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# INFORMATION ON FEDERAL PROGRAMS TO AID THE POOR

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COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
UNITED STATES SENATE  
RUSSELL B. LONG, *Chairman*



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## Foreword

On August 2, 1971, in the course of the Committee's hearings on H.R. 1, Senator Ribicoff requested the Administration to submit to the Committee a list of the various programs designed to relieve poverty, ranking them "in order from those you consider the best to those you think are worst, those you consider the most important and essential and those the least." (Hearings, p. 188-9.) In response, the Administration submitted to the Committee a document dated August 10, 1971 which listed approximately 180 different programs said to benefit the poor and which estimated the outlays which went to the poor under those programs in fiscal years 1968 to 1972. In place of listing these programs according to their relative priority, as had been requested, this document contained the following statement:

"H.R. 1 does eliminate the food stamp program for assistance recipients and replace it with cash, in the spirit of the Ribicoff request. It is difficult to assess which of these other programs, all of which provide direct benefits to the poor or contribute to breaking the cycle of poverty, could be eliminated in favor of direct cash benefits to the poor. This we leave to the Committee."

The material submitted by the Administration is printed on pages 190-201 of the H.R. 1 hearings record for July and August 1971. The only information about the programs contained in that material was their titles, their code numbers in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, and the estimated outlays for the poor under the programs.

This pamphlet is intended to provide additional information on the Federal programs aiding the poor which were so designated by the Administration. It is divided into two parts:

1. A summary table by program showing, to the extent information is available, showing funds for the poor, total program funds, administrative costs, number of employees involved, and number of program beneficiaries.

2. A brief description of each program. The program description number corresponds to the program number on the summary table for easy cross-reference.

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**FEDERAL PROGRAMS AIDING THE POOR**

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## Federal Programs Aiding the Poor

The information in this table was rapidly put together from readily available source material such as the Federal budget documents (fiscal 1972) and the printed hearings records of the Appropriations Committees and it should therefore be considered as a rough working document designed to give a very general overall picture of the programs rather than as a final detailed analysis. Specific cautions which should be observed are noted below.

### *The Selection of Programs*

The programs described in the table are those listed in the material submitted by the Administration and are given in the same order. It should be pointed out that the criteria used by the Administration for including or excluding programs from the listing is not entirely clear. It might be asked for example why the program which provides a lump sum burial benefit of \$250 for deceased war veterans without regard to their financial circumstances is included while the program providing educational and subsistence allowances for veterans in school (also without regard to financial circumstances) is excluded. The table in this print does attempt to differentiate those programs which are specifically designed to assist persons of low-income (*indicated by italic type*) from those which are designed to serve the population generally (indicated by regular type). The designations given to programs are, however, somewhat arbitrary; for example, social security is shown as a nonpoverty program since it is designed to serve the entire population even though it is generally regarded as a major program for the prevention of poverty.

The use of the listing of programs supplied by the Administration poses the additional problem that the readily available material on these programs is not always categorized in the same manner. As a result, to retain comparability with the Administration's material, the table in some instances groups together several programs or makes rough allocations among programs of data which were available only in a combined form.

### *Funds for the Poor*

The information presented with respect to the amount of funding benefiting the poor is taken directly from the material submitted by the Administration. The most recent figures given are based on the estimated outlays which would have been made in 1972 if the President's 1972 budget had been accepted without change. Accordingly, an attempt has been made in the other columns *to present comparable data reflecting the fiscal 1972 budget requests rather than the actual 1972 funding.*

It can be seen that, even among those programs designed primarily for the poor, there are some in which there is a close relation between the total funding and that part which goes to the poor and others in

which these amounts are quite far apart. This may be the result of different estimating methods or it may be due to programs in fact serving populations above rather than below the poverty line.

#### *Total Funds*

The total funding shown represents the best readily available figures from the budget documents or appropriations hearings for 1972 showing the level of program operation. The figures are, however, not necessarily consistent among the different programs (e.g., some figures may represent outlays while others represent obligations). Also, where administrative costs were available or allocable, they have been included in the total funding figures. In every case only Federal funds are shown.

#### *Identified Administrative Costs*

Where the budget documents showed administrative costs separately or in a form in which an estimated allocation seemed reasonably possible, these have been shown. In many programs, however, this information was not available. Also, even where administrative costs are shown, they generally represent only the administrative expenses of the Federal agency and do not reveal the costs of administration incurred by grantees. In some instances, the administrative expenditures of grantees could be substantial.

#### *Administrative Employees That Can Be Identified*

As in the case of administrative expenses, the figures for number of administrative employees are shown only where the information was available or a reasonable estimate appeared possible and do not generally include administrative employees below the Federal level. (Figures which do include non-Federal employees are so noted.)

#### *Poor and Nonpoor Program Beneficiaries*

Data with respect to the number of program beneficiaries were not available in all cases. In addition, the figures shown are not entirely comparable since in some cases the reference may be to persons, in others to training opportunities, in others to families. In some cases, where programs are combined, the number of beneficiaries is understated since figures may have been available for only some of the combined programs.

## FEDERAL PROGRAMS AIDING THE POOR

Program name and program description number (see pp. 14-15)	Fiscal year 1972			Adminis- trative employees that can be identified	Poor and nonpoor program beneficiaries
	Funds for the poor (in millions)	Total funds (in millions)	Identified administra- tive costs (in millions)		
1. <i>Old-age assistance</i> .....	1,050	1,773.8	107.8	} 80,313	} 2,322,762
2. <i>Aid to the blind</i> .....	31	69.7	4.2		
3. <i>Aid to the permanently and totally dis- abled</i> .....	381	845.5	51.5		
4. <i>Aid to families with dependent children</i> .....	2,715	3,959.0	241.0		
5. <i>Emergency welfare assistance</i> .....	9	13.0	.8		
6. <i>Pension for non-service-connected disability for veterans</i> .....	353	1,458.9	17.6		
7. <i>Pension to veterans' widows and children</i> ....	550	1,105.4	13.4	804	1,263,100
8. <i>Indian child welfare assistance</i> .....	} 57	5.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,500
9. <i>Indian general assistance</i> .....		44.4	.3	445	70,000
10. <i>Indian housing improvement</i> .....		6.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,865
11a. Social security—retirement insurance.....	} 6,763	} 32,248.4	} 1,222.4	} 31,904	} 24,279,000
11b. Social security—special benefits for per- sons aged 72 and over.....					
11c. Social security—survivors insurance.....					
12. Social security—disability insurance.....	825	3,651.7	235.7	13,095	2,819,000
13. Special benefits for disabled coal miners..	169	384.2	9.2	205	( <sup>2</sup> )
14. Social insurance for railroad workers (re- tirement, disability, survivor, and sick- ness benefits only).....	384	1,880.0	18.0	504	1,649,000

*Programs in italics are primarily intended for the poor; other programs appear in roman type.*

<sup>1</sup> Includes State and local employees.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.



**FEDERAL PROGRAMS AIDING THE POOR—Continued**

Program name and program description number (see pp. 15-20)	Fiscal year 1972			Adminis- trative employees that can be identified	Poor and nonpoor program beneficiaries
	Funds for the poor (in millions)	Total funds (in millions)	Identified administra- tive costs (in millions)		
15. Unemployment insurance—grants to States.	419	411.0	411.0	<sup>1</sup> 35,176	15,350,000
16. Social insurance for railroad workers (un- employment insurance only).....		102.2	7.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
17. Federal workmen's compensation benefits.		18	90.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
18. Veterans' compensation for service-con- nected disability.....	97	2,943.5	35.5	2,140	2,184,300
19. Compensation for service-connected deaths for veterans' dependents.....	22	685.6	8.3	497	379,100
20. Veterans' dependency and indemnity com- pensation for service-connected death....					
21. Burial allowance for veterans.....					
22a. Food Stamps.....	17	81.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	552,400
22b. All food programs other than food stamps.....	1,321	1,971.4	19.4	1,500	10,000,000
23. Public housing.....	709	886.7	6.7	400	32,000,000
24. Rent supplements—rental housing for low income families.....	451	825	30.0	1,600	1,000,000
25. Interest subsidies.....	64	91.3			400,000
26. Interest reduction payments—rental and co- operative housing for lower income families (interest reduction payments only).....	24	299			224,000
27a. Follow through.....	14	151	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	76,000
27b. Childhood development—head start.....	381	436.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	479,400

28a. Educationally deprived children—handicapped.....					133,724
28b. Educationally deprived children—local educational agencies.....					7,960,000
28c. Educationally deprived children—migrants....	781	1,500.0	2.6	129	235,000
28d. Educationally deprived children—State administration.....					( <sup>2</sup> )
28e. Educationally deprived children in institutions for neglected or delinquent children....					50,000
29. Dropout prevention.....	4	10.0	.4	18	( <sup>2</sup> )
30. Bilingual education.....	14	25.0	.6	27	60,000
31. Teacher corps—operations and training.....	9	37.4	.8	<sup>1</sup> 5,330	( <sup>2</sup> )
32. Educational personnel training grants—career opportunities and education personnel development—urban/rural school development.....	11	36.7	.7	36	18,600
33. Educational opportunity grants and higher education work-study.....	218	575.0	2.5	122	1,157,600
34a. Special services for disadvantaged students in institutions of higher education.....			.3		
34b. Talent search.....	49	50.1		42	180,250
34c. Upward bound.....			1.6		
35. Extension programs for improved nutrition....	47	53	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	8,000,000
36. Indian—adult education.....		{ 2.6 }		{ ( <sup>2</sup> ) }	75,000
37. Indian—community development.....		{ 1.1 }		{ ( <sup>2</sup> ) }	( <sup>2</sup> )
38. Indian—contracts with Indian school boards..					721
39. Indian—Federal school facilities—dormitory operations.....	165		1.4		
40. Indian—Federal schools.....		{ 122.4 }		{ ( <sup>2</sup> ) }	61,000
41. Indian—higher education.....		{ 15.1 }		{ ( <sup>2</sup> ) }	( <sup>2</sup> )
42. Indian—assistance to non-Federal schools....		{ 22.7 }		{ ( <sup>2</sup> ) }	( <sup>2</sup> )

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<sup>1</sup> Includes State and local employees.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

**FEDERAL PROGRAMS AIDING THE POOR—Continued**

Program name and program description number (see pp. 20-25)	Fiscal year 1972		*Identified administra- tive costs (in millions)	Adminis- trative employees that can be identified	Poor and nonpoor program beneficiaries	
	Funds for the poor (in millions)	Total funds (in millions)				
43a. Health professions scholarships.....	5	15.5	5.3	273	18,255	
43b. Nursing scholarships.....		19.5			17,000	
44a. Health professions student loans.....		30.0			19,093	
44b. Nursing student loans.....		21.0			13,700	
45. School assistance in federally affected areas—maintenance and operation.....	28	425.0	1.3	59	2,400,000	
46. Handicapped preschool and school pro- grams.....	10	35.5	.5	25	162,000	
47. Handicapped early education assistance...	2	7.7	.2	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	
48. Vocational education—basic grants to States (nonconstruction portion only).....	116	377.0	30.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	8,793,960	
49. Vocational education—consumer and homemaking.....				( <sup>2</sup> )	2,419,216	
50. Vocational education—cooperative educa- tion.....				( <sup>2</sup> )	15,522	
51. Vocational education—work study.....	13	6.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	289,915	
52. Adult basic education—grants to States...	22	55.0	.7	38	625,000	
53. Adult basic education—special projects....					( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
54. Adult basic education—teacher education..					2,490	
55. Higher Education Act insured loans.....	24	251.8	6.8	170	2,500,000	
56. National defense student loans—direct loan contributions.....	1	5.0	.3	15	( <sup>2</sup> )	

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57. Extension programs for improved family living.....	8	19.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	5,000	1,000,000
58. <i>Medical assistance program (medicaid)</i> .....	2,155	3,828.0	168.0	<sup>1</sup> 831,383	19,000,000
59. Health insurance for the aged—hospital insurance.....	1,585	6,854.8	160.1	3,886	4,600,000
60. Health insurance for the aged—supplementary medical insurance.....	562	2,575.1	273.1	4,473	9,800,000
61. Family planning projects.....	58	90.9	2.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,500,000
62a. <i>Alcoholic counseling and recovery</i> .....	152	159.5	2.5	100	800,000
62b. <i>Comprehensive health services</i> .....					
62c. <i>Drug rehabilitation</i> .....					
62d. <i>Emergency food and medical services</i> .....					
62e. <i>Family planning</i> .....					
63. <i>Migrant health grants</i> .....	16	19.1	1.1	50	215,000
64a. <i>Dental health of children</i> .....	86	90.4	1.7	284	15,000
64b. <i>Health care of children and youth—special projects</i> .....					470,000
64c. <i>Intensive infant care projects</i> .....					172,000
64d. <i>Maternity and infant care projects</i> .....					
65. <i>Indian health services</i> .....	133	149.5	2.4	128	450,000
66a. <i>Indian sanitation facilities</i> .....	20	29.1			
66b. <i>Other Indian health facilities</i> .....					
67a. Mental health—community assistance grants for narcotic addiction.....	31	145.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
67b. Mental health—staffing of community mental health centers.....			( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
68. St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	17	22.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,887	63,000

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<sup>1</sup> Includes State and local employees.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

**FEDERAL PROGRAMS AIDING THE POOR—Continued**

Program name and program description number (see pp. 25-33)	Fiscal year 1972		Identified administra- tive costs (in millions)	Adminis- trative employees that can be identified	Poor and nonpoor program beneficiaries																														
	Funds for the poor (in millions)	Total funds (in millions)																																	
69. Comprehensive public health services— formula grants.....	22	90.0	0.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )																														
70. Health services development—project grants.....	74	106.4	1.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	400,000																														
71a. Crippled children's services.....	102	119.7	2.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	578,000																														
71b. Maternal and child health services.....				( <sup>2</sup> )	2,100,000																														
72. Community contract nursing home care....	141	22.8	.4	44	14,276																														
73. Rehabilitation of blind veterans.....					1,323	412.5	115,718	805 429																											
74. Veterans' hospitalization.....								42	46.5	21.1	3,346	28,828																							
75. Veterans' nursing home care.....													32	324.4	67.4	14,664	498,384																		
76. Veterans' domiciliary care and restoration.....																		19	7.7	.3	39	11,299													
77. Veterans' outpatient care.....																							6.8	.2	21	7,838									
78. Veterans' prescription service.....																											4.0	.3	34	11,174					
79. Veterans' prosthetic appliances.....																															151	260.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	136,900
80. Veterans' State home program.....	31	125.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )																															
81. Veterans' State nursing home care.....					122																														
82. Veterans' State home hospital care.....																																			
83a. Job opportunities in the business sector.....																																			
83b. Job opportunities in the business sector—low support.....																																			
84. Manpower development and training—on-the- job training program.....																																			
85. Public service careers.....																																			

86. <i>Manpower development and training—insti- tutional training</i> .....	193	324.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	146,600
87. <i>Job corps</i> .....	199	196.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	26,200
88a. <i>Neighborhood youth corps (in-school portion only)</i> .....	72	69.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	94,700
88b. <i>Neighborhood youth corps (summer portion only)</i> .....	162	165.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	414,200
88c. <i>Neighborhood youth corps (out-of-school portion only)</i> .....	116	127.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	36,800
89. <i>Operation mainstream</i> .....	40	38.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	12,100
90. <i>Concentrated employment program</i> .....	140	172.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
91. <i>Work incentive program—training and allow- ances</i> .....	154	200	8.0	<sup>1</sup> 55,798	160,000
92. <i>Foster grandparents program</i> .....	9	10.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	15	20,000
93. <i>Indian—employment assistance</i> .....	39	39.2	.4	696	17,450
94. <i>Indian—industrial and tourism development (on-the-job training portion only)</i> .....					
95. <i>Federal employment for disadvantaged youth—part-time</i> .....	35	35.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
96. <i>Federal employment for disadvantaged youth—summer</i> .....	39	39.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
97. <i>Job bank (manpower training services [Federal fund] portion only)</i> .....	8	22.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
98a. <i>Employment services—grants to States</i> .....	146	812.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>1</sup> 66,796	( <sup>2</sup> )
98b. <i>Job bank (unemployment trust fund por- tion only)</i> .....	3	8.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
99. <i>Minimum wage and hour standards</i> .....	12	27.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
100. <i>Vocational rehabilitation services—basic support</i> .....	363	518.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	980,000

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<sup>1</sup> Includes State and local employees.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

**FEDERAL PROGRAMS AIDING THE POOR—Continued**

Program name and program description number (see pp. 33-35)	Fiscal year 1972		Identified administra- tive costs (in millions)	Adminis- trative employees that can be identified	Poor and nonpoor program beneficiaries
	Funds for the poor (in millions)	Total funds (in millions)			
101a. Rehabilitation services expansion—con- tracts with industry.....			( <sup>2</sup> )		
101b. Rehabilitation services expansion grants...			( <sup>2</sup> )		
101c. Rehabilitation services innovation grants...			( <sup>2</sup> )		
101d. Vocational rehabilitation—facility improve- ment grants.....	29	52.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	45,000
101e. Vocational rehabilitation—initial staffing...			( <sup>2</sup> )		
101f. Vocational rehabilitation—training services grants.....			( <sup>2</sup> )		
102. Vocational rehabilitation services for social security beneficiaries.....	8	25.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
103a. <i>Community action operations</i> .....					
103b. <i>Legal services</i> .....					
103c. <i>Migrant and seasonal farmworkers assistance</i> .....	599	666.9	68.0	2,300	8,000,000
103d. <i>Special impact</i> .....					
103e. <i>Volunteers in service to America</i> .....					
103f. <i>OEO research, development, and evaluation</i> ..					
104a. <i>Model cities supplementary grants</i> .....					
104b. <i>Model cities planning grants to city demon- stration agencies</i> .....	144	450.0	0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
104c. <i>Model cities technical assistance and evalua- tion contracts</i> .....					

105a. <i>Economic opportunity farm operating loans to cooperatives</i> .....					
105b. <i>Economic opportunity farm resource loans</i> ....	0	0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
105c. <i>Economic opportunity nonfarm enterprise loans</i> .....					
106. <i>Work incentive program—child care</i> .....	66	78.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	200,000
107a. Economic development—grants and loans for public works and development facilities.....					
107b. Economic development—loans for businesses and development companies....					
107c. Economic development—planning assistance.....	95	160.0	23.0	980	24,000,000
107d. Economic development—technical assistance.....					
107e. Economic development—research.....					
107f. Area redevelopment administration grants for public facilities.....					
108. <i>Neighborhood facilities grants</i> .....	15	38.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
109. Extension programs for improving farm income.....	6	23.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
110. <i>Economic opportunity loans for small businesses (direct loans only)</i> .....	6	49.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,500
111. <i>Farm labor housing grants</i> .....	2	2.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
112. <i>Rural self-help housing technical assistance</i> ..	2	2.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,000

*Programs in italics are primarily intended for the poor; other programs appear in roman type.*

<sup>1</sup> Includes State and local employees.  
<sup>2</sup> Not available.



**FEDERAL PROGRAMS AIDING THE POOR—Continued**

Program name and program description number (see pp. 35-36)	Fiscal year 1972		Identified administra- tive costs (in millions)	Adminis- trative employees that can be identified	Poor and nonpoor program beneficiaries	
	Funds for the poor (in millions)	Total funds (in millions)				
113a. Rural housing site loans (direct loans only) ..	11	10.0	(2)	(2)	9,300	}
113b. Low to moderate income housing loans (direct loans only).....						
113c. <i>Very low-income housing repair loans</i> .....						
113d. <i>Rural rental housing loans (direct loans only)</i> ..						
114. <i>Housing loans—rental housing for the elderly and the handicapped</i> .....	3	13.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	12
115a. <i>Social services—aid to the blind</i> .....	523	838.2	(2)	<sup>1</sup> 106,163	10,700,000	
115b. <i>Social services—aid to the permanently and totally disabled</i> .....						
115c. <i>Social services—families with dependent children</i> .....						
115d. <i>Social services—old-age assistance</i> .....						
116. <i>Child welfare services</i> .....	30	46.0	(2)	<sup>1</sup> 12,500	694,000	

*Programs in italics are primarily intended for the poor; other programs appear in roman type.*

<sup>1</sup> Includes State and local employees.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

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**PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS**

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1. *Old age assistance*.—State administered public assistance program providing cash assistance grants for needy persons aged 65 and over. Federal funding is provided in the form of matching grants to the States in accord with formulas specified in the law.

2. *Aid to the blind*.—State administered public assistance program providing cash assistance grants for needy blind persons. Federal funding is provided in the form of matching grants to the States in accord with formulas specified in the law.

3. *Aid to the permanently and totally disabled*.—State administered public assistance program providing cash assistance grants to needy disabled persons. Federal funding is provided in the form of matching grants to the States in accord with formulas specified in the law.

4. *Aid to families with dependent children*.—State administered public assistance program providing cash assistance grants to needy families with children. Federal funding is provided in the form of matching grants to the States in accord with formulas specified in the law.

5. *Emergency welfare assistance*.—State-administered program providing temporary assistance in cash or kind to needy families with children, in emergency situations. Federal funding is provided in the form of matching grants to the States in accord with formulas specified in the law.

6. *Pension for nonservice-connected disability for veterans*.—This program assists veterans in need whose non-service-connected disabilities are permanent and total and prevent them from following a substantially gainful occupation. Eligible veterans are those who have had 90 days or more of honorable active wartime or Mexican border service in the Armed Forces or if less than 90 days were released or discharged from such service because of a service-connected disability, and who are 65 years of age or older or are permanently and totally disabled for reasons not necessarily due to service. Income limitation restrictions are prescribed.

7. *Pension to veterans' widows and children (widows' pension)*.—This program provides a partial means of support for needy widows and children of deceased wartime veterans whose deaths were not due to service. Unremarried widows and children of deceased veterans who had at least 90 days of honorable active wartime service, or if less than 90 days, were discharged for a service-connected disability. There are income limitation restrictions prescribed.

8. *Indian-child welfare assistance*.—This program provides foster home care and appropriate institutional care for dependent, neglected, and handicapped Indian children residing on reservations or in jurisdictions under the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska and Oklahoma, when these are not available from State or local public agencies. Payments are made to parent or guardian for child maintenance.

9. *Indian-general assistance*.—This program provides assistance for living needs to needy Indians on reservations and in jurisdictions under the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska and Oklahoma, when such assistance is not available from State or local public agencies. It provides cash payments to meet daily living needs (i.e., food, clothing, shelter). Counseling is also provided to recipients of assistance when necessary to help them cope with social problems.

10. *Indian-housing improvement (HIP)*.—This program was established to eliminate substandard Indian housing in the seventies in conjunction with other Federal housing programs. The program is

mainly devoted to housing improvement. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, however, does build an entire house in special situations where no other program will meet the need; that is, extremely isolated areas or reservations where only a small number of homes are needed. The majority of the programs' funds are to be used for renovation and repair of existing housing. Indians who have the financial ability to provide their own housing are not eligible to participate.

11. *Social security (retirement insurance, special benefits for persons aged 72 or over, and survivors insurance).*—Provides monthly benefits as a partial replacement of the income lost to a family when a worker retires or dies. Benefits are related to past earnings and are paid to retired workers, their wives, and children, and to the widows and children of deceased workers. These benefits are financed almost entirely from payroll taxes paid by employees, their employers, and self-employed people. In addition, special benefits are payable to certain people who are more than 72 years old. These benefits are financed for the most part from general revenues rather than through payroll taxes.

12. *Social security-disability insurance.*—Provides monthly benefits as a partial replacement for the income lost to a family when a worker becomes so severely disabled that he is unable to perform any substantial gainful work. Benefits are related to past earnings and are paid to disabled workers and their dependents. Benefits are financed almost entirely from payroll taxes paid by employees, their employers, and self-employed people.

13. *Special benefits for disabled coal miners.*—Provides monthly benefits for coal miners who are disabled because of "black lung" disease. Benefits are payable to disabled miners and their dependents and to the surviving spouse and children of deceased miners. (Benefits, however, are not payable to the surviving children of a miner unless the miner is also survived by a widow.)

14. *Social insurance for railroad workers (retirement, disability, survivor, and sickness benefits only).*—Provides monthly benefits as a partial replacement for the income lost to a family when a railroad worker becomes disabled, retires, or dies. Benefits are related to past earnings and are paid to the workers, their dependents and their survivors. Benefits are financed through payroll taxes paid by employers and employees.

15. *Unemployment insurance—grants to states.*—Provides for grants to the States to pay the administrative costs of the State unemployment insurance programs and to meet part of the costs of the extra benefits payable when unemployment is high. The program is financed through payroll taxes paid by employers.

16. *Social insurance for railroad workers (unemployment insurance only).*—Provides payments to unemployed railroad workers.

17. *Federal workman's compensation benefits.*—Provides for payment of medical and burial expenses of Federal employees, who are injured or killed in work-connected accidents, and for periodic payments to the injured worker or his dependents in lieu of salary.

18. *Veterans compensation for service-connected disability (compensation).*—This program is designed to compensate veterans for disabilities due to service based upon the average impairment in earning capacity such disability would cause in civilian occupations. In order to be eligible a veteran must have suffered a disability due to service in the

Armed Forces of the United States. The basic rates of compensation range from \$25 for a 10-percent disability under wartime conditions to a maximum of \$1,120 a month for specific disabilities involving anatomical loss or loss of use of arms, legs, or for blindness.

19. *Compensation for service-connected deaths for veterans' dependents (death compensation).*—This program is designed to compensate surviving widows, children, and dependent parents for the death of any veteran who died before January 1, 1957, because of a service-connected disability. Monthly compensation ranges from \$40 for two parents to \$121 for a widow with one child.

20. *Veterans dependency and indemnity compensation for service-connected death (DIC).*—This program is designed to compensate living widows, children, and parents for the death of any veteran who died on or after January 1, 1957, because of a service-connected disability. A surviving unremarried widow, child, or children and parent or parents of the deceased veteran are eligible. There are income limitation restrictions for parents. The rates of compensation vary according to dependency status and the deceased veterans' highest pay grade while in the service.

21. *Burial allowance for veterans.*—This program provides a monetary allowance not to exceed \$250 toward the funeral and burial expenses and a flag for the burial of a deceased veteran. The allowance is payable for deceased wartime veterans whose discharges were under other than dishonorable conditions, and peacetime veterans who were discharged or released from active duty because of a disability incurred in the line of duty, died of a service-connected disability, or were in receipt of or entitled to receive compensation at the time of their death. A peacetime veteran is entitled to a flag if he served one enlistment.

22. *Food stamps; all food programs other than food stamps.*—These three groups of programs (commodity distribution, child feeding, and food stamps) provide food or cash supplements allowing the purchase of food. They are, generally, administered through the Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. The commodity distribution program delivers surplus Federal commodities to specified points in many States. States then take over the distribution of the commodities. Other commodities are distributed through the child feeding programs. Eligibility is generally based on local welfare standards. The food stamp program provides coupons (some free and others with a Federal supplement which reduces the cost) to households below the poverty levels or receiving public assistance. State and local agencies administer the program, usually through local public assistance agencies. The coupons can be used to purchase food at participating stores. The cost of the coupons to the household is based on the household's income. The child feeding programs include school lunch, school breakfast, nonschool, and special milk programs. These programs provide a Federal contribution which reduces the cost of meals available to children in various institutions ranging from schools to day care centers. Certain equipment and administrative costs assistance is also provided.

23. *Public Housing—Acquisition, Construction and Rehabilitation (annual contributions only), Home Ownership (annual contribution only), Leased, and Modernization of projects (annual contribution only).* The low-rent public housing program is administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It provides funds to local housing authorities who provide low-rent housing by acquiring existing housing, constructing housing with the local authority as the developer, or letting contracts to private developers. Beneficiary eligibility is determined by the local housing authorities in accordance with the conditions in the area. Accordingly, income eligibility standards vary as to what constitutes "low income."

24. *Rent Supplements, Rental Housing for Low-income Families.*—This program provides payments to owners of approved multifamily housing rental projects to supplement the partial rental payments of eligible tenants. The assistance provided covers the difference between the tenant's rent payments and the market rental but cannot exceed 70 percent of the market rental. Tenant payments are required to be 25 percent of their income. Tenant eligibility is determined by the income limits (set by local housing authorities) used for public housing eligibility.

25. *Interest subsidy, acquisition and rehabilitation of homes for resale to lower income families (sec. 235j—interest reduction payments only) homes for lower income families (sec. 235i—interest reduction payments only) purchase of rehabilitated homes by lower income families (sec. 235j—homes—interest reduction payments only).*—These programs are administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development under section 235 of the National Housing Act. They are aimed at: (1) making it possible for a nonprofit group or public body to finance the acquisition and rehabilitation of housing that will be sold to lower income families through guaranteed loans and direct payments for specified uses; (2) making homeownership more readily available for lower income families by providing monthly payments to lenders of FHA insured mortgage loans on behalf of lower income families through guaranteed loans and direct payments for specified uses; and (3) assisting lower income families to purchase rehabilitated homes from nonprofit sponsors at prices they can afford through guaranteed loans and direct payments for specified uses. Under this homeownership assistance program, periodic payments are usually made to mortgagees in behalf of families purchasing their own homes. The homeowner is required to make monthly payments totaling 20 percent of his income. Eligibility is generally limited to families whose incomes do not exceed 135 percent of incomes set for admission to low-rent public housing in the area.

26. *Interest reduction payments—rental and cooperative housing for lower income families (sec. 236—interest reduction payments only).*—In this rental housing assistance program, interest reduction payments are made periodically on behalf of the owner of the housing project and are passed on to lower income families occupying the units in the form of reduced rent. The object of the program is to provide good quality rental and cooperative housing for persons of low and

moderate income by providing interest reduction payments in order to lower housing costs. This program is open to nonprofit private, not public, sponsors and families are eligible according to locally determined income limits (related to public housing eligibility). Families with higher incomes may occupy the units but do not benefit from subsidy payments directly.

27. *Child development—Headstart, Follow Through.*—Headstart is a demonstration program which provides project grants for educational, nutritional, and social services to the preschool children of the poor and their families and involves parents in activities with their children so that the child enters schools on more equal terms with his more advantaged classmates. Headstart also sponsors intensive training programs for employees of the Child Development Center. Follow Through aims to sustain and augment in the early primary grades the gains that children from low-income families make in Headstart and other preschool programs. Follow Through provides special programs of instruction as well as health, nutrition, and other education-related services. Active participation of parents is stressed.

28. *Educationally Deprived Children—Handicapped, Local Educational Agencies, Migrants, State administration, and Institutions Serving Neglected or Delinquent Children.*—The program for the handicapped provides formula grants to State agencies and State-supported and State-operated schools for handicapped children to extend and improve comprehensive educational programs for handicapped children. The program for local educational agencies provides formula grants to local school districts to expand and improve educational programs to meet the needs of educationally disadvantaged children in low-income areas. The program for migrants provides formula grants to State educational agencies with an Office of Education-approved migrant education plan and cost estimate to expand and improve educational programs designed to meet the special needs of children of migratory agricultural workers. The program for State administration provides formula grants to State educational agencies which process and approve title I, ESEA applications in order that they may improve their technical assistance capabilities to local education agencies. The program for State administered institutions provides formula grants to State agencies responsible for providing free public education for neglected or delinquent children in order that such institutions might expand and improve their educational programs.

29. *Dropout prevention.*—The dropout prevention program provides grants to local public education agencies that submit proposals for dropout prevention projects which show promise in reducing the school dropout rate. Projects must involve the use of innovative methods, systems, materials, or programs to reduce the school dropout problem.

30. *Bilingual education.*—The bilingual education program provides grants for the development and operation of new programs, services, and activities which meet the special educational needs of children 3 to 18 years of age who have limited English-speaking ability and come from environments where English is not the dominant language and who come from low-income families (earning \$3,000 or less). The programs in bilingual education are to be directed to full- and part-time pupils, potential dropouts, or dropouts from the regular school program.

31. *Teacher Corps—operations and training.*—The Teacher Corps program seeks to strengthen the educational opportunities available to

children in areas having concentrations of low-income families, and to encourage colleges and universities to broaden their programs of teacher preparation. The program uses project grants to colleges, universities, and local school districts to support projects which provide teams of experienced teachers and teaching interns who are available to serve, upon request, in schools located in neighborhoods with concentrations of low-income families.

32. *Educational personnel training grants—career opportunities; education personnel development, urban/rural, school development.*—The career opportunities program provides project grants for putting low-income community residents and Vietnam veterans to work in poverty area schools while they train toward eventual teacher certification. The urban/rural school development program provides project grants to urban and rural schools characterized by concentrations of low-income populations combined with low pupil performance and an inability to support change-orientated programs. Urban/rural school development concentrates on individual school sites or clusters of schools to develop new programs for education personnel development and inservice training of current personnel. With the aid of technical specialists each school/community site is encouraged to develop and implement retraining strategies, curricular reform, and organizational innovation based upon a complete evaluation of its own educational needs. Decisions affecting the schools will be made on a parity basis, thus actively involving school personnel, parents, and the community in the process of educational change.

33. *Educational Opportunity Grants, higher education Work-Study.*—Grant assistance for educational expenses to enable students of exceptional financial need to pursue higher education. (EOG), Students whose resources, including parental contributions, are inadequate to enable them to study at an institution may work either for the institution itself or in the public interest for any public or private nonprofit organization under arrangement with the institution, and Federal funds supply 80 percent of the wages. (WS).

34. *Talent Search, Upward Bound, and Special Services.*—Talent Search is designed to locate qualified youths of financial and cultural need with exceptional potential and encourage them to complete secondary school and begin post-secondary training. Upward Bound's mission is to serve the youth whose financial and cultural need is as great but whose potential is not so readily discernible and whose academic preparation is inadequate for success in college. Special Services is a college level program designed to serve the target populations of both as well as physically disabled students with the goal of making college retention possible.

35. *Extension programs for improved nutrition.*—These programs are administered through the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. They provide formula grants to improve nutrition along with advisory services and counseling. Grants are made under the Smith-Lever Act cooperative extension programs to designated land-grant colleges. Advisers working through the land-grant colleges provide assistance in improving dietary and nutritional practices. These programs are not specifically limited to serving those in poverty. The programs use paraprofessional nutrition aides to supplement the work of the land-grant college advisers.



36. *Indian—adult education.*—This program provides general instruction for Indian adults who lack adequate basic education. The program generally is limited to persons 18 years or older residing on trust land who are one-quarter degree Indian blood or more.

37. *Indian—community development.*—To strengthen community organization skills of Indian communities and to provide Indian tribes and Indian interest organizations with funds to prepare themselves to assume, under service contracts with BIA, control over and responsibility for programs and other activities traditionally provided for them by the BIA. The program provides for training and research in community development.

38. *Indian—contracts with Indian school boards.*—This program is set up to encourage Indian participation in local school affairs and to provide for operation of schools by local Indian people.

39. *Indian—Federal school facilities, dormitory operations.*—This program provides housing for Indian children attending public schools in selected districts on or adjacent to their home reservations. The Bureau of Indian Affairs performs boarding, feeding, and counseling services to allow eligible Indian students to attend public schools.

40. *Indian—Federal schools.*—This program provides educational opportunities for eligible Indian children who do not have public education opportunities to meet their needs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs provides complete education programs for eligible Indian students and, where necessary, boarding facilities are provided.

41. *Indian—Higher education.*—This program is established to encourage Indian students to continue their education and training beyond high school. Grants may be used for tuition, required fees, textbooks, and miscellaneous expenses directly related to attendance at college. Funds are intended to assist students in pursuing regular accredited college courses necessary to achieve a college degree.

42. *Indian assistance to Non-Federal schools.*—This program is established to insure adequate educational opportunities for Indian children. Funds may be used for the costs of operating minimum school program: they may also be used for the cost of school lunches, books, supplies, and other parental-type cost items for those Indian children without financial resources to cover these needs. The funds provided under these programs may not be used for capital expenditures.

43. *Health professions scholarships and nursing scholarships.*—The health professions scholarship program is designed to assist individuals in exceptional financial need to undertake the course of study required to become physicians, dentists, osteopaths, optometrists, pharmacists, podiatrists, or veterinarians. Applicants for health professions scholarships must be enrolled or accepted for enrollment as full-time students in a health professions school. The nursing scholarship program is designed to assist nursing students in exceptional financial need to undertake courses of study leading to careers in professional nursing. Applicants for nursing scholarships must be enrolled as a full-time or half-time student in a course of study leading to a diploma in nursing, an associate degree in nursing, a baccalaureate degree in nursing, or a graduate degree in nursing.

44. *Health professions student loans and nursing student loans.*—The health professions student loan program provides financial assistance in the form of long-term, low-interest loans to full-time students of

medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, optometry, pharmacy, podiatry, and veterinary medicine. Applicants for health professions student loans must be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a participating health professions school as a full-time student. The nursing student loan program provides long-term, low-interest loans to nursing students. Applicants for nursing student loans must be enrolled or accepted for enrollment as a full-time or half-time student in a course leading to a diploma in nursing, an associate degree in nursing, a baccalaureate degree in nursing, or a graduate degree in nursing.

45. *School assistance in federally affected areas, maintenance and operation.*—Provides financial assistance to local educational agencies upon which financial burdens were placed; where tax base of a district is reduced through the Federal acquisition of real property; sudden and substantial increase in school attendance as the result of Federal activities; education for children residing on Federal property; or children whose parents are employed on Federal property. To provide major disaster assistance by replacing, repairing damaged or destroyed supplies, equipment or facilities.

46. *Handicapped preschool and school programs.*—Formula grants to States to assist them in the initiation, improvement, and expansion of educational and related services for handicapped children at the preschool, elementary, and secondary school levels.

47. *Handicapped early education assistance.*—Project grants to support experimental preschool and early childhood programs for handicapped children through grants to projects to demonstrate exemplary services from birth through the early education years.

48. *Vocational education—basic grants to States.*—The objective of this program is to provide grants to State boards for vocational education to assist in conducting vocational education programs for persons of all ages in all communities, to assure that education and training programs for career education are available to all individuals who desire and need such education and training. States must allocate the following minimum portions of their total allotment as follows: 15 percent for vocational education for the disadvantaged, 15 percent for postsecondary programs, and 10 percent for vocational education programs for handicapped persons. Funds may be used for vocational education programs; construction of area vocational education school facilities; vocational guidance and counseling; vocational training through arrangements with private vocational training institutions; and ancillary services and activities such as teacher training and supervision, special demonstration and experimental programs, development of instructional materials, improved State administration and leadership, and program evaluation.

49. *Vocational education—consumer and homemaking.*—The objective of this program is to assist States in conducting programs in consumer and homemaking education to train persons to become more effective homemakers. Emphasis is placed on programs located in economically depressed areas or areas of high rates of unemployment. Funds shall be used for programs in consumer education, nutrition, child care, and guidance, improvement of home environment, and management of resources; the preparation of youth and adults for the role of homemakers or to contribute to the employability of such youths or adults in the dual role of homemaker and wage earner; and ancillary services.

50. *Vocational education—Cooperative education.*—The objective of this program is to assist States in conducting programs of vocational education designed to prepare students for employment through cooperative work-study arrangements. Funds shall be used for financial assistance to personnel to coordinate cooperative programs; to provide instruction related to work experience; to reimburse employers for certain costs; and to pay costs for certain services to students. No Federal funds are paid directly to the students for their work. Compensation due them for their period of on-the-job training is paid by the employer. Priority for funding cooperative work-study programs through local education agencies must be given to areas that have high rates of school dropouts and youth unemployment. Federal funds made available to a State under this part must not be commingled with State or local funds.

51. *Vocational education, work study.*—The objective of this program is to provide grant support to States for work study programs to assist economically disadvantaged full-time vocational education students, age 15–20, to remain in school by providing part-time employment with public employers. Funds may be used for development and administration of the program and for compensation of students employed by the local educational agency or other public agencies or institutions.

52. *Adult education, grants to States.*—Adult education—Grants to States program seeks to expand educational opportunity and encourage establishment of programs of adult public education that will enable adults to continue their education to the level of completion of secondary school and make available the means to secure training that will enable them to become more productive and responsible citizens. First priority is given to instruction in speaking, reading, or writing English for adults functioning at the 8th grade level or below; second priority is for programs serving adults above 8th grade and through the 12th grade level—however, only if it can be shown that needs for adult basic education have been met in the State.

53. *Adult education, special projects.*—Special projects program provides project grants to local educational agencies or other public or private nonprofit agencies to strengthen the ongoing State grant basic education program through experimentation with new teaching methods, programs, techniques, and new operational and administrative systems.

54. *Adult education, teacher education.*—Teacher education program provides project grants to higher education institutions, State or local educational agencies, or other appropriate public or private agencies for the training of personnel involved or preparing to work in adult education.

55. *Higher Education Act, Insured Student Loan Program.*—Guarantees loans for educational expenses, available from eligible private lenders such as banks, credit unions, savings and loan associations, pension funds, insurance companies, and schools, to undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in eligible institutions and pays portion of interest on these loans for qualified students.

56. *National Defense Student Loans.*—Provides funds from which institutions of higher education make loans to needy, eligible students to meet educational expenses.

57. *Extension programs for improved family living.*—These programs are administered through the extension services of the Department of Agriculture. They provide formula grants to land-grant colleges (under the Smith-Lever Act) to improve family living through improved home economics and management of resources.

58. *Medical assistance program (medicaid).*—Matching grant program to States to reimburse them for medical assistance made to persons receiving cash assistance under the aged, blind, disabled, and aid to families with dependent children programs, and, at the option of the State, certain medically needy persons who are not eligible for cash assistance. State determines content of program with certain required benefits by Federal law. Federal matching varies from 50 to 83 percent, depending on per capita income of State.

59. *Health insurance for the aged—hospital insurance.*—This program provides hospital insurance protection for covered services to any person 65 or over who is entitled to social security or railroad retirement benefits. A dependent spouse 65 or over is also entitled to medicare based on the worker's record. The covered protection in each benefit period includes hospital inpatient care, posthospital extended care, and home health visits by nurses or other health workers from a participating home health agency. It does not include doctors' services.

Under social security, workers, their employers, and self-employed people pay a tax based on earnings during their working years, which goes into a special hospital insurance trust fund to pay benefits and administrative expenses. At the present time, the annual tax rate is 0.6 of 1 percent of the first \$9,000 of covered yearly earnings.

60. *Health insurance for the aged—supplementary medical insurance.*—This program offers supplementary medical insurance protection to those 65 and over who voluntarily enroll in the program. Medical insurance helps pay for doctor bills, outpatient hospital services, medical supplies and services, home health services, outpatient physical therapy, and other health care services. Medical insurance is not financed through payroll deductions and is not based on earnings or periods of work.

Supplementary medical insurance is financed from monthly premiums paid by those who sign up for the program and by the Federal Government. The insured and the Government each pay half of the total cost of benefits. At the present time, each pays \$5.60 per month (\$5.80 beginning July 1, 1972). Almost everyone 65 and over is eligible to enroll in the program.

61. *Family planning projects.*—Project grants to provide the educational, comprehensive medical, and social services necessary to enable individuals to freely determine the number and spacing of their children, to promote the health of mothers and children, and to help reduce maternal and infant mortality.

62. *Alcoholic counseling and recovery, comprehensive health services, drug rehabilitation, emergency food and medical services, and family planning.*—These OEO-administered programs provide funds for new services, staffing, planning, and the organization and coordination of existing services and programs to serve the health and nutritional needs of the poor or disadvantaged. Funding is through grants to local community-action-type organizations or larger planning or support groups. The grants range from almost complete support of a project

to partial support of ongoing projects. In general, the projects supported serve local areas or neighborhoods that have a substantial poor population. Individual beneficiary eligibility for the services provided is most often based on OEO low-income guidelines, medicaid or medicare eligibility levels, or other need-related criteria. In most cases, the projects supported provide services (and, sometimes, direct assistance such as food or an emergency cash payment or loan) which are not otherwise available to the groups served.

[NOTE.—The alcoholic counseling and recovery program is being transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The emergency food and medical services program is being phased out (except for Indian and migrant projects) “in view of the significant expansion and reform of the Federal nutrition programs” (such as food stamps).]

63. *Migrant health grants.*—Grants supported under this activity provide primary health services to migrant agricultural laborers and seasonal farmworkers and their families. The objective of the program is to raise the health level of migrants to that of the general population, and to assure that migrants have access to quality health care services. State or local public agencies and nonprofit private organizations are eligible to apply for a health grant. Health services authorized include medical services to treat and prevent illness or disability, provided through family health service clinics or other arrangements; dental care, nursing services, sanitation services, health education, necessary transportation of patients to local sources of care; and training of selected migrants to work in the project as health aides.

64. *Dental health of children; health care of children and youth—special projects; intensive care projects; maternity and infant care projects.*—These project grants programs: promote the dental health of children and youth of school or preschool age, particularly in areas with concentrations of low-income families; provide comprehensive health care and services for children in low-income areas; provide necessary health care to infants during their first year of life, who have any condition or are in circumstances which increase the hazards to to their health and who will not receive such necessary health care because they are from a low-income family or other reasons beyond control; and help reduce the incidence of mental retardation and other handicapping conditions associated with childbearing and help reduce infant and maternal mortality.

65. *Indian health facilities.*—To improve the health of approximately 420,000 American Indians and Alaska natives by providing a full range of curative, preventive, and rehabilitative services that include public health nursing, maternal and child health care, dental and nutrition services, psychiatric care, and health education. Specialized services are provided along with advisory services and counseling. Inpatient and outpatient medical care is provided through a system that includes 49 Public Health Service Indian hospitals, and two TB sanatoriums, 73 health centers and school health centers, over 300 other health stations and locations, and contracted arrangements with State and local agencies.

66. *Indian sanitation facilities.*—To alleviate gross insanitary conditions, lack of safe water supplies, and inadequate waste disposal facilities which contribute to the high rate of infectious and gastroenteric diseases among Indians and Alaska natives, the Indian

Health Service engages in environmental health activities, including construction of sanitation facilities for individual homes and communities. Funds are restricted to sanitation facilities, construction and environmental health activities among Indians and Alaska natives.

67. *Mental health—Community assistance grants for narcotic addiction; and mental health—staffing of community mental health centers.*—Community assistance grants for narcotic addiction and drug abuse—to help prevent and control narcotic addiction and drug abuse; to reach, treat and rehabilitate narcotic addicts, drug abusers, and drug dependent persons through a wide range of community based services in order to restore them to health as useful members of society; to develop innovative and effective methods for delivery of services; to collect and prepare and disseminate information dealing with the use and abuse of drugs and the prevention of drug abuse. This program authorizes funds on a matching basis for construction, special projects, and initial staffing of facilities offering comprehensive services for the treatment of narcotic addicts. The program also provides for specialized training programs, evaluation, surveys, field trials and demonstrations of new and effective methods of delivery services. Staffing grant funds may be used to pay for temporary periods of a portion of the compensation of professional and technical personnel with some experience in the prevention and treatment of narcotic addiction. A high percentage may be paid if the area has been designated a poverty area by the Secretary, DHEW. Construction funds may be used for new facilities or to remodel and expand existing facilities "when implemented." Part or all of the cost of specialized training programs, evaluation projects, surveys field trials, and demonstrations may be funded.

*Mental health.*—Staffing of community mental health centers—To assist in the establishment and initial operation of community mental health centers by making grants to meet a portion of the costs of compensation of professional and technical personnel.

Provides funds on a matching basis for salaries of professional and technical mental health personnel providing new services within a community mental health center.

68. *St. Elizabeths Hospital.*—St. Elizabeths Hospital provides treatment and care for the mentally ill who are either beneficiaries of the Federal Government or residents of the District of Columbia. Programs of the hospital are financed by Federal appropriations covering treatment and care of Federal beneficiaries and by reimbursements made to the hospital residents of the District of Columbia. Federal appropriations to the hospital are of the indefinite type, under which the hospital receives, in appropriated funds, the difference between the amount of reimbursements actually received during the year, for patient care provided by the hospital, and the total program costs approved by the Congress for the year. Treatment programs of the hospital operate on both an inpatient and outpatient basis. St. Elizabeths operates a community mental health center on its campus, which services approximately 155,000 persons representing the population of that portion of the southeast quadrant of the District of Columbia which is located south of the Anacostia River.

69. *Comprehensive public health services-formula grants.*—Formula grants to assist States in establishing and maintaining adequate

community, mental, and environmental public health services, including training of personnel for State and local public health work. By statute 15 percent of a State's funds must support mental health activities, and 70 percent of all funds are to go toward the provision of health services at the local level.

70. *Health services development, project grants.*—Project grants to support a full range of public health services to meet special needs at the community level, especially health problems of regional or national significance; develop and support, for an initial period, new programs of health services, including related training; and development of comprehensive health centers.

71. *Crippled children's services and maternal and child health services.*—Formula and project grants to provide financial support to States to extend and improve (especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress) medical and related services to crippled children and children suffering from conditions that lead to crippling and for reducing infant mortality and improvement of the health of mothers and children.

72. *Community contract nursing home care for veterans.*—The primary purpose of the program is to aid the veteran in making the transition from a VA hospital to a community care facility. It provides time at VA expense, if needed to marshal resources for the veteran's further care. The program provides convalescence, rehabilitation or continued care for a protracted period of time. The program is limited to veterans who are hospitalized in VA hospitals, or non-VA hospitals in the States of Alaska or Hawaii. The per diem cost of nursing home care may not exceed 40 percent of the cost per day in a veterans hospital. The length of stay is not limited for those who were hospitalized for a service-connected disability, and is limited to 6 months for these with non-service-connected disabilities.

73. *Blind veterans rehabilitation centers (blind center).*—This program consists of especially established centers at selected VA hospitals to provide rehabilitation and medical or health-related services to legally blind veterans. The veteran must qualify for admission to a VA hospital in order to be acceptable for this program. The specialized rehabilitation program usually lasts for 16 weeks after admission.

74. *Veterans hospitalization (VA hospitalization).*—This program provides inpatient, medical, surgical, and neuropsychiatric care and related medical and dental services to veterans. Hospital care includes medical services rendered during the course of hospitalization and transportation and incidental expenses for veterans who are in need of treatment for a service-connected disability or are unable to defray the expense of transportation. VA hospitalization is available to any veteran (1) who requires treatment for disabilities or diseases incurred or aggravated in military service, or (2) who has been discharged from other than dishonorable wartime service, or service after January 31, 1955, and is unable to pay the cost of necessary care and so states under oath, or (3) who is in receipt of pension or (4) who is 65 years of age or older, regardless of inability to defray the expenses of hospital care.

75. *Veterans nursing home care.*—This program is designed to accommodate individuals who are not acutely ill and not in need of hospital care, but who require skilled nursing care, related medical services, supportive personal care, and individual adjustment services

(including social, diversional, recreational, and spiritual activities and opportunities) in a homelike atmosphere designed for this treatment climate. Admissions can only be made from inpatient or member status in a VA facility or a non-VA facility at VA expense. The veteran must have achieved maximum benefits from hospitalization but still require skilled nursing home care and the related medical services for a protracted period of time.

76. *Veterans domiciliary care and restoration.*—This program provides domiciliary care in a sheltered environment for those veterans who have the potential, a 1-year program of assistance in returning to a self-sustaining independent living situation in the community. It also provides preventive medical assistance, sheltered sustenance, and assistance in returning to the community. Eligible veterans are those who have been discharged from the active service for a disability incurred or aggravated by line of duty or in receipt of disability compensation when suffering from permanent disability; or those veterans of any war if they are unable to defray the cost of necessary domiciliary care. In addition for the restoration program, a professionally determined reasonable potential to return to independent living in the community within 1 year.

77. *Veterans outpatient care.*—Outpatient medical and dental services are available to eligible veterans in VA facilities or under fee basis hometown care program when properly authorized. The outpatient care includes the availability of all professional and paramedical services, use of private physicians, the issuance of drugs and medicines, prosthetic appliances and transportation. Eligibility requirements are; veterans suffering from a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in service, adjunct nonservice incurred disabilities aggravating a service-incurred disease or injury for pre- and post-hospital care; Spanish-American War veterans; veterans entitled to vocational rehabilitation; military retirees; veterans of any war who have a total disability permanent in nature resulting from a service-connected disability; and veterans in receipt of increased pension or additional compensation based on the need for regular aid and attendance or being permanently housebound.

78. *Veterans prescription service (medicine for veterans).*—This program provides that veterans in need of regular aid and attendance will be furnished prescription drugs by the VA pharmacies upon presentation of a prescription from a licensed physician. Prescribed medicines may be dispensed directly or sent through the mails. Those who are eligible are veterans in receipt of increased compensation of pension based on need of regular aid and attendance or by reason of being permanently housebound. Eligibility for this program will continue beyond cutoff by reason of maximum limitations on annual income but only until income is \$500 over the maximum limitation.

79. *Veterans prosthetic appliances (prosthetic services).*—This program provides prosthetic and related appliances to disabled veterans so that they may live and work as productive citizens. These include artificial limbs, artificial eyes, wheelchairs, aids for the blind, hearing aids, braces, orthopedic shoes, eyeglasses, crutches and canes, medical equipment, and medical supplies. The program includes the replacement of appliances, training in their use, and repairs to such items as required. Those eligible are disabled veterans eligible for VA outpatient treatment for the condition requiring prosthetic services; veterans



receiving hospital care and VA facilities or at VA expense or receiving domiciliary, restoration center, or nursing home care in VA facilities; veterans in receipt of special monthly compensation or increased pension based on the need for regular aid and attendance.

80. *Veteran State home program.*—This program provides financial assistance to States that furnish domiciliary care to veterans in State soldiers' homes. The payments are limited to one-half of the cost of care not to exceed \$3.50 per day for each veteran provided domiciliary care. The veteran must need care (and be a war veteran) and meet one of the following conditions: (1) Has a service-connected disability for which such care is being provided; (2) has a non-service-connected disability and states under oath his inability to defray the expenses of necessary care; (3) was discharged or released from active service for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty; (4) is in receipt of or but for the receipt of retirement pay would be entitled to receive disability compensation. The grant payments are made as reimbursements for actual expenses for the care of the veteran and are paid to the State on a quarterly basis.

81. *Veterans State nursing home care.*—This program provides financial assistance to States that furnish nursing home care to veterans in State soldiers' homes. Payments are limited to one-half of the cost of care not to exceed \$500 per day for nursing home care. The veteran must need care and be a war veteran and meet one of the following conditions: (1) Has a service-connected disability for which such care is being provided; (2) has a non-service-connected disability and states under oath his inability to defray the expenses of necessary nursing home care; (3) or was discharged or released from active military service for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty; (4) is in receipt of or but for the receipt of retirement pay would be entitled to receive disability compensation. Grant payments are made as reimbursement for actual expenses for the care of the veteran and are paid to the State on a quarterly basis.

82. *Veterans State home hospital care.*—This program provides financial assistance to States that furnish hospital care to veterans in State soldiers' homes. These are grant payments made to reimburse the State for the actual expenses incurred in the care of veterans and are made on a quarterly basis. These payments are limited to one-half of the cost of care not to exceed \$7.50 per day for hospital care. The veteran must be a war veteran and in need of care and fulfill one of the following criteria: (1) Has a service-connected disability for which such care is being provided, or (2) has a non-service-connected disability and states under oath his inability to defray the expenses of necessary care, (3) was discharged or released from active service for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty, or (4) is in receipt of or but for the receipt of retirement pay would be entitled to receive disability compensation.

83. *Job opportunities in the business sector.*—The objective of this program is to stimulate private industry's interest in hiring and retaining the disadvantaged. The program is run in cooperation with the National Alliance of Businessmen. Technical assistance and encouragement is provided to employers to hire, train, and retain disadvantaged persons. Contracts are let to offset the added costs of counseling, related education, job training, transportation, and the full range of supportive services needed to assist disadvantaged individuals to

become fully productive workers. Individuals eligible for participation in the program include poor persons who do not have suitable employment and who are either (1) School dropouts, (2) under 22 years of age, (3) 45 years of age or older, (4) handicapped, or (5) subject to special obstacles to employment.

84. *Manpower development and training—OJT.*—This activity covers the program costs of providing employment and training in the private sector to unemployed, disadvantaged persons, and to upgrade persons in low skill occupations. It includes direct costs to employers and the cost of administering the projects by State agencies and through national contractors. The job opportunities in the business sector (JOBS) program included in this activity is operated in conjunction with the National Alliance of Businessmen. Its key feature is the concept of "hire first and then train."

85. *Public Service Careers.*—Public service careers provides on-the-job training and supportive services to enable disadvantaged persons to qualify for jobs with State and local governments and private non-profit agencies. The program incorporates the existing New Careers program. Funds are provided to State and local governments and private agencies which agree to hire and train disadvantaged persons for jobs. Each trainee must be guaranteed a job and receive all benefits and privileges given to other full-time employees. Funds may be used for staffing facilities constructed under other Federal grant-in-aid programs. The New Careers program concentrates on the critically short supply of trained subprofessional personnel in the health, welfare services, education, and other human service occupations.

86. *Manpower development and training—institutional training.*—The objective of this program is to provide classroom occupational training and related supportive services for unemployed and underemployed persons who cannot obtain appropriate full-time employment. Training or retraining in skills relevant to the local labor market is provided, usually in skill centers, or in public or private vocational schools. Funds may not be used to erect or repair buildings. Individuals eligible are those who are without employment or who are underemployed and who need training or retraining to gain employment. To receive regular training allowances, an applicant must be unemployed, head of household, or member of family in which head of household is unemployed, and must have at least 1 year's experience in gainful employment. Disadvantaged youth, age 17 through 21, may be eligible for youth allowances.

87. *Job Corps.*—The objective of this program is to provide training to disadvantaged youth aged 16 to 21, in a residence away from his normal environment. Eligible applicants shall be industries and public or nonprofit agencies having the capabilities to carry out the objectives of the program. Enrollees receive room and board, medical and dental care, work clothing, a nominal allowance for purchase of dress clothing, a monthly living allowance of \$30 minimum during an enrollee's first months of participation and up to \$50 maximum thereafter, and a readjustment allowance of \$50 for each month of satisfactory service for enrollees who complete their Job Corps training or perform satisfactorily for 6 months or longer. An allotment of \$25 maximum per month may be paid during the period of service to wives and dependent children of enrollees. Government matches this allotment, making a total of up to \$50 for the allottee.

88. *Neighborhood Youth Corps in-school out-of-school summer.*—The objective of this three-part program is to provide opportunities to students of low-income families to earn sufficient funds to remain in school while receiving useful work experience and to provide work experience, training, and support services for youths from low-income families who have dropped out of school to enable them to return to school or to acquire skills that will improve their employability.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps has three major components: (1) An in-school component which provides part-time work for students of high school age from low-income families; (2) a summer program that provides these students with job opportunities during the summer months; (3) an out-of-school program to provide economically deprived school dropouts with practical work experience and on the job training to encourage them to return to school and resume their education, or to help them improve their employability. Enrollees must not displace any employed workers nor impair existing contracts for service. The sponsor within each community must be a public or private nonprofit agency capable of planning, administering, coordinating, and evaluating the program. The in-school and summer components are open to students from low-income families, grades 9 through 12 (or the equivalent 14–21 year age group). The out-of-school program is open to unemployed youth from low-income families who are 16 to 17 years of age.

89. *Operation Mainstream.*—This program provides work-training and employment activities, with necessary supportive services, for chronically unemployed poor adults who have poor employment prospects and are unable, because of lack of employment opportunity or otherwise, to secure appropriate employment or training assistance under other programs. State and local government agencies and private nonprofit organizations may sponsor projects under this program. Emphasis is placed on establishing projects in rural areas or towns. Individuals eligible to participate must be 22 years of age or older, be chronically unemployed, and have an annual family income below the poverty line. Forty percent of enrollees must be 55 years of age or older. Job opportunities involve the betterment or beautification of communities or areas served by the project. Enrollees must not displace any employed workers nor impair existing contracts for service.

90. *Concentrated employment program.*—Concentrated employment programs are established by priority in urban neighborhoods or rural areas having serious problems of unemployment and subemployment. They coordinate and concentrate Federal manpower efforts to attack the total employment problems of the hardest hit of the disadvantaged in a way that will make a significant impact in the area. The concentrated employment program (CEP) is a system of packaging and delivering manpower services. Working through a single contract with a single sponsor (usually a community action agency), the Manpower Administration provides a flexible package of manpower programs including outreach and recruitment; orientation; counseling and job coaching; basic education; various medical day care, and other supportive services; work-experience or vocational training under a variety of individual manpower programs; job development and placement; and individualized followup after placement. Manpower employability and training services are provided only to disadvantaged residents of

the locally defined CEP target area. Here a disadvantaged individual is defined as one who is poor and does not have suitable employment and who is either (1) a school dropout, (2) under 22 years, (3) 45 years or older, (4) handicapped, or (5) one who has some other obstacles to employment.

91. *Work incentive program—training and allowances.*—The WIN program is designed to promote and encourage the employment, work experience, and training of recipients under the aid to families with dependent children. Training and incentives are administered by the Department of Labor through the State employment office. The provision of child care and supportive services are administered by the Department of HEW through the State and local welfare agencies, the funding of which is covered elsewhere in this print.

92. *Foster grandparents program.*—The foster grandparents program provides opportunities for low-income persons over the age of 60 to work part-time with children who are neglected or deprived of normal family relationships, usually in institutional settings. Foster grandparents most often work with children in pediatric wards, homes for dependent and deprived children, correctional institutions, receiving homes, institutions for the mentally retarded, for the emotionally disturbed and physically handicapped. The part-time volunteers are paid \$1.60 an hour and usually work 20 hours a week with two children during any one day. Funding is through project grants. The grants may be used for staff salaries, orientation and training, foster grandparent stipends, foster grandparent fringe benefits (such as a physical examination and accident insurance), transportation, meals, and certain consultant services and equipment. The low-income criteria is specifically the OEO low-income guidelines. This program is now administered through ACTION.

93. *Indian-employment assistance.*—This program provides vocational training and employment opportunities for Indians. It assists Indian people in obtaining a marketable skill and employment. This program may be used for assistance in job placement and for general employment counseling.

94. *Indian industrial and tourism development on-the-job training only.*—This program trains Indians for more responsible positions and involves them more deeply in management and ownership of businesses. On-the-job training is used as an inducement for industry to locate plants on or near Indian reservations and thus provide job opportunities for Indians.

95. *Federal employment for disadvantaged youth—part time.*—The aim of this program is to give disadvantaged young people, 16 through 21, an opportunity for part-time employment with Federal agencies to allow them to continue their education without interruptions caused by financial pressures. Young people enrolled as students at accredited secondary schools or at institutions of higher learning and who meet the financial need criterion of the program are permitted to work up to 16 hours per week during the school year and to work a regular, 40-hour week during extended vacation periods. To be eligible for participation in the program, applicants must be accepted for, or enrolled in, an approved and accredited secondary school or institution of higher learning, maintain an acceptable school standing, and need their job earnings to stay in school.

96. *Federal employment for disadvantaged youth (summer).*—The aim of this program is to give disadvantaged young people, ages 16 through 21, meaningful summer employment with the Federal Government, and a chance to earn needed money to enable them to return to school. Federal agencies place requests for personnel with the appropriate office of a State employment service. That office screens young people for family income status eligibility and refers eligibles directly to Federal employers. No special skills or experience are required. Youths hired as summer aides are paid at the minimum wage rate. To be eligible for participation in the program, a youth must qualify as disadvantaged under the guidelines established by the Department of Labor.

97. *Job bank (manpower training services (Federal fund) portion only).*—The objective of the job bank is to provide maximum exposure of job openings on a current basis to applicants seeking work in a public employment service office or participating agency office in a city where a job bank is operating. Grants are made to establish a listing and matching procedure of applicant qualifications against employer openings. State employment security agencies are eligible for funds to operate a job bank as part of their total program of employment services provided individual applicants. All applicants in a community are eligible to avail themselves of the opportunities in a job bank listing.

98. *Employment services—grants to States (includes employment services and administration of unemployment insurance).*—The objective of this program is to place persons in employment by providing services to individuals in need of preparation and placement of jobs and to employers seeking qualified individuals to fill job openings. Through Federal grants States operate over 2,300 local offices of State employment and those providing it. General services include interviewing, testing, counseling, and referral to placement (using job banks) or to appropriate training or other services involved in readying individuals for employment. Those eligible for participation in the program include all employers, those in need of employment, community groups, employer organizations, educational or training institutions. Emphasis is placed on the disadvantaged and those providing employment for the disadvantaged.

99. *Minimum wage and hour standards.*—This program provides standards protecting the wages of working persons by requiring a minimum hourly wage rate, overtime pay, and equal pay for men and women performing the same or substantially equal work. Additional standards apply to the use of child labor. Federal wage and hour standards apply generally to employers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or in the production of goods for such commerce. Employees of contractors performing on Federal or federally financed construction projects, or providing goods or services to Federal agencies, are subject to special standards. For most covered employment the current minimum hourly wage is \$1.60, with time and one-half required for hours worked over 40 in a workweek. To the extent necessary to prevent curtailment of employment opportunities, certificates authorizing special minimum wage rates are issued for learners, handicapped workers, full-time students, student workers, and apprentices. Any covered employee, unless specifically exempt, is entitled to be paid in accordance with applicable monetary standards.

100. *Vocational rehabilitation services—basic support.*—Basic program of vocational rehabilitation services to persons with mental and physical handicaps. Federal and State funds are used to cover the costs of providing rehabilitation services which include: diagnosis, comprehensive evaluation, counseling; training, reader services for the blind, interpreter services for the deaf, and employment placement. Also assist with payment for medical and related services and prosthetic and orthotic devices, transportation rehabilitation, tools, licenses, equipment, supplies, and other goods and services; vending stands for handicapped persons including management and supervisory services; and assistance in the construction and establishment of rehabilitation facilities. Services are provided to families of handicapped individuals when such services will contribute substantially to the rehabilitation of such individuals who are being provided vocational rehabilitation services.

101. *Rehabilitation services expansion—contracts with industry; rehabilitation services expansion grants; rehabilitation services innovation grants; vocational rehabilitation—facility improvement grants; vocational rehabilitation—initial staffing; vocational rehabilitation—training services grants.*—These programs include: contracts or arrangements to prepare handicapped individuals, in a realistic work setting, for gainful employment in the competitive labor market; special projects to rehabilitate into employment more disabled persons; formula grants to develop methods or techniques "new in the State" for providing services and to develop new or expanded services to groups of handicapped persons with catastrophic or particularly severe disabilities; project grants to assist rehabilitation facilities in improving professional services, business, management, and other aspects of operation projects grant to assist in paying part of the compensation of initial staff of a rehabilitation facility following new construction or substantial enlargement; project grants to assist State and other agencies in providing training services to prepare clients for gainful employment.

102. *Vocational rehabilitation services for social security beneficiaries.*—Formula grants to provide necessary rehabilitation services to more disability beneficiaries to enable their return to gainful employment.

103. *Community action operations, legal services, migrant and seasonal farmworkers assistance special impact, VISTA, OEO research, development, and evaluation.*—These programs are administered by OEO, except for VISTA, which is administered by ACTION. The community action programs operate through community action agencies which mobilize and coordinate resources (both public and private) into anti-poverty action. These agencies include neighborhood service centers, State economic opportunity offices, senior opportunities and services projects, projects serving Indians, and some agencies which provide a large range of different services (from housing assistance to the organization of local planning groups). Training and technical assistance, as a supportive service to the agencies, is also provided. Funding is through grants to local programs. The legal services program provides legal services (noncriminal) to the low-income population in the project areas. Funding is through grants to local programs which provide salaries to lawyers and other staff along with certain facilities. The migrant and seasonal farmworkers assistance programs provide funding for projects covering occupational training, education, economic

development (such as cooperatives), day care, and housing assistance. Funding is through project grants. The special impact program provides funds for community development corporations in poverty areas. It is an effort to develop the economic base of selected urban poverty areas. Assistance is through project funding and technical assistance. VISTA funds individual projects in poverty areas. These projects consist of volunteers working with local groups to alleviate poverty through organizing resources and helping to coordinate community action efforts. Volunteers are paid a minimum stipend for 1 year.

104. *Model Cities—supplementary grants, planning grants to city demonstration agencies, technical assistance and evaluation.*—This program provides financial and technical assistance to enable cities to plan, develop, and carry out locally prepared and scheduled comprehensive city demonstration programs containing new and imaginative proposals to rebuild and revitalize large slums and blighted areas. Funding is through project grants some of which may be used for administrative costs related to the implementation of an approved Model Cities program. Beneficiaries are neighborhood residents and groups who must show serious social, physical, and economic problems in the area. Funding in the past has been long term although presently it is in the nature of specific grants which can be included later in the developing community development grant program which is replacing the Model Cities program.

105. *Economic opportunity farm operating loans to cooperatives, farm resource loans, and nonfarm enterprise loans.*—These programs form the rural economic opportunity loan program authorized by the Economic Opportunity Act and delegated to the Department of Agriculture by OEO. Loans are made to both individuals and cooperatives to meet the special needs of low-income rural families by providing funds to assist them in raising and maintaining their income. The loans may be used to establish small farm and nonfarm enterprises, or to combine basic real estate, machinery, and equipment purchases into one loan. These loans may be made up to \$3,500 outstanding at one time with repayments extended as long as 15 years (for individuals) or 30 years (for cooperatives). Interest is set at  $4\frac{1}{8}$  percent per annum.

[Note: This program was phased out in fiscal year 1971 and 1972.]

106. *Work incentive program—Child care.*—State administered program providing child care services for recipients of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) who are participating in the work incentive (WIN) program. Federal funding is provided in the form of matching grants.

107. *Economic development—Grants and loans for public works and development facilities loans for businesses and development companies, planning assistance, technical assistance, research and area redevelopment administration grants for public facilities.*—This group of programs is administered by the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce. They provide: (1) grants for the construction of public facilities needed to initiate and encourage long term growth in designated areas where economic growth is lagging (to public agencies or private, nonprofit groups); (2) loans to encourage private investment in redevelopment, areas when projects cannot be financed through private investment sources (to businesses and development companies); (3) grants for planning in multicounty districts and

redevelopment areas (to public agencies, in general); and (4) grants for technical assistance to help solve problems of economic growth in designated areas (to public agencies and nonprofit private groups).

108. *Neighborhood facilities grants*.—This program provides grants to local public bodies and agencies to help finance multipurpose neighborhood facilities. To be eligible for Federal financial assistance, projects must be: (1) needed to carry out a program of health, recreational, social, or similar community services; (2) designed for multipurpose use; (3) consistent with comprehensive planning for the community; and (4) conveniently located for use by a significant portion of the low- or moderate-income residents of the area. Financial assistance only covers construction costs. Funding priority is given to centers designed to benefit members of low-income families or otherwise further the objectives of a community action program of OEO. Applications are rated on the degree of poverty in the service area and the extent to which the project provides needed services to low-income families in an effective manner.

109. *Extension programs for improving farm income*.—These programs are administered through the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. They provide formula grants to land-grant colleges (under the Smith-Lever Act) to improve farm income through better economic management.

110. *Economic opportunity loans for small businesses (direct loans only)*.—This program is administered by the Small Business Administration. Direct loans (as part of an overall direct and guaranteed loan program supported by management assistance) are provided to low-income or socially or economically disadvantaged persons for small businesses (usually in economically depressed areas). Loans are made up to \$25,000 with maximum maturity of 15 years for existing and potential businesses.

111. *Farm labor housing—grants*.—Financial assistance in the form of grants is provided to public or private nonprofit organizations, or other eligible organizations for low-rent housing and related facilities for domestic farm labor. Assistance not to exceed 90 percent of the total development cost may be provided for new structures (including household furnishings) and sites, and for the rehabilitation, alteration, conversion or improvement of dwellings, dining halls, community rooms or buildings, and infirmaries used by domestic farm laborers.

112. *Rural self-help housing—technical assistance*.—This program makes grants designed to aid the development of comprehensive plans to permit an expansion of mutual and self-help housing programs under which groups of families build their own homes by mutually exchanging labor.

113. *Rural housing site loans (direct loans only), low to moderate income housing loans (direct loans only), very low income housing repair loans, and rural rental housing loans (direct loans only)*.—The direct loan portion of these programs provide loans ranging from an average of \$1,000 to \$60,000, depending on the program. Interest rates range from 1 percent to 7¼ percent. The loans are made to repair and improve rural housing and provide cooperative housing in rural areas for elderly persons. The very low income housing repair loan program forms the overwhelming bulk of this group of programs (over 90 percent).



114. *Housing loans—rental housing for the elderly and handicapped.*—This is a direct loan program which provides loans at 3 percent interest for the construction or rehabilitation of rental housing for occupancy by low and moderate income elderly or handicapped families. It is now being phased out and the task is being absorbed by the regular interest reduction payment program for rental and cooperative housing for lower income families (sec. 236).

115. *Social services, available to: Aged, blind, permanently and totally disabled, and AFDC families.*—To provide services through grants made to States operating public assistance programs. Federal share of the programs is 75 percent for: (1) the cost of providing preventive and rehabilitative services and (2) the cost of staff training, including educational leave and agency training session.

116. *Child welfare services.*—To establish, extend, and strengthen services provided by State and local public welfare programs for child development, the protection and care of homeless and dependent and neglected children. Each State receives a uniform amount of \$70,000 in Federal moneys for child welfare services. The balance of the Federal child welfare services appropriation is allotted to States on a variable matching formula which takes into account the child population under 21 and the State per capita income.