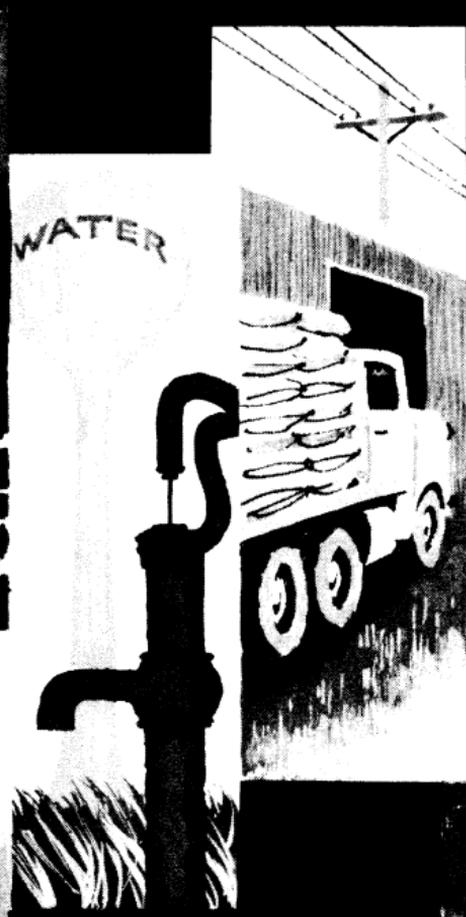
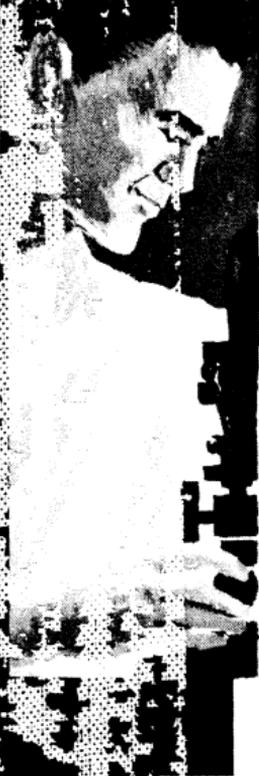
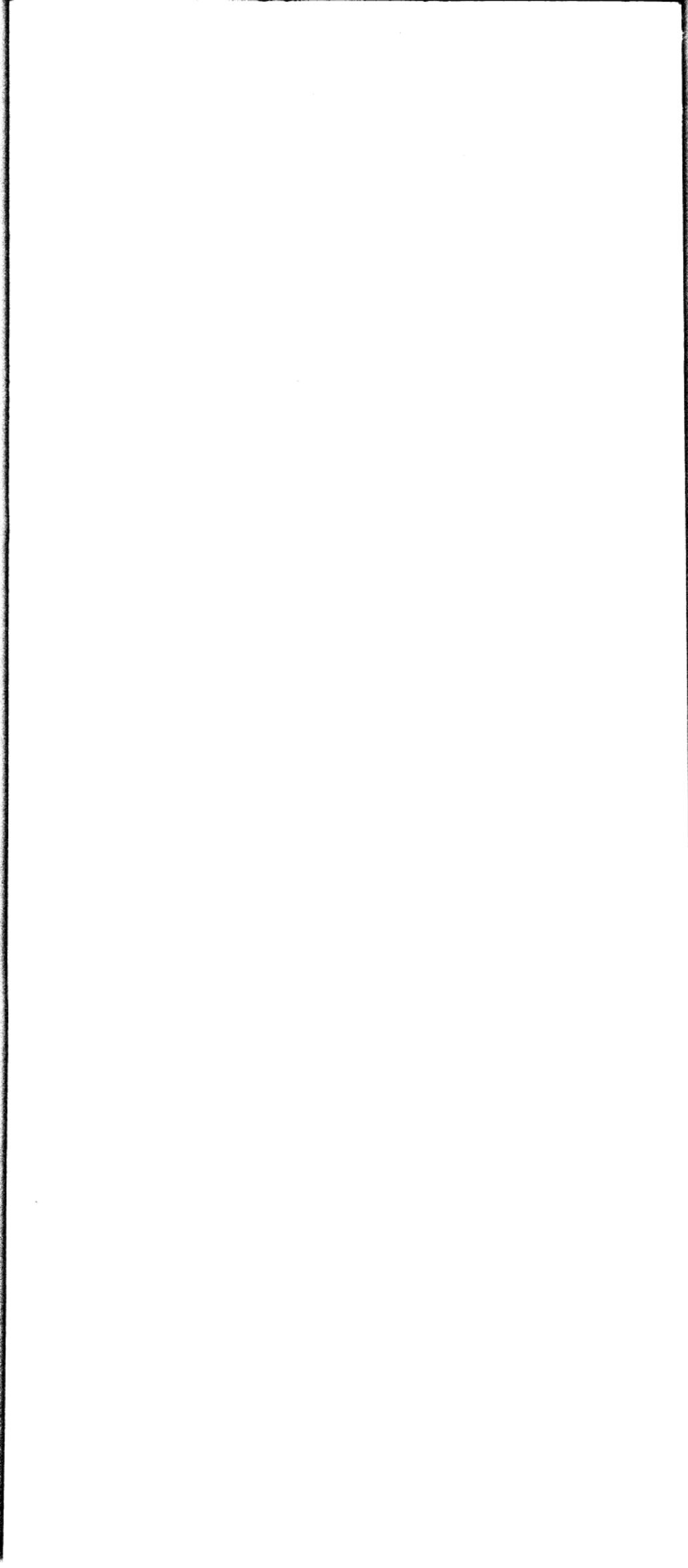


# *Federal Programs*

## **FOR INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT**



**AGRICULTURE HANDBOOK No. 312  
OFFICE OF INFORMATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**



## PREFACE

This booklet lists Federal programs that you can use to help yourself and others by improving your community.

Its objective is to help people who live in this nation's towns and small cities create, in their locality, the same broad range of job opportunities, public services, and cultural facilities that are available to people in urban centers.

For example, it identifies programs that were enacted to help you, your local development organization, or your elected public officials to:

- finance industrial plants and business expansions to create more jobs
- build water and sewer systems
- improve schools
- expand health services
- construct libraries and community centers
- develop outdoor recreation facilities
- plan for orderly community growth.

"Federal Programs for Individual and Community Advancement" also lists some of the major programs that individuals can use to better prepare themselves for the new jobs and improved living conditions that are generated by community development activities. These include programs of job training, education, home construction, youth activities, etc.

By expanding the range of opportunity in our towns and small cities, people who prefer to live and work in our smaller communities can do so profitably and pleasantly. This will slow the flood of people moving from country to city in search of jobs and a better way of life, and thereby help relieve over-crowding and mounting social problems in our metropolitan centers.

## FOREWORD

Economic growth in the United States in recent years has been phenomenal.

In the 1960's, the annual *increase* in our gross national product *exceeded the total economic output* of all but seven other countries in the world combined.

But there has been one problem.

Most of this economic growth and prosperity has been concentrated in our cities. Our metropolitan centers have grown tremendously in the past 25 years. Our towns and small cities have lost people and business to our urban centers.

As a result, there has been a gradually widening gap in job opportunities, in public services, in housing, in education and in other fields between our small towns and our large cities.

Since 1961, the Department of Agriculture has been working with private citizens in hundreds of towns and small cities to help them expand their economy and develop public and private services.

These private citizens, working together on Rural Areas Development committees, have organized and promoted 18,000 projects, ranging from industrial parks that brought new industry and hundreds of new jobs to their community to forming a cooperative to sell local handicraft items.

President Johnson has directed all Federal agencies to provide the financial and technical assistance these local leaders need to expand their economic development work. He also instructed the Department of Agriculture to coordinate Federal assistance to the nation's smaller communities.

We are doing this through Rural Areas Development (RAD).

If you would like to start a RAD committee in your area, see your local county agent. He will help you organize a RAD committee and get others interested in working with you.

Then he, and other USDA employees in your county, will organize a Technical Action Panel to work with you and to help you gain full and equal access to Federal economic development, education, training, public works, and health service programs.

The Technical Panel will help you survey your community's total resources—from the

number of schools and teachers to the quantity and quality of any natural resources. This will let you know exactly what you have to work with, what areas hold potential for further development, what the weak spots are that need to be strengthened.

They can tell you what other communities have done.

They can tell you what Federal assistance is available, and how to get it.

Through the State Technical Action Panel, they can help you gain access to State programs for coordinated use of local, State, and Federal resources.

We believe economic development of our small towns and cities is in the national interest. It will reduce the influx of people into our urban centers and help reduce the smog, the transit tie-ups, the water shortages and other problems caused by overcrowding.

If you want to make your town live and grow, we stand ready to do all we can to help.

s/ Orville L. Freeman  
Secretary of Agriculture

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This publication supersedes Agriculture Handbook No. 245, "Rural Areas Development Handbook—Pegs for Rural Progress."

Issued May 1966

## HOW TO USE THIS PUBLICATION

See the "Checklist of Programs" on page 1. It describes the assistance available in each field, such as Airports, Housing, and Water and Sewer Systems.

When you check on the programs in one field, it is advisable to also see related categories that might contain other programs of interest. For example, when you check on Education, you also might refer to the sections on Job Training, Vocational Education, and Youth Programs.

An asterisk (\*) after a program description means that particular assistance is available only in certain limited areas. For example, some kinds of help might be available only in the Appalachian region, or only in an area that has been designated as a major disaster area by the President, or only in a Department of Commerce-designated redevelopment area. If you are uncertain whether you qualify for program with an asterisk, check the administering agency.

Where possible, we have started the description of the assistance with the name of the program, like "Public Facility Loan Program" or "Grazing Association Loans." It will help if you use the name of the program if you need to ask for more information.

Interest rates, where given, were in effect as of April 1, 1966. They are subject to change without notice.

## HOW TO GET MORE INFORMATION

The program descriptions in this booklet are brief. You can get more details at the nearest office of the agency that administers the program. If that agency has an office in your community, it will be listed in the telephone book under "U. S. Government."

If the agency does not have a local office in your community:

1) write the national headquarters of the agency. For headquarters address of all Federal agencies listed in this booklet See p. 47.

or

2) contact a local office of any U. S. Department of Agriculture agency or your local county agent (see the telephone book). They can give you more information about the program, or tell you where you can get it.

*In most cases, you will have to submit your application for assistance to the local or regional office of the administering agency.*

Federal grants, loans, and technical assistance to States are listed in this booklet because the States, in turn, make this assistance available to individuals and communities. *To get help under these programs, you should apply to the State, rather than to the administering Federal agency.*

## **SPECIAL ASSISTANCE IN APPALACHIA AND EDA AREAS**

Residents of the Appalachian region and of redevelopment areas that are eligible for assistance from the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration, can—under certain conditions—qualify for additional Federal cost sharing on public works projects, such as airports, highways, hospitals, water and sewer systems, etc. For example, if you live in Appalachia or a redevelopment area, and your community has qualified for a Federal Aviation Agency grant that will pay 50 percent of the cost of building an airport, you may apply to the Appalachian Regional Commission or to the Economic Development Administration for additional funds to increase the Federal payment to a maximum of 80 percent of the project cost.

## **PRIVATE CREDIT AND STATE AID**

This booklet lists Federal programs only. There are many State and private programs that might be better suited to your particular needs, or which might complement the assistance available from the Federal government.

Many development projects are financed entirely by private credit or through local fund raising efforts. In only a very few cases does the Federal government pay the entire cost of a project.

Sources of private credit include: banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, local bond issues, fraternal organizations, individuals, investment clubs, pension funds, insurance companies, labor unions, local industrial or community development corporations, and endowment institutions and foundations.

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# FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT

## AGRICULTURE

### U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### **Agricultural Research Service**

Conducts research and provides information on agricultural production, marketing, processing, and utilization.

#### **Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service**

*Appalachian Program*—Grants (up to 80 percent of the cost) to owners, operators, or occupiers of land in Appalachia for land stabilization, erosion, and sediment control, and land use changes.\*

*Cropland Conversion Program*—Adjustment payments to farmers who convert cropland to other income producing conservation uses, including recreation, grass, forestry or water storage. Pilot program available in designated counties only.\*

*Agricultural Conservation Program* — Cost-shares (usually 50-50) with individual farmers and ranchers on installing needed soil, water, and woodland conservation; establishing grass and tree cover; water developments for livestock, irrigation, recreation, and wildlife; and land treatments in small watersheds. Programs differ by locality.

*Cotton, Feed Grain, and Wheat Programs*—Diversion and price-support payments to farmers who shift land from cotton, feed grain, and wheat production to conservation uses.

*Cropland Adjustment Program* — Contracts with landowners, farmers, and local governments for 5 to 10-year periods to convert cropland to grass, trees, and other non-agricultural uses to conserve soil, water, and forest resources, or to establish open spaces, natural beauty, wildlife, or recreation areas.

*Price-Support Program*—Price support loans, purchases, and payments to maintain prices of and income from certain dairy products, cotton, grain, honey, oilseed crops, peanuts, tobacco, tungnuts, sugar, and wool for the producer.

*Storage Facility Loans*—Loans to farmers for storage facilities and drying equipment for certain crops (maximum term 5 years, 4 percent interest).

### **Cooperative Extension Service**

Helps farmers identify and solve problems, and apply the best scientific and economic information to improve farms; provides advice and training concerning crops, soils, livestock production, and farm management.

### **Farmers Home Administration**

*Farm Ownership Loans*—Loans to enlarge, improve, develop, refinance, or buy farms (maximum term 40 years, 5 percent interest).

*Economic Opportunity Loans to Cooperatives*—Loans to start or expand cooperatives composed mainly of low-income rural residents to provide services, supplies, or facilities not otherwise available to raise the income and living standards of the co-op members (maximum term 30 years, 4 $\frac{1}{8}$  percent interest).

*Economic Opportunity Loans to Individuals*—Loans up to \$2,500 to low-income farm families to help them improve their farms. Little or no security required (maximum term 15 years, 4 $\frac{1}{8}$  percent interest).

*Grazing Association Loans*—Loans to help groups of farmers and ranchers buy or lease tracts of land for grazing purposes (maximum term 40 years, 5 percent interest).

*Operating Loans*—Loans for equipment, livestock, feed, seed, fertilizer, and other farm and home operating needs; loans to refinance farm debts, except those involving real estate or buildings (maximum term 7 years, 5 percent interest).

*Rural Housing Loans*—Loans to construct, purchase, repair, or modernize homes and farm buildings and to provide water for farmstead and household use (maximum term 33 years, 4 to 5 percent interest in most cases).

*Water Development and Soil Conservation Loans*—Loans to develop, conserve, and make better use of soil and water resources on farms (maximum term 40 years, 5 percent interest).

### **Rural Electrification Administration**

Makes loans to rural electric cooperatives for reloan to members, to enable members to finance wiring and buy and install electrical and plumbing appliances and equipment (reloan terms generally 10 years, 4 percent interest).

## **Soil Conservation Service**

*Great Plains Conservation Program*—Technical assistance and cost-sharing (maximum 80 percent) with landowners in designated areas of the Great Plains States to help them plan and apply special conservation measures needed to meet drought hazards.

*Soil and Water Conservation District Program*—Technical assistance to rural landowners, operators, and groups to help them plan and apply sound conservation practices.

## **Statistical Reporting Service**

Provides reports and forecasts of crop and livestock production; makes estimates of livestock and poultry numbers and products, including prices received and paid by farmers; makes parity computations; provides reports of farm labor and wage rates and other statistics on agriculture.

## **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

### **Bureau of Employment Security**

Helps farmers obtain year-round, part-time, or seasonal farmworkers.

## **FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION**

### **Federal Land Bank Associations**

Makes loans to purchase and improve farms (5 to 40 years, 5 to 6 percent interest).

### **Production Credit Associations**

Makes short-term (year or less) loans to farmers for farming and family living expenses; and makes loans up to 7 years for farm equipment and improvements (5½ to 7½ percent interest).

## **VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**

Guarantees and insures loans made by private lenders to eligible veterans to buy a farm, farmland, stock, feed, seed, farm machinery, and other farm supplies and equipment.

## **AIRPORTS**

### **FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY**

Makes grants to communities, usually on a 50-50 matching basis, to help them acquire the land, prepare the site, and construct airports.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **Community Facilities Administration**

*Advances for Public Works Planning*—Interest-free advances for airport planning when other planning funds are not available.

*Public Facility Loans*—Long-term, low-interest loans when local matching funds for Federal Aviation Agency grants are not available on reasonable terms.

### **SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

*Business Loans*—Loans to finance construction, expansion, or modernization of aircraft storage, sales, and maintenance facilities; loans to purchase equipment and supplies (maximum 10 years); loans for working capital (usually limited to 6 years).

## **BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

#### **Agricultural Research Service**

Provides technical information to help establish and operate agricultural processing plants—particularly those using new products or processes developed by USDA research.

#### **Consumer and Marketing Service**

Provides matching funds to State Departments of Agriculture for State and local projects to: maintain or improve the quality of agricultural products in marketing channels; expand outlets for farm products; help marketing agencies reduce costs and improve efficiency; collect and disseminate marketing information; and improve the organizational structure of the marketing system.

#### **Cooperative Extension Service**

Provides educational and organizational assistance to groups and individuals for planning and implementing business and industrial development. Includes technical assistance in conducting feasibility studies and preparing resource development programs.

#### **Farmers Home Administration**

*Economic Opportunity Loans to Cooperatives*—Loans to organize or expand cooperatives

composed mainly of low-income rural families (maximum term 30 years,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  percent interest).

*Economic Opportunity Loans to Individuals*—Loans to low-income rural families to start or improve a small business (maximum loan \$2,500, 15 years,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  percent interest).

### **Forest Service**

Provides information on timber availability, and technical guidance to help start, improve, or expand a forest products industry.

### **Rural Electrification Administration**

Makes loans to eligible rural electric cooperatives for reloan to firms in their service area to buy and install electrical equipment (recommended terms for reloan—10 years, 4 percent interest).

## **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

### **Bureau of the Census**

Provides statistics on population, housing, manufacturing, mineral industries, retail and wholesale trade, selected service trades, agriculture, transportation, governments, and foreign trade. Statistics on most subjects are available for cities and counties, as well as larger areas.

### **Business and Defense Services Administration**

Furnishes up-to-date economic data to manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, service trade firms, and development organizations.

### **Economic Development Administration**

*Commercial and Industrial Loans*—Loans of up to 65 percent of the total cost to start or expand a business in a redevelopment area (maximum term 25 years, about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  percent interest).\*

*Working Capital Loans*—Insures up to 90 percent of the unpaid balance of a working capital loan made by private investors to firms receiving an Economic Development Administration commercial or industrial loan.

## **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

### **Directorate for Small Business and Labor Utilization Policy**

Helps small businesses and labor surplus areas obtain information about selling to the military or subcontracting with firms that have Department of Defense contracts.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Bureau of Employment Security

Provides information on: employment trends and outlook; farm labor supply and demand; current shortages or surpluses of labor (by occupation); facilities, labor, and other resources of jobmarket areas. Provides aptitude testing of job applicants and placement service to match workers with jobs. Determines training needs and arranges for appropriate training under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

*Smaller Communities Program* — Surveys labor resources of an area to aid industrial and business development.

### Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training

Evaluates effects of automation, technological progress, and other factors on demand for labor, and develops retraining and other programs to help business, industry, and labor adjust to these changes.

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Provides guidance and advice on management, research, and development for small businesses; conducts clinics, seminars, cooperative administrative management courses, and aids small firms selling to and buying from the U. S. Government.

Licenses, regulates, and helps finance Small Business Investment Companies, which in turn provide long-term loans and equity financing to small firms.

*Economic Opportunity Loans* — Loans and management counseling to persons with very low incomes and to others who will provide jobs for unemployed persons to start or strengthen small businesses not qualified under other loan programs (limit \$25,000, up to 15 years).\*

*Business Loans*—Guarantees loans to small firms or individuals: to construct, expand, or modernize facilities; to purchase land or buildings, equipment, machinery, supplies or material (maximum 10 years); or for working capital (usually limited to 6 years).

*Community Development Loans*—Loans to local development corporations for re-loan to small business firms for plant construction, conversion or expansion, and for equipment.

*Displaced Small Businesses*—Loans, management, and technical assistance for small firms suffering economic injury because of displacement by a Federally-aided urban renewal, highway, or other construction program.\*

*Service Corps of Retired Executives* — Retired business executives are available to provide counseling services to small businesses with management problems.

*Small Loan Program*—Financial assistance to very small retail, service, and other businesses, including new enterprises unable to meet the usual collateral and other requirements (limit \$15,000, up to 6 years).

## **TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY**

*Tributary Area Development Program*—Information on resources for industrial and business development in the TVA area.\*

## **VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**

Guarantees and insures loans by private lenders to enable veterans to undertake or expand business ventures.

# **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

## **APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION**

Provides financial and technical assistance to develop the natural resources, public facilities and the economy of the 12-state Appalachian region. This assistance includes construction of highways and local access roads; grants to build and equip demonstration health facilities, including hospitals; contracts with individuals or groups of landowners to control erosion and change land use; grants to establish regional economic development or planning commission; grants and technical assistance to restore mined areas; help in preparing a comprehensive plan for flood control and water resource development; grants to build vocational education facilities; and grants to construct sewage treatment facilities.

In addition, because many Appalachian communities are unable to raise their share of matching funds for Federally aided projects, they may apply to the Appalachian Regional Commission for an additional grant that will increase the amount of Federal cost sharing to a maximum of 80 percent. For details, see page VIII.\*

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### **Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service**

Provides cost-sharing assistance at higher than normal rates (up to 80 percent) to aid community-wide efforts in meeting specific conservation and economic problems in an area. Provisions are flexible as to practices and payments in order to provide broad-scale assistance in carrying out needed conservation practices, such as land treatment to reduce siltation of city water reservoirs, a series of water impoundments to prevent floods, a concerted effort to raise economic level of farmers by widespread pasture improvement within an area, etc.

### **Farmers Home Administration**

*Rural Renewal*—Pilot program operating in a limited number of areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. Provides technical and financial help to public agencies in low-income rural areas to develop and carry out plans for rural renewal. Help includes loans, grants, and technical assistance needed to acquire blocks of land that can be subdivided into family-size farms, or for development of community facilities, improvement of timber resources, and similar measures required for economic development and improved income opportunities.\*

### **Rural Areas Development**

Offers rural people an opportunity to work together in an organized fashion to improve the communities in which they live. Its aim is to create new jobs and improve living conditions through locally developed projects ranging from non-farm recreation for pay to new industry; from improved housing to modern community water systems; from new ways to use what the land produces to more adequate supplies of water for industry, recreation, and agriculture; and from beautification of the countryside to the training and re-training of unemployed and underemployed workers. The Department of Agriculture helps local people organize and survey their resources. Local people on the RAD committees decide what will be done, when, and how. USDA field personnel form Technical Action Panels to work with local organizations in an advisory capacity and to help bring to communities the services of other Federal and State agencies.

## **Soil Conservation Service**

*Resource Conservation and Development Projects*—Pilot program to provide technical and financial assistance to sponsors of comprehensive areawide (multi-county) projects for economic growth through accelerated conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources. Loans, grants, and additional cost-sharing available for project measures through other Federal agencies.\*

## **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

### **Economic Development Administration**

To help create new or expanded industry and increase employment in areas of high unemployment or low family income, provides; grants for public works and development facilities (up to 50 percent in all eligible redevelopment areas; up to 80 percent in severely distressed areas); loans for industrial and commercial expansion (up to 65 percent of total project cost, 25 years) plus guarantees (up to 90 percent) for associated working capital loans made by private lenders; technical assistance and research; and planning grants to cover part of the cost (up to 75 percent) of planning and administering local economic development programs. Requires local initiative to design and implement community redevelopment in partnership with the Government. An overall economic development plan must be submitted and approved before benefits are granted. For details of public works grants, see page VIII.\*

## **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

### **Army Corps of Engineers**

Plans and builds local flood protection projects; makes flood-plain land-use studies as basis for local zoning, building, and other regulations; studies beach erosion and shore protection problems; and plans and builds needed projects. Closely coordinates such activities with community recreation, beautification, and other development programs. Some local participation usually required, depending on program and circumstances.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**

### **Welfare Administration**

*Organization Aids*—Financial and technical assistance to help communities develop their

own comprehensive welfare service programs, including employment of community organization specialist to work with citizens' groups and staffs of related agencies.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **Community Facilities Administration**

Provides grants (up to two thirds of project cost—or 75 percent in redevelopment areas designated by EDA) to finance neighborhood or community centers, youth centers, health stations, and other public buildings to provide health, recreation, or similar social services.

*Public Facility Loans*—Long-term loans to help communities finance a wide variety of public works, such as airports, highways, hospitals, and sewage treatment facilities; loans to help communities finance their share of the cost of public works partially financed by other Federal agencies.

### **Urban Renewal Administration**

Provides loans, grants, and technical assistance to communities, both large and small, to help them eliminate and/or prevent blight. These grants include planning grants; grants to redevelop slum or blighted areas; and grants to acquire, preserve, or develop park, recreation, conservation, scenic, and historic areas.

## **OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

### **Community Action**

Provides grants (ranging from 90 to 100 percent of the cost) to help private non-profit or public agencies develop and implement local programs to combat poverty. Grants may cover planning and carrying out a comprehensive anti-poverty program, or single projects, such as remedial reading, literacy instruction, job training, employment counseling, homemaker services, job development, vocational rehabilitation, health services, etc.

### **VISTA**

Provides volunteers (in most cases without cost to the local sponsor) to help carry out local community development programs.

## **SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

*Community Development Loans*—Loans to local development corporations or foundations to help small firms expand and modernize, and to help establish new small concerns. Funds

may be used for plant construction, conversion or expansion or land purchase, private hospitals, clinics, shopping centers and other approved community projects (limit, 80 percent of cost, up to \$350,000 for each small business, 25 years).

## **COOPERATIVES**

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

#### **Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service**

Makes price-support loans on certain commodities to producer-owned marketing cooperatives on behalf of their producer members.

#### **Cooperative Extension Service**

Helps production, marketing, supply, and service cooperatives organize and solve organizational and operational problems.

#### **Farmer Cooperative Service**

Helps rural people organize, operate, manage, and improve member relations of cooperatives that market agricultural and forest products, buy and sell farm supplies, and provide farm business services.

#### **Farmers Home Administration**

Makes loans to organize or expand cooperatives composed predominantly of low-income rural families (maximum term 30 years,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  percent interest).

#### **Rural Electrification Administration**

Makes loans to cooperatives to initiate, expand, or improve electrical or telephone service to rural areas (maximum term 35 years, 2 percent interest).

### **FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION**

#### **Banks for Cooperatives**

Makes loans to farmers cooperatives for operating capital, buildings, and facilities ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  percent interest).

### **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**

#### **Social Security Administration**

Charters and supervises credit unions.

# DISASTER AIDS

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Provides disaster relief to farmers and ranchers. This may include: granting of hay-ing or grazing privileges on diverted acres; donation or sale (at reduced prices) of Commodity Credit Corporation-owned grain; and emergency cost-sharing for conservation and restoration measures.\*

### Consumer and Marketing Service

Distributes surplus food through local disaster relief organizations or agencies (such as National Guard, Red Cross) to victims of hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, and other natural disasters.\*

### Farmers Home Administration

Provides emergency loans for farmers and ranchers in natural disaster areas to buy feed, seed, fertilizer, replacement equipment, and livestock, and to pay for other essential farm and home operating expenses; and to replace or repair buildings, fences, drainage, and irrigation systems damaged or destroyed by disaster (varying repayment periods, 3 percent interest). Loans may *not* be made to refinance existing debts or to compensate applicants for their losses.\*

### Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Insures farm crops against damage by weather, disease, or insects.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Army Corps of Engineers

Provides: technical advice to help prepare for flood emergencies; organization, equipment, and assistance in flood fighting and rescue work; repair or restoration of flood control works such as dikes and levies, including modifications not constituting major improvements; technical and construction capability for disaster prevention or relief by other agencies.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

### Office of Education

Provides grants to local schools districts to help them replace or repair school facilities

destroyed or seriously damaged by a disaster. Available only in areas declared by the President to be a major disaster area.\*

### **Public Health Service**

*Medical Self-Help*—Instructors' kits, containing all materials needed to teach a free, 16-hour course to prepare citizens to meet their own and others' health needs in a disaster when a physician is not available.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **Community Facilities Administration**

Provides technical aid in determining damage to community facilities and restoring emergency service.\*

### **Federal Housing Administration**

Insures loans made by approved private lenders for property repair and improvement. Provides for lenders holding FHA-insured mortgages to extend forbearance to eligible home owners to avoid default and foreclosure.\*

### **Public Housing Administration**

Permits local public housing authorities to waive eligibility requirements, and thus permit disaster victims to use public housing.\*

### **Urban Renewal Administration**

Provides financial aid to communities in designated disaster areas for urban renewal under special eligibility provisions.\*

## **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

### **Bureau of Employment Security**

Jobless workers in a disaster area may find work or file for unemployment compensation through local public employment offices or special emergency offices that also will help provide workers to help in cleaning up, maintaining needed services, and rebuilding.\*

## **OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING**

Coordinates major disaster assistance from all Federal agencies. Provides Federal grants to State and local governments for protective health and sanitation measures, debris clearance, and emergency repair of essential public facilities when an area is designated a disaster area by the President.\*

## **SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

*Disaster Loans*—Loans available to individuals, homeowners, businesses (large or small), and privately-owned eleemosynary institutions, to replace or restore properties or items damaged or destroyed in storms, floods or other natural disasters. In areas of drought or excessive rainfall, small firms are eligible for loans if they have suffered economic injury resulting from the disasters (maximum term 30 years, 3 percent interest).\*

## **EDUCATION**

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

#### **Consumer and Marketing Service**

*National School Lunch Program*—Food and technical and financial assistance provided through State educational agencies to enable public and nonprofit private schools to serve balanced lunches to elementary and secondary children at below-cost prices. Federal assistance permits lunches to be further reduced in price—or donated—to needy pupils.

*Special Milk Program*—Pays part of the cost of locally purchased fresh milk to encourage milk-drinking in schools, nonprofit child-care centers, summer camps, and similar institutions.

#### **Cooperative Extension Service**

Provides informal educational programs to youth and adults on subjects related to agriculture, home economics, public policy and resource development; helps organize training programs.

#### **Rural Electrification Administration**

Provides loans to telephone companies that borrow from the Rural Electrification Administration to enable them to finance educational television facilities.

### **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**

#### **Administration on Aging**

Grants that States can make available to local governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations for educational services and programs for older people.

Grants to public and nonprofit private agencies for research and demonstration projects having national or regional implications— for example, a project for the education and training of persons to serve as volunteer or sub-professional staff providing services for the elderly.

### **Office of Education**

Provides grants to local schools districts to finance the entire cost of innovative programs that lead to the development of supplementary education centers and services. Almost any type of education service is eligible if it supplements existing educational programs and is innovative in nature. A program might involve the providing of a simple after-school study area or it might be as complex as establishing a model school to serve a group of communities.

Provides grants to States for allocation to local school districts for special programs that meet the needs of educationally deprived children from low-income families. Programs may include supplementary and remedial instruction, guidance and counseling services, and health and welfare services. Funds may be used to buy equipment and to construct school facilities where necessary to carry out approved programs. Grants are based in part on the number of school-age children (5 to 17) from low-income families in the school district.

Provides grants to States to help public and private elementary and secondary schools buy textbooks and other instructional material that will improve the quality of instruction in individual schools.

Provides grants (up to 100 percent of cost) to State educational agencies to help support special training programs for teachers of handicapped children.

*Adult Basic Education*—Financial and technical assistance to local educational agencies that offer special basic education programs to teach adults to read and write. (Federal government pays 90 percent of cost.)

*College Work-Study Program* — Part-time employment for college students from low-income families to help them stay in school. (Federal government pays 90 percent of cost.)

*Higher Education Act*—Grants to needy students of up to \$800 per year for 4 years. (Students in upper half of their class may receive an additional \$200 per year.) Insurance on college student loans of up to \$1,000 per year for undergraduates and \$1,500 per year

for graduate students; maximum total insurable loan is \$5,000 for undergraduates and \$7,500 for graduate students.

*Higher Education Facilities Act*—Grants and loans to public and nonprofit institutions of higher education (such as community colleges and technical institutes) to construct, rehabilitate, or improve buildings, classrooms, libraries, and laboratories needed to expand enrollment. (Grants for public community colleges and technical institutes may not exceed 40 percent of the cost; grants for other undergraduate and graduate facilities may not exceed 1/3 of the cost. Loans 50 years, 3 percent interest).

*National Defense Student Loan Program*—Loans of up to \$1,000 to undergraduates (\$2,500 to graduates) per academic year to help finance college educations. (Maximum total loan: \$5,000 for undergraduates, \$10,000 for graduates; 10 years, 3 percent interest).

### **Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services**

Provides grants to States to help support older children (18 to 21 years) from families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children while the older children are regularly attending a school, college, or university.

Provides grants to welfare agencies for programs assisting older teenagers of low-income families to evaluate their interests and potentials for self-support, and to secure necessary training and education.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **Community Facilities Administration**

*Advances for Public Works Planning*—Long-term, interest-free advances to States, municipalities, and other public agencies for planning specific public works projects, including schools. Advances repayable when construction begins.

*College Housing*—Long-term loans to colleges, universities, and teaching hospitals for construction of housing and related facilities for students and faculty (maximum term 50 years, 3 percent interest).

## **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

### **Neighborhood Youth Corps**

Provides part-time work for unemployed low-income youths (16 through 21) to help

them stay in school and to help drop-outs return to school. Stresses remedial education, work habits, and attitudes for regular employment. Enrollees paid \$1.25 per hour for work on community service projects, with 15 hours a week maximum for enrollees in school; 32 hours for out-of-school youths. Public or private non-profit groups may sponsor local community service projects (Federal government pays up to 90 percent of the cost).

## **OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

### **Community Action**

Proposals may include provisions for special remedial and other non-curricular educational assistance, including Head Start projects to prepare children of low-income families—or from a predominantly poor neighborhood—for school (Federal government pays 90 percent of the cost).

### **Job Corps**

Sets up Conservation Centers to provide basic education and work experience on conservation projects for young men, 16 to 21; sets up Urban Centers to provide basic education and job training for young men and women, 16 to 21.

### **VISTA**

Provides volunteers (in most cases without cost to local sponsor) to assist in tutoring, pre-school experience, counseling, literacy, and other educational programs.

## **FISHING—COMMERCIAL**

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

#### **Farmers Home Administration**

*Operating or Farm Ownership Loans*—Loans to farmers that raise fish for commercial purposes (maximum term Operating loan 7 years, Farm Ownership loan 40 years, both 5 percent interest).

### **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

#### **Army Corps of Engineers**

Builds harbors and channels for use of shipping, including commercial fishing vessels, subject to regular authorization and appropriation procedures for civil works.

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

Provides biological, technological, and economic research information and services (including marketing services, home economics demonstration, statistical and market news services).

Helps interested groups of commercial fishermen to form cooperative fish marketing associations; supervises certain aspects of the operations of such associations.

*Fisheries Loan Fund*—Loans to purchase, construct, equip, maintain, repair, or operate new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear (maximum term 10 years, 5½ percent interest).

*Fishing Vessel Construction Differential Subsidy*—Pays a construction subsidy equal to difference between the estimated foreign cost and the lowest competitive domestic bid for the construction of fishing vessels of advanced design.

*Fishing Vessel Mortgage Insurance*—Insures loans made to construct, reconstruct, or recondition fishing vessels (maximum term 15 years, ½ to 1 percent premiums).

## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

### Division of Forestry Development

Conducts research on methods and prospects for commercial utilization of fish and other aquatic resources of TVA reservoirs and works toward fuller use of these research findings.\*

## FLOOD PREVENTION

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Shares cost of land treatment needed before construction of water storage facilities.

### Farmers Home Administration

*Watershed Loans*—Loans to local sponsors of watershed protection and flood prevention projects to help finance their share of project costs (maximum term 60 years, 3.22 percent interest).

### Soil Conservation Service

*Small Watershed Program*—Planning, technical, and financial help to local sponsors of

watershed projects for flood prevention (Federal government will pay all construction costs applicable to flood prevention).

## **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

### **Army Corps of Engineers**

Plans and builds flood prevention and control projects of all sizes (from multiple-purpose river-basin water resource programs to local community protection projects); provides maintenance on major projects; makes flood-plain studies to help communities plan land-use, building, recreation, and other development programs; studies, plans, and builds hurricane flood protection projects; cooperates with State and local bodies in incorporating flood control works into overall resource-development programs (generally local interests must relocate utilities, provide rights-of-way or other assistance).

Water Resources Survey and Flood Control Plan—Coordinates a comprehensive water resource survey and flood control plan for Appalachia.\*

## **TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY**

### **Local Flood Relations Branch**

Furnishes technical assistance and data to States and communities in the TVA area to help reduce flood damage, and shares cost of construction of economically feasible physical works.\*

## **FORESTRY**

## **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

### **Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service**

Shares cost (usually 50 to 80 percent) of planting trees and shrubs, and improving existing stands of trees for timber, windbreaks, shelterbelts, wildlife habitat, and erosion control. Programs differ by locality.

### **Cooperative Extension Service**

Provides landowners with educational assistance on woodland management and marketing; provides processors with forest product manufacturing and utilization information.

## **Farmers Home Administration**

*Farm Ownership, Operating, Water Development, and Soil Conservation Loans*—Loans to farmers to clear and prepare land for tree planting, to purchase seedlings, to buy land for forestry purposes, and to pay other costs (maximum term 7 to 40 years, 3 percent interest).

*Forestry Area Loans*—Loans to groups of farmers and ranchers to help them buy tracts of land to shift them to forestry (maximum term 40 years, 5 percent interest).

## **Forest Service**

Provides technical assistance in marketing and utilization of forest products, and shares costs with States (up to 50 percent) to help States provide planting, protecting, and multiple-use management services to private forest landowners.

## **Soil Conservation Service**

Helps landowners and operators' to determine suitability of their lands for wood crops and to plan and apply needed conservation practices.

*Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Projects*—Technical assistance for woodland use and cost-sharing help to establish woodland conservation measures on critical sediment source areas.

## **TENNESSEE VALLEY DEVELOPMENT**

### **Division of Forestry Development**

Cooperates with public forestry agencies, industry, and landowners in seven Tennessee Valley States in projects to improve, expand, and use forest and related resources.\*

## **HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES**

### **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**

#### **Administration on Aging**

Provides grants that States can make available to local governmental agencies and non-profit voluntary organizations to plan, develop, and coordinate the providing of health services for older people.

Provides grants to public and private non-profit agencies for demonstration and research

projects having national or regional implications for older people.

*Foster Grandparents Program*—Payments to needy persons 60 years and older for nonprofessional care of infants and children in hospitals and similar institutions. Assistance available to approved institutions includes financing and training.

*Appalachian Program*—Grants to build, equip and operate multicounty medical, dental, and mental health facilities for demonstration purposes—including hospitals and diagnostic and treatment centers (construction grants, up to 80 percent of total construction cost; operating grants, up to 100 percent for the first two years and up to 50 percent for the next three years).\*

### **Public Health Service**

Provides matching funds to States to help construct comprehensive community health centers, plan for mental health needs, and improve therapeutic services in mental health institutions.

Provides grants to States and communities to conduct immunization programs against measles, polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus.

Provides formula grants to States, and special project grants to State and local agencies and local nonprofit organizations to increase the availability and quality of out-of-hospital medical and dental service to the chronically ill and aged—for example, home nursing and home-maker services.

Provides financial and technical assistance to State and local agencies and organizations to support medical and mental health programs, to stimulate development of new programs, and to improve the administration of community health programs.

Provides grants to States, growers' associations, and other nonprofit organizations to help establish and operate clinics and other health improvement services for migrant workers and their families.

Provides financial, technical, and training assistance to State, local, and regional agencies for prevention or abatement of air pollution and disposal of solid wastes.

Publishes recommended sanitary standards and model codes for milk, food, drinking water,

food service, and vending machines; provides technical assistance, information, and training in food and environmental sanitation; these programs cover problems such as those related to recreational areas, insect and rodent control, and septic tanks.

Provides technical assistance and training to State and local governments and industry to help detect and prevent occupational diseases, to maintain a healthy work environment, and to provide employee health services.

### **Public Health Service**

Provides grants to States (up to 50 percent of the cost) to develop, supervise, and carry out comprehensive regional, metropolitan, area, or other local area plans for coordinating health facilities and services.

Provides funds to construct Indian health facilities and to help construct community hospitals that will serve Indians and non-Indians.

*Hill-Burton Program*—Grants and/or long-term, low-interest loans to States to help them provide adequate hospital and medical facilities. Funds may be used to construct, expand, modernize, and equip public and nonprofit health facilities, including hospitals, nursing homes, diagnostic and treatment centers, rehabilitation facilities, public health centers, and State health laboratories.

*Facilities for the Mentally Retarded*—Grants to States to construct public and nonprofit facilities specially designed for the diagnosis, treatment, education, training, or custodial and day care of the mentally retarded, including facilities for sheltered workshop training specialists.

### **Social Security Administration**

Provides, for persons over 65: 1) basic hospital insurance benefits to cover part of the cost of hospital bills; and 2) voluntary medical insurance (costing \$3 per month) to cover part of the cost of physician and other medical services.

### **Surgeon General**

Provides grants to States (up to 50 percent of the cost) to develop, supervise, and carry out coordinated planning for regional or area health and related facilities.

## **Vocational Rehabilitation Administration**

Provides matching funds and other assistance to State vocational rehabilitation agencies to help pay costs of diagnosis, treatment, training, guidance, and placement services for physically or mentally disabled persons.

Provides grants to States and other public or nonprofit organizations to help construct, expand, remodel, alter, or renovate rehabilitation facilities and sheltered workshops, and to provide their initial equipment.

Provides grants to States for innovation of vocational rehabilitation services, planning of comprehensive services, and expansion of services.

## **Welfare Administration**

Provides matching grants to States to extend and improve services for promoting the health of mothers and children.

Provides matching grants to States to extend and improve services and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare for crippled children and children who suffer from conditions which lead to crippling.

Provides project grants (up to 75 percent of the cost) to State and local health agencies to provide necessary health care to expectant mothers and mothers and infants unable to afford private care.

Provides grants (up to 75 percent of the cost) to State and local health agencies or other institutions to provide comprehensive health care and services for pre-school and school age children in low-income families. Projects may provide screening, diagnosis and preventive service, treatment, correction of defects, and aftercare (both medical and dental).

*Medical Assistance for the Aged*—Grants to States for medical services to citizens who are 65 or over and unable to meet the cost of necessary medical services (hospital and nursing-home care, physician's and dentist's services, and drugs).

*Medical Assistance Program*—Grants to help States develop or expand health and medical care programs for individuals and families who cannot otherwise afford needed care.

*Public Assistance Medical Care*—Grants to public welfare agencies to help provide needy people with medical care through staff physicians, referral to community health facilities, and assistance payments for medical care.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **Community Facilities Administration**

Provides long-term loans (up to 40 years) to communities to help build hospitals and to finance the local share of the cost of a project partially financed by another Federal agency.

### **Federal Housing Administration**

*Mortgage Insurance for Nursing Homes* — Insures mortgage loans to individuals, corporations, or associations to help build or rehabilitate nursing homes of at least 20-bed capacity.

## **OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

### **Community Action**

Finances 90 percent of the cost of local Community Action Programs, which may include comprehensive community health proposals.

### **Project Head Start**

Basic health screening programs, as well as provisions for corrective treatment, may be included in Head Start projects for pre-school children (Federal government pays 90 percent of the cost).

### **VISTA**

Provides volunteers (in most cases without cost to the local sponsor) to assist in community or public health programs, to help mentally ill or retarded, etc.

## **SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

Makes loans to small, privately-owned hospitals, clinics, and nursing homes when private financing is not available on reasonable terms.

## **VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**

Provides medical, surgical, and neuropsychiatric care and related medical and dental service for veterans, based on priorities involving medical emergency, relationship of disability or disease to military service, financial need, etc.

## **HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT**

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

#### **Bureau of Public Roads**

*Appalachian Program* — Grants (up to 70 percent) to State Highway Departments for

construction of interstate highways and local access roads. Access roads must serve specific industrial, commercial, recreational, and residential sites, or facilitate school consolidation programs.\*

*Federal Highway Aid Program*—Financial assistance to State highway departments to help construct or improve interstate highways and secondary roads, including rural mail and public school bus routes, and farm-to-market roads. Costs may include expenditures for roadside and landscape development. Assistance also available for roads that cross, or are associated with public lands, (Federal share of cost of interstate improvements, 90 percent; for other roads, 50 percent).

## **DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **Community Facilities Administration**

Makes long-term loans (up to 40 years) to communities to help finance highways. This includes loans to finance the local share of the cost of a project partially financed by another Federal agency.

## **HOUSING**

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

#### **Cooperative Extension Service**

Provides educational assistance and information on home management and planning, including interior decorating, landscaping, and soil conditions affecting sewage disposal and water supplies. Also provides detailed plans for low-cost housing.

#### **Farmers Home Administration**

*Farm Labor Housing Loans*—Loans to individual farmowners, associations of farmers, States or political subdivisions, and nonprofit organizations to finance housing facilities for domestic farm laborers (maximum term 33 years, 5 percent interest). In addition, grants for part of development costs may be made to State or political subdivisions or to broadly based private nonprofit organizations.

*Rural Housing Loans*—Loans to rural residents (people in towns up to 5,500 population) to buy, build, repair, or modernize homes (maximum term 33 years, 4 to 5 percent inter-

est in most cases). Special provisions on loans to senior citizens, aged 62 or over.

*Rural Rental Housing Loans*—Loans to individuals, private nonprofit corporations, consumer cooperatives, and others to build, buy, improve, or repair rental housing for senior citizens in rural areas (maximum term 40 to 50 years, 3 to 5¾ percent interest).

### **Soil Conservation Service**

Advises on suitability of soil for foundations, septic tanks, and drainage.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **Community Facilities Administration**

*Senior Citizens Housing*—Loans to private nonprofit corporations, consumer cooperatives, and public bodies to provide new or rehabilitated rental housing for moderate and low-income elderly and handicapped persons or families (maximum term 50 years, 3 percent interest).

### **Federal Housing Administration**

*Home Mortgage Insurance*—Mortgage insurance to finance the purchase of individual homes and multifamily dwelling units (maximum mortgage for single-family homes is \$30,000, for homes in outlying areas, \$12,500; 30 years, 5½ percent interest, plus ½ percent mortgage insurance premium).

*Rental Housing for Low and Moderate Income Families*—Mortgage insurance for new or rehabilitated rental and cooperative housing for families of low or moderate income. Projects may be developed by public agencies (except local public housing authorities), cooperatives, private nonprofit corporations, limited distribution corporations, or other mortgagors approved by FHA.

*Property Improvement* — Insures discount loans to alter, repair, improve, or convert existing homes and other structures, and to build certain types of new, nonresidential structures. For most home improvements, the maximum loan is \$3,500 for 5 years. For loans to build new service structures on farms, the minimum loan is \$3,500 for 7 years; if secured by a first lien on the improved property the loan may be 15 years; financing charge may not exceed \$5 per \$100 per year on the first \$2,500, \$4 per \$100 per year on amounts above \$2,500.

## **Public Housing Administration**

*Low-Rent Public Housing*—Loans and annual contributions to local housing authorities established under State law to plan, build, buy, lease, rehabilitate, own, and operate low-rent public housing for low-income families, the elderly, and the handicapped. (Loans up to 90 percent of the development cost; annual contributions, or subsidies, help local housing authorities keep rents within the means of low-income families.)

## **Urban Renewal Administration**

*Urban Renewal Program*—Advances, loans, grants to communities to eliminate or prevent blight and slums (grants generally pay up to two-thirds of project cost; local share may be cash or non-cash grants-in-aids). Also includes loans and cash grants to help rehabilitate housing, enforce housing codes, and demolish sub-standard buildings.

## **OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

Provides grants (up to 100 percent of the cost) to public and private nonprofit organizations to provide housing for migrant and seasonal farm labor.

## **VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**

Makes direct loans to eligible veterans in designated "housing credit shortage areas" to purchase or construct homes. These are generally rural areas, small cities, and towns not near metropolitan areas where GI loans from private lenders have not been available to veterans. Guarantees and insures loans made by private lenders to eligible veterans to buy, build, or improve a home.\*

## **JOB TRAINING**

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

#### **Cooperative Extension Service**

Provides informal job training in work related to agriculture and home economics; helps resource development groups secure needed job training programs.

### **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**

#### **Administration on Aging**

Grants to States which they can make available to local governmental agencies and non-

profit voluntary organizations for employment counseling and training for both full-time and part-time work for older persons, as well as vocational education of persons to serve the elderly in many different capacities.

### **Welfare Administration**

*Work Experience Program*—Grants (up to 100 percent of the cost) to communities for work experience and training projects that help potential wage earners acquire job skills. Includes payments to trainees to meet their families' needs. Communities may qualify by developing project plans in cooperation with community action agencies or State departments of public welfare.

## **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

### **Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training**

Develops on-the-job training programs for unemployed or underemployed workers and those whose jobs are threatened by automation. Local employers, labor unions, State, and community agencies sponsor on-the-job training, and in most cases pay the trainee's salary. Federal government reimburses sponsors for training costs.

### **Bureau of Employment Security**

*Manpower Development and Training* — Helps in determining employer and worker job training needs and arranging for appropriate training of unemployed or underemployed workers and youth; pays training allowances (under certain circumstances this includes subsistence and transportation allowances during training); provides counseling, job placement, and related services.

### **Neighborhood Youth Corps**

Helps unemployed low-income youths (16 through 21) gain job experience and develop work habits and attitudes necessary for regular employment while earning \$1.25 an hour for work on community service projects. Enrollees in school may work up to 15 hours a week; those out of school, 32 hours. Public or private nonprofit groups can sponsor local projects where enrollees perform community services not otherwise provided. (Federal government pays up to 90 percent of the cost.)

### **Smaller Communities Program**

Helps small communities and rural areas survey their labor force and determine poten-

tial skills that can be developed by vocational training.

## **OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

### **Jobs Corps Urban Centers**

Provide job training for young men and women—age 16 to 21—from low-income families. Members receive a small income while in training.

## **LIBRARIES**

### **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**

#### **Office of Education**

Provides grants to States for allocation to communities to help them build a new library or expand, remodel, or alter an existing building. The cost of land acquisition and initial equipment is also included.

Provides grants and loans to public and non-profit institutions of higher education to build or improve school libraries needed to expand enrollment (Federal grant may not exceed 40 percent of the cost; loans 50 years, 3 percent interest).

Provides formula grants to States for school library construction or for expansion of library services (including books, equipment, salaries, and other operating expenses).

Provides grants (100 percent of cost) to local public education agencies to establish mobile library service in communities where such service is not now available. Project must be recommended by the State educational agency.

### **DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Community Facilities Administration**

*Advances for Public Works Planning*—Interest-free advances for planning libraries.

*Public Facility Loans*—Long-term low-interest loans to smaller communities to help construct libraries when private financing at reasonable terms is not available.

## **MARKETING—FARM**

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

#### **Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service**

*Price-Support Program* — Price support loans, purchases, and payments to maintain

prices of and income from certain dairy products, cotton, grain, honey, oilseed crops, peanuts, tobacco, tungnuts, sugar, and wool from the producer.

*Storage Facility Loans*—Loans to farmers for storage facilities and drying equipment for certain crops (maximum term 5 years, 4 percent interest).

### **Consumer and Marketing Service**

Provides inspection, grading, market news, and other marketing services, often in cooperation with States.

### **Cooperative Extension Service**

Provides advice and counsel on prices, marketing schedules, grading, packaging, marketing cooperatives, and other aspects of distribution.

### **Farmer Cooperative Service**

Conducts research on cooperative marketing of farm and forest products. Provides advisory assistance to farmer cooperatives that supply marketing services.

### **Farmers Home Administration**

*Economic Opportunity Loans to Cooperatives*—Loans to start or expand cooperatives composed mainly of low-income farmers to provide marketing services not otherwise available (maximum term 30 years, 4 $\frac{1}{8}$  percent interest).

## **MIGRANTS**

### **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**

#### **Public Health Service**

Provides grants to help public agencies or nonprofit organizations supply health services to migrant families.

### **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

#### **Bureau of Employment Security**

Provides placement service and information on farm labor supply and demand; recruits migrant farmworkers to meet employer needs, and registers interstate farm labor contractors.

## **OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

Provides loans, loan guarantees, and grants (up to 90 percent of the cost) to help State and local agencies, private nonprofit institutions, and cooperatives to establish, administer, and operate programs to provide more adequate housing, sanitation, education, and day care of children for migratory and seasonal farm workers and their families.

### **VISTA**

Provides volunteers (in most cases without cost to the local sponsor) to help provide day care for children of migrants, to assist in migrant housing centers, etc.

## **MINERAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

#### **Bureau of the Census**

Provides statistics on mineral industries for nation, regions, States, and counties (except when data on an individual enterprise might be revealed).

### **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

#### **Bureau of Mines**

Conducts research, provides advice, and training on: health and safety practices and devices in mineral extractive industries; extraction, processing, and utilization of minerals, metals, and fuels.

*Appalachia Program*—Grants (up to 75 percent of the cost) to States, their political subdivisions, or local development districts within the Appalachian region to seal and fill voids in abandoned coal mines and to reclaim and rehabilitate existing strip- and surface-mined areas on lands owned by Federal, State, or local bodies of government; grants to plan and execute underground and outcrop mine fire-fighting operations.\*

#### **Geological Survey**

Publishes topographic maps and reports on geologic, mineral, and water resources.

#### **Office of Minerals Exploration**

Makes loans to firms and individuals for exploration of mineral claims. Conducts technological, statistical, and economic studies of mineral resources.

## **TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY**

### **Geologic Branch**

Provides detailed information on mineral resources and possible plant sites in the Tennessee Valley area to private individuals and businesses.\*

## **PLANNING ASSISTANCE**

### **APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION**

Provides cost-share assistance (up to 75 percent of administrative costs) to help several communities or counties combine into one planning unit for economic development.\*

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

#### **Cooperative Extension Service**

Provides educational materials and guidance to help citizens organize planning groups; to gather, analyze, and interpret data; and to determine the advisability of creating or amending local zoning ordinances.

#### **Rural Community Development Service**

Helps all Federal agencies to make their services fully available and effective in meeting the needs of eligible rural people, and helps USDA agencies plan and coordinate their rural areas development activities.

#### **Soil Conservation Service**

Provides technical information and planning assistance to soil conservation districts, farmers, ranchers, local and regional planning boards, and others. Information and assistance offered on soils and their capabilities, stabilizing cuts and fills, control erosion, flooding, and drainage, etc.

*Watershed Projects*—Planning help (as well as technical and financial aid) to local sponsors of watershed projects for flood control, water storage and disposal, and recreational use; land use capability information; and technical assistance on land and water use within the watershed.

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

#### **Economic Development Administration**

Provides technical assistance for economic development, and grants (up to 75 percent) to defray the planning and administrative ex-

penses of public or private nonprofit economic development organizations.\*

### **Bureau of the Census**

Provides statistics—on present situations and trends—that local leaders can use in preparing community development plans. Facts available on population (age, race, sex, education, occupation, income, etc.), housing, industry, business, agriculture, local government, etc.

## **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

### **Army Corps of Engineers**

Provides technical assistance and builds or participates in construction of authorized projects to help solve flood, shore erosion, and navigational problems in river basins, waterways, and harbors.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**

### **Public Health Service**

Provides planning guidelines and consultative services for local studies to determine a community's long-range environmental health needs and to develop local programs to meet them; technical assistance to aid local or regional programs of air pollution control and solid waste disposal; technical assistance and training in developing or modifying regulations on environmental health problems.

*Hospitals and Medical Facilities*—Grants to States to help plan, develop, and carry out comprehensive and coordinated area health facilities and services.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **Community Facilities Administration**

*Advances for Public Works Planning*—Interest-free advances to help States, municipalities, and other public agencies plan individual local public works and/or area-wide and long-range projects that help communities deal with their total needs. All types of public works, except public housing, are eligible. Proposed public works must conform to existing overall State, regional, or metropolitan plan to insure orderly future growth and development.

*Grants for Advance Acquisition of Land*—Grants to help communities acquire land for future construction of public works and facili-

ties. Construction must start within five years after the grant is approved.

### **Urban Renewal Administration**

*Urban Planning Assistance (701) Program*—Grants to help communities prepare comprehensive development plans, including provisions for public facilities and long-range financing.

## **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

### **Bureau of Employment Security**

*Smaller Communities Program*—Surveys the natural and labor resources of an area.

## **OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

### **Community Action**

Provides grants (up to 100 percent of the cost—including employment of a program development staff) to help communities develop comprehensive plans to combat poverty.

## **TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY**

### **Government Relations and Economics Staff**

Provides technical assistance to States and local agencies to plan the use and development of TVA reservoirs and related lands, and the development of resources and the general community.\*

## **RECREATION**

## **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

### **Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service**

*Appalachian Program*—Grants (up to 80 percent of the cost) to landowners, operators, and occupiers of land in Appalachia for conservation treatment, including development of recreation areas.\*

*Cropland Conversion Program*—Adjustment payments to farmers who convert land from crop production to recreation.\*

*Agricultural Conservation Program*—Cost shares (usually 50-50) with farmers and ranchers for qualified conservation practices that improve fish, wildlife, and recreation resources. Programs differ by locality.

*Cropland Adjustment Program*—Adjustment payments and cost sharing on measures needed to shift land from surplus crops to conservation uses, including recreation. Local

government units as well as individuals are eligible for this assistance. Contracts are for 5 to 10 years.

### **Cooperative Extension Service**

Helps individuals and groups evaluate the feasibility of proposed rural recreation enterprises; provides educational and organizational assistance for management and operation of public and private recreation areas; offers group training for recreation leaders.

### **Farmer Cooperative Service**

Provides organizational and advisory assistance to farmer-owned recreation cooperatives.

### **Farmers Home Administration**

*Association Loans*—Insures loans to rural groups to develop nonprofit community recreation enterprises (40 years, 5 percent interest).

*Economic Opportunity Loans*—Loans to low-income rural families or groups to help them start or improve recreation ventures, such as a guide service, fishing boat rental, or a cooperative to market handicraft items in a tourist area (maximum term 15 years, 4 $\frac{1}{8}$  percent interest).

*Individual Loans*—Loans to farmers to develop on-farm, income-producing recreation facilities (maximum term 40 years, 5 percent interest). Loans for recreation equipment and operating expenses (maximum term 7 years, 5 percent interest).

*Watershed Loans*—Loans to local sponsors of watershed projects, to help finance recreation developments in or adjacent to reservoirs, lakes, and streams (maximum term 50 years, 3.22 percent interest).

### **Forest Service**

Conducts forest recreation research; provides technical assistance and information for planning and operating woodland recreational areas; maintains public recreational areas in the National Forests.

### **Soil Conservation Service**

Provides technical assistance to private landowners and operators to plan and develop outdoor recreation enterprises.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Public Roads

In cooperation with State highway departments, develops highways serving outdoor recreation areas.

### Economic Development Administration

Provides loans to develop tourist recreation facilities in low-income areas where more jobs are needed (loans may cover up to 65 percent of the total cost; 25 years, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  percent interest).\*

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Army Corps of Engineers

Helps provide recreation facilities as part of reservoir, harbor, and waterway projects when States or local bodies provide matching funds for this purpose.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

### Administration on Aging

Provides grants to States which they can make available to local governmental agencies and nonprofit voluntary organizations to develop and maintain community-wide recreation programs for older persons.

### Public Health Service

Provides information on health and sanitation problems in recreation areas; problems include water and waste disposal, food service sanitation, swimming sanitation, insect control, etc.

## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### Community Facilities Administration

*Public Facility Loan Program*—Loans to small communities to construct and improve public recreation facilities.

*Public Works Planning*—Interest-free advances to local public bodies and States to help plan recreation projects. Advances repayable when construction starts.

### Urban Renewal Administration

*Open Space Land Program*—Grants (up to 50 percent) to help communities buy and develop land for parks, recreation, and scenic purposes, or to preserve historic sites. Limited

to urban areas or areas undergoing urbanization.\*

*701 Program*—Grants to supplement State and local funds to develop comprehensive plans for urban areas, including provisions for public recreation.

## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **Bureau of Reclamation**

Cooperates with State, county, and other qualified non-Federal agencies on development and management of recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities on Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs in the 17 Western States.\*

### **Bureau of Outdoor Recreation**

Provides grants to States and their political subdivisions (up to 50 percent of the cost) to plan for, acquire, and develop outdoor recreation facilities.

### **Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife**

In cooperation with States, provides fish for stocking inland waters open to the public on a nonprofit basis.

### **National Park Service**

*Park Practice Program*—Information on administration of park and recreation areas.

## **OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

### **VISTA**

Provides volunteers (in most cases without cost to the local sponsor) to help conduct or supervise community recreation programs for the poor.

## **SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

Loans to owner-developers of recreation facilities through either the Community Development Loan or SBA Business Loan Programs when private financing is unavailable at reasonable rates and the facility is in the public interest.

## **TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY**

Provides technical assistance to local agencies and individuals in planning recreation opportunities for parks and public access to TVA reservoirs. Helps States relate TVA reservoirs to state-wide recreation plans. Helps local development organizations inventory and appraise

their recreation and travel resources and plan for their fuller use. Some TVA reservoir lands may be conveyed, leased, or licensed to States and their political subdivisions, quasi-public groups, private groups, and individuals for recreation purposes.\*

**DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE,  
DEFENSE, INTERIOR, AND TREASURY  
AND TENNESSEE VALLEY  
AUTHORITY**

*Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1954*  
— Permission granted qualified nonprofit organizations, local governments, and States to buy or lease certain Federal lands from the above named Departments for recreation use.

**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**

**APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION**

Provides grants to State educational agencies in Appalachia to build vocational education facilities. Construction to be arranged by States and local school districts.\*

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,  
AND WELFARE**

**Administration on Aging**

Provides grants to public and nonprofit private agencies for short-term or in-service training projects for persons to serve in programs for older people.

**Office of Education**

Provides matching fund grants to States to improve or enlarge vocational education programs, to develop new programs, and to provide part-time employment for youths who need an income to continue vocational education on a full-time basis; also provides matching fund grants to States for job training of people who are out of school, but who want to upgrade their skills. Matching funds also available for instructors' salaries and operating expenses of vocation training of mentally retarded children.

**Public Health Service**

Provides low-interest, long-term loans (up to \$100 a year) to student nurses to attract new recruits to nursing. Available through accredited nonprofit schools of nursing (loans repay-

able over a 10-year period, beginning 1 year after a student terminates course of study).

### **Welfare Administration**

Provides grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning for special projects to help train people for child welfare work.

*Work Experience Program*—Grants (up to 100 percent of the cost) to communities for a work experience and training project for potential wage earners. Includes payments to trainees sufficient to meet their families' needs. Communities may qualify by developing project plans in cooperation with community action agencies or State departments of public welfare.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **Community Facilities Administration**

*College Housing* — Long-term, low-interest loans to help public vocational and technical institutions construct student housing and related facilities (maximum term 50 years, 3 percent interest).

## **VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**

Provides counseling, on-the-job training, or vocational rehabilitation (with subsistence allowances) to veterans with service-connected disabilities.

## **WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS**

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

#### **Farmers Home Administration**

Provides loans and grants to nonprofit corporations and rural communities (up to 5,500 population) to plan, construct, improve, or extend water and sewer systems (maximum loan \$4 million for up to 40 years, interest up to 5 percent; grants may not exceed 50 percent of cost).

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

#### **Economic Development Administration**

Provides loans and grants to plan, construct, improve, or extend water and sewer systems and other facilities (such as railroad spurs, access roads, etc.) to encourage the establishment or expansion of industry in areas of low-income or high unemployment (loans up to 100

percent of the cost; 40 years, 3¾ percent interest; grants up to 50 percent in all redevelopment areas, up to 80 percent in severely distressed areas.)\*

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

### Public Health Service

*Construction Grants*—Grants to communities to build sewage treatment plants and certain related facilities (30 percent of construction costs, up to \$1.2 million for a single municipality and up to \$4.8 million for a joint project serving more than one municipality).

*Demonstration Grants*—Grants to communities to develop and test new or improved methods for sewage treatment and methods for handling problems resulting from combined storm and sanitary sewers.

*Technical Assistance*—Technical assistance to States and communities for investigation of special water pollution control problems. Contact State water pollution control agency.

*Training*—Conducts courses for city health officers and technical personnel in water pollution control techniques.

## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### Community Facilities Administration

*Advances for Public Works Planning*—Interest-free advances to States, municipalities, and other public agencies for planning water and sewer systems. Repayment begins with start of construction.

*Grants for Advance Acquisition of Land*—Grants to communities to acquire land for future construction of water and sewer systems. Construction must start within five years after the grant is approved. Grant may not exceed five years of interest charges on a loan incurred to buy the land.

*Grants for Basic Water and Sewer Facilities*—Grants (up to 50 percent) to communities to help construct or improve basic water and sewer facilities meeting certain comprehensive planning requirements.

*Public Facility Loans*—Long-term, low-interest loans to local units of government (or to private non-profit corporations if there is no appropriate public body) to finance water and sewer facilities in communities of less than 50,000 population.

# WATER USE AND DEVELOPMENT

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### **Agricultural Research Service**

Conducts research and provides information on water supplies and quality, irrigation, water conservation, and efficient use of water in agriculture.

### **Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service**

*Agricultural Conservation Program* — Cost shares (usually 50-50) in water development for livestock, irrigation, wildlife, recreation, and erosion control. Programs differ by locality.

### **Farmers Home Administration**

Provides loans to individuals or groups in rural areas (including towns up to 5,500) to develop water supply systems for farm or home use (maximum term 40 years, interest not exceeding 5 percent).

*Watershed Loans*—Loans to local sponsors of small watershed projects to help finance their part of project costs (maximum term 50 years, 3.22 percent interest).

### **Soil Conservation Service**

*Public Law 46*—Technical help to conservation district cooperators for water development for livestock, irrigation, wildlife, and recreation.

*River Basins* — Participation with other Federal and State agencies in water resource studies in major river basins.

*Snow Surveys*—Snow surveys for seasonal water supply forecasting in the Western States.\*

*Watershed Projects* — Planning, technical, and financial aid for watershed projects to prevent floods and to develop water supplies for agricultural, municipal, wildlife, and recreational use (maximum Federal financial aid: 100 percent of costs applicable to flood prevention; 50 percent of costs for agriculture, wildlife, and recreation; deferred loans for water supply storage).

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### **Army Corps of Engineers**

Helps plan and develop flood control, navigation, harbors, waterways, and shore and beach

protection. Participates with government agencies and private and quasi-public bodies in planning, justifying, and building comprehensive multiple-purpose river-basin developments and other local improvements involving water and related land resources.

*Appalachian Water Resources Survey and Flood Control Plan*—Coordinates a comprehensive water resources survey and flood control plan for Appalachia.\*

## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **Bureau of Reclamation**

Develops Federal projects for irrigation, hydro-electric power, and water supply in the 17 Western States.\*

### **Geological Survey**

Studies occurrence and movement of surface and ground water and water quality. Publishes topographic maps and reports on water resources.

## **TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY**

### **Division of Water Control Planning**

Develops the Tennessee River and its tributaries for flood control, navigation, hydro-electric power, water supply, and recreation. Works with States, counties, and cities by providing technical assistance in the analysis of water problems.\*

## **WELFARE**

## **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

### **Consumer and Marketing Service**

*Food Donation Program*—Donation of price-support and surplus-removal food to the States and Territories for distribution to schools, non-profit summer camps, charitable institutions, and needy families.\*

*Food Stamp Program*—Food stamp coupons available to qualified participants at less than their value. Coupons serve as cash for food purchases at authorized retail stores.\*

*National School Lunch Program*—Food, and technical and financial help provided through State educational agencies to enable public and nonprofit private schools to serve balanced lunches to elementary and secondary children at below-cost prices. Federal assistance enables lunches to be sold at still lower prices—or donated—to needy pupils.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

### Administration on Aging

*Foster Grandparents Program* — Payments to needy persons 60 years and older for non-professional care of infants and young children in hospitals and similar institutions.

### Welfare Administration

Makes matching grants to the States to establish, extend, and strengthen child welfare services.

Makes grants to States (from 50 to 80 percent of the cost) for basic public assistance programs and welfare services (Federal financing up to 100 percent of the cost is also available to stimulate States to launch demonstrations of new ways to improve public assistance).

*Aid to the Blind*—Grants to States for financial, educational, medical, and social services to help the needy blind of all ages.

*Aid to Families with Dependent Children*—Grants to States to provide cash payments, medical care, and social services to children in families deprived by the death, desertion, disability, or unemployment of a parent. Federal funds may be used to pay for support of older children (18 to 21 years) while they attend school, college, or university.

*Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled*—Grants to States for aid and services to persons 18 or over who have a permanent and total physical or mental impairment that prevents them from supporting themselves.

*Medical Assistance for the Aged*—Grants to States for medical services to citizens who are 65 or over and unable to meet the cost of necessary medical services.

*Medical Assistance Program* — Grants to States to extend and develop health and medical care programs for individuals and families who could not otherwise afford the care they need. (More comprehensive than public assistance medical care program, and expected to replace it by 1970.)

*Old Age Assistance*—Grants to States to help needy men and women 65 years of age or older to remain in their own homes, participate in the life of the community, and meet the costs of illness and infirmity.

*Public Assistance Medical Care*—Federal cost-sharing with States of payments to doctors, hospitals, druggists, and other suppliers of medical care for recipients of public assistance. Scope and amount of care varies from State to State.

*Work Experience Program*—Grants (up to 100 percent of the cost) to communities for work experience and training projects for potential wage earners. Includes payments to trainees sufficient to meet their families' needs. Communities may qualify by developing project plans in cooperation with community action agencies or State departments of public welfare.

## **OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

### **VISTA**

Provides volunteers (in most cases without cost to the local sponsor) to help welfare agencies, settlement houses, etc., carry out their programs.

## **YOUTH PROGRAMS**

### **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

#### **Cooperative Extension Service**

Provides educational materials, leader training, and organizational assistance for youth development programs, such as — but not limited to—4-H club work. Includes training in agriculture, home economics, community, and personal development.

### **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

#### **Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training**

Cooperates with labor and management organizations to provide counseling services, aptitude testing, and placement of apprentices in training programs.

#### **Bureau of Employment Security**

Provides placement and related services to all youth (including summer time recruitment for farm work) and counseling and testing services to youth in high schools to assist in career planning. Helps provide needed basic educational and/or occupational training under the Manpower Development and Training Act. Upon request, provides on-campus counseling and job placement service at colleges.

## **Neighborhood Youth Corps**

Provides opportunities for unemployed low-income youth (16 through 21) to learn and earn \$1.25 per hour while working on local community service projects. Program encourages enrollees to stay in school or to resume schooling, and emphasizes work habits and attitudes necessary for regular employment. Young people in school may work up to 15 hours a week; out-of-school youth may work up to 32 hours a week. Public agencies or private non-profit groups may sponsor local community service projects (Federal government pays up to 90 percent of the cost).

## **OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

### **Job Corps**

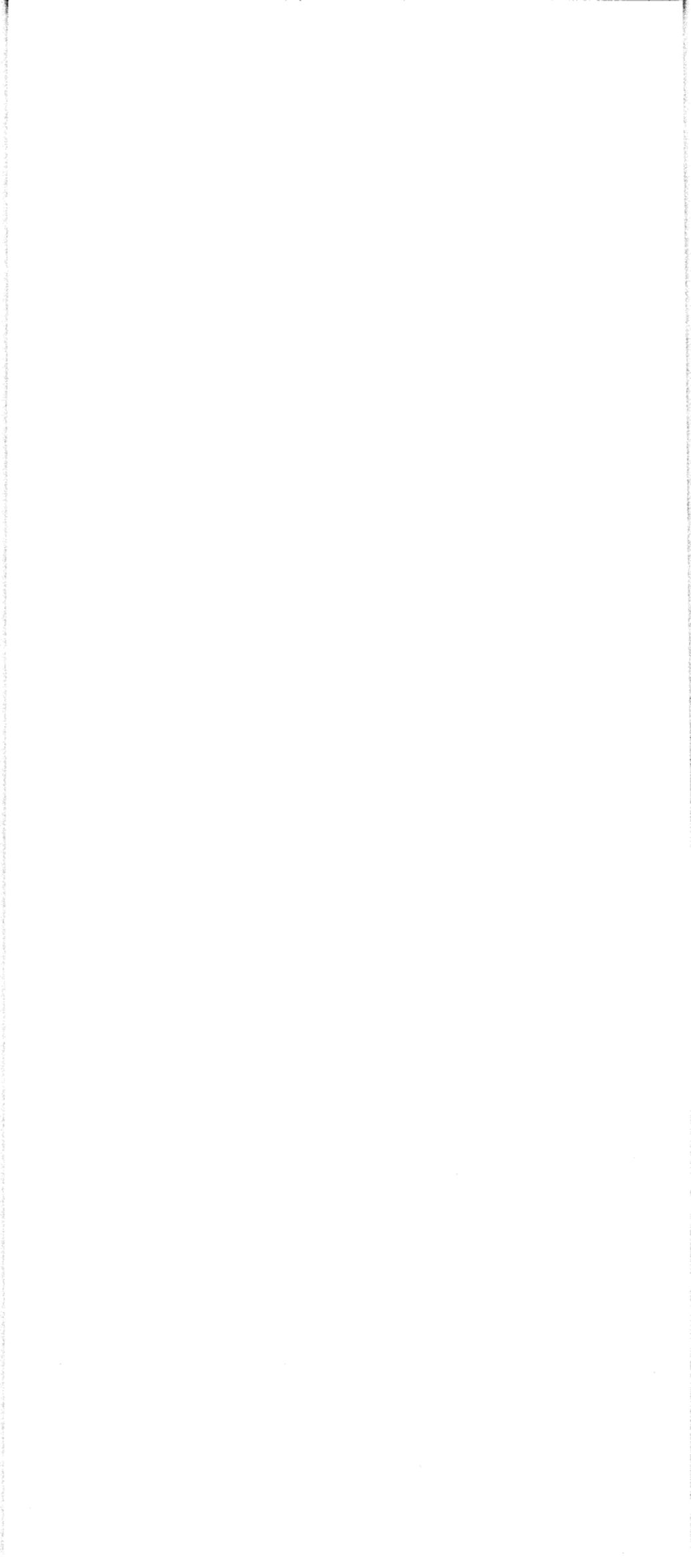
Sets up Conservation Centers to provide basic education and work experience on conservation projects for young men, 16 to 21; Urban Centers provide basic education and job training for young men and women, 16 to 21. Members receive a small income while in training.

### **Project Head Start**

Provides grants (up to 90 percent of the cost) to communities, schools, or any non-profit, non-political organization to develop pre-school training, health, and social activities for children in low-income communities.

### **VISTA**

Provides volunteers (in most cases without cost to the local sponsor) to help with youth vocational exploration and training projects, tutoring, remedial education, counseling, etc.



## ADDRESSES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

Administration on Aging  
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
Washington, D. C. 20201

Programs listed on pages 14, 15, 20, 21, 27, 28, 36, 38, and 43

For information on Foster Grandparents Program, contact local office of your State's public employment service.

Agricultural Research Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C. 20250

Programs listed on pages 1, 4, and 41

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C. 20250

Programs listed on pages 1, 8, 11, 12, 18, 19, 29, 30, 34, 35, and 41

For details, consult county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Office.

Appalachian Regional Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20009

Programs listed on pages 7, 32, and 38

For details, consult Governor's Appalachian Regional Commission representative or other designated agency.

Army Corps of Engineers  
Department of Defense  
Washington, D. C. 20301

Programs listed on pages 9, 12, 17, 19, 33, 36, 41, and 42

For details, contact regional office of Army Corps of Engineers. For information on Appalachian program, write Appalachian Unit, Army Corps of Engineers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Banks for Cooperatives  
Farm Credit Administration  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C. 20250

Program listed on page 11

For details, consult the Bank for Cooperatives in your Farm Credit District.

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training  
Department of Labor  
Washington, D. C. 20210

Programs listed on pages 28 and 44

Bureau of the Census  
Department of Commerce  
Suitland, Maryland 20233

Programs listed on pages 5, 31, and 33

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Programs listed on page 18

Bureau of Employment of Security  
Department of Labor  
Washington, D. C. 20210

Programs listed on pages 3, 6, 13, 28, 30, 34,  
and 44

For details on most Bureau of Employment of  
Security programs, consult local public employ-  
ment service office.

Bureau of Family Services  
Welfare Administration  
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
Washington, D. C. 20201

Program listed on page 16

For details on most Bureau of Family Serv-  
ices programs, contact State or local public  
welfare departments.

Bureau of Mines  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Program listed on page 31

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Program listed on page 37

Bureau of Public Roads  
Department of Commerce  
Washington, D. C. 20235

Programs listed on pages 24, 25, and 36

For details consult State on County Highway  
Commission.

Bureau of Reclamation  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Programs listed on pages 37 and 42

States served by the Bureau of Reclamation  
include: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho,  
Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New  
Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon,  
South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and  
Wyoming. Limited in Hawaii and Alaska.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240  
Program listed on page 37

Business and Defense Services Administration  
U. S. Department of Commerce  
Washington, D. C. 20235  
Program listed on page 5

Community Action  
Office of Economic Opportunity  
Washington, D. C. 20506  
Programs listed on pages 10, 17, 24, and 34

Community Facilities Administration  
Department of Housing and Urban Development  
1626 K Street N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20410  
Programs listed on pages 4, 10, 13, 16, 24, 25,  
26, 29, 33, 34, 36, 39, and 40

Consumer and Marketing Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C. 20250  
Programs listed on pages 4, 14, 30, and 42  
For information on food programs contact  
either regional C&MS offices or State and local  
public welfare agencies. For information on  
cooperative Federal-State marketing programs,  
contact State Department of Agriculture.

Cooperative Extension Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C. 20250  
Programs listed on pages 2, 4, 11, 14, 19, 25,  
27, 30, 32, 35, and 44  
For details on educational programs, contact  
your county extension office, or Director of Ex-  
tension at your State's Land-Grant University.

Directorate for Small Business and Labor Utili-  
zation Policy  
Department of Defense  
The Pentagon  
Washington, D. C. 20301  
Programs listed on page 5

Economic Development Administration  
Department of Commerce  
Washington, D. C. 20230  
Programs listed on pages 5, 9, 32, 33, 36, 39,  
and 40

Farmer Cooperative Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C. 20250  
Programs listed on pages 11, 30, and 35

Farmers Home Administration  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C. 20250

Programs listed on pages 2, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12,  
17, 18, 20, 25, 26, 30, 35, 39, and 41

For details, consult county FHA supervisor.

Federal Aviation Agency  
500 Independence Ave., S. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20553

Program listed on page 3

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C. 20250

Program listed on page 12

Federal Housing Administration  
Department of Housing and Urban Develop-  
ment

811 Vermont Avenue N. W.

Washington, D.C. 20411

Programs listed on pages 13, 24, and 26

For details on insured loans, contact local  
FHA-insured lender.

Federal Land Banks  
Farm Credit Administration  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C. 20250

Program listed on page 3

For details, consult your local Federal Land  
Bank Association.

Forest Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C. 20250

Programs listed on pages 5, 20, and 35

Geological Survey  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20405

Programs listed on pages 31 and 42

Job Corps  
Office of Economic Opportunity  
Washington, D. C. 20506

Programs listed on pages 17, 29, and 45

For information, contact county agent, social  
workers, or high school counselors. Prospective  
enrollees must register in order to be con-  
sidered.

National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Program listed on page 37

Neighborhood Youth Corps  
Department of Labor  
Washington, D. C. 20210

Programs listed on pages 16, 17, 28, and 45

Office of Economic Opportunity  
Washington, D. C. 20506

Programs listed on pages 27 and 31

Office of Education  
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
Washington, D. C. 20202

Programs listed on pages 12, 13, 15, 16, 29,  
and 38

For details on most programs, consult local  
or State educational authorities. Students wish-  
ing information on the National Defense Stu-  
dent Loan Program, Higher Education Act  
grant and insured loans, or College Work Study  
programs should contact their high school  
principal or guidance counselor, or college stu-  
dent financial aid office.

Office of Emergency Planning  
Executive Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20540

Program listed on page 13

Office of Manpower, Automation and Training  
Department of Labor  
Washington, D. C. 20210

Program listed on page 6

Office of Mineral Exploration  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Program listed on page 31

Project Head Start  
Office of Economic Opportunity  
Washington, D. C. 20506

Programs listed on pages 24 and 45

Production Credit Associations  
Farm Credit Administration  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C. 20250

Program listed on page 3

For details, consult your local Production  
Credit Association.

Public Health Service  
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
Washington, D. C. 20201

Programs listed on pages 13, 21, 22, 30, 33,  
36, 38, 39, and 40

For details on most Public Health Service  
programs, consult local or State health depart-

ments. For details on Federal Water Pollution Control training program, write Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio. 45226

Public Housing Administration  
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Longfellow Building

Washington, D. C. 20413

Programs listed on pages 13 and 27

Rural Areas Development

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Washington, D. C. 20250

Program listed on page 8

Rural Community Development Service

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Washington, D. C. 20250

Program listed on page 32

For details, consult your State RCDS director.

Rural Electrification and Administration

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Washington, D. C. 20250

Programs listed on pages 2, 5, 11, and 14

Small Business Administration

Washington, D. C. 20416

Programs listed on pages 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 24, and 37

Smaller Communities Program

Department of Labor

Washington, D. C. 20210

Programs listed on pages 28 and 29

Social Security Administration

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Baltimore, Maryland 21235

Programs listed on pages 11 and 22

For details, consult local Social Security field offices.

Soil Conservation Service

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Washington, D. C. 20250

Programs listed on pages 3, 9, 18, 19, 20, 26, 32, 35, and 41

For details, consult local Soil Conservation Service county office.

Statistical Reporting Service

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Washington, D. C. 20250

Program listed on page 3

Surgeon General  
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
Washington, D. C. 20201  
Program listed on page 22

Tennessee Valley Authority  
Knoxville, Tennessee 37901  
Programs listed on pages 7, 18, 19, 20, 32, 34,  
37, 38, and 42

Urban Renewal Administration  
Department of Housing and Urban Develop-  
ment  
1626 K Street N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20410  
Programs listed on pages 10, 13, 27, 34, 36,  
and 37

Veterans Administration  
Washington, D. C. 20420  
Programs listed on pages 3, 7, 24, 27, and 39  
For health service or advice on other veter-  
ans' benefits, contact nearest VA hospital or  
regional office. For loan insurance, contact local  
VA insured lending agency.

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration  
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
Washington, D. C. 20201  
Program listed on page 23  
For details on most Vocational Rehabilitation  
Administration programs, contact State Voca-  
tional Rehabilitation Agency.

Office of Economic Opportunity  
Washington, D. C. 20506  
Programs listed on pages 10, 17, 24, 31, 37,  
44, and 45

Welfare Administration  
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
Washington, D. C. 20201  
Programs listed on pages 9, 10, 23, 28, 39, 43,  
and 44  
For details consult local or State department  
of public welfare.

