5	1	Comp	32
Lincoln	1,493						Comp	29
Longmeadow	4,437		P	O	5	5	Comp	22
Mansfield *	6,364		P	O	5	3		
Marlborough	15,587						Int	27
Marshfield	1,625						U	26
Northbridge * f	9,719		P	O	5	1		
Oak Bluffs	1,333		P	O	5	3	Int	27
Orange f	5,365		P	O	5	5		
Petersham	660						Int	27
Pittsfield	49,677	40.7	P	O	6	3 3	Comp	27
Randolph *	6,553		P	O	5	3		
Shrewsbury	222		P	O	6	3		
Southbridge *	14,264		P	O	5	1		
Swampscott	10,346		P	O	5	3	U	24
Tisbury	1,541		P	O	5	5		
Webster *	12,992		P	O	7	1		
Westborough	6,409		P	O	5	3		
Wilbraham	2,719		P	O	5	3	Comp	31

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING	
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & ELECTED	Members		TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				EX-OFFICIO				
MASSACHUSETTS (Cont'd)								
Wilmington *	4,013		P O 3			3		
MICHIGAN								
Albion	8,324						Int	26
Ann Arbor	26,944							
Bay City	47,355		P O 5			5	Int	28
Belding	4,140						Comp	28
Bloomfield Hills	1,127						Comp	31
East Grand Rapids	4,024						Comp	22 24
East Lansing	4,389						Comp	28
Escanaba	14,524						Comp	29
Grand Haven	8,345						Comp	23 27
Grand Ledge	3,572						Comp	30
Grandville	1,346						U	22 29
Grass Lake	804						U	27
Grosse Ile Twp.	1,473						Comp	30
Grosse Pointe	5,173						Comp	27 29
Grosse Pointe Farms	3,533		P U 3			5	Comp	28 31
Grosse Pointe Park	11,174						Comp	27 28
Grosse Pte. Shores	621						Comp	24 29
Holland	14,346						Comp	26
Huntington Woods	655						Comp	28
Ionia	6,562						U&A	27 30
Ironwood	14,299						Int	25
Lapier	5,008						Comp	30
Marquette	14,789						Comp	25 29
Marshall	5,019						Comp	29
Monroe	18,110						U	29
Mount Pleasant	5,211		P O 7			Ind	U	26 30
Muskegon	41,390						Comp	25 29
Muskegon Heights	15,484						Comp	24
North Muskegon	1,370						Comp	25
Oak Park	1,079						Comp	29
Owosso	14,496						Comp	25 29
Pleasant Ridge	2,885						Comp	26 32
Port Huron	31,361						Int	32

b Terms of members do not overlap

f Planning Commission abolished. Zoning ordinance prepared but not adopted.

\* Inactive

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					ZONING	
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO				
MICHIGAN (Cont'd)									
Rockford	1,613							U&A	31
St.Clair Shores	6,745							Comp	29 31
St. Joseph	8,349							Comp	27 30
Sault Ste. Marie	13,755							Comp	29
Sturgis	6,950							U	27
Three Rivers f	6,863		P	O	1	5	1	Comp	32
Traverse City	12,539							Comp	31
MINNESOTA									
Alexandria	3,876							U	31
Edina	3,138							Comp	31
Hibbing	15,666							U&A	32
Lake City	3,210							U	31
Mankato	14,038							U&A	32
Montevideo	4,319							U&A	32
Moorhead	7,651							Comp	30
North Mankato	2,822							Comp	31
Red Wing	9,629							U	30
Redwood Falls	2,552							Comp	30
Saint Louis Park	4,710		P	U	5		5	Comp	32
MISSISSIPPI									
Jackson	48,282		P	O	2	3	4	U	29 30
Tupelo	6,361							U	32
Yazoo City	5,579							U	28
MISSOURI									
Cape Girardeau	16,227		P	O	6	3	3	Comp	29
Clayton	9,613		P	O	5		3	Comp	29
Excelsior Springs	4,565		P	O	4	1	3	Comp	28
Huntleigh	79							Comp	30
Liberty f	3,516		P	O	5	2	5		
Maplewood	12,657							Comp	30
Poplar Bluff	7,551							U	30
Richmond Heights	9,150							Comp	22
Sedalia	20,806							Comp	30
Shrewsbury	1,525		P	O	5	3	2		

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO				
MISSOURI									
Webster Groves	16,487							Comp	23 25
MONTANA									
Missoula	14,657							Comp	32
NEBRASKA									
Alliance	6,669							Comp	31 32
Bayard	1,559							Int	29
Crawford	1,703							U	30
Falls City	5,787							U	32
Fremont	11,407							U&A	25
Hastings	15,490							U	28
Kearney	8,575		P	O	5		5	U&A	28
Nebraska City	7,230							U	30
North Platte	12,061							U&A	31
NEVADA									
Reno	18,529							U	24 30
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Concord	25,228							Comp	30
Derry	5,131		P	U	9		3		
Hanover (Town)								Comp	31
Littleton (Town)	4,558							U	32
NEW JERSEY									
Absecon	2,158							U	30
Allendale	1,730							Comp	29
Allenhurst	573							Comp	29 30
Alpine	521							U	22
Atlantic City	66,198							Comp	29 32
Atlantic Highlands	2,000							U	30
Audubon	8,904							Comp	24 30
Avalon	343							Comp	29
Beachwood	394							U	21
Belleville	26,974							U	23
Bergenfield	8,816		P	O				Comp	29
Bogota	7,341							Comp	21 29
Boonton	6,866							Comp	22

f Planning Commission Abolished. Zoning ordinance prepared but not adopted.

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & ELECTED	Members			TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
NEW JERSEY (Cont'd)									
Bradley Beach	3,306							U	23
Caldwell	5,144							Comp	21 28
Carlstadt	5,425							Comp	29
Chatham	3,869							Comp	29
Cliffside Park	15,267		P	U	3		1	Comp	20 30
Clifton	46,875							U	21 30
Collingswood	12,723							Comp	28
Cranford Twp.	11,126							Comp	22
Creskill	1,924							U	22 29
Deal	800							Comp	23
Demarest	1,013		P	U	5	2	1	U	22
Denville Twp.	2,162							Comp	29 30
Dover	10,031							Comp	29
Dumont	5,861							Comp	22 30
Dunellen	5,148							Comp	23 24
East Orange	68,020							Comp	21 28
East Paterson	4,779							U	28
East Rutherford	7,080							Comp	31
Englewood Cliffs	809							Comp	32
Essex Falls	1,115							U	28
Fair Haven	2,260							Comp	29
Fairview	9,067							U	21 28
Fenwood	1,681							U	24
Fort Lee	8,759							Comp	21 31
Freehold	6,894							Comp	21 31
Garfield	29,739							Comp	29
Garwood	3,344							Comp	22
Glen Ridge	7,365							Comp	21 32
Haddon Heights	5,394							Comp	31
Harding Twp.	1,206							Comp	30
Hasbrouck Heights	5,658							Comp	29
Haworth	1,042		P	O	3	2	3	U	21
Hawthorne	11,868							Comp	22 30
Highland Park	8,691							Comp	23 29
Hightstown	3,012							U	22

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND REPEAL	
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS			
NEW JERSEY (Cont'd)									
Hoboken	59,261						Comp	22 25	
Interlaken	545						Comp	30	
Irvington	56,733						Comp	22	
Jersey City	316,715						Comp	22 31	
Keansburg	2,190						U	21 30	
Kearney	40,716						Comp	22 28	
Lakewood Twp.	7,869						Comp	23 29	
Lawrence Twp.	6,293		P	U	5	2	1	Comp	31
Leonia	5,350						U	21	
Linden	21,206						U&H	21	
Little Falls Twp.	5,161						Comp	29	
Little Silver	1,109						Comp	31	
Livingston Twp.	3,476						Comp	29	
Long Branch	18,399						U&A	21 31	
Longport	228						Comp	29	
Lyndhurst	17,362						U	22 29	
Madison	7,481						Comp	22 25	
Margate City	2,913						Comp	30	
Matawan	2,264						Comp	30	
Maywood	3,398						U&A	22	
Merchantville	3,592						U	23 27	
Metuchen	5,748						U	25	
Midland Park	3,638						Comp	31	
Millburn Twp.	8,602						Comp	23 28	
Mommouth Beach	457						Comp	22 32	
Morris Plains	1,713						Comp	29	
Morristown	15,197						Comp	28	
Morris Twp.	5,565						Comp	32	
Neptune Twp.	10,625						Comp	30	
New Milford	2,556						Comp	29	
North Arlington	8,263						Comp	30	
North Caldwell	1,492						Comp	30	
North Plainfield	9,760						Comp	23 30	
Norwood	1,358						U	23	
Nutley	20,572						Comp	22 30	

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO				
NEW JERSEY (Cont'd)									
Oakland	735							U&A	31
Ocean Twp.	2,892							U&A	30
Oradell	2,360							Comp	31
Orange	35,399							Comp	22
Park Ridge	2,229							U	23
Peapack-Gladstone	1,273							Comp	32
Pennington	1,335							U	30
Perth Amboy	43,516		P	0	5		3		
Pompton Lakes	3,104							U	23
Princeton	6,992							Comp	29
Prospect Park	5,909							Comp	30
Rahway	16,011							Comp	20
Ridgefield	4,671							U	22
Ridgefield Park	10,764							Comp	23
River Edge	2,210							Comp	24
Riverton	2,483							Comp	30
Rockleigh	86							U	31
Roseland	1,058							U	31
Roselle	13,021							Comp	22
Roselle Park	8,969							Comp	21
Rumson	2,073							Comp	29
Rutherford	14,915							Comp	22
Saddle River	657							Comp	30
Sea Girt	386							U	20
Seaside Park	571							Comp	30
Secaucus Town	8,950							U&A	30
Shrewsbury	857							Comp	30
Somerville	8,255							Comp	30
South Plainfield	5,047							Comp	32
Spring Lake	1,745							U	29
Totowa	4,600							U	22
Trenton	123,356							U	27
Union City	58,659							Comp	30
Union Twp.	1,037							Comp	29
Ventnor	6,674							Comp	30
Verona	7,161							U	22
Wayne Twp.	4,469							Comp	30
Weehawken Twp.	14,807							U	23
West Caldwell	2,911		P	0	3	2	3		
West Long Branch	1,686							Comp	31
West New York	37,107							Comp	22
Woodbridge Twp.	25,266							Comp	31

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO				
NEW JERSEY (Cont'd)									
Woodcliff Lake	871							U&A	30
Wyckoff Twp.	3,001							Comp	29 30
NEW MEXICO									
Santa Fe	11,176							U	28
NEW YORK									
Akron	2,188							U&A	26
Amsterdam	34,817							Comp	26
Angola a	1,543								
Asharoken	98							Comp	27
Attica	2,212							Comp	28
Auburn	36,652							U	25 32
Babylon (village)	4,342							Comp	31
Baldwinsville	3,845							Comp	25
Bayville	1,042							Comp	27 30
Bellport	633							Comp	29
Blasdell	2,015		P	0	5		3		
Blooming Grove Twp.	1,259							U	28
Brightwaters	1,061							Comp	22 32
Brookport	3,511							U	28
Camden	1,912							U	28
Canandaigua	7,541							U	29
Carmel	3,434		P	0	5				
Cayuga Heights	507							U	25
Cazenovia	1,788							U	28
Cedarhurst	5,065							Comp	25
Centre Island	139							Comp	31
Chatham	2,424							U	29
Cornwall	1,910							Comp	32
Cortland	15,043							U	28
Cove Neck	276							Comp	28
East Hampton	1,934							Comp	25
East Williston	493							U	26
Endicott	16,231							U&A	22
Floral Park	10,016							U	22 28
Flower Hill								Comp	31
Freeport	15,467							Comp	24
Fulton	12,462							Comp	22
Glens Falls	18,531		P	0	6		3	Comp	25 31 21
Gloversville	23,099							Comp	28
Goshen Town	2,291							U	27
Grand View	252							U	26
Granville	3,483							U	28

a Township Trustees, Town of Evans, acted as a plan commission, no longer active.

MUNICIPALITIES		CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING			
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO				
NEW YORK (Cont'd)									
Great Neck Estates	1,738							Comp	21 26
Hamilton	1,700							U&A	30
Harrison	10,195							Comp	23 28
Head-of-the-Harbor	247							U&A	30
Hempstead (village)	12,650							Comp	22 30
Hewlett Harbor	240							Comp	31
Hewlett Neck	253							Comp	30
Hillburn	1,303							Comp	30
Homer	3,195							U&A	29
Hudson	12,337							U	27
Huntington Bay	357							U&A	26 30
Jamnia Square	460							Comp	31
Kingston	28,088							U&A	25 28
Lackawana	23,948		P	O	4	1	Ind.		
Lake Placid	2,930							U	28
Lakewood	1,837							U&A	27
Lattingtown								Comp	31
Laurelton	161							U&A	31
LeRoy	4,474							U	27
Lewiston Twp.	2,407							Comp	28
Lloyd Harbor	480							Comp	28
Long Beach	5,817							Comp	22 30
Lowville	3,424							U	25
Malone	8,657							U	27
Mamaroneck Twp.	6,648							Comp	22
Manlius Village	1,538		P	O	5		5		
Medina	6,071							U	28 29
Middleport	1,596		P	O	3	2	3		
Mill Neck	516							Comp	26 32
Mineola	8,155							Comp	21 32
Monroe Twp.	722							U	28
Mount Pleasant	8,647							Comp	27 28
Newark	7,649		P	O	3	2	3	Comp	31
New Hyde Park	3,314							Comp	30
Niagara Twp.	865		P	U	3		3		
Nissequogue	174							U&A	27
North Castle	2,540							Comp	30 31
North Hills	339							U&A	32
North Pelham	4,890							Comp	21 28
Northport	2,528							Comp	29
North Tarrytown	7,417							U&A	26
Norwich	8,378							U	27

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY	OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members		TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
					APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO			
NEW YORK (Cont'd)									
Nyack	5,392							Comp	29
Ocean Beach	205							U&A	21 30
Old Brookville	423							Comp	30
Old Field	202							U	27
Old Westbury	1,264							Comp	26
Oneida	10,558							U	24 30
Owego	4,742							U	26
Oyster Bay	26,999							Comp	29
Patchogue	6,860							Comp	25 30
Peekskill	17,125							Comp	29 31
Pelham	2,053							Comp	21 28
Penn Yan	5,329							U	25 31
Perry	4,231							U	26
Piermont	1,765							Comp	30
Plandome Manor								Comp	31
Port Dickinson	1,902							U&A	24
Potsdam	4,136							U&A	25
Putnam Valley Town	899		P	O	5		5		
Quaque	758							U	28
Rockville Centre	13,718							Comp	24 28
Roslyn								Comp	32
Roslyn Estates								Comp	31
Rye Town	1,465							Comp	30
Saltaire	64							Comp	22
Sands Point	438							Comp	22 32
Saranac Lake	8,020							Comp	32
Saratoga Springs	13,169							U	23 24
Sea Cliff	3,456							Comp	27 30
Seneca Falls	6,443							U	25
Sherrill	2,150							U	26 29
Somers Town	1,514		P	O	5		5		
Southeast Town	3,503		P	O	5		5		
South Floral Park								U&A	31
South Nyack	2,212							U	27 29
Spring Valley	3,948							U	26
Stewart Manor	1,291							Comp	29
Suffern	3,757							U	28
Ticonderoga	3,680							Comp	26
Upper Nyack	842							Comp	28
Utica	101,740							Comp	23 24
Warsaw	3,477							U&A	28
Warwick Town	5,242							U	28

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO				
NEW YORK (Cont'd)									
Washingtonville	663							Comp	25
Watertown f	32,205		P	O	4	1	Ind.	U	22 27
Wilson	660							Comp	25
Woodbury Town	1,923							U	25
Youngstown f	639		P	U	3				
NORTH CAROLINA									
Chapel Hill	2,699							Comp	25
Fayetteville	13,049							Comp	29
Southern Pines	2,524							Comp	26
Statesville	10,490							U	29
Thomasville	10,090							Comp	30
NORTH DAKOTA									
Grand Forks	17,112							Comp	25 30
Jamestown	5,187							U	22 26
Mandan	5,037							U	29
Minot	16,099							Comp	27
OHIO									
Arlington Heights	1,214		P	O					
Beachwood	249							UAA	25
Bexley	7,396							Comp	23
Bratenahl	1,308							Comp	23 27
Broadview Heights	689							Comp	25
Brooklyn Heights	413							U	27
Cuyahoga Heights	710							U	29
Deer Park	2,642							Comp	31
Delta	1,775		P	O	4	1	3		
East Palestine	5,215		P	O	4	1	2		
Elmwood Place	4,562							U	25
Garfield Heights	15,589		P	O	3	2	6		
Gates Mills	581							Comp	27
Geneva Village f	3,791		P	O	3	2	6		
Glendale	2,360							Comp	29
Harrison	1,449		P	O	3	2	4		
Hubbard	4,080		P	O	3	2	6		
Hunting Valley	401							U	27
Lockland	5,703		P	O	3	2		Comp	23
Lyndhurst	1,922							Comp	23
Madison	927							Comp	23
Maumee	4,585							Comp	25
Mentor	1,589							UAA	25
Mentor-on-the-Lake	230								25
Middleburgh Heights	574							Comp	29
Mount Healthy f	3,530		P	O	4	2	4	Comp	25 28

MUNICIPALITIES		CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					ZONING	
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS		
OHIO (Cont'd)								
Mount Vernon	9,370						U	30
Newburgh Heights	4,152						Comp	25
New Lexington b f	3,901		P	O	3	2 2		
Newtown b	939		P	O	3	2 2		
North College Hill	4,139		P	O	3	2 6	Comp	29
North Olmsted b	2,624		P	O	5	2		
North Royalton	1,397						Comp	30
Norwood	33,411		P	O	3	2 1	Comp	29 30
Oakwood	6,494						Comp	25
Oberlin	4,292						Comp	27 28
Olmsted Falls	673						Comp	25
Orange	266		P	O	3	2 2		
Ottawa Hills	1,185						Comp	25
Parkview	168						UAA	27
Parma Heights	960						UAA	25
Poland	968		P	O	3	2 6	UAA	23
Reading	5,723		P	O	3	2 6	Int.	25
Richmond Heights	418		P	O	3	2 6	Comp	29
Saint Bernard	7,487		P	O	3	2 6	Comp	30
Seven Hills	383						Comp	25
Silverton	1,843						Comp	31
Springfield	68,743						Comp	30
Strongsville	1,349						Comp	29
Troy	8,675		P	O	4	3 6	Comp	32
Wadsworth	5,930						Comp	32
Warrensville Hts.	877						Comp	31
Waterville	973		P	O	3	2 2		
Wellington	2,235		P	O	12	2		
Willoughby	4,252		P	O	3	2 6	U	21
Wilmington	5,332		P	O	3	2 6	UAA	30
Worthington	1,239		P	O	3	2 6	Comp	23 25
OKLAHOMA								
Bristow	6,619						U	30
Frederick	4,568						U	25
Marlow	3,084						Comp	29
Miami	8,064						U	30
Stillwater	7,016		P	O	5	1 Ind.	U	25
PENNSYLVANIA								
Abington Twp.	18,845						Comp	30
Aldan	2,269						U	25
Avalon	5,940						Comp	26 29
Baldwin Twp.	6,371						UAA	30
Beaver	5,665						U	25 27

b Terms of members do not overlap

f Planning Commission abolished. Zoning ordinance prepared but not adopted.

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING	
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & ELECTED	Members		TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
PENNSYLVANIA (Cont'd)								
Bellevue	10,252						Comp	25
Ben Avon	2,472						Comp	24
Bethlehem	57,892						Comp	26
Brentwood	5,381						UAA	29
Carbondale f	20,061		P	0	5	5		
Castle Shannon	3,810						UAA	28
Cheltenham Twp.	15,731						Comp	29
Collingdale	7,857						Comp	29
Colwyn	2,064						UAA	31
Crafton	7,004						Comp	26
							Comp	29
Dormont	13,190						Comp	27
Downington	4,548						Comp	32
East Lansdown	3,168						Comp	30
Edgewood	4,821						Comp	25
Edgeworth	1,679						U	28
Elmworth	2,709						Comp	29
Ferndale	2,742						Comp	28
Folcroft	1,432						Comp	31
Forest Hills	4,549						Comp	23
Franklin f	2,323		P	0	5	5		28
Glassport	8,390						U	29
Greentree	1,457						Comp	29
Grove City *	6,156		P	0	5	5		
Haverford Twp.	21,362						Comp	25
Hasleton	36,765		P	0	5	5	U	27
Ingram	3,866		P	0	5	5	Comp	25
Lansdowne	9,542						UAA	26
Lock Haven	9,668		P	0	5	5		27
Lower Merion Twp.	35,166						Comp	27
Monaco	4,641						Comp	25
Mount Lebanon Twp.	13,403						UAA	26
Harborth	4,669						Comp	24
Nether Providence Twp.	2,833						Comp	32
Neville Twp.	1,532						Comp	30
Norristown	35,853						U	29
North Braddock	16,782						Comp	28
North Charleroi	2,879		P	0	5	5	Comp	29
Norwood	3,878						UAA	27
Oakmont	6,027						Comp	27
O'Hara Twp.	5,127						UAA	31
Osborne	506						UAA	27
Palmerton	7,678						Comp	29
Parsang	1,594						U	29
Prospect Park	4,623						Comp	25

MUNICIPALITIES			CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION			ZONING		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL APPOINTED & ELECTION	Members		TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF CREDITANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				EX-OFFICIO				
PENNSYLVANIA (Cont'd)								
Radnor Twp.	12,263						Comp	28
Ridley Park	3,356						Comp	29
Rochester	7,726						Comp	29
Ross Twp.	8,581						U&A	29
Rosslyn Farms	334						Comp	30
Sewickley	5,599						U	25
Shaler Twp.	9,573						U&A	32
Shiremanstown f	731		P	O	5	5		
South Brownsville	5,314		P	O	5	5		
Springfield Twp.Del. Del. Co.	4,589						Comp	30
Springfield Twp Mont. Co.	5,541						U&A	30
Swarthmore	3,405						Comp	28
Swissvale	16,029						U&A	25
Thoraburg	327						Comp	29
Westmont	3,388						Comp	30
Westview	6,028						Comp	25
Wilkinsburg	29,539						Comp	27
Wyomissing Hills	410		P	O	5	5	U&A	29
Yeadon	5,430						Comp	29
RHODE ISLAND								
Barrington	5,162						Comp	26
Bristol	11,953						Comp	31
Cranston	42,911						Comp	24
East Providence	29,995						Comp	28
Newport	27,612		P	O	7	7	U	22
North Providence	11,104						Comp	30
North Smithfield	3,945						Comp	26
Pawtucket	77,149						Comp	26
Warwick b f	23,196		P	O	5	2	Comp	30
Woonsocket	49,376						Comp	23
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Burns	10,946						Comp	28
Mitchell	10,942						Comp	28
Sioux Falls	33,562						Comp	30
Watertown	10,214						Comp	28
TENNESSEE								
Jackson	22,172						Comp	28
TEXAS								
Brownsville	22,021		P	O	9	3	Comp	32
Corpus Christi	27,741		P	O	5	3	Ind.	U
Hastland f	4,648		P	O	5	2		
Garland f	1,584		P	O	7	1	Ind.	
Graham	4,981						Ind	28

f Planning Commission abolished. Zoning ordinance prepared but not adopted.

b Terms of members do not overlap.

\* Inactive

MUNICIPALITIES		CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION					ZONING	
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members			TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO	TERM OF YEARS		
TEXAS (Cont'd)								
Hereford	2,458							
Highland Park	8,422						Comp	29
Lubbock f	20,520		P	O	5		Ind.	
Mt. Pleasant	3,541		P	O	18		Ind.	
UTAH								
Logan	9,979						UAA	27
Ogden	40,272						Comp	31
Provo	14,766						Comp	26
VERMONT								
Brattleboro	8,709		P	O	4	1 4		
Burlington	24,789		P	O	4	1 4		
Lyndonville	1,559						U	32
St. Johnsbury	7,920						U	31
Springfield Twp.	6,955							
Springfield (Village) f	4,943				4			
Swanton f	1,558				6	3 3		
VIRGINIA								
Staunton	11,990						Comp	27 30
Suffolk	10,271						U	22 25
Waynesboro	6,226						Comp	30
WASHINGTON								
Cashmere	1,473						U	30
WISCONSIN								
Antigo	8,610						Comp	27
Blanchardville f	651		P	O	3	3 3		
Cedarburg	2,055		P	O	5	2 3	Comp	27
Chenequa	339						Comp	29
Cudahy	10,631		P	O	3	4 3	U	19 24
Eau Claire	26,287						Comp	23
Fox Point f	474		P	O	4	3 3	Comp	26 32
Genoa	683		P	O	5	1 3		
Grand Chute Town	2,741						U	29
Hudson	2,725						U	29
Kiel	1,803		P	O	2	3 3	Comp	28
Lake Geneva	3,073						U	28 31
Manitowoc Rapids Twp.	405						U	32
Menasha	9,062						Comp	23 30
Mequon Town	2,681						UAA	31
Oconomowoc	4,190						Comp	26 28
Plymouth	3,882		P	U	5	2 3		
Portage	6,308		P			3 1	UAA	30
Shorewood	13,479						U	19

MUNICIPALITIES		CITY PLANNING OR ZONING COMMISSION				ZONING		
By States	Popula- tion 1930 Census	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TYPE OF PLANNING BODY OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL	Members		TERM OF YEARS	TYPE OF ORDINANCE	DATE OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT
				APPOINTED & ELECTED	EX-OFFICIO			
WISCONSIN (Cont'd)								
Somerstown							Comp	26
South Milwaukee	10,706		P	O	5	5	Comp	31
Sturgeon Bay	4,983						Comp	27
Waukesha	17,176		P	O	3	4	Comp	23
Wausau	5,768						UAA	30
Wausau	23,758						Comp	24
Whitefish Bay	5,362		P	O	4	3	Comp	22
Wisconsin Rapids	8,726		P	O	4	3		31
WYOMING								
Cheyenne f	17,361		P	O	3	1	Int.	29
Laramie f	8,609		P	O	5	Ind	UAA	27
								30

f Planning Commission abolished. Zoning ordinance prepared but not adopted.

APPENDIX M.

Tabulation---C.W.A. Assistance to Planning.

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			SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES	SURVEYS					REASONS
			TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER				TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER	
CONNECTICUT (C't'd)																
Bridgeport	45	15,000														
Darien	18	4,000	x	x				x	x							
Greenwich								x								
Hamden	13	4,290						x								
Middletown	13	3,600						x		x						
New Canaan	2	600						x								
Stamford	75	7,000	x			x										
Stratford	26	2,340						x		x						
Torrington	0									9					x	
Westport								x		0						
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA National Capital Park & Plan. Comm.	5	1,800						x	x	33	x			x	x	x
FLORIDA State Planning Bd.	0															
GEORGIA State Planning Bd.	0		x			x				0						
Atlanta	2	1,440						x		16	x			x		x
Brunswick	0									10	x			R		
IDAHO State Planning Bd.																
ILLINOIS State Planning Bd.	54		x	x	x	x			x	25						
Chicago Regional Planning Assoc.	7	21,000							x	5						x
DuPage County Zoning Committee										2			x			
Champaign County										132	x	x	x	x	x	
Madison County	14	4,200		x	x				x	14						

## C. W. A. ASSISTANCE TO PLANNING

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			SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES		SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES	QUOTA EXHAUSTED	QUOTA LACKS TECHNICAL MEN	OTHER REASONS
			TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER					TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER						
INDIANA (Cont'd)																						
Mishawaka	8	2,400							x		13						x					
Richmond	8	4,000							x													
South Bend	0										13	x	x	x								
IOWA																						
State Planning Bd.	600			x				x														
Ames	6	1,800				x			x		0											
Cedar Rapids	18	6,500							x		15					x		x				
Des Moines	1	300									0											
Sioux City	5	1,200									x											
KANSAS																						
State Planning Bd.	23	3,300				x	x			x												
Great Bend	0																					
Horton	0										25											
Hutchinson	22	4,000			x				x													
Junction City	15	4,380			x				x	x	15											
Kansas City *	0										0											
Parsons	10	2,000							x		14											
Pittsburg	11	3,000							x													
Wichita	0																		x			
KENTUCKY																						
State Planning Bd.																						
Ashland	20	4,800						R	x													
Covington	0										10							x				
Louisville	170	5,400		x		x		R	x													

\* Action may be taken  
R Real Property Inventory

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C. W. A. ASSISTANCE TO PLANNING																						
PLANNING AGENCIES	PLANNING PROJECTS IN OPERATION									APPLICATIONS PENDING												
	NUMBER OF MEN USED	MAN HOURS ESTIMATED TO CONDUCT THE WORK	TYPES OF PROJECTS								NUMBER OF MEN NEEDED	TYPES OF PROJECTS						REASONS				
			SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES		SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES	QUOTA EXHAUSTED	QUOTA LACKS TECHNICAL MEN	OTHER REASONS
			TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER					TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER						
MASSACHUSETTS (C't'd)																						
Leominster	7	1,500								x	0											
Lexington	10	3,000																				
Lynn			x								0											
Malden	15	2,600							x		0											
Medford	0										7							x				
Melrose	3	900									0											
Mattick	0										7							x				
Needham	25	2,000	x	x		x	x	x	x	18						x						
Norwood	0												x			x						
Quincy	11	7,200								x	10					x						
Reading	5	4,000							x													
Sharon	0										12					x		x				
Springfield	5	900								x												
Stoughton	0										4											
Wakefield	1	16			x						0											
Watertown	10	2,756							x		10					x						
Wellesley	0										4						x					
Worcester	150	9,000									0											
MICHIGAN																						
State Planning Bd.				x		x	x															
Birmingham											8					x						
Dearborn	14	3,780							x													
Detroit	100	30,000	x						x	90	x	x		x		x	x					
Ferndale	6	1,800							x													
Flint	61	17,500	x						x													

## C. W. A. ASSISTANCE TO PLANNING

C. W. A. ASSISTANCE TO PLANNING																							
PLANNING AGENCIES	PLANNING PROJECTS IN OPERATION										APPLICATIONS PENDING												
	NUMBER OF MEN USED	MAN HOURS ESTIMATED TO CONDUCT THE WORK	TYPES OF PROJECTS								NUMBER OF MEN NEEDED	TYPES OF PROJECTS							REASONS				
			SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES		SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES	QUOTA EXHAUSTED	QUOTA LACKS TECHNICAL MEN	OTHER REASONS	
			TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER					TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER							
MICHIGAN (Cont'd)																							
Grand Rapids	103	30,000								x		x											
Jackson	6	1,800								x			24					x					
Lansing	4	1,200			x			R	x				4						x				
Pontiac																							
Royal Oak	12	3,600								x													
Saginaw	44	10,210	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x													
MINNESOTA																							
State Planning Bd.	0																						
Duluth	0												170	x	x							x	
Minneapolis	374	290,250		x				x	x		x		0										
St. Paul	253	65,000	x	x		x			x	x			0										
MISSOURI																							
State Planning Bd.	12			x	x	x	x						12										
St. Louis Region	122	90,000	x		x	x					x												
Independence	0												2							x			
Jefferson City	0												6			x				x			
Moberly	0												5										x
St. Louis	39	22,000		x	x			x			x		0										
Springfield	22	5,333									x		22							x			
University City	24	6,200	x										5					x					
MONTANA																							
State Planning Board										x													
NEBRASKA																							
State Planning Bd.																							
Lincoln	43	4,844	x										0										

[illegible]

## C. W. A. ASSISTANCE TO PLANNING

C. W. A. ASSISTANCE TO PLANNING																						
PLANNING AGENCIES	PLANNING PROJECTS IN OPERATION										APPLICATIONS PENDING											
	NUMBER OF MEN USED	MAN HOURS ESTIMATED TO CONDUCT THE WORK	TYPES OF PROJECTS								NUMBER OF MEN NEEDED	TYPES OF PROJECTS							REASONS			
			SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES		SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES	QUOTA EXHAUSTED	QUOTA LACKS TECHNICAL MEN	OTHER REASONS
			TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER					TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER						
NEW YORK (CONT'D)																						
Putnam County	0										0											
Rockland County	0										0											
Sullivan County	0										5					x	x					
Westchester Co. Park Comm.	153								x	x	x											
Babylon	20								x		0											
Batavia	0										10			x		x						
Binghampton	0										2											
Brookhaven	8								x		12			x		x						
Buffalo	25								x		x	326		x								
Canastota	4								x						x			x				
Croton-on-Hudson	47	17,000							x													
Dobbs Ferry									x													
Elmira	10								x		x	0										
Farmingdale		0									21				R	x						
Hempstead	20								x		0											
Irondequoit	0										0											
Islip	0										14											
Ithaca	11	2,412									x	0										
Mamaroneck	4										x	38					x					
Middletown	13	3,600							x		0											
New Rochelle	6	1,800	x						x		0											
New York City	10	Indef.				x			x		x	0										
Orchard Park	0										6					x						
Schenectady	43								x		x	30				x		x				
Syracuse	0										9											
Tarrytown	0										6					x		x				

C. W. A. ASSISTANCE TO PLANNING																							
PLANNING AGENCIES	PLANNING PROJECTS IN OPERATION										APPLICATIONS PENDING												
	NUMBER OF MEN USED	MAN HOURS ESTIMATED TO CONDUCT THE WORK	TYPES OF PROJECTS								NUMBER OF MEN NEEDED	TYPES OF PROJECTS								REASONS			
			SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES		SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES	QUOTA EXHAUSTED	QUOTA LACKS TECHNICAL MEN	OTHER REASONS	
			TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER					TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER							
NEW YORK (CONT'D)																							
Westbury	0										7												
Yonkers	0										151	x	x										
Yorktown	10	4,000							x		6												
OHIO																							
State Planning Bd.	1								x		x	x	29										
Cuyahoga County											152					x			x				
Lucas County *																							
Akron	5	1,440									21								x	x			
Bay Village	5	1,200							x		0												
Bellefontaine	0										5			x			x		x				
Cincinnati	16				x					x	0												
Cleveland	420	124,800			x	x		R	x		0												
Columbus	0										30	x				x							
Dayton	143	34,340			x	x			x		31							x					
East Cleveland	67	3,000					x		x		0												
Lakewood	0										115												
Lorain	0										9									x			
Milford	0										3						x						
Piqua	0										30			x								x	
Toledo	244				x	x		x	x	x	244	x	x			x	x	x	x	x			
Warren	15	2,850			x						15			x									x
Youngstown	25					x					125					R	x						
OKLAHOMA																							
State Planning Bd.																							
Tulsa Regional	0										14												

\* Toledo Planning Commission is doing the planning work for the County  
 R Real Property Inventory

## C. W. A. ASSISTANCE TO PLANNING

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PLANNING AGENCIES	PLANNING PROJECTS IN OPERATION										APPLICATIONS PENDING											
	NUMBER OF MEN USED	MAN HOURS ESTIMATED TO CONDUCT THE WORK	TYPES OF PROJECTS								NUMBER OF MEN NEEDED	TYPES OF PROJECTS							REASONS			
			SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES		SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES	QUOTA EXHAUSTED	QUOTA LACKS TECHNICAL MEN	OTHER REASONS
			TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER					TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER						
OKLAHOMA (Cont'd)																						
Bartlesville	0										10							x				
El Reno	0										10								x			
Enid	5									x	0											
Ponca City	0										12							x				
Tulsa	0										9			x				x				
OREGON																						
State Planning Bd.	4				x			x	x		6											
Medford	0										30											
Portland	56	84,000	x		x						56	x		x								
PENNSYLVANIA																						
Pennsylvania Dept. of Internal Affairs	11	2,640					x			x												
Allegheny County	290	2,344	x						x	x												
Pennsylvania Cap. Regional Survey	115	43,500	x	x		x	R			x	22	x				R						
Valley Plan.Com.	20	4,300							x		20						x					
Altoona	17								x		0											
Carlisle	12	5,880							x		0											
Connellsville	36								x		7						x					
DuBois	3	404									0											
Erie	24	5,760							x		27						x					
Harrisburg	45	7,920	x								0											
Lancaster	12	3,600						x	x													
Lockhaven	15	2,580			x				x		0											
McKeesport	6	2,000								x x	3											
Meadeville	9	2,140			x						9			x								

C. W. A. ASSISTANCE TO PLANNING																						
PLANNING AGENCIES	PLANNING PROJECTS IN OPERATION										APPLICATIONS PENDING											
	NUMBER OF MEN USED	MAN HOURS ESTIMATED TO CONDUCT THE WORK	TYPES OF PROJECTS								NUMBER OF MEN NEEDED	TYPES OF PROJECTS						REASONS				
			SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES		SURVEYS					BASE MAPS	DATA MAPS	PLAN STUDIES	QUOTA EXHAUSTED	QUOTA LACKS TECHNICAL MEN	OTHER REASONS
			TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER					TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER						
<b>PENNSYLVANIA (C't'd)</b>																						
Oil City	36	10,800				x				x		36			x							
Philadelphia	270	46,830		x							x											
Pittsburgh	891		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												
Reading	28	9,000							x			30				x						
Scranton	30			x																		
Sharon	15	3,840							x													
West Pittston	0																					
Wilkes-Barre	7								x			3				x						
Williamsport	48	12,000	x						x													
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>																						
Providence	25	15,000	x	x	x	x	x					0										
<b>TENNESSEE</b>																						
State Planning Bd.	0																					
Tennessee Valley Authority	8										x	0										
Nashville	20	Indef.		x			R	x				150		x			x			x		
<b>TEXAS</b>																						
Austin	150	30,000	x	x		x	x															
Dallas	50	22,000							x	x	x											
Fort Worth	7	2,000							x													
Galveston	108	8,000		x																		
Houston	66								x	x	x	8										
San Antonio	12			x								12			x		x		x			
Tyler	0											100	x						x			
Waco	30	13,500							x		x	0										
Wichita Falls	0											4										

## C. W. A. ASSISTANCE TO PLANNING

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			TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER					TRAFFIC	HOUSING	ZONING	RECREATION	OTHER							
UTAH State Planning Bd.																							
VIRGINIA State Planning Bd.																							
Lynchburg	15	1,800							x		x	0											
Richmond	350	102,740	x				R	x	x	x	490						x					x	
WASHINGTON State Planning Coun.	0											5	x				x	x					
Aberdeen	8	3,600							x														
Olympia	0											5									x		
Seattle	0											0											
Spokane	55	3,600				x		x	x	x													
WEST VIRGINIA																							
Charleston	0											15			x						x		
Hinton	0											15	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	
WISCONSIN State Planning Bd.	6	360	x				x					34							x				
Milwaukee County	100	33,425							x	x	x												
Beloit	14	5,544					x	x	x			0											
Janesville	15							x				0					x				x		
Madison	20	7,200										0											
Milwaukee	25	8,250	x									0											
Neenah	0											2					x	x					
Oshkosh							x	x	x			0											
Stevens Point	2							x				0											



FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Charles W. Eliot 2nd, Executive Officer

Tenth Circular Letter

May 3, 1934.

Cooperation for Planning

State - Regional & Local Planning Agencies

National Planning Board

Federal Emergency Relief Administration

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The National Planning Board and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration have been and are cooperating to stimulate and assist planning work by appropriate State, Regional and Local Planning Agencies. The activities of these two Federal Agencies, their general policies, and the character and limitations on the assistance they can give to State, Regional and local Planning are summarized on the following pages.

Part I of this circular reviews the work of the National Planning Board to assist planning by non-federal agencies.

Part II summarizes the work done and statements on planning issued by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Part III suggests possible procedure for cooperation by these two agencies with State, Regional and local Planning Boards.

I

NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD

The National Planning Board has assumed as one of its primary functions the stimulation of state, regional and local planning activities. To this end it has held its meetings in different parts of the country to keep in touch with local needs and planning efforts. Contacts with local planning agencies have been consistently cultivated by its staff and efforts have been made to continue and develop some of the work formerly carried on by the Division of Building and Housing of the Department of Commerce involving information to existing planning bodies, advice to persons or groups interested in establishing new agencies and development of technical procedures such as the standardization of planning symbols, scales and terminology.

Recognition of State, regional and local planning boards has been secured in the bulletins and work of the Public Works Administration, Civil Works Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Surplus Relief Corporation, Real Property Inventory and other Federal agencies. Through the cooperation of the C.W.A. a general survey of planning boards and planning work has been made, with a resulting report and tabulation of agencies now being prepared for publication as circular eleven of the National Planning Board.

#### District Chairmen

These activities and the desire of the Board to assist in coordination of interstate planning efforts, have led to a division of the country into twelve Planning Districts as shown on the attached map. District Chairmen have been appointed by the Administrator of Public Works as follows:

- III     Honorable George L. Radcliffe,  
   Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, Md.  
(Mr. Radcliffe has organized an Advisory  
   Board of twelve members.)
- IV      Honorable Henry T. McIntosh,  
   Albany, Georgia
- V       Honorable Alfred Bettman,  
   First National Bank Bldg.,  
   Cincinnati, Ohio
- VI      Honorable Vincent M. Miles,  
   Kelly Trust Bldg.,  
   Fort Smith, Arkansas
- VII     Honorable Charles M. Moderwell,  
   New Post Office Bldg.,  
   Chicago, Illinois
- XI      Honorable Marshall N. Dana,  
   New Federal Building,  
   Portland, Oregon.

(Mr. Dana has organized the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission consisting of representatives from each state Planning Board in his district and from Montana. This commission is served by Mr. Roy Bessey as Consultant. In addition, there are one or more advisory committees under the chairmanship of Mr. Dana.)

In District I a corresponding New England Regional Planning Commission has been organized from representatives of the various states and is served by Mr. Joseph Woodruff as Planning Consultant from the National Planning Board.

The work of the District Chairmen and these Regional or Interstate Commissioners is primarily to bring together planning agencies or officials from several political jurisdictions for consideration and study of common planning problems. The District Chairmen are in a position to advise and assist all kinds of planning activities in their respective districts and to serve as contacts between local or state planning boards and representatives of Federal Agencies.

#### State Planning Consultants.

Since the National Planning Board called attention last December to the advantages and possibilities of State Planning, the Governors of thirty eight states have appointed State Planning Boards (for lists of members and consultants see Circular 6.) When certain reasonable conditions (outlined in Circular 5) have been met by these states, technical consultants have been appointed by the Administrator of Public Works to aid in the preparation of preliminary state plans. Twenty-one State Planning Boards are now being assisted by Consultants from the National Planning Board and applications for similar assistance have been received from several other states on which action is still pending.

These consultants are charged with the preparation of reports and preliminary plans covering studies on land use, transportation and a ten year program of public works, together with such other long range planning projects as may be appropriate to any given state.

#### Regional and City Planning.

In addition to these State Planning Projects, the National Planning Board has assigned consultants to the St. Louis Regional Plan Association to study the interstate and federal interests in the development of that metropolis and has agreed to assist the Cincinnati Planning Commission in a study of the grouping of public buildings involving a Federal Court House. Through the cooperation of the Civil Works Administration the Board was also able to assist a large number of city planning commissions by the visits of Field Supervisors under project C.W.A. F-92.

#### Assistance Available

The funds available to the National Planning Board from the Public Works Administration are limited to the employment of consultants for qualified planning boards and cannot be used for any other purpose. It has been the policy of the Board to use the funds at its disposal for consultants to State Planning or Interstate Planning Agencies. The total amount available and the importance and number of state planning boards already at work have compelled a strict adherence to this policy.

Following action by the National Conference on City Planning last November, the Administrator of Public Works made the following statement concerning applications for assistance to planning boards and commissions:

"By Section 201 (b) the Administrator may make such expenditures as are necessary to carry out the provisions of Title II of the Act. Section 202 directs him to prepare a comprehensive program of public works. If I find the aid of any public planning agency will further that preparation, I am empowered to finance its work in that regard. The process is this. The regional or local planning authority will formulate its planning project in such manner as to show what it proposes to do, together with the expense of accomplishment, and submit it to the National Planning Board for that Board's recommendation to the Special Board for Public Works. That Board may finance it as an administrative expense."

In accordance with this procedure, a special allotment for the employment of consultants on a plan for grouping of Public Buildings in Cincinnati has been approved. Since that time, however, no further applications for Public Works have been accepted by the P.W.A. because of exhaustion of funds.

The situation today, therefore, is that qualified State Planning Boards may still obtain the appointment of one or more Consultants from Washington but that no other assistance is available from the National Planning Board.

## II

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.

Through the Civil Works Administration the F E R A gave substantial assistance to 20 state Planning boards, 25 regional and county planning commissions and 157 city and town planning agencies involving employment of over 10,500 persons. Several statements issued by the Relief Administrator gave preference to this type of project. In addition to these local projects, several federal C W A projects were put under way in cooperation with state and local planning agencies involving Real Property Inventory, Tax Delinquency, Farm Housing, Census of American Business and a survey of the status of planning work by the National Planning Board.

These projects came to an end with the conclusion of the Civil Works Program and a new Emergency Work Program has been substituted.

#### Field Organization

The F.E.R.A. has established a series of field offices covering groups of states. The field districts or regions each have a "Field Representative" of the Washington office for contact with the State Emergency Relief Administrators of that region as follows: (Where no address is given, sent communication c/o F E R A, 1734 New York Ave., N.W. Washington, D. C.)

Field Representatives, F.E.R.A.

New England -

Robert W. Kelso  
Boston Council of Social  
Agencies, Boston, Mass.New York, New Jersey,  
Pennsylvania, Delaware,  
Maryland & D. C.

Arch Mandel

Virginia, North Carolina,  
South Carolina, Georgia,  
Florida, & Tennessee

Alan Johnstone

Ohio  
West Virginia  
Kentucky

Pierce Atwater

Michigan, Wisconsin,  
Illinois & IndianaHoward O. Hunter,  
217 N. Senate Street,  
Indianapolis, Ind.Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas,  
Louisiana, Mississippi &  
Alabama

Winthrop D. Lane

Missouri, Kansas, North  
Dakota, South Dakota,  
Minnesota & NebraskaT. J. Edmonds,  
518 Frankel Bldg.,  
Des Moines, Iowa.Montana, Wyoming, Colorado,  
Utah and New Mexico

Benjamin Glassberg

Washington, Oregon, Idaho,  
California, Nevada &  
ArizonaPierce Williams,  
611 State Building,  
San Francisco, Calif.Regional Engineers F.E.R.A.

Slightly different districts are also covered by Regional Engineers  
of the Federal Relief Administration, as follows:

New England and  
New YorkRaymond L. Tweedy,  
49 Federal Street,  
Boston, Mass.Pennsylvania, Delaware,  
Maryland & New JerseyThomas Hibben,  
Room 806, F.E.R.A.,  
1734 New York Ave., N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.Virginia, North Carolina,  
South Carolina, Georgia,  
Florida and TennesseeCol. J. W. Pratt,  
Regional Office, F.E.R.A.,  
10 Forsyth Street Building,  
Atlanta, Georgia.

Ohio,  
West Virginia,  
Kentucky

Willis Wissler,  
2452 North High Street,  
Columbus, Ohio.

Michigan, Wisconsin,  
Illinois, and Indiana

Col. John J. Phelan,  
217 N. Senate Street,  
Indianapolis, Indiana

Tennessee, Oklahoma,  
Arkansas, Louisiana,  
Mississippi, Alabama

George D. Babcock,  
c/o E. Raum, F.E.R.A.,  
Canal Bank Building,  
New Orleans, La.

Missouri, Kansas, North  
Dakota, South Dakota,  
Iowa, Minnesota & Nebraska

William S. Ford,  
828 No. Broadway,  
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Montana, Wyoming, Colorado,  
New Mexico, Utah, Idaho,  
Washington & Oregon

J. C. Lindsey,  
1158 - 15th Ave., N.  
Seattle, Washington

California, Nevada and  
Arizona

Frederick R. Shanley,  
49 - 4th St.,  
San Francisco, Calif.

#### Policies on Planning Assistance.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administrator has in four bulletins made specific suggestions to State and Local Relief Administrators to give special consideration to planning and surveys. These are as follows:

In bulletin WD-3, issued by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator March 20, 1934, it is proposed that "Planning projects shall be designed and used as a guide for approval of projects in all the fields listed below, (refers to the general divisions of all Emergency Relief Administration work) where satisfactory surveys and plans for this purpose are not already available, employing engineers, statisticians, economists, architects, industrial engineers and planners, home planners, interviewers, field and office workers," on the basis of an allotment of approximately 3% of the total workers available. Under the head of Planning and Coordination this same bulletin continues as follows:

#### Planning and Coordination

Planning falls into two sections,--(1) the general plan, and (2) the immediate specification.

The administrative staff in each State, and in larger cities or counties, should include in the Work Division a person who shall ascertain what recognized plans or planning bodies now exist in the fields covered by the several types of projects, outline such planning survey projects as are needed to establish or complete such plans, and make recommendation upon all major projects as to whether they are consistent with the recognized plans.

This engineer shall be a man experienced in civic or industrial planning, or both, and shall have such limited number of assistants as are needed to discharge these duties of coordination.

The second phase of planning is concerned with getting specifications, plans, blue prints, and engineering and organization detail and instructions into shape for specific projects. This should be done where possible well in advance of the actual beginning of operation of the project and all projects so planned should fit into the general planning activities specified in the paragraph above.

The head of all Work Divisions should use information developed under planning activities outlined above and under any research and planning projects developed in that field of activity in his work. It is essential that full attention be given to adequate planning and its follow-up to be sure that the plans are made a part of administrative method.

Bulletin A-45, issued by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, March 28, 1934, on the subject of "Planning Board Projects" follows in full:

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration is cooperating with the National Planning Board in promoting the development and use of comprehensive, practical state and community plans. Such plans can be made of great value to the Relief Administrations in the planning of our own projects as set forth in Section A of the General Work Division Program.

"Many of the state Civil Works Administrations have furnished engineering and clerical staffs to the State Planning Boards which have been set up at the instance of the National Planning Board. The furnishing of such staffs may well continue under the Work Divisions, subject, of course, to the same limitations as any other Work Division projects. Similar people may be furnished to the Regional Planning Commissions, created to cooperate with the National Planning Board, in the places where these exist.

"In many communities engineering and clerical personnel has been furnished to local Planning Boards - ranging from a few persons for general office work, up to several hundred for making surveys of various sorts. Such projects may also be continued under the Work Division but care should be taken to see that, especially in the case of elaborate surveys, such projects are in line with the general local and state planning program and are approved by the person appointed on your own engineering staff for coordination and planning work."

Bulletin A-46, issued by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, April 14, 1934, on the subject of "Preferred Projects", reads as follows:

"Because of their relationship to the relief organizations and

the immediate or prospective contribution that they can make to the reduction of the relief load, there are certain projects that are national in scope which the Relief Administration wishes to have you give a preferred position. You will be notified of these from time to time. These preferred projects are to be given priority in any location where projects are being conducted using Federal funds. At the present time the following are so designated:"

(Then follows the list of projects with a brief statement under each heading. We are including here only the statement concerning Planning Boards.)

"Subsistence Homesteads."

"Planning Boards."

Where State, Local or Regional Planning Boards are functioning they will from time to time want assistance. This should not include their permanent staff but should give them additional workers for special surveys, plans, and studies, particularly such as will aid the planning activities of the Relief Administration".

Debt Conciliation Committees.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration Committees.

N. E. A. Compliance Boards and National Emergency Councils.

Land Acquisition Projects of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

Administrative, Production, Housing and Self-Help Projects in Benefit of the Relief Administration.

"This list is not exclusive of other projects and it is expected that the State and Local Administrations may also establish local priority for proposed projects not included here. For projects other than those of the Relief Administration itself, the preference applies to the supply of workers only and does not imply the necessity for supplying material or equipment."

Bulletin WD-4 issued by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, April 20, 1934 reads as follows in full:

"It is highly desirable that greater provision be made in the future than in the past for Work Projects involving the white-collar group. In many localities splendid Statistical and Survey Projects have been conducted with very satisfactory results. It is my desire to encourage such projects and at the same time to make certain that they are conducted in the various localities in an efficient, carefully planned and comparable fashion, as only in that manner can good results be assured. In this connection I urge that effort be made to carry to

early completion outstanding projects of this type which were commenced under CWA.

"I feel sure that this office can serve as an effective clearing house and coordinating agency for Statistical and Survey Projects for the States and localities. The benefits gained from the experience of one locality thus may be passed on to another.

"Therefore, before any Statistical or Survey Projects which have been approved or may hereafter be approved by your Administration are actually undertaken, they shall be sent to this office for criticism and approval.

"A clear-cut description of the project should be given including

1. Purposes to be served by the project.
2. Group or groups sponsoring the project.
3. Name of Director, together with brief description of his qualifications.
4. Data to be obtained.
5. Sources of data (records, house to house canvas, etc.)
6. Geographic area or areas to be covered.
7. If a survey, approximate number of persons and other units to be investigated.
8. A tentative copy of the questionnaire to be used.
9. Estimated costs appropriately divided, such as supervisory salaries, supplies, etc.
10. Types of personnel to be employed and their respective numbers.
11. Estimated man-hours for each type of personnel.
12. Provisions, if any, for tabulation and publication."

In view of the limitations of Relief funds and the large number of persons on the Relief rolls, it is not possible for the Relief Administrators to make exceptions to their regulations in order to furnish sufficient supervisory personnel whose services are needed full time or who would need to be paid more per month than is permitted under the Relief regulations. However, the Relief Administrators have full authority to make available on survey, planning and mapping, projects such personnel as they have on the Relief rolls, who are qualified to do the work, provided the State, Regional, County, or City Planning Boards supply the necessary supervisory personnel.

### III.

#### Procedure for Cooperation

##### a. Staff for State Planning Boards.

From the statements outlined above, it appears that direct assistance from the National Planning Board to State, Regional and

Local Planning is practically confined to appointment of consultants to qualified State Planning Boards. Similarly, assistance from the Emergency Relief Administration is practically limited to supplying workers from the relief rolls at relief wages. For effective use of assistance from either of these Federal agencies a supervisory or directional staff is needed to bridge the gap between the consultants and the unsupervised workers. Such supervisors as are necessary may be recruited by borrowing existing employees in various state departments or they may be employed out of state funds and assigned to the State Planning Board. It is hoped that the states will take full advantage of the opportunities for Federal assistance presented by this division of responsibility and costs.

b. Coordinating National Planning Board and  
F.E.R.A. Field Work.

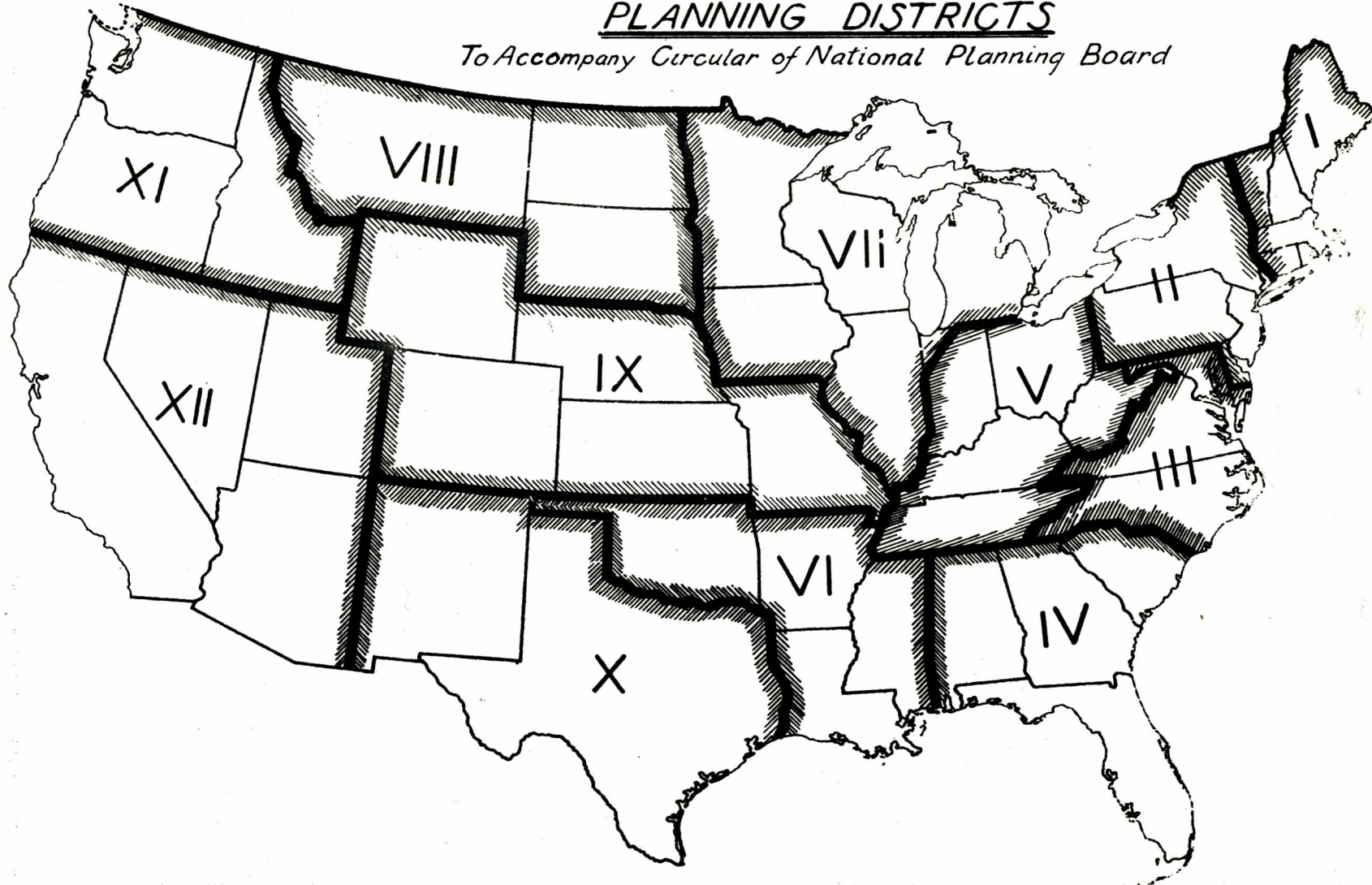
To avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, to make full use of the State Planning Boards, and to assist them in their planning work, the State Emergency Relief Administrators of some states have designated the State Planning Board as the official planning agency to advise the relief administrator. In other cases a member of the Emergency Relief Administration is also a member of the State Planning Board. Emergency Relief Administrations frequently invite the State Planning Board to suggest suitable personnel for the Administration's planning activities. In some cases it has happened that the Relief Administration has asked the Planning Board to do a specific piece or type of planning for it. It is not expected that the Planning Board can cover the whole field of relief planning and its various relationships. The Emergency Relief Administration has the responsibility for such planning separate from any that lies with the State Planning Board and is held responsible for its own planning without the possibility of passing it on to another organization and without the power to accept the additional responsibility for any other organization.

Procedure along these lines is appropriate from the point of view of the Emergency Relief Administration in that the State Administrators may thus secure advice and assistance on choice of projects and plans for future projects from an impartial planning agency already officially set up by the State government and in most cases including the state administrative officers concerned with public works and the coordination of construction projects. Naturally, if this advice is to be well considered, some staff or assistance must be available to the State Planning Board.

From the point of view of the National Planning Board, the procedure outlined above appears advantageous in that it avoids duplication of work and confusion in the public mind which would inevitably result from federal assistance to more than one state planning agency. The Board is anxious to increase the prestige and usefulness of the state planning boards and sees in this procedure an opportunity for their useful service and recognition of their purposes.

## PLANNING DISTRICTS

*To Accompany Circular of National Planning Board*



FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS  
NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD  
WASHINGTON  
CHARLES W. ELIOT 2nd, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Ninth Circular Letter

April 27, 1934

NATIONAL PLANNING

The attached reprint of a symposium of four papers on subjects relating to National Planning was presented for discussion at the session of the City Planning Division, on January 18, 1934, during the annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, held in New York City.

C O N T E N T S

AIDING EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION  
By Carey H. Brown.

DEVELOPING A MAJOR HIGHWAY SYSTEM  
By E. W. James.

COORDINATING TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES  
By C. O. Sherrill.

CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCES  
By Arthur E. Morgan.

CL  
9

# Advantages of National Planning

*Emergency Conditions Emphasize Need for a Coordinated Program of Government Spending*

**T**HAT the country has become "planning minded" is evidenced by the many town, city, and regional planning commissions which have been persistently attacking their local problems for years. But the present national economic crisis has brought out with sudden emphasis the fact that practically nothing has been done about a national plan. How can emergency relief moneys be wisely spent unless the projects to which they are allotted conform to some definite scheme of national development? How can the major highway system be extended intelligently unless it is known how much money is to be available

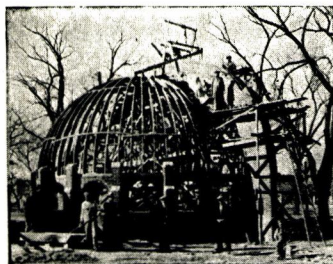
for it and where the future centers of population and industry are likely to be? How can the needs of the people for transportation—by air, highway, rail, and water—be intelligently met without a coordinated effort to avoid useless duplication of services? How can the natural resources of the Nation be conserved without an intensive study of means to check the present wasteful uses of them? At the session of the City Planning Division on January 18, 1934, during the Society's Annual Meeting in New York, these various phases of the subject were discussed in a symposium of papers, here presented in brief.

## Aiding Emergency Construction

By CAREY H. BROWN

MEMBER AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

ACTING CHAIRMAN, TECHNICAL BOARD OF REVIEW, PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.



BAND SHELL IN A PUBLIC PARK  
BEING BUILT UNDER A PWA  
ALLOTMENT

Clay Center, Kans., January 1934

ALTHOUGH the desirability of building public works during times of depression of private industry had been talked of for years, the country was in general quite unprepared for such a program when it was launched through the PWA as a part of the "New Deal." This unpreparedness was due to lack of planning for comprehensive physical development. The deficiency has been apparent in Federal, state, and municipal governments alike, although the Federal Government seems to have been better prepared than the states and municipalities. The more prompt response of Federal agencies is no doubt partly due to the fact that they undertake no obligation for repayment as do states and municipalities which seek allocations. Although this consideration to some extent refutes the charge of relative unpreparedness on the part of local governmental agencies, it is necessary only to hark back to the work relief programs of the past two or three years to see that the cities were quite generally unprepared. Men were assigned to the raking of leaves and to other perfunctory tasks, equivalent, in terms of benefit to the community and as a contribution to recovery, to the proverbial taking in of one another's washing. Only through the wasteful experience of these years have they acquired some realization of the necessity of planning to secure the maximum of permanent benefit from emergency expenditures for public construction.

For some twenty years city planners had advocated the long-term planning and programming of public improvements. As a result of their efforts, plans had been prepared for a number of cities, for several regions, and, in incomplete fashion, for a few states. As to Federal

activities, the Federal Employment Stabilization Board was set up a few years ago, not so much for the purpose of making a national plan as to tabulate and program the improvements proposed by various Federal departments, each in accordance with its own ideas of national development.

The presidential proponent of the employment stabilization program was unwilling or unable to make it further the very purpose for which it had been organized, that is, to fill up the trough in public works construction. However, the experience of a year or two of depression produced a reaction from the desultory and deadly work-relief system and led, as one of the first manifestations of a new hope, to the formation of the so-called Trade Recovery Committees, in which members of the Society played so large a part. The trade recovery program undoubtedly played a large part in the development of the present Public Works Program. These committee activities resulted in widespread consideration of public works projects of various types, and when such consideration led to the preparation of definite plans for construction and financing, these projects were ready for prompt submission to the PWA when it was organized.

One of the greatest difficulties in the path of planning, either "city planning" as usually thought of, or public works programming as sponsored by the trade recovery group, is the apparent reluctance of states and municipalities to consider any plan that extends very far into the future. Probably the people are so accustomed to political upheavals and changes of policy that long-term planning seems futile. Furthermore, there is a fear that the planner's objective is to foist upon an unsuspecting community the expensive and impractical schemes of a visionary. City planners realize the existence of this feeling and the necessity for overcoming it by greater frankness and publicity as to exactly what they propose.

Development of a physical plan by no means completes the planning task. The development of a long-term financial program is quite as important. The activities of the PWA disclose that in many cases, even when a community is prepared with physical plans for the con-

struction of public works, it has no satisfactory program of financing. The financial plan of a city should include careful development of a system of procedure related both to the type of improvement proposed and to the sources of revenue, and involving among other things decisions as to the proper type of financing. That procedure in such matters is far from being generally established on a sound basis, is demonstrated by the experience of the PWA in the examination and attempted reshaping of the financial proposals of various public bodies.

A discussion of the legal difficulties encountered, in the PWA and elsewhere, in the execution of projects in accordance with sound technical plans would lead far afield. Suffice it to say that there is a crying need for better adaptation of legislation and governmental organization to the logical development of public works, as everyone will testify who has attempted to adapt a sewer system to a topography-scorning city line, or who has encountered the multiple layers of government which separately tax, plan, and "improve" many communities.

Supervision of the application of planning in the PWA is lodged in the National Planning Board. The activities of this board have, in general, followed two lines: the stimulation of local planning activities, and the consideration of planning on a national scale. The PWA has required applications submitted by non-Federal agencies to include a statement of the extent to which such proposals conform with city or regional plans. This not only enables the Planning Board to draw conclusions as to the extent to which plans have been determining features, but likewise is of help in determining the merits of the projects themselves. Of course, many communities had never given consideration to the development of local plans or to the creation of a planning agency. Consequently, failure to accord with a plan could not be considered reason for rejection in their case, although where a plan did exist, compliance therewith was naturally a favorable consideration. Unfortunately, no complete analysis of the bearing of city plans on the non-Federal program of the PWA is available, but the relationship between the degree of preparedness of the cities and the rate of progress of the program is obvious.

The seven months' existence of the PWA has naturally afforded scant opportunity to develop a structure approximating the lofty designation, "national plan." The size of this problem indicates that it should be separated into units such as are suggested by the subjects into which this symposium is divided. Yet the PWA has made a far greater advance in certain phases of national planning that has ever heretofore been made. For example, establishment of the Soil Erosion Division of the Department of the Interior, with funds to construct demonstrational projects for preventing or counteracting the stupendous waste of farm lands by erosion, marks the beginning of an activity of the greatest importance. The recent allocation of funds to the Surplus Relief Corporation for the acquisition of submarginal lands indicates another new national policy. Also, the development of

subsistence homesteads, specifically provided for under the Recovery Act, is to furnish a new type of community life which, coupled with other changes now taking place, will have far-reaching effects on the physical development of the Nation.

Besides the National Planning Board, the Mississippi Valley Committee of the Public Works Administration has certain planning functions. The activities of this

committee relate to projects of flood control, navigation, hydro-electric power development, irrigation, forestry, and soil erosion within the drainage area of the Mississippi River. It not only passes on specific projects submitted for PWA allotments but also is concerned with the development of definite plans and policies relating to water conservation and control in the great central region of the country.

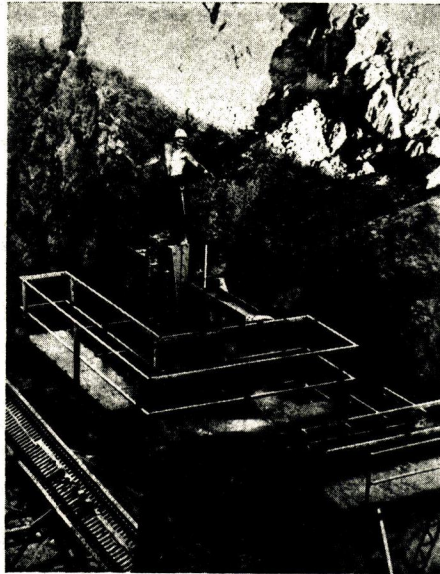
Through these various organizations, land planning on a national scale has developed to a far greater extent than ever before. Disappearance of the frontier marks the end of the period of land exploitation and points to the immediate necessity for comprehensive policies of conservation and land planning.

As far as the cities are concerned, the frontier has not yet disappeared; in fact they are probably destined to remain in the

period of exploitation for some time to come. The suburbs provide frontiers for residence purposes, and business also continues to move outward. The greatest difficulty in logical municipal development lies in this tendency to abandon property, together with the utilities and improvements that serve it, and to move out to some residential or commercial frontier where there is less competition and more fresh air, thus creating a demand for further expenditures by the municipality to provide the necessary additional services and improvements.

There seems to be no complete solution to this problem. The zoning of property for appropriate use, the development of open spaces either surrounding the city or within it, the rehabilitation of blighted areas by opening new streets or by other improvements, the control of subdivisions and of the extension of utilities—all have a place. Coordination of the tax assessment system with zoning and abandonment of the horse-and-buggy policy of graduating assessments on the basis of distance from the center of the city are all-important in this respect. There is no valid reason why assessors should continue to place high tax values and consequent high fixed charges on close-in, decadent residential property while the outlying areas, which are in fact most favored and of the greatest value, are assessed at a relatively low figure. Based in part on high fixed charges, to which the assessor is a party, and in part on the mistaken theory that land values can increase indefinitely, owners expect inordinate prices for close-in but now blighted property. I can see no solution of the blighted-area problem while this attitude persists.

This is the root of a most serious difficulty in the development of suitable projects under the Housing Division of the PWA, namely, the inability to combine low-cost housing with slum clearance. Slum land is gener-



ATOP THE CABLEWAY TOWER ON THE NEVADA  
SIDE OF BOULDER DAM

ally priced so high that it is absolutely out of reach for the only purpose for which it is usable.

The development of plans—city, regional, state, and national—would seem to afford the most effective means of combating “pork barrel” and “log-rolling” methods of allocating public improvements. Planners and plans necessarily have weaknesses; but the set-up of a comprehensive and coordinated program constitutes the best guide for the selection of the most worthy and most needed projects, under either emergency or normal conditions. The past few years especially have indicated the great necessity for definite plans to follow. During the early part of this period there was an almost complete diversion of funds from the normal channels of public works activity to relief. But through the PWA and the CWA a major part of these funds has now been turned back into the channels of public improvement in those communities which by planning are prepared to devote these emergency funds to projects of permanent value.

Public works necessarily cost more than direct relief. The latter can be increased little, if any, beyond what is needed for bare necessities. It cannot therefore afford the surplus buying power required for real recovery. One community cannot “go it alone” in substituting public works for relief; but on a national scale the prac-

ticability of such substitution has been demonstrated.

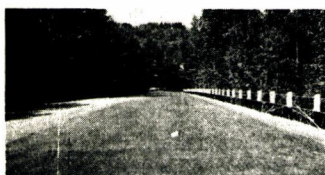
A sequel to the execution of public works programs, or in fact to the accomplishment of any type of spending as a means of hastening recovery, is the rapid amortization of debts when prosperity returns. Private and municipal credit for construction was so over-extended when the need for stimulation arrived that in the period of greatest need no funds were available from the usual sources. Fortunately, the Federal Government took advantage of good times to decrease its debt, and when recovery has been accomplished, it must resume the task of amortization. The inability of cities to develop more comprehensive programs at the present time is due to exhaustion of their credit during fat years, a procedure entirely contrary to the theory of stabilization by public construction.

Experience acquired since 1929 will undoubtedly permanently affect the outlook and activities of the engineering profession. Planning in the fields of engineering, finance, law, and administration must play a larger part in the scheme of things. To be effective, the doctrine of advance planning of public works must be firmly imbedded in governmental organization and in the public mind. This field of work offers increasing opportunities for the engineering profession.

## Developing a Major Highway System

By E. W. JAMES

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CHIEF, DIVISION OF HIGHWAY TRANSPORT, U.S. BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS, DEPARTMENT  
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DANIEL WEBSTER HIGHWAY  
Federal-Aid Project Between  
Meredith and Ashland, N.H.

IN any scheme of national planning broad enough to cover the major items of public expenditure, highway construction will certainly be included. Just how this is likely to be effected depends on many things, and a free exploration of the possi-

bilities would go far beyond the scope of this article. It will be interesting, however, to consider one phase of national planning—that involving the general plan of a highway system.

What is to be the scope of national planning? What is in mind at this particular time? How far is it expected that deliberate preliminary planning will be injected into the scheme of government administration? Then the subject might be pursued further so as to consider how far national planning might be carried with beneficial results on the road system and its administration.

To answer the first query is exceedingly difficult. Undoubtedly today an experiment is being made and certain lines of direction are being tested for future governmental operation. It is quite impossible to fix any definite limit for this trend, since it will depend on the effects of trials now being made in various directions. But the several ventures now in hand may be discussed and their effects on the national highway system considered.

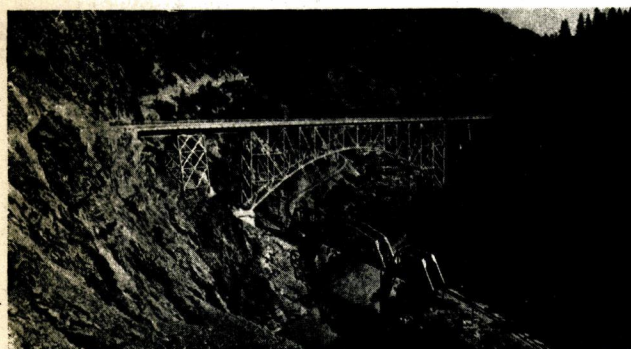
At the present time the following enterprises and undertakings are more or less closely identified with the concept of national planning: (1) balancing of budgets, national, state, and local; (2) limitation of the use of

land, the idea back of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which may have considerable effect on the highway system; (3) intensive regional development, such as that contemplated under the Tennessee Valley Authority, and possibly other enterprises of a similar type; and (4) establishment of agricultural-industrial combination centers, which are exemplified by the subsistence homestead plan.

The balancing of budgets may intimately affect major-road planning. There are two general methods of balancing budgets. One consists in estimating all items of income, pooling them, and appropriating definite sums for specific purposes. Errors in the estimates for the several items of income are likely to offset each other, at least in part, and the probable error in the total is thereby reduced, thus assuring, within the limits of the balanced errors, that there will be sufficient funds to carry out the appropriation program. The other method is to assign to certain general projects, such as education, public works, government, and public services and benefits, the proceeds of certain definite taxes. Each tax item is estimated separately, and errors do not offset each other. There might conceivably be a shortage in the income for the educational program, and a surplus in that for public works. It is not necessary here to discuss the relative merits of the two budgetary systems. Today administrative governmental units are using both methods, usually in combination. In both, the funds that will be available for road construction, betterment, and maintenance are definitely known in advance, and highway work must proceed at a pace strictly in accord with the available funds.

In the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1921 provision was made for laying out a correlated system of highways

throughout the United States, which should comprise not to exceed 7 per cent of the total mileage of public roads in each state. This percentage seems to have been used by those who drafted the legislation because in those states having the least total mileage of public roads, such



PULGA BRIDGE OVER NORTH FORK OF FEATHER RIVER, CALIFORNIA  
Part of Road from Oroville to Quincy, Butte County,  
Crosses Over Western Pacific Railroad

as Nevada and Arizona, it would make it possible to provide a road across the state in two general directions, north and south and east and west. The mileages approved for construction with Federal-aid funds under this law from 1922 to 1933, inclusive, are shown in Table I.

TABLE I. FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY MILEAGE ANNUALLY APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION

YEAR	MILES	YEAR	MILES
1922	33,359	1928	188,016
1923	166,618	1929	189,851
1924	174,889	1930	193,652
1925	179,680	1931	198,966
1926	184,161	1932	205,025
1927	187,034	1933	207,194

During the first years that this Federal-aid improvement program was under way, it was relatively simple in most states to select practically all this limited mileage by studying the distribution of population in urban centers and the total tonnage of agricultural produce by counties. These data indicated the points which should preferably be joined and the relative importance of the intervening territory.

No thought was given, or needed to be given under the circumstances, to speed of construction. Except in a few state systems, the mileage of connected highway in the United States was relatively small. The growing demand of the motoring public for improved roads and the general need for such roads made it unlikely in the early years of construction that any serious error would be made in selecting road projects. The funds to be spent each year were never known in advance, since the program was entirely dependent on the money made available in the several states.

From the start an effort was made to correlate construction so that the areas most advanced economically would be considered first and so that, as far as possible, continuous and connected routes would be improved. Under a definite budgetary policy, with the amount of the available funds definitely fixed each year and known in advance, it will be necessary to plan construction programs more carefully and with due regard to the requirements of the whole national plan.

#### LAND-USE LIMITATION AFFECTS HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

This national plan will include a limitation on the use of land in certain less desirable areas and, in contrast,

intensive development by either regional or more localized planning in other areas. Obviously, limitations on the use of land will lessen the necessity for highway extension in the areas concerned, and there will be a greater need for highway extension and improvement in regions of intensive use.

Throughout the states of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia the road development now projected, as exemplified in the Federal-aid System, is practically the same. An intensified development in the Tennessee Valley and a possible abandonment of lands elsewhere in the states involved will require a change in this arrangement. This is a case where planning will compel a change in the previous scheme. New economic demands may be expected where they were previously absent, and they will constitute a first call on whatever work the highway budget permits.

Exactly the same reasoning leads to the conclusion that in smaller areas to which intensive planning is applied, as in the case of subsistence homesteads, there will be an increased urge toward the improvement of local roads. These smaller areas will constitute centers for the general countryside, and it will probably be necessary to serve them with main roads. This will call for certain definite road work dependent on a phase of national planning that the highway engineer will not control.

#### NEW POPULATION CENTERS REQUIRE HIGHWAYS

Changes in the significance of regional areas and increased or diminished demand for roads will lie with other agencies, and the conclusion seems clear that the highway administration will have to become more centralized and its relations with other governmental administrative agencies more closely correlated than heretofore.

Such developments as those mentioned will necessitate additions to the primary road system and probably will change substantially the importance of feeder roads in certain areas. The selection and development of hydroelectric power sites and the location of industrial centers, with their tributary subsistence homestead areas, may alter the entire highway pattern of a large community. It will be necessary for the highway engineer immediately to recognize these alterations in his annual road-building program. This factor together with that of definitely limited funds will undoubtedly result in a quite different concentration of expenditure from that which has been followed during a period of widespread highway extension.

Areas taken out of cultivation will undoubtedly lose population, and there will be a corresponding decrease in the need for the improvement of local roads. It is conceivable that large areas may be reforested, and in such areas for many years there will be a minimum demand for local roads; but on the other hand there will be a correspondingly greater need for local secondary or feeder roads in the intensively developed areas.

Some idea of the extent of present marginal lands may be obtained from the fact that the first of such areas to be surveyed comprises several belts aggregating over a quarter of a million square miles. It is probable that of all the areas so surveyed a very large part will be rejected for purposes of cultivation. In some states, in the semi-arid regions, the effect on the road system will be considerable.

In any general scheme for national planning it is probable that serious adjustments will have to be made in the levying of taxes. How far this may go cannot be foreseen. The committee on a model tax law of the

National Tax Association has been working for years and so far has made little impression on the chaotic system of taxation prevailing throughout the United States. In many of the states there are hundreds of separate taxing authorities levying a score or more of different kinds of taxes. It is to be hoped that when national planning attacks this serious and fundamental problem some definite set of principles will be developed that will produce adequate revenue and distribute that revenue through state and local budgets as nearly in accordance with the benefits received as possible. When national planning has accomplished its proper ends with respect to the tax system there will be no longer any diversion of revenues derived from motor vehicle users to miscellaneous purposes, and the proper share of land taxes for local road requirements will be established on a rational basis.

National planning will conceivably have to consider the correlation of the entire transportation system, including the railroads, the highways, and the inland waterways. This problem today is one of the most intricate and perplexing of any confronting us, and the financial interests involved are enormous.

It is practically impossible to determine accurately unit costs by any of these three major mediums of transportation; but certainly a solution will not be reached until sufficiently reliable data are obtainable for deciding under what set of conditions it is most economical to haul by highway, railroad, or water. This problem opens a vast field for investigation. In any adequate national planning it must be thoroughly explored in order to develop a combination which will meet the requirements of modern business in the most economical way possible.

#### CENTRALIZATION OF HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Again, because of the tax problem and the transportation problem in national planning, a greater centraliza-

tion of authority will be required, for it is obviously impossible to handle these matters locally and have them fit snugly into any national plan. Finally, if the first steps in national planning are successful it may become possible to approach the highly controversial subject of local government. A large part of the country is organized administratively into small counties to meet the convenience of an era of horse-drawn traffic. Now motor roads and the old county organization affect road administration everywhere. As far as highways are concerned, this detail has already received due attention and has been the subject of positive action in some states. The success of a centralized state road administration is being watched with deep interest in states like North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, where adjustments have been made or are in progress of realization. This fact again must be recognized as probably emphasizing the drift toward centralization in the road administrations of the states throughout the Nation.

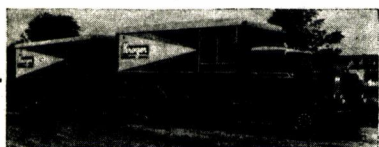
#### THE BASIC PROBLEM

To summarize, a policy of sound national planning should stabilize the available road funds and probably eliminate unusual construction peaks. It will make necessary some readjustments and additions in primary routes and probably a very considerable change in the distribution of local roads and in the demand for them. Once for all, it should simplify and rationalize the whole system of taxation and favorably affect both local road and state road resources. Also, it should end whatever controversy exists between the proponents of the principal forms of transportation and establish all of them on a sound economic basis. Eventually it will lead without doubt to a greater and greater degree of centralization of highway administration.

## Coordinating Transportation Facilities

By C. O. SHERRILL

MEMBER AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS  
FORMERLY CITY MANAGER OF CINCINNATI, OHIO



A TRUCK AND TRAILER UNIT  
Courtesy Kroger Grocery and Baking  
Company

A GREAT national effort is now being made to correct the abuses that have grown up in the commercial and industrial life of the country due to a lack of cooperation

and coordination among competing agencies of production and distribution. This failure to work out and adopt some sound form of national planning is due to many causes, of which perhaps the most important have been the intense individualism dominant in American character and the arbitrary restrictions placed on cooperative action among competitors by the anti-trust laws. These laws were designed to protect the weak industries from the strong, and the public from unfair combinations leading to burdensome monopolies. In many cases these restrictive laws allowed unfair practices to grow up and had an effect diametrically opposed to that which was intended.

In no field of national economy has there been a greater need for sound planning than in the transportation system, nor has there been anywhere a more complete lack of development according to plan. Waterways were improved in the early part of the nineteenth century as an advance over the poor roads and trails that were used by horse-drawn vehicles. Later, railways were built as a still better means of transportation. They largely supplanted the inland waterways until the last two decades, when a considerable revival of water-borne traffic took place. This was largely because of the World War, during which the railroads were unable to meet traffic demands because of inadequate facilities.

Although the first canal, the Erie, was built only four years before the first railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, yet the era of canal supremacy continued down to the seventies. The period of railroad development extended from 1850 to about 1890, during which time water transport was almost destroyed, partly by the greater efficiency of railroad transportation, but to a considerable extent by the discriminatory rates given by railroads to competing points on water routes at the

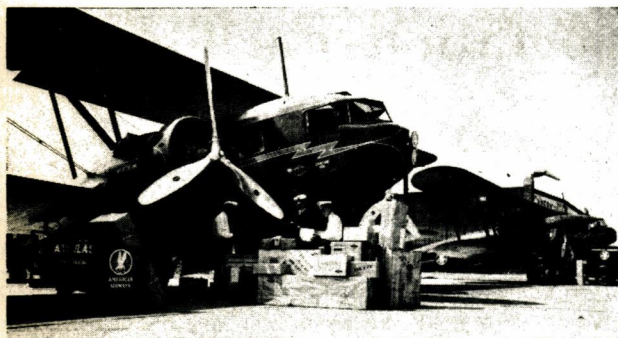
expense of points not on such routes. Today an extensive system of paved highways reaches every town in the country and extends into 45,000 communities not served by other means of transportation. These highways carry a constantly increasing burden of freight and passenger traffic, but they have been developed piecemeal and with little thought of their relation to railways and waterways.

#### AVOIDABLE MISTAKES

If there had been national planning of transportation systems, the old would have been utilized to its full capacity and the new would have been developed in the most economical manner to extend and supplement existing facilities rather than to duplicate and destroy them. Much waterway improvement never would have been undertaken where it proved to be unduly expensive and unnecessary as a duplication of railroad and highway facilities.

Many waterway projects have been carried out by Congress against the recommendations of the U.S. Army Engineers, solely for political purposes and because communities wanted the waterways to use as a club over the heads of the railroads to secure low freight rates, with no thought of actually using the waterways for traffic. A recent important case in point is the development of the Missouri River above St. Louis, which was adopted by Congress notwithstanding the positive recommendation of the Corps of Engineers against it as being economically unsound. All such political expenditures are monumental instances of lack of planning. Nothing could be more unsound than the improvement of waterways solely to control railroad freight rates, nor is there any longer necessity for such a policy, since the railroads no longer have the monopoly they had before highway transportation became such an effective competitor.

With the invention of the internal combustion engine



*Courtesy American Airways, Inc.*

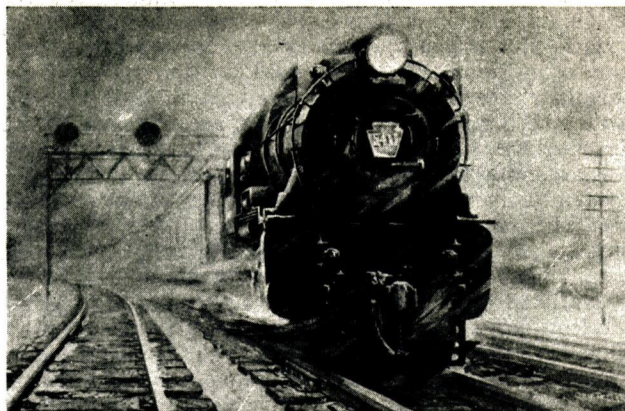
**FREIGHT AND EXPRESS BEING LOADED AT AIRPORT**  
Twin Motored Plane Capable of Transporting 4,000 Lb of Freight or 15 Passengers and 1,000 Lb of Freight, Has Cruising Speed of 145 mph and Top Speed of 165 mph

and its application to highway vehicles, a new era in highway transportation started around the year 1900, when there were only 8,000 passenger cars registered in the entire United States. In 1904 there were only 410 trucks in use. From this modest beginning, the number of motor vehicles in use grew to more than 22,000,000 passenger cars and 3,500,000 trucks in 1933.

#### RAILROADS' ATTITUDE DESTRUCTIVE, NOT CONSTRUCTIVE

Although the railroads formed the main part of the national transportation system for a long time before

the advent of the motor car, yet in all those 30 years of motor vehicle increase, railroad executives peacefully slept, tied to their rails, while their giant competitor grew and developed in every direction. The railroad



*Courtesy Pennsylvania Railroad*

**A FAST PASSENGER TRAIN ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD**  
Speeds of 75 and 80 Miles per Hour on Straightaway Are Attained. Day Coaches Seat 80; Pullmans Accommodate 26. An Example of Low-Cost Mass Transportation Over Long Distances

executives gave no thought to devising ways and means of taking the lead in the adoption of these new appliances so as to do a more perfect job of transportation. It was only when highway transportation grew in volume until it became a serious competitor of both passenger and freight traffic by rail that they began to show signs of awakening. Even then they did not utilize this new, flexible, and highly serviceable means of transportation, but contented themselves with efforts to harass and destroy it by propaganda and expensive lobbying in the national and state legislatures. Finally a few of the more progressive railroad leaders realized that highway transportation is here to stay and took belated steps to tie the motor vehicle and the railroad together to form a real transportation system. Unfortunately this experiment, as now conducted, appears to be aimed at the destruction of the highway carriers as a practical and economical means of transportation for the shipping public, rather than at the building up of a more flexible and cheaper system of transportation using all the facilities that may be required.

Sound planning would prevent such short-sighted practices and would indicate the proper field for railroads, waterways, highways, airways, and pipe lines, allocating to each the class of traffic best handled by it. It should be kept constantly in mind that the factor of distribution cost throws a tremendous burden on both producer and consumer and that the major part of this cost is for transportation. The slogan, "The farmer receives what the consumer pays, less the cost of distribution," emphasizes the fact that waste in distribution must be eliminated. Transportation must be furnished at the lowest possible cost if the farmer is to receive the most for his produce and if the consumer is to pay the least for his purchases.

In transportation the one sound and fundamental principle to which all are officially committed is that stated in the Atterbury-Swayne report of the Joint Committee of Railroad Presidents and Highway Users, as follows:

The public is entitled to the benefit of the most economical and efficient means of transportation by any instrumentalities of

transportation which may be suited to such purpose, and no legislation should be enacted which has for its purpose the stifling of any legitimate form of transportation. The supreme test must always be the interest of the public. The public's right to the selection of the agency of transportation which it wants and which it finds most useful must be respected.

With this principle as an initial reference point, a national plan should be prepared, not to save the railways, or to develop the highways, airways, waterways, pipe lines or other means of transportation, but to give to the people throughout the United States the best, most economical, and most convenient means of moving passengers and freight at the lowest possible cost. Too long has thinking been in terms of roads, railways, rivers, canals. Attention should be turned to the real problem to be solved, that is, to the service to be performed—the work to be done for the consuming public. Thinking should be in terms of what the people want and need rather than in terms of what is best for the appliances and agencies available to do the job. Instead of making wooden nutmegs and then trying to persuade the public to buy them, let us find out what the public actually wants and how best to furnish it.

Without question the railway is the best and cheapest agency for the movement of long-haul heavy freight and for long-distance low-cost passenger travel. The motor vehicle is supreme for short-haul freight and passenger service and as a railroad feeder. The waterway is best and cheapest for low-value freight in bulk, where speed is not of importance. The airplane is supreme for emergency, high-speed movement of passengers and light-weight, high-value parcels, especially for long distances. These principles should be kept always in mind in the effort to prepare a sound national plan for the transportation system. Every agency should be used to the extent that it best serves the purpose.

#### A TRANSPORTATION PLANNING COMMISSION NEEDED

In view of the present chaotic condition, which has been briefly outlined, and the responsibility now assumed by the Government for this condition, a permanent commission should be created by Congress to develop and maintain a comprehensive plan for a national transportation system in the United States, designed to give the public the best and cheapest transportation in time of peace and adequate facilities in time of war, using all means available to this end. Such a commission should number among its members outstanding representatives of railroad engineers, waterway engineers, highway engineers, farmers, consumers, and shippers.

Among the many subjects that might be profitably studied by such a commission are:

1. Equitable conditions for competing forms of transportation, to be secured either by reducing the existing restrictive regulations or by regulating unregulated agencies, taking care not to thereby increase transportation cost.
2. Fair methods and amounts of taxation for the various kinds of transportation.
3. Uniform regulations as to dimensions and loads of highway vehicles on Government-aided highways to ensure safety both to the highway user and to the highway structure.
4. Types, widths, and principles of location for highways in the state highway systems that are aided by funds from the National Government.
5. The proper relation between competing lines and systems of railroads, with a view to eliminating unnecessary burdens of investment and operating overhead by regional consolidation or otherwise.
6. Consideration of railway lines, particularly branch lines, that should be eliminated or replaced by highway transportation. In this connection, the Connecticut Commission, appointed in 1932 by the governor of the state, determined that not less than 2,000 miles of railway feeder lines in New England could be eliminated with a saving in investment burden of approximately \$200,000,000.
7. Sound principles that should govern waterway use and development.
8. Principles of joint railway, waterway, and highway rates and operations.
9. Correction of the existing unplanned, cumbersome railroad rate structure by the development of a new system based on actual line haulage and terminal costs, and actual service rendered.
10. Abandonment of freight yards in expensive municipal areas and the substitution of suburban assembly yards, collection to be by trucks in and around metropolitan areas.
11. Development of the shipment by rail of truck bodies, semi-trailer bodies, and complete semi-trailers on wheels, to secure the lowest possible haulage cost by the joint use of highway and railway.

In conclusion, it may be stated that in no field of the national life is there a greater opportunity than in the transportation system for a sound program of national planning to improve the service to the consuming public and to reduce the costs of such service. By thus reducing waste in distribution, a material rise in the national standard of living will be attained.

## Conserving Natural Resources

By ARTHUR E. MORGAN

MEMBER AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS  
DIRECTOR, TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

A VARIETY of issues is covered by the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority, one of which is conservation by the best use of national resources. The purpose of President Roosevelt in advising the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority was to provide a limited area in which various elements of social and economic planning might be worked out before being applied to the United States as a whole. It is

well to have mistakes made on a small scale rather than on a large one, and to work out a proposed development experimentally before there is any widespread application of it. In a good many cases the national application of a policy is necessary to begin with. For instance, the fiscal policy must be national; the railroad policy must be almost national; the NRA program must be national; the relations with foreign nations must be national.

On the other hand, there are some problems which can very well be worked out in a regional way. For instance, there is the matter of power use. The President has expressed himself as wishing somewhere to have a yardstick, as he calls it, by which to make a practical comparison between public ownership and private enterprise in the transmission and distribution of power. If that can be worked out in a limited area, a picture of the relative merits of the two methods can be obtained without at once plunging the country into any large-scale project of public ownership.

#### COORDINATING HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER ON TENNESSEE RIVER

In the future there probably will be fairly keen competition between the various sources of electric power—that developed from water, steam, internal combustion



SOIL EROSION IN AN ADVANCED STAGE, ALABAMA  
Boys of the Civilian Conservation Corps Beginning  
Preventative Work

engines, and possibly a few other minor sources. It is rather popular in utility fields to say that the day of water power is past, that henceforth steam power will be cheaper and more effective. This criticism came from the same sources some 10 or 12 years ago; but the development of water power has continued.

When the law creating the Tennessee Valley Authority was in process of enactment, the statement was made repeatedly that it was almost a crime to undertake more water power developments because the country already had an excess of power. Yet within the few months that the Tennessee Valley Authority has been in operation one of its functions has been to check the development of water power in the valley by private enterprise, since it was in an area where such a development would conflict with the plans of the Authority and create chaos instead of order. There has been strong pressure in recent months for further development of water power by private initiative, and at the same time there has been increased criticism of such further development.

From the standpoint of the conservation of natural resources, the Tennessee Valley is a section where planned development ought to supersede independent and unrelated efforts. The drainage area of the Tennessee River, about 40,000 sq miles, consists of two main features, the river itself, on which there are numerous water power developments and possibilities, and its tributaries. On the Tennessee River itself there are excellent power sites but very little possibility for storage.

For instance, the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals can develop power only as the water flows in the river. There is almost no storage. In a very dry season the possible power development there would drop down to about 25,000 kw and in a wet winter would rise to 600,000 kw. There is a variation of almost 25 times between the low-water and the high-water capacity for



RETARDING SOIL EROSION BY CHECK DAMS  
A Civilian Conservation Corps Activity

power. That same variation is true of all the existing and possible plants along the Tennessee River, with a total fall of about 700 ft. On the tributaries of the Tennessee the situation is very different. Some sites have potentialities for immense storage, for two years or more, and for almost complete regulation except in extreme cycles.

Up to the present time these developments have been independent of one another. Take, for example, one which produces power for aluminum manufacture. The plant is run as the power is needed. If there are large orders in the winter a large amount of power is used at that season, and similarly, if business declines in the summer, a small use of power results. Thus the supply of water to the plants farther down the river, which are under different ownership, is quite independent of their need. At the up-river plant the flow of water is regulated only by the needs of that plant, not by those of the area generally. Therefore the water that is let out of the reservoir during the months of high water is wasted below.

If all those plants, above and below, could be united under one management the situation would be very different. The Norris Dam, for instance, is being built on Clinch River. It will store water for a year or two. It could store the entire annual flow in a normal year. By operating the Norris Dam power plant on Clinch River and the Wilson Dam power plant at Muscle Shoals as a single unit, the combined power output will be five or six times what it would be for either plant operated alone. This is because the water stored at Norris Dam can be used for about three months in the year to fill up the low spot in the flow curve at Wilson Dam.

If the entire watershed of the Tennessee River is utilized as one unit, then the dams on the headwaters can be used for storage when there is an abundant flow below, and for the generation of power when there is a shortage in the river below. The water that flows through the upper power plant must flow in turn through each power plant below. With full development, that would mean 700 ft of fall, all of which could be utilized for power. With combined use and unified operation over the whole river system, it is probable

that electric power might cost only one-half or one-third as much as it does now under scattered ownership and control.

Under separate ownership each of the up-river plants where there is room for storage would have to be built with regard to the income to be derived from it, and the investment for storage would have to be such as would be proper for that unit alone. But if the facilities can be utilized for a plant below, a larger investment is possible. In the best use of that investment, organization, design, and unification are necessary. This kind of economic planning can cut at least in two the cost of hydro-electric power in that region.

#### PREVENTION OF SOIL EROSION

There are some problems that are specifically regional—at least they are much more important in some parts of the country than in others. Among those is the problem of soil erosion. In the uplands of the South, it is almost the most critical problem that is facing the people.

When the white man came to this part of the country he found it a region of great soil fertility. Chestnut trees have grown to 100 in. in diameter, and even after the original stand of timber is cut off, if the soil is not entirely gone, a fair second growth of forest will appear. The Tennessee Valley is a rolling area, largely cultivated in small holdings but with the tops of the ridges still in forest. About three-quarters of the population is agricultural, but much of the land formerly cultivated has been abandoned, partly because the soil has been washed away.

A custom, almost a folk way, in this region is to burn over the forested land every year. It is one of the most destructive habits that a people can have. It leads to the destruction of the undergrowth and all the young timber and to the gradual elimination of the forest itself.

As the land is cropped the soil tends to wash off the fields. How much is not known, but it is probable that one or two or even three feet of soil has been washed away from lands farmed for fifty years or more, leaving exposed a subsoil of small nitrogen content and limited phosphate content.

There is no virgin land that is flat. After a hillside is cleared, about four crops can be raised before the soil is washed away, at which time another tract is cleared. To retard and correct this destructive work a land-use survey will be made to determine if possible what land ought to be taken out of cultivation; what part of that in cultivation is fit for plowed crops; and what ought to be planted in sod crops.

Soil erosion relates to power production as well as to agriculture. There are storage reservoirs for power in that region which in ten years have lost half their storage

capacity. Because of the limited number of power sites, the available capacity for storage will disappear if erosion continues at this rate. In some sections half the area formerly in cultivation has been destroyed and the remaining half is disappearing at a rapid rate.

One means of checking erosion is to build a series of small timber dams in strips across the forming gullies and to plant the banks around them with various plants

whose root systems will consolidate the soil and whose vegetation will catch the eroded material. By the time the timber has rotted away the growth will have formed a thick mat, not easily eroded. Honeysuckle, although a pest in itself, is well adapted for this purpose. Other plants are being sought which will have the additional merit of being agriculturally valuable.

#### NEW AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY NEEDED

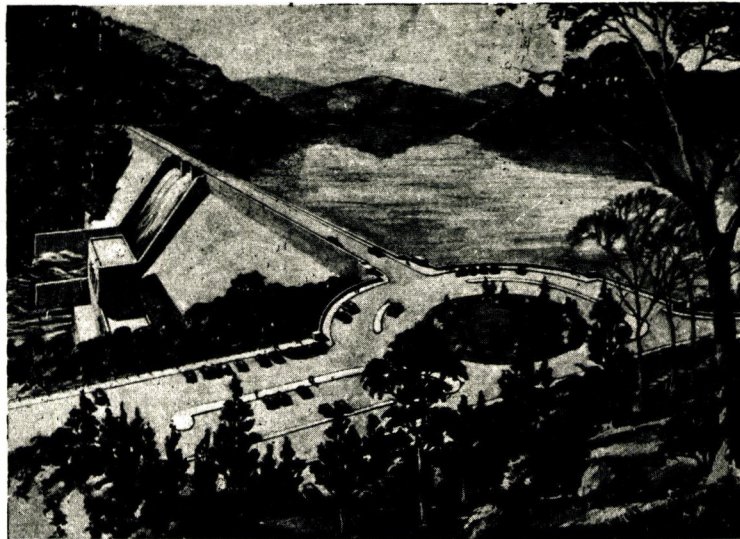
The chief agriculture in the Tennessee Valley region has been the raising of corn,

cotton, and tobacco, which is very destructive of the soil, because when the land is first plowed it washes very rapidly. By introducing legumes and grass, which should lay the foundation for profitable dairy farming, the soil may be saved. But it has been found that the region has no commercial organization for that type of agriculture. All such organization is for corn, cotton, and tobacco, so that if another kind of agriculture is introduced markets must be developed for the disposition of the products, and the farmers and merchants must be organized to handle them.

#### LEGAL RESTRICTION ON USE OF LAND

After this program is fairly well advanced, and soil erosion is reduced by, say, two-thirds of what it is now, then it may be time to inaugurate legal restrictions—to require that if a man will not use his land well, that if he allows it to be destroyed, it may be taken away from him and given to some one who will take care of it. If he has 100 acres of land from which the soil is being washed away, perhaps his holding should be cut down to 50 acres. Perhaps in this region the ownership of the land should depend on the proper use of it, which means the planting of proper crops; terrace farming, which will very often stop the erosion; and the taking out of cultivation entirely of land unfit for that purpose.

There are many other natural resources that need proper regulation. The forests are being destroyed for their raw materials, whereas they ought to be kept for continuous use, the new growth being encouraged to take the place of the trees cut. Coal can be more productively used, as well as other mineral resources, especially those employed in ceramics. Means to control the use and development of these resources are being considered, so that instead of waste there will be the maximum income for the present generation and security for the next.



T.V.A. ARCHITECT'S DRAWING FOR NORRIS DAM ON CLINCH RIVER  
Drawing of an Earlier Design Shown in September 1933 Issue, Page 1

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Charles W. Eliot 2nd, Executive Officer

Eighth Circular Letter

April 23, 1934

STATE PLANNING LEGISLATION.

To assist in the drafting of legislation to establish State planning on a continuing basis, the National Planning Board has been assembling acts, bills and "model" acts. They are reproduced on the following pages as suggestive material and not as recommended forms.

Part I is an excerpt from a forthcoming research and report by the Harvard Graduate School of City Planning prepared under the direction of Professor Henry V. Hubbard by a research committee composed of Alfred Bettman, E. M. Bassett, Frank B. Williams, and Robert Whitten. This is an advance copy subject to change.

Part II is Chapter 39 of the Acts of Maryland for 1933.

Part III is the State Planning Act of Washington, January 17, 1934 (including in brackets, an unfortunate amendment)

Part IV is a series of excerpts from the bill now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature with modifications as appended to the Fifth Circular Letter.

PART I.

Excerpts from Advance Copy Model State Planning Act, Harvard School of City Planning.

The need for State planning is now generally realized. There has, as yet, been so little experience with the workings of State planning legislation, that anyone submitting a form of State planning law should admit that his proposal is necessarily more groping and experimental in the State field than in the municipal and county fields.

The first problem is that of the composition of the State planning agency. The principle of ex-officio representation and of membership detached from the legislative and administrative organs is as sound here as in the case of municipal or county planning. A State plan ought not be a mere compilation of the ideas of the various State departments, and the comprehensive design or master plan has the same value as a part of the process of State development as the local master plan for local development.

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8

Another problem is that of the selection amongst the administration departments which shall have representation on the commission. In the form here presented, the departments which have charge of highways, public works, and buildings, health and agriculture have been selected by reason of their obviously close relationships to the functional subject-matter of a State plan.

As the State commission would hold most of its meetings at the State capitol, the continuity of attendance and activity requisite for good and influential service could hardly be expected of uncompensated citizen members to the same extent as in the case of local planning commissions, and for a similar reason, it would not be usually convenient for a member of the legislature to serve on the planning commission. The form here used provides, as an experimental solution of this problem, a commission of six members, four of them State administrative officials, one member appointed by the governor who will be the chairman and on a full-time compensated basis, and one selected by the governor from the faculty of the State university. The importance to State planning of enlisting the participation of the universities and drawing upon the learning of leaders in disciplines such as urban sociology and land economics is surely obvious.

The definition of the scope of State planning would seem to present little difficulty. It should include, of course, all functional classes of State public structures, works and uses. Non-urban land classification and the conservation of soils, water flowage and other natural resources fall peculiarly within the State planning field.

As for the relationships between the State planning organ and local planning bodies or local officials, the State commission should be empowered, at the least, to advise local authorities, thereby promoting adjustments and coordinations between the plans of adjoining and neighboring localities and between local and State plans. Furthermore, the State commission might well be empowered to furnish planning service to local communities which desire it. In other words, the State commission should have the power to be an agency of information and advice and of technical planning service to the localities. There has not been, as yet, sufficient experience to justify State control of the local planning of local works and uses.

STATE PLANNING ACT.

AN ACT to provide for State planning and the creation,  
organization and powers of a State planning commission.

Sec. 1. The State planning commission of the State of \_\_\_\_\_  
is hereby created and established. It shall consist of six persons, namely  
the heads of the four State departments of highways, public works, health  
and agriculture (1), a member of the faculty of the University of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2) selected by the governor from a list of nominees submitted by the  
president of said university, and the remaining member to be appointed by  
the governor. The said appointive member shall be the chairman of the  
commission. The term of said appointive member shall be three years; any

## Note:

(1) The intention, in this form, is to recommend that the State planning  
commission have, as members, the heads of those State departments which  
have charge of the construction of highways, of the construction of other  
public works and public buildings, of the State's health activities and of  
the State's activities in relation to agriculture. In using the form each  
State should, of course, designate these department heads by the appropriate  
official titles. The proponents of the legislation in any State in partic-  
ular may prefer to select other departments.

(2) The intention, in this form, is to suggest the State university as the  
institution from whose faculty a member of the planning commission is se-  
lected. The desirability of close contact between State planning and the  
State university surely requires no elaborate explanation. Furthermore,  
the State university is apt to be located in or near the State capitol, with  
the consequent convenience of having the university faculty member selected  
from it. There are States which have more than one State university and  
there may be other States in which, for special reasons, some other type of  
university is preferred. The blank should, of course, be filled with the  
correct name of the university selected.

The question may arise whether the legislation should specify the  
particular field of learning from which the university member is to be se-  
lected as, for instance, such an appropriate field as sociology or land  
economics. As, however, the men especially enthusiastic or informed about  
planning are apt to vary, from university to university, in the fields of  
learning and teaching which they cultivate, it would seem advisable not to  
specify the field in the legislation, but, as in this form, to leave it to  
the president of the university to pick from his faculties the names of  
the men he deems most servicable to State planning.

such appointees shall be eligible for reappointment; a vacancy in the appointive membership due to death, removal or other cause shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired portion of the term, and said appointive member shall be subject to removal by the governor for cause, and any order of removal shall state in writing the cause therefor. Any university faculty member shall serve at the pleasure of the governor, who may, at any time, terminate the membership of the then incumbent; and any vacancy in such membership due to such termination, death or to resignation or other cause shall be filled by the governor from a list of nominees submitted by the president of said university.

The chairmanship of the commission shall be a full-time position, and the salary thereof is hereby fixed at \$\_\_\_\_\_ per annum. The chairman shall hold no other public office or position. The other members of the commission shall serve as such without compensation. Any of said department heads members may at any time designate a representative from the personnel of his department to serve in his place at any meeting or in relation to any activity of the commission, such designation to be in writing and to specify the scope and extent of the representation delegated to such representative. Such representative, when and while thus duly designated, shall have the voting rights of said department head member at meetings of the commission or other powers of said department head as a member of the commission. Any such designation shall be revocable.

Sec. 2. Rules, Staff and Finances. The commission shall adopt rules for the transaction of its business and shall keep a record of its resolutions, transactions, findings and determinations, which record shall be a public record. The commission may appoint an executive director and

secretary who shall be qualified by special training and experience in the field of city, county, regional or State planning. The commission may appoint such other employees as it may deem necessary for its work, whose appointment, promotion, demotion and removal shall be subject to the same provisions of civil service law as govern other corresponding employees of the State. The commission may also contract with planners and other consultants for such services as it may require. The expenditures of the commission, exclusive of gifts, shall be within the amounts appropriated for the purpose of the general assembly of the State. The commission shall be supplied with the necessary office space and accommodations in the State capitol or other State office building and with the necessary equipment. Upon request of the commission, the governor may, from time to time, for the purpose of special surveys under the direction of the commission, assign or detail to the commission members of the staffs or personnel of any State administrative department or bureau or agency, or may direct any such department, bureau or agency to make for the commission special surveys or studies requested by the commission.

Sec. 3. State Master Plan. It shall be the function and duty of the State planning commission to make and adopt an official master plan for the physical development of the State. Such master plan, with the accompanying maps, plats, charts, and descriptive matter, shall show the commission's recommendations for the development of the State, and may include, among other things, the general location, character and extent of highways, bridges, waterways, waterfront developments, flood prevention works, parks, reservations, forests, wild-life refuges, aviation fields, drainage and sanitary systems, works for the prevention of stream pollution, railroad and motor

vehicle routes, power transmission facilities, public buildings, and other public ways, grounds, spaces, utilities, facilities, structures, buildings and works which, by reason of their function, size, extent, location, legal status or other reason are of State-wide as distinguished from more local concern or the location, construction or authorization of which fall, according to law, within the province or jurisdiction of State bodies or State officials or which for any other reasons are appropriate subjects of or fall appropriately within the scope of a State, as distinguished from a mere local, program or plan; also the general location and extent of forests, agriculture areas and open development areas for purposes of conservation, food and water supply, sanitary and drainage facilities or the protection of urban and rural development; also a land utilization program, including the general classification and allocation of the land within the State amongst agricultural, forestry, recreational, soil conservation, water conservation, industrial, urbanization and other uses and purposes.

Sec. 4. Purposes in View. The State plan shall be made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted, efficient and economic development of the State, which will, in accordance with present and future needs and resources, best promote the health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity and welfare of the people of the State of \_\_\_\_\_ as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development, including, amongst other things, such distribution of population and of the uses of the land within the State for urbanization, trade, industry, habitation, recreation, agriculture, forestry and other uses as will tend to create conditions favorable to health, safety, prosperity, transportation, and civic recreational, educational and cultural

opportunities, tend to reduce the wastes of physical, financial or human resources which result from either excessive congestion or excessive scattering of population, and tend toward an efficient and economic conservation, production and distribution of food and water and of sanitary and other facilities.

Sec. 5. Procedure of the Commission. The commission may adopt the master State plan as a whole or, as the work of making the plan progresses, may from time to time adopt a part or parts thereof, any such part or parts to cover one or more of the functional subject-matter which may be included in the plan. The commission may from time to time amend, extend or add to the plan or carry any part of the plan into greater detail. The adoption of the plan or any part, amendment, extension or addition shall be by resolution of the commission carried by the affirmative votes of not less than a majority of the membership of the commission at any meeting of the commission at which the chairman is present. The resolution shall refer expressly to the maps, charts and descriptive matter intended by the commission to form the whole or part of the plan, and the action taken shall be recorded on the plan, maps and descriptive matter by the identifying signature of the chairman of the commission.

Sec. 6. Other Powers and Functions of the State Planning Commission. The commission shall have power to promote public interest in and understanding of the State plan and the problems of State planning, and to that end may publish and distribute copies of the plan or any report and may employ such other means of publicity and education as it may determine. It may confer and cooperate with the executive, legislative or planning authorities of neighboring States and of the counties and municipalities of such

states, for the purpose of bringing about a coordination between the development of such neighboring states, counties or municipalities and the development of the state of \_\_\_\_\_.

The commission shall advise and cooperate with municipal, county, regional and other local planning commissions within the state for the purpose of promoting coordination between the state and local plans and development. The commission shall, upon the request of any appropriate municipal, county or other local board or official, transmit information possessed by it which bears upon such coordination. The commission may, upon the request of the board of county commissioners of any county, the council of any municipality or the chief legislative body of any other political subdivision, make a study of and report upon any planning problem of such county, municipality or subdivision submitted to it, and the commission may agree with any such board, council or body as to the amount, if any, to be paid to the commission for any such service. The commission may, upon request or at its own initiative, furnish advice or reports to any state officer or department on any problem falling within the field of state planning, and may advise the governor or the general assembly on programs for public improvements and the financing thereof. The commission may prepare and submit to the governor or general assembly drafts of legislation for the carrying out of the master plan or of any part thereof, including zoning or land-use regulations, the making of official maps and the preservation of the integrity thereof, and regulations for the conservation of the natural resources of the state.

All public officials shall, upon request, furnish to the commission, within a reasonable time, such available information as it may require for its work. The commission, its members, officers and employees, in the performance of their functions may enter upon any land and make examinations and surveys and place and maintain necessary monuments and marks thereon. In general, the commission shall have such powers as may be appropriate to enable it to fulfill its functions and duties, to promote state planning and to carry out the purposes of this act.

Sec. 7. From and after the adoption by the state planning commission of the state master plan or of any part thereof and the certification by the commission to the governor of a copy of the plan or such part thereof, then and thenceforth no state public highway, park, forest, reservation or other state way or ground or no state public building or structure or property shall be constructed or acquired with state funds or located, constructed or authorized by any state board, official or department unless the proposed location and extent thereof shall have been submitted to the state planning commission and the report and advice of the commission thereon shall have been received; provided, however, that this requirement shall be deemed to be waived if the commission fail to furnish in writing, its advice and report upon the proposal within forty-five (45) days after the submission thereof to it. In case any such way, ground, building, structure or property be given a location or extent which does not accord with the report and advice of the planning commission, the state board or official having charge of the location, authorization, construction or acquisition of the same shall file, in its or his office, a statement of its or his

reasons for the departure from such report and advice, and such statement shall be open to public inspection. This section shall not apply to ways, grounds, buildings, structures or properties which are under construction at the time of the taking effect of this Act or whose construction or acquisition shall have been fully authorized and the location and extent determined previous to the taking effect of this Act.

## PART II.

### State of Maryland.

#### Chapter No. 39, Approved Dec. 15, 1933.

AND ACT to create the State Planning Commission and prescribing its duties and powers.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the State Planning Commission is hereby created. The Commission shall consist of five members, of whom three shall be selected as follows: one shall be a member of the State Roads Commission or the chief engineer of the commission, whichever shall be designated by the Governor; one shall be a member of the State Board of Health, whichever shall be designated by the Governor; one shall be a member of the Board of State Aid and Charities or the Secretary of the Board, or the director of its welfare activities, whichever shall be designated by the Governor. The Governor shall have power to change the designations from time to time. The other two members of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall serve for terms of four years, and until their successors qualify, except that the terms of those first appointed by the Governor shall begin on the date of the appointment and shall terminate on June 1, 1935. In case of a vacancy, the Governor shall

make an appointment for the unexpired term. All members shall serve without compensation, but they shall be allowed any reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties under this Act. The Governor shall designate the Chairman of the Commission. The Commission shall maintain offices which may be located in any other offices of existing departments of the State. Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, and no action shall be taken or refused unless by the concurring vote of not less than three members. The Commission shall keep permanent and complete records of its proceedings, meetings, hearings, orders and decisions. The Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such persons as may be necessary in the performance of its duties and in the exercise of its powers, engineering, clerical or otherwise, and pay the compensation and incur any necessary expenses, within the limits of any funds provided therefor.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the State Planning Commission to prepare or coordinate plans for the physical development of the state in so far as such development may be appropriately directed or influenced by state agency. It shall, among other things:

1. Prepare and adopt plans for complete systems of state or regional highways, expressways, parkways, parks, water supply and forest reservations and airways and air terminals.

2. Advise with the various state departments and bureaus and with local authorities and individuals, with a view to the co-ordination of all physical development plans, from whatever source originating, that are related to state activities.

3. Make surveys of rural land utilization with a view to the determination, among other things, of the areas suitable for field crops, for reforestation, for watershed protection, for recreation, for summer residence, and for urban expansion.

4. Draft for submission to the General Assembly such regulations affecting the use and development of property as are deemed reasonable and necessary in the interest of orderly and co-ordinated development, of preserving the integrity of officially approved plans, or of conserving the natural resources of the state.

5. Collect and publish information relating to welfare problems affecting the people of the State of Maryland, and make such recommendations thereon to the General Assembly as may seem advisable and proper.

All public officials shall upon request furnish to such commission within a reasonable time such available information as it may require for its work. The commission, its members, officials and employees in the performance of their functions, may enter upon any land and make examinations and surveys and place and maintain necessary monuments and marks thereon. In general, the commission shall have such powers as may be necessary to enable it to fulfill its functions, promote state planning, or carry out the purposes of this act.

Every state department, commission, board or official, before requesting a legislative or executive approval of a plan or the authorization of an appropriation for a major public improvement related to or affected by any general plan or plans prepared under authority of this act, or before requesting a change of use or disposition of real property owned by

the state or in which the state has an interest, shall make a written request to such planning commission for its recommendations, and shall give such commission a reasonable opportunity to study and make its recommendations thereon.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that, the State Planning Commission shall prepare and submit to the General Assembly for adoption plans for a system of existing and proposed state highways and parkways, together with regulations essential to promote an appropriate, orderly and co-ordinated development of lands along or adjacent to such highways and parkways. Such plans and regulations shall be designed to promote health, safety and the general welfare; to facilitate the movement of through traffic; to provide for the accommodation of local traffic, cross traffic and traffic to and from the abutting frontages; to establish front yard or setback lines along abutting frontages; to regulate the location of filling stations, garages, lunch stands, outdoor advertising signs and other uses of property along the adjacent frontages; to regulate the subdivision of land along or adjacent to such highways and parkways; and to conserve scenic and historic places and the natural beauty of the countryside. Such plans and regulations may be adjusted to the varying conditions throughout the state and to the character of existing officials plans and regulations in force in any county or municipality. Before approving of such plans and regulations for submission to the General Assembly the Planning Commission shall hold public hearings thereon. Such plans and regulations when approved by the General Assembly shall be known as the official state highway plan.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of such Planning Commission to prepare and keep up to date a long-term development program of major state improvement projects. The various state departments and officials shall prepare and submit to such Planning Commission their proposals for major projects. It shall be the duty of such Planning Commission to co-ordinate such plans and proposals with each other and with the general plans of such commission, and as a result to submit to the Governor and the General Assembly a report at least once every two years, showing such commission's recommendations and program for improvement projects.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that the State Planning commission is hereby authorized, for the information of the State, to prepare and make maps, planning studies and surveys for the collection of data for zoning, soil conditions, land use and classification, population distribution, schools, park and playground development, port, harbor and waterway work, parkways, highways, traffic, transit, water supply, drainage and sewerage, long-range financial programs, real property inventories, tax maps, building and housing conditions, subdivision control and other subjects affecting the health and welfare of the people of Maryland.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that the State Planning Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to use and expend any funds coming into its hands for the purposes of this Act, and is hereby authorized and empowered to accept and use any funds provided by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, for such purposes.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health and safety, and being passed upon a yea and nay vote, supported by three-fifths of the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

PART III.

State of Washington

Act Approved January 17, 1934.

AN ACT relating to the natural, agricultural and industrial resources of the State, providing for surveys thereof and plans for conservation, development and utilization of the same; the planning of public works; creating a State planning council, defining the powers and duties thereof, and declaring an emergency.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

Sec. 1. There is hereby created an agency to be known as the Washington State Planning Council, consisting of nine (9) members to be appointed by the Governor. The members shall be selected without regard to political affiliation, and they shall serve without compensation but shall be repaid actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The terms of the members first appointed shall be three (3) for the term of six (6) years, three for the term of four (4) years, and three (3) for the term of two (2) years; thereafter the term of each member shall be six (6) years from and after the expiration of the term of his predecessor. Members shall be removed only for cause. Vacancies shall be filled by the Governor. The members shall select one of their members as chairman. The council may employ an executive secretary and technical, clerical and other assistance.

Sec. 2. In order that the people of the State of Washington shall realize the greatest possible benefit from the natural, agricultural, industrial and other resources of the State, including (a) (b) communication and transportation facilities, (c) fisheries, (d) forests, (e) industrial and commercial establishments, (f) lands, (g) mines and minerals, (h) rivers and harbors, (i) wild life and recreational facilities, (j) water sheds furnishing water for irrigation and domestic use, the council shall have power and it shall be its duty:

(1) To make inquiries, investigations and surveys concerning the resources of all sections of the State.

(2) To assemble and analyze the data thus obtained, and to formulate plans for the conservation of such resources and the planned and systematic utilization and development thereof.

(3) To make recommendations, from time to time, as to the best methods of such conservation, utilization and development.

(4) To cooperate with the United States, other States or territories and their agencies, and the departments of the State of Washington and all other public agencies of this State in such planning, conservation, utilization and development of resources: [PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the natural water power resources of the State or to any publicly owned utility and/or electrical transmission and/or distribution system: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to State lands.] (Note:- This destructive amendment was added from the floor. It is obviously inconsistent and inappropriate to the bill. C.W.E.)

Sec. 3. The council shall prepare and perfect from time to time a State master plan for flood control, State public reservations, financed in whole or in part from moneys collected by the State, sites for State public buildings and for the economical and orderly development of the natural, agricultural and industrial resources of the State. Such master plan shall be adopted and amended only by a majority vote of the council. Such master plan shall be a guide to the council in making recommendations to the officers, boards, commissions and departments of the State. Whenever an improvement is proposed to be established by the State, the State agency having charge of the establishment thereof shall request of the council a report thereon, and such report shall be furnished within a reasonable time after such request. In case such an improvement is not established in conformity with the report so furnished, the State agency having charge of the establishment thereof shall file in its office and with the State planning council a statement setting forth its reasons for rejecting or varying from such report and such statements shall be open to public inspection. The council shall, so far as possible, secure the cooperation of adjacent States and of counties and municipalities within the State in the coordination of their proposed improvements with such master plan.

Sec. 4. The council, or any member thereof, when authorized to do so by a majority of the council, may hold public hearings and may compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence.

Sec. 5. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, and support of the State government and its existing institutions, and shall take effect immediately.

PART IV.

Excerpts from Massachusetts State Planning Bill.

AN ACT to promote more economical and orderly development of the  
(State) commonwealth through the creation of an unpaid  
State planning commission,

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ETC.,

Sec. 1. There shall be a State planning commission of seven members, in this and the (---)\* following sections called the commission, consisting of the commissioner of public works, or a representative designated by him from the personnel of his department, the commissioner of (the metropolitan district commission) health\*; or a representative designated by him from the personnel of his department, the commissioner of conservation, or a representative designated by him from the personnel of his department, and four members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, who shall be designated in their initial appointments to serve respectively for two, three, four and five years, and one of whom shall be designated by the governor as chairman. Any designation of his representative by a commissioner as aforesaid shall be made by a writing filed in his office, and shall run for such period as he may prescribe therein, and may at any time be revoked by him. All members of the commission shall serve without compensation. Upon the expiration of the term of office of an appointive member, his successor shall be appointed in the manner aforesaid to serve for five years. The commission may employ an executive secretary. The commission may appoint such assistants and temporary technical advisers as the work of the commission may require. . . . .

\*Note:- (---)=Original Omitted  
health = suggestion added.

Sec. 2. The commission shall prepare and perfect from time to time a State master plan which shall show existing and proposed State parks, State forests, State parkways, State public reservations, State highways, ( - - - - - ), sites for State public buildings, State airways and air terminals, and other pertinent features, including any information as to character or use of land in the commonwealth which shall be necessary to a knowledge by the commission of planning problems of more than local importance, and similar elements without the commonwealth which have or are likely to have an important bearing on elements within the commonwealth. Such master plan shall be adopted and amended only by a majority vote of the commission. In making such plan the commission shall locate and arrange such proposed State highways and (State Aid) ways, so that they will best serve the needs of transportation and traffic and will best develop the resources of the commonwealth, and proposed State parks, State parkways, and State public reservations where they will be coordinated so far as practicable with State and other highways and so that they will preserve natural scenery and serve the present and future recreational needs of the people. Such master plan shall be a guide to the commission in making recommendations to the officers, boards, commissions and departments of the commonwealth, and the making of such plan shall be regarded as an essential prerequisite to the carrying out of subsequent improvement projects by such agencies.

Whenever such an improvement is proposed to be established by the commonwealth, the State agency having charge of the establishment thereof shall request of the commission a report thereon, and such report shall be furnished within forty-five days after such request. No property shall be

acquired for such a proposed improvement, no new construction work involving an expenditure of more than fifty thousand dollars shall be commenced or authorized in connection with such an improvement, and no agreement for any contribution by the commonwealth toward the establishment of a (State Aid) way, shall be made, until such a report is so furnished; provided, that this requirement shall be deemed to be waived in case such a report has been requested of the commission and it has failed to furnish the same within forty-five days after such request. In case such an improvement is not established in conformity with the report so furnished, the State agency having charge of the establishment thereof shall file in its office a statement setting forth its reasons for rejecting or varying from such report, and such statement shall be open to public inspection. The commission shall, so far as possible, secure the cooperation of adjacent States and of counties and municipalities within the commonwealth in the coordination of their proposed improvements with such master plan. The commission shall file an annual report and shall include therein such recommendations with respect to the formulation of development programs as it may deem advisable, and it may file special reports with the general court at any time.

Sec. 3. The commission shall cooperate with municipal planning boards for the purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted and harmonious development of the commonwealth. It shall encourage the creation of such boards and gather information relating to municipal planning for their use, and shall also promote the adoption of municipal zoning and gather information relative thereto for the use of municipalities adopting or proposing to adopt the same.

The several State officers, boards, commissions and departments, and the several municipal planning boards, may consult with it and shall furnish or make available to it on request all data and information within their control or knowledge.

Sec. 4. The commissioner (and board) shall furnish information and suggestions from time to time to city governments, selectmen and planning boards, which may tend to promote the purposes of section (3).

Sec. 5. The commissioner ( - - - - - ) shall investigate defective housing, the evils resulting therefrom and the work being done in the commonwealth and elsewhere to remedy them, study the operation of building laws and laws relating to tenement houses, and promote the formation of organizations intended to increase the number and wholesome homes for the people.

Sec. 6. Add authority for appropriations or other source of funds.

## FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

## NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Charles W. Eliot 2nd, Executive Officer

Seventh Circular Letter

March 23, 1934.

SUGGESTIONS TO STATE PLANNING CONSULTANTS

In order to facilitate the orderly use and correlation of state planning reports and studies, the National Planning Board wishes to suggest to state planning consultants and members of State Planning Boards the adoption of a few common principles and parallel procedures. Agreement to use these guides will also assist in the possible collective reproduction of the several reports if that proves desirable.

It is fully recognized that the problems and the effective lines of attack vary from state to state and hence the planning programs will vary. There will also be a desirable variation in the angle of approach by the several consultants. The suggestions which follow are, therefore, not intended in any sense as directions or as standards. We are concerned in this new state planning work with integration of a great variety of projects involving consideration of physical, social, economic, governmental and many other factors. With so large a task before us the work must be experimental. A few common points for purposes of orientation may prove useful.

I. Time Limit. A Report in Six Months.

On each of the State Planning projects, a preliminary report to the National Planning Board is expected from the Planning Consultant not later than six months after the date on which the consultant is formally appointed to begin work. Necessarily this cannot be a final state plan report, but it should form a definitive basis for state planning and it should be shaped to meet the requirements outlined herein.\* In every case, reports will include at least preliminary studies of land use, a ten year preliminary program of public works and studies of the transportation system.

The report submitted to the National Planning Board by the consultant may or may not be the same in all respects as the report which he and the state planning staff

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\*Note: From the consultants' programs already sent in, it is apparent that many of the points here outlined are generally recognized.

submit to the State Planning Board at the end of the six-month period; preferably the consultant will transmit to the National Planning Board the state report together with such supplementary statements as he wishes to make to the National Planning Board.

The National Planning Board wishes to receive from each consultant within fifteen days after his appointment a tentative outline of the program he proposes to follow for the project. The time-schedule should be indicated and the various items of survey, mapping and planning set out in a systematic manner, so that the various items can be referred to by number. For example, Illinois A 5a would be known in Washington, as well as in the field, to indicate a certain specific state planning survey item.

Furthermore, the National Planning Board would like to receive and review progress statements and outlines as frequently as the consultants find it convenient to transmit them to the Washington office.

## II. Primary Objective--Continuous State Planning.

The most important objective of the six-month project is to establish state planning as a recognized and continuing branch of state government, and as an integral part of National Planning. To this end the work must be made realistic and of practical usefulness; the administrative relationships must be carefully built up; legislative programs and continuing financial arrangements for planning must be agreed upon. Neither the National Planning Board nor any other Federal agency is seeking to impose any plan or planning procedure upon any state. Rather, it is hoped that the impetus supplied by the immediate six-month planning project may develop interest in each state for the state to make its own plans within the framework of the national program.

## III. Coordination of State Activities.

Similarly it must be emphasized that the State Planning Board is organized not as an agency to intrude upon the functions of existing state departments, but as an agency to coordinate and harmonize the work of many public bodies.

For purposes of correlating plans and programs the state planning office is a natural center for the state departments. Its usefulness to those departments should be

a main concern from the beginning. Through membership of department heads on the State Planning Board, through special committees instituted by the Board, and through constant contacts, a degree of mutual confidence and efficient working relationships can be built up. The whole structure of the state government should be canvassed early in the work, to determine the needed combinations and committees for effective work.

The same is true, although less important at first, with extra-governmental organizations within the state: Universities, research agencies, state chambers of commerce, historical societies, state sportsmen's organizations, manufacturers associations, etc., all of which should be utilized and encouraged to take an active part in planning work in cooperation with the State Planning Board.

State Planning is proposed as an advisory, not an administrative activity. Experience in other planning work shows that in establishing the value of planning, adherence to a policy of advice without interference in administrative organization can be effective and useful.

#### IV. Development of a Planning Procedure.

Through the new experience gained in this six-month project, it is also hoped that new methods may be developed for drawing together the soundest programs for the future, and for correlating the work of many agencies in carrying out such plans.

State Planning Boards and consultants should draw on the wide variety of talents and techniques eligible to assist in the development of this state planning procedure. One state planning organization incorporates city planners, engineers, architects, landscape architects, agricultural economists, industrial economists, sociologists, political scientists, statisticians, geographers, foresters, game and fish men. In brief, use should be made of men with the research type of mind in a variety of fields.

#### V. Responsibility by Planning Boards.

The State Planning Consultant should lay out the work and prepare the state planning people for immediate responsibility, and help them to take an active part in making decisions of importance to the State. By taking advisory responsibility in such matters as subsistence

homesteads, choice of C.W.A., or Emergency Work Division projects, proposed park or forest areas, proposed highways and other major public works, preservation of scenic and historic sites, etc., even though not thoroughly prepared, the self-respect of the members and the realistic character of the project will both be advanced, and the activities so acted upon should greatly benefit by the opinions and judgments of the state planning officials. Opportunity to give such advice can often be arranged by request of the Governor or authority concerned, and if presented in the form of considerations to be kept in mind in relation to any specific proposal, cannot give offense.

Likewise, the State Planning office is the logical center for local planning work within the state,--towns, regions, counties. It should be in a position to advise with and perhaps assist in organizing city and regional planning commissions.

Responsibility for local planning should be recognized both in legislative measures for state planning and in establishing a working relationship with local planning groups. A systematized arrangement for visits by state planning representatives will help stimulate and guide local planning. Here is an opportunity for members of State Planning Boards, as well as their staff members, to actively participate in the work.

#### VI. External Relationships.

State planning will develop within the framework of the national scene and of national planning, and therefore must be tentative and adjustable. Further, state planning itself is the framework within which local planning will henceforth develop, and for this reason also it must be tentative and adjustable and susceptible of being filled in by many details worked out in local planning.

Of the many external relationships for state planning to recognize, the first is that of working with adjoining states on inter-state and common problems and projects. Second, there are new research and planning agencies to be recognized, such as the T. V. A. and the Mississippi Valley Committee. And third, there are the many federal agencies dealing with development in all parts of the country. Between state planning offices and these regional and federal agencies there should be working agreements on division of survey and research work, on exchange of material, and on arrangements for reviewing the proposals of the plans.

### A. Interstate and Regional Plans.

To assist in the coordination of interstate and regional planning proposals and studies, a division of the country into Planning Districts has been agreed upon as shown on the attached plan. Division lines between districts are shown following state lines and the grouping of states has been considered from the standpoints of primary drainage, land use and transportation interests.

As occasion demands District Chairmen will be designated to bring together the State Planning authorities in the several Planning Districts and to serve as contact men between the National Planning Board and the State Planning Boards and officials.

In two districts - numbers 1 and 11 - formal organization of interstate planning work has been established through a New England Regional Plan Commission and a Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission which has been at work for several months. Similar Regional organizations have been suggested in other areas to be composed of representatives of the State Planning Boards and public spirited citizens under the leadership of the District Chairman. The desirability or need of such a Regional organization will of course vary in different parts of the country and local desires and initiative must determine whether or not this type of planning procedure will continue to grow.

### B. Special Planning Agencies.

Special studies and authorities set up from time to time by the Federal Government or local initiative will be called to the attention of the State Planning Boards by the National Planning Board when occasion arises. Consultants who are in touch with such studies or who learn of others which may be of interest to other states are requested to inform the Washington office so as to promote the fullest use of the information available.

1. Water-Flow Committees. The President has appointed four cabinet members as a Water Flow Committee and they in turn have set up six sub-committees dividing the country as shown on the attached map for an intensive study of flood control, navigation, power, forestry and erosion. The Executive officer of the National Planning Board is cooperating with these sub-committees and communications on this subject from State Planning Boards and consultants should be addressed to him.

2. Mississippi Valley Committee. The Administrator of Public Works has appointed the following Mississippi Valley Committee:

Morris L. Cooke, Chairman  
 Harlan H. Barrows  
 Herbert S. Crocker  
 Henry S. Graves  
 Charles H. Paul  
 Sherman M. Woodward  
 Maj. Gen. Edward E. Markham, Chief of Engineers  
 Col. Glen E. Edgerton,  
 Carey H. Brown, Secretary.

This committee has assembled a wealth of information on projects and problems in the Mississippi-Missouri Drainage Area. State Planning Boards and Consultants in communication with the Committee are requested to send copies of all correspondence to the National Planning Board for reference and coordination.

3. The Tennessee Valley Authority has an energetic planning staff at work on an area touching eight states. As in the case of the Mississippi Valley Committee, copies of all correspondence by Planning Boards or Consultants with the Authority are requested for the files of the National Planning Board.

#### C. Federal Agencies.

Relations between state planning boards and federal agencies can best be handled through the National Planning Board, which can serve as a clearing house and hence avoid conflicting and contradictory agreements and procedures. A search of federal sources is under way and is yielding valuable information for each state planning project. It is hoped that this material can be collected and sent out from the National Planning Board office to the various state planning offices from time to time. The present search for material includes data on:

Federal P.W.A. Projects for each state  
 Federal Works Programs to 1940 by states  
 Statements on Wild Life and Game  
 Statements on Fisheries Problems  
 Reports on Educational Problems  
 Reports on Health Problems  
 Data on Land Classification  
 Department and Bureau Reports  
 Forest Service Programs

Housing Projects, P.W.A.  
 Subsistence Homesteads Projects  
 Reports from Federal C.W.A. Research and Statistical  
 Projects  
 Census Material

To avoid numerous duplicate requests to each of the federal agencies state planning officers desiring any material of this sort should forward requests to the National Planning Board office. In this way the work can be systematized and expedited.

#### VII. Maps and Drawings.

For convenience in reproduction, consultants are urgently requested to keep in mind the usual standard size government publications with pages 6" X 9" at the cutting edge or 9" X 12". The usual cut sizes to the border line are 4-1/4 inches wide in text. It is desirable, therefore, to use maps and charts with the long dimension at the border line in these general proportions.

It is also desirable wherever possible to make all drawings, whatever the original use of color may be, so that they can be reproduced in black and white or half-tone.

All consultants are urged to use simple diagrammatic maps and charts and to use many rather than to confuse a few with too much detail.

Suggestions for Standard Symbols are now being prepared and will be sent out with another circular letter.

#### VIII. Standard Scales for Maps and Plans.

Much has been done to standardize scales of maps through the efforts of the Federal Board of Surveys and Maps with which the National Planning Board is cooperating. The following standard scales are recommended for use by State Planning Boards:

I. U. S. Maps: The following standard scales have been adopted by the Federal Board of Surveys and Maps and base maps at these scales are now available or in process of preparation by the U. S. Geological Survey and other agencies.

- 1 : 2,500,000 or 1 inch = 40 miles
- 1 : 5,000,000 or 1 inch = 80 miles
- 1 : 7,500,000 or 1 inch = 120 miles
- 1 : 10,000,000 or 1 inch = 160 miles
- 1 : 15,000,000 or 1 inch = 240 miles

## 2. State Maps:

- 1 : 250,000 or 1 inch=4 miles (New Series now in preparation by U.S.G.S. comprising over 400 sheets. Will be most complete and accurate maps to date and will show all transportation systems.)

- 1 : 500,000 or 1 inch = 8 miles

## 3. Regional and County Maps and Plans.

Maps for accurate designing and cost estimating

- 1 inch = 200 feet
- 1 inch = 400 feet

Detail sectional and study maps for general plans

- 1 : 12,000 or approximately 1 in. = 1,000 feet. Small regions
- 1 : 24,000 or approximately 1 in. = 2,000 feet. Large regions

Regional wall maps for general portrayal of existing data and proposals.

- 1 : 31,250 or approximately 1 in. = 1/2 mi. Small regions
- 1 : 62,500 or approximately 1 in.= 1 mi. Large regions
- 1 : 125,000 or approximately 1 in.= 2 mi. Small wall maps of large regions.

Table maps readily adaptable to use on ordinary drafting table.

- 1 : 125,000 or approximately 1 in. = 2 mi.
- 1 : 250,000 or approximately 1 in. = 4 mi.

## 4. City Maps and Plans.

- 1 inch = 2,000 feet
- 1 inch = 1,600 feet
- 1 inch = 1,000 feet
- 1 inch = 800 feet
- 1 inch = 400 feet
- 1 inch = 200 feet

IX. Standard Files.

For convenience in referring to material in the various state planning offices, it is desirable that a uniform filing system be used in all. The Congressional Library and the Harvard Graduate School of City Planning have developed a classification for filing and bibliography which is recommended for general use. Modifications and summaries will be included in future circulars.

X. Immediate Program.

As repeatedly emphasized in Circular #5 and in correspondence with State Planning Boards and Consultants, it is hoped that the immediate six months project will result in preliminary reports and plans covering land use and transportation studies and a preliminary ten year program of public works.

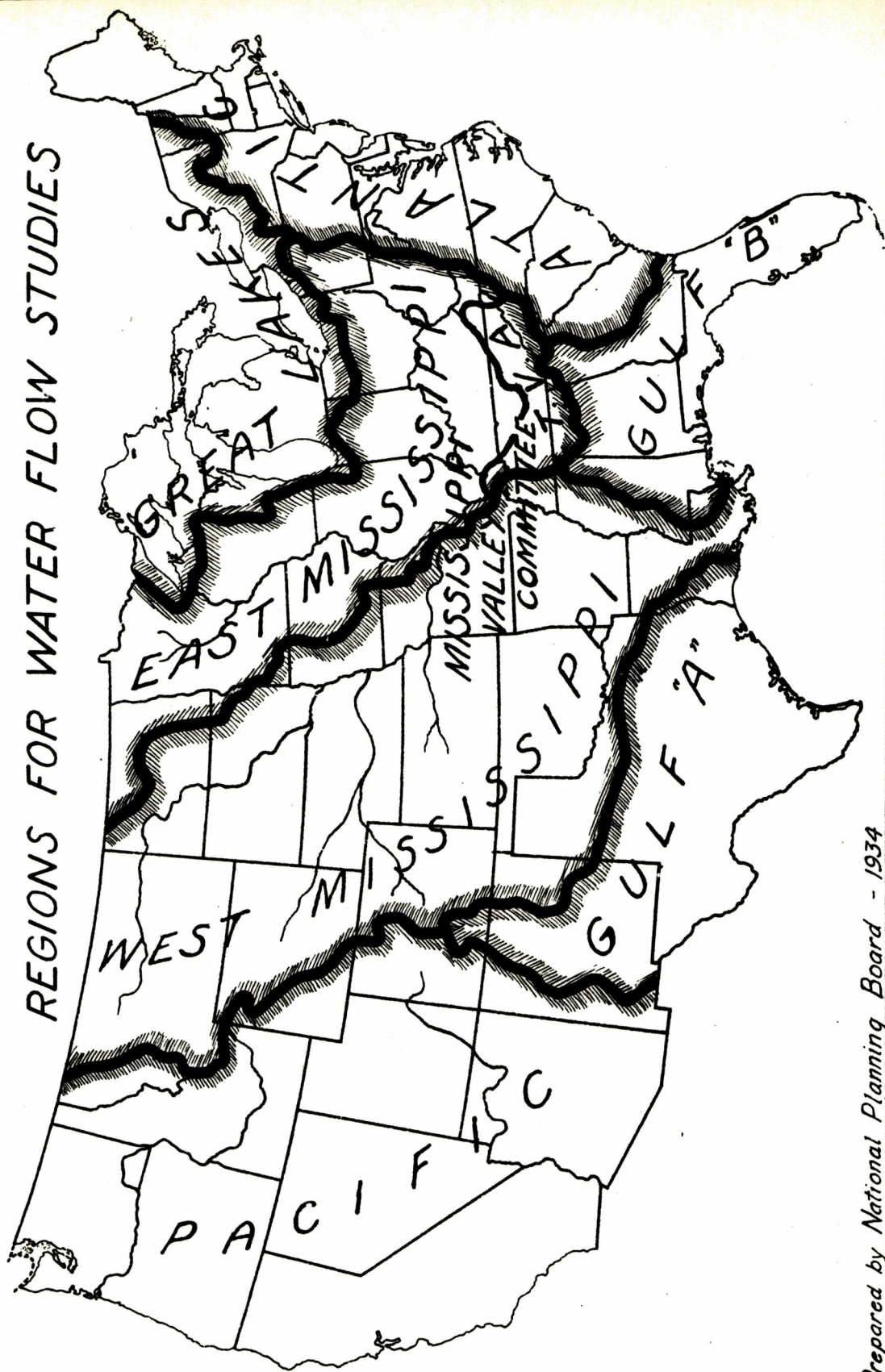
Numerous other desirable studies are outlined in Circular Number 5. In addition to the subjects listed in that circular, several states have shown a commendable interest in (1) Problems of school location; (2) Inventories of scenic and historic sites; and (3) studies of tax delinquencies, debts and overlapping organizations of local governments and a variety of other subjects. As states in Circular #5, "a handhold must be taken wherever the best opportunity offers." Further suggestions on procedure for a variety of studies of this sort are being gathered for possible amplification in later circulars.

## PLANNING DISTRICTS

*To Accompany Circular of National Planning Board*



REGIONS FOR WATER FLOW STUDIES



Prepared by National Planning Board - 1934

## FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

## NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Charles W. Eliot 2nd, Executive Officer

Sixth Circular Letter

Revised to June 7, 1934.STATE PLANNING  
STATUS OF ORGANIZATION AND WORK

A project for stimulation of State planning was approved by the Administrator and Special Board of Public Works on November 25, 1933, and discussion with various States was immediately initiated by the National Planning Board looking to the organization of State Planning agencies. A Circular Letter on State Planning, sent out by the National Planning Board on December 11, 1933, put this previous correspondence in summary form. Largely as a result of the activities of the several Regional Advisers of the Public Works Administration, it is now possible to report extraordinary progress.

ALABAMA STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed January 27, 1934.

Dr. L. N. Duncan, Alabama Polytechnic Institute,  
Auburn, Alabama. Chairman  
Col. Page S. Bunker, State Forestry Commission,  
State Capitol, Montgomery. Vice - Chairman  
Dr. Walter B. Jones, State Geologist, University of Alabama,  
University, Alabama.  
Dr. A. F. Harman, State Superintendent of Education,  
State Capitol, Montgomery.  
Frederick I. Thompson, Publisher, Montgomery.  
Mayer W. Aldridge, Montgomery.  
Milton H. Fies, Southern Railway Building, Birmingham.  
J. F. Baker, State Health Officer, has been requested by the  
Governor to act in an advisory capacity to the Board.

ARIZONA STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed January 23, 1934.

Dr. Homer L. Shantz, President, University of Arizona, Tucson. Chairman  
Howard S. Reed, State Engineer, P.W.A., 319 Professional Bldg.,  
Phoenix. Secretary  
Dr. George C. Truman, Supt., State Board of Health, Capitol Bldg.,  
Phoenix.

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ARIZONA STATE PLANNING BOARD - (Continued)

T. S. O'Connell, State Highway Engineer, Capitol Bldg., Phoenix.  
 Wm. G. Hartranft, Chairman Planning and Zoning Comm., Phoenix.  
 W. W. Lane, 925 Title and Trust Bldg., Phoenix.  
 R. O. Barrett, Prescott.  
 Mrs. J. W. Ross, 2008 E. Fifth St., Tucson,  
 Arthur N. Kelley, Sec. Board of Directors of State Institutions,  
 Capitol Bldg., Phoenix.  
 Dr. I. E. Huffman, Santa Rita Hotel Bldg., Tucson.

ARKANSAS STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed January 22, 1934.

George W. Donaghey, Former Governor, Little Rock. Chairman  
 Roy Spence, Sec., State Highway Comm., Little Rock. Secretary  
 Dr. George C. Branner, State Geologist, State Capitol, Little Rock.  
 Dan T. Gray, Dean, College of Agriculture, Fayetteville.  
 Judge Joseph M. Hill, Fort Smith.  
 J. N. Heiskell, Newspaper Publisher, Little Rock.  
 Wallace Townsend, U. S. District Attorney, Little Rock.  
 John W. White, Cotton Broker, Russellville.  
 Chas. D. Frierson, Attorney, Jonesboro.  
 T. J. Gaughan, Camden.  
 Marion Wasson, State Bank Commissioner, Little Rock,

Earl O. Mills, Planning Consultant, 1987 Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
 St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed January 17, 1934.

John C. Austin, Architect, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles,  
 Cal. Chairman  
 Vincent S. Brown, Sec., State Planning Comm., 107 State Bldg.,  
 San Francisco. Secretary - Treasurer  
 Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, Chairman, State Housing & Immigration  
 Comm., San Francisco, Cal. Vice - Chairman  
 Harry A. Hopkins, Chairman, State Highway Comm., Taft.  
 Earl Lee Kelly, Director, Dept. of Public Works, Redding.  
 Dr. Junius B. Harris, State Board of Health, Sacramento.  
 Joseph Mesmer, Huntington Park, Cal.  
 Wm. J. Fox, Chief Engineer, Regional Planning Comm., Los Angeles.  
 Mrs. Edmund N. Brown, State Park Comm., 684 Mills Bldg., San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA STATE PLANNING BOARD - (Continued)

Prof. B. M. Woods, Chairman, Dept. of Engineering, University of  
California.  
Gordan Whitnall, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

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L. Deming Tilton, Planning Consultant, Santa Barbara, California.

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COLORADO STATE PLANNING COMMISSION - Appointed January 15, 1934.

John T. Barnett, First National Bank Bldg., Denver. Chairman  
Edward D. Foster, State Immigration Commissioner, State  
Office Building, Denver. Secretary  
M. C. Hinderlider, State Engineer, State Capitol Bldg., Denver.  
Dr. Elmore Petersen, Director, Extension Division, University  
of Colorado, Boulder.  
Charles M. Lightburn, Member, Denver Planning Commission,  
308 Equitable Bldg., Denver.  
Dr. M. F. Coolbaugh, Pres., Colorado School of Mines, Golden.  
Col. Allen S. Peck, U. S. Forest Service, Denver.  
R. E. Johnson, Real Estate Exchange, P.O. Box 37, Colorado Springs.  
J. A. Clay, Manager, Western Colorado Power Co., Durango.  
Robert K. Fuller, Insurance Bldg., 831 - 14th St., Denver.  
F. A. Anderson, Director, Experiment Station, Colorado Agriculture  
College, Fort Collins.  
R. C. Cowdy, Chief Engineer, Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,  
457 Railway Exchange Bldg., Denver.

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Irvin J. McCrary, Planning Consultant, 130 State Office Bldg.,  
Denver, Colorado.

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CONNECTICUT STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed December 7, 1933

W. L. Slate, Director, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment  
Station, New Haven. Chairman  
S. H. Wadams, Director of State Water Commission, Hartford.  
Professor Mansfield, Storrs College, Storrs, Conn.  
Austin F. Hawes, State Forester, Hartford.  
Wm. F. Ladd, Adj. General, Hartford.

CONNECTICUT STATE PLANNING BOARD - (Continued)

John A. MacDonald, State Highway Commission, Hartford.  
Dan F. Sandford, Chairman, Fairfield County Planning Association,  
Hartford.  
Joseph W. Alsop, State Utilities Commission, Hartford.

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George H. Gray, Planning Consultant, 6 Prospect Court, New Haven.

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FLORIDA ADVISORY AND PLANNING BOARD - Appointed December 2, 1933.

C. B. Treadway, Tallahassee.	<u>Chairman</u>
Fred C. Elliot, Tallahassee.	<u>Vice - Chairman</u>
Edward Ball, Jacksonville.	
E. G. Baxter, Gainesville.	
A. B. Dooley, Pensacola.	
Mrs. M. M. Ebert, Lake Wales.	
Wendell C. Heaton, West Palm Beach.	
Judge John Viney, St. Petersburg.	
D. M. Lowry, Tallahassee.	
E. D. Lambright, Tampa.	
Mrs. Meade A. Love, Quincy.	
C. H. Overman, Bagdad.	
C. H. Reeder, Miami.	
Dr. Wilmon Newell, Gainesville.	
Mrs. Robert M. Shearer, Orlando.	
Lorenzo A. Wilson, Jacksonville.	
Robert T. Dewell, Haines City.	
U. W. Cunningham, Daytona Beach.	
J. A. Hardee, Madison.	
George C. Willings, Pensacola.	

Ex Officio Members:

Julius F. Stone, Jr.  
Dean Blake R. Van Leer, Technical Consultant.  
M. L. Montgomery, Executive Secretary, Tallahassee.

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GEORGIA STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed January 26, 1934.

Board of Regents of University System designated as State Planning Board.

Philip Weltner, Chancellor, State Capitol, Atlanta.  
 Marion Smith, 701 Hurt Building, Atlanta. Chairman  
 Cason J. Callaway, La Grange.  
 Wm. J. Vereen, Moultrie.  
 George C. Woodruff, Columbus.  
 S. H. Morgan, Guyton.  
 W. Elliot Dunwoody, Jr., Macon.  
 E. S. Ault, Cedartown.  
 Judge M. D. Dickerson, Douglas.  
 Sandy Beaver, Gainesville.  
 R. P. Burson, Monroe.  
 Governor Talmadge, ex-officio, Atlanta.

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IDAHO STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed December 22, 1933.

Eugene A. Cox, Lewiston, Idaho. Chairman  
 J. D. Wood, 217 Eastman Bldg., Boise. Executive Secretary  
 Col. F. C. Hummel, 217 Eastman Bldg., Boise.  
 Dan. J. Cavanaugh, Twin Falls.  
 G. E. McKelvey, Comm. of Public Works, Boise.  
 R. W. Faris, Comm. of Reclamation, Boise.  
 Robert Coulter, Land Commissioner, Boise.  
 Lewis Williams, Comm. Public Welfare, Boise.

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J. D. Wood, Planning Consultant, Boise, Idaho.

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ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION - Appointed December 7, 1933.

Robert Kingery, Director of Public Works, Springfield. Chairman  
 Frank J. Jirka, Director of Health, Springfield.  
 C. F. Thompson, Director of Conservation, Springfield.  
 Walter W. McLaughlin, Director of Agriculture, Springfield.  
 M. M. Leighton, Chief, Illinois Geological Survey, University of  
 Illinois, Urbana.  
 M. M. Baker, Peoria.  
 D. H. Burnham, Chicago.  
 Leonard Condon, Rockford.  
 Donald B. Craig, Mattoon.

ILLINOIS STATE PLANNING COMMISSION - (Continued)

Abel Davis, Glencoe.  
 Dr. N. S. Davis, III, 700 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.  
 Emmett Griffin, East St. Louis.  
 John W. Kapp, Mayor, City Hall, Springfield.  
 Ben F. Stein, 215 South La Salle Street, Chicago.  
 Walter Wheatley, Harrisburg.  
 Verne E. Joy, Publisher, Centralia Sentinel, Centralia.  
 Edward L. Karraker, Cashier, First National Bank, Jonesboro.  
 Col. H. L. Kellogg, State Planning Engineer, 1319 So. Michigan Ave.,  
 Chicago, Illinois.

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Jacob L. Crane, Jr., Consultant, 1319 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 George W. Olcott, Associate Consultant, 916 Wrigley Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed January 24, 1934.

John W. Wheeler, Highway Department, State House Annex,  
 Indianapolis, Indiana. Chairman  
 Virgil Simmons, Conservation Department.  
 Dr. Verne K. Harvey, Health Department.  
 C. E. Arnt, Michigan City.  
 Professor George E. Lommel, Purdue University, Lafayette.  
 Albert W. Hartig, Evansville.  
 J. Frank Cantwell, Indianapolis.

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Lawrence V. Sheridan, Planning Consultant, 217 No. Senate Avenue,  
 Indianapolis, Indiana.  
 Raymond W. Blanchard, Associate Consultant, 217 No. Senate Avenue,  
 Indianapolis, Indiana.

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IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed February 17, 1934.

Dean H. H. Kildee, Division of Agriculture,  
Iowa State College, Ames. Chairman  
Dr. Walter L. Bierring, Des Moines.  
Dr. W. C. Boone, Ottumwa.  
Mr. J. N. Darling, Chief, Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Henry Frankel, Des Moines.  
P. F. Hopkins, Old Federal Bldg., Des Moines.  
Mrs. Fred Jarvis, Oskaloosa.  
Dean George F. Kay, Iowa City.  
George Keller, Old Federal Bldg., Des Moines.  
Mrs. Grace Gilbert King, West Union.  
Prof. Frank D. Paine, Iowa State College, Ames.  
Dean Chester A. Phillips, University of Iowa, Iowa City.  
A. E. Rapp, Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
Mrs. H. S. Vincent, Fort Dodge.  
Mr. Fred White, Ames.  
Mr. William Woodcock, Spencer.

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P. H. Elwood, Planning Consultant, Iowa State College, Ames.  
S. Herbert Hare, Planning Consultant, 114 West 10th Street Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Missouri.

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KANSAS STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed January 19, 1934.

Walter Innes, The George Innes Company, Wichita. Chairman  
Charles F. Scott, Iola Register, Iola.  
E. H. Lindley, Chancellor, Kansas University, Lawrence.  
Dr. F. D. Farrell, Pres., Kansas State College, Manhattan.  
Dr. Earle G. Brown, Secretary Kansas Board of Health, Topeka.  
Giles A. Atherton, Chairman, Fish and Game Commission, El Dorado.  
Claude Hansen, Jamestown.  
R. J. Laubengayer, Salina Journal, Salina.  
Jess Harper, Sitka.  
C. C. Isley, Dodge City.  
Mrs. J. E. Johntz, Pres., Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, Abilene.  
W. J. Breidenthal, Kansas City.  
R. J. Paulette, Topeka.

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S. Herbert Hare, Planning Consultant, 114 West 10th Street Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Missouri.  
Samuel Wilson, Associate Consultant, 208 National Reserve Bldg.,  
Topeka, Kansas.

KENTUCKY STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed December 12, 1933.

H. St. George Tucker Carmichael, Kyrock, Kentucky. Chairman  
 C. R. Bloxton, Engineer, 410 Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louisville, Exec. Sec.  
 Desha Breckinridge, Editor, Lexington.  
 William E. Morrow, Sec., Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville.  
 Max B. Nahm, Chairman, Kentucky National Park Commission,  
 Bowling Green.  
 F. C. Dugan, Director, Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, Louisville.  
 James H. Richmond, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frankfort.  
 Dr. Frank L. McVey, Pres., University of Kentucky, Lexington.

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L. Segoe, Planning Consultant, 35 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MAINE STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed January 9, 1934.

Samuel Stewart, Lewiston, Maine. Chairman  
 Charles O. Beale, Commissioner of Labor, Augusta.  
 George J. Stobie, Commissioner Inland Fisheries and Game, Waterville.  
 Wm. B. Mills, Ellsworth.  
 Paul C. Thurston, Highway Commissioner, Augusta.  
 Edward Chase, Public Utilities Commission, Baring.

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Arthur C. Comey, Planning Consultant, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Alfred Mullikin, Associate Consultant, Room 66 State House,  
 Augusta, Maine.

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING BOARD -

Special Session of Maryland General Assembly passed an act creating  
 State Planning Commission, approved by Governor December 15, 1933.

Abel Wolman, 1245 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Chairman  
 Lavinia Engle, 9 E. Pleasant St., Baltimore. Vice - Chairman  
 H. D. Williar, Chief Engineer, State Roads Commission, Federal  
 Reserve Bank Bldg., Baltimore.  
 Dr. R. H. Riley, Director, State Department of Health, 2411 No.  
 Charles St., Baltimore.  
 W. L. Galvin, State Board of Aids and Charities, Mercantile Trust  
 Bldg., Baltimore.

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Irving C. Root, Planning Consultant, County Bldg., Silver Springs, Md.  
 Thos. F. Hubbard, Associate Consultant, 1245 Baltimore Trust Bldg.,  
 Baltimore.

MICHIGAN STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed January 19, 1934.

Claude S. Carney, Department of Labor and Industry, State Office  
Bldg., Lansing, Michigan, Chairman  
Col. George R. Hogarth, Director of Conservation, Lansing.  
M. D. VanWagoner, State Highway Commissioner, Lansing.  
B. J. Abbott, Secretary, State Administrative Board, Lansing.  
Dr. Paul F. Voelker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing.  
Professor Lewis F. Gram, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.  
Dean H. B. Dirks, Michigan State College, East Lansing.  
  
Milton P. Adams, Michigan Stream Control Comm., Lansing, Mich.,  
Acting Sec.

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Jacob L. Crane, Jr., Planning Consultant, Wrigley Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
Walter H. Blucher, Planning Consultant, 1701 Water Board Bldg.,  
Detroit, Mich.  
George W. Olcott, Associate Consultant, 916 Wrigley Bldg.,  
Chicago, Illinois.

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MINNESOTA STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed February, 1934.

Dr. Morris B. Lambie, 324 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn. Chairman  
E. V. Willard, State Commissioner of Conservation, St. Paul.  
N. W. Elsberg, State Highway Commissioner, Minneapolis.  
Theodore H. Arens, Conservator of State Rural Credit Bureau, St. Paul.  
John F. D. Meighan, Albert Lea.  
Carl R. Carlgren, Member, State Board of Control, St. Paul.  
H. A. Whittaker, Engineer, State Board of Health, St. Paul.  
F. M. Mann, Minneapolis City Planning Commission, Minneapolis.  
George H. Herrold, St. Paul City Planning Board, St. Paul.  
A. B. Horwitz, City Planning Engineer, Duluth.  
Knud Wefeld, Member, State Railroad and Warehouse Sommission, St. Paul.  
Mrs. Jean W. Wittich, Former State Budget Commissioner, Minneapolis  
Mrs. Marion LeSuer, Minneapolis.  
Professor O. B. Jesness, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.  
Professor Roy G. Blakey, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.  
Professor Richard E. Scammon, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.  
Frank W. Murphy, P.W.A., St. Paul, Minnesota.

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Roland S. Vaile, Planning Consultant, c/o University of Minnesota,  
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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MISSOURI STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed December 29, 1933.

Dean R. W. Selvidge, Missouri University, Columbia, Mo. Chairman  
 E. J. Russell, Chairman, St. Louis City Plan Comm.,  
 1620 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo. Vice - Chairman  
 Gen. E. M. Stayton, Consulting Engineer, 640 So. Park, Kansas City.  
 Dr. H. A. Buehler, State Geologist, Rolla.  
 Herbert Bosch, Health Engineer of Missouri, Capitol Bldg.,  
 Jefferson City.  
 T. H. Cutler, Chief Engineer, Mo. State Highway Dept., Highway Building,  
 Jefferson City.  
 Wilbur C. Buford, State Fish and Game Commissioner, Highway Building,  
 Jefferson City.  
 A. P. Greensfelder, Chairman, St. Louis County Plan Association,  
 7041 Lindell Blvd., University City, Mo.  
 Dean A. S. Langsdorf, Washington University, St. Louis.  
 Dean F. B. Mumford, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri,  
 Columbia.  
 J. C. Nichols, 1214 W. 55th St., Kansas City.  
 Major Lloyd C. Stark, Horticulturist, Louisiana.  
 Hugh Stephens, Exchange National Bank, Jefferson City.  
 Judge H. S. Truman, Independence.  
 T. A. Wilson, Sec., State Highway Comm., Highway Bldg., Acting Sec.  
 Jefferson City.

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Harland Bartholomew, Planning Consultant, 317 No. 11th St.,  
 St. Louis, Mo.  
 S. Herbert Hare, Planning Consultant, 114 West 10th Street Bldg.,  
 Kansas City, Missouri.

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MONTANA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Montana State Water Conservation Board designated as State Planning Board.

Governor Frank H. Cooney, Helena. Chairman  
 J. S. James, State Engineer, Helena. Vice-Chairman  
 R. R. Parcell, Helena.  
 I. D. O'Donnell, Billings.  
 D. P. Fabrick, Choteau.  
 C. J. Dousman, Asst. Att. General, Counsel.

NEBRASKA STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed February 17, 1934.

Wm. H. Smith, Chairman, Federal Emergency Relief Comm.,  
Lincoln. Chairman  
Roy Cochran, State Engineer, Lincoln.  
J. B. Douglas, State Game, Forestation and Parks Comm., Tecumseh.  
S. P. Buechler, Publisher, Grand Island.  
Gene Huse, Publisher, Norfolk Daily News, Norfolk.  
J. E. Davison, President, Nebraska Power Co., Omaha.

NEVADA STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed January 12, 1934.

S. C. Durkee, State Highway Dept., Carson City.  
Dr. E. E. Hamer, State Board of Health, Carson City.  
M. H. Penrose, State Institutions, Carson City.  
J. C. Kinnear, Industry, Ely.  
James Cashman, Labor, Las Vegas.  
E. S. Dyer, Citizenry in general, Winnemucca.  
E. H. Walker, Business, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed December 7, 1933.

James H. Langley, Boston and Maine R. R. Station, Concord. Chairman  
William Sullivan, State Development Commission, Nashua.  
Thomas Dreier, State Development Commission, Center Harbor.  
Arthur S. Morris, State Development Commission, Littleton.  
Edgar H. Hunter, State Development Commission, Concord.  
Frederick Everett, Highway Commissioner, Concord.  
Dr. John B. Bowler, Hanover.  
John H. Foster, Commissioner of Forestry, Concord.  
James N. Pringle, Commissioner of Education, Concord.  
Dr. Edw. M. Lewis, Durham.  
Professor Artemas Packard, Hanover.  
Marston Heard, Manchester.  
Mrs. Eva L. Speare, Plymouth.

John W. Pearson, Executive Officer, Boston & Maine R.R. Station, Concord.

John Nolen, Planning Consultant, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.  
Justin Hartzog, Associate Consultant, Harvard Square, Cambridge.  
Geoffrey Platt, Associate Consultant, 101 Park Ave., New York City.

NEW JERSEY STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed by Governor June 7, 1934, as authorized by planning board legislation enacted at last session of the Legislature.

Charles P. Messick, Sec. State Civil Service Comm., Trenton. Chairman  
 John Bracket, Town Engineer, South Orange.  
 Charles P. Wilbur, State Forester, Trenton.  
 Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, Dir., State Agricultural Stations, New Brunswick.  
 Vincent J. Scanlan, Consulting Engineer, Paterson, New Jersey.  
 Major Geo. W. Farney, Morris Plains.  
 Col. Arthur F. Foran, Chairman, State Highway Commission, Flemington.  
 David Stern, Publisher, Camden, N. J.  
 Frank Radigan, Hudson County Engineer, Jersey City.

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Russell V. N. Black, Planning Consultant, New Hope, Penna.  
 Bernard B. Eddy, Associate Consultant, 206 West State St., Trenton, N.J.

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NEW MEXICO STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed January 16, 1934.

John D. deHuff, Secy., Chamber of Commerce, Santa Fe. Secretary  
 George N. Neel, Engineer, Public Works Board, Santa Fe.  
 Glenn D. Macy, Highway Engineer, Santa Fe.  
 Elliott S. Barker, State Game Warden, Santa Fe.  
 Dr. J. Rosslyn Earp, Director Public Health Bureau, Santa Fe.  
 H. B. Jones, Tucumcari.  
 T. W. Conway, Las Vegas.  
 J. P. Candelario, Santa Fe.  
 T. M. Pepperday, Albuquerque, N. M.

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NEW YORK STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed February, 1934.  
 Headquarters - 353 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. A. R. Mann, Provost, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Chairman  
 Frederick Stuart Greene, State Superintendent of Public Works, Albany.  
 Flatt K. Wiggins, Nat. City Bk. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Lithgow Osborne, State Conservation Commissioner, Albany.  
 Henry F. Lutz, Director of State Parks, New York City, N. Y.  
 Thomas Parran, Jr., State Commissioner of Health, Albany.  
 Abraham S. Weber, Director of the Budget, Albany.  
 Gilmore D. Glarke, White Plains, N. Y.  
 Eugene Kinckle Jones, Exe. Sec. National Urban League, New York City.

NEW YORK STATE PLANNING BOARD - (Continued)

Fred J. Freestone, Master, New York Grange, Interlaken, N. Y.  
 George M. Tyler, Pres., State Federation of Home Bureaus,  
 North Bloomfield, N. Y.  
 George McAneny, Pres., N. Y. City Regional Planning Assn.,  
 New York City.  
 Theodosia Burr, Member, Dutchess County Planning Comm., Poughkeepsie.  
 Charles L. Raper, Professor, Syracuse University, Syracuse.  
 David M. Bressler, New York City.  
 Louis L. Berger, Buffalo.  
 Ernest R. Clark, Spencerport.  
 Herbert Bayard Swope, Prospect Point, Nassau County, N. Y.  
 Andrew P. Hartman, Yonkers.  
 David F. Lee, Binghamton.  
 James H. Mackin, Oswego, N. Y.  
 Christopher C. Mollenhauer, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Dr. Adie, Commissioner of Social Welfare, Albany.

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Robert Whitten, Planning Consultant, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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NORTH DAKOTA STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed February, 1934.

S. E. Ellsworth, Opera House Block, Jamestown. Chairman  
 Professor Peter Anderson, Fargo. Secretary  
 Howard N. Lee, Wahalla, N. D.  
 Roy Fraser, Maintenance Supt., State Highway Dept., Grand Forks, N. D.  
 Frank Vogel, State Highway Commissioner, Bismarck.  
 Peter Collins, Deputy Game & Fish Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.  
 M. O. Ryan, Sec'y., Greater North Dakota Assn., Fargo, N. D.

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OHIO STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed February 5, 1934.

Dean Walter J. Shepard, Ohio State University, Columbus. Chairman  
 Alfred Bettman, First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati.  
 Dr. Philip C. Nash, President, Toledo University, Toledo.  
 Charles E. Jordan, Findlay.  
 Dr. J. I. Falconer, Ohio State University, Columbus.  
 R. B. Ackerman, Galion.  
 W. H. Reinhart, Conservation Commissioner, Columbus.  
 J. R. Burkey, State Highway Dept., Columbus.

OHIO STATE PLANNING BOARD - (Continued)

F. H. Waring, Dept. of Health, Columbus.

J. B. Schooley, State Architect, Columbus.

R. E. Miles, Ohio Institute, 150 East Broad St., Columbus. Secretary

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L. Segoe, Planning Consultant, 35 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Rufus E. Miles, Associate Consultant, 150 E. Broad St. Columbus.

OKLAHOMA STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed January 17, 1934.

Ed. McDonald, Sec., State Highway Commission, State Capitol,  
Oklahoma City. Chairman

H. A. Hatcher, Engineer and Chairman State Conservation  
Commission, State Capitol, Oklahoma City. Secretary

Fred Tucker, Oil Operator, Ardmore.

Dr. G. W. Bilby, State Commissioner of Health, State Capitol,  
Oklahoma City.

Leon B. Senter, Architect, Tulsa.

Dr. R. E. Kirkham, Engineering Dept., A. & M. College, Stillwater.

Judge E. L. Williams, Federal District Judge, Muskogee.

Prof. Jerome Dowd, Oklahoma State University, Norman.

Judge Edgar S. Vaught, Oklahoma City.

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Earl O. Mills, Planning Consultant, 1987 Railway Exchange Bldg.,  
St. Louis, Missouri.

OREGON STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed December 23, 1933.

Charles M. Thomas, Public Utilities Commissioner, State Office  
Bldg., Salem. Chairman

Charles E. Stricklin, State Engineer, Salem.

Lynn F. Cronemiller, State Forester, Salem.

R. A. Baldock, State Highway Engineer, Salem.

Henry F. Cabell, Portland.

Frank Dillard, Medford.

D. O. Hood, Portland.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed January 24, 1934.

J. E. Sirrine, Greenville;	<u>Chairman</u>
D. G. Ellison, Columbia.	
W. C. Bethea, Orangeburg.	
Dowell E. Patterson, Charleston.	
J. Roy Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture, Columbia.	
Charles O. Hearon, Chairman State Highway Comm., Columbia.	
Dr. J. Adams Hayne, Exec. Sec., State Board of Health, Columbia.	

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed February, 1934.

E. M. McLean, State Highway Commission, Pierre.  
 Charles A. Trimmer, State Engineer, Pierre.  
 P. B. Jenkins, Supt. of State Board of Health, Pierre.  
 S. H. Collins, State Director, National Reemployment Service  
                                     U. S. Dept. of Labor, Pierre.  
 Charles Entsminger, Lumber Dealer, Chamberlain.  
 Theodore Reise, Sec., State Federation of Labor, Mitchell.  
 W. C. Lusk, Editor, Yankton.

TENNESSEE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION - Appointed April 11th, 1934.

Judge D. C. Webb, 800 Burwell Bldg., Knoxville.	<u>Chairman</u>
Wm. W. Goodman, 1400 Commerce Title Bldg., Memphis.	<u>Secretary</u>
W. R. Rackley, Mayor, Pulaski.	
C. E. Pigford, Jackson.	
John A. Chambliss, Provident Life Insurance Bldg., Chattanooga.	
Art J. Dyer, Bridge Company, Nashville.	

TEXAS STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed May 21, 1934.

Marvin Nichols, Engineer, Fort Worth.	<u>Chairman</u>
John A. Norris, Chairman, Board of Water Engineers, Austin.	
John Wood, Chairman, State Highway Commission, Austin.	
Dr. J. W. Brown, State Health Officer, Austin.	
Lon A. Smith, Chairman, Railroad Commission of Texas, Austin.	
A. M. Vance, Reclamation Engineer, Austin.	
E. H. Sellards, Director of Economic Geology, University of Texas, Austin.	
O. E. Siecke, Director of Forestry, A. & M. College, College Station, Texas.	

TEXAS STATE PLANNING BOARD - (Continued)

T. U. Taylor, Dean of Engineering, University of Texas, Austin.  
A. B. Cox, Director of Business Research,  
University of Texas, Austin.  
Terrell Bartlett, Engineer, San Antonio.  
Jack Rafferty, Engineer, Houston.  
E. N. Noyes, Engineer, Dallas.  
Major E. A. Wood, Dallas.

UTAH STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed December 12, 1933.

Governor H. H. Blood, Ex-officio Chairman,  
State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Wm. R. Wallace, Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City. Chairman  
Dean Ray B. West, Utah Agricultural College,  
Logan, Utah. Vice - Chairman  
J. O. Elton, 1377 Butler Ave., Salt Lake City. Vice - Chairman  
R. A. Hart, State PWA Engineer, Federal Bldg.,  
Salt Lake City. Executive - Secretary  
T. H. Humphreys, State Engineer, State Capitol, Salt Lake City.  
Dr. Carl F. Eyring, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.  
Prof. Wm. Peterson, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.  
Dr. Dilworth Walker, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
K. C. Wright, State Road Commission, State Capitol, Salt Lake City.  
J. M. Bamberger, Interurban Depot Bldg., Salt Lake City.  
Dr. Hyrum Schneider, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.  
Dr. Dorothy B. Nyswander, F.E.R.A. State Capitol, Salt Lake City.  
P. H. Mulcahy, Eccles Bldg., Ogden, Utah.  
Geo. A. Yager, National Reemployment Service, State Capitol,  
Salt Lake City.  
Dr. John A. Widtsoe, L.D.S. Church Offices, Salt Lake City.  
C. G. Adney, Corinne, Utah.

S. R. DeBoer, Planning Consultant, Room 300 State Capitol Bldg.,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed May 14, 1934.

George Z. Thompson, Chairman, State Board of Public Works,  
Montpelier, Vermont. Chairman  
Proctor H. Page, Commissioner of Finance, Montpelier.  
Perry H. Merrill, Commissioner of Forestry, Montpelier.  
Edward H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture, Montpelier.  
James Brown, Fish and Game Commissioner, Montpelier.  
Thomas B. Wright, President, State Chamber of Commerce, Burlington.  
Frank E. Langley, Barre Daily Times (Editor) Barre, Vermont.

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VIRGINIA STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed September, 1933.

Morton L. Wallerstein, Exec. Sec., League of Virginia Municipalities,  
Richmond. Chairman  
LeRoy Hodges, Managing Director, Virginia State Chamber of Commerce,  
Richmond. Vice-Chairman  
Richard Messer, Chief Engineer, Division of Sanitary Engineering,  
State Dept. of Health, Richmond.  
Henry G. Shirley, State Highway Commissioner, Richmond.  
Raymond V. Long, Director, Div. of School Bldgs., State Department,  
of Education, Richmond.  
Douglas S. Freeman, Editor, Richmond News Leader, Richmond.  
Arthur W. James, State Comm'r. of Public Welfare, Richmond.  
Richard A. Gilliam, Exec. Sec., State Comm. on Conservation and  
Development, Richmond.  
Adolph Wagner, Supervisor of State Power Plants, Richmond.  
Joseph J. Dirzulaitis, Senior Hydraulic Engineer, State Commission  
on Conservation and Development, Richmond.  
C. P. Hasbrook, Publisher of Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond.  
John Hopkins Hall, Jr., State Commissioner of Labor, Richmond.  
Sidney B. Hall, State Supt. of Public Instruction, Richmond.  
Charles E. Seitz, Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

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Irving C. Root, Planning Consultant, County Bldg., Silver Springs, Md.  
Charles J. Calrow, Associate Consultant, State Office Bldg.,  
Richmond, Va.

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WASHINGTON STATE PLANNING COUNCIL - Authorized by Special Session of  
Legislature, January 17, 1934.

B. H. Kizer, Old National Bank Bldg., Spokane Wash.	<u>Chairman</u>
Ross K. Tiffany, Olympia.	<u>Executive Secretary</u>
Nathan Eckstein, The Schwabacher Grocery Co., Seattle.	<u>Vice Chairman</u>
Elmer L. Breckner, Supt. of Schools, Tacoma.	
E. F. Banker, State Dept. of Conservation and Development, Olympia.	<u>Treas.</u>
Fred Nelsen, Route 5, Seattle, Washington.	
A. E. Larson, Yakima.	
Miller Freeman, 71 Columbia Street, Seattle.	
J. M. McClelland, Long View Diary News, Longview, Wash.	
Eldridge Wheeler, Superintendent of Schools, Montesano.	

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WISCONSIN STATE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION - Appointed January 10, 1934.  
(Adding to Commission Under Act of 1932.)

William E. O'Brien, State Highway Commissioner, Madison.	<u>Chairman</u>
M. W. Torkelson, State Highway Commission, Madison.	<u>Secretary</u>
Dr. C. A. Harper, State Board of Health, Madison.	
Charles A. Halbert, State Engineer, Madison.	
Ralph M. Immell, Conservation Commission, Madison.	
H. McLogan, Industrial Commission, Madison.	
A. R. McDonald, Public Service Commission, Madison.	
R. B. Goodman, Marinetta.	
C. R. Dineen, 735 North Water St., Milwaukee.	
Floyd Carlson, City Hall, Kenosha.	

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Jacob L. Crane, Jr., Planning Consultant, Wrigley Bldg., Chicago,  
Illinois.

George W. Olcott, 916 Wrigley Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

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WYOMING STATE PLANNING BOARD - Appointed February, 1934.

Prof. H. T. Person, Univ. of Wyoming, Casper. Chairman  
Edwin W. Burritt, State Engineer, Cheyenne. Secretary  
James B. True, State Highway Superintendent, Cheyenne.  
Dr. W. H. Hassed, Sec., State Board of Health, Cheyenne.  
(3 more to be added in short time)

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Harry H. Schwartz, Planning Consultant, Consolidated Royalty Bldg.,  
Casper, Wyoming.

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NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Victor M. Cutter, representing New England Council, 764 Center Street,  
Newton, Mass. Active Chairman  
Geo. W. Lane, Jr., Lewiston, Maine.  
Wm. L. Slate, Chairman, Conn. State Planning Board, c/o Agricultural  
Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.  
Samuel Stewart, Chairman, Maine State Planning Board, Lewiston, Me.  
Frederic H. Fay, Chairman, Boston City Planning Board, City Hall,  
Boston, Mass.  
Capt. James M. Langley, Chairman, New Hampshire State Planning Board,  
Concord, N. H.  
John H. Cady, 10 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I.  
Geo. Z. Thompson, Chairman, Vermont Highway Board and Vermont Board  
of Public Works, Proctor, Vermont.  
Mrs. Chas. Sumner Bird, representing Women's Federation of Clubs,  
Walpole, Mass.

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Joseph T. Woodruff, Planning Consultant, 417 U. S. Post Office and  
Court House, Boston, Mass.

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NORTHWEST REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Marshall N. Dana, 220 New Federal Bldg., Portland, Ore. Chairman  
Judge Chas. M. Thomas, Commissioner from Oregon, also  
Chairman, Oregon State Planning Board.  
E. F. Banker, Commissioner from Washington, also  
Chairman, Washington State Planning Commission.  
J. S. James, Commissioner from Montana, also Chairman  
Montana State Planning Board.  
E. A. Cox, Commissioner from Idaho, also Chairman, Idaho  
State Planning Board.

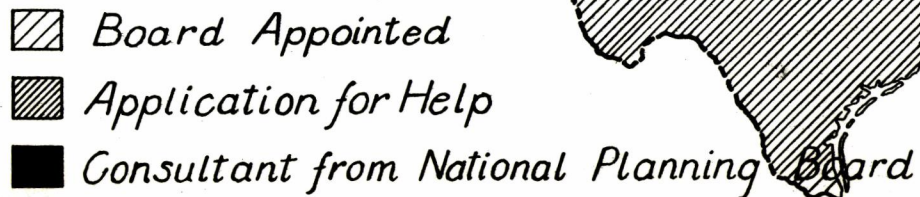
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Major Roy F. Bessey, Planning Consultant, 612 Post Office Building,  
Portland, Oregon.  
D. R. Groves, Asst. Planning Consultant.  
Thos. H. Elliott, Asst. Planning Consultant.

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*To Accompany Circular of National Planning Board*

*To Accompany Circular of National Planning Board*



Revised to  
June 7, 1934

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NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

Chas. W. Eliot, 2nd, Executive Officer

Fifth Circular Letter

December 11, 1933.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR PLANNING

Supplementing related activities already under way by the Public Works Administration, it is now proposed to stimulate the formulation of State, Regional and City plans. The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works has allocated funds for the employment by the National Planning Board of qualified planning experts whose services will be available on selected regional and state planning projects where state or regional planning agencies may be found ready to cooperate. It is hoped that state cooperation will be forthcoming which, with the assistance of the technical leadership contributed by the Federal Government, will make possible the completion of at least a preliminary plan within six months from the appointment of the adviser.

State Planning

Among the conditions which the National Planning Board has laid down for State Planning agencies requesting assistance, are:

- 1- Appointment by the Governor of an unpaid State Planning Board, including perhaps four department heads, such as Public Works, Highways, Conservation and Health, together with three citizens.
- 2- Assurance by the Governor that if this State Planning Board gets under way he will sponsor some legislation to put it on a continuing basis.
- 3- The assignment from existing State offices or application to the Civil Works Administration for drafting and stenographic help to carry on the work of the proposed board.
- 4- Development of a planning program, giving the status of planning work already done and outlining specific studies to be undertaken in say the next six months. It is hoped that this program will include a land use study, a ten-year program of Public Works, and perhaps a study for the integration of the transportation system within the State.
- 5- Any suggestions the Governor or the new board may wish to make of a qualified planner to direct the work.
- 6- Statement of the Governor's willingness to appoint the planner, or the chairman of the State Planning Board, as the State representative on a Regional or Inter-State Planning Committee, if such committee is organized.

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### Suggesting on State Planning Legislation

The special and regular sessions of many State legislatures offer opportunities to secure the organization and adequate support of State Planning Agencies. It is hoped that the following notes and suggestions may prove useful.

Act for Creation of a State Planning Board. After two years of comprehensive study a Special Massachusetts Commission, established to study and revise the laws relating to zoning and town planning, included as one of its recommendations the creation of a State Planning Board, and drafted a Bill for this purpose. (See House No. 1240, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, January, 1933, sent to Regional Advisers as a supplement to National Planning Board's Second Circular Letter).

The findings of the Commission were based on general principles of city and regional planning and zoning as now held by the best known authorities and having general application throughout the country. Study was given to statutes of other States than Massachusetts, as well as to State planning activities in various States, and to original researches and studies by the Harvard School of City Planning. Extracts from the proposed Bill are quoted in the appendix to this letter for their possible value as a guide to others in the drafting of State legislation for the creation of State Planning Boards.

### Organization of State Planning Boards

Whether a State Planning Board is to be appointed under authority of a special act of the legislature or as an interim administrative and, perhaps, unofficial action of the Governor, it will probably be desirable to include in the Membership - three or four heads of state departments, such as for Public Works, Highways, Conservation and Health, together with

three or four citizens who have either had some previous interest in city or regional planning work or who are active leaders in business and civic enterprises. It is generally considered preferable to keep the membership of the planning board small and not specifically representative of any special interests or groups, and then to supplement where necessary by organization of coordinating committees in various fields to cooperate with the Board. Experience in city and regional planning has demonstrated the value of this form of organization.

It is essential to the success of the work that the State administration and officials should cooperate and that the most cordial relations should exist between the Planning Board and these officials. Experience indicates that the power of the Planning Board should be strictly advisory and that the Board should exercise administrative powers only in so far as they are essential to giving sound advice.

It is also obviously highly desirable that there be full cooperation between the State Planning Boards and the Regional Advisers and State Advisory Boards of the Public Works Administration, or with such interstate planning committees or projects as the Regional Advisers may create. Investigations and studies already made by Regional Advisers will be available and should be helpful to the State Planning Boards.

Officers and Staff. It is probably desirable for the Governor to name one of the citizen members as chairman of the Board and for the Board itself to appoint its own secretary and other officials. From the point of view of securing adequate plans at minimum cost, the most important official of the Board is the Planner but there must also be a staff of draftsmen and clerical help. Engineers, architects, landscape architects, draftsmen, research experts and assistants, clerks and others whose training and experience are adequate to qualify them for this work may be available through the State and local Divisions of the Civil Works Administration and full advantage should be taken of this assistance in organizing the staff.

### A Preliminary State Plan

The first goal of a State Planning Board should be the preparation of a preliminary plan which may well include 1) a program of public works for a considerable period, 2) a proposed transportation system, and 3) a general classification of the area of the State into the principal recommended land uses, 4) other studies and projects such as housing, Government reorganization, etc., as may be indicated in each state.

Planning is a continuing activity. A good plan is never finished but must be constantly revised and amended to meet changing conditions and new needs. It follows, therefore, that work on the preliminary plan should be in a form which can be carried on with the least possible lost motion.

### Procedure for Studies

General Survey. One of the first steps should be to organize a survey for the collection and correlation of essential information bearing upon social, economic and physical development. Emphasis should be placed in the first instance upon material readily available and special information which is immediately needed such as,

- a) map material showing existing conditions;
- b) surveys and studies which have been completed or are in progress by various public and private agencies;
- c) public works projects proposed for construction now;
- d) proposals for future development.

This work should be so organized and planned that it can be carried on continuously. A convenient arrangement is to secure the collaboration of the best reference library in the state in making up reference cards listing items of material, systematically obtained from the library catalog.

The references may be classified somewhat on the basis of the "Suggested Outline of Basic Material for Planning" (sent to Regional Advisors as a supplement to National Planning Board's Second Circular Letter).

Research. A certain amount of original investigation and research may be necessary for the preparation of a preliminary plan. Efforts in this direction, however, should be limited as far as possible to ascertaining what researches and studies of direct value have already been made, and to adapting the results to the problems immediately involved in this stage of the work including analysis and interpretation of trends and possibilities.

## Preparing the Plan

Following the collection of appropriate data as to what exists now, much of which can be obtained gratis from official and unofficial voluntary agencies, the next job is to organize, evaluate and make this data readily accessible so that it will be possible to know quickly what if any specific information is on hand for any area. The way is then clear for the formulation of an intelligent conception of probable future social, economic and physical development based on

- a) study of present trends
- b) desires of the people in the area in question, as to future development and
- c) its relation to existing conditions and future development of the region or state as a whole.

## Approaches and Items for Consideration

Public Works Program. The State Planning Board will be in a position to render immediate aid to the State and Regional P.W.A. officials in formulating a sound long-range public works program for the State. Valuable assistance may be given on such matters as testing the state-wide, long-term value of proposed projects, reconciling conflicts of established policies and of the views of various interests, coordination of the activities of Governmental agencies, elimination of duplication and in adjusting the distribution of projects to the need for work to relieve unemployment in various parts of the State.

Land Planning. The State Planning Board should collaborate with State Colleges, Federal, State and private agricultural, conservation and experimental agencies in setting up a land use study of the State to determine present uses and the most logical uses to which the land should be put, i.e., forest land, crop land (several types), pasture land, land for protection of watershed, recreational land, etc.

Study should be given to the possibilities of "zoning" for the purpose of classifying and guiding the proper use of rural lands.

Investigation should be made into the possibility under present laws of controlling land subdivisions in unincorporated areas.

Transportation. Of vital importance to the social and economic life of the State is the efficiency with which people and goods are transported by rail, highway, water and air. A re-examination should be made of the adequacy of present facilities, their interdependence, location and arrangement, and the conflicts between different methods of transport such as grade crossings, drawbridges, and tunnels. We need to re-study our transportation system in relation to rural and urban development; power supply and transmission; probable distribution, growth and size of industrial areas; present and potential agricultural production; and to ports, terminals and markets for distribution of goods. All methods of transport should be regarded as part of a single system. To that end we must work out a practical method of integrating the different units so as to use each method in its most efficient and economic form.

Housing. The numerous problems involved in new housing, slum clearance and housing rehabilitation in many of our cities have focused attention upon the need for state assistance in the form of guidance, control and encouragement as well as for establishment of sound, clear-cut policies. The whole question of improved housing conditions is intimately related to all the other phases of state planning and is very much before the public today. Consequently, the State Planning Board will be concerned almost immediately with housing problems in their relation to the State as a whole as well as to individual community development. The Board can be of material assistance in formulating necessary housing legislation and also in organizing and conducting surveys of existing housing conditions throughout the state in cooperation with Federal, State and local agencies.

Population and the Social Survey. In the last analysis the structure of state planning must rest on a fully developed comprehension of the population characteristics, the drifts and changes in population and the forces producing those drifts and changes, and upon the real needs of the people. Therefore, in every state planning enterprise it is wise to make an early start on a two-fold survey to bring out the important factors: (1) a statistical geographic survey of the population, and (2) a social survey, with some field work, to get from the people and from those who come most closely in contact with the people, an understanding of their history, economic status, desires and needs, and attitudes. This is an almost virgin field for state planning and it promises to be an extremely fruitful one.

Conservation of Natural Resources. One of the most profitable and effective ways to begin state planning is to study the State's natural resources in conjunction with the Land Planning phase of the work and in their relation to the agricultural and manufacturing industries, to recreation and to the economic status of the people. The wise utilization of native resources in a sense constitutes state planning, provided the economic and social factors are fully recognized. The State of Iowa has made a 25 year Conservation Plan. In this approach, as in most phases of state planning, the planning agency's function is in large part the stimulation and the coordination of the work of other State, Federal, university and private groups.

Recreation. Recreation may be made a separate project, but frequently it falls conveniently into planning for the wise use of the lands, forests and waters. Several States have made considerable progress in the development of a State system of parks and reservations, while still others have undertaken the preparation of or have completed plans for such a system. The success with which Civilian Conservation Corps Workers have been employed on carefully planned State parks and reservations projects as compared with unplanned projects has demonstrated the value of comprehensive plans for such development prepared in advance. An important element in the land use planning will be the setting aside of appropriate areas for fishing and hunting reserves, wild life preserves, parks of various types, primitive or wild areas, scenic areas and historic areas and monuments. Of fundamental importance is the proper location of recreational areas in relation to the distribution of the population which will use them as well as to the character and fertility of the land available.

Distribution of Industry. One of the most needed elements of State planning is that which has to do with the movement of industry. How far should decentralization be encouraged, and what kind of industrial units are desirable? An examination of: (1) the actual trends in industrial movement, and (2) the possibilities for further industrial development, are good starting points in this whole phase of State planning. Such studies will bring to the surface the critical problems affecting the industrial structure, such as freight rates, raw materials, markets, power, and water supply. Universities are frequently interested in making studies of this kind.

Water Resources. It is surprising to find that the problems of power development, water supply and sewage disposal are often in a chaotic situation, due to lack of a central board which can study this field and bring out the state-wide, coordinated planning for the economical and adequate provision of these essential facilities. In every State the planning for water resources needs to be dovetailed with other elements, such as land use, industrial development, etc.

Fiscal Programming. Most of our states are struggling with unbalanced budgets and insufficient tax revenues. The programming of expenditures on the basis of prospective revenues from various sources and for various purposes may be a particularly useful service. Special attention may be given to a program in which certain public works projects are held back for periods of low prices and unemployment.

Governmental Reorganization. In some situations the time is ripe to push such matters as consolidation of counties, of park districts and of other taxing bodies. There is political difficulty in this type of project, and a State planning agency may be more free to work on it than the other established administrative units. Again, universities are frequently interested in this kind of planning.

A full-fledged state planning project will eventually include all of these items, and others as well which are included in the "Suggested Outline of Basic Materials for Planning" contained in the Second Circular Letter sent to Regional Advisers. Formulation of sound conservation and development policies will require the intelligent coordination of the various activities and plans of public and private agencies through adequate organization and exercise of constant foresight and judgment. However, to make a beginning, any one or two or more of these points of attack may be taken up as a means of opening up the field and demonstrating the usefulness of state planning. The items to be selected may differ in different states. A handhold must be taken wherever the best opportunity offers. The public is only beginning to understand the need and value of state planning. The value of the idea must first be demonstrated, and a widening of influence and authority will follow.

## APPENDIX

### AN ACT TO PROMOTE MORE ECONOMICAL AND ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE (STATE) COMMONWEALTH THROUGH THE CREATION OF AN UNPAID STATE PLAN- NING COMMISSION

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc.,

Section 1. There shall be a state planning commission of seven members, in this and the (---)\* following sections called the commission, consisting of the commissioner of public works, or a representative designated by him from the personnel of his department, the commissioner of (the metropolitan district commission) health\*, or a representative designated by him from the personnel of his department, the commissioner of conservation, or a representative designated by him from the personnel of his department, and four members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, who shall be designated in their initial appointments to serve respectively for two, three, four and five years, and one of whom shall be designated by the governor as chairman. Any designation of his representative by a commissioner as aforesaid shall be made by a writing filed in his office, and shall run for such period as he may prescribe therein, and may at any time be revoked by him. All members of the commission shall serve without compensation. Upon the expiration of the term of office of an appointive member, his successor shall be appointed in the manner aforesaid to serve for five years. The commission may employ an executive secretary. The commission may appoint such assistants and temporary technical advisers as the work of the commission may require. . . . .

\*Note:- (---)=Original Omitted  
health = suggestion added.

Section 2. The commission shall prepare and perfect from time to time a state master plan which shall show existing and proposed state parks, state forests, state parkways, state public reservations, state highways; ( - - - - - ), sites for state public buildings, state airways and air terminals, and other pertinent features, including any information as to character or use of land in the commonwealth which shall be necessary to a knowledge by the commission of planning problems of more than local importance, and similar elements without the commonwealth which have or are likely to have an important bearing on elements within the commonwealth. Such master plan shall be adopted and amended only by a majority vote of the commission. In making such plan the commission shall locate and arrange such proposed state highways and (State Aid) ways, so that they will best serve the needs of transportation and traffic and will best develop the resources of the commonwealth, and proposed state parks, state parkways, and state public reservations where they will be co-ordinated so far as practicable with state and other highways and so that they will preserve natural scenery and serve the present and future recreational needs of the people. Such master plan shall be a guide to the commission in making recommendations to the officers, boards, commissions and departments of the commonwealth, and the making of such plan shall be regarded as an essential prerequisite to the carrying out of subsequent improvement projects by such agencies.

Whenever such an improvement is proposed to be established by the commonwealth, the state agency having charge of the establishment thereof shall request of the commission a report thereon, and such report shall be furnished within forty-five days after such request. No property shall be acquired for such a proposed improvement, no new construction work involving

an expenditure of more than fifty thousand dollars shall be commenced or authorized in connection with such an improvement, and no agreement for any contribution by the commonwealth toward the establishment of a (State Aid) way, shall be made, until such a report is so furnished; provided, that this requirement shall be deemed to be waived in case such a report has been requested of the commission and it has failed to furnish the same within forty-five days after such request. In case such an improvement is not established in conformity with the report so furnished, the state agency having charge of the establishment thereof shall file in its office a statement setting forth its reasons for rejecting or varying from such report, and such statement shall be open to public inspection. The commission shall, so far as possible, secure the cooperation of adjacent states and of counties and municipalities within the commonwealth in the coordination of their proposed improvements with such master plan. The commission shall file an annual report and shall include therein such recommendations with respect to the formulation of development programs as it may deem advisable, and it may file special reports with the general court at any time.

Section 3. The commission shall cooperate with municipal planning boards for the purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted and harmonious development of the commonwealth. It shall encourage the creation of such boards and gather information relating to municipal planning for their use, and shall also promote the adoption of municipal zoning and gather information relative thereto for the use of municipalities adopting or proposing to adopt the same.

The several state officers, boards, commissions and departments, and the several municipal planning boards, may consult with it and shall furnish or make available to it on request all data and information within their control or knowledge.

Section 4. The commissioner (and board) shall furnish information and suggestions from time to time to city governments, selectmen and planning boards, which may tend to promote the purposes of section (3).

Section 5. The commissioner ( - - - - - ) shall investigate defective housing, the evils resulting therefrom and the work being done in the commonwealth and elsewhere to remedy them, study the operation of building laws and laws relating to tenement houses, and promote the formation of organizations intended to increase the number and wholesome homes for the people.

Section 6. Add authority for appropriations or other source of funds.

NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD  
FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS  
Washington, D. C.

Fourth Circular Letter

November 7, 1933.

LARGE SCALE REGIONAL AND RURAL LAND PLANNING

To The Regional Advisers:

At the National Conference on City Planning recently held in Baltimore, Maryland, the Wednesday morning, October 11th, session was devoted to the consideration of "Large Scale Regional and Rural Planning."

In view of the importance of this subject to the work of the Regional Advisers, to the National Planning Board and others, the attached four papers, which were presented at that session, have been secured for distribution in advance of the printed proceedings of the conference.

Sincerely yours,

*Charles W. Eliot*

CHAS. W. ELIOT, 2d.,

Executive Officer,  
National Planning Board.

For the Deputy Administrator.

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LARGE SCALE REGIONAL AND RURAL LAND PLANNING

Four addresses on the subject  
Presented before the  
National Conference on City Planning  
and the  
American Civic Association  
Southern Hotel, Baltimore, Md.  
October 11, 1933

C o n t e n t s

PROBLEMS AND OBJECTIVES

- "National Phases," Dr. L. C. Gray, Director,  
Division of Land Economics,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture.  
"State and Local Phases", Dr. A. R. Mann, Provost,  
Cornell University.

WAYS AND MEANS OF CARRYING OUT THE PLAN

- "The Expansion of Planning Principles and Methods",  
Dr. Robert Whitten, Planning Consultant,  
New York, N. Y.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN LAND PLANNING

- Dr. John Nolen, Planning Consultant,  
Cambridge, Mass.

SUPPLY OF MIMEOGRAPH PAPERS EXHAUSTED

These and other papers are included in "Proceedings of National Conference on City Planning 1933, Baltimore" which may be obtained by writing the Secretary of the Conference 130 E. 22nd St., New York City, Price

NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD  
FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS  
Chas. W. Eliot, 2nd, Executive Officer

Third Circular Letter

October 25, 1933.

PROGRESS REPORT

STATUS AND STIMULATION OF PLANNING  
REGIONS, STATES AND CITIES

GENERAL

State Planning activity is steadily increasing through the efforts of the Regional Advisers and due to the general public awakening to the value and necessity of planning on a broader scale than heretofore.

On January 1, 1933, there existed no official State Planning Board in the United States whose function was to develop a comprehensive State Plan, since the Illinois State Planning Board was abolished on December 31, 1932. The last legislature, however, authorized the Governor to appoint another State Planning Board this year, but it has not yet been created.

Since January 1, official State Planning Boards have been established in Indiana, South Carolina and Virginia. In several other States definite progress is being made toward the creation of official State Planning Boards.

In several of the States, however, there are agencies charged with the function of planning on a State-wide basis for a particular aspect of State development, such as highways, recreation, reservations, reclamation, flood control, conservation, land utilization, etc. In California, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin there are agencies created to stimulate and coordinate planning.

In California, Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts,

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New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin, State planning activities are departmentalized whereby a State Plan is being prepared for some special aspect of State development. There are also a considerable number of States which have special boards created during the past year for the special purpose of formulating programs of public works to be constructed to relieve unemployment.

Regional and County Planning Organizations in the United States

total seventy-eight, or one less than the number listed by the Division of Building and Housing of the U. S. Department of Commerce in its report of April 27, 1933, one having been abolished since then. These are distributed as follows:

Official County . . . .	46
Official others . . . .	10
Unofficial County . . . .	6
Unofficial others . . . .	16

The National Planning Board's questionnaire on the status of planning was sent to each of these, and thirty-seven, or forty-eight percent, had returned replies up to and including October 19, 1933. Thirty-three percent of those reporting indicate no funds for 1933, thirteen percent have a budget of \$100 or less, sixteen percent have from \$3,000 to \$9,000 each, and twenty percent have over \$15,000 each. Twenty-three percent reported existence of comprehensive plans, and control over subdivisions is exercised by thirty-three percent, while thirteen percent perform an advisory function on subdivisions. Active assistance on local emergency public works programs is being rendered by forty-four percent of the organizations.

City Planning Boards in the United States at the close of 1932 numbered 806 official and 35 unofficial, a total of 841, according to a report by the Division of Building and Housing of the U. S. Department of Commerce, dated April 27, 1933. The National Planning Board's questionnaire, which was sent to each of these, has been returned by 448, or fifty-three percent, as of October 19, 1933. The returns show that already during the year 1933 thirty-two boards have ceased to function, twenty-nine of which were official. Assuming that further returns show no additional boards abolished, there are now 777 official and 31 unofficial city planning boards in the United States.

On the basis of the above summary, there are official city planning commissions in eighty-one of the ninety-three cities of over 100,000 population; 157 of the 283 cities of 25,000 to 100,000; 200 of the 606 cities of 10,000 to 25,000; and 132 of the 351 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population.

These partial returns show further that of the 416 existing city planning boards reporting, 216, or fifty-two percent, have no budget for the year 1933, although appended notations by many indicated that in spite of lack of funds they were managing to function to some degree, especially in securing conformity of public construction with the city plan and by aiding in formulation of emergency programs of needed public works. One hundred and eighty-one, or forty-four percent, of the boards have comprehensive city plans, nearly half of which have been officially adopted by the city. Two hundred and fifty-six, or sixty-two percent, of the boards exercise control over land platting and subdivisions. While only 135, or thirty-two percent, of the boards are actively cooperating in the formulation of local emergency public works programs, a number indicated their desire to be of assistance if called upon.

## STATUS AND STIMULATION OF PLANNING IN EACH REGION

Region No. 1 - (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont). A New England Planning organization is in prospect through the efforts of the New England Council, which is sponsoring a movement for a New England Plan in cooperation with the Regional Adviser, Mr. Lane. Several meetings have already been held in Boston, one of which was jointly with the National Planning Board. Arrangements are now under way for a large representative gathering of State officials and interested citizens to meet for exchange of ideas on the proposal and the procedure to be followed.

State Planning activities are departmentalized in the several States. Each of the six States has developed some aspects or elements of a State plan through their highway, conservation or welfare departments. The nearest to a State planning board is the New Hampshire Development Commission. A bill for a Massachusetts Planning Commission, introduced in the last session of the General Court, was referred to the next session.

Regional and County Planning work has been going forward for some years in the Boston Metropolitan District, and more recently in Fairfield County, Connecticut, part of which was included in the Regional Plan of New York and Environs. A Regional planning organization has been set up in the three Connecticut Valley counties of Massachusetts, and a preliminary plan has been formulated for Mt. Desert Island, Maine, in relation to Acadia National Park.

City Planning Boards are compulsory for Massachusetts towns and cities

with over 10,000 population, and a Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards has been functioning for twenty years, with an official adviser in the State Department of Public Welfare. Numerous Planning Boards have been active in the other New England States, so that some record of planning work is available from almost all of the larger communities.

There are 150 official and two unofficial city planning boards in the New England Region, and 127 zoned municipalities. Partial returns of the National Planning Board's questionnaire on the status of planning indicate that one-third of these boards have no funds, and that forty-six percent of the boards have 1933 appropriations of \$200 or less. While thirty-two percent have prepared comprehensive city plans, considerable attention has been given to plans for major thoroughfares, playgrounds, parks and parkways. Thirty-two percent of the boards exercise control over plats and subdivisions. The returns also indicate that about twenty-seven percent of the city planning boards are being called upon to aid in the formulation of local emergency programs of public works.

Region No. 2. (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania). The distinctive planning activity in this district is the work of two voluntary organizations, each dealing with metropolitan areas in more than one State. The Regional Plan of New York and the Philadelphia Tri-State Regional Plan were privately financed, and their work is continued by private funds. Out of their work there has been developed a series of official planning agencies in counties and cities.

State Planning was first presented to the public in the report of Governor Smith's Housing and Regional Planning Commission for New York in 1926. While this work has not been continued, it gave an impetus to Regional Planning throughout the State resulting in the creation of several official Regional Planning Boards which now function. There is now also a Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission, which is undertaking a State-wide survey of physical, economic and social factors, including a comprehensive study of the present use and occupancy of land. In Pennsylvania, a State Council was organized by Governor Pinchot for planning, but curtailment of funds has prevented much accomplishment. In New Jersey the Legislature created a State Regional Planning Commission with important State-wide planning functions but it has ceased to function due to lack of appropriation. The Reorganization Plan for the State of New Jersey, recently prepared by Princeton University at the request of the Governor, includes a recommendation for a State Planning Board.

Regional and County Planning has been more actively pushed in this Region than anywhere else in the country. Besides the New York and Philadelphia Regional Plans, Regional organizations are at work around Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Pittsburgh, and Reading, and in numerous counties.

City Planning activity is greatest in the New York and Philadelphia Regions, but is also vigorous throughout the District as indicated by the fact that there are 197 official and 14 unofficial city planning boards, and 448 zone municipalities. Partial returns to the National Planning Board's questionnaire on the status of planning show that few boards have a 1933 budget of more than \$500, and half the returns report no funds. Over half reported that they have a comprehensive plan, and a considerable number have plans for one or more of the listed elements of a city plan, the majority being for major thoroughfares, parks, and parkways. About 70 percent of the boards exercise control over plats and subdivisions, and 30 percent are taking an active part in connection with the emergency local public works program.

Region No. 3 - The Middle West - (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin). In this district, State activity is the most important item for comment, although several regional planning efforts have made great progress.

State Planning was given its first impetus in this District through the land use and taxation studies conducted by Doctor Ely in Michigan. These studies have since been more fully developed by the State Department of Conservation. The Michigan Planning Conference has formally tendered its assistance in organizing a State Planning Board. A Stream Control Commission may provide a working basis for State planning, since it is already organized with representatives of several State departments. In Wisconsin an official State Regional Planning Commission has been set up to stimulate and coordinate planning work under the leadership of the Engineer of the State Highway Department, but no funds are available for its work. The Indiana State Planning Committee, made up of State department officials, is at present concentrating its efforts on a study of the sewage problem. The official Illinois Planning Commission ceased to exist last January 1st, but the last legislature authorized the Governor to appoint a new board. The Ohio special board to formulate a program of public works was organized for that purpose only, but it is still hoped that a permanent State planning agency may be set up in its stead.

Regional and County Planning. The Chicago Regional Planning Association is busy preparing a plan for publication. Other regional agencies are active around Cleveland, Cincinnati and Toledo, in Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Kenosha and Milwaukee, in Wisconsin; and Moline and East St. Louis, in Illinois. Of special interest are the Rural Planning Committees in Wisconsin, provided by State law for each county, a number of which have already been established.

City Planning. Considerable city planning activity is in evidence in each of the States in this district. There are in all 190 official and five

unofficial city planning boards, while 299 communities have zoning ordinances. Partial returns of the National Planning Board's questionnaire on status of planning show 60 percent as reporting no funds for 1933, and only 20 percent with funds amounting to \$500 or more. 60 percent of the boards reporting have comprehensive plans. Most of the boards have plans for one or more of the listed elements of a city plan, with major thoroughfares, park and parkway plans in the majority. Six reported existence of a long-range financial program. 75 percent of the boards reported control over plats and subdivisions. 40 percent reported that they are taking an active part in formulation of the local emergency public works program.

Region No. 4 - (Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and Wyoming).

Of outstanding importance in this Region is the State Plan in preparation by the Conservation Department of Iowa. A preliminary report on this work was recently issued.

Regional and County Planning. Coordinated planning for the development of the area of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Environs is being accomplished by a Joint Correlating Committee of the City Planning Boards of the two cities.

City Planning activity in the District is noticeably concentrated in Iowa and Minnesota. There are in the District a total of twenty official and one unofficial City Planning Boards, and fifty-nine zoned municipalities. Sixty-seven percent of the boards have reported on the Planning Board questionnaire, showing thirty-four percent with no 1933 budget and forty-three percent with more than \$1,600, two of which have \$10,000 each. Sixty percent have developed a comprehensive plan, two have a long-range financial program, and all have control over plats and subdivisions. Sixty percent of the boards are cooperating on the local emergency Public Works program.

Region No. 5 - (Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington). Mr. Marshall N. Dana, Regional Adviser, reports as follows (summarized) as to steps that have been taken in a comprehensive regional plan for Region No. 5, Public Works Administration:

1. Northwest Planning Conference:

- (a) Letters have been issued to Governors of States; heads of Public Works Departments; mayors of cities; heads and executives of City Planning Commissions; key citizens in the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana; and Regional organizations, such as Columbia Valley Association, looking toward a comprehensive regional plan directly articulated with the Public Works Administration.
- (b) Cooperation established with Northwest Association of Planning Commissions, through C. A. McClure, President. Call issued to join in regional planning and organization.
- (c) In connection with the organization of the Northwest Planning Conference, tentative negotiations have been put under way with the City of Portland, the Columbia Valley Association, and will be undertaken with others similarly interested, looking toward the loan of the personal services of executives who may become the executive nucleus of a regional planning organization, thus permitting the establishment of an effective service, involving collection and arrangement of basic and special data and formulation of guiding principles and plans, without the necessity of a financial campaign.

2. Columbia Valley Authority:

Discussion of proposed Columbia Valley Authority will be undertaken incident to a meeting, in the near future, of Advisory Boards and Engineers, called in compliance with direction by the Administrator, to consider, primarily, projects for the development of the Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers.

General public discussion of this possibility has been undertaken, together with discussion of planning tests and opportunity to parallel, in the Columbia Basin, general plan as authorized for the Tennessee Valley.

3. City Plans: All major cities lying within Region No. 5 have been queried for copies of official plans, with intention to stimulate consideration of the necessity of such plans where same do not exist.

4. Regional Planning Tests: To all concerned, excerpts from "Planning Considerations," on pages 5 and 6, Bulletin No. 1, "Instructions to State Engineers," have been sent.

5. Regional Planning particularly applied to Region No. 5: No Regional plan now exists. A general report covering navigation, power resources, and other economic development of the Columbia Basin, has been made, under authority of Congress by the United States Engineers, and printed copies are to be available, in the near future. It is obvious, therefore, that the formation of a regional plan must be accomplished concurrently with the expansion of the Public Works Program. The fact that this is a region of 396,711 square miles, containing only six metropolitan centers, and those centers widely scattered, renders necessary a special application of the principles of planning. These have been considered as follows:

(a) URBAN:

Transportation:

Railways	Water	Pipe Lines
Highways	Air	Terminal facilities

Commerce and Trade Distribution:

Markets	Terminals	Storage facilities
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Power:

Interconnection	Rates	Volume
Cost	Service	

Industry:

Types	Location	Requirements
Raw Materials		Transportation
Power		Distribution

Municipal:

Water Supply	Sewer Systems	Sewage Disposal
Public Buildings	Parks	Streets and pavements

Public Welfare and Instruction:

Health and Sanitation	Hospitals	Sanitaria
Recreation, parks and playgrounds		

Educational:

Controlling plans for school buildings and expansion, recreational facilities; parks and playgrounds.

(b) RURAL:

Agricultural:

Land Reclamation	Irrigation	Drainage
Flood Control	Prevention of soil erosion	

Terminal, processing, packing, pre-cooling, storage, transportation and marketing facilities.

Land classification: Soil studies and consideration of other factors looking toward the identifying of Grade A land and the elimination of marginal land.

(b) RURAL - (continued)

Forest, Mineral and Fishery Resources:

Conservation and orderly and planned development (relation to development of industries, markets, transportation).

Transportation

Educational:

Controlling plans for rural grade and high school development, with direct reference to applications for school buildings under Public Works Administration.

Note:- Each State Superintendent of Public Instruction queried for controlling plans governing expansion of school buildings for educational purposes.

Public Welfare and Instruction:

Health, sanitation; hospitals, sanitarium;  
Recreation, parks, monuments.

(c) Large Units of Proposed Development Particularly Subject to Regional Planning Tests:

Power: The effect of large power developments upon the social and economic conditions involving employment and the changed conditions of life, after installation (principal units Bonneville and Grand Coulee, public developments on Columbia, and Rock Island, private development, already partially complete, Skagit River, Seattle, public development). Resources, economical sites; relation to inland navigation, irrigation, public water supply.

Highways: The integration of State systems as a Northwest system; construction of bridges to replace ferries, example - five bridges proposed for Oregon Coast Highway, and question whether real economy and sound planning will be served by "piece-meal" construction, or entire program immediately undertaken.

Railways: Integration with other forms of transportation; zoning of rates to promote maximum movement of commodities in directions natural to the ruling conditions of this region.

Sewage Disposal: It is advised that policy be definitely stated against sewage disposal plants unless sufficiently comprehensive to assure freeing from contamination of lakes or river systems; example, Willamette River Sewage Disposal Program, which, to be effective, must include the majority of some forty municipalities, together with rigid requirements against dumping of industrial wastes.

- (c) Large Units of Proposed Development, etc. - (continued):  
Water Navigation: Example, Effect of program for navigation on Columbia River, in connection with highway and rail carriers and of the river port districts recently formed to take advantage of Columbia River navigation.

6. Federal and Non-Federal Projects:

Clearly, in this Region, special projects of Federal character,  
Highways                      Reclamation                      Power  
River & Harbor              Public Buildings              National Forest  
Natl. Park & Mon.          Military                      Naval  
and other work, must be joined with projects of non-Federal character in the development of a comprehensive plan that will serve both the immediate and permanent social and economic necessities of the Region.

7. General:

- (a) Consideration of further decentralizing effects upon home life and the scattering of small businesses by reason of improved highways and the automobile (very marked in this district) and the decentralizing effect upon industry of electric power extensions and changes in transportation and marketing methods;
- (b) The regional effect, through development of commerce and trade, involving ship lines, port facilities and services, terminal, storage, marketing and other distributional facilities, the charges for these services, export rates, the rates for all forms of service;
- (c) Interacting effect upon municipalities and rural districts of transportation, power, commerce and trade, industry and education, and welfare.

Regional and County Planning: In addition to the activities of the Northwest Association of Planning Commissions mentioned above, King County, Washington, has an official County Planning Commission.

City Planning: Nine cities have official city planning boards, in addition to which there is one unofficial planning board each in Idaho and Washington, while eighteen municipalities are zoned. All but two of the planning boards are along the Pacific Coast. All but one of the boards have reported on the Planning Board questionnaire on status of planning, six of which report no 1933

funds, while the others respectively have budgets of \$100, \$2,805 and \$6,255. Four of the cities have comprehensive plans, and most of them have plans for one or more of the listed elements of a city plan. All but two exercise control over plats and subdivisions, and five are taking an active part in formulation of the local emergency public works program.

Region No. 6 - (Arizona, California, Nevada and Utah). The most distinctive planning work in the district has been accomplished in California where a partial State Plan has been prepared and where greatest impetus has been given to the County Planning movement.

State Planning. In 1928 a State survey was completed for California as a basis for a State plan for reservations, parks and recreational areas, and progress is also being made on a comprehensive highway plan and a reclamation plan. Much of the State public work is continuously programmed five years in advance.

Regional and County Planning. The regional planning work of the Los Angeles County Planning Commission and the San Francisco Planning Commission stand out as significant. A recent State law makes the creation of county planning commissions mandatory upon all counties, although there is no specified time in which they must comply. Twenty-five of the forty-six official county planning commissions in the United States are in California, and practically all are making progress. An excellent showing has also been made by a number of the city planning commissions in California.

City Planning activity has been greatest around San Francisco and Los Angeles, with a number of commissions in San Diego County. In District No. 6 there are 102 official city planning boards, ninety-seven of which are in California, three in Arizona, and one each in Nevada and Utah. In addition, there are two unofficial boards in California. One hundred and twenty-one of the municipalities are zoned, 113 of which are in California.

Partial returns of the National Planning Board's questionnaire on

status of planning indicate that 40 percent of those reporting have no funds for 1933, while 37 percent have budgets of \$450 or less. About 30 percent of those reporting have comprehensive plans, and 37 percent have plans for two or more of the listed elements of a plan. Fifty-seven percent of the boards exercise control over plats and subdivisions, and 25 percent are cooperating on the local emergency public works program.

Region No. 7 - (Louisiana, New Mexico and Texas). Some of the pioneer work in city planning has been done by Texas cities and by the City Planning Board of New Orleans, in Louisiana.

State Planning has not as yet been developed.

Regional and County Planning in District No. 7 is limited to that done by the various city planning boards in the areas immediately adjoining their city boundaries in connection with their regular planning work for the city.

City Planning Boards are greatest in number in Texas, where there are 16 official and one unofficial. There are also two official boards in Louisiana and one in New Mexico, making a total of 19 official and one unofficial city planning boards in the District. There are a total of 18 zoned municipalities in the District. Partial returns of the questionnaire on status of planning show that 42 percent of the planning boards have reported and that only 2 have any funds for 1933, one having a budget of \$6,783 and the other \$2,800. About 62 percent of those reporting have comprehensive city plans, and 25 percent have long-range financial programs. Seventy-five percent of the boards have control over plats and subdivisions, and 50 percent are actively aiding on their local emergency public works program.

Region No. 8 - (Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma).

Based on the survey of planning activity in this Region and on conferences with the various State Public Works Advisory Boards and others, Mr. Vincent M. Miles, the Regional Adviser, reports as follows:

"There has been no real long-time planning in any State to any extent, with the possible exception of Missouri. Many serious mistakes have been made in the past 12 years by isolated communities starting various projects without regard to co-related planning. I have discussed with considerable particularity with the State Advisory Boards their duties in connection with planning. I believe I can say that every member of all the Boards in the five States is now giving due consideration to the plans in connection with the approval of projects with reference to the establishment of a sound State plan. In this connection, the same condition exists in each unit with reference to a future plan, in so far as the desire for information is concerned. People generally in this Region are totally ignorant of the functions and personnel of a planning board.

"I find that there is a necessity of building up co-operation between the political subdivisions and the planning councils, and, therefore, I have followed the policy, so far, in starting the movement with the Governors of the States."

Regarding the situation in each of the various States, Mr. Miles made special mention of the fact that in Missouri both St. Louis and Kansas City are following well-worked out city plans and that the planning commissions are very active. He found that in Arkansas there is really no functioning planning board, although there are several in existence which have been inactive for some time. A somewhat similar situation exists in the State of Oklahoma. Considerable interest has been manifested in the proposal to establish an Oklahoma State Planning Board.

In Kansas the State Advisory Board is considering applications for various projects in connection with flood control, particularly along the Kaw River, and in the southeastern part of the State, along the Marais des Cygnes River and its tributaries. Mr. Miles had been

unable at the time of his report to interview any of the members of the city planning commissions in Kansas.

"Governor Johnson of Colorado met with the State Advisory Board in the discussion of the formation of a State plan. Governor Johnson this past spring had appointed a board of five engineers to study the various projects in Colorado that could come within the benefits of the Public Works Title of the National Recovery Act. These engineers have reported approximately \$86,000,000 of cost of necessary public works in various sections of the State, but the selection was made not on a planning basis, but on the basis of picking out projects which might qualify under the Acts of Congress. The State Board is considering all of these projects, and interviewing various committees at each meeting, with reference to the real needs of the State of Colorado.

"Some of the States have passed at special sessions of the legislature blanket acts, commonly called 'Mother Hubbard' Acts, creating a commission to borrow money under the National Industrial Recovery Act for public works of any sort that come within the spirit of the Act. These commissions created by these Acts, notably in Colorado and Arkansas, in my opinion should have representation on any State planning board."

Mr. Miles brought out that in discussions with the several State Advisory Boards it was realized that in connection with various delegations from the different communities appearing before them to apply for loans nearly every eligible project would be discussed and that from these discussions the State Engineer and Advisory Board would secure the data on which the foundations of a sound State Plan could be laid.

Regional Planning is being carried on by six organizations covering areas around Denver, Colorado, Kansas City and Jackson County, Missouri, and Oklahoma City, Ponca City and Tulsa, Oklahoma. Some planning has been done for the environs of St. Louis by the Regional Planning Federation of the St. Louis District, which has not functioned for the past year.

City Planning Boards number 52 official and two unofficial, while 73 municipalities have zoning ordinances. Partial returns of the National

Planning Board's questionnaire show that of the city planning boards reporting, 52 percent have no 1933 funds, 20 percent have budgets of \$450 or less, and 24 percent have more than \$3,000 each. Fifty-two percent of these boards have comprehensive plans, and 70 percent have control over plats and subdivisions. Sixty percent of those reporting indicated that they are actively cooperating on the local emergency public works program.

Region No. 9 - (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina). Mr. H. T. McIntosh, Regional Adviser, reports that the latest development is the organization of a State Planning Board in South Carolina, of which Mr. J. E. Sirrine has been elected chairman. Mr. McIntosh also reports that efforts are being made in the other States in the District to secure creation of State Planning Boards.

Regional and County Planning in the district is limited to the work of the Glynn County Planning Board in Georgia and the regional plans which have been made in connection with the regular planning work of several city planning boards for limited areas beyond the city limits.

City Planning in this district has received the greatest attention in Florida, where there are 13 official and one unofficial city planning boards. There are two official boards in Alabama, one in Mississippi, one in South Carolina, and four official and two unofficial boards in Georgia. Thirty municipalities in the district are zoned. Returns of the questionnaire on status of planning have been received from 50 percent of the planning boards, showing that of those reporting only two have funds for 1933, one having \$1,000 and one having \$9,145. Fifty percent of the boards reporting have comprehensive plans, and most of the others have plans for one or more of the listed elements of a city plan. All but two exercise control over plats and subdivisions, and only one is actively aiding on the local emergency public works program.

Region No. 10 - (Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, also District of Columbia). The Regional Adviser, Mr. George L. Radcliffe, has secured the voluntary assistance of a group of experts - engineers, lawyers, architects, doctors and others, as an advisory council. With this organization, he is stirring action and thought on the immediate and long-range problems of his district.

The Tennessee Valley Authority falls within this district. The planning work by the T.V.A. is the first comprehensive regional study by a Federal agency for a rural area, and is therefore being watched with special interest.

State Planning. The Regional Adviser reports the appointment of a State Planning Board by the Governor of Virginia. A bill for an official State Plan in Maryland failed of passage in the Maryland Legislature. The planning work of the State Highway Departments of several of the States in this district is of outstanding character.

Regional Planning. The region around the National Capital has a plan prepared and kept up to date by the National Capital Park & Planning Commission. Other existing Regional planning agencies actively at work are the New Castle County Planning Commission in Delaware, the Shelby County Planning Commission in Tennessee, and the Maryland National Capital Park & Planning Commission embracing Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland. Many studies and considerable sums of money have been spent by a voluntary upper Potomac Association which may evolve into a regional planning agency. The Del-Mar-Va Association, on the peninsula between the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic, also has possibilities along this line. A regional planning agency growing out of the Port Authority of Hampton Roads, the Norfolk Planning Board, and the Government departments interested in the naval and military bases and

national parks of the neighborhood is under discussion. Mr. Radcliffe has set up a committee to study the whole Chesapeake Bay sewage problem in relation to the oyster and fishing industries of the area. A planning area in the West Virginia coal fields has been proposed, and a Regional Plan for Baltimore is being pushed. The Baltimore Region is a last remaining link in the regional planning areas from New England to Washington, D. C.

City Planning. For a number of years, City Planning has been an important activity in several of the cities in this district, beginning with the planning of the City of Washington by L'Enfant. At present there are 31 official and two unofficial city planning boards, and 41 municipalities are zoned. Of the planning boards reporting on the National Planning Board questionnaire, 60 percent have no funds for 1933; 18 percent have \$3,750, and the rest have less than \$800 each. Fifty-five percent have comprehensive plans, but practically all have plans for one or more of the listed elements of a city plan. Sixty percent exercise control over plats and subdivisions, and an equal number are actively aiding in preparation of the local emergency public works program.



NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD  
FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS  
Chas. W. Eliot, 2nd, Executive Officer

SUGGESTIONS TO REGIONAL ADVISERS

Second Circular Letter

September 30, 1933.

Numerous requests for specific suggestions as to procedure for Regional Planning have been received from the Regional Advisers during the last three weeks. It is hoped that the following suggestions may be useful.

Areas for Regional Planning

The attached reproduction of a plan showing areas covered by regional planning agencies indicates the progress made to date. It is noteworthy that most of the areas shown are related to urban centers. Past experience, growing out of City Planning, emphasizes the

1. Metropolitan or Urban areas as natural units for regional planning work. As noted in the memorandum previously sent you, the extent of such metropolitan units may be defined by commuting distance, free delivery from down-town stores, telephone tolls, trade territory, etc. The city limits or political boundaries are less important, from the point of view of planning for metropolitan areas, than community of interest or similarity of problems.
2. County Units for planning have been officially recognized in California, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin, and have been used in many other States. There are many advantages in the use of existing political boundaries for planning units, but in many States the county has either already lost much of its significance (as in New England) or reorganization and consolidation of counties is under consideration. A more logical area than the county might be by

3. Topographic Units - comprising a drainage basin, peninsula, mountain area or region with similar soils or special combinations of natural resources. Examples of this kind of unit might be the Tennessee Valley, the Columbia River Basin, or a combination of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys in California. Regional units have been suggested comprising peninsulas, such as Cape Cod, Mass., the Del-Mar-Va peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River, and the northern neck of Michigan. On the Atlantic Coast, the differentiation between the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont formations may define regional units, while in Colorado the Rocky Mountain area is naturally separated from the plains. No single standard can possibly apply to the various conditions in the length and breadth of the United States of America, and each Regional Adviser, out of his knowledge of the district, and with the assistance of planners in the area, will be able to suggest topographic units with common interests.
4. Economic Units are difficult to define and are seldom unified to a degree permitting planned cooperation. One such unit has been discussed in the West Virginia coal fields. Others might be found in connection with irrigation projects or power developments.
5. State Lines seldom conform to natural topographic areas or the economic interests of the inhabitants, but since they outline the basic governmental units, are often boundaries for planning areas. A large number of States already have the beginnings or partial development of a State plan. Sometimes this work has

grown out of the activities of one department, sometimes by stimulation direct from outside interests. The Conservation officials have often taken the lead, as in California, Iowa and Virginia, or the hotel interests, as in New Hampshire, or the architects, as in New York. State plans or surveys for one or more elements of regional planning have been started in Wisconsin, Michigan, California, Iowa, New York, etc.

6. Combinations of States, as the New England unit, may also form planning regions, and the regional set-up of the Public Works Administration is, in many cases, suggestive of planning possibilities on that basis.

In brief, there is no ideal unit for planning work, and each area must be studied as a separate problem. It is hoped that the variety indicated by the foregoing statement may prove suggestive.

#### Functional Planning

It has been suggested by one Regional Adviser that instead of planning an area, progress might be more rapid if functions or special problems were made the basis for work. Under this suggestion a group interested in the power problem, another in the transportation problem, another in forestry, or any other function of a National Plan, might be called together in any particular region or locality and asked to prepare a program for the future of that function in that general area. Later, perhaps, as reports came in from these groups, an area basis might appear from these findings, and recommendations, which would permit action by governmental jurisdictions to promote the plan.

Experience in city and regional planning over the last thirty years has been almost wholly with an area basis or approach to the problem, rather than by a functional approach, but that, perhaps, is all the more reason to have some experimentation with a functional organization of planning work. The National Planning Board has, therefore, welcomed this suggestion as an experiment worth trying, but expects to rely primarily on the organization of area units for planning work.

#### Organization for Planning

As suggested in the previous circular, the first step for planning is

A meeting of interested officials, leading citizens and qualified planning experts. Often there are existing organizations which can be interested sufficiently to sponsor such a meeting. Where the State officials are already interested, direct action by the Governor may start the movement. The Regional Adviser is in an excellent position to call just such conferences. An organization, with or without official sponsorship, may then be started. The problem is to find a leader in the group who can or will either stir enthusiasm to the point of getting volunteer service from qualified planning consultants or raise a modest sum to pay for planning work.

Planning Work lies in two general fields:

1. Making a plan, and
2. Building public support.

For the making of plans, the first essential is an understanding of basic conditions and trends, involving investigation and collection of information, on

A. The resources of the area - Soils, power, water, forest, recreation, etc.

B. How man has used these resources in the past - with resultant problems and further possibilities.

Out of such an investigation will grow the program or plan for the future use of the area and its several parts.

The detail and method of the survey will, of course, depend on both the funds available and the kind of resulting plan which is desired. Every locality is a different problem in this regard, and no general statement can cover the ground. A professional group of planners has been at work in this field for many years, and a technique for analysis and action on these problems has been developed. A card list of the members of the American City Planning Institute is transmitted herewith.

2. Building Public Support involves work to finance the organization and to give authority to the planned proposals. Legislation may be necessary. For your information, a copy of a report (House 1240) of a Massachusetts Commission is transmitted herewith. This report contains numerous forms for legislation on city, county and State planning. A publication of the Department of Commerce, entitled "A City Planning Primer," is also enclosed herewith.

## Suggestive Outline

### Basic Material for Planning

1. Base Maps. Standard scales and data shown.  
(U. S. Geological Survey, Coast and Geodetic Survey, State Highway or Public Works Officials, R.R., A.A.A. road maps, City Engineers, private map publishers.)  
An effort is being made by the National Planning Board and the Federal Board of Surveys and Maps to secure greater standardization of map scales. State maps at 1:500,000 and 1:250,000 have been suggested, together with Regional or County maps at 1:62,500, 1:31,250, or 1:24,000, and City maps at 1"= 1,600' or 800 or 400 or 200, and these scales are now being discussed with appropriate professional organizations.
2. Regional and subregional boundaries. What is a region for planning purposes?  
(Bureaus of Municipal Research, Public Administration Service)  
As stated above the problem varies in different parts of the country, and there are possible units by cities, metropolitan areas, counties, topographic, economic, States or combination of States.
3. Population Statistics and Trends.  
(Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce - particularly in Volume 1 - "Number and Distribution of Inhabitants," and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company)
  - a. Number
  - b. Distribution and trends
  - c. Sources
  - d. Composition--age groups, racial and national origins, sex, marital condition
  - e. Characteristics
  - f. Reproduction ratios
  - g. Dwelling types
  - h. Health
  - i. Income
  - j. Taxes
4. Sociological data.  
(Census, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Labor Department, and corresponding agencies in State and local governments. Also local trade organizations. University libraries and Departments of Sociology may have special suggestions.)
  - a. Economic status
  - b. Vital statistics
  - c. Health
  - d. Customs and traditions
  - e. Family relationships
  - f. Religion
  - g. Education
  - h. Leisure
  - i. Business history
  - j. Climatic influences

5. Industry.

(Again Census, Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Labor officials of U. S. and States. U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Individual Institutes and Trade organizations of various industries.)

- a. Types
- b. Production
- c. Sources of materials
- d. Markets
- e. Transport
- f. Employment
- g. Wages, actual and real
- h. Industrial power sources
- i. Ownership and management
- j. Labor policy
- k. Location trends
- l. Failures

6. Agriculture.

(Department of Agriculture - particularly Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A.A.A., Erosion office in Department of Interior. State Agriculture Departments and tax authorities. Agricultural Colleges, Land Grant Colleges, Nat. Land Use Planning Committee.

- a. Soil types
- b. Farm sizes
- c. Land values
- d. Crop production
- e. Taxes
- f. Delinquency
- g. Mortgages
- h. Markets
- i. Land use
- j. Erosion
- k. Ownership and tenancy - Public ownership of all kinds.
- l. Forest and forestry

7. Geology.

(U. S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, State Geologic or Conservation Departments. Universities.

- a. Surface formations
- b. Underground waters
- c. Mineral resources - amount, quality, availability, distribution of wealth derived.

8. Climatology.

(U. S. Weather Bureau, Aeronautic Division of Commerce, Universities)

- a. Rainfall
- b. Humidity
- c. Temperature
- d. Winds

## 9. Surface Waters.

(Geological Survey, State Health Departments, Reclamation Service)

- a. Type - streams, lakes, marshes
- b. Run-off, stream flow, floods and low flow
- c. Drainage projects - reclaimed and reclaimable lands
- d. Water supply
- e. Control

10. Public Services.

(U. S. Health Service, Power Commission, Geological Survey,  
Interstate Commerce Commission. Direct contact with Service  
agency)

- a. Water supply
- b. Sewerage
- c. Domestic power
- d. Gas
- e. Telephone

11. Transport.

- a. Railroads

(Interstate Commerce Commission, Individual Railroads)

- (1) Lines and connections
- (2) Rates
- (3) Traffic burden
- (4) Terminals and interchange

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)
( Conflicts:
)   Grade
(   crossings
)   Draw--
(   bridges

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- b. Highways

(Bureau of Public Roads, State Highway Commissions)

- (1) Location - existing and proposed
- (2) Connections
- (3) Traffic volume and character

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(
) Competition:
(   Parallel
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- c. Waterways

(Chief of Engineers, War Dept.; Shipping Board, Department of Commerce)

- (1) Location - existing and proposed
- (2) Character
- (3) Locks, terminals and interchange points

) Supplementary:

- d. Airways

(Division of Aeronautics, Dept. of Commerce, P.O. Dept.)

- ### e. Pipelines

(Interstate Commerce Commission)

## 12. Recreation and Conservation

(National Parks, Bldgs. and Reservations, Forest Service,  
Biological Survey, American Soc. Landscape Architects,  
State Conservation Departments)

- a. Parks
- b. Forests
- c. Fishing and hunting preserves
- d. Wild life preserves
- e. Scenic areas
- f. Historic areas - Monuments
- g. Correlation of population and park distribution

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