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CATALOG OF FEDERAL AIDS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

PREPARED FOR THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE

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FOREWORD

Pursuant to Senate Resolution 45, 88th Congress, the Committee on Government Operations assigned to its Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations the duty of making a complete study of intergovernmental relations between the United States and the States and municipalities. In the course of its investigations, the subcommittee has given extensive attention to the role and operation of Federal grants-in-aid and other forms of assistance to the States and their political subdivisions.

Federal aid to States and local governments is a major feature of contemporary intergovernmental relations. As such, it commands special attention at all levels of government. Legislative proposals authorizing or modifying programs of this kind are almost constantly before the Congress. Governors, State legislators, and local officials are also concerned with various grant proposals, programs, and operating relationships. Yet no complete, up-to-date descriptive compilation of all the forms and subjects of Federal aid to State and local governments has been available.

To provide an authoritative reference source for officials at all levels, the subcommittee last year called upon the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress to prepare a systematic and objective compilation of program descriptions, with cross indexes and statutory citations. The request specified that each program statement indicate the range and general conditions of eligibility, the procedures for participating in the Federal aid, the provisions for allotment of appropriations among States or other units eligible for assistance, and the State and local matching requirements. For the sake of brevity it was suggested that references to technical specifications and administrative rules be minimized and that descriptions of the procedures within Federal departments and agencies for reviewing and processing applications be omitted. Amounts of appropriations currently authorized or approved were also not required.

In response to this request, the Legislative Reference Service has submitted this "Catalog of Federal Aids to State and Local Governments," based on Federal laws in force April 1, 1964. The compilation was prepared by Mr. I. M. Labovitz, senior specialist in social welfare. Mr. Labovitz has a broad background in intergovernmental fiscal relations, having prepared numerous reports, monographs, and statistical studies in this field. Before joining the Legislative Reference Service in 1956, he was for 15 years a fiscal and legislative analyst in the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, concerned with Federal-State-local relations and Federal programs for welfare, health, and education. Earlier he worked in tax administration and public finance research

in Illinois. Mr. Labovitz has served as a technical consultant on several reports of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The subcommittee anticipates wide interest in this compilation. If its expectation is realized, periodic revisions may be warranted to reflect the expiration or extension of various authorizations, changes in existing programs, and enactment of pertinent new laws.

EDMUND S. MUSKIE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations.

APRIL 15, 1964.

CATALOG OF FEDERAL AIDS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

INTRODUCTION

This report provides a listing and description of aids which the Government of the United States makes available to State and local governments in the fiscal year 1964 or later. It contains a statement and statutory references for each of 115 programs or groups of closely related programs. The authorizations apply to 8 of the 10 executive departments and 11 independent agencies of the Federal Government.

The Federal aids vary greatly in financial magnitude. The Federal aid highway program distributes more than $3 billion a year to States and their subdivisions. The public assistance program entails Federal assistance approaching $3 billion a year. At the opposite end of the financial scale are specialized revenue-sharing and technical assistance programs under which the total Federal outlay may be only a few hundred dollars a year. In a few of the listed programs, there are no current payments.

NUMBER OF PROGRAMS

The count of 115 programs is necessarily somewhat arbitrary. It refers to the number of separate statements in the catalog. The several Federal aids for highways are described in a single statement, and, therefore, counted together as one item. Likewise counted as a single program in each case are public assistance, community and environmental health activities, and vocational education—each encompassing numerous subcategories. If each subcategory in all the statements is counted as a separate program, the catalog identifies 216 authorizations for Federal assistance to State and local governments. In several instances, particular subcategories actually are not separate programs, but in other cases even a subcategory may comprise aids for varied activities or services.

TYPES AND METHODS OF ASSISTANCE

Included in the catalog are Federal aids which may be characterized as grants-in-aid, shared revenues, loans and advances, and technical assistance. The several types are defined below.

Federal aids are not all in the form of money distributions. They may include transfers of land and improvements, commodities or other tangible personal property, and services, consultations, or advice. All these forms of Federal aid are noted in this compilation, subject to the test that in every instance State and local governments or their public agencies or instrumentalities are eligible for the Federal aid. Eligibility may occur automatically, by the terms of the Federal law,

or it may depend on individual applications approved by a responsible Federal agency designated by law.

In the statutes, and often in administrative arrangements, Federal aid to State and local governments is not sharply differentiated from Federal aid available to other types of recipients. Although this catalog is limited to aids to State and local governments, it is not confined to those which are available exclusively to them. Rather, it attempts to cover all cases in which State and local governments or their agencies and institutions are eligible recipients of Federal aid.

DEFINITIONS

The several forms of Federal aid may be identified as follows:

Grants-in-aid.—These involve payments in cash or transfers in kind (things or services) which aid the recipient State or local government in administering specified programs, services, or activities.

A grant may be conditioned upon the performance of certain services in conformity to specified standards, but the recipient State or local government is not required ordinarily to make a payment or to reimburse the Federal Government granting agency or to refund an equivalent value.

Many Federal grant-in-aid statutes provide for the allocation of sums of money among States according to formulas containing specified measures of need, such as population, per capita income, area, or road mileage. These formulas vary considerably from one program to another, depending on the nature of the activity or services for which the aid is given. A few grants are allotted to States as a percentage of State expenditures within specified limits. A few others are distributed as an equal amount to each State. Some allocation formulas are statutory. Others are developed by the administering Federal agency on the basis of criteria listed in the laws.

Shared revenues.—In a special form of grant-in-aid, known as shared revenues, the amount of each payment to a recipient State or local government is a predetermined proportion of Federal Government receipts derived from some specified source, rather than an amount related to the measured need of the recipient for financial support for some particular public service or program. The particular use of the proceeds by the recipient government sometimes is circumscribed by the Federal statute authorizing the payment, but in any event there is no requirement for repayment or reimbursement to the Federal Government.

Loans and advances.—In some Federal aid transactions, repayment to the Federal Government may be required. A loan or advance may be interest-free or subject to an interest rate at or below market rates. It may precede or accompany a grant. It is subject ordinarily to a contractual arrangement between the administering Federal agency and the recipient State or local government.

Technical assistance.—Federal aid is often in the form of technical assistance to State or local governments. This may involve a formal designation of Federal personnel to assist a State or local government during an agreed period in providing some particular service or may consist of a variety of less rigid arrangements. Often technical assistance is provided under an informal understanding that repre-

sentatives of the Federal Government will be available to give professional counsel and other help as needed by State and local government agencies.

Noted in this catalog are instances in which Federal statutes or appropriations provide particularly for technical help to State and local governments.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Subject to exceptions indicated below, Federal grants and other aids are not available until and unless appropriations are provided by specific congressional action. For example, within the broad program of public assistance, substantive law effective October 1, 1962, authorized Federal aid for a combined single plan for adult assistance in each State, but the first appropriation act specifically financing expenditures under this law was in a supplemental appropriation approved May 17, 1963. The same legislation, the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962, authorized a continuing program of grants for training public welfare personnel. The President's budget for the fiscal year 1964 requested $2 million of new obligational authority for this purpose, but the appropriation was denied for reasons summarized in the statement on "Training of public welfare personnel" in this report—chiefly because public assistance grants could be used in part for this type of training. Since the separate program is authorized by existing law, it is described in the catalog of Federal aids even though Federal grants actually are not available under that statutory provision.

Certain programs are financed under continuing authorizations which do not require annual congressional action on the appropriations. This is usually the case for revenue-sharing arrangements, for which the laws provide continuing authority (permanent appropriations) to divide designated Federal revenues with qualified States or local governments. An example is the payments to States from the national forest fund. Annual Federal grants of money to land-grant colleges and grants for vocational education are financed partly by permanent appropriations.

Appendix I lists Federal aid authorizations which are subject to expiration dates. In most instances, the time limit applies to the authorization under which Congress votes appropriations for financing the Federal aid. Often the substantive law specifies a maximum dollar limitation on the amount which may be appropriated for any fiscal year, with uniform or changing limits specified for successive years. A few laws limit the cumulative total of appropriations; this provides an indirect time limit on the authorizaton.

Amounts of appropriations authorized or actually provided are reported in only a few of the descriptive statements in this catalog. Omission of this information simplifies the presentation, especially for programs subject to complex statutory limits. More important, the omission should prolong the usefulness of the catalog, since appropriated amounts change from year to year and out-of-date figures could be confusing.

For those Federal aid programs for which separate appropriations are provided, the amounts appropriated for the last completed fiscal year, amounts estimated for the current year, and amounts recommended by the President for the coming budget year are reported

annually in the budget submitted to Congress each January. Extensive current information about individual programs is published annually in the text accompanying the budget estimates and in the detailed tables of estimates; this information appears in the appendix to the budget. In addition, the budget includes, as a special analysis, a 3-year tabulation of expenditures, entitled "Federal Aid to State and Local Governments."

Obligations incurred for Federal aid to State and local governments generally are classified in the budget and other financial accounts in an object class designated as "grants, subsidies, and contributions" (object 41). This object class is not devoted exclusively to aids to State and local governments; it comprises many other types of payments, including payments to individuals, organizations, and foreign governments. Moreover, obligations under grant programs which include the furnishing of services, supplies, materials, and the like, rather than cash, are not reported among "grants, subsidies, and contributions" but are charged to the object class representing the nature of the service, commodities, or other items purchased by the Federal Government and transferred to the grant recipients.

Also, grants and donations of Government-owned property may not be reflected in Federal expenditures or obligations of the fiscal period in which the property is transferred. The acquisition of the property may have occurred in an earlier period.

OMISSIONS

The compilation omits selected items of Federal aid which might nevertheless be included in a financial or statistical compilation, such as the special analysis of "Federal aid to State and local governments" in the annual budget.

The decision to include a statement for a particular program or to omit it from the catalog was made generally on the basis of several documentary sources of information—the wording of the statutory authorization and administrative regulations, descriptive statements appearing in the budgets for 1964 and 1965, appropriation hearings, committee reports on appropriations and on substantive legislation, and explanatory materials published by Federal Government offices. A closer review of various intergovernmental relationships, particularly contracts and cooperative agreements, might identify additional programs which qualify for the catalog of Federal aids, but this kind of intensive study was not feasible in the preparation of the report.

The types of omitted items are described below, with examples of specific omissions and inclusions to indicate some of the borderline distinctions:

(*1*) *Selective aids available to one or a few predetermined recipient State or local governments, including one-of-a-kind interstate commissions*

In this category of omitted aids are payments in lieu of real property taxes on certain properties formerly owned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (40 U.S.C. 521–524). Similarly, the catalog omits payments to Arizona and Nevada from revenues of the Boulder Canyon project (43 U.S.C. 617c, 618–618c); payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., and the States of Oregon and California

from receipts of reconveyed Coos Bay wagon road land grants and revested railroad land grants (43 U.S.C. 1181d, 1181f); special transitional grants for Alaska; grants for hospitals and medical care in Hawaii; and contributions to local government in the District of Columbia.

(2) Contractual relationships, even though State or local government agencies serve as contracting agents

Often a contract between the Federal Government and a State or local government provides essentially for a purchase of particular services by one government from the other. An element of Federal aid to State or local governments is not involved unless preferential pricing or service policies apply. Some contractual arrangements are included in the catalog in cases where the formality of a signed agreement appears to be more nearly an incident of administering a Federal aid rather than a primary characteristic of program operations. Loan transactions are always contractual, but these constitute a special form of Federal aid and therefore each loan authorization is described in the catalog.

A statement is included to report the provisions of Public Law 85–934 of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 1891–1893). Under this law, the head of any department or agency with authority to contract for research by nonprofit organizations may award grants to the same organizations for support of basic scientific research.

Several types of research contracts, often made with State or local institutions of higher learning, are omitted from the listing; e.g., agricultural research (7 U.S.C. 4271 and 1624), and coal research (30 U.S.C. 661–668). Also omitted are certain language development programs under sections of title VI of the National Defense Education Act providing for contracts for language and area centers at institutions of higher education and for research studies in language development (20 U.S.C. 511, 512). Likewise omitted is the National Defense Education Act provision for counseling and guidance training institutes for school personnel, conducted under contracts with institutions of higher education (National Defense Education Act, title V, pt. B; 20 U.S.C. 491).

The Veterans' Administration makes payments for State supervision of schools and training establishments which may be attended by persons eligible for benefits under the war orphans' educational assistance program (38 U.S.C. 1774; Public Law 88–126, Sept. 23, 1963). In the budget, Federal payments to States for their services in approving courses and institutions are classified as Federal aid. This is, however, a clear example of a contract for services. It is omitted from the catalog.

Less clear, but also omitted, are authorizations for contracts or cooperative agreements for the preservation of historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance, and for the preservation of historical and archeological data threatened by dam construction (16 U.S.C. 462(e), 464, 469–469c).

(3) *Grants or other payments where participation is by an individual rather than by a State or local official agency with which he is affiliated, even though some such affiliation is required as a condition of participation*

Illustrative of this kind of program are the grants, awards, and direct traineeships conferred on individuals by the National Institutes of Health. Another example is the award of stipends to counselors or prospective counselors in public secondary schools who attend counseling and guidance institutes sponsored by the Office of Education.

(4) *Grants or awards directly to nongovernmental agencies or organizations or to agencies of foreign governments*

Some programs of the National Institutes of Health are in this omitted category.

(5) *New programs under authorizing legislation enacted after April 1, 1964*

(6) *Direct Federal Government activities, programs, or services to the public and payments directly to the public*

Many Federal Government activities are coordinated with those of State and local governments. Exchanges of information and ideas may be almost routine, without formal recognition in the governmental structure and procedures. Such instances of intergovernmental assistance are generally omitted from the catalog of Federal aids. Likewise omitted are various statutory authorizations for such cooperation—e.g., a provision authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with State and local governmental agencies and others in the development and management of the national forests (16 U.S.C. 530); or a provision directing him to cooperate with States, State agricultural experiment stations, and other State agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, and various other interests in conducting research at regional farm commodity research laboratories (7 U.S.C. 1292(c)). The National Bureau of Standards is authorized to cooperate with States in securing uniformity in weights and measures laws and methods of inspection (15 U.S.C. 272, 273).

The National Guard is a special case. Generally, these Army and Air Force Reserve units are considered a cooperative Federal-State activity which augments national military strength while providing forces available in peacetime, upon the call of the Governor, to serve special needs of each State. This program is omitted from the catalog of Federal aids. However, contributions to help provide armories and other physical facilities are given as grants to States, subject to a matching requirement. This part of the National Guard program is included in the catalog.

(7) *Indirect financial benefits to State and local governments*

Examples of various indirect aids are preferences in sales of power, water, or other commodities or services; special services which may be rendered to other governmental units by Federal agencies in the ordinary course of their operations; and reduced interest rates on State and local government borrowing which may result from indirect Federal guarantees of certain debt obligations or from Federal income tax exemption of interest paid by State and local governments. Generally,

such items are not included in the report. However, provisions for disposal of Federal surplus property are described.

STATES AND OTHER AREAS

Many Federal-aid laws provide explicitly for assistance outside the 50 States. For most programs, the District of Columbia is treated as a State. Puerto Rico also is treated as a State in numerous programs, but with special provisions governing formula allotments and matching requirements for grants-in-aid. Aids which are available in the Virgin Islands, Guam, Wake, and other outlying areas likewise are subject to special provisions.

Descriptive statements in the catalog do not, in all cases, report whether the aid is available outside the 50 States. This may be determined by inquiry addressed to the administering Federal agency named at the end of the statement or by examining the statutory provisions cited in the subject index (app. III).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The agency name and address which follows each descriptive statement identifies the headquarters office which administers the Federal aid program. Additional information about the program, including explanatory brochures and application forms, may usually be obtained by writing to the office named in the statement.

Besides documentary sources mentioned earlier in this introduction, the compilations named below were useful in the preparation of this report and should be examined for additional information about programs within their scope. None of them covers all the programs described in this catalog.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Area Redevelopment Administration, "Handbook of Federal Aids to Communities," 1963 edition, 63 pages. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402; and field offices of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Price, 40 cents.)

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of the Secretary-Office of Program Analysis, "Grants-in-Aid and Other Financial Assistance Programs Administered by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare," 1963 edition, 305 pages and tabular inserts. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Price, $2.25.)

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, "The Role of Equalization in Federal Grants: A Commission Report." Report A–19, January, 1964, 258 pages. (Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D.C., 20575.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was compiled for the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, Committee on Government Operations, by Mr. I. M. Labovitz, senior specialist in social welfare, Legislative Reference Service, the Library of Congress. He was aided by Mrs. Helen L. Smith, research assistant in the Legislative Reference Service.

The compilation is derived primarily from the statutes and other official documentary sources. The descriptive statements were not

submitted to Federal departments and agencies for review because this procedure would have required more time and staff than could be devoted to the project.

Many persons throughout the executive branch helped by providing documents and information and answering questions. Their cooperation is gratefully acknowledged by the subcommittee and the compiler. Undoubtedly this report contains errors of interpretation, classification, and description. Responsibility for such errors and for omissions necessarily rests with the compiler. If the report proves sufficiently useful to warrant future revision, its present publication should facilitate the correction of errors and improvements in the presentation.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE AND PEST CONTROL

The Agricultural Research Service assists States in suppressing outbreaks of crop pests and animal and plant diseases. These activities do not generally involve Federal financial assistance to State or local governments, but are conducted cooperatively and may be jointly financed.

State matching of Federal outlays is required for specified programs. Thus, Federal funds may be used to formulate or administer a brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year 1964 only if it requires minimum State matching of at least 40 percent. The screw-worm eradication program is subject to minimum matching by State and local sources of at least 50 percent of the expenses of production, irradiation, and release of screw-worm flies.

(Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.)

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Annual Federal grants are provided to help support research activities of agricultural experiment stations at land-grant colleges and universities. In addition, a new authorization enacted in 1963 provides for grants for the construction, acquisition, and remodeling of buildings, laboratories, and other capital facilities at State experiment stations.

Support grants.—From the annual appropriation, each State is entitled to receive a sum equal to the amount received for the fiscal year 1955; the total of these fixed allotments is $18,953,708. This includes a flat basic allocation to each State and additional amounts as allocated for 1955 under a formula then in effect. Any excess over $18,953,708 in the annual appropriation is distributed according to a composite formula, as follows: (*a*) 20 percent allotted equally to each State and Puerto Rico; (*b*) not less than 52 percent allotted in proportion to population factors, with half of this part prorated according to rural population and half according to farm population; and (*c*) not more than 25 percent allotted for cooperative research in which two or more State agricultural experiment stations are cooperating to solve problems that concern agriculture of more than one State. The remaining 3 percent is available to the Secretary of Agriculture for administrative expense. Within the State allotments, not less than 20 percent is to be used by State agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing research projects approved by the Department of Agriculture.

In a State with an agricultural experiment station separate from land-grant colleges or universities, or with more than one college, university, or experiment station, the Federal grant available to the State is divided among these institutions as the legislature directs.

Amounts allotted for interstate cooperative research are designated the "regional research fund, State agricultural experiment stations." This fund is available for use only for cooperative regional projects approved by a committee representing directors of State agricultural experiment stations and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

All other allotments to States are payable in equal quarterly installments. If the annual financial report shows that a State holds an unexpended portion of a grant, the amount is deducted from the allotment for the following year.

Grants are available for expenses of research and investigations and also for purchase or rental of land and acquisition, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for research.

Each State is required to match equally from non-Federal sources all of the Federal grant above $90,000 a year.

(For other grants to agricultural experiment stations, see the statements on *Agricultural marketing research and services* and *Forestry research.*)

Facilities.—Construction grants are authorized to help finance physical facilities required for the effective conduct of an adequate research program at State agricultural experiment stations.

Of each appropriation for facilities grants, one-third is allocated among the States in an equal amount to each; one-third is allocated in proportion to rural population; and one-third is allocated in proportion to farm population.

Within the amount allocated to each State, Federal grant payments may be made for specific project proposals approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. In a State with more than one agricultural experiment station, the allocation is to be divided among the institutions as the State legislature directs.

The unused portion of an allotment to a State may remain available to it, at the option of the State, for 2 fiscal years following the year of initial allotment, so that a State may accumulate for a major structure the Federal grants which become available in a period of 3 consecutive fiscal years.

The Federal grant must be equally matched from non-Federal funds.

(Cooperative State Experiment Station Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.)

FORESTRY RESEARCH

Legislation enacted in 1962 authorizes Federal encouragement and assistance, including cash grants, to the States for forestry research. Eligible for the assistance are (*a*) land-grant colleges or agricultural experiment stations, and (*b*) other State-supported colleges and universities offering graduate training in sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school. The broad purpose is to enhance knowledge necessary to increase efficiency of forestry practices and to extend benefits derived from forest and related rangelands. The assistance is designed to bring about closer coordination of forestry research in the Federal Government and State colleges and universities and to encourage schools of forestry to train research workers.

Federal appropriations for forestry research grants may not exceed in any fiscal year one-half of the amount appropriated for forestry research conducted directly by the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year preceding the one in which the appropriation is requested.

Allotment of the appropriation to the several States is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture after consultation with a national advisory board of not less than seven officials of State-certified eligible institutions. Eligible institutions in each State are certified by a representative of the Governor in an agreement negotiated with the Secretary of Agriculture. Each State determines also how the State allotment is to be prorated among eligible institutions within the State.

Each State-certified institution which shares in the Federal grant is required to match the grant with an equal amount for forestry research from non-Federal sources.

Technical assistance and advice in support of the program are provided by a cooperative State forestry research unit in the Department of Agriculture.

(Cooperative State Experiment Station Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.)

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Grants for cooperative agricultural extension work are made to States for administration by extension services affiliated with land-grant colleges. The program is intended to promote out-of-school applied education in agriculture, home economics, and related subjects. The grants are used primarily to employ State and county extension workers who work with rural families, marketing concerns, 4–H clubs, and others.

Each State is entitled to receive annually a sum determined partly by its percentages of the rural and farm population of the United States. Part of the allotment is based on special needs. Equal matching from non-Federal sources is required in each State.

Congress may make additional appropriations to provide increased grants for particular services in certain specially disadvantaged agricultural areas.

(Federal Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.)

RURAL RENEWAL

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, in connection with a program of land conservation and land utilization, to sell, exchange, or grant property (acquired under the program) to public authorities and agencies on condition that the property be used for public purposes; to cooperate with State and other public agencies in developing plans for land conservation and utilization; and to assist in carrying out such plans by means of loans to State and local public agencies.

Planning assistance and project loans.—Planning and technical assistance and loans for rural renewal activity are administered by the Farmers Home Administration. Areas eligible for designation for rural renewal are those where agriculture or forestry contribute substantially to the local economy and where there is chronic underemployment on farms and unemployment in surrounding communities.

In a few pilot project areas, loans are available to local public agencies or groups for rural renewal development projects specifically related to conservation and land utilization. To be eligible for a loan, a project must be part of an overall rural renewal plan previously developed to rebuild the economy of the designated area; and the project plans must have been submitted to and not disapproved by the State agency with supervisory responsibility (or by the Governor if the State has no supervisory agency).

Repayments must begin within 5 years and be completed within 30 years, with interest at the average rate payable on long-term marketable public obligations of the United States. Appropriations for individual loans in excess of $250,000 are authorized only if the particular loans are approved by the House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.)

Technical assistance.—Technical aid and consultation are provided to State and county rural areas development committees by the Soil Conservation Service. Upon request, the Service furnishes soil surveys, interpretations of land-use changes and land capabilities, and other local information, as well as counsel on resource development, public facilities, and new industries for rural areas.

(Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.)

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION

The Soil Conservation Service is directed by law to cooperate with States and their subdivisions to help prevent erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the watersheds of rivers and streams of the United States and to further the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water. Among eligible local bodies are soil or water conservation districts, flood prevention or control districts, or combinations of such districts. Certain nonprofit private organizations also may be assisted.

In the case of a plan involving an estimated Federal contribution of more than $250,000 to construction costs or including any structure which provides more than 2,500 acre-feet of total capacity, specific approval must be given by appropriate committees of Congress before appropriations may be made.

Federal assistance includes investigations and surveys; preparation of plans, estimates, and cost allocations; and financial and other assistance on the basis of individual agreements. Applications for individual projects are initiated by local public agencies or organizations and are subject to review by the State Governor (or Governors) and Federal agencies concerned. Each proposed project is subject to procedural requirements for coordination among the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and the Army, and other Federal agencies before planning assistance is authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Federal Government bears construction costs applicable to flood prevention. It may bear one-half of the costs of acquiring land, easements, or rights-of-way for a public fish or wildlife or recreational area included in an eligible project, and also one-half of the cost of mini-

mum public facilities for public health and safety, access to, and use of the reservoir or other area for such purposes. The Federal Government may pay not more than 30 percent of the estimated cost of a reservoir structure for storage of water for anticipated future municipal or industrial needs in cases where reasonable assurance is given that demands for use of the stored water will permit repayment within the life of the reservoir structure.

The local organization is required as a condition of Federal financial assistance for construction to acquire necessary lands, easements, or rights-of-way, and to provide an equitable share of the costs of improvements applicable to agricultural conservation or to fish and wildlife or recreational development. The local organization is required, also, to cover all the costs allocable to any other purpose, with exceptions as indicated above.

The local organization is required, also, to make other conservation arrangements, including agreements with owners of at least half of the lands in the drainage area above each retention reservoir that they will apply recommended soil conservation measures and proper farm plans.

The Federal aid may include advances from construction funds to enable the local organization to pay for lands, easements, or rights-of-way. These advances must be repaid, with interest, prior to construction of the improvements. Federal aid may be given also in the form of loans or advancements to local organizations to finance the local share of improvement costs. Similar aid in financing the local share of improvement costs may be given to State and local agencies in connection with improvement programs for 11 watersheds, embracing nearly 31 million acres of land in 12 States, authorized by section 13 of the act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended. In either category, repayment must be completed within 50 years from the date when benefits first become available, with interest at the average rate payable on long-term marketable debt obligations of the United States. For any single project, the amount loaned or advanced may not exceed $5 million. The local organization is required to submit a satisfactory plan for repayment.

(Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.)

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL REPORTING

The Statistical Reporting Service of the Department of Agriculture conducts much of its crop and livestock statistical reporting work through a joint Federal-State service in most of the States. Statistical and economic data derived from these joint activities are used in computations of parity prices for agricultural products and in program administration and policy formulation, as well as in marketing decisions by farmers and trade groups. Cooperative data gathering and reporting arrangements are governed by agreements with State departments of agriculture.

(Statistical Reporting Service, Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.)

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY DISTRIBUTIONS

Amounts equivalent to 30 percent of U.S. customs receipts are set aside by law to encourage the exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural products. Measures employed to encourage domestic consumption include donations of commodities to public and private agencies for distribution to persons in low-income groups. Another source of foods for distribution is the Commodity Credit Corporation. To prevent waste and avoid disruption of markets, the Corporation is authorized to make commodities available for donation to specified classes of recipients, including agencies of State governments.

Among Federal Government programs of commodity distribution to State and local governments under these authorizations are direct purchases of foods for the national school lunch program (described in a separate statement), commodity donations to charitable institutions serving needy persons, distributions to home economic classes at high school and college levels, and distributions to persons certified by welfare agencies as eligible for public assistance.

Donations through welfare agencies are based on agreements between the Secretary of Agriculture and State agencies, which act as distributing agents. Under the direct distribution plan, counties or other local governing bodies electing to participate apply to the State agency. The Federal Government pays for reprocessing, packaging, transporting, and handling commodities to the point of delivery to the designated agency in the State. The State or local government determines what families or individuals are eligible to participate, provides local storage and transportation, and handles the local distribution to final recipients.

A food stamp plan is used in selected communities, instead of direct distribution of commodities. This has operated as a pilot or test program, in which food distribution is handled through normal wholesale and retail outlets. Within limits set by the Secretary of Agriture and an approved State plan, a State or local welfare agency determines, on the basis of income, food needs, and other factors, the value of coupons required for each participating family. The family pays about two-thirds of face value for the coupons it receives and is able, by using the supplemental coupons, to enlarge its food consumption. The coupons are used instead of money in making food purchases. Banks accept them from food stores at face value and redeem them at Federal Reserve banks, at Government expense. Proceeds from sales of food coupons are remitted to the Federal Government. Limited Federal assistance is given in meeting administrative expenses.

Matching of Federal commodity grants and food stamps is not required, but certain expenses are borne by the State and local governgovernments.

(Food Distribution Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.)

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Federal grants of money and commodities are provided to help States make available adequate lunches for school children. The purpose stated in a congressional declaration of policy in the National School Lunch Act is to safeguard the health and well-being of the Na-

tion's children and to encourage domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other food, by assisting the States in providing an adequate supply of foods and other facilities for nonprofit school lunch programs.

The program applies to all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

Cash assistance.—Money grants are made to State educational agencies for distribution to schools participating in the school lunch program, including both public schools and nonprofit private schools.

The sum appropriated for each fiscal year (excluding amounts designated for nonfood assistance and for schools in poor economic areas, as described below) is available for supplying agricultural commodities and other foods for the program. Of this sum, at least 75 percent is allotted to States on the basis of a formula employing two factors which are designated (1) the participation rate for the State, and (2) the assistance need rate for the State.

The "participation rate" for a State is the number of lunches meeting requirements prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and served in the preceding fiscal year by participating schools in the State. The "assistance need rate" for a State is based on the ratio of average personal income per capita in the State to the average for the Nation, with the highest rates used for States with lowest average personal income. For States with income per capita at or above the U.S. average, the assistance need rate is uniformly a factor of 5; for other States, it is based on the extent of divergence from the U.S. average but the factor may not exceed 9 for States with the lowest average personal incomes.

The basis for distributing cash-for-food assistance is being shifted, in several annual steps, so that a formula combining the participation rate and the assistance need rate will determine the allotment for each State beginning in the fiscal year 1966. In the current transition period, this formula will govern allotment of one-half of the sum available for the fiscal year 1964 and three-fourths for fiscal 1965. Allotment of the remainder is governed by the earlier formula, which uses a factor State population aged 5 to 17, inclusive, instead of the participation rate.

In cases where State laws forbid State agencies to disburse Federal funds to private schools (currently 28 States and Guam), the Secretary of Agriculture retains from the State allotment an amount to be used for direct Federal payments to participating private schools. The amount reserved for this purpose is determined according to the ratio of the estimated number of lunches served in participating private schools to the participation rate for the State as a whole. Apart from amounts thus withheld for private schools, allotments are paid to eligible State educational agencies in monthly installments based on estimated participation. Each State is required to refund any Federal funds unobligated at the end of each fiscal year. A State agency is eligible for these payments if it has entered into an agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the National School Lunch Act.

Payments by State educational agencies to participating schools take the form of monthly reimbursements at standard rates for the number of lunches of each specified type served in the school. To qualify

for reimbursement, a school is required to execute an agreement with the State agency and to conform to conditions specified in Federal and State regulations and laws. Schools which need additional assistance to meet program requirements may be reimbursed at rates somewhat above the standard rates. Rates specified in agreements with schools may differ according to variations in relative needs, as determined by the State agency or the Department of Agriculture. The maximum price per lunch is established for all States by the Secretary of Agriculture.

A portion of the appropriation for cash assistance ($10 million a year) is available for nonfood assistance for the school lunch program. This sum is apportioned among States on the same basis as the cash-for-food assistance, and the grants may be expended for equipment used by schools in storing, preparing, or serving food for school children.

Matching of Federal cash-for-food and nonfood assistance is required, at a rate of $3 of State and local expenditure for each $1 of Federal grant. For a State where average annual personal income per capita is less than the U.S. average, the required matching is decreased by the percentage by which average income in the State is less than the nationwide average. (For the fiscal year 1963, the matching requirements were $3 State-local to $1 Federal money in 17 States and the District of Columbia, and less than $3 State-local to $1 Federal in all other States. The minimum requirement was $1.63 to $1.) Counted as State-local matching expenditures are all funds expended, including expenses for administration, by the State or its political subdivisions by or on behalf of any school from children's payments or any other source, except expenditures for land and buildings; and the value of commodities and services donated, except donations by the Food Distribution Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. (For public schools, the State and local matching is calculated in terms of State totals. Private schools are required individually to meet the matching requirement determined for the particular State.)

A separate Federal appropriation is authorized to provide special assistance to schools drawing attendance from areas in which poor economic conditions exist. These grants are used to help these schools meet maximum nutritional and other requirements for free or reduced-price meals for children who are unable to pay the full cost. Part of the appropriation for special grants is allotted among States in direct proportion to the numbers of free or reduced-price lunches served in the preceding year. Of the remainder of the appropriation, at least one-half is allotted on the basis of a formula in which the number of free or reduced-price lunches served in each State is weighted by the assistance need rate. This formula provides above-average grants to States with comparatively large numbers of free or reduced-price lunches and high-assistance need rates; and below-average grants to States with small numbers of free or reduced-price lunches and low-assistance need rates.

In distributing the special Federal assistance to schools in poor economic areas, State agencies are required to consider specified characteristics, including the economic condition of each school attendance area, pupils' needs, the number of free or reduced-price lunches served,

prices charged, and the financial position of the local lunch programs.

Commodity grants.—Part of the Federal appropriation may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture for direct expenditure for agricultural commodities and other foods to be distributed among States and participating schools in accordance with needs as determined by local school authorities. Commodities are purchased on the basis of nutritional value and acceptability. The portion of the school lunch appropriation available for these purchases under the National School Lunch Act may be augmented by transfers of funds available under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended, for removal of surplus agricultural commodities.

In addition, commodities purchased under surplus removal programs and also commodities acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under price-support programs may be donated to eligible school lunch programs as well as other outlets.

Administrative and technical assistance.—Besides cash and commodity grants, the Department of Agriculture provides administrative and technical assistance to State educational agencies and participating schools in the operation of school lunch programs. This includes inservice training for local school lunch personnel.

(Food Distribution Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.)

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

Appropriations are authorized through the fiscal year 1967 for the purpose of encouraging consumption of fluid milk by children in the United States in (1) public and nonprofit private schools of high school grade and under, and (2) nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions for the care and training of children.

Rules and regulations are established by the Secretary of Agriculture. Administrative and technical assistance is furnished by the Department of Agriculture to State agencies, participating schools, and child-care institutions. State educational agencies generally administer the program in their respective States under annual agreements with the Department of Agriculture. The Food Distribution Division of the Department of Agriculture makes the Federal payments directly to nonprofit private schools and child-care institutions in which the program is not administered by the State.

For each State an amount is reserved annually, based on total reimbursements paid during the preceding fiscal year to schools and child-care institutions in which the State agency will administer the program in the current year. The amount reserved for any State agency is payable to it in installments. The Federal grants may be used by the State agencies to reimburse participating schools and child-care institutions at specified rates for milk served to children. The full amount of the reimbursement must be reflected in reduced prices to the children. In needy schools without food services and affected by poor local economic conditions, reimbursements from the Federal grants may provide the full cost of milk for children who are unable to pay. Where a school participates in both the national school lunch program and the special milk program, the reimbursement for milk is affected by the type of school lunch provided.

Matching from State and local sources is not specifically required by the Federal law, but in most instances the reimbursement from Federal payments does not cover the full cost of the milk and its handling.

(Food Distribution Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture. Washington, D.C., 20250.)

FORESTRY COOPERATION

The Federal Government cooperates with States and their subdivisions in encouraging good timber and forest management on public and private lands. Cooperative programs relate to fire prevention and suppression, forest tree planting on non-Federal lands, forest management and processing, and technical assistance in forest management provided to State, community, other Federal, and private agencies, forest industries, college and landowners.

Forest fire prevention and control.—The Secretary of Agriculture may agree with a State or group of States to cooperate in the organization and maintenance of a system of fire protection on private or State forest lands. Participating States are required to provide by law for a system of forest fire protection.

Federal expenditures in any State must be equalled by expenditures for the same purposes from non-Federal sources in the State, including expenditures made by forest owners or operators in compliance with State law or the requirements of a State forest-protection system.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to transfer to States or their political subdivisions fire control towers and other structures (with their sites) for fire prevention or suppression, if they are outside national forest boundaries and no longer needed by the Forest Service for such purposes. Title reverts to the United States if the property is not put to use within 2 years and used for at least 15 years for fire prevention.

Forest tree planting.—The Forest Service helps States to provide planting stock for forests at low prices as a means of encouraging woodland owners and others to reforest unproductive areas and to plant windbreaks, shelter belts, and farm woodlots. In addition, the Forest Service may cooperate with land-grant colleges and universities or other suitable State agencies to assist farmers through advice, education, demonstrations, and other means in establishing, protecting, and managing woodlots, shelter belts, and other forest growth and in using and marketing the products.

Federal expenditures in support of these activities in any State must be equally matched by the State government or other cooperating agency.

To meet a continuing need for tree planting stock, Congress in 1962 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to permit States to continue using for State forestry work nursery properties which were furnished them under the soil bank program beginning in 1956. With planting on soil bank lands substantially completed, the new authorization permits States to use the properties, facilities, and equipment without payment for their residual value.

State forests.—The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized in 1935 to seek agreements with State officials for acquiring forest lands for State administration, with title remaining in the United States

over an extended period. The State was required to meet conditions specified in the Federal statute and to cover all subsequent costs of administration, developing, and managing the forest lands acquired for its management under the plan. Each State was to pay to the Federal Government a purchase price equal to Federal expenditures for acquisition of the forests, but this could be covered by payments to the United States of one-half of the gross proceeds derived from these forests during the period of any agreement. In cases in which agreements are terminated without State acquisition of title to the lands, the State is entitled to reimbursement for its expenditures for administration, development, and management.

Forest insect and disease protection.—To conserve forest resources and preserve them from insects and disease, the Secretary of Agriculture may arrange cooperative agreements with State or other public agencies to conduct surveys and carry out corrective or preventive measures.

Federal expenditures for insect pest and disease control on forest lands owned by States, territories, other subdivisions, or by private owners are contingent on contributions of funds, services, or materials as specified in the individual agreements.

In the case of cooperative measures for white pine blister rust control, Federal expenditures on State or private lands require equal matching by State, county, or local government authorities or by private owners.

(Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.)

NATIONAL FORESTS: REVENUE SHARING

With minor exceptions 25 percent of all moneys received from each national forest is paid at the end of each fiscal year to the State in which the forest is situated, for expenditure as the legislature may prescribe for the benefit of public schools and roads of the county or counties in which the forest is situated. Matching is not required.

(Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICES

In a broad range of agricultural marketing interests, the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture enlists the cooperation of State governments (and other organizations). The purposes are to broaden markets and improve distribution of agricultural commodities. The statute directs that, to the maximum extent practicable, marketing research shall be done in cooperation with State agricultural experiment stations; marketing educational and demonstration work, with the State agricultural extension service; and information, inspection, regulatory, and other marketing services, with State departments of agriculture and departments or bureaus of markets.

From Federal funds appropriated for these purposes, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make allotments to appropriate State agencies. Allotments are made annually for approved cooperative

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projects in marketing services and marketing research on the basis of annual work plans submitted by State agencies.

The Federal statute requires equal matching from State funds of Federal allotments to States for cooperative projects in marketing services and in marketing research, and specifies that no allotment or payment for any fiscal year to any State agency may exceed the amount which the State agency makes available out of its own funds "for such research." Qualifying amounts must be additional to any State funds that were available in 1946 to the State agencies for marketing services and research.

(Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250. Federal Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250. Cooperative State Experiment Station Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION

To provide employment and assist economic development in areas where heavy unemployment has persisted, the Public Works Acceleration Act of 1962 authorized the President to initiate and accelerate public works projects. Eligible areas are those designated by the Secretary of Labor as "areas of substantial unemployment" for at least 9 of the preceding 12 months, and areas designated by the Secretary of Commerce as "redevelopment areas" for purposes of the Area Redevelopment Act. Projects eligible for the program include those of State and local governments for which Federal financial assistance is authorized under other provisions of law. The aid is intended for projects that would otherwise be delayed or would not be undertaken.

The program is coordinated by the Secretary of Commerce, with the assistance of the Area Redevelopment Administration. Federal appropriations for the acceleration program are allocated in part among Federal departments and agencies responsible for administering laws authorizing Federal financial assistance to public works projects of State and local governments. The acceleration grants may be combined with other Federal grants for the same projects, bringing the total of all Federal contributions for any project up to 50 percent of the cost, notwithstanding any lower limits established by other laws. If the State or local government does not have economic and financial capacity to provide half of the project costs, the total of Federal contributions may be as much as 75 percent.

Acceleration program grants are available only for public works which can be initiated or accelerated within a reasonable period, will meet an essential public need, can be completed in substantial part within 12 months, will contribute significantly to reducing local unemployment, and are not inconsistent with locally approved comprehensive plans if there are any for the jurisdiction. Schools and other educational facilities are excluded from the program.

Of amounts allocated by the President (including amounts for direct Federal projects), not more than 10 percent may be used for projects in any one State.

Federal advances for planning public works (see the statement, *Public works planning* Housing and Home Finance Agency) need not be repaid if construction of the planned project is initiated as a result of an acceleration grant. Also, the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency is authorized to make acceleration grants of not to exceed 50 percent of the cost of certain projects for which loans are authorized and to waive population limits and priorities specified in the Housing Amendments of 1955 (see the statement, *Public facility loans* (HHFA)).

State or local governments receiving acceleration grants are required to finance at least one-half of the project costs, except in those areas of severe economic difficulty where the required State or local share may be as low as 25 percent. Also, each recipient is required to show that its proposed or planned total expenditure of non-Federal funds for all capital improvement projects is increased by at least the amount of the non-Federal share of cost for the accelerated projects.

(Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 20230.)

REDEVELOPMENT AREAS

Local or regional public agencies in "redevelopment areas" may qualify for several types of Federal assistance under the Area Redevelopment Act. "Redevelopment areas" are those areas within the United States in which substantial and persistent unemployment has existed for an extended period. Included are areas where the ratio of unemployment has averaged substantially above the national rate. Also included are areas of substantial and persistent unemployment or underemployment which are among the highest in numbers or percentages of low-income families.

To qualify for most of the benefits available under the act, a redevelopment area is required to submit and have approved by the Secretary of Commerce an overall program for the economic development of the area. It must submit also a finding by an appropriate State or local public agency that the project for which assistance is sought is consistent with the program.

Types of assistance available to State or local governments in redevelopment areas include planning grants; urban renewal grants; public facility grants and loans; Federal participation with State, local, or semipublic sources in industrial or commercial loans; occupational training or retraining programs; and technical assistance. Each type is referred to below.

Planning.—See *Urban planning* (Housing and Home Finance Agency).

Urban renewal.—See *Urban renewal: Capital grants* (Housing and Home Finance Agency).

Public facility grants and loans.—A State or political subdivision may qualify for a grant from the Area Redevelopment Administration of the Department of Commerce for land acquisition or development for public facility use, and for the construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of public facilities within a redevelopment area. Eligibility depends on findings that the project will tend to improve opportunities in the redevelopment area for industrial or commercial

expansion which will reduce unemployment or underemployment in the area; that the applicant will contribute to project costs in proportion to its ability; and that the project will fill a pressing need but is not likely to be undertaken without this grant assistance. Public facilities which would compete with regulated privately owned public utilities may not be assisted by Federal grants unless the State regulatory body determines that the facility is needed and cannot otherwise be provided.

Matching of the Federal grants is not specifically required, but the State or local government requesting the grant is required to contribute in proportion to its ability.

Financing may be derived from a Federal loan if the funds are not otherwise available on reasonable terms and there is a reasonable expectation of repayment. Loans may run not more than 40 years. The interest rate is not more than one-fourth of 1 percent above the average for interest-bearing obligations of the United States. A Federal loan may be used to provide full financing, or a combination of Federal grant and loan may be used.

The Area Redevelopment Administration of the Department of Commerce and the Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency cooperate in the financing of public facilities construction. (See also *Public facility loans*—Housing and Home Finance Agency.)

Industrial and commercial loans.—The Area Redevelopment Administration may make or participate in loans to aid in financing public or private industrial or commercial projects in a redevelopment area. Applicants may be private or public entities, approved by an agency or instrumentality of the State or political subdivision directly concerned with economic development. Projects must conform to various requirements stated in the Federal law. Requests are subject to analysis by the Small Business Administration before approval by the ARA. The interest rate is not more than one-half of 1 percent above the average for interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

The Federal loan assistance may not exceed 65 percent of the cost of acquiring land, constructing or enlarging buildings, and, in cases of demonstrated need, acquiring machinery and equipment. At least 10 percent of the financing must be supplied by a State or local government source or a community organization such as a development company. The applicant must finance at least 5 percent of the cost.

(See also *Small business development company loans*—Small Business Administration.)

Occupational training or retraining.—See *Occupational training in redevelopment areas* under *Vocational education* (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.)

Technical assistance.—To help alleviate or prevent excessive unemployment or underemployment, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to provide technical assistance to redevelopment areas and to other areas in substantial need of such assistance. The aid includes studies evaluating the needs and potentialities of an area for economic growth and development. Assistance is given primarily through publications offering general guidance, services of technical experts to study particular local problems, and technical assistance

projects which involve detailed studies of commercial or industrial development possibilities in a community or region.

(Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 20230.)

HIGHWAYS

Federal aid for highway construction and related activities is divided into several categories, identified below.

Regular Federal aid highways.—A comprehensive program covers primary, secondary, and urban roads, for which Federal appropriations are apportioned in accordance with specific formulas which relate characteristics of the several States to national totals. The grants are used to reimburse States for half of the cost of construction or improvement on approved projects. Advance payments may be provided if necessary. (The Federal share is above 50 percent in States where public domain exceeds 5 percent of the total area. It is 100 percent for elimination of railway-highway crossing hazards, as noted below.) Routes are selected by the individual States through their highway departments, subject to approval by the Secretary of Commerce.

Primary systems comprise main connected highways, located in both rural and urban areas. Federal appropriations are apportioned among the States annually: One-third in proportion to total area, one-third in proportion to total population, and one-third in proportion to mileage of rural delivery and star routes. No State is allotted less than one-half of 1 percent of the national total.

Secondary systems may be located in both rural and urban areas, subject to the condition that any extension into urban areas is required to pass through the urban area or connect with another Federal-aid system within the urban area. Included in secondary roads are farm-to-market roads, rural mail and public school bus routes, and other local roads not on the primary and interstate Federal-aid systems. In the annual apportionment of Federal appropriations for the secondary system among the States, one-third is prorated in proportion to total area, one-third in proportion to rural population, and one-third in proportion to mileage of rural delivery and star routes. No State is allotted less than one-half of 1 percent of the national total.

Extensions of primary and secondary systems within urban areas are aided by appropriations which are apportioned annually among the States in proportion to population in municipalities and other urban places of 5,000 or more population.

Of the total Federal appropriations authorized for the fiscal years 1964 and 1965 for primary, secondary, and urban extension construction grants, 45 percent is available for projects on the Federal-aid primary system, 30 percent for the secondary system, and 25 percent for urban extensions.

A State may make limited transfers of Federal aid between these highway systems. With the approval of the Governor and the Secretary of Commerce, the State highway department may transfer up to one-fifth of the Federal aid apportioned in any fiscal year for primary, secondary, or urban extension highways to any other one of these systems. The apportionment for any system may not be increased by more than one-fifth. Also, in a State where all public roads and high-

ways are under the control of the State highway department, Federal aid for the secondary system may be used for projects on another Federal-aid system if the State highway department and the Secretary agree that the funds are not needed for the secondary system.

Interstate system.—The interstate highway system, with a maximum of 41,000 miles in the continental United States, connects by direct routes the principal metropolitan areas, cities, and industrial centers, and border connections with routes of continental importance in Canada and Mexico. Route selection is by joint action of the State highway departments of each State and adjoining States, subject to approval by the Secretary of Commerce. Annual apportionments of Federal appropriations among the States are in proportion to the estimated costs of completing the system in the several States. Beginning with the fiscal year 1967, apportionments will be based on the Federal share of the cost; i.e., the amount for each State will be in the ratio which the Federal share of the estimated cost of completing the interstate system in that State bears to the sum of the estimated cost of the Federal share of completing the system in all the States.

The Federal share ordinarily is 90 percent of the total cost; it is higher, but not more than 95 percent, in States with proportionately large areas of public domain. The Federal share is also higher where the State agrees to control advertising on land along interstate highways or where railway-highway crossing hazards are eliminated (as explained below). Grants are paid ordinarily as reimbursements for State expenditure, but advances may be provided if necessary.

Control of outdoor advertising.—States which agree, prior to July 1, 1965, to control advertising alongside highways of the Interstate System are given an incentive payment of one-half of 1 percent of the cost of those portions of the Interstate System projects to which the national policy and standards of advertising control apply. This makes the Federal share 90.5 percent (or more in public lands States) for the affected construction.

Relocation assistance.—For projects approved after October 23, 1962, construction costs covered by Federal aid may include relocation payments made by a State highway department or a local public agency acting as its agent. Relocation payments may cover necessary moving expense caused by displacement from real property acquired for the project, up to $200 for an individual or family and up to $3,000 for a business concern, farm operation, or nonprofit organization.

Elimination of hazards of railway-highway crossings.—Within the Federal-aid highway grant system, up to 10 percent of all sums apportioned for any fiscal year may be used for projects for eliminating railway-highway crossing hazards. The Federal share may amount to 100 percent of the construction cost but not more than 50 percent of right-of-way and property-damage costs paid from public funds. Railroads may be required to share up to 10 percent of the cost, with a corresponding reduction in the Federal payment.

Highway planning and research.—Of highway-aid funds apportioned to any State, 1.5 percent is available for expenditure by the State highway department for engineering and economic surveys, planning future highway programs and their financing, studies of highway usage and its regulation and taxation, and highway research and development. An additional one-half of 1 percent of sums

apportioned for primary, secondary, and urban extension systems also is available for the same purposes. Matching by the State is required on the same basis as for highway construction, unless the Secretary determines that the interests of the Federal-aid highway program will be best served without matching.

Cooperation in transportation planning in urban areas.—The Secretary of Commerce is directed by law to cooperate with the States in development of long-range highway plans and programs coordinated with improvement plans for other forms of transportation and formulated with due consideration for probable effects on the development of urban areas of more than 50,000 population. After July 1, 1965, the Secretary may not approve programs for Federal-aid highway projects in urban areas of more than 50,000 population unless he finds that the projects are based on a continuing comprehensive transportation planning process carried on cooperatively by States and local communities in accordance with the objective stated in the Federal law. The objective is "to encourage and promote the development of transportation systems, embracing various modes of transport in a manner that will serve the States and local communities efficiently and effectively."

Emergency repair of highways.—Where a Governor has declared an emergency and his action is concurred in by the Secretary of Commerce, an emergency fund authorized by Public Law 85–767 (1958), as amended, may be used for repair or reconstruction of highways, roads, and trails which have suffered serious damage as the result of disaster over a wide area, such as by floods, hurricanes, tidal waves, earthquakes, severe storms, landslides, or other catastrophes. Matching is required as for regular Federal-aid highway construction.

An application from the State highway department is required in the case of any road except forest highways and other Federal roads and trails.

Forest and public lands highways.—Forest and public lands highways, financed wholly by the Federal Government, are important links in the highway systems of many States.

Forest highways are defined as comprising roads wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the national forests and of primary importance to the States, counties, or communities within, adjoining, or adjacent to the national forests. Projects are selected jointly by the States, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Public Roads. Construction may be carried out by agencies of State or local government, as contractors. State or local operation of the roads may be accepted but is not required by law.

Public lands highways are main highways through unappropriated or unreserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other Federal reservations. Federal funds available for such highways are used for both construction and maintenance. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to cooperate with State highway departments, as well as with other Federal departments, in the construction and maintenance of these roads.

(Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 20230.)

MARITIME ACADEMIES OR COLLEGES

States and territories may apply for Federal assistance in equipping, operating, and maintaining academies or colleges to train merchant marine officers.

Vessels.—Upon application by a Governor and assurance that a safe port for mooring is available, the Secretary of Commerce may furnish a vessel suitable for training purposes. (Four States are specified, namely, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and California, but eligibility is not limited to this group.)

Annual grants for support.—Agreements may be made (running for periods of no more than 4 years) for annual payment to each academy or college of a grant to be used for its maintenance and support. The Federal grant may not exceed $25,000 a year, but this limit is raised to $75,000 if the school agrees to accept students from other States within specified numbers (not in excess of one-third of its capacity). Equal matching by the State or territory is required.

Subsistence allowances.—Each academy (or its individual students directly) may receive Federal grants to help pay for uniforms, books, and subsistence, at a rate of not more than $600 per academic year per student. The grant for any one student may not continue for more than 4 years. Matching is not required.

Personnel.—In response to a request from the Governor, the President may detail Navy or Coast Guard officers or U.S. Maritime Service instructors to serve as superintendents or instructors at State marine academies or colleges. Salaries are paid by the Federal agencies.

(Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 20235.)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

NATIONAL GUARD CENTERS—CONSTRUCTION

The Army and Air National Guard organizations are cooperative Federal-State activities. Federal Government outlays for the payment of personnel and other operating expenses are not ordinarily considered aid to the States. However, Federal contributions to States for the acquisition, construction, expansion, rehabilitation, or conversion of facilities for use by National Guard units are classified in the Budget as grants-in-aid. For this purpose, territories, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia are treated as States.

Contributions for National Guard centers are subject to requirements that the Secretary of Defense determine that each facility is not too large for the authorized strength of Reserve components which will use it and that provision is made for the greatest practicable use of the facility jointly by two or more Reserve components. Military use of the facilities for training purposes and in time of war or national emergency must be assured, although other noninterfering uses may be permitted. State construction is subject to inspection and approval by the Secretary of Defense. Other terms are established by the Secretary of Defense after consultation with the Committees on Armed Services of the U.S. Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives. Any grant in excess of $50,000 requires at least 30 days prior notice to both committees.

A Federal contribution needed for construction to accommodate an increase in strength of the Army or Air Force National Guard may not be more than 75 percent of the construction cost, excluding the cost or market value of any real property contributed by the State.

The State is required to pay that part of the cost not covered by the Federal contribution.

(National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., 20310. Department of the Air Force, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., 20333.)

CIVIL DEFENSE

The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 declares that it is the policy and intent of Congress that responsibility for civil defense shall be vested jointly in the Federal Government and the several States and their political subdivisions. To assist State and local governments in their civil defense preparations and activities, the Federal Government provides technical assistance, training programs, and financial aids. Grants of equipment include radiological detection and monitoring instruments.

Financial aids are in the form of grants for procurement of survival supplies, equipment, and training; construction of protected emergency operating centers for State and local governments; incorporation of fallout protection and shelter features in public structures; and personnel and administrative expenses necessary to maintain capability for civil defense at all levels of government. In cases where materials or organizational equipment are purchased for a State through the Federal civil defense procurement fund, the goods may be delivered in lieu of Federal financial contributions.

Federal loans for civil defense projects also are authorized, but this authority is not used currently.

Financial contributions for personnel and administrative expenses.—Federal grants are made to States (and may be made to interstate civil defense authorities) for essential State and local civil defense personnel and administrative expenses on the basis of approved State plans for civil defense consistent with the approved national plan. Each approved State plan must be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State and mandatory on them, and be administered or supervised by a single State agency. The plan must provide for a State share in the financing, State and local civil defense operational plans, and conformity to other requirements.

Allocation of the annual Federal appropriation for these grants among the States is guided by a formula which takes account of the criticality of target and support areas with respect to development of the civil defense readiness of the Nation, the relative state of development of civil defense readiness in each State, population, and other prescribed factors. In making annual allocations, the appropriation is divided. From one part, a uniform basic amount is established for each State. From the remainder of the appropriation, an additional amount is calculated for each State by applying percentages derived by combining for each State the following factors: A weight of one-third is given to criticality of target areas as measured by the ratio of target

area population in the State to the national total of target area population; two-ninths weight is given to the criticality of support areas as measured by the ratio of support area population in the State to the national total of support area population; one-third weight is given to the relative state of development of civil defense readiness as measured by the ratio of civil defense personnel and administrative expenditures of the entire State (including its political subdivisions) to the national total of such expenditures; and one-ninth weight is given to the population of the State in proportion to the national total population. The amount calculated for each State by applying these percentages is added to the basic uniform amount to yield a tentative allocation among all the States. The sum assigned to each State is subject to adjustment by the Director of Civil Defense in the light of an evaluation of the ability of the State and its local governments to use the allocated amount for civil defense personnel and administrative purposes, special circumstances which require unusual expenditures in the State, conditions peculiar to the State which make a mathematical formula inequitable, the relative level of civil defense costs in the State, substantial changes in civil defense readiness that are not reflected in recent expenditures, and sparseness of population if this would make the basic allocation disproportionate.

The sum allocated to a State may be paid in advance in installments and may be used to finance not more than 50 percent of actual personnel and administrative expenses.

Under present law, Federal contributions for personnel and administrative expenditures may not be made after June 30, 1964.

States are required to match Federal contributions equally and may use for this purpose funds derived from any non-Federal source consistent with State laws.

Materials, facilities, and equipment.—Federal contributions may be used by States to pay not more than one-half of the cost of civil defense equipment. The category covers materials, facilities, and organizational equipment, with "organizational equipment" defined as equipment (other than materials and facilities) determined by the Director of Civil Defense to be necessary to a civil defense organization, as distinguished from personal equipment, and of such a type or nature as to require it be financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government. Federal contributions may be used for the procurement, construction, leasing, or renovation of materials and facilities but not for the procurement of land.

Under present law, Federal contributions may be made until June 30, 1964, for purchases of personal equipment for State or local civil defense workers.

Grants for civil defense equipment and for personal equipment may be paid as advances or reimbursements, on the basis of approved specific applications from the Governor or other appropriate State official. In cases where procurement is handled by the Federal Government, the State pays its share to the Federal Office of Civil Defense upon delivery of the goods.

The amount of assistance available to each State for shelters and other protective facilities is determined annually by prorating available Federal funds in proportion to the urban population of critical target areas in each State. Federal contributions may be used to help

pay the extra costs of fallout protection and shelter features or other construction or design features necessary for civil defense purposes which are incorporated in public structures designed primarily for other purposes. However, they may not otherwise be used for facilities which are intended in whole or part for purposes other than civil defense and which may produce sufficient revenues to repay the cost.

States are required to match the Federal contributions equally. The grants for organizational equipment and protective facilities may be matched from any non-Federal source which the State determines is consistent with its laws, but State or local contributions of land are excluded from the computation.

Training and education.—The Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, by agreement with the Department of Defense, administers a program of grants to public school systems and other educational institutions for civil defense adult education functions. This program operates through regular adult education channels to disseminate knowledge and understanding of organization and plans for civil defense and to encourage participation in local civil defense activities.

Emergency health activities.—Functions pertaining to health activities under the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, are assigned to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. As part of this assignment, the Public Health Service manages civil defense stockpiles of medical supplies and equipment, organizes and provides training materials for a medical self-help training program among civilians, and provides technical assistance to States and communities in developing and instituting other emergency training programs and taking other preparedness measures concerned with health.

Under written agreements with civil defense authorities in the several States, medical supplies and equipment are assembled in civil defense emergency hospitals stored in locations selected by the States. The materials and equipment are inventoried, inspected, and tested periodically. They are renovated, replaced, or supplemented as necessary to assure their readiness for use in the event of a damaging attack on the United States. Reserve bulk stocks of supplies and equipment are maintained in secured underground storage facilities.

Personnel of the Public Health Service also give technical assistance to State and local government officials in developing plans and programs for providing health services and mobilizing health personnel and other health resources in an emergency.

Surplus property for civil defense.—See the separate statement on *Surplus property transfers or donations*, section on *Personal property for civil defense uses.*

(*Civil defense generally:* Office of Civil Defense, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., 20310. Emergency health activities: Division of Health Mobilization, Office of the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

FLOOD CONTROL AND PREVENTION, NAVIGATION, SHORE PROTECTION, AND RELATED WORKS

The Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Army engages in a wide range of activities concerned with internal improvements relating to flood control and prevention, navigation, rivers and harbors, shore protec-

tion, and related projects. Local flood control and protection projects comprise channel improvements, levees, floodwalls, reservoirs, and other protective works. State and local governments may participate in surveys and construction and may receive technical assistance, reimbursement for specified types of outlays, and other Federal aid.

For some improvements, States and political subdivisions or other local agencies provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way and agree to provide maintenance and operation after completion. In these cases, if the State or local agency expenditures exceed the estimated construction cost, the Federal Government may reimburse the local agency for half of its excess expenditures over the estimated construction cost. The State or local government contribution may be used to acquire necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way outside the benefited State. Where 75 percent or more of the benefits accrue to property outside the State in which the project is located, the State or local agencies are not required to assure future maintenance and operation of the works.

(Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., 20315.)

BEACH EROSION CONTROL AND SHORE PROTECTION

The Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army investigates problems of shore erosion in cooperation with appropriate agencies of the States and may share in the cost of constructing works of restoration and protection. The broad purposes are to prevent damage to the shores by waves and currents and to promote and encourage healthful recreation.

The authorization for studies and financial participation relates to shorelines of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Gulf of Mexico, Great Lakes, and lakes, estuaries, and bays directly connected therewith.

Cooperative studies.—Studies of shore erosion control and prevention may be made in States which provide for cooperation and contribute funds or services as required by the Secretary of the Army. The administrative requirement is that the State or local interests meet one-half of the cost of the investigation. Information obtained in these studies may be released to cooperating agencies prior to its formal transmission to Congress.

Financed entirely by the Federal Government are surveys of particular shore areas authorized by resolutions of the congressional Committees on Public Works. Also financed wholly by the Federal Government are general investigations, made by the Coastal Engineering Research Center of the Corps of Engineers, into the prevention of shore erosion and methods of protecting, restoring, and developing beaches.

Construction grants.—Federal contributions for construction are subject to specific congressional authorization for each project, except for small projects in which the Federal share is not more than $400,000.

Congressional action on any project is preceded by an engineering study. The engineers' report for each project includes, among other recommendations, an opinion as to what share of expense, if any, should be borne by the Federal Government.

Costs allocated to restoration and protection of Federal property are borne fully by the Federal Government. For other portions of any project, the Federal contribution may not exceed one-half of the cost, with the remainder paid by the State, municipality, or other political subdivision in which the project is located. In the discretion of the Chief of Engineers, the Federal contribution may be increased to as much as 70 percent, exclusive of land costs, where the affected area includes various special features.

For small projects not individually authorized by Congress but otherwise complying with statutory specifications, the Corps of Engineers may finance the Federal share from appropriations for civil works. The maximum allowance for all such projects in any fiscal year is $3 million. The Federal share for any single project may not exceed $400,000 and must suffice to complete the Federal participation, including any periodic sandfills.

Nonpublic shores may share in the Federal assistance if there is a benefit to the public either from use of the shore or from protection of nearby public property, or if private shore benefits are incidental to the project.

Federal assistance for maintenance is not authorized, but the term "construction" may be construed to include deposits of sandfill at suitable intervals in cases where periodic beach nourishment would provide the most suitable and economical remedial measure.

(Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., 20315.)

PARK AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AT WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Chief of Engineers, under supervision of the Secretary of the Army, is authorized to provide for public park and recreational facilities at water resource development projects under control of the Department. He may construct, maintain, and operate public park and recreational facilities, or he may grant leases of lands, including structures and facilities thereon, upon terms and for purposes which he deems reasonable in the public interest.

Preference is given to State, local, or Federal governmental agencies. Licenses or leases may be given to such agencies without charge for use of all or part of a project area for a public purpose. Where a lease or license to a State, local, or Federal governmental agency involves lands to be used for the development and conservation of fish and wildlife, forests, and other natural resources, the licensee or lessee may be authorized to cut timber and harvest crops, using the proceeds for development, conservation, maintenance, and utilization of the lands.

Leases to nonprofit organizations for park or recreational purposes also are authorized, with reduced or nominal charges in consideration of the public services to be rendered.

In all such projects, where the Secretary of the Army determines that the public interest permits, water areas must be open to public use generally and without charge, for boating, swimming, fishing and other recreational purposes. Ready access along the shores must

be maintained for general public use. Rules and regulations are prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

(Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., 20315.)

WATER RESERVOIRS

In connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of Federal navigation, flood control, irrigation, or multiple-purpose projects, the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, and the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, are authorized to cooperate with States and local interests in developing water supplies for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other purposes.

Before work begins on construction or modification of a project which includes water supply provisions, the affected States or local interests are required to agree to pay equitably for the cost of the water supply provisions. The maximum term for recovering project costs is 50 years from the time when the project is first used for storage for water supply purposes.

Part of the cost may be allocated to anticipated future demands in instances where States or local interests give reasonable assurances, and there is reasonable evidence, that demands for use of the storage will be made within a period which will permit paying out, within the life of the project, the costs allocated to water supply. Not more than 30 percent of the total estimated cost of a project may be allocated to anticipated future demands for water supply storage. Where such an allocation is made, payments need not be made with respect to storage for future water supply until the supply is first used, and interest on the investment is not charged until that time. However, the interest-free period may not exceed 10 years.

The interest rate used in computing construction costs and annual charges is based on the average rate payable by the Treasury for outstanding marketable public obligations issued for a term of 15 years or longer.

Congressional approval is required for major changes in structural or operational plans of previously authorized reservoir projects.

Although the scheduled payout period may not extend more than 50 years, the rights of States or local interests continue beyond that limit during the existence of the facility, as long as space designated for water supply storage purposes is physically available. Where siltation requires adjustments in storage capacities, the changes will be apportioned among the purposes served. States or local interests will continue to be assessed for annual operating and maintenance costs allocated to water supply and may be called upon to share in reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement costs.

(Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., 20315. Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

FLOOD CONTROL LANDS: REVENUE SHARING

Of moneys received by the Federal Government on account of leases of lands which it has acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes, including the development of hydroelectric power, three-fourths is paid at the end of each fiscal year to the State in which the

property is situated, for expenditure as the legislature may prescribe for the benefit of public schools and roads of the county or counties in which the land is situated. The proceeds may be applied in payment of public obligations of levee and drainage districts for flood control and drainage improvements. Matching is not required.

(Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., 20315.)

FLOOD EMERGENCIES

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to use an emergency fund in flood emergency preparation, flood fighting, and rescue operations, or in the repair and restoration of flood control works threatened or destroyed by flood. Appropriations for flood control may also be allotted, up to a limit of $1 million a year and $50,000 at any single locality in any year, for the construction of emergency bank-protection works to prevent flood damage to highways, bridge approaches, and public works.

State or local matching is generally not required. However, where flood control works need to be raised, extended, or otherwise modified because of recent or threatened floods, local governments or other local interests are required to provide necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way and to maintain and operate the works after completion.

(Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., 20315.)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Grants to the States help finance vocational education. This is defined as vocational or technical training or retraining, given in schools or classes under public supervision and control or under contract with a State board or local educational agency. The training must be part of a program designed to fit individuals for gainful employment as semiskilled or skilled workers or technicians in recognized occupations, other than those generally considered professional or requiring a baccalaureate or higher degree. Vocational education includes related guidance and counseling and the training of teachers and other personnel for vocational education.

A major revision of the Federal statute, enacted late in 1963 (Public Law 88–210, approved December 18, 1963) broadened Federal financial assistance substantially by adding new authorizations and expanding existing programs. The earlier law imposed categorical distinctions and limitations on federally assisted vocational education programs; the new legislation relaxes these limitations and provides additional aid without limitation to particular occupational fields.

The purpose of the Federal grants is declared to be assistance to the States in maintaining, extending, and improving existing vocational education programs, to develop new programs, and to provide part-time employment for youths who need the earnings to continue their vocational training on a full-time basis. The objective stated in the

law is that persons of all ages in all communities of the State—those in high school, those who have completed or discontinued their formal education and are preparing to enter the labor market, those already in the labor market who need to upgrade their skills or learn new ones, and those with special educational handicaps—will have ready access to vocational training or retraining. This training, the statute declares, is to be of high quality, realistic in the light of actual or anticipated opportunities for gainful employment, and suited to the needs, interests, and abilities of these persons to benefit from such training.

Subject to amendments included in the Vocational Education Act of 1963, Federal grants continue to be available for State programs of vocational education under earlier laws (chiefly the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 and George-Barden Act of 1946). Adjustments to provide a broader range of training opportunities and to serve a larger segment of the population may be spread over a period of several years in many States and communities. The following statement, therefore, describes the terms under which Federal aid is offered under new provisions enacted in the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and also the continuing provisions of the earlier programs as amended and extended by the new legislation.

For purposes of vocational education grants, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa are counted as States.

Federal payments are made in advance, in installments, and are subject to adjustments for overpayments or underpayments.

Allotments to States.—Of the annual Federal appropriations authorized for vocational education (exclusive of work-study programs and residential schools), 90 percent is allotted among States on the basis of population in various age groups weighted by a factor representing relative levels of personal income per capita in the respective States. This factor is designated as the "allotment ratio" for the State. It is determined by comparing average personal income per capita in the State with the average for all States and is highest for those States with the lowest average income. The allotment ratio is not less than 0.4 or more than 0.6 and is specified at 0.6 for Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

The allotment is made in four parts, as follows:

(*a*) Half of the appropriation is prorated among States in proportion to numerical weights determined by multiplying the population aged 15 to 19, inclusive, in each State by the State's "allotment ratio." The minimum amount for each State is $10,000.

(*b*) Twenty percent of the appropriation is prorated among the States in proportion to numerical weights determined by multiplying the population aged 20 to 24, inclusive, in each State by the State's "allotment ratio."

(*c*) Fifteen percent of the appropriation is prorated among the States in proportion to numerical weights determined by multiplying the population aged 25 to 65, inclusive, in each State by the State's "allotment ratio."

(*d*) Five percent of the appropriation is prorated among the States in proportion to the sum of their respective allotments under paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), above.

Amounts allotted to a State may be used, in accordance with its approved State plan, for any or all of the following purposes:

(*a*) Vocational education—

(i) for persons attending high school.

(ii) for persons who have completed or left high school and are available for full-time study in preparation for entering the labor market.

(iii) for persons already in the labor market who need training or retraining to achieve stability or advancement in employment. (Ineligible in this group are persons receiving training allowances under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–415), the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87–27), or the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–794).)

(iv) for persons who have academic, socioeconomic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular vocational education program.

(*b*) Construction of area vocational education school facilities.

(*c*) Ancillary services and activities to assure quality in all vocational education programs. These include teacher training and supervision, program evaluation, special demonstration and experimental programs, development of instructional materials, and State administration and leadership.

At least one-third of each State's annual allotment through the fiscal year 1968 and at least one-fourth in later years may be used only to provide vocational education for persons who have completed or left high school and are available for full-time study in preparation for entering the labor market or for construction of area vocational education school facilities or for both these purposes. At least 3 percent of each State's annual allotment must be used only for ancillary services and activities specified in paragraph (*c*) above. The Commissioner of Education may, however, permit use of smaller percentages for these purposes.

To qualify for allotments of Federal funds, each State is required to establish a State board of vocational education or to designate the State board of education for this function and to submit, through the State board, a State plan. The State board must be designated as the sole agency for administering the State plan or for supervising its administration by local educational agencies. The plan must set forth policies and procedures to be followed in allocating Federal grants among the several specified uses and provide other assurances about the operation of the program. It must insure that Federal funds will be used to supplement or increase, and in no case to supplant, the amounts of State or local financing made available for vocational education.

To qualify for the entire amount allotted for the fiscal year 1964, a State must establish that expenditures from State and local funds for vocational education equal at least the amount expended from these sources during the fiscal year 1963 under the State plan approved under the act of 1946 and supplemental acts. Federal funds used for construction of area vocational education school facilities (a purpose not previously authorized) must be equally matched from State or

local sources. After the fiscal year 1964, the portion of the Federal grant used for any of the approved purposes must be equally matched.

Work-study programs.—Separate appropriations are authorized for the fiscal years 1965 through 1968 for Federal grants for work-study programs and residential schools. From that part of any such appropriation which he designates for the work-study program, the Commissioner of Education will allot annually to each State an amount proportionate to its population aged 15 to 20, inclusive.

To be eligible to participate, a State must have in effect an approved State plan for vocational education generally and a supplementary plan for work-study programs. Part of the allotment may be used to develop the State supplementary plan and to administer it after approval.

Specifications include a requirement that the work-study program be administered by the local educational agency and be made reasonably available (to the extent of available funds) to all eligible youths in the area served by the agency. The programs are to be open only to students who have been designated for full-time enrollment in a vocational education program meeting State standards, need the earnings to commence or continue their vocational education programs, are at least 15 years old and under 21 when the employment commences, and, in the opinion of appropriate school authorities, are capable of maintaining good standing in their vocational education studies while employed in the work-study program. Employment for each youth is not to exceed 15 hours in weeks when his classes meet. Compensation is not to exceed $45 in any month or $350 in an academic year, except that the limits are $60 a month and $500 an academic year if the student attends a school beyond reasonable commuting distance from his home. Employment under the program is to be for the local educational agency or some other public agency or institution.

In each fiscal year of the program, each participating local educational agency is expected to finance from sources other than these Federal grants at least as much expenditure for student employment as it averaged for similar programs during the three fiscal years preceding approval of its work-study program for Federal aid.

For the fiscal years 1965 and 1966, the Federal payment to each State will equal the amount expended for compensation of students employed under the approved program plus an amount (not to exceed 1 percent of the allotment or $10,000, whichever is greater) for development and administration of the plan. For the fiscal years 1967 and 1968, the Federal payment will equal 75 percent of expenditures for these purposes. The payment may not exceed the State allotment for the fiscal year.

Residential vocational education schools.—The Commissioner of Education is authorized to make grants for the purpose of demonstraing the feasibility and desirability of residential vocational education schools for certain youths of high school age. Annual appropriations are authorized through the fiscal year 1968. Eligible for these grants are colleges and universities and, with approval of the appropriate State board, public educational agencies, organizations, or institutions. The grants may be used for construction, equipment, and operation of residential schools (including room, board, and other necessities). Students must be at least 15 and under 21 years of age at enrollment.

In making these grants, the Commissioner is required to give special consideration to needs of large urban areas having substantial numbers of youths who have dropped out of school or are unemployed. He is directed to seek an equitable geographical distribution of the schools.

Project grants.—Of the annual Federal appropriations for the general program, 10 percent is available to the Commissioner of Education for grants to colleges and universities and other public or nonprofit agencies and institutions, to State boards, and (with the approval of the State board) to local educational agencies. These grants may be used to pay part of the cost of research and training programs and of experimental, developmental, or pilot programs designed to meet special vocational education needs of youths, particularly youths in economically depressed communities who have handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in regular vocational education programs.

Grants under Smith-Hughes, George-Barden, and supplementary acts, as amended.—Under the earlier Federal legislation for vocational education, as modified and continued in effect by the Vocational Education Act of 1963, Federal grants to States help them to finance vocational education in specified occupational fields for the purpose of fitting individuals for useful employment. Courses must be of less than college grade, for persons more than 14 years of age, and conducted under public supervision and control. They are offered for regular day-school students and also for out-of-school youth and adults, both employed and unemployed.

To qualify for Federal grants, each State is required to submit a State plan and observe specified standards. A State will not qualify for aid in paying salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of vocational education in agriculture, trade, home economics, or industrial subjects unless it has taken advantage of at least the minimum grants for training teachers, supervisors, or directors for these fields. Certain State supervisory expenses are payable from the Federal grants.

The basis for allotment of appropriations among the States varies for the several categories, as is indicated below.

Equal matching from State or local funds, or both, is required for all categories, except that no matching is required for allotments under the Area Redevelopment Act.

The act of 1963 provides that, notwithstanding any contrary earlier provisions, any portion of the amounts allotted to a State for any vovational education purpose under the earlier legislation may be transferred to or combined with amounts available to it for the same fiscal year for other occupational categories or for types of training covered by the new provisions. The State board may apply to the Commissioner for approval of a proposed transfer.

Agricultural subjects.—Annual allotments from a permanent appropriation (under the Smith-Hughes Act, 1917) are in proportion to rural population, with a minimum of $10,000 for each State. Additional annual appropriations (under the George-Barden Act of 1936, title I, and amendments) are allotted in proportion to farm population, with a $40,000 minimum for each State.

The training may relate to any occupation involving knowledge and skills in agricultural subjects, not necessarily limited to work of the farm or farm home; and it need not include directed or supervised practice on a farm.

Trade, home economics, and industrial subjects.—Annual allotments from a permanent appropriation (Smith-Hughes Act, 1917) are in proportion to urban population of the several States, with a minimum of $10,000 to each State. In addition, allotments from an annual appropriation are made for home economics in proportion to rural population, with a $40,000 minimum for each State; and for trades and industry, in proportion to nonfarm population, with a separate $40,000 minimum.

Training in these fields is designed for persons over 14 years of age who are preparing for a trade or industrial pursuit or have entered such work. Where the grants are used for preemployment schools or classes, at least half of the instructional time must be given to practical work on a useful or productive basis, and the instruction must extend over not less than 30 hours a week and 9 months a year. The requirements for at least half time on practical work and for instruction 30 hours a week, 9 months a year, do not apply if the training is for single-skilled or semiskilled occupations or is for persons over 18 years of age or those who have left the full-time school.

The home economics training may be used to fit individuals for gainful employment in any employment involving skills in these subjects—i.e., for such occupations as home companions for the aged and disabled, day care center workers, nursing home assistants, hotel or motel housekeepers, and other similar work. Beginning with the fiscal year 1966, at least 10 percent of the amount allotted for home economics must be used for training for gainful employment involving home economics skills or transferred to another occupational category.

Training of teachers of agricultural, home economics, trade and industrial subjects.—Grants for preparing vocational education teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects or teachers of trade, industrial, or home economics subjects are allotted annually to the States in proportion to their total population. The minimum is $10,000 a year to each State.

Distributive occupations.—Allotments for vocational education in distributive occupations are based on total population, with an annual minimum of $15,000 for each State. The grants may be used for training any person over 14 years of age who has entered or is preparing to enter such an occupation.

Fishery trades and industry and related distributive occupations.—Apportionments are required to be made on an equitable basis, as determined by the Commissioner of Education after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, taking into account the relative extent of the fishing industry in each State and territory. The index used in making allotments is a composite representing tonnage of catch, value, number of fishermen, number of shoreworkers, and value of products.

Practical nursing.—The annual allotment to each State for training in practical nursing is proportionate to its share in the total appropriation under title I of the George-Barden Act (for vocational education in agriculture, home economics, distributive occupations, trades and industry, and fisheries occupations). The minimum is $10,000.

"Practical nurse training" means training of less than college grade, given in schools or classes under public supervision and control, and designed to fit individuals for employment as practical nurses or in other health occupations in hospitals or other health agencies. The

1963 amendments made this authorization permanent; it was previously scheduled to terminate in 1965.

Area vocational education.—The National Defense Education Act of 1958 authorizes assistance to States in improving vocational education programs approved by State boards of vocational education as providing vocational and related technical training and retraining for youths, adults, and older persons, including instruction for apprentices. The programs are designed to fit individuals for useful employment as highly skilled technicians in recognized occupations requiring scientific knowledge.

Federal grant allotments are proportionate to the State shares in the total appropriation under title I of the George-Barden Act (for vocational education in agriculture, home economics, distributive occupations, trades and industry, and fisheries occupations). The 1963 amendments made this authorization permanent; otherwise it would have terminated in 1964.

Occupational training in redevelopment areas.—Special manpower training programs may be established in areas with approved economic development programs under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1962, where the Secretaries of Commerce, Agriculture, and Labor determine occupational training or retraining needs of unemployed and underemployed individuals. The law requires special consideration of the needs of workers in agriculture or other seasonal occupations. Assistance, including financial assistance, is given, when necessary, to the appropriate State vocational education agency to provide additional facilities or services for occupational training or retraining of persons referred by the Secretary of Labor. Arrangements may be made with public or private educational institutions if the State board is unable to meet the need. Matching of the Federal aid is not required. The statutory authorization expires June 30, 1965. See also *Area redevelopment program.*

Training and skill development under Manpower and Training Act of 1963.—See *Manpower development and training.*

(Division of Vocational and Technical Education, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

Colleges of "agriculture and the mechanic arts," initially aided by grants of Federal lands, share in annual money grants provided for their "more complete endowment." A permanent appropriation provides $50,000 yearly to each State and Puerto Rico. An annual appropriation provides a minimum of $150,000 to each State and Puerto Rico, with additional amounts distributed in proportion to population. Matching expenditures are not required. The president of each college is required to make an annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and to send a copy to each of the other colleges.

(Division of Higher Education, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

In the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, first effective for the fiscal year 1964 and continuing through the next 4 fiscal years, Congress authorized Federal aid in the form of grants and loans for construction of academic facilities. State and local institutions of higher education, as well as nongovernmental institutions, are eligible to participate. "Construction" includes not only the erection of new or expansion of existing structures, but also purchases of structures and the rehabilitation, conversion, or improvement of structures and acquisition of equipment. Certain types of facilities are excluded.

Grants for undergraduate facilities.—Appropriations for making grants for construction of undergraduate facilities are subject to allotment among the States in two parts.

Fund A, comprising 22 percent of the appropriation for any fiscal year, is designated for use in providing academic facilities for public community colleges and public technical institutes. Grants from this fund are available to pay the Federal share (not more than 40 percent) of development cost of approved projects for construction of academic facilities within the State for public community colleges and public technical institutes. "Development cost" includes construction, site acquisition, and site improvement, but may not include costs financed from other Federal grants. This fund is allotted among States on the basis of average personal income per capita of the population and the number of high school graduates in the last reported school year.

In determining the distribution, allotment percentages are calculated for the several States, within a range from 33⅓ to 66⅔ percent, with the highest percentages assigned to States with lowest average amounts of personal income. Each State percentage is multiplied by the number of high school graduates in the State in the last reported school year, and the ratio of this product for any State to the sum of the corresponding products for all States determines the fraction of fund A allotted to the particular State. For Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam, the State percentage is 66⅔. The formula assigns proportionately higher shares to States with the lowest average incomes and the greatest number of high school graduates. The maximum spread between States is two to one; i.e., whatever the differences in average personal incomes, the allotment per high school graduate for the State with the lowest average personal income may not exceed twice the allotment per high school graduate for the State with the highest average personal income.

Fund B is further subdivided for allotment. One-half is allotted in proportion to the total number of students enrolled in institutions of higher education. The other half is allotted in proportion to the total number of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12. (Part-time students are counted in terms of full-time equivalents.) Grants from this fund are available to pay the Federal share of the development cost of approved projects for the construction of academic facilities within the State for institutions of higher education other than public community colleges and public technical institutes. These grants may be used only for construction especially designed for instruction or research in the natural or physical sciences, mathematics, modern foreign languages, or engineering, or for use as a library. The Fed-

eral share may not exceed one-third of the development cost (construction, site acquisition, and site improvement, excluding any costs financed from other Federal grants).

To qualify for grants for undergraduate facilities, a State is required to designate a State agency and submit to the Commissioner of Education a State plan for participation which sets forth objective standards and methods for determining relative priorities and the Federal share of cost for each project other than a public community college or public technical institute. The plan may, however, provide a uniform Federal share for all such projects. The State plan must define various administrative and fiscal procedures to be followed in the State. Projects are eligible for Federal grants only if they conform to a State plan approved by the Commissioner of Education and will provide, within a reasonable period, an urgently needed substantial expansion of student enrollment capacity or, in the case of a new institution, will create urgently needed enrollment capacity. The applicant institution is required to give various assurances as to the availability of non-Federal financing and the future use of the new facilities. Grants may be paid in advance or by way of reimbursement and in installments consistent with construction progress.

The law specifies that State standards and methods for determining relative priorities among eligible construction projects must conform to basic criteria prescribed by the Commissioner of Education—criteria which leave opportunity and flexibility for State plans to accommodate the varied needs of institutions and give special consideration to expansion of undergraduate enrollment capacity. Consideration may be given to the degree of effective use of existing facilities, groupings of facilities or institutions, and services to out-of-State students.

The State or educational institution is required to finance the non-Federal share of the cost of each project from its own resources. For public community colleges or public technical institutes, the non-Federal share is 60 percent. For undergraduate facilities at other institutions, the non-Federal share is at least two-thirds of the cost and may be greater for particular projects or institutions if the State plan does not specify a uniform statewide Federal share.

Grants for graduate facilities.—Aid for construction of graduate facilities is available in the form of grants to institutions of higher education and to cooperative graduate center boards to assist them in financing development costs for construction of academic facilities. The broad objective is to increase the supply of highly qualified personnel critically needed by the community, industry, government, research, and teaching, by assisting institutions to improve existing graduate schools and cooperative graduate centers and to establish new ones.

Grants made in any fiscal year with respect to projects in any one State may not exceed 12½ percent of the appropriation. Grants are made by the Commissioner of Education on the basis of individual applications from the institutions and from graduate center boards. Applications are subject to review and approval by an Advisory Committee on Graduate Education. In deciding whether to give his approval, the Commissioner is required to consider whether the projects will contribute to achieving the objectives of the program and also the

extent to which they will aid in attaining a wide geographic distribution of facilities for graduate study.

The Federal grant may finance not more than one-third of the development cost of an approved project.

Loans for academic facilities.—Federal loans may be used by institutions of higher education or higher education building agencies to help finance construction of academic facilities. Loans for projects within any one State in any fiscal year may not exceed 12½ percent of the total loan fund.

Loans may be approved by the Commissioner of Education in cases in which not less than one-fourth of the development cost of the facility will be financed from non-Federal sources, the applicant is unable to obtain the amount from other sources on equally favorable terms and conditions, and construction will be undertaken in an economical manner and will not be of elaborate or extravagant design or materials. Loans must be repaid within 50 years, with interest at a rate not less than one-fourth of 1 percent above the average rate on all outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States. Applicants for loans may be required to pay fees for inspections.

(Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

STUDENT LOAN FUNDS AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Public institutions of higher education operated by State or local governments or their instrumentalities are eligible, as are nonprofit private institutions, to share in Federal capital contributions to student loan funds established and operated by the institutions in conformity to title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, as amended.

Federal appropriations for fiscal years through 1965 are allotted among the States in proportion to full-time enrollments in all institutions of higher education. For later fiscal years, the allotment among the States will be in a manner which the Commissioner of Education determines is necessary to carry out the purpose of the appropriation. Within each State the Commissioner from time to time makes capital contributions to eligible applicant institutions, prorating the individual payments if requests within the State exceed the allotment available for the State. Payments are made in installments that will avoid unnecessary accumulations in the student loan funds. No one institution may receive more than $800,000 for any fiscal year.

The participating institutions make loans to undergraduate and graduate full-time students who need the assistance to pursue a course of study at the college or university and are capable of maintaining a good scholastic standing. The amount loaned to any student may not exceed $1,000 for any fiscal year and $5,000 in total. Liberal repayment terms and interest provisions are required, including waiver of interest accruals and principal repayments during periods of full-time study or service in the Armed Forces or Peace Corps. Security is usually not required. Preference in making loans is given to superior students who express a desire to teach in elementary or secondary public schools and students with a superior capacity or preparation in science, mathematics, engineering, or a modern foreign language. Up

to half of the loan, plus interest, may be canceled for service as a full-time teacher in a public elementary or secondary school, at a rate of 10 percent of the outstanding obligation for each complete year of service. The loan is canceled upon the borrower's death or if he becomes permanently and totally disabled.

Each educational institution sharing in the Federal capital contributions is required to contribute to the loan fund at least $1 from its own sources for every $9 contributed by the Federal Government, and also to deposit in the fund any collections of principal and interest and any other earnings of the fund. An institution which has agreed to establish a loan fund may obtain a Federal loan to finance the institution's portion of the capital contribution if it is unable to obtain funds from non-Federal sources upon reasonable terms. These loans bear interest and run for a maximum of 15 years.

Federal contributions may be wholly or partly repayable under statutory provisions which direct that, beginning in the fall quarter of 1969, a capital distribution of the balance in the student loan fund shall be made by each institution. The Federal Government will share in each distribution in proportion to its capital contribution to the particular fund.

(Division of College and University Assistance, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

State and local institutions of higher education are among institutions eligible to apply to the Commissioner of Education for approval of graduate programs for recipients of national defense fellowships under title IV of the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

Before approving the program of an institution, the Commissioner must find that it is new or expanded; that it will substantially further the objective of increasing facilities for graduate training of college or university level teachers and of promoting a wider geographical distribution of such facilities throughout the Nation; and that persons interested in college or university teaching will be given preference. The Commissioner determines the number of national defense fellowships to be available at each participating institution, within a national limit of 1,500 to be awarded annually. Each fellowship is for a period of study not in excess of 3 academic years.

In addition to the stipends paid to the fellows, the educational institution receives for each fellow for each academic year a Federal payment of $2,500, less any amount charged the individual for tuition.

(Division of College and University Assistance, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Grants are made to State educational agencies under title III of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to enable them to carry out State plans for the acquisition of laboratory and other special equipment and materials for use in providing education in science, mathe-

matics, or modern foreign languages in public schools and to finance minor remodeling of space for such purposes. Grants are made, also, to help pay expenses of State supervision and administration.

Of the annual Federal appropriation for equipment and materials, 12 percent is reserved for loans to private schools and 2 percent for grants to territories and possessions. The remaining 86 percent is allotted to the States on the basis of a formula which takes account of school-age population and the State's "allotment ratio." Allotment ratios vary inversely with average income per school-age child, from a maximum of 1⅓ times the nationwide average where income per child is relatively low to two-thirds of the nationwide average where income per child is relatively high.

Grants for supervision and administration are allotted in proportion to school-age population, with a minimum of $20,000 a year for each State.

Federal grants for either purpose may cover no more than one-half of the expenditures made for that purpose under the State plan.

(Division of State Grants, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE, COUNSELING, AND TESTING

The National Defense Education Act of 1958, title V, provides Federal grants to assist State educational agencies to establish and maintain programs of testing, guidance, and counseling, designed to reduce the number of able students who drop out of high school or do not enter college.

To share in the grants, a State educational agency submits for approval by the Commissioner of Education a State plan for a program of testing students in public elementary or secondary schools who are not below grade 7 in order to identify those with outstanding aptitudes and ability; and a program of guidance and counseling to advise students of courses of study best suited to them and encourage outstanding students to prepare for admission to institutions of higher education and to enter such institutions.

Federal grants are allotted among the States in proportion to school-age population. Equal matching is required.

In a State where the State educational agency is not authorized to conduct a testing program in nonpublic schools, the Commissioner of Education arranges for tests and deducts half of the cost from the State allotment. (The other half is paid by the nonpublic schools.)

(Division of State Grants, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, SURVEYS, AND DEMONSTRATIONS

The Commissioner of Education may enter into jointly financed cooperative arrangements (or contracts) with State educational agencies and with universities and colleges for the conduct of research, surveys, and demonstrations in the field of education. Each proposal from a State agency or an institution is evaluated by a research advisory committee. If the committee recommends approval, the Office of Education negotiates with the applicant for support in terms of available

funds. A specific agreement for each project is approved by the Commissioner. Payments are made in installments as work proceeds.

(Cooperative Research Branch, Division of Educational Research, Bureau of Educational Research and Devleopment, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION, RADIO, MOTION PICTURES, AND RELATED MEDIA

Agencies of State or local government are among the agencies, organizations, and individuals to whom the Commissioner of Education may award grants or contracts under title VII of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. These are for research and experimentation in the development and evaluation of projects involving television, radio, motion pictures, printed and published materials, and related communications media which may prove of value to State or local educational agencies in the operation of their public schools and to institutions of higher education.

Matching is not required by law, but the institution usually shares the expense of research projects.

The Commissioner also, upon request, may provide advice, counsel, technical assistance, and demonstrations to State or local educational agencies and to institutions of higher education undertaking to use these communications media to increase the quality or depth or broaden the scope of their educational programs.

(Division of Educational Research, Bureau of Educational Research and Development, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION BROADCASTING FACILITIES

Grants to assist in the construction of noncommercial educational television broadcasting facilities or to expand and improve existing stations are available to States, local governments, and other public agencies and to certain private groups. The total for facilities to be situated in any State may not exceed $1 million.

Eligible applicants include agencies or officials responsible for supervising public elementary or secondary education or public higher education within a State or political subdivision; State educational television agencies; tax-supported colleges or universities; and nonprofit groups organized primarily to engage in or encourage educational television broadcasting. The applicant must be eligible for a license from the Federal Communications Commission. Applicants must give notice to the State educational television agency where there is one.

Approval of grant applications and the amounts depend on criteria designed to achieve prompt and effective use of all available educational channels, equitable geographic distribution, and services to the greatest number of persons in as many areas as possible and with the broadest educational uses.

The Federal grant may not exceed half of the cost of the project, plus not more than one-fourth of the cost of apparatus owned at the time of the application; and, in any case, not more than 75 percent of the

project cost or the applicant's out-of-pocket expense, whichever is lower.

(Educational Television Facilities Program, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

EDUCATION OF MENTALLY RETARDED AND OTHER HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The Commissioner of Education makes grants to help promote the training of teachers and supervisors of teachers of mentally retarded or otherwise handicapped children. He is also authorized to make grants for research and demonstrations in this field.

During the fiscal year 1964, grants for training teachers of the deaf are separate from those for teachers of children with other handicaps. Beginning in the fiscal year 1965, a single authorization will appiy to all categories of children who, by reason of health impairments, require special education—i.e., children who are mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or otherwise health impaired.

Teacher training.—State educational agencies are eligible for grants to assist them in establishing and maintaining, directly or through grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning, programs for training teachers of handicapped children and supervisors of such teachers.

In addition, State and local institutions of higher learning are among those eligible to apply directly to the Commissioner for grants to assist them in providing (*a*) professional preparation for persons who will train teachers of handicapped children and (*b*) scholarships for prospective teachers.

Both types of grants may be used for paying fellowship or traineeship stipends and for the expenses of training courses. Stipends and allowances are at rates specified by the Commissioner of Education.

Matching is not required. Federal payments may be in advance or as reimbursements.

Research and demonstrations.—Appropriations are authorized during the fiscal years 1964 through 1966 to enable the Commissioner of Education to make research or demonstration project grants to States, State or local educational agencies, public and nonprofit private institutions of higher learning, and other public or nonprofit private educational or research agencies and organizations. Projects must relate to education of handicapped children (as defined above).

Matching is not required. Federal payments may be in installments, in advance or as reimbursements.

(Division of Elementary and Secondary Education, Bureau of Educational Research and Development, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Grants are provided to State educational agencies to improve the adequacy and reliability of State and local government educational statistics and methods for collecting, processing, and disseminating educational data. Payments are made only to initiate new programs or expand existing programs included in an approved State plan, and only on the basis of specific applications. Among eligible projects are

the development of accounting and reporting manuals as guides for local educational units; conferences and training for local personnel; and the application of mechanical equipment.

The payment to a State may not exceed $50,000 in a fiscal year. Equal matching is required.

(Division of Educational Statistics, Bureau of Educational Research and Development, Office of Education, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

FEDERALLY AFFECTED PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Assistance is given to public schools in communities especially affected by Federal Government activities or properties. Various specific tests of eligibility are applied, depending on the relative importance and classification of federally connected enrollments. The category of "Federal property" used as a basis for establishing that pupils are federally connected is specially defined.

Aid is given only on the basis of formal applications filed by affected local educational agencies and reviewed by State educational agencies. In return for Federal assistance, eligible school systems are required to enroll federally connected children in the public schools on the same terms as other children.

Construction aid.—Assistance is given for construction of public school facilities where estimates of increases in school membership for a biennial period indicate that there will be specified numerical or percentage increases in the number of federally connected children and accommodations cannot be provided for them without Federal help. The payment to an eligible school system is determined primarily by multiplying increases in the number of federally connected children in each of three major categories by a contribution rate which is determined by the average per pupil cost of constructing minimum school facilities in the State. The formula allots varying percentages of this average amount: (*a*) 95 percent if the pupil lives on Federal property with a parent who works on Federal property; (*b*) 50 percent if the pupil lives on Federal property or lives with a parent who works on Federal property, but not both; and (*c*) 45 percent if the pupil's membership in the schools results directly from Government activities carried on either directly or through a contractor.

Federal payments may be used only for building school facilities designated as "minimum" facilities. Applicant school systems are required to provide various assurances and submit reports to the Commissioner of Education.

Current expense aid.—Assistance to local educational agencies to help cover current expenses of school operation and maintenance may be based either on attendance by federally connected pupils or on a substantial reduction of the local property tax base through Federal acquisitions of real property.

The basic contribution rate for federally connected children is equal to the average amount per pupil of all current expenses financed from local sources by "generally comparable" school districts in the State. The average is calculated for the second fiscal year preceding the year for which aid is requested. It is subject to maximum and minimum provisions and other adjustments. The Federal contribution is at the full basic rate for children who live on Federal property with a

parent who is employed on Federal property, and at one-half of the basic rate for children who either live on Federal property or live with a parent who works on such property. In cases of sudden and substantial federally connected attendance increases, for which a school system may be eligible for assistance for 2 years, the standard for the first year is the difference between the amount available for current expense per pupil in average daily attendance and the amount needed to provide a level of free public education equivalent to that in generally comparable districts in the State. The maximum payment for the second year is one-half of the entitlement in the first year.

The amount to which a school system is entitled under the statutory formula may be reduced on a pro rata basis if the Federal appropriation is inadequate to cover all approved claims.

(Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

CAPTIONED FILMS FOR THE DEAF

Through State schools for the deaf and other agencies which serve as regional or local distribution centers, the Federal Government operates a free loan service to make available captioned films for viewing by classes and other eligible groups of deaf persons. Objectives are to promote the educational advancement and general welfare of deaf persons. Matching of the Federal expenditures is not required.

(Bureau of Educational Research and Development, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION [1]

Annual grants are made to States to enable them to extend library services to areas that have inadequate or no public library services. Provision is made for separate grants for services and for construction. Appropriations are authorized through the fiscal year 1966.

To participate in the Federal grants, a State is required to have a plan, approved by the Commissioner of Education, which provides for the extension of library services under the administration or supervision of a State library administrative agency. The State is required to make reports of expenditures for public library purposes. "Public library" is defined as a library that serves free all residents of a community, district, or region and receives financial support in whole or in part from public funds.

Both types of grants may be paid to the State in advance, in installments.

Library services.—For the extension of library services, the annual allotment for each State is a uniform amount, $100,000, plus an additional amount in proportion to total population. Payment of the annual allotment is subject to a requirement that revenues from State and local sources available for expenditure under the plan are sufficient to match at least the basic $100,000 allotment. The State is required also to maintain at least at the same level as in the fiscal year 1956 both (*a*) the total amount of State and local expenditures for library services in areas covered by the plan and (*b*) the amount

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[1] Includes provisions of Public Law 88–269, approved Feb. 11, 1964.

available from State sources. The grants for extension of services may be used in part to help finance State and local government expenditures for administering the State plan for construction.

Matching from non-Federal sources is required on a variable basis. The Federal share of expenditures under the State plan varies inversely with average per capita income in the several States. The Federal share is not less than 33 percent in States with the highest average personal incomes and not more than 66 percent in States with the lowest average.

For Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, the basic annual allotment is $25,000, to which is added an amount proportionate to population. For these areas and Puerto Rico, the Federal share is 66 percent. The District of Columbia is treated as a State for both allotments and matching.

Library construction.—To qualify for Federal grants for public library construction, a State is required to have an approved plan for this purpose which meets several requirements of the plan for extension of services and also provides for State selection and approval of proposed construction projects. The criteria and procedure for approval of applications must be designed to insure that Federal grants will be used for construction to serve only those areas which the State library administrative agency determines to be without facilities necessary to develop library services. The grants may be used for alteration and expansion of buildings, as well as new construction and initial equipment, and for architects' fees and the acquisition of land.

The basic annual allotment for each State is a uniform amount, $80,000, and for Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, $20,000. To this is added for each State or other area an amount proportionate to total population.

The Federal share and matching requirements for construction grants are the same as for the grants for extending library services.

(Library Services Branch, Division of Continuing Education and Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Educational Research and Development, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Assistance to State and local governments is an important part of many programs of the Public Health Service, particularly in the broad fields of community and environmental health. Frequently the Federal assistance takes the form of cash grants, but various other types of aid also are extensively used, such as technical assistance, consultations, investigations of special problems, field demonstrations, and personnel training.

Distinctions are made in several categories between "formula grants" allotted to all States and available to help carry out approved State plans, and "project grants" available for particular projects on the basis of specific applications. In the formula grants, the aid usually is given to State departments of public health and partly transmitted by them to local public health agencies. Annual Federal allotments establish the amounts available for each State for particular purposes. Applications for Federal payments of formula grants must be supported by formal State plans. Federal approval of the State plan and

State or local government compliance with other requirements of Federal law and regulations are prerequisites to Federal payment of alloted amounts. Except as specified, each formula grant is subject to equal matching from State or local government sources.

Research, training, and demonstration grants usually are project grants. Ordinarily these are not subject to fixed matching requirements. Grants for these purposes and also various forms of technical assistance frequently are given in health fields for which separate formula grants are not provided—e.g., diabetes and arthritis control, neurological and sensory disease control, accident prevention, and environmental engineering and food protection.

In several categories of grants, assignments of Public Health Service personnel may be substituted at the request of the State for part of the Federal grant payment. This option is specified in statutory provisions relating to grants for the chronically ill and aged, heart, cancer, tuberculosis, venereal disease, and radiological health programs.

Programs described in this section are all administered by divisions of the Bureau of State Services of the U.S. Public Health Service. They are arranged below in two major groups—"Community health" and "Environmental health"—corresponding to the major internal organization of the Bureau during 1963.

Community Health

General health (Community health practice and research).—Grants are authorized to assist States, counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of States in establishing and maintaining adequate public health services. The general objective is to support basic health programs and to stimulate the nationwide development of new programs concerned with health problems for which special-purpose grants are not provided.

Federal appropriations allocated for general health grants are allotted among the States by a formula which takes into consideration population as a measure of general health needs, personal income per capita as a measure of fiscal capacity, and special health problems. By administrative determination, 95 percent of the Federal fund is allotted among the States on the basis of population weighted by a reciprocal of average personal income per capita, so that proportionately larger shares are available to States with the lowest average incomes. The remaining 5 percent is allotted on the basis of special health problems, measured by a reciprocal of population density, so that proportionately larger shares are allotted to States with sparsest population. Equal matching is required.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1964, the appropriation for general health grants (designated "community health practice and research") was broadened to include research grants previously financed from appropriations to the National Institutes of Health. These research grants, awarded to State or local government agencies or other applicants on the basis of proposals for particular projects, provide support for research in a wide range of preventive, therapeutic, and restorative health services. The purpose is to improve comprehensive community health services and broaden their scope, and to devise tech-

niques for evaluating these services. Matching of research project grants is not required.

Technical assistance and training services directed toward more efficient administration of community health services also are provided.

Community health services, particularly for the chronically ill and aged.—Grants are authorized, through the fiscal year 1966, to assist States to increase the availability and improve the quality of out-of-hospital services for the chronically ill and aged. Emphasis is on the development and improvement of nursing care of the sick at home, homemaker services, coordinated home care, information and referral services, health appraisal, and care in nursing homes.

The Federal appropriation available for grants for this category of health services is divided between "formula grants" and "project grants."

The project grants are awarded to public and nonprofit private agencies on the basis of applications for specific undertakings, such as the development of home nursing or homemaker services for the chronically ill.

Formula grants are allotted among the States by a computation which takes into consideration population and financial need. By administrative determination, 60 percent of the Federal fund is allotted among the States on the basis of population age 65 and over, weighted by a reciprocal of average personal income per capita, so that proportionately larger shares are available to States with the lowest average incomes. The other 40 percent is allotted on the basis of total population, also weighted by a reciprocal of average income per capita. A minimum amount to be allotted to each State is determined annually on the basis of available appropriations ($60,000 in the fiscal year 1963).

The matching requirement for the formula grants for the fiscal years 1962 through 1965 is $1 from State and local sources for each $2 of Federal grant.

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1964 covers various research project grants financed in earlier years from appropriations to the National Institutes of Health. These research grants are awarded to State or local government agencies or other applicants on the basis of proposals for particular projects in the planning, conduct, and evaluation of community health programs and services relating to the chronically ill and aged. Matching of project grants is not required.

Heart-disease control.—Federal grants are available to States or, in certain instances, to cooperating agencies recommended by the State health authority to help establish and operate community programs for the detection and control of heart disease. "Other cooperating agencies" may be political subdivisions or other organizations.

The grants are allotted among States on the basis of a formula which provides: (1) A basic amount to each State (which was $35,000 in the fiscal year 1962 and 1963 and is limited by regulation to $50,000 a year); and (2) a variable additional amount in proportion to total population weighted by a reciprocal of average personal income per capita, so that proportionately larger shares in the variable part of the grant are available to States with the lowest average incomes. Equal matching is required.

Cancer control and demonstrations.—Aid in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer is given to official agencies, professional and voluntary societies, and other interested groups.

Formula grants for cancer control are allotted annually among the States by a computation which takes into consideration financial need, the extent of the cancer problem, and population in the several States. By administrative determination, 60 percent of the Federal fund is allotted in proportion to population, weighted by a reciprocal of personal income per capita, and 40 percent is allotted according to a measure of the extent of the problem. Within the 40 percent, 35 percent is prorated in proportion to deaths from cancer. The other 5 percent is divided in proportion to population weighted by a reciprocal of population density, which assigns a larger proportion to States with sparsest population. The minimum annual allotment for each State is $25,000.

Part of the Federal appropriation is used for community demonstration projects. These grants are made to voluntary and private nonprofit agencies as well as governmental agencies.

Equal matching from State and local sources is required for the formula grants for cancer control. Matching is not required for demonstration project grants, but preference is given to applications in which the sponsoring agency will finance at least one-fourth of the expense from its own resources.

Neurological and sensory disease control.—Grants for demonstration projects and for planning in the field of neurological and sensory diseases (such as epilepsy, cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, and mental retardation) are designed to encourage State and community action and to develop new techniques of disease control. Assistance is given State health agencies in assessing resources and needs for facilities and manpower to develop comprehensive programs. Grants are based on specific applications. Matching is not required.

Mental health activities.—See the separate statement bearing this title and describing the programs of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Communicable disease activities.—Communicable disease activities of the Public Health Service provide several types of aid to State and local governments. The intensive community vaccination program and the tuberculosis and venereal disease programs are described separately below. Other forms of assistance include research project grants, training of public health workers, and a wide range of technical services.

The research project grants, financed prior to the fiscal year 1964 from appropriations to the National Institutes of Health, are intended to bridge the gap between discovery of basic principles or knowledge and the application of the information to communicable disease control. The grants are awarded to State or local government agencies or other applicants on the basis of proposals for particular projects concerned with epidemiology, and the prevention, laboratory diagnosis, and treatment of communicable diseases at the community level. Matching of research project grants is not required.

Training of public health workers is directed toward all disciplines. It operates through refresher training, manuals, symposia, seminars, and other media.

State health authorities are assisted by staff of the Epidemic Intelligence Service of the Communicable Disease Center of the Public Health Service in investigating epidemic outbreaks and in epidemiological field investigations, consultations in communicable disease control, surveillance of infectious diseases, and collaborative field and laboratory research. The Communicable Disease Center promotes the improvement of health laboratories through development of more rapid and efficient diagnostic procedures, production, and distribution of microbiological reference materials, specimen exchanges between laboratories, and professional assistance to States in extending the improvement program to local laboratories. A special program for eradication of the malaria-bearing *Aedes aegypti* mosquito is conducted in cooperation with State and local authorities as part of a concerted international effort.

Intensive community vaccination programs.—Under legislation enacted in 1962, Federal grants are authorized through the fiscal year 1965 to help States and political subdivisions pay that portion of intensive community immunization programs attributable to (1) purchase of vaccines needed to protect children under 5 years of age and other children not normally served by school vaccination programs, and (2) salaries and related expenses of additional State and local health personnel to plan, organize, and promote the program, make studies of immunization needs, and maintain related epidemiologic and laboratory surveillance.

An "intensive community vaccination program" is a program of limited duration which is so designed and conducted as to achieve, with the cooperation of practicing physicians, official health agencies, and voluntary groups, the immunization against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus of practically all susceptible persons in a community, particularly young children; and which includes measures to strengthen ongoing community programs for immunization of infants and maintenance of immunity in the rest of the population.

Federal payments may be made in advance or as reimbursements. On request from the applicant State or local public agency, vaccines may be furnished or Federal personnel detailed, or both, in lieu of money grants.

Matching is not required, but each applicant is required to give assurances that it will furnish other services and materials necessary to carry out the approved program.

Tuberculosis control.—"Formula grants" for tuberculosis control assist in financing direct expenditures of State and local governments for tuberculosis prevention and casefinding. "Project grants" are used almost exclusively to enable particular communities, where incidence of the disease is high, to improve services to known patients, examine contacts of tubercular patients, and diagnose suspects. Federal funds are used also for research, training, and technical services in cooperation with State, local, and other agencies.

Formula grants are allotted among States by a computation which takes into consideration the population, financial need, and extent of the problem in the several States. By administrative determination, 80 percent of the Federal fund is allotted among the States on the basis of the extent of the problem as measured by tuberculosis morbidity and mortality and evaluation of program needs. Of the 80 percent, 25 per-

cent was allotted in fiscal 1963 in proportion to tuberculosis deaths; 42 percent in proportion to the number of cases; and 13 percent to provide a basic grant of $7,500 for each State. The other 20 percent of the Federal fund is allotted in proportion to population, weighted by a reciprocal of personal income per capita, so that proportionately larger shares are allotted to States with the lowest average incomes.

Formula grants require equal matching from State and local sources. Matching of project grants is not required.

Venereal disease.—Federal grants for venereal disease control are all for special projects. They are made to State and local public health agencies in areas where venereal disease incidence rates are high. Specific applications are required, describing the need, objectives of the project, and personnel and funds available and required. Grants often take the form of assignments of Federal professional personnel to do epidemiological work. Matching is not required, but State and local financial support is a factor in the awards.

Dental health and resources.—In the area of dental health, Federal aid to State and local governments is largely through technical assistance for control programs and grants for research and training.

Technical assistance and support are given to State and local groups in establishing continuing-care dental programs for the chronically ill, aged, and mentally retarded. This includes assistance in the educational preparation of dentists for participation in such programs.

Dental schools in State universities, along with other dental schools, share in a Federal training grant program which supports the instruction of dental students in the use of chairside assistants and in other techniques for enhancing productivity.

Technical assistance is given to States and communities which seek to measure their needs for dental training facilities.

Grants for applied research relating to dental services and resources may be awarded to State or local government health departments, dental schools, and other agencies, on the basis of applications for specific projects. Among fields of inquiry supported by such grants are the planning and administration of dental health programs, methods of financing dental care, improvements in preventive and control techniques; and improvement in the organization of community dental programs. Matching is not required.

Accident prevention.—State health departments and universities are among organizations eligible to apply for project grants for accident prevention research and research training. State and local government health departments may also obtain Federal technical assistance in training their personnel and in other aspects of accident prevention work.

Research and research training grants are awarded under a broad authorization for the Surgeon General to make grants-in-aid for projects recommended by the National Advisory Health Council. Awards are based on applications for particular projects. The general objective is to identify basic causes and conditions associated with or leading to accidental injuries or fatalities and to develop preventive and protective measures. All types of accidents affecting human life or health are considered.

Training and technical services also are provided to assist State governments in reducing the toll of accidents. Federal assistance in-

cludes awards for career training of college graduates for work in this field; training or orientation of State and local public health employees in methods and techniques of accident prevention; operation of a national clearinghouse on poisons; and professional assistance to State and local governments in such fields as traffic safety, household accidents, and poison control.

Matching of project grants and other aids is not required.

Services for agricultural migratory workers.—For the 3 fiscal years that end June 30, 1965, Federal grants will be available for States and other public or nonprofit private agencies, institutions, and organizations to pay part of the cost of (*a*) establishing, training personnel for, and operating family clinics for curative and preventive care for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, without residence requirements; and (*b*) special health projects to improve health conditions and services for these groups. Matching is not required.

Environmental Health

Air pollution control and prevention.—The Clean Air Act, approved December 17, 1963 (Public Law 88–206), generally revised earlier Federal legislation authorizing aid to State and local governments and other Federal activities in the field of air pollution control. Federal aid comprises technical services, cooperative activities, and grants-in-aid.

Technical services include consultations, collaborative surveys, and dissemination of technical information. They also include encouragement of cooperative activities among State and local governments.

Grants may be of two types—aid to air pollution control agencies of State and local governments and project grants for research, training and demonstrations.

Grant payments may be made in installments and in advance or reimbursement.

Support of control programs: The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to make annual grants to air pollution control agencies for developing, establishing, or improving programs for the prevention and control of air pollution.

In establishing regulations for the grants, the Secretary is required to consider population, the extent of the actual or potential air pollution problem, and the financial need of the respective control agencies. No agency may receive a support grant during any fiscal year when its expenditures of non-Federal funds for air pollution programs will be less than in the preceding fiscal year. Before approving any grant, the Secretary must consult with appropriate officials designated by the Governor of each affected State. Not more than 12½ percent of the amount available for support grants may be expended in any one State.

The Federal grant to a State or local government agency may be used to finance not more than two-thirds of the cost of aided activities. In the case of an interstate or intermunicipal agency with substantial powers or duties pertaining to prevention and control of air pollution, the Federal grant may finance up to three-fourths of the cost of developing, establishing, or improving regional programs.

Research, training, and demonstration: As part of a national research and development program for prevention and control of air

pollution, grants for research, training, and demonstrations are available on the basis of applications for specific projects. The grants may be made to air pollution control agencies and other appropriate public or private agencies, institutions, and organizations, and to individuals.

Among purposes for which project grants may be approved are research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, and control of air pollution. Exchange of research findings and of air pollution data may be encouraged.

"Training" includes training for and training grants to personnel of air pollution control agencies. Institutional training grants (which are separate from awards to individuals for their professional training) are made on the basis of applications from institutions of higher education, including State and local institutions. They are used primarily to cover faculty salaries and other costs of curriculum development and support.

Research fellowships may be established and maintained at public or nonprofit private educational institutions or research organizations.

The statute does not require non-Federal matching of Federal project grants in the air pollution program.

Radiological health.—As part of a national program for preventing and controlling radiation hazards to health, the Public Health Service cooperates with State and local health agencies to reduce dangers; provides technical information and assistance to State and local agencies in developing protection programs; conducts training programs; and makes grants to assist States in developing comprehensive programs.

The grants to States for control programs are allotted according to a formula based on financial need, extent of the problem, and population. By administrative determination, 65 percent of the total available is allotted on the basis of a quantitative index of the extent of the problem in each State, weighted by a reciprocal of personal income per capita; and 35 percent is allotted on the basis of population, also weighted by a reciprocal of personal income per capita. The weighting results in proportionately higher allotments to States with the lowest average personal incomes.

Equal matching is required.

Radiological health research and institutional training.—Grants for research in radiological health problems and for training in radiological health are available to schools, universities, and hospitals of State and local governments as well as other institutions and individuals.

The research grants are for projects which will contribute to determinations of the extent and character of the radiation problem and mechanisms by which radiation produces damage in human beings.

Training grants are made to universities and other educational institutions for curriculum development and support in training radiological health specialists. They are used primarily to cover faculty salaries and various related expenses.

Awards are based on applications for particular projects. Matching is not required.

Environmental engineering and sanitation.—In health activities concerned with milk and food, interstate and community sanitation,

and related matters, Federal aid to State and local governments is primarily through research grants, field demonstrations, technical assistance and consultations, and training courses for public health workers.

State universities are among institutions eligible for research grants, which are awarded on the basis of applications for specific projects. Matching is not required.

Occupational health.—As part of its activities in the field of occupational health, the Public Health Service makes grants to State universities and other public agencies, as well as to private nonprofit institutions and to individuals, for research in hazards and diseases of the occupational environment. Research is done at places of employment as well as in laboratories. Grants are awarded on the basis of applications for specific projects. Matching is not required.

The Federal agency also conducts occupational health training courses for directors of State and local government health agencies, sanitarians, and other professional personnel. Field consultations and technical assistance are provided and special investigations are conducted in response to requests from State and local governments.

Water pollution control program.—Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Federal Government provides formula grants to State and interstate agencies to help meet costs of establishing and maintaining adequate measures under approved plans for the prevention and control of water pollution. Grants also are provided for construction of waste treatment works (described below, under a separate heading).

In addition, grants for research or training, investigations, and demonstrations in the field of water pollution control are available to public agencies and institutions and also to private agencies, institutions, and individuals on the basis of specific applications. Matching is not required for these grants. In practice, many of the applicants finance a major part of the demonstration project costs.

Technical assistance given by the Federal Government to State or interstate water pollution control agencies may include such activities as conducting investigations and research and making surveys concerning any specific problems of water pollution confronting any State, interstate agency, community, municipality, or industrial plant, and recommending solutions.

In the formula grants, the amount available for distribution to States is allotted annually on the basis of population, the extent of the water pollution problem, and financial need. The amount allotted to each State comprises the sum of three subsidiary distributions: (*a*) A basic grant of $12,000 is allotted to each State. (*b*) Of the available remainder of the appropriation, two-thirds is prorated in proportion to population weighted by a reciprocal of average personal income per capita, so that proportionately larger shares are available to States with the lowest average incomes. (*c*) The remaining one-third of the available appropriation is prorated according to the extent of the water pollution problem—that is, half of this distribution is allotted according to the relative density of population in the several States, and half according to the number of industrial establishments discharging industrial wastes.

The sum available for interstate agencies is allotted among eligible agencies by calculating distributions (*b*) and (*c*) above, in terms of the data for the several States composing each interstate agency.

Matching is required on a variable basis. The Federal grant may be used to pay from one-third to two-thirds of the cost of carrying out an approved State or interstate agency plan. The percentage for each State or each interstate agency is related inversely to the average level of personal income per capita in the State or group of States, so that the Federal share is highest in States with lowest average personal income.

Waste treatment works construction.—To accelerate construction of works needed to prevent discharge of inadequately treated sewage or other waste into water, Federal grants in aid of construction are available to States, municipalities, and interstate or intermunicipal agencies. Eligible projects must be included in comprehensive programs developed under the Water Pollution Control Act. Each must be approved by the State water pollution control agency as well as the Public Health Service. Priorities among projects are determined by the State agency on the basis of financial as well as water pollution control needs.

The Federal grant may not exceed 30 percent of the reasonable cost of the project or $600,000, whichever is smaller. (Where a project serves more than one municipality, the fixed limit is $2,400,000.) At least half of each annual Federal appropriation for the grants is used for construction serving municipalities of 125,000 or less population.

Half of each Federal appropriation is allotted among the States in proportion to population. The other half is allotted according to ratios of (*a*) average personal income per capita for the entire United States to (*b*) average personal income per capita in each State, so that proportionately larger amounts are available in States with the lowest average incomes. Allotted sums which are not obligated within a specified period are subject to reallotment to other States, but prior to reallotment these funds may be used to finance supplemental grants for projects where the need for sewage treatment works is attributable in part to a Federal installation or Federal construction activity.

Grantees are required to pay all costs not covered by the Federal construction and to assure proper and efficient operation of the treatment works after completion.

(Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

VITAL STATISTICS

The Public Health Service makes available to State and local government agencies technical advice and assistance in the application of statistical methods to experiments, studies, and surveys in health and medical fields. It also promotes uniformity in the registration of mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics through preparation and distribution of uniform forms and procedures for collecting and compiling basic data. Payments of not to exceed 4 cents for each birth or death reported (or minimum compensation of $25 a year in certain cases) are authorized for the transcription and reporting of data from public records of States and municipalities in approved registration areas.

Through regional institutes at which it conducts conference-seminars for statistical staff of State health offices, the National Center for Health Statistics provides specialized training in new techniques.

(National Center for Vital Statistics, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Federal aids to State and local governments in the field of mental health comprise formula grants for control programs, project grants for hospital improvement, research and training grants, and professional and technical assistance.

Control programs.—Formula grants for community mental health services are given on the basis of approved State plans. The purpose is to assist States in efforts to improve the mental health of the people and reduce the need for hospital care of the mentally ill. State plans are submitted and administered by the State mental health authority or, where there is no separate agency in this field, by the State health department.

The grants are used to help plan, establish, improve, and administer statewide programs for promoting mental health and dealing with mental retardation, including development of local community services, and pilot projects and demonstrations in such matters as juvenile delinquency, mental illness, school mental health, alcoholism, aging, and industrial mental health.

The Federal appropriation available for mental health grants is allotted annually among the States by a formula which takes account of financial need as measured by the average level of personal income, and the extent of the mental health problem as measured by population. By administrative determination, 30 percent of the available sum is prorated in relation to population weighted by a reciprocal of average personal income per capita, so that proportionately larger shares are available to States with the lowest average incomes. The remaining 70 percent is prorated in relation to population alone. If the sum of these allotments to a State is less than a minimum determined for each fiscal year ($115,000 for 1963), it is increased to that amount, and prorated reductions are made in allotments to other States to hold the aggregate for all States within the appropriated amount.

At the request of the State, assignments of Public Health Service personnel may be substituted for part of the Federal grant payment.

Equal matching from State and local sources is required.

Hospital improvement projects.—Grants are available for hospital demonstration projects intended to improve the level of patient care in State hospitals and other institutions for the mentally disabled. Individual hospitals and other public institutions may qualify for financial aid to enable them to organize special programs or units for particular groups, such as alcoholics, geriatric mental patients, or emotionally disturbed children; to establish screening and diagnostic units to prevent institutionalization of the mentally retarded; to experiment in the more effective use of auxiliary personnel; to develop predischarge programs to prepare patients and their families, employers, and others for their return to productive life at home; and to undertake other experimental efforts.

Grants are made on the basis of applications for particular projects. Matching is not required.

Research and training.—In conducting and coordinating research and investigations in the field of mental health, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service is authorized to make grants to State or local agencies, laboratories, and other public or nonprofit agencies and institutions (and to individuals) for research directed toward improved methods of diagnosis and care, treatment, and rehabilitation. Grants may be paid in advance or by way of reimbursement. They are awarded on the basis of applications for particular projects.

Traineeships in the field of mental health also may be provided. Under this authorization, grants for traineeships and fellowships may be made to public and other nonprofit institutions. Both undergraduate and graduate training grants to institutions of higher learning are awarded mainly to enable them to establish, expand, or improve instruction in fields pertaining to mental health, and, in the case of graduate schools, to expand training for research in these fields. Training grants are awarded to the institutions on the basis of specific applications. Matching is not required.

Professional and technical assistance.—The National Institute of Mental Health assists States in developing and expanding local mental health programs. It provides consultative services and makes field studies on request. In addition, it maintains a national clearinghouse for mental health information which assembles data relating to research developments, legislation, treatment techniques, and related subjects, and responds rapidly to inquiries from public officials and others.

(National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Md., 20014.)

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

The Community Mental Health Center Act (approved October 31, 1963) authorizes Federal grants to be allotted to the States for the fiscal years 1965 through 1967 to assist in meeting construction costs for public and other nonprofit community mental health centers. Grants under other provisions of the Public Health Service Act may not be given for similar purposes during these fiscal years unless the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare determines that funds are not available under the Community Health Centers Act to make a grant for the particular facility.

"Construction" includes construction of new buildings, expansion and alteration of existing buildings, and initial equipment of buildings, but excludes the cost of off-site improvements and acquired land.

The statute provides that the Secretary after consultation with the Federal Hospital Council shall issue general regulations, applicable uniformly to all States, to prescribe (1) the kinds of services needed to provide adequate mental health services for residents, (2) the general manner in which the State supervisory agency shall determine priorities among projects based on relative needs of different areas and special consideration for facilities which will provide comprehensive services alone or in conjunction with other facilities, and (3) general standards of construction and equipment for classes of facilities and

different types of location. An acceptable State plan must provide for adequate facilities for all residents, including services for persons unable to pay. The Secretary is authorized to require that the State, before approving a project, receive assurances from the applicant that a reasonable volume of services will be available to indigent persons.

Each State plan is required to designate a single State agency to administer or supervise administration of the plan, to set up other organizational and procedural arrangements, and to establish minimum standards for the maintenance and operation of federally aided facilities. The State program must be based on a statewide inventory of existing facilities and survey of need.

Federal appropriations for these grants are allotted among the States on the basis of population, the extent of need for community mental health centers, and the financial need of the respective States. The minimum allotment for any State is $100,000 for each fiscal year. (The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands are counted as States for allotment purposes, except that the minimum does not apply for Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.)

A State may request that a specified part of its allotment be added to the allotment of another State to meet part of the Federal share of construction cost for a facility to be built in another State. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may approve such a transfer if he finds that the needs of the requesting State and purposes of the act would be served.

Also, a State may request that a specified portion of its allotment for this program be added to its allotment for constructing facilities for the mentally retarded (described in the statement on *Mental retardation facilities: Community facilities*). If the State certifies that it has afforded a reasonable opportunity for applications for the specified portion and has received no approvable applications, and shows that the need for facilities for the mentally retarded in the State is substantially greater than for community mental health centers, the Secretary may adjust allotments for the two purposes accordingly.

The State, a political subdivision, or other public or nonprofit agency may apply for a grant for a project for construction pursuant to an approved State plan. Two or more such agencies may join in a project. Applications are submitted to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare through the State agency administering or supervising the plan.

The State plan may include standards for determination of the Federal share of the cost of projects in the State. If included, these standards must provide for variations between projects or classes of projects on the basis of the economic status of areas and other relevant factors. The Federal share for any project may not exceed two-thirds or be less than one-third of the construction cost.

Where the State plan includes such State-determined standards for varying the Federal share, the share for each approved project is determined accordingly. Where the State plan does not contain such standards, the Federal share for all projects in the State is a uniform proportion designated the "Federal percentage." This factor is determined biennially by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on the basis of average personal income per capita of the population.

The Federal percentage is proportionately highest in States with the lowest average incomes. It is limited to a maximum of 66⅔ percent and a minimum of 33⅓ percent.

(National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Md., 20014.)

MENTAL RETARDATION: PLANNING FOR COMPREHENSIVE ACTION

During the fiscal years 1964–65, a one-time grant is available to assist States in developing plans for comprehensive State and community action to combat mental retardation. The grants are intended to promote coordination of activities among health, welfare, education, rehabilitation, employment, and other agencies and institutions of the States and communities.

To be eligible for a grant, a State is required to submit an application which designates a single State agency (which may be an interdepartmental agency) to carry out the purposes of the grant and indicates how provision will be made to assure full consideration of all aspects of services essential to planning for comprehensive action against mental retardation.

The grant may be used to finance not more than 75 percent of the total cost of planning and related activities. The remainder may be provided by transfers of non-Federal funds or contributions of staff time, space, facilities, and supplies, or by other services or gifts from non-Federal sources.

Federal grant payments may be made in advance or reimbursement, in installments.

(Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES

The Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act (approved Oct. 31, 1963) authorizes Federal grants to assist in meeting construction costs of (*a*) centers for research on mental retardation and related aspects of human development, (*b*) university-affiliated facilities for the mentally retarded, and (*c*) community facilities for the mentally retarded. The first two categories are project grants without general allotment among States; the third is a formula grant allotted among the States. Public and nonprofit institutions are eligible for assistance.

For each of the three categories, the law provides that grants under other provisions of the Public Health Service Act may not be given for similar purposes unless the Secretary determines that funds are not available under the Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act to make a grant for the particular facility.

"Construction" includes construction of new buildings, expansion and alteration of existing buildings, and initial equipment of buildings, but excludes the cost of offsite improvements and acquiring land.

Centers for research.—Grants for research centers may be used for constructing facilities for research on mental retardation and related aspects of human development, whether biological, medical, social, or behavioral, which may assist in finding causes of mental retardation and means of prevention or amelioration. The grants may be used for

equipping new or existing research buildings. Federal appropriations are authorized for the fiscal years 1964 through 1967.

Grant awards are based on applications from sponsoring institutions which the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service determines are competent to engage in the type of research for which the facility is to be constructed. The application must give assurances about the financing, use, and construction of the facility. Each application is subject to review by a national advisory council concerned with the designated field of research. Approval by the Surgeon General is based on specified criteria and consultation with the advisory council.

The Federal grant may be used to finance not more than three-fourths of the necessary construction cost. Payments may be made in advance or reimbursement or in installments consistent with construction progress.

University-affiliated facilities.—Project grants may be made for public and other nonprofit facilities associated with a college or university. The Federal aid is available to assist in construction of clinical facilities which will provide, as nearly as practicable, a full range of inpatient and outpatient services for the mentally retarded; aid in demonstrating specialized services for diagnosis and treatment, education, training, or care of the mentally retarded; or help in the clinical training of physicians and other specialized personnel.

Appropriations for these grants are authorized for the fiscal years 1964 through 1967.

Grant awards are based on applications which contain or are supported by assurances about the association of the facility with a college or university, the adequacy of financial support, and other aspects of the project. Applications are subject to approval by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

The Federal grant may be used to finance not more than three-fourths of the necessary construction cost. Payments may be made in advance or reimbursement or in installments consistent with construction progress.

Community facilities.—Grants for construction of public and nonprofit facilities for the mentally retarded may be made from appropriations authorized for the fiscal years 1965 through 1968, for allotment among the States by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. These grants must be used in conformity with an approved State plan in each participating State.

The statute provides that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare after consultation with the Federal Hospital Council shall issue general regulations, applicable uniformly to all States, to prescribe (1) the kinds of services needed to provide adequately for mentally retarded residents, (2) the general manner in which the State supervisory agency shall determine priorities among projects based on relative needs of different areas and special consideration for facilities which will provide comprehensive services, and (3) general standards of construction and equipment for classes of facilities and different types of location. An acceptable State plan must provide for adequate facilities for mentally retarded residents, including services for persons unable to pay. The Secretary is authorized to require that the State, before approving a project, receive assurance from the appli-

cant that a reasonable volume of services will be available to indigent persons.

Each State plan is required to designate a single State agency to administer or supervise administration of the plan, to set up other organizational and procedural arrangements, and to establish minimum standards for the maintenance and operation of federally aided facilities. The State program must be based on a statewide inventory of existing facilities and survey of need.

Federal appropriations for these grants are allotted among the States on the basis of population, the extent of need for facilities for the mentally retarded, and the financial need of the respective States. The minimum allotment for any State is $100,000 for each fiscal year. (The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands are counted as States for allotment purposes, except that the minimum does not apply for Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.)

A State may request that a specified part of its allotment be added to the allotment of another State to meet part of the Federal share of construction cost for a facility to be built in the other State. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may approve such a transfer if he finds that the needs of the requesting State and purposes of the act would be served.

Also, a State may request that a specified portion of its allotment for this program be added to its allotment for construction of mental health centers (described in a separate statement). If the State certifies that it has afforded a reasonable opportunity for applications for the specified portion and has received no approvable applications, and shows that the need for community mental health centers in the State is substantially greater than for the facilities for the mentally retarded, the Secretary may adjust allotments for the two purposes accordingly.

The State, a political subdivision, or other public or nonprofit agency may apply for a grant for a project for construction pursuant to an approved State plan. Two or more such agencies may join in a project. Applications are submitted to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare through the State agency administering or supervising the plan.

The State plan may include standards for determination of the Federal share of the cost of projects in the State. If included, these standards must provide for variations between projects or classes of projects on the basis of the economic status of areas and other relevant factors. The Federal share for any project may not exceed two-thirds or be less than one-third of the construction cost.

Where the State plan includes such State-determined standards for varying the Federal share, the share for each approved project is determined accordingly. Where the State plan does not contain such standards, the Federal share for all projects in the State is a uniform proportion designated the "Federal percentage." This factor is determined biennially by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on the basis of average personal income per capita of the population. The Federal percentage is proportionately highest in

States with the lowest average incomes. It is limited to a maximum of 66⅔ percent and a minimum of 33⅓ percent.

(Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

Federal assistance in the provision and efficient use of hospitals and other medical facilities is in three major forms: (1) Grants and loans for construction; (2) grants for research and demonstration projects, including experimental or demonstration structures and equipment; and (3) technical assistance.

Construction.—States, other public agencies, and nonprofit organizations are eligible for grants or loans to construct, enlarge, or remodel hospitals and other health facilities which conform to approved State plans. The aided facilities may include general, tuberculosis, mental, chronic disease, and other types of hospitals; and public health centers, State health department laboratories, rehabilitation facilities, diagnostic or treatment centers, and nursing homes. Adjunct facilities may be included in the projects; e.g., outpatient departments, nurses' homes, service facilities, laboratories, and teaching or training facilities.

Aid is given on the basis of a State-approved application for each project if funds to pay the Federal share of construction costs are available from the allotment to the State; if the project is entitled to priority over other projects in the State; and if reasonable assurances are provided as to wage rates for construction, financial support, operating standards, and other requirements specified in Federal law and regulations and the State plan.

Federal appropriations for grants and loans are allotted annually among the States in accordance with a formula which assigns proportionately larger amounts to States with the lowest average personal incomes per capita than to States with the highest average incomes. In the allotment process, the population of each State is weighted by the square of a factor known as the allotment percentage. This percentage, calculated for each State in each even-numbered year, ranges from 33⅓ to 75 percent, with low-income States at or near the upper limit and high-income States at or near the lower limit. Annual allotments derived by application of the formula are subject to adjustment to assure that each State will have available the following minimum amount of Federal aid in each of five categories: (1) Hospitals and health centers, $200,000; (2) diagnostic or treatment centers, $100,000; (3) chronic disease hospitals, $100,000; (4) nursing homes, $100,000; and (5) rehabilitation facilities, $50,000. (For Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, allotment percentages are 75 percent and minimum amounts are not specified.)

The amount allotted to a State is available to pay the Federal share of the cost of approved projects within the State. The Federal share varies, from a minimum of one-third of the total cost of a project in States with relatively high-average personal income to two-thirds in States with relatively low-average personal income. However, the States have options which may modify the Federal share either generally or for particular projects. The State plan may include stand-

ards for determining the Federal share of the cost of projects approved in the State, with differences between projects or classes of projects based on differences in the economic status of areas, relative needs of areas for additional hospital facilities, and other relevant factors. If the State plan does not include such standards, the State agency may determine a uniform Federal share annually for all projects in the State, at not less than one-third of the project cost and not more than either two-thirds or the State's allotment percentage, whichever is the lower. Or a State may specify that the Federal share for a given fiscal year shall be 50 percent for all diagnostic or treatment centers, chronic disease hospitals, nursing homes, and rehabilitation facilities projects in the State.

Eligible sponsors may choose a Federal loan instead of a grant. Loans are paid from the State allotment the same as grants and are subject to the same conditions, limitations, and matching requirements. A loan may run for a maximum term of 40 years at a low rate of interest established when the loan is approved.

Payments ordinarily are made to the State but may be made directly to other sponsors if the State lacks authority to handle the transaction. Payments may be made in installments as construction proceeds.

Research and demonstrations.—Grants are made to States, political subdivisions, universities, hospitals, and other public and private nonprofit institutions or organizations for research, experiments, or demonstrations relating to the development, use, and coordination of services, facilities, and resources of hospitals or other medical facilities, agencies, or institutions. Projects may include construction of experimental or demonstration hospitals or other facilities and acquisition of experimental or demonstration equipment.

Payments are made on approved applications for specific projects and may be made in advance or as reimbursements, in full or in installments.

Matching is not required in nonconstruction projects. For experimental and demonstration construction or equipment projects, the Federal share may not exceed two-thirds of approved outlays.

Technical assistance.—The Public Health Service gives technical assistance to State agencies in making inventories of hospitals, health centers, and other classes of facilities; in determining the type, size, and location of additional facilities required; and in formulating coordinated programs to meet indicated needs. Assistance is given to local communities, as well as to States, in planning, programing, and designing hospital and other facilities, and in experiments and demonstrations relating to the development and use of hospital and other medical facilities.

(Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES

In carrying out its responsibilities for the provision of hospitals, other health facilities, and sanitation facilities for Indians, and in operating these facilities, the U.S. Public Health Service may transfer property or construction funds to State and local governments and may assist them in rendering services.

Hospitals and health facilities.—Whenever the health needs of Indians can be better met by transferring Indian hospitals or health facilities to a State, territory, or political subdivision, or to a private nonprofit corporation, agency, or institution than by direct Federal operation, the Public Health Service may make such transfers under contracts entered into by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with the recipients. Where a hospital or health facility was constructed or is maintained for a specific tribe or group of tribes, a transfer to non-Indian operation requires approval by representatives of the tribe or tribes. All transferred facilities must continue to be available to meet the health needs of Indians, with assurance that these will have priority over the health needs of non-Indians.

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service may provide to State, local, or other nonprofit agencies or organizations financial assistance for the construction of community hospitals which will serve Indians in particular areas. The assistance may be given where the Surgeon General determines, after consultation with the Indians in the area, that this procedure is more desirable and will be more effective than direct Federal construction in making needed hospital facilities available for the Indians. The amount of the Federal aid may not exceed that part of reasonable construction costs which is attributable to the health needs of those categories of Indians for whom hospital and medical care, including outpatient care and field health services, was being provided at the expense of the Public Health Service in August 1957. The aid is financed from funds available for construction of Indian health facilities.

The Surgeon General is required to obtain assurances and agreements that the facilities will continue available for hospital and medical care to Indians and will comply with State standards for operation and maintenance of hospitals which receive Federal construction aid under the Hill-Burton Act. Construction costs met with Federal funds designated for Indian health facilities are not included in the cost of construction in which the Federal Government may share under the Hill-Burton Act or other laws.

Sanitation facilities and services.—The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service is authorized to provide sanitation facilities and services for Indians either directly or with the cooperation of States, territories, political subdivisions, or other public authorities.

To this end, the Public Health Service may build, improve, extend, or otherwise provide and maintain essential facilities, including domestic and community water supplies and facilities, drainage facilities, and waste disposal facilities. Further, the Public Health Service may transfer any such facilities to a State, territory, or a subdivision or public authority or to an Indian tribe, group, or community. Also, arrangements and agreements between the Service and appropriate public authorities and nonprofit organizations or agencies and with the Indians and others to be served may provide for equitable contributions toward expenses of construction, improvement, and extension of the facilities and may specify responsibilities for their maintenance in effective operating condition.

The law directs the Surgeon General to consult with and encourage participation by States and their political subdivisions, as well as by the Indians concerned, in providing sanitation facilities and services.

(Division of Indian Health, Bureau of Medical Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Silver Spring, Md., 20910.)

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HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Grants are made to public and nonprofit private institutions to help finance construction of facilities and acquisition of equipment for the conduct of research in sciences relating to health. "Research" is defined to encompass activities with related purposes, such as research training and the use for medical libraries to the extent that they support research and research training. Particular consideration is given to proposed facilities (*a*) for disciplines or diseases with the most urgent need, (*b*) adaptable to various research methods, (*c*) for institutions or localities with broad research programs and potentials, and (*d*) helpful in improving the geographic distribution of research.

Grants are awarded on the basis of specific applications for particular projects, in the light of recommendations from the National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities.

The Federal grant may not exceed 50 percent of the necessary cost of the research facilities. Where any other Federal grant is obtained for the same project, the cost used as a basis for a grant under the health research facilities construction program excludes the other Federal grant and any non-Federal funds required to match it.

Applicants for assistance in constructing health research facilities may be given technical assistance by the Public Health Service in designing and planning the construction of facilities. Other public or nonprofit institutions engaging, or competent to engage, in such research also may be given such technical assistance.

(Division of Research Facilities and Resources, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Md., 20014.)

NARCOTICS

The Public Health Service is authorized to assist States in solving narcotic-drug problems. It may advise representatives of the States on the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of addicts. The objective is to encourage States to provide adequate facilities and methods for care and treatment.

(Office of Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION

Under the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963 (Public Law 88–129), agencies of State and local governments may share with other eligible organizations in (1) Federal grants for construction of teaching facilities for medical, dental, and other health personnel, and (2) Federal capital contributions to student loan funds.

Construction grants for teaching facilities.—Construction grants, for which appropriations are authorized for the fiscal years 1964, 1965, and 1966, are to assist in the provision of new teaching facilities and the replacement or rehabilitation of existing facilities for training physicians, dentists, osteopaths, pharmacists, optometrists, podiatrists, nurses, or professional public health personnel. Grant applications must be submitted before July 1, 1965.

To be eligible, an applicant institution must be a public or nonprofit school in one of the specified fields, accredited by a recognized body approved by the Commissioner of Education. New schools may qualify if there is reasonable assurance that they will meet accreditation standards. In the case of an affiliated hospital, another public or nonprofit agency may file the application if it is approved by the affiliated school of medicine or osteopathy.

Applicants are required to give reasonable assurances concerning use of the facilities, availability of the non-Federal share of the construction cost and of funds for operation, and the prospect for increased enrollment after capacity of an existing school is expanded.

The Federal grants are awarded on the basis of particular applications. The Surgeon General is required to obtain advice from a National Advisory Council on Education for Health Professions before approving or disapproving any application.

In the case of a project for a new school or new facilities for an existing school where the facilities are of particular importance in providing a major expansion of training capacity, the Federal grant may not exceed two-thirds of the necessary cost of construction. For schools of public health, however, the Federal grant may cover up to 75 percent of the necessary construction cost. In all other cases, the grant may not exceed one-half of this cost.

Where any other Federal grant is obtained for the same project, the cost used as a basis for a grant under the health professions educational assistance program excludes the other Federal grant and any non-Federal funds required to match it.

The Federal grants may be paid in advance or by way of reimbursement and in installments.

The Federal Government may be entitled to recover part of the construction grant in the event that, within 10 years after completion, the owner of a facility financed in part from a Federal grant ceases to be a public or nonprofit school (or a hospital affiliated with an eligible agency), or the facility ceases to be used for the original teaching purpose or is used for sectarian instruction or as a place for religious worship.

The State or local government or agency or other applicant is required to finance one-fourth or more of the necessary construction cost for a school of public health, one-third or more for a new school or major expansion of training capacity for an existing school, and one-half or more in all other cases.

In addition to cash grants, the Surgeon General is authorized to provide technical assistance and consultative services to State or interstate planning agencies established to promote State or joint or coordinated regional or other interstate planning of programs for relieving shortages of training capacity in the health professions.

Student loan funds.—Schools of medicine, osteopathy, or dentistry operated by State or local governments are eligible, as are nonprofit private schools, to share in Federal capital contributions to student loan funds established and operated by the schools in conformity to part C of the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963.

Federal appropriations for the fiscal years 1964–69 are to be allotted among the eligible loan funds. Allotments during 1967–69 are limited to those which may be necessary to enable students who

receive loans for any earlier academic year to complete their education. A prorating formula is prescribed by law, to be applied in case the amounts requested exceed available appropriations.

Payments are made in installments that will avoid unnecessary accumulations in student loan funds.

The participating schools agree to establish funds to make loans to students who need the assistance in order to pursue full-time study leading to a degree of doctor of medicine, doctor of dentistry or equivalent, or doctor of osteopathy. They agree also that no such student who has attended the school before July 1, 1966, is to receive a loan from a loan fund under title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. The amount loaned may not exceed $2,000 for any student for any academic year. In granting loans, preference is to be given to persons who enter as first-year students after June 30, 1963. Liberal repayment terms are required. Interest rates are prescribed in the Federal law. The loan is canceled if the borrower dies or becomes permanently and totally disabled before repaying it.

Each school sharing in the Federal capital contribution is required to contribute to the loan fund at least $1 from its own sources for every $9 contributed by the Federal Government, and also to deposit in the fund any collections of principal and interest and any other earnings of the fund. An institution which has agreed to establish a loan fund may obtain a Federal loan to finance the school's portion of the capital contribution if it is unable to obtain financing from non-Federal sources upon reasonable terms. These Federal loans to the funds bear interest.

Federal contributions may be wholly or partly repayable under statutory provisions which direct that, beginning in the third quarter of 1969, there shall be a capital distribution of the balance in the student loan fund of each school. The Federal Government will share in each distribution in proportion to its capital contribution to the particular fund.

(Office of the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL

For the purpose of increasing the number and proficiency of professionally trained persons in the field of public health, the Federal Government provides several types of specialized aid in which State and local educational institutions or agencies may be eligible to participate.

Public health traineeships.—A traineeship program provides, in addition to awards to individuals entering public health professions, grants to nursing schools, schools of public health, and other State-local or nonprofit institutions which provide training.

Annual appropriations for this program are authorized through the fiscal year 1964. Each accredited school of public health has been granted annually 5 man-years of traineeships (2 man-years in the School of Public Health of the University of Puerto Rico).

In addition, universities and colleges which offer a recognized program to prepare graduate nurses for first-level positions in public health nursing have been awarded training grants for this purpose.

The number of traineeships at each school is based on the number of full-time students enrolled who plan to accept full-time employment in public health nursing and the number of students from States which have no approved training grants.

Special-purpose traineeship grants may be awarded to an accredited college or university conducting graduate or specialized training in an aspect of public health designated for special attention. These awards are designed to attract candidates to particular specialties within the public health field.

Traineeship grants for short-term training also are provided. These are awarded to public or nonprofit institutions which provide graduate or specialized short-term training for public health personnel. The objective is to enable practitioners to engage in intensive training which will acquaint them with the latest developments, thereby improving their skills and reducing the lag between discovery of new knowledge and its effective application.

Matching of the Federal grants is not required. Grants may be paid in advance or by way of reimbursement and may be in installments. The Federal payments to institutions may be used only for tuition and fees, stipends, and allowances for the students in training.

Schools of public health.—Grants are made to accredited public or nonprofit schools of public health for the provision of comprehensive professional training, specialized consultative services, and technical assistance in fields of public health and in the administration of State and local public health programs. The general purpose is to help finance differences between operating costs and the tuition fees received from federally sponsored students, and thereby to enable the schools to accept increased enrollments. Annual appropriations for this program are authorized through the fiscal year 1966.

In allocating Federal appropriations available for this purpose, the Surgeon General is required to give primary consideration to the number of federally sponsored students attending each school. Accordingly, two-thirds of the available amount is allocated annually in proportion to the average number of federally sponsored students in each school of public health in the last 3 fiscal years. The remaining one-third is allocated equally among eligible schools to help finance essential basic costs which do not vary in direct ratio to the number of federally sponsored students.

Grant payments are divided into two installments for each fiscal year. Matching is not required.

Graduate training in public health.—Project grants are authorized for the further strengthening or expansion of graduate public health training in accredited schools of public health and in those accredited schools of nursing or engineering which provide graduate or specialized training in public health for nurses or engineers. The separate authorization for appropriations for this purpose runs through the fiscal year 1965.

Aided projects may be designed to improve or enrich curriculums, strengthen basic training in public health administration, develop, and demonstrate improved training methods and procedures, or enlarge facilities and supporting staff to provide for increased enrollments.

Awards are based on applications for particular projects and are made only for projects recommended by the National Advisory Com-

mittee on Public Health Training. For approved projects of 3 months duration or less, the full grant is paid in advance. For projects of longer duration, one-third is paid in advance and the remainder in advances covering 3 months' requirements.

Matching is not required.

(Division of Community Health Services, Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

NURSE TRAINING AND NURSING RESEARCH

In the general field of nursing services and resources, State and local government agencies and certain other nonprofit organizations are eligible for Federal aid in the form of grants for professional nurse training, research projects, and fellowships. Technical assistance also is available in the form of professional guidance and leadership in the improvement of nursing practices. (Related programs are described in the separate statement on *Public health personnel.*)

Professional nurse training.—Under an authorization which runs through the fiscal year 1964, Federal funds are provided for training professional nurses to teach in various fields of nurse training (including practical nurse training) or to serve in an administrative or supervisory capacity. Public or other nonprofit training institutions are eligible for the traineeship grants.

Two types of training are supported:

(1) Long-term training in which professional nurses enroll for full-time study for a year or 18 months, in institutions which offer graduate nurse training. The Federal grant finances tuition, fees, a stipend for living expenses, and certain other items. Available Federal funds are allocated on the basis of enrollments in eligible colleges and universities which apply.

(2) Short-term training for nurses in leadership positions who undertake intensive study of new developments in patient care and community health practice. For short-term traineeships, the Federal grant covers tuition, fees, and a stipend. Educational institutions, health agencies, other State or local governmental agencies, or nonprofit organizations may apply for the grants.

In both categories, the institution or agency selects the persons to be trained. Matching of the Federal grant is not required.

Nursing research and fellowships.—Fellowships in nursing research are awarded to individual applicants sponsored by science departments of various universities, both public and private. Most of the awards are for special full-time predoctoral fellowships; a few are postdoctoral. Matching of the Federal grants is not required.

Associated with the fellowship grants are grants to a few graduate schools to strengthen the capacity of universities to prepare nurses for research, and grants to finance experimental training projects directed toward improvement of graduate instruction in research methods. Awards are based on applications from the institutions. Matching is not required.

(Division of Nursing, Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

HEALTH-RELATED TRAINING GRANTS

Grants are awarded by the National Institutes of Health to public and nonprofit educational institutions to support training in specified aspects of health, medicine, and allied fields. Training grants supply Federal funds to the institution. In this they differ from traineeships, which provide Federal funds directly to individuals to enable them to undertake special training at the institution of their choice.

Grants for graduate training assist institutions to establish, expand, or improve graduate training leading toward careers in health-related research or teaching or toward increased competence in the treatment of disease.

Grants for undergraduate training are awarded to medical, dental, and osteopathic schools, collegiate schools of nursing, and schools of public health to enable them to establish, expand, or improve instruction relating to prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer, mental disease, dental disease, cardiovascular disease, and related gerontological conditions. These undergraduate training grants from several of the Institutes are subject to flat limits on the yearly amount payable to any one school by each Institute. Such limits vary from $5,000 to $25,000, depending on the Institute and the type of school. This grant of teaching funds is supplemented, in some instances, by limited amounts for stipends to the students. Grants to dental schools have comprised a fixed amount (designated a "block grant") plus additional allowances based on the number of students.

The grants are employed by each component Institute of the National Institutes of Health. Training grants of the National Institute of General and Medical Sciences are oriented toward disciplines which cannot be categorized according to specified diseases; these grants are used to promote both predoctoral and postdoctoral training in basic sciences. The several categorical Institutes use the same form of support but their predoctoral training grants support training in their respective fields to provide a combination of specialized research and clinical training that will prepare students for careers in research investigation and teaching in health sciences.

Applications for grants are subject to review by a committee of non-Federal scientists and educators and by a national advisory council. Resulting recommendations guide the Surgeon General in making awards. Major criteria used in the evaluation relate to the academic and professional background of the training program director in the applicant institution; facilities and reputation of the institution and the departments concerned; national needs for scientific or clinical manpower in a specified field or area; availability of Federal funds; and geographic distribution.

Matching of training grants is not required.

(Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Services, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Md., 20014.)

FELLOWSHIP ALLOWANCES, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Predoctoral fellowship allowances are awarded by the Public Health Service to State and other institutions of higher learning which provide training for individuals who win fellowship awards from the Service. The allowance is at a uniform rate per student and is in lieu of tuition, fees, and expenses of the institution.

Fellowships covered by the allowances are those awarded by the National Institutes of Health and water pollution fellowships awarded by the Bureau of State Services.

(Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Md., 20014. Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES: RESEARCH AND RESEARCH SUPPORT

Agencies and institutions of State and local governments are among eligible applicants in the comprehensive National Institutes of Health program of grants designed to extend scientific knowledge in health, medical, dental, and allied fields and the related basic sciences.

Several types of grants are provided: (*a*) general research support through formula grants, (*b*) research project grants, (*c*) research program-project grants, and (*d*) research center grants. Grants are awarded to universities and colleges; medical, dental, and nursing schools and schools of public health; hospitals, laboratories, State and local health departments; and other public or nonprofit organizations. Project grants may be awarded to individuals also.

In all categories, awards are based on applications initiated by the investigator and submitted to the National Institutes of Health by an officer of the eligible institution or agency. Any research proposal relating to problems of health or disease, including research in biological, behavioral, and physical sciences, may be eligible for support. Generally not approved are proposals for clinical projects with only a limited research aspect; alteration of space or purchase of equipment unless justifiably connected with a research project; travel grants other than grants to agencies or professional societies responsible for selecting participants in a meeting or conference; and publication grants not previously approved by the Public Health Service. No limit has been set on the number or dollar value of research grants for any one investigator or institution.

General support grants are designed to enable institutions to improve the balance in their total research and research training programs and to strengthen administration. The sum available for this type of grant is determined annually by the Surgeon General as a uniform percentage, not to exceed 15 percent, of the amounts provided for grants for research or research training projects for the fiscal year through appropriations for the National Institutes of Health. For the fiscal year 1963, approximately 7 percent of total obligations was for general research support grants; for the fiscal year 1964, the budget indicated 6 percent.

Applications for general research support grants include information concerning total expenditures of the institution for research financed from outside sources, plans for research activities under the grant, and procedures for administering the funds. The distribution formula provides grants proportionate to the total volume of research conducted by the applicant institution, with particular weight given to financial support derived from non-Federal sources.

A research project grant is awarded to an institution in the name of one or more individual investigators for a specific, discrete project.

A research program project grant, likewise, is awarded to an institution in the name of one or more principal investigators but is for a broadly based and usually long-term research program directed toward a range of problems with a central research focus. A research center grant is awarded to an institution in the name of an appointed director solely for the support of basic physical resources or an integrated system of resources and services essential to the conduct of a broad program of research. Within each of these categories, the amount awarded is based on estimated requirements for the particular research project, program, or system of resources.

Applications are examined and evaluated through a reviewing organization which includes advisory committees and national advisory councils consisting chiefly of non-Federal scientists expert in relevant areas of research. Recommendations of these groups are considered by the Surgeon General in making awards.

Matching of the Federal grants is not required.

(Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Md., 20014.)

INTERNATIONAL CENTERS FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

State universities are among institutions of higher learning eligible to apply for grants for establishing and operating international centers for medical research and training.

Each participating American university is linked with a medical research institute abroad. The research and research training center in the United States, staffed by both American and foreign investigators, works closely with the oversea affiliate.

Awards are made by the Surgeon General in response to grant applications from eligible institutions. Selections are based on recommendations by a special Public Health Service advisory council and a national advisory council. The annual grants cover costs for 1 year, with an overall commitment for 5 years' support for each center.

Matching of the Federal aid is not required.

(Office of International Research, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Md., 20014.)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants to aid States in developing services to enable the handicapped to return to productive, gainful employment "to the extent of their capabilities" are made in five major categories. In addition, technical assistance may be provided by the Federal agency.

Basic support.—States are eligible for grants to help them meet costs of vocational rehabilitation services under approved State plans. These services include diagnostic and related services; training, guidance, and placement for handicapped individuals; and other goods and services necessary to fit such individuals for remunerative occupations. State plans may provide for corrective surgery or other treatment, hospitalization, prosthetic devices, subsistence during rehabilitation, tools, equipment, supplies, and transportation; the acquisition of vending stands; and the establishment of public and other nonprofit workshops and other rehabilitation facilities.

Federal appropriations are allotted to the States according to a statutory formula in which population measures the need for services and personal income per capita measures fiscal capacity. Allotment percentages are determined for the several States, within a range of 33⅓ and 75 percent, with the highest percentages assigned to States with lowest average amounts of income per capita. These percentages and the population of each State are used in further calculations to establish the amount of the annual Federal allotment available to each State or territory.

Matching requirements also are based on a statutory formula, with a maximum State share of 50 percent and a minimum of 30 percent of the cost of vocational rehabilitation services under the approved State plan, including expenses for administration.

Where a State maintains separate vocational rehabilitation agencies for the blind and for other persons, the allotment may be divided between the two agencies. In such cases, separate matching is required.

Special transitional provisions modify the allotment and matching provisions for Alaska through the fiscal year 1965.

Extension and improvement of rehabilitation services.—States may receive grants to assist them in initiating projects for the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation services under approved State plans. Each project must be an organized plan of identifiable activities which will contribute materially to extension or improvement of services under the approved plan.

Federal participation in any project is limited to 3 years. A State may have any number of projects at any one time, but its total Federal grant for all such projects in any year is limited by the allotment for that year. Federal appropriations are allotted in proportion to population, with a minimum for each State of $5,000 a year or such other amount as Congress specifies in the annual appropriation act.

The Federal share is 75 percent of the cost (including administration) of approved projects, unless the State requests a smaller Federal share.

Research and demonstrations.—Grants are available to States and other public agencies, and also to nonprofit private agencies, to help pay for research and demonstrations which hold promise of contributing to the solution of vocational rehabilitation problems common to all or several States. Any grant which will be used for direct services to physically handicapped individuals must have prior approval of the State agency.

Projects sponsored under this program include research; demonstrations of new methods; and demonstrations designed to provide prompt and widespread application of knowledge and experience already acquired in the research and demonstration program. Major objectives are to enhance the effectiveness of vocational rehabilitation programs through development of new professional knowledge and devices, provision of new information and ideas to administrators and policymakers, increased public understanding and community support, and creation of new job opportunities.

Federal appropriations are allocated for approved projects, without an allotment formula. There are no specific matching requirements, but the project grants are authorized "for paying part of the cost."

Training and traineeships.—Grants to help finance projects for training personnel in vocational rehabilitation are available to States and other public agencies, and also to nonprofit private organizations, under the same statutory provision as for research and demonstration projects. Support also is given (under another provision of law) for short-term training in technical matters relating to vocational rehabilitation services.

Objectives are to increase the number of qualified workers, raise the level of competence, and improve the quality of professional training. Training grants are made in rehabilitation counseling, medicine, nursing, occupational therapy, physical therapy, prosthetics and orthotics, psychology, speech pathology and audiology, and specialized areas concerned with particular groups, such as the blind, deaf, cerebral palsied, and mentally retarded. Use of the Federal grant for training any individual may not extend beyond 2 years, except for a course of study in physical medicine and rehabilitation, for which the aid may run for 3 years.

Federal appropriations are allocated for approved projects, without an allotment formula. There are no specific matching requirements, but the project grants are authorized "for paying part of the cost."

Research and training centers.—Associated with the grants for research and demonstration projects is a special research and training center program, for which Federal grants are available to States and other public agencies, and also to nonprofit private organizations, to help finance the establishment of special facilities and services.

Research and training centers are to provide facilities where patients with various disabilities may be studied and treated in a medical setting on a continuing, comprehensive basis. Centers are to be connected with selected universities having specified resources for research and training in disciplines pertinent to rehabilitation.

Federal appropriations are allocated for approved projects, without an allotment formula. There are no specific matching requirements, but the project grants are authorized "for paying part of the cost."

(Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Under the public assistance programs, Federal grants are provided to help State and local governments furnish financial assistance to needy persons in specified categories and to provide various related services. The Federal aid is available to each State for those categories and welfare services for which it has adopted a State plan approved by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Federal grants help to finance assistance payments to or on behalf of needy persons and payments to vendors for medical care of needy persons in the following categories:

Combined plans for adult assistance programs.
Old-age assistance.
Medical assistance for the aged.
Aid to the blind.
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.
Aid and services to needy families with children.

In addition, Federal grants are available to finance part of the State and local government expenditures for providing preventive and rehabilitative services, for training welfare personnel, and for administering the public assistance programs. Federal grants are available also for demonstration and research projects in public assistance.

Federal aid is not available for general assistance programs under which aid is given to recipients who do not qualify within any of the categories described below. However, in the case of U.S. citizens returned from other countries and in need, the Federal Government reimburses State and local governments for the entire cost of their assistance, as explained under the heading, *Repatriated citizens* at the end of this statement on *Public assistance*.

Medical assistance for the aged may be included in a combined State plan for adult assistance programs, or it may be part of a State plan for old-age assistance, or it may be administered under a separate State plan concerned wholly with medical assistance. In any of these arrangements, medical assistance (often designated as "the Kerr-Mills program") is directed to persons who are not recipients of direct old-age assistance payments but whose income and resources are insufficient to meet the costs of necessary medical services. Expenditures for medical assistance are differentiated from payments to vendors for medical or remedial care for persons who are recipients of direct financial assistance.

Federal appropriations for public assistance grants are not subject to advance allotment among the States. A single lump-sum appropriation is enacted annually to cover the Federal share of all the categories. The amount granted to each State is a sum determined by applying a statutory formula for each category or service to State and local government expenditures under the approved plan for that category or service. The Federal grant is characterized as "an open-end grant" because there is no predetermined limit on the amount of aid available for use in each State or category. In years when States have qualified for an aggregate amount in excess of the appropriation available for the particular fiscal year, the Congress has regularly provided supplemental appropriations to complete the grant payments.

Each State plan must provide that it shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State and, if it is administered by political subdivisions, that it shall be mandatory upon them. It must provide for State financial participation. Administration of the plan or supervision of administration must be vested in a single State agency (subject to exceptions for preexisting arrangements in some cases under a single plan for the adult programs). Various other conditions and procedural provisions enumerated in Federal law must be covered in the State plan; for example, provisions relating to income, age, or residence requirements, and reasonable standards for eligibility. Some of the provisions and conditions apply generally to all the federally aided public assistance categories and services; others apply selectively.

The Federal law does not require financial participation by local governments. In several States, the State government finances one or more categories of public assistance without local participation. References in this statement to financing by State and local governments are intended to include instances in which the non-Federal expenditures are financed wholly from State sources, as well as those in which they are financed jointly by the State and local governments.

Federal grants for public assistance are calculated quarterly (but paid for each month of the quarter separately) for each State. Payments are made in the form of advances based on State estimates of expenditures, subject to subsequent adjustments to conform to actual expenditures.

In the descriptions which follow, the "Elements in the grant" include (in paragraph (B) in each case except medical assistance for the aged) references to variable percentages, ranging from 50 to 65, in which the percentage for each State varies inversely in accordance with the ratio of average personal income per capita in the State to the average for the Nation. In the Federal law, this factor is referred to as the "Federal percentage," which is determined in each even-numbered year by deducting each "State percentage" from 100. The State percentage, in turn, is that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 percent as the square of the per-capita income of the State bears to the square of the per-capita income of the United States. The law specifies that the Federal percentage will be no less than 50 and no more than 65 for any State. Thus, the Federal percentage is 50 for each State in which per-capita income is above the nationwide average.

The "Federal medical percentage" is calculated in the same way but may vary between a minimum of 50 and a maximum of 80 percent.

Special provisions govern grant computations and matching requirements for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. These are not summarized here.

Combined plans for adult assistance programs.—Under the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962, a State may provide for a single plan instead of separate plans for aid to the aged, the blind, and the permanently and totally disabled. A combined plan may include, in addition to these categories, provision for medical assistance for aged individuals who are not recipients of aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, but whose income and resources are insufficient to meet costs of necessary medical services.

The purposes of the Federal grants for a single plan are the same as for the separate categories included therein (as described below for each category). In addition, the single grant is intended to encourage States to furnish rehabilitation and other services to help eligible persons obtain or retain capability for self-support or self-care.

The amount granted each State for each month equals the sum of the several proportions of the total expenditures for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled under the State plans as specified in paragraph (A), (B), and (C) below.

"Total expenditures" include money payments directly to recipients of old-age, blind, or total-disability assistance and also payments for insurance premiums for medical or other remedial care or the cost of such care; that is, payments to vendors for medical or remedial care given to assistance recipients. Total expenditures also include payments for medical care for up to 42 days for an aged, blind, or disabled individual who is a patient in a medical institution as a result of a diagnosis of tuberculosis or psychosis (but not for a patient in an institution for tuberculosis or mental diseases).

Where the combined plan includes medical assistance for the aged, the grant includes an added amount determined as indicated in para-

graph (D), below. Also added are amounts for rehabilitative self-help and self-care services and for other services designed to reduce dependency, determined in the manner described below in paragraph (E).

Elements in the grant

(A) Twenty-nine thirty-fifths of the first $35 of the average monthly payment per assistance recipient. That is, if the average monthly payment in the State is no greater than $35, the grant is $^{29}/_{35}$ of the average amount multiplied by the number of assistance recipients under the plan.

(B) If the average monthly payment exceeds $35, a variable proportion of the excess within a maximum monthly average of $70. The proportion is no less than 50 percent and no more than 65 percent of the excess over $35, with the percentage for each State varying inversely in accordance with the ratio of average personal income per capita in the State to the average for the Nation. Assistance payments in excess of the average of $70 a month for recipients of aid to the aged, blind, or disabled under the plan are not counted in calculating the Federal grant, except to the extent indicated in (C) below.

(C) The larger of the sums determined by alternative calculations (i) and (ii), as follows:

(i) The "Federal medical percentage" (defined below) of the smallest of the following amounts: (*a*) the amount by which the monthly average of assistance payments exceeds the maximum which may be counted under clause (B); (*b*) $15 times the number of recipients of aid to the aged, blind, or disabled under the plan for the month; or (*c*) the total expended for payments to vendors for medical or other remedial care for these persons.

(ii) Fifteen percent of payments to vendors of medical or remedial care for the aged, blind, or disabled under the plan, not counting expenditures above an average of $15 a month for all recipients of aid for the aged, blind, or disabled under the plan.

(D) Where the single plan for adults includes medical assistance for the aged, an amount equal to the "Federal medical percentage" (defined below) of the sum expended by the State during the quarter as medical assistance for individuals who are not recipients of aid to the aged, blind, or disabled. This sum includes expenditures for hospital, nursing home, and physicians' services, and various other medical or remedial care services. It includes also expenditures for medical care for up to 42 days for an aged, blind, or disabled individual who is a patient in a medical institution as a result of a diagnosis of tuberculosis or psychosis (but not for a patient in an institution for tuberculosis or mental diseases). In addition, the sum may include insurance premiums for medical or other types of remedial care or the cost thereof.

(E) A percentage (75 or 50 percent, as indicated below) of amounts expended by the State and its subdivisions for rehabilitative self-help, self-care, and other services, and for administration of the State plan. Items are as follows:

(i) Where the approved State plan provides that the State agency shall make available to applicants for or recipients of aid to the aged, blind, or disabled at least those services to help them attain or retain capability for self-support or self-care which are prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Federal grant includes 75 percent of expenditures for the prescribed services and for training personnel to administer the plan in the State and local agencies. If the prescribed services are provided under the State plan, the 75 percent rate of Federal financial participation applies also for additional services specified by the Secretary, including services to persons who have been or are likely to become assistance recipients within designated periods.

(ii) The Federal grant includes 50 percent of expenditures for other services and for administration of the State plan. This percentage applies also to expenditures for preventive and rehabilitative services and personnel training where the State plan does not provide the minimum services prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The "Federal medical percentage" referred to above is a variable factor of not more than 80 percent and not less than 50 percent. The particular percentage for each State is determined biennially by comparing average personal income per capita in the State with the national average. Percentages for low-income States are at or near the upper limit, and those for high-income States are at or near the lower limit.

Matching from State and local funds varies inversely with the Federal grant but is not governed by a specific formula in the Federal law. In general, the State and local governments finance a larger proportion of expenditures under the State plan in high-income States than in low-income States. Within each State, State and local financing is required for the following portions of total expenditures under the State plan:

(*a*) Six thirty-fifths of the first $35 of average monthly payment to assistance recipients in the State.

(*b*) A portion, varying from 35 to 50 percent, of additional assistance expenditures not exceeding a monthly average of $70 a recipient.

(*c*) Payments to vendors of medical and other remedial services to the extent that these are not covered by the Federal grant.

(*d*) Any assistance payments made in excess of the $70 a month average and other maximum provisions.

(*e*) Twenty-five percent of certain expenditures for preventive and rehabilitative services and personnel training, and 50 percent of others.

(*f*) Fifty percent of expenditures for administration of the State plan. Also 50 percent of expenditures for all welfare services and personnel training where the State plan does not provide the minimum services prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(*g*) Any assistance payments made to persons not eligible for Federal funds.

Old-age assistance.—Where a State operates under a separate plan for old-age assistance, the purpose of the Federal grant is to enable the State to furnish financial assistance directly to needy individuals who are 65 years of age or older and to encourage the State to furnish rehabilitative and other services to help these persons attain and retain capability for self-care. If the plan comprises both old-age assistance and medical assistance for the aged, the Federal grant has the additional purpose of enabling the State to furnish medical assistance on behalf of elderly individuals who are not recipients of old-age assistance but are unable to meet costs of necessary medical services.

In determining an applicant's need for old-age assistance, the State is required to take into consideration other income and resources but its plan may permit the State agency to disregard the first $10 plus one-half of the remainder of the first $50 a month of earned income. Residence requirements may not exclude from old-age assistance any resident who has lived in the State 5 years during the 9 years immediately preceding the application for old-age assistance and continuously for 1 year immediately preceding.

The amount of old-age assistance grant for each State for each month equals the sum of the several proportions of total expenditures for aid to the aged which are described above in paragraphs (A), (B), (C), and (E) under "Elements of the grant" in the description of *Combined plans for adult assistance programs.*

In addition, the Federal grant includes in affected States an amount equal to 80 percent of the State share of old-age assistance expenditures under the State plan for Navajo and Hopi Indians living on reservations or on allotted or trust lands.

In these calculations, "total expenditures" include money payments directly to recipients of old-age assistance and also payments for insurance premiums for medical or other remedial care or the cost thereof—that is, payments for insurance and payments to vendors of medical or remedial care given to assistance recipients. The total number of recipients is the number receiving direct money payments plus the number of other individuals for whom expenditures were made during the month for aid in the form of medical or remedial care.

If the State plan covers both old-age assistance and medical assistance for the aged, the Federal grant includes an additional amount described in paragraph (D) above, but only on the basis of expenditures for medical assistance for aged persons who are not recipients of old-age assistance.

Matching requirements correspond to those listed for the *Combined plans for adult assistance programs.* The State share for Navajo and Hopi Indians is smaller.

Medical assistance for the aged.—A State may operate a separate program of medical assistance for the aged (Kerr-Mills program). The purpose of the Federal grant in this category is to enable the

State to furnish medical assistance for individuals of age 65 or over who are not recipients of old-age assistance but are unable to meet costs of necessary medical services.

Residence requirements for medical assistance for the aged may not exclude any individual aged 65 or over who resides in the State.

The amount of the grant to each State is equal to its "Federal medical percentage" of the sum expended as medical assistance for such individuals under the State plan. This sum includes expenditures described above in paragraph (D) under "Elements of the grant" in the statement covering *Combined plans for adult assistance programs.* The "Federal medical percentage" also is described in that statement.

In addition, the Federal grant includes a percentage (50 to 75 percent, as indicated below) of amounts expended by the State and local governments for self-help and self-care services and for administration of the State plan. Items are as follows:

(i) Where the approved State plan provides for the prescribed services in old-age assistance and for preventive and rehabilitative services and for training personnel to administer the plan for medical assistance for the aged, the Federal grant for medical assistance includes 75 percent of the expenditures of the State and its subdivisions for these purposes. If the prescribed services are provided under the State plan for old-age assistance, the medical-assistance grant covers also 75 percent of expenditures for providing services not only to applicants or recipients of assistance under the plan but also to persons who request such services if these persons have been or are likely to become assistance recipients within designated periods.

(ii) The Federal grant includes 50 percent of expenditures for other services and for administration of the State plan. This percentage applies also to expenditures for preventive and rehabilitative services and personnel training where the State plan for old-age assistance does not provide the minimum services prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Matching from State and local funds is required to the extent that expenditures for medical assistance are not covered by the Federal medical percentage. The State and local government share varies from a minimum of 20 to a maximum of 50 percent of expenditures for medical assistance under the plan. The State-local percentage is highest in high-income States and lowest in low-income States.

In addition, the State and local governments are required to finance 25 percent of their expenditures for preventive and rehabilitative services and for training welfare personnel, and 50 percent of other expenditures under the State plan. Where the State plan for old-age assistance does not provide the minimum services prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the non-Federal share of administrative, welfare service, and personnel training expenditures for the medical assistance program is 50 percent.

Aid to the blind.—Federal grants in connection with a State plan for aid to the blind are for the purpose of enabling the State to furnish financial assistance to needy blind persons and of encouraging the

State to furnish rehabilitation and other services to help such individuals attain or retain capability for self-support or self-care.

In determining an applicant's need, the State agency must take into account income and resources of the applicant but is required to disregard the first $85 a month of earned income plus one-half of earned income above $85; and also is required to disregard, for a period of not more than 12 months, additional amounts of other income and resources for an individual who has a State-approved plan for achieving self-support, to the extent necessary for fulfillment of the plan.

Residence requirements may not exclude any resident who has lived in the State 5 years during the 9 years immediately preceding the application for aid, and continuously for 1 year immediately preceding.

The amount of Federal grant for each State for each month equals the sum of the several proportions of total expenditures for aid to the blind which are specified in paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) below:

(A) Twenty-nine thirty-fifths of the first $35 of the average monthly payment per recipient under the plan. That is, if the average monthly payment of aid to the blind in the State is no greater than $35, the grant is $^{29}/_{35}$ of the average amount multiplied by the number of recipients.

(B) If the average monthly payment exceeds $35, a variable proportion of the excess within a maximum monthly average of $70. The proportion is no less than 50 percent and no more than 65 percent of the excess over $35, with the percentage for each State varying inversely in accordance with the ratio of average personal income per capita in the State to the average for the Nation. Assistance payments in excess of the average of $70 a month for recipients of aid to the blind under the plan are not counted in calculating the Federal grant.

(C) A percentage (75 or 50 percent, as indicated below) of amounts expended by the State and its subdivisions for rehabilitative self-help, self-care, and other services, and for administration of the State plan. The rate is 75 percent for services described above in item (i) of paragraph (E) under "Elements of the grant" in the description of *Combined plans for adult assistance programs*. The rate is 50 percent for expenditures described above in item (ii) of the same paragraph (E).

In addition, the Federal grant includes in affected States an amount equal to 80 percent of the State share of expenditures for aid to the blind under the State plan for Navajo and Hopi Indians living on reservations or allotted or trust lands.

In these calculations, "total expenditures" include money payments directly to recipients of aid to the blind and payments for insurance premiums for medical or other remedial care or the cost thereof—that is, payments for insurance and payments to vendors of medical or remedial care given to assistance recipients. The total number of recipients is the number receiving direct money payments plus the number of other individuals for whom expenditures were made during the month for aid in the form of medical or other remedial care (that is, for payments to vendors of medical or remedial care).

Financing from State and local funds is required for the following portions of total expenditures for aid to the blind:

(*a*) Six thirty-fifths of the first $35 of average monthly payments to assistance recipients in the State.

(*b*) A portion, varying from 35 to 50 percent, of additional assistance expenditures not exceeding a monthly average of $70 a recipient.

(*c*) 25 percent of certain expenditures for preventive and rehabilitative services and personnel training, and 50 percent of others.

(*d*) 50 percent of expenditures for administration of the State plan. Also 50 percent of expenditures for welfare services and personnel training where the State plan does not provide the minimum services prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(*e*) Any payments made to persons not eligible for Federal funds.

The State share for Navajo and Hopi Indians is smaller.

Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.—Federal grants in connection with a State plan for aid to the permanently and totally disabled are for the purpose of enabling the State to furnish financial assistance to needy individuals 18 years of age and over who are thus disabled and of encouraging the State to furnish rehabilitation and other services to help such individuals attain or retain capability for self-support or self-care.

Residence requirements may not exclude any resident who has lived in the State 5 years during the 9 years immediately preceding the application for aid, and continuously for 1 year immediately preceding.

The amount of the Federal grant for each State for each month equals the sum of the several proportions of total expenditures for aid to the permanently and totally disabled which correspond for this category to the similar elements described above in paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) of *Aid to the blind.*

"Total expenditures" include money payments directly to recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled and payments for insurance premiums for medical or other remedial care or the cost thereof—that is, payments for insurance and payments to vendors of medical or remedial care given to assistance recipients. The total number of recipients is the number receiving direct money payments plus the number of other individuals for whom expenditures were made during the month for aid in the form of medical or remedial care.

Financing required from State and local funds corresponds to that required for aid to the blind, as described above.

Aid and services to needy families with children.—The Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 (Public Law 87–543) changed the title and broadened the scope of the former program of "aid to dependent children." Federal grants in connection with a State plan for this category of public assistance are for the purpose of encouraging the care of dependent children in their own homes by enabling the State to furnish financial assistance, rehabilitation, and other services to needy dependent children and the parents or relatives with whom they live.

The aid is to help maintain and strengthen family life and to help the parents or relatives attain or retain capability for maximum self-support and personal independence consistent with maintenance of continuing parental care and protection.

A "dependent child" is defined as a needy child, under 18, deprived of parental support or care by reason of death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent. The child must be living with a parent or other designated relative. In addition, the term "dependent child" includes a needy child, under 18, deprived of parental care or support by reason of the unemployment of a parent, provided that the State plan includes provisions looking toward employment or retraining of the unemployed parent. The provision relating to children of unemployed parents expires June 30, 1967. Coverage is extended to dependent children placed in foster homes or child-care institutions in cases where the child was removed from the home of a parent or other relative as a result of a judicial determination that this action was required for the welfare of the child. The provision relating to child-care institutions is limited to expenditures made in the period ending September 30, 1964.

"Aid to families with dependent children" includes money payments directly to the families, foster homes, child-care institutions or agencies, or child-placement agencies. It includes also payments to other individuals on behalf of the dependent children, in circumstances where the parent or relative does not utilize the direct payments for the benefit of the children; and payments for medical and other remedial care in behalf of a dependent child or the relative with whom the child is living.

Expenditures for aid to families with dependent children may take the form of payments for work performed by any one or more of the relatives with whom a needy child is living, if the work is performed for a State or other public agency under a program administered by or under the supervision of the State welfare agency. This provision runs to June 30, 1967. It is intended to assist States to encourage, through community work and training programs of a constructive nature, the conservation of work skills and the development of new skills for persons who have attained age 18 and are receiving aid to families with dependent children. Such a community work and training program need not be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State. It must, however, include State financial participation in the expenditures, and the State plan must include reasonable assurances relative to standards of health, safety, and various other conditions of work and the level of wage rates; and that the work is performed on projects which serve a useful public purpose, does not displace regular workers, and is not on normal activities of the State or community. The State plan must also include provisions for offering regular employment opportunities and occupational training or retraining, for protection and care of children while adult relatives are away at work, and other protective measures consistent with objectives of the general program of aid to families with dependent children. The Federal grant does not extend to costs of making or acquiring materials or equipment for use in the community work and training programs.

In determining an applicant's need, the State agency is required to consider other income or resources of any child or relative claiming aid

to families with dependent children, but may, within specified limits, permit all or any part of income to be set aside for future identifiable needs of a dependent child.

A State plan must provide for the development and application of a program for welfare and related services for each child who receives aid, as may be necessary in the light of the particular home conditions and other needs of the child. In the case of a child whose family qualifies because of a parent's unemployment, the State plan must include provisions for cooperative arrangements assuring help from the public employment offices in seeking employment for the parent and help from the vocational education agency of the State in retraining eligible individuals. The plan must include provision for denying aid in cases in which the unemployed parent fails to cooperate in seeking employment or refuses to undergo retraining.

Residence requirements in a State plan may not deny aid to any child residing in the State who has lived there for 1 year immediately preceding the application for aid or who was born within the year immediately preceding if the parent or other relative with whom the child is living was a resident for 1 year immediately preceding the birth.

The amount of the Federal grant for each State for each month equals the sum of the several proportions of total expenditures as aid to families with dependent children under the State plan which are specified in paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) below:

(A) Fourteen-seventeenths of the first $17 of the average monthly payment per recipient. That is, in a State where the average monthly payment of aid to families with dependent children in the State is no greater than $17 per individual recipient, the grant is fourteen-seventeenths of the average amount multiplied by the number of recipients under the plan who are eligible for Federal funds.

(B) When the average monthly payment per recipient exceeds $17, a variable proportion of the excess within a maximum average of $30. The proportion is no less than 50 percent or more than 65 percent of the excess over $17, with the percentage for each State varying inversely in accordance with the ratio of average personal income per capita in the State to the average for the Nation. Assistance payments in excess of the average of $30 a month for recipients of aid to families with dependent children under the plan are not counted in calculating the Federal grant.

(C) A percentage (75 or 50 percent, as indicated below) of amounts expended by the State and its subdivisions for rehabilitative self-help, self-care, and other services, and for administration of the State plan. Items are as follows:

(i) Where the approved State plan provides that the State agency shall make available to applicants for or recipients of assistance at least those services to maintain and strengthen family life for needy children and to help relatives with whom they are living attain or retain capability for self-support or self-care which are prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Wel-

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fare, the Federal grant covers 75 percent of expenditures for the prescribed services. If the prescribed services are provided under the State plan, the 75-percent rate of Federal financial participation applies also for additional services specified by the Secretary as likely to prevent or reduce dependency; and for training personnel employed or preparing for employment by the State agency or local agencies administering the State plan.

(ii) The Federal grant includes 50 percent of expenditures for other services and for administration of the State plan. This percentage applies also to expenditures for preventive and rehabilitative services and personnel training where the State plan does not provide the minimum services prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In addition, the Federal grant includes in affected States an amount equal to 80 percent of the State share of expenditures under the State plan for aid to families with dependent children paid with respect to Navajo and Hopi Indians living on reservations or allotted or trust lands.

In all these calculations "total expenditures" include money payments directly or indirectly to the families or for the children and payments for insurance premiums for medical or other remedial care or the cost thereof; that is, payments for insurance and payments to vendors of medical or remedial care given to families with dependent children. The total number of recipients is the sum of three groups: (i) The number of individuals for whom direct money payments were made during the month; (ii) the number of other individuals with respect to whom expenditures were made for medical or other remedial care under the State plan for aid to families with dependent children; and (iii) certain others, not in the first two groups, with respect to whom payments were made to other persons interested in or concerned with the welfare of the child and relative.

Financing from State and local funds is required for the following portions of total expenditures for aid and services to needy families with children:

(*a*) Three-seventeenths of the first $17 of the average monthly payment in the State to recipients of aid to families with dependent children.

(*b*) A portion, varying from 35 to 50 percent, of additional expenditures for aid to families with dependent children, not exceeding a monthly average of $30 a recipient.

(*c*) Twenty-five percent of certain expenditures for preventive and rehabilitative services and personnel training, and 50 percent of others.

(*d*) Fifty percent of expenditures for administration of the State plan. Also 50 percent of expenditures for all welfare services and personnel training where the State plan does not provide the minimum services prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(*e*) Any payments made to persons not eligible for Federal funds.

For Navajo and Hopi Indians, the State share is smaller.

Preventive and rehabilitative services; training of welfare personnel.—Federal grants are given to finance 75 percent of State and local government expenditures for services which are provided to applicants for or recipients of assistance under the State plan to help them attain or retain capability for self-support or self-care. To qualify for 75-percent Federal financial participation, the State must offer, as a minimum, a program of services prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Certain other services specified by the Secretary also qualify for the 75-percent grant but only if the minimum prescribed by the Secretary is included in the State plan. Included in the latter group are expenditures for services to persons who are not currently applicants for or recipients of public assistance but who request such services, if these persons have been or are likely to become assistance recipients within designated periods.

Also subject to the 75-percent Federal grants are expenditures under the State plan for training personnel employed or preparing for employment by the State or local agencies administering the plan, if the State is providing the prescribed services.

Expenditures for other services under the State plan are subject to Federal grants equal to 50 percent of the expenditures.

References to these grants for services and personnel training are included in "Elements of the grant" as described in each of the preceding statements for particular categories of public assistance. (In the descriptions of old-age assistance and aid for the permanently and totally disabled, the topic is covered in a cross-reference to other statements.)

Administration and other costs.—Federal grants finance one-half of State and local government expenditures for administration and other expenditures for public assistance under federally approved State plans. These include rehabilitative and preventive services and personnel training programs in States which do not make available at least the self-help and self-care services prescribed by the Secretary.

References to these 50-percent grants for administration and other costs are included in "Elements of the grant" as described in each of the preceding statements for particular categories of public assistance. The 50-percent Federal participation applies also to administration of medical assistance for the aged. (In the descriptions of old-age assistance and aid for the permanently and totally disabled, the topic is covered in a cross-reference to other statements.)

Demonstration or research projects.—Federal grants are provided for demonstration or research projects as follows:

(*a*) Aid may be given for experimental, pilot, or demonstration projects which, in the judgment of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, are likely to assist in promoting the objectives of one or more of the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act in a State or States. (The public assistance titles of the act govern the Federal grants for the several categories described in earlier sections of this statement on public assistance.)

Plan requirements may be waived (such as, for example, the requirement that a plan be in effect throughout the State). Costs which would not otherwise be included may be regarded by the Secretary as expenditures under the approved State plan or plans or for administration of the State plan of public assistance, as may be appropriate. In this way, the project expenditures are financed in part from the

Federal grants either for assistance payments to recipients or for administration of the State plan. In addition, the law authorizes until July 1, 1967, the use of part (not more than $2 million for each fiscal year) of the aggregate appropriation for public assistance grants to States, to cover so much of the project costs as is not covered by payments under the several titles and is not included in project costs for purposes of item (*b*) below. Under these provisions, State and local matching of the project grant may not be necessary.

(*b*) Cooperative research or demonstration projects may be financed by Federal grants to States and other public agencies (and nonprofit organizations), paid from separate appropriations authorized for this purpose. Eligible projects include those relating to the prevention and reduction of dependency, those which will contribute to coordination of planning between private and public welfare agencies, and those which will improve the effectiveness and administration of programs under the Social Security Act and related programs.

Project applications are reviewed by individual specialists and an advisory panel. Federal grants and payments under cooperative arrangements may be made in advance or by way of reimbursements, and in installments or lump sums.

Although the statute does not limit the Federal share in project expenditures, it specifies that Federal payments are to cover "part of the cost" of approved projects. The grant recipient is required to pay the remainder.

Repatriated citizens.—The Federal Government may reimburse States and local governments (and other agencies) in full, until June 30, 1964, for temporary assistance given by them to newly returned citizens of the United States, and to dependents of citizens of the United States, under agreements with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Persons eligible for such aid are those without available resources who are identified by the Department of State as having returned or been brought from a foreign country to the United States because of destitution or illness or because of war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crisis. "Temporary assistance" includes money payments, temporary care, temporary billeting, transportation, and other goods and services necessary for health and welfare of the individuals on their arrival or for a specified period thereafter.

The Federal payments may be made in advance or as reimbursements. Matching by State and local governments is not required.

Separate statutory provisions, without an expiration date, permit the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to arrange for care and treatment in State or other mental hospitals of repatriated citizens who need such care. In such cases, however, the State of residence or legal domicile may be asked to assume responsibility. Any payment by the Federal Government of hospital costs or charges is made at contract rates, and recovery of the outlays may be sought from the hospitalized person or his estate. Federal payments may be made in advance or as reimbursements. The program is not clearly within the concept of Federal aid to State and local governments but is noted here for its relevance to the Federal-State program of public assistance.

(For demonstration or research projects: Division of Research, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20201. For all other aspects of public assistance: Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, same address.)

TRAINING OF PUBLIC WELFARE PERSONNEL

A continuing program of grants for training public welfare personnel was authorized in the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962. The purpose is to assist in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of administration of public assistance programs by increasing the number of adequately trained personnel available for the work.

Appropriations under this authorization were denied for the fiscal year 1964 on the ground that the 1962 amendments also increased to 75 percent the Federal Government share in training expenses under the general program of public assistance grants to States; that substantial numbers of staff members in State and local welfare agencies would take part in in-service training sessions or would be given educational leave for further training; and that an additional separate appropriation for training grants therefore did not appear necessary at this time. (See the separate statement on *Public assistance: Preventive and rehabilitative services; training of welfare personnel.*) The appropriation request for the separate training program was not renewed in the budget for the fiscal year 1965.

Under the authorization for the separate program, part of the Federal appropriation could be used to finance direct Federal training, scholarships, and stipends for persons preparing for employment in public welfare agencies. The remainder would be allotted to States on the basis of population; relative need for trained public welfare personnel, particularly personnel to provide self-support and self-care services; and financial need.

The individual State programs and the direct Federal programs could be carried out in each case through (1) grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning for training personnel employed or preparing for employment in public assistance programs, (2) special short-term study courses or seminars, or (3) fellowships or traineeships. In addition, the Federal program might be conducted directly or through contracts with institutions of higher learning.

(Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Federal aid to States for child welfare services is in three categories: (1) general programs, (2) day-care services, and (3) research, training, or demonstration projects. Each is described below.

Child welfare services generally.—Aid is provided to State public welfare agencies for the purpose of establishing, extending, and strengthening child welfare services. These comprise public social services which supplement or substitute for parental care and supervision to (1) prevent, remedy, or assist in solving problems which may result in the neglect, abuse, exploitation, or delinquency of children; (2) protect and care for homeless, dependent, or neglected children; (3) protect and promote the welfare of children of working mothers; and (4) otherwise promote the welfare of children. Included are services to strengthen the children's homes or, where needed, to provide adequate care in foster family homes or day-care or other facilities. Likewise included are services furnished under authority of State

law, for the encouragement and assistance of community organization and planning for children's welfare.

Of the annual Federal appropriation for child welfare services, $25 million is allotted (for the fiscal year 1964) for use by cooperating State public welfare agencies which have plans developed jointly by the State agency and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (the Children's Bureau). The minimum yearly allotment to each State is $70,000. The remainder of the available amount is prorated in proportion to the product of (1) the number of children in the State under age 21 and (2) the allotment percentage of the State. The allotment percentage is 100 percent minus the State percentage; and the State percentage, in turn, is determined by the ratio of average personal income in the State to the average for the United States. Allotment ratios are limited to a maximum of 70 percent and a minimum of 30 percent. The amount allotted to a State is increased if the calculation under the current formula yields less than would be allotted under provisions that were in effect prior to amendments of 1958, as applied to an appropriation of $12 million.

The general effect of the allotment procedure is to assign proportionately larger amounts to States with relatively high ratios of children to total population and to States with relatively low average personal income per capita.

To qualify for payments from its allotment, a State must have a plan which provides for coordination with services provided under the State plan for aid to families with dependent children. Also, the State must make a satisfactory showing that it is giving priority to communities with the greatest need for services relative to financial need, and that services are being extended with a view to making available by 1975 in all political subdivisions of the State, for all children in need thereof, child welfare services provided by the staff of the State public welfare agency or the local agency participating in administering the plan. To the extent feasible, the staffs must be composed of trained child welfare personnel.

Matching from State and local sources is required. The matching requirement is variable, ranging from a maximum of $2 from State and local sources for each $1 of Federal grant in States where average personal income per capita is 1⅓ or more times the national average, to a minimum of 50 cents from State and local sources for each $1 of Federal grant in States where average personal income per capita is no greater than two-thirds of the nationwide average. The State-local share equals the Federal share if the State average of personal income per capita corresponds to the nationwide average.

Day-care services.—Part of the appropriation for child welfare grants ($4 million for the fiscal year 1964) is restricted to financing day-care services for children whose parents are, for part of the day, working or seeking work or unable for other reasons to provide parental supervision. This care may be provided in private homes or institutional facilities approved or licensed by the State.

In qualifying for grants for day-care services, a State is required to provide in its plan for cooperative arrangements with the State health authority and the State agency responsible for supervision of public schools, to assure maximum use of those agencies in providing health services and education for children given day care. It must

also establish safeguards to limit day care to cases in which it is in the best interest of the child and mother. In determining needs for day care, the State is directed to give priority to members of low-income or other groups and geographic areas with the greatest relative needs for the services.

The allotment formula is essentially the same as for the general child welfare service grants, except that the minimum is $10,000 for each State. In the day-care calculation, however, the minimum for each State is not set aside in a preliminary step; instead, the formula allotments are adjusted as necessary to assure each State at least $10,000.

Equal matching from State and local sources is required by the appropriation act for 1964.

Research, training, or demonstration projects.—Project grants are awarded to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning and to public or other nonprofit agencies and organizations engaged in research or child welfare activities. These are given on the basis of approved applications for particular projects in the field of child welfare which are of regional or national significance or for demonstrations of new methods or facilities which show promise of substantial contribution to child welfare. Grants to institutions of learning are available for special projects for training personnel to work in this field.

Project grants may be paid in advance or by way of reimbursement and may be in installments. Matching is not required, but project applicants are expected to finance a substantial part of the cost.

(Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.)

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

Measures to improve the health of mothers and children are promoted through Federal grants allocated among States on a formula basis and separate project grants distributed on the basis of specific applications.

Formula grants.—The maternal and child health services grants are made available to State health agencies for the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve these services, especially in rural areas and areas suffering from severe economic distress.

The annual appropriation is divided into two equal "funds" for allotment among States. From fund A, each State is granted $70,000. The remainder of fund A is allotted in proportion to the number of live births in the last reported year.

Fund B is subdivided. Recent appropriation acts have earmarked $1 million of the amount available in fund B for special projects for mentally retarded children ($3.5 million proposed in the budget for the fiscal year 1965). Of the remainder, not more than 25 percent may be reserved for grants to State health agencies and to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning for special projects. The rest of fund B is allotted to States according to financial need as measured by a formula in which the major factors are live births and average personal income per capita, and each State is allotted at least $35,000. Allotments in fund A also affect the calculation for fund B. In the computation of relative numbers of live births in the formula for fund B, each rural birth is given twice the weight of an urban

birth. The formula allots proportionately larger amounts to States with the highest ratios of rural to urban births and to States with relatively low average personal incomes per capita.

The amount allotted to each State from fund A and under the formula for fund B is available to help finance services under an approved State plan. Services within a plan may comprise educational, preventive, diagnostic, and treatment services, including medical care, hospitalization, and other institutional care and facilitating services directed toward improving the health of mothers and children; development, strengthening, and improvement of standards and techniques for such services and care; personnel training; and necessary administrative services.

To be approved, a State plan must provide for financial participation by the State; administration of the plan or supervision of administration by the State health agency; personnel standards on a merit basis; reports to the Federal agency; extension and improvement of local maternal and child-health services administered by local child-health units; cooperation with medical, nursing, and welfare groups and organizations; and the development of demonstration services in needy areas and among groups in special need.

Payments from fund A are made quarterly on the basis of estimated State expenditures for carrying out the State plan, subject to later adjustments to conform to actual expenditures. Grants from fund B may be paid from time to time.

Grants from fund A require equal matching from State and local sources. Matching is not required for formula grants from fund B.

Special projects.—Grants for special projects are financed by amounts set aside from appropriations for formula-allotted grants (see above) and also by additional appropriations authorized for projects relating to maternity and infant care and applied research projects relating to maternal and child-health services.

The maternity and infant-care projects (for which appropriations through the fiscal year 1968 are authorized by Public Law 88–156, Oct. 24, 1963) are intended to help reduce the incidence of mental retardation caused by complications associated with childbearing. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to make grants to each State health agency. In the case of a project in which a State health agency is unable or unwilling to participate, the Secretary may, with consent of the State agency, make the grant directly to the health agency of a political subdivision. The Federal grant may finance not more than 75 percent of the cost (excluding general agency overhead) of any project for providing necessary health care to prospective mothers and care after childbirth to mothers and their infants where conditions associated with childbearing increase health hazards. Approval requires a determination by the State or local health agency that the mothers will not otherwise receive necessary health care because they are from families with low incomes or for reasons beyond their control.

Grants for applied research are provided under a continuing authorization (also included in Public Law 88–156, Oct. 24, 1963) to enable the Secretary to make grants or agree to jointly financed cooperative arrangements for research proposals which promise substantial contributions to the advancement of maternal and child-health services

(or crippled children's services). Applications may be submitted by public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning and public or other nonprofit agencies and organizations engaged in research or in programs in these fields. Matching from State or local sources is not required by the statutory authorization for these research project grants. Project grants may be paid in advance or reimbursement and in installments.

(Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Aid is provided to States for the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve, especially in rural areas and areas suffering from severe economic distress, services for locating crippled children and for care for children who are crippled or suffer from conditions which lead to crippling. Project grants for applied research also are authorized.

Grants to States.—The annual appropriation for assistance in financing service programs is divided into two equal funds for allotment among States. From fund A, each State is granted $70,000. The remainder of this fund is prorated according to the number of children under 21.

Fund B is subdivided. Not more than 25 percent may be reserved for project grants to State agencies administering or supervising administration of an approved State plan and to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning. The rest of fund B is allotted to States according to financial need as measured by a formula in which the major factors are the number of children in the State under age 21 and average personal income per capita. The total number of children under 21 is used as an index of the number of crippled children in the population. In this computation, each rural child is given twice the weight of an urban child. Allotments in fund A also affect the calculation for fund B. The formula allots proportionately larger amounts to States with the highest ratios of rural to urban population under 21 and to States with relatively low average personal incomes per capita.

The amount allotted to each State from fund A and under the formula for fund B is available to help finance services under an approved State plan. Services within a plan may comprise the location of crippled children and the provision for such children of diagnostic and treatment services, including medical care, hospitalization, and other institutional care and after care, and appliances and facilitating services toward diagnosis and the restoration of maximum health. The plan may include also the development, strengthening, and improvement of standards and techniques relating to provision of care and services; training of personnel; and necessary administrative services.

To be approved, a State plan must provide for financial participation by the State; administration of the plan or supervision of administration by a State agency; personnel standards on a merit basis; reports to the Federal agency; and cooperation with medical, health, nursing, and welfare groups and organizations and with the State agency administering State laws for vocational rehabilitation of physically handicapped children.

Payments from fund A are made quarterly on the basis of estimated State expenditures for carrying out the State plan, subject to later adjustments to conform to actual expenditures. Grants from fund B may be paid from time to time.

Grants from fund A require equal matching from State and local sources. Matching is not required for grants from fund B.

Special projects.—Special project grants are for work of regional or national significance which may contribute to the advancement of services for crippled children. They are financed by amounts set aside from appropriations for formula-allotted grants (see above). In addition, appropriations are authorized specifically for applied research relating to crippled children's services (together with maternal and child health services, in Public Law 88–156, Oct. 24, 1963). Applications for applied research projects may be submitted by public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning and public or other nonprofit agencies and organizations engaged in research or in programs in the field. Matching from State or local sources is not required by the statutory authorization for project grants.

Project grants may be paid in advance or reimbursement and in installments.

(Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH OFFENSES CONTROL

To assist in developing techniques for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and youth offenses, and to encourage coordination among various governmental and nongovernmental agencies, Federal assistance is given to State, local, or other public and nonpublic agencies, organizations, and institutions.

Two types of grants are authorized: (1) for demonstration and evaluation projects which promise a substantial contribution to the prevention or control of juvenile delinquency or offenses; and (2) for training personnel employed or preparing for employment in programs for prevention or control of juvenile delinquency or offenses. In awarding a grant, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may require the recipient to contribute money, facilities, or services for the project or training program. Grants may be paid as advances, in installments, or as reimbursements.

Technical assistance also may be given, including short-term training in technical matters.

In awarding grants or giving technical assistance, the Secretary is required to consider recommendations of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

(*Grants for demonstration and evaluation projects:* Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

(*Personnel training grants and technical assistance:* Youth Development Unit, Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

TEACHING MATERIALS FOR THE BLIND

Annual grants from the Federal Government enable the American Printing House for the Blind, a nonprofit institution in Louisville, Ky., to distribute educational aids for blind pupils in public schools and other public educational institutions throughout the country. The grant appropriation is administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Printing House manufactures braille books and music, talking books, large-type texts, recorded educational tapes, and other apparatus. It supplies them to State departments of education for use by public schools in teaching blind children in both special and regular classes, and to resident public schools for the blind. A portion of the annual Federal grant is credited to each chief State school officer and each superintendent of a resident public school for the blind, with the apportionment based on the number of blind students registered in the schools and institutions. Shipments are then charged against the credited amounts. Matching of the Federal grant is not required.

(Director, Office of Financial Management, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

SURPLUS PROPERTY TRANSFERS OR DONATIONS

See *Surplus property transfers or donations* (General Services Administration and other Federal agencies).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LANDS PROCEEDS: REVENUE SHARING

Under various laws, beginning with an act of March 3, 1803, for the State of Ohio, each public lands State receives 5 percent of net proceeds of sales of Federal public lands and of timber or other materials on public lands within its boundaries. The State shares must be used for public education, roads, and internal improvements.

(Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

GRAZING RECEIPTS: REVENUE SHARING

The Federal Government shares with States its receipts from grazing leases and permits. The following percentages of collection within each State are paid to the State for use as the State legislature may prescribe, for the benefit of the county or counties wherein the grazing areas are situated:

Grazing districts on public lands, 12½ percent.

Grazing on lands of land utilization projects, 25 percent.

Grazing districts on Indian lands ceded to the United States for disposition, 33⅓ percent.

Leases for grazing on public domain lands outside grazing districts, 50 percent.

(Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

NATIONAL GRASSLANDS: REVENUE SHARING

From net revenues received from the use of lands set aside as national grasslands (submarginal lands), the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management pay 25 percent to the counties in which the lands are situated. The payments must be used for school or road purposes or both.

(Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250; Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

MINERAL LEASE RECEIPTS: REVENUE SHARING

States receive 37½ percent of Federal receipts from sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals from leases of mineral lands and of potash and potassium deposits on public lands within their boundaries. These revenues must be used by the State or its subdivisions to construct and maintain public roads or support public schools or other educational institutions, as the State legislature directs.

(Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

INDIAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Part of the Federal appropriation to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for resources management is allotted to States on the basis of extension services provided by State employees on Indian reservations.

(Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

INDIAN EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Part of the Federal appropriation for Indian education and welfare services is allotted to various States on the basis of contracts with those States. Financial assistance is extended to local public school systems which enroll Indian children where tax-free Indian lands create local financial problems and special needs are not met under the program of the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for assisting federally affected school districts.

(Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

INDIAN SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Property used for Federal Indian school purposes and no longer needed for such purposes may be conveyed to State or local school authorities by the Secretary of the Interior. The transfer may include title to as much as 50 acres of land in connection with any single school property. Mineral rights are reserved to the Federal Government. Personal property used in connection with the school may be included in the transfer.

Property transferred under this authorization must be used for school or other public purposes. It must be available to Indians and non-Indians on the same terms, unless the Secretary approves other provisions. Failure to adhere to provisions of the transfer agreement may result in forfeiture of the property and its reversion to the United States.

(Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

OUTDOOR RECREATION: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, created in 1962, the Federal Government gives technical assistance to State and local agencies in the provision of outdoor recreational opportunities.

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

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING, GEOLOGIC SURVEYS, AND WATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

Mapping, geologic surveys, and water resources investigations may be carried on by the Geological Survey in cooperation with a State or municipality. The Federal share in any topographic mapping or water resources investigation may not exceed 50 percent of the cost. An agreement is negotiated for each project.

(Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

FIRE CONTROL IN INACTIVE COAL MINES

Federal Government projects for the control or extinguishment of fires in inactive coal mines or coal formations may be conducted on land owned by a State or territory or any political subdivision if the owning agency contributes on a matching basis 50 percent of the cost of planning and executing each project. As a condition for aid, the Secretary of the Interior may require enactment of State or local laws for the control and extinguishment of such fires and the cooperation of State or local authorities in the work.

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

WILDLIFE RESTORATION

Federal grants for wildlife restoration projects are financed from "the Federal aid to wildlife restoration fund," a special-purpose fund subject to a permanent indefinite appropriation equal to the proceeds of a Federal excise tax on firearms and ammunition. Apart from amounts reserved for Federal administrative expense, and grants to territories, the available amount is apportioned annually among the States, one-half in proportion to the area of the several States and one-half in proportion to the number of hunting license holders. The minimum share of any State is one-half of 1 percent and the maximum is 5 percent of the amount apportioned to all the States.

Participating States are required to assent to the provisions of the Federal law, adopt State laws for wildlife conservation, and devote to the administration of their fish and game departments all license fees paid by hunters. The Federal grants may pay up to 75 percent of the estimated cost of projects proposed by the State fish and game department and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Eligible projects include the selection, restoration, rehabilitation, and improvement of land or water areas adaptable as feeding, resting, or breeding places for wildlife, and also research into problems of wildlife management. Part of the Federal apportionment to each State may be used for project maintenance and management.

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The Federal payments are made as reimbursements for State expenditures on projects. Unused apportionments become available for expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

(Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240).

FISH RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

Federal grants for fish restoration and management projects are financed from a permanent indefinite appropriation equal to the proceeds of a Federal excise tax on fishing rods, reels, lures, and related equipment. Apart from amounts reserved for Federal administrative expense and grants to territories, the available amount is apportioned annually among the States, 40 percent in proportion to the area of the several States (including coastal and Great Lakes waters) and 60 percent in proportion to the number of persons holding licenses for sport or recreational fishing. The minimum share of any State is 1 percent (but at least $4,500 a year), and the maximum is 5 percent of the amount apportioned to all the States.

Participating States are required to assent to the provisions of the Federal law, adopt State laws for fish conservation, and devote to the administration of their fish and game departments all license fees paid by fishermen. The Federal grants may pay up to 75 percent of the estimated cost of projects proposed by the State fish and game department and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Eligible projects include research into fish management and culture, restocking plans, and the selection, restoration, rehabilitation, and improvement of land or water areas adaptable as hatching, feeding, resting, or breeding places. Part of the Federal apportionment to each State may be used for project maintenance.

The Federal payments are made as reimbursements for State expenditures on projects. Unused apportionments become available for expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior on fish research.

(Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

FISHERY RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Extension and training activities of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife include technical assistance to State and other public entities in the management of sport fishing and fish propagation, and also cooperative development with the States of fish-stocking programs for major public streams and lakes.

Research activities include maintenance of wildlife units in cooperation with land-grant colleges and the Wildlife Management Institute, to give technical training in wildlife management, conduct research, and demonstrate improved management practices.

(Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

WILDLIFE REFUGES: REVENUE SHARING

Of net proceeds from sales of national wildlife refuge products and privileges, 25 percent is paid annually to the counties in which the revenues originate. The payments must be used for the benefit of public schools and roads in the counties.

(Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

OYSTER PROPAGATION AND RESEARCH

The Secretary of the Interior may make grants to States where excessive mortality of oysters threatens the economic stability of the oyster industry. These may be grants of brood stock to propagate disease-resistant oysters, grants of money for research and other activities, or both.

The State is required to pay one-third of the cost of the brood stock, to plant it in spawning sanctuaries, and to protect it.

Cash grants may be made to help finance research or other activities necessary in the development and propagation of disease-resistant strains of oysters. Matching is required, to the extent of $1 from State or other non-Federal sources for each $2 of the grant.

The Federal appropriation may not exceed $100,000.

(U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

COMMERCIAL FISHING: TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

Grants to public and nonprofit universities and colleges may be made to promote the education and training of professionally trained personnel (including scientists, technicians, and teachers) needed in the field of commercial fishing.

Appropriations for the purpose are to be apportioned among the several States and territories on an equitable basis, taking into account the extent of the fishing industry in each State and territory as compared with the total fishing industry of the United States and other relevant factors. The statute does not specify how the allotment to a State shall be divided among applicant institutions within the State, nor does the statute require matching of the Federal grants.

There have been no appropriations under this authorization.

(Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Two programs provide Federal aid for irrigation projects of the States and their subdivisions.

Loans.—Irrigation districts and other public agencies may qualify for interest-free loans to construct irrigation distribution systems under Federal reclamation laws. The borrower is required to contribute a portion, not in excess of 10 percent, of the cost. The contribution may be in money, materials, labor, lands, or interests in lands. Plans and specifications must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The loan is contingent upon a finding that it can be repaid in accordance with the general repayment provisions of Federal reclamation

laws. Title to land, interests in land, and the distribution works are held by the United States until the loan is repaid.

Grants and loans for small projects.—To encourage State and local participation in projects under Federal reclamation laws and to provide for Federal assistance in developing similar projects in the 17 western reclamation States by non-Federal organizations, Congress has authorized in the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 the provision of grants or loans, or a combination, for construction of projects costing not more than $10 million each. A project estimated to cost between $5 and $10 million may qualify only if the applicant organization will finance otherwise all costs above the loan or grant which would be made if the estimated cost were $5 million.

Proposals relating to projects not yet authorized for construction under Federal reclamation laws must include a plan and estimated cost in detail, including allocations of costs among purposes served. The proposal shall have been submitted for review by the States of the affected drainage basin unless it is limited to rehabilitation and betterment of an existing project. The borrower is required to contribute a portion (including all land and water right costs) not in excess of 25 percent of the costs which would be allocable to reimbursable functions in the event of Federal construction. If the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of the State of location (or a designated State agency) find the project financially feasible, and the Secretary approves it, the Secretary transmits the findings and approval to Congress and reserves necessary Federal lands for the project. If the project is not disapproved within 60 days by either the House or the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, it becomes eligible for appropriations for Federal financial participation. Notice to Congress is not required and certain other requirements may be waived for projects already authorized for construction under Federal reclamation laws.

Upon approval of a project, the Secretary may negotiate a contract establishing the maximum amount of the loan and the grant, a plan for prompt repayment (which may not extend for more than 50 years from the time when the principal benefits become available), the applicable interest rate or rates based on the average for long-term public debt, and other necessary conditions. If a grant is made, the contract also includes provisions for project operations.

The loan may not exceed that portion of the estimated cost which would be allocable to reimbursable functions if the project were constructed as a Federal reclamation project. The grant may not exceed that portion of the estimated cost which would be allocable to nonreimbursable functions. A grant of as much of $5 million is permitted if a project which otherwise qualifies is not the subject of a loan application.

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

SALINE WATER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Saline Water Act and related legislation establishing a Federal program of water research and development include authority for the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with State and local govern-

ment departments, agencies, and instrumentalities; to make research grants; and to contract with educational institutions in carrying out his functions under the law.

(Office of Saline Water, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended in 1963, financial and technical assistance are available to States. Financial aid is provided for (*a*) payment of weekly allowances to persons selected for training and (*b*) operation of training programs. Training may include the attainment of basic education skills in preparation for occupational training.

The Secretary of Labor makes agreements with the States under which they undertake, as agents of the United States, to provide weekly cash allowances to employed persons in training and to inadequately trained youths who require allowances if they are to undertake training. Federal payments to the States may be in advance or reimbursement. If State unemployment compensation benefits are paid to persons in training, the Federal grants may be used to reimburse the State unemployment trust fund accounts.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare makes agreements with State vocational education agencies to provide occupational training, and with other education agencies to provide basic education as preparation for occupational training.

Neither Secretary may approve a training program unless he is satisfied that neither the State nor the locality in which the training is carried out has made or is making related reductions in its own level of expenditures for vocational education and training.

The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare are required to apportion Federal expenditures for the programs among the States according to uniform standards on the basis of five criteria specified in the law. These take into account the State percentages of the total U.S. labor force, the number unemployed, insured unemployment, average weekly unemployment compensation benefits, and the lack of appropriate full-time employment in the State.

Neither type of Federal grant requires matching by the States through the fiscal year 1965. Payments in the fiscal year 1966 will require $1 of State funds for each $2 of Federal grant. The amendments of 1963 provide, in effect, that if the authorizations are extended beyond the fiscal year 1966, equal matching will be required. Authorization to make agreements with States will expire June 30, 1966, and authorizations to disburse Federal grants will expire December 30, 1966.

(Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., 20210. Bureau of Education Assistance Programs, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.)

LABOR STANDARDS

Through the Bureau of Labor Standards, the Federal Government provides technical services and assistance to States in the improvement of State labor legislation, including industrial safety laws; promoting effective administration of minimum wage, child labor, workmen's compensation, and other labor laws; improving conditions of migratory workers; and protecting young workers. Employment of handicapped persons is promoted through an affiliated organization, the President's Commission on Employment of the Handicapped, which assists Governors' committees in the States and local committees in many municipalities.

(Bureau of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., 20210.)

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION

The Federal-State program of employment security comprises closely related activities involving the placement of applicants in jobs and the payment of unemployment compensation to unemployed workers. Employment services and unemployment insurance are administered by a system of State offices coordinated and assisted by the Bureau of Employment Security of the U.S. Department of Labor.

The basic unemployment compensation system rests on interrelated Federal-State tax laws. A Federal unemployment tax, in the form of a tax on payrolls, is levied on employers of four or more persons. Employers who pay State payroll taxes for unemployment compensation under State laws which meet requirements of the Federal law are allowed to credit the State tax against the largest part of the Federal tax. (This credit is normally 90 percent but has been modified temporarily until the Federal Government recovers amounts advanced under legislation of 1958 and 1961 for additional unemployment benefit payments to the long-term unemployed.) The State unemployment tax collections are deposited in the Federal Treasury to the credit of the several States and are used by the States to pay unemployment insurance benefits to eligible persons.

Federal Government revenue derived from the Federal unemployment tax is dedicated to the employment security program. Proceeds are used primarily to pay Federal grants to the States to cover State expenditures for administering unemployment compensation (including collection of the State taxes) and employment services. These grants cover also administrative expenses incurred by States acting as agents of the Federal Government in paying unemployment compensation benefits to ex-servicemen and to Federal Government employees who become unemployed.

To qualify for administrative-expense grants, a State is required to have a State unemployment compensation law which includes provisions specified in the Federal law and has been approved by the Secretary of Labor, and a State employment service plan also conforming to provisions of Federal law and also approved by the Secretary of Labor.

The grants cover expenses necessary for proper and efficient administration. With reference to unemployment compensation administrative expenses, the Federal law specifies that the Secretary's deter-

mination of the necessary amount shall be based on population, the number of persons covered by the State law and the cost of proper and efficient administration of that law, and other relevant facts.

Matching of the Federal grants is not required.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: TRANSFERS, ADVANCES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS TO STATE ACCOUNTS

Payments of unemployment benefits are financed primarily from employers' contributions (payroll taxes) levied by the States. Apart from Federal grants to cover administrative expense (see preceding statement on *Employment service and unemployment compensation administration*) limited Federal aid to help finance benefit payments is given in certain circumstances.

Transfers to State unemployment accounts.—When the balance in the employment security account in the Federal Treasury exceeds specified amounts, the excess is transferred to the Federal unemployment account. If the net balance in the Federal unemployment account is $250 million, the remainder of the excess is credited to State accounts in the unemployment trust fund.

Transfers to the several State accounts are proportionate to the total wages subject to contributions under the State unemployment compensation laws in the preceding calendar year. To be eligible for a transfer, a State is required to have a State unemployment compensation law which includes provisions specified in the Federal law.

Amounts transferred to State accounts ordinarily may be used only in payment of cash benefits to individuals with respect to their unemployment. Under a specific appropriation by the State legislature, however, and within limits specified in Federal law, a State may use part of the transferred amounts for administering its unemployment compensation law and public employment offices.

Matching of the transferred amounts is not required.

Advances to State unemployment accounts.—Upon application by the Governor and appropriate findings by the Secretary of Labor, a State may obtain a monthly advance from the Federal unemployment account in the unemployment trust fund when this is required for payment of benefits under the State unemployment insurance program. The advance is repayable without interest from the account of the State in the unemployment trust fund or from amounts otherwise available for transfer to the State account from the employment security administration account or the Federal unemployment account.

The aggregate of advances to States for any month may not exceed the unrestricted balance in the Federal unemployment account at that time.

Reimbursements for benefits paid to Federal employees and ex-servicemen.—Under agreements with the Secretary of Labor, State unemployment compensation agencies pay benefits to eligible former employees of the Federal Government and to ex-servicemen on the same terms and conditions as if the employment and wages were included in the State unemployment compensation law.

The State is entitled to be paid by the United States an amount equal to the entire additional cost of these payments that would not have

been incurred but for the agreement. The Federal payment may be in advance or by way of reimbursement, on the basis of monthly estimates.

Reimbursements for trade readjustment allowances.—Under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, trade readjustment allowances may be payable to eligible workers in U.S. industry who are adversely affected by tariff adjustments. If unemployment insurance is paid under a State law to a worker for a week in which he receives a trade readjustment allowance or would be eligible to receive one, the State agency making the payment may be reimbursed from appropriations under the Trade Expansion Act. The reimbursement may not exceed the amount of the allowance to which the worker would have been entitled if he had not received the State payment.

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, assistance may be given to State or local public agencies providing certain services for substantial numbers of aliens who, because of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, have fled a Western Hemisphere nation or area and cannot return. The Federal aid is to help provide health and educational services and special training for employment and related services. The act authorizes Federal loans, advances, grants, and other transactions.

(Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C. Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

TAX ADMINISTRATION

Federal assistance in State and local tax administration comprises (1) exchanges of information, (2) special studies, and (3) training of personnel.

Exchanges of information.—Officials responsible for administering State or local tax laws may inspect, obtain copies of, or abstract information from tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service for Federal income, estate and gift, excise, and unemployment taxes. In some instances, a request from the State Governor is required. Information obtained from Federal returns may be used solely for purposes of State or local tax administration.

In the case of estate and gift tax returns, the Internal Revenue Service must be given a reciprocal right to examine returns filed with the State.

Special studies.—Special statistical studies and compilations from Federal tax records may be made for State or local governments or others, at cost.

Training courses.—Employees of State and local governments may be admitted to training courses conducted by the Internal Revenue Service. Texts and other training aids are supplied. Payment of fees may be required, but not to exceed the cost to the Federal Government.

(Office of the Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., 20224.)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

ATOMIC ENERGY USE AND CONTROL

In carrying out its licensing and regulatory responsibilities relating to uses of atomic energy and radiation hazards from nuclear materials, the Atomic Energy Commission may enter into agreements with any State or group of States to perform inspections or other functions on a cooperative basis. The Commission may also provide training for employees of States or their political subdivisions.

For a State to be eligible for an agreement involving discontinuance of the regulatory authority of the Commission in the State with reference to byproduct, source, and special nuclear materials, the Governor must certify that the State has a program for control of radiation hazards and the Commission must find the State program compatible with that of the Commission.

(Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., 20545.)

ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The Atomic Energy Commission is authorized to insure continued research, development, and training and to make arrangements (including contracts, agreements, and loans) for the conduct of research and development activities relating to nuclear processes; the theory and production of atomic energy; the uses of nuclear and radioactive materials for medical, biological, agricultural, health, or military purposes, and for all other purposes, including industrial or commercial purposes; and the protection of health and promotion of safety during research and production activities.

Under the authorization for training, the Commission provides fellowships for graduate study in nuclear science and engineering, radiological physics, industrial hygiene, and industrial medicine, and assists schools to provide educational programs in these fields. University courses in radiobiology are made available to high school and college science teachers. Special training is provided for university faculty members in nuclear aspects of physical and life sciences.

Also, the Commission makes grants and contributions toward the construction and operation of reactors and other facilities and equipment to colleges, universities, hospitals, and certain other institutions for educational and training activities. The Commission may make its own equipment and facilities available.

The statute imposes no requirement that Federal aid be matched from State or local resources.

Except to the extent that dissemination of information is prohibited by law, the arrangements for research must contain no provisions or conditions which prevent dissemination of resulting scientific and technical information.

(Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., 20545.)

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF PROPERTY TAXES

The Atomic Energy Commission is authorized to make payments to State and local governments in lieu of property taxes where the Commission has acquired property previously subject to State and local taxation. Except where Commission activities cast special burdens on the State or local government, the payment may not exceed taxes which would be payable on the property in the condition in which it was acquired.

(Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., 20545.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF AND REPAIRS

Comprehensive law.—Upon application by the Governor of any State, the President may declare that a major disaster is or threatens to be of a severity and magnitude that warrants Federal assistance in alleviating damage, hardship, or suffering. A major disaster may be flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe. Authority is derived from Public Law 81–875, the Federal Disaster Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1855–1855g).

Following the President's declaration, Federal financial assistance may be given either directly to a State or by way of reimbursements to Federal agencies for their relief activities. Federal agencies may provide assistance by using or lending equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, and other resources; distributing, through the American Red Cross or otherwise, medicine, food, and other consumable supplies; donating or lending surplus equipment and supplies; clearing debris and wreckage, repairing public facilities, and providing emergency shelter; and making contributions to State and local governments for similar purposes.

Although specific matching of Federal outlays is not required, a Governor who requests disaster assistance must give assurance of a reasonable expenditure for similar purposes from funds of the State or local governments or other agencies, and he must present specific supporting information.

Special programs

Emergency repair of highways (Department of Commerce). See *Highways.*

Flood emergencies (Department of Defense). See separate statement under this title.

Urban renewal assistance (Housing and Home Finance Agency). Where an urban area needs redevelopment or rehabilitation as a result of a catastrophe which the President has declared a major dis-

aster, urban renewal assistance may be provided without regard to certain of the usual requirements for such aid. See the separate statement on *Urban renewal* (Housing and Home Finance Agency).

(Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C., 20504.)

STATE AND LOCAL PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Under a general requirement that it serve as a staff office to advise the President concerning nonmilitary defense programs, the Office of Emergency Planning assists State and local governments to plan for emergency preparedness. It helps to finance their development of programs to manage natural, industrial, and other resources in time of emergency, and in defining their roles in meeting immediate survival needs and restoring and rehabilitating the Nation as a whole.

Federal assistance is augmented by State and local funds and personnel.

(Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C., 20504.)

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

AIRPORT PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT [1]

The Federal-aid airport program provides financial assistance to State and local governments or their agencies and other tax-supported organizations which sponsor airport development projects. Separate grants are available for (1) advance planning and engineering for the purpose of developing airport layout plans and plans designed to lead to project applications, and (2) airport development projects, including construction and land acquisition (but excluding hangar construction or repairs).

Each project must conform to a national airport plan revised annually by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Proposals for advance planning and engineering grants and applications for project grants may be approved only if the Administrator is satisfied in each instance that the proposal or project is reasonably consistent with existing plans of public agencies for development of the area in which the airport is located and that various other conditions are met.

Of the Federal appropriations available for this program, three-fourths is apportioned among the States, half in proportion to population and half in proportion to area. The remaining one-fourth of the appropriations constitutes a discretionary fund, in which are included additional amounts authorized for airports to serve general aviation and relieve congestion at other airports. "General aviation," though not specially defined in the Federal Airport Act, includes all segments of civil aviation other than air carrier operations.

The Federal grant may cover up to one-half of the estimated costs for advance planning and engineering and of airport project costs for designated items. In States with substantial proportions of public

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[1] Includes provisions of Public Law 88–280, approved Mar. 11, 1964.

lands and nontaxable Indian lands, and in the Virgin Islands, the Federal share of project costs is higher than 50 percent but in no case more than 75 percent. For certain landing aids, the Federal share may rise as high as 75 percent.

The State and local governments or other sponsoring agencies are required ordinarily to match the Federal grants at least equally. For designated landing aids and in areas where the Federal share is above 50 percent, the share of the State or local sponsor is at least 25 percent of cost and may be greater.

Written assurances are required from project sponsors concerning such matters as the terms of use, operation and maintenance, safety features, use by military and naval aircraft, provision of space for Federal activities for air traffic control and related activities, and financial records and reports. Also required is written assurance that appropriate action (including the adoption of zoning laws) has been or will be taken, to the extent reasonable, to restrict the use of land near the airport to activities compatible with airport operations.

Federal grants may be paid in installments as work progresses but the amount advanced may not exceed 90 percent of the Federal share of planning and engineering costs or of allowable project costs.

Applications for grants may not be accepted from municipalities or other public agencies which are prohibited by State law from submitting applications.

(Federal Aviation Agency, Washington, D.C., 20553.)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

PUBLIC LANDS POWER LICENSES: REVENUE SHARING

States receive 37½ percent of amounts collected by the Federal Government for licenses issued for non-Federal power projects involving the occupancy and use of national forests and public lands within their boundaries. Proceeds from Indian reservations and charges to cover administrative expenses are excepted from the sharing.

(Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C., 20426.)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SURPLUS PROPERTY TRANSFERS OR DONATIONS

Statutory provisions governing the disposal of surplus property owned by the Federal Government include authorizations for transfers, donations, or loans to State and local governments and their instrumentalities for various specified purposes, as indicated below.

In each State, a single State agency for surplus property distributes personal property for educational, health, and civil defense purposes. Recipients ordinarily pay a moderate service charge to the State agency to cover expenses of care and handling, transportation, and overhead.

Real estate is transferred directly to eligible transferees. State agencies may assist in these transactions and charge the recipients for their

services under cooperative agreements with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Real property for educational and public health uses.—The Administrator of General Services may assign surplus real property, including buildings, fixtures, and equipment to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for educational or public health use, including research. Eligible recipients include States, their political subdivisions and instrumentalities, tax-supported and other nonprofit educational institutions, tax-supported medical institutions, and nonprofit hospitals and other similar institutions. Public libraries, water and sanitary units, and vocational and medical rehabilitation centers are eligible.

In fixing the sale or lease value of the real property, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare takes into consideration any benefit to the United States from use by the transferee. This public benefit allowance varies from 40 to 100 percent of fair market value, depending on the type of facility and proposed use. If the allowance is less than full value, the transferee pays the difference. Transfers are subject to prior notice to the Administrator of General Services and his disapproval within 30 days. The transferred property must be devoted to health or educational uses for specified periods (5 years for offsite property and 20 years for onsite property) and may not be sold, leased, or otherwise encumbered. Annual utilization reports are required.

(Division of Surplus Property Utilization, Office of Field Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

Personal property for educational and public health uses.—The Administrator of General Services may donate without cost (except for care and handling) for purposes of education, or public health, or for research for these purposes, any surplus equipment, materials, books, or other supplies determined by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to be usable and necessary for any such purpose.

Transfers for use within any State may be made only to the agency designated under State law for distribution of Federal surplus property. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare allocates available surplus property among States on the basis of needs and utilization. It is transferred by the Administrator of General Services to the State agencies, which in turn distribute the commodities to approved or accredited tax-supported or nonprofit medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, health centers, schools or school systems, colleges, universities, schools for the mentally retarded, schools for the physically handicapped, educational radio or television stations, public libraries, and certain other eligible recipients. Allocation among States is based primarily on population ratios, but other factors also may be considered, such as areas in great need, extraordinary needs occasioned by disasters, or the expense of transportation.

In addition to any restrictions on use or disposition which may be imposed by the State agency handling the surplus property, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare requires that personal property which had an acquisition cost of $2,500 or more be retained for at least 4 years (motor vehicles, 2 years), unless earlier disposition is specifically approved. Property acquired for health or edu-

cational purposes must be returned to the State agency if it is not put into use within 1 year.

(Division of Surplus Property Utilization, Office of Field Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

Personal property for civil defense uses.—For purposes of civil defense, the Administrator of General Services may donate without cost, except for care and handling, any surplus equipment, materials, books, or other supplies determined by the Director of Civil Defense to be usable and necessary for such purposes. Transfers for use within a State may be made only to the agency designated under State law for distributing Federal surplus property. To avoid duplicate organizational arrangements, the Director of Civil Defense has delegated the allocating authority to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Available surplus property is allocated among States on the basis of need and utilization, and is available to the State agency for distribution to civil defense organizations established under State law. The State agency is required to certify that the property is usable and needed for civil defense purposes in the State and to conform to federally prescribed standards of operation. Conditions are imposed similar to those for surplus personal property donated for educational and public health uses. Some types of property donated for civil defense must be retained for at least 6 years.

(Division of Surplus Property Utilization, Office of Field Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.)

Personal property for educational activities of special interest to the armed services.—If the Secretary of Defense determines that certain types of surplus personal property under the control of the Department of Defense are usable and necessary for educational activities of maritime academies or military, naval, Air Force, or Coast Guard preparatory schools, he may allocate the commodities for transfer by the Administrator of General Services to the appropriate State agency for distribution to these educational activities. Generally, the transfers are made directly to the donee and reported to the State surplus property agency.

(Utilization and Marketing Division, Directorate of Logistics Services, Defense Supply Agency, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va., 22313.)

Loans of national industrial reserve properties for vocational education.—If the Secretary of Defense determines that such action is in the interest of national defense, he is empowered to authorize and regulate loans of property in the national industrial reserve to any nonprofit educational institution or training school. The Secretary must determine that the vocational education program of the institution or school will contribute materially to national defense.

The lending of property is handled by the Administrator of General Services. The institution or school is required to provide for maintenance satisfactory to the Department of Defense and for return of the property to the Administrator of General Services without expense to the Government.

The national industrial reserve comprises excess industrial property, including machine tools, manufacturing equipment, and industrial plants.

(Utilization and Disposal Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., 20405.)

Property for public airports.—If the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency determines that surplus real or personal property is suitable or desirable for public airport use, the property may be transferred by the Administrator of General Services to a State, political subdivision, municipality, or tax-supported institution for airport use. No monetary consideration is required but the transfer is subject to various conditions and restrictions.

(Airports Service, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington, D.C., 20553.)

Real property for parks, recreational areas, and historic monument sites.—If the Secretary of the Interior determines that surplus land, including improvements and equipment thereon, is suitable and desirable for use as a public park, public recreational area, or historic monument site, title may be conveyed to a State, political subdivision, institution thereof, or municipality. The price charged is 50 percent of fair value, except that no charge is made for historic monument properties.

Transfers of historic monument sites may be made only if recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; if the area does not exceed that necessary for monument purposes; and if the historical significance relates to a period 50 or more years in the past. Property must be used and maintained for at least 20 years for the purpose for which it was conveyed. Other conditions and restrictions also apply.

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

(For information about Federal surplus property generally: Utilization and Disposal Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., 20405.)

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING

Interest-free advances are available to State and local public agencies for planning public works. The program is designed (1) to encourage public agencies to maintain at all times a current and adequate reserve of planned public works that can be placed under construction rapidly, and (2) to help attain maximum economy and efficiency in planning and construction.

Advances may aid in financing engineering and architectural surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, or other action preparatory to public works construction of any type except public housing. They may be made only for projects for which construction is planned within or over a reasonable period and which conform to an approved overall State, regional, or local plan. The State or local public agency is required to contract formally that it will complete the plans promptly and repay the advance when due. The advance

is repayable when construction begins, except that repayment is waived if construction is initiated as a result of a grant from an allocation by the President under the Public Works Acceleration Act.

Planning advances do not commit Congress to appropriate for construction. Advances outstanding in any one State at any time may not exceed 12½ percent of the total authorized appropriations to a revolving fund from which the advances are financed.

(Community Facilities Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., 20410.)

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

To assist in the provision of essential public works or facilities by States and their political subdivisions, the Community Facilities Administration of the HHFA may purchase securities issued to finance specific projects in cases where the loans cannot otherwise be obtained on reasonable terms. Provision of technical advisory services to assist in budgeting, financing, planning, and construction of community facilities also is authorized.

Loans are available ordinarily only to municipalities and other local governments with a population of not more than 50,000, but the limit is 150,000 for communities in redevelopment areas or those in or near which is located a research or development installation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The population limit does not apply for projects initiated or accelerated as the result of a grant from an allocation under the Public Works Acceleration Act. Also, it does not apply to loans for mass transportation systems (but these are authorized only under commitments made before June 30, 1963).

Priority is given to applications of incorporated or unincorporated towns or other political subdivisions with a population of less than 10,000 for assistance in constructing basic public works, including facilities for water, gas distribution, and sewage.

Bonds for authorized projects must be advertised for public sale before they are offered to the Federal agency. The maximum term of loan is 40 years. The interest rate is one-half of 1 percent above the average for interest-bearing public debt of the United States. A lower rate applies in redevelopment areas. In certain situations, interest payments may be postponed.

(Community Facilities Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., 20410.)

COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

Public colleges and universities are among institutions eligible for Federal loans to finance dormitories, housing for faculty and married students, dining facilities, college unions, health facilities, and other service facilities. State agencies established to provide or finance college housing also are eligible.

The loan may cover the full cost of land, site improvements, and construction. Bonds issued by the institution may run for as long as 50 years. The interest rate is not more than one-fourth of 1 percent above the average for interest-bearing public debt of the United States.

Bonds are purchased by the Federal Government only if private buyers do not offer terms at least equally favorable.

No more than 12½ percent of the Federal funds provided for college housing may be made available to educational institutions within any one State.

(Community Facilities Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., 20410.)

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

Direct loans to public agencies.—Among sponsors eligible for direct Federal loans for housing for the elderly are public agencies and bodies other than those which receive Federal financial assistance exclusively for low-rent public housing under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937.

This loan program is intended to provide rental or cooperative housing for persons in the lower middle income brackets who are 62 years of age or older. In families, the husband or wife must be in this age group.

Loans are made at an interest rate not more than one-fourth of 1 percent above the average for interest-bearing public debt of the United States and may run for up to 50 years. The proceeds may cover costs of sites, site improvements, and construction of housing and related facilities (such as cafeterias, community rooms, and infirmaries).

(Community Facilities Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., 20410.)

Public housing (loans and grants).—See *Low-rent public housing.*

URBAN PLANNING

Grants and technical assistance are given to State and local governments for general urban planning. The aid is intended to help solve planning problems which result from the increasing concentration of population in metropolitan and other urban areas, including smaller communities; to facilitate comprehensive planning on a continuing basis for urban development, including coordinated transportation systems; and to encourage State and local governments to establish and improve planning staffs.

Eligible recipients include the following:

(1) State planning agencies or other designated State agencies for their provision of planning assistance to certain local units of government;

(2) Official State, metropolitan, or regional planning agencies authorized by State or local laws or interstate compacts to perform metropolitan or regional planning;

(3) Cities, other municipalities, or counties which are in areas designated by the Secretary of Commerce as redevelopment areas or which have suffered substantial damage as a result of a catastrophe which the President has determined to be a major disaster;

(4) Official planning agencies for areas where rapid urbanization has resulted or is expected from the establishment or rapid and substantial expansion of a Federal installation; and

(5) State planning agencies for State and interstate comprehensive planning and for research and coordination activity related thereto.

To the maximum extent feasible, the assisted planning must cover entire urban areas with common or related urban development problems. The aid is intended particularly to encourage comprehensive planning for States, cities, counties, metropolitan areas, and urban regions, and the establishment and development of organizational units for such planning. Comprehensive planning is defined as including, to the extent directly related to urban needs, the preparation of general physical plans for land use and the provision of public facilities (including transportation facilities), with long-range fiscal plans to accompany the long-range development plans; the programing of capital improvements and their financing; coordination of all related plans of the departments and subdivisions of the government concerned; intergovernmental coordination of planning activities; and the preparation of supporting regulatory and administrative measures.

Planning which may be assisted by these grants includes the preparation of comprehensive urban transportation surveys, studies, and plans to aid in solving traffic congestion, facilitating circulation of people and goods in urban areas, and reducing transportation needs.

The grants are additional to and may be used jointly with funds for planning and investigations under other federally aided programs. A grant under this program may not exceed two-thirds of the estimated cost of the work, except that it may cover not more than 75 percent of cost in the case of a grant to a city, other municipality, or county in a redevelopment area or to a State planning agency for planning assistance to such a city, municipality, or county.

Advance or progress payments may be made.

(Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., 20410.)

URBAN RENEWAL

Federal assistance for urban renewal and slum clearance takes several forms: planning advances; loans; capital grants; relocation payments; technical assistance; special mortgage insurance; and demonstration grants.

To be eligible for urban renewal assistance, a community is required to have a workable program for utilizing private and public resources for community improvement and preservation, approved by the local governing body and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Federal financial assistance may be made available only to an authorized local public agency. Such agencies generally derive authority from State enabling acts or provisions of State housing legislation.

When the local governing body certifies that an urban area needs relocation or rehabilitation as a result of a catastrophe which the President has determined to be a major disaster, the Administrator may give financial assistance for an urban renewal project without regard to several of the usual requirements of law.

Planning advances.—Advances are used to finance surveys and planning of projects before execution of a loan or grant contract. They

are repayable, with interest, from funds available to the local public agency to finance the project. Advances may also be used for surveys to determine whether urban renewal projects are feasible in selected areas.

Loans.—Short-term direct Federal loans are used for initial financing of projects under contract. For further temporary financing, the local public agency generally relies on private borrowing secured by a pledge of the Federal loan commitment. Temporary loans are repaid from proceeds of land sales and from local and Federal cash grants.

Definitive loans may be used to permit communities to dispose of land in renewal projects through long-term leases rather than outright sale. The Federal-loan commitment covers all expenditures incurred by the local public agency in carrying out a project.

Capital grants.—Grants ordinarily may cover up to two-thirds of the aggregate net project cost, with the community paying the remainder. In certain circumstances, the grant may be as much as three-fourths of the aggregate net project cost; namely, for a project located in a municipality with 50,000 or less population; for a project in a municipality with 150,000 or less population if it is in a redevelopment area so designated because of substantial and persistent unemployment; or for a project for which the local public agency specially requests and the Administrator approves a three-fourths capital grant basis. In any case, a capital grant for any individual project may not exceed the difference between the net project cost and the local grants-in-aid actually made with respect to the project. Net project cost is usually the difference between the sum received from disposition of land and the total cost of carrying out the renewal project.

Grants for relocation payments.—Federal grants also are provided to reimburse the local public agency in full for relocation payments made to families and businesses displaced from urban renewal areas by a project for which a Federal capital grant contract has been executed. These payments may cover necessary moving expense and actual direct losses of property, up to $200 for an individual or family or $3,000 for a business concern or nonprofit organization (or, if greater, the total certified actual moving expenses up to $25,000 for a business or nonprofit organization).

Technical assistance.—Communities may obtain technical and other professional advice and assistance from specialists of the Housing and Home Finance Agency in the preparation of local workable programs for the prevention and elimination of slums and blight and the development of urban renewal projects.

Special mortgage insurance.—Urban renewal projects, slum clearance, and other local public improvements are assisted and expedited by the availability of loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Such loans help finance new or rehabilitated low-cost-private-relocation housing or the purchase of existing low-cost housing. Eligible for this housing are families in an urban renewal area or those displaced by other governmental activities. Special mortgage insurance also is provided for new construction or rehabilitation of dwellings within urban renewal areas.

Demonstration grants.—Grants up to two-thirds of the total cost of demonstration projects are available to public bodies for developing,

testing, and reporting methods for preventing and eliminating slums and blight.

(Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., 20410.)

OPEN-SPACE LAND PRESERVATION

The Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts to make grants to States and local public bodies to assist them in taking prompt action to preserve open-space land which is essential to the proper long-range development and welfare of the Nation's urban areas. The Federal share may not exceed 20 percent of the total cost of acquiring title or other permanent interests in the land, but may be increased to 30 percent for a public body which either exercises open-space preservation responsibilities for an urban area as a whole or participates in exercising such responsibilities for all or a substantial part of an urban area pursuant to an interstate or other intergovernmental compact or agreement.

The Administrator must find that (1) the proposed use of the land is important to the execution of a comprehensive plan for the area, and (2) a program of comprehensive planning is being actively carried on for the urban area. He may give technical assistance to State and local public bodies in carrying out the program. Grants may not be used for development costs or for acquisitions outside the urban area of the public body.

(Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., 20410.)

URBAN TRANSPORTATION

Mass transportation demonstration projects.—Within the general authorization to make grants for urban renewal projects, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized specifically to contract to make grants to local public agencies to defray up to two-thirds of the cost of demonstration projects which he determines will assist in carrying out urban transportation plans and research. The grants may be used to demonstrate methods for reducing urban transportation needs and providing improved mass transportation services, but they are not available for major long-term capital improvements.

The aggregate of authorized grants is $25 million; the budget for 1964 indicated that the available balance would be used during this fiscal year.

(Office of Transportation, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., 20410.)

Loans for mass transportation.—A related loan program assists States and other non-Federal public agencies in acquiring, constructing, or rehabilitating transportation facilities and equipment for urban mass transportation. Authorizations for new loan commitments expired June 30, 1963.

(Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., 20410.)

Planning.—See *Urban planning; Public works planning;* and *Highways: Cooperation in transportation planning in urban areas.*

LOW-RENT PUBLIC HOUSING

The low-rent public housing program is designed to provide decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings within the financial reach of low-income families who cannot afford to rent such housing at market rates. The housing is owned and operated by local housing authorities created by local governments under State enabling acts. Through the Public Housing Administration, the Federal Government makes loans to assist in financing construction and annual contributions after completion to assist in maintaining the low-rent character of the projects. The formal application by the local housing authority must be approved by the governing body of the local government.

Loans.—Public Housing Administration loans to local housing authorities are used to finance early costs of project development, including preliminary planning, site acquisition, and construction. When development loans to an authority accumulate to a volume which is attractive to private investors, the local authority sells short-term temporary notes to the public and uses the proceeds to repay Federal loans and meet current needs for working capital. These notes are secured by a Federal Government pledge to make loans, if necessary, equaling up to 90 percent of the development cost.

Toward the end of the construction period, project development costs normally are financed through sale of long-term bonds to the public—usually 40-year serial bonds. The bonds are secured by a pledge of annual Federal contributions.

Grants.—Annual contributions are paid under contracts for individual projects for a maximum term of 40 years. The amount for each project is calculated, subject to various limiting provisions, to make up the difference between operating costs and the rents collected from low-income tenants. As a condition for receiving Federal contributions, projects must be exempted from State and local property taxes but may be required in lieu of such taxes to pay amounts equal to 10 percent of shelter rentals unless lesser payments are provided by State law or local agreements. Alternatively, the contract may provide for cash contributions from State or local governments instead of tax exemption. The Federal contribution may not exceed five times the local contribution through tax exemption or otherwise. An additional annual Federal contribution of not to exceed $120 a year may be paid for each dwelling unit occupied by an elderly family. Projects are subject to Federal statutory requirements concerning a policy of maximum family-income limits for occupants, preferences in the selection of occupants, and the liquidation of project costs.

Contracts for projects in any one State may not, after June 30, 1961, be entered into for more than 15 percent of the aggregate authorized amount not already guaranteed under contracts for annual contributions on that date.

(Public Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., 20413.)

LOW-INCOME HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

The Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts to make grants for developing and demonstrating

new or improved means of providing housing for low-income persons and families. Advances and progress payments may be made.

(Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., 20410.)

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND SCIENCE TEACHING

State and local universities and colleges are among institutions eligible for aids given by the National Science Foundation, such as the following:

(*a*) Grants for the construction, renovation, and equipping of basic science laboratories and related facilities, and for the development and improvement of science programs of institutions of higher learning.

(*b*) Grants for the acquisition of major items of research equipment and specialized scientific facilities at colleges and universities.

(*c*) Grants for improvement of school and college science and mathematics course content, and for programs to stimulate interest in and secure improvement of teaching and training in sciences at the secondary and college levels; and training grants to expand graduate enrollments in the engineering, mathematical, and physical sciences.

(*d*) Grants for research in weather modification.

All are project rather than formula grants. Each is awarded on the basis of a specific detailed proposal from the sponsoring institution. Matching from non-Federal sources is required for grants in categories (*a*) and (*b*), but the proportions are not specified in the statute.

(National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C., 20550.)

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF PROPERTY TAXES

The St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation is authorized to make payments to State and local governments in lieu of property taxes upon property which was subject to State and local taxation before acquisition by the Corporation. The Corporation is guided by a policy of making payments not in excess of taxes which would have been payable for the property in the condition in which it was acquired, except in cases where special burdens are cast on the State or local government by activities of the Corporation.

(St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Seaway Circle, Massena, N.Y.)

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LOANS

The Small Business Administration is authorized to make loans to State development companies to encourage small business. The loans are in exchange for obligations of the development company, at in-

terest rates and on other terms determined by the SBA. The amount outstanding for any one State development company at any time may not exceed the total borrowed by it from all other sources.

In addition, the Small Business Administration may make loans for plant construction, conversion, or expansion, including land acquisition. The loans are made to State and local development companies and may be made either directly or under agreements to participate with other lending institutions on an immediate or deferred basis. Loans must be secured. Participation in a deferred loan may not exceed 90 percent of the balance outstanding at the time of disbursement. Proceeds must be used to assist an identifiable small business concern for a sound business purpose. The amount is limited to $350,000 for each identifiable small business concern, and the term may not extend beyond 25 years, subject to renewals of up to 10 years when this will aid in orderly liquidation of the loan. The interest rate is fixed by the SBA.

Any development company assisted with loans for plant construction, conversion, or expansion must meet criteria established by the Small Business Administration, including criteria for the extent of participation and the amount of paid-in capital to be used in each instance.

(Small Business Administration, 811 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., 20416.)

SMALL BUSINESS STUDIES, RESEARCH, AND COUNSELING

The Small Business Administration is empowered to make grants to any State government or agency, State-chartered development credit or finance corporation, land-grant college or university, college or school of business, engineering, commerce, or agriculture, or any corporation formed by two or more such entities which are eligible to receive such grants. The Federal grants are for studies, research, and counseling concerning the managing, financing, and operation of small business enterprises and for coordinating pertinent technical and statistical information and making it available to State and local agencies.

The Small Business Administration may recommend particular studies or research to grant applicants. Grants within any State in any one year may not exceed $40,000.

Equal matching from sources other than the SBA is required in the case of grants to provide counseling services. Matching from other sources, not in excess of equal matching, may be required for grants for purposes other than counseling.

(Small Business Administration, 811 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., 20416.)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

POWER PROCEEDS: REVENUE SHARING

The Tennessee Valley Authority is required to distribute annually among States and counties in its operating area 5 percent of gross proceeds derived from its sale of power, excluding power used by the TVA itself or delivered to any other department or agency of the

Federal Government for any purpose other than resale. The payments are in lieu of taxation. The corporation, its property, franchise, and income are expressly exempted from taxation by any State, county, municipality, subdivision, or district.

One-half of the payment for each fiscal year is apportioned among the States in which the TVA carries on power operations and has acquired properties previously subject to State and local taxation. This portion is prorated in proportion to power sales within the several States. The other half of the payment is apportioned in proportion to the book value of power properties held by the corporation in the several States. The minimum annual payment to each State (including payments to counties therein) is $10,000 or, if greater, an amount equal to a 2-year average of State and local ad valorem property taxes levied against power properties purchased and operated by the TVA in the State. The 2-year average is calculated for the last 2 years of private ownership of the properties. Reservoir lands are included to the extent that they are allocable to power.

Payments are made directly to counties in amounts equal to the 2-year average of county ad valorem property taxes (including taxes levied by taxing districts within the counties) upon power properties and reservoir lands allocable to power. Payments directly to counties are deducted from the payment otherwise due the State.

(Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn., 37902.)

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

VETERANS' HOMES

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to pay each State $2.50 a day for each veteran of any war who is given hospital or domiciliary care in a State home if the veteran is eligible for such care in a Veterans' Administration facility. The payment may not, however, exceed half the cost of the veteran's maintenance in the State home. It may be reduced if the State home retains part of the veteran's compensation or pension payments or requires other payments. It is denied if a bar or canteen selling intoxicating liquors is maintained in the home.

(Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D.C., 20420.)

GENERAL AUTHORIZATIONS

FIRE PROTECTION: RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS FOR MUTUAL AID

Heads of departments, independent establishments, or agencies of the executive branch of the Federal Government may enter into reciprocal agreements with fire protection agencies of State and local governments (and other entities) in the vicinity of Federal installations.

Each agreement must provide for mutual aid and must include a waiver by each party of claims against every other party for compensation for loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring in consequence of performance of the agreement. The agreement may provide for reimbursement for all or part of the costs of protection furnished.

Emergency assistance may be rendered by Federal agencies in the absence of formal agreements.

(Secretary of department or head of agency or independent establishment charged with providing fire protection for U.S. property in affected area.)

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH GRANTS

Grants for support of basic scientific research may be made to nonprofit institutions of higher education or nonprofit research organizations by heads of Federal agencies authorized to make contracts with these institutions and organizations for the same purposes where the provision of a grant is deemed to be in furtherance of the objectives of the agency. Also, nonprofit institutions or research organizations may be given title to equipment purchased with Federal funds provided under grants or contracts for the conduct of basic or applied scientific research.

Educational institutions and research organizations of State and local governments are among eligible recipients.

(Secretary of Federal department or head of agency authorized to contract for basic scientific research.)

Appendix I

FEDERAL AID AUTHORIZATIONS SUBJECT TO EXPIRATION DATES

Department or agency and program	Limiting provision [1]	Statutory reference
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
Special milk program for children	1967	7 U.S.C. Supp. 1446(c), note (Public Law 87–128, title IV, sec. 402, Aug. 8, 1961, 75 Stat. 319).
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE		
Highways—Interstate System	Authority for annual apportionments runs through fiscal year 1971.	23 U.S.C. 104; Public Law 88–157, sec. 3.
Redevelopment areas	All authority under the Area Redevelopment Act expires June 30, 1965.	42 U.S.C. 2525; Public Law 87–27, sec. 29.
Public works acceleration	An expiration date is not specified but the appropriation is for an aggregate sum not to exceed $900,000,000.	42 U.S.C. 2642(d); Public Law 87–658, sec. 3(d).
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE		
Civil defense	Federal contributions for personnel and administrative expenditures and for purchases of personal equipment for State or local civil defense workers may not be made after June 30, 1964.	50 U.S.C. App. 2251–2297.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE		
Office of Education:		
Education of mentally retarded and other handicapped children.	1966	20 U.S.C. 611–618, 671–676; Public Law 88–164, title III.
Educational television broadcasting facilities.	1967	47 U.S.C. 391.

See footnote at end of table, p. 138.

FEDERAL AID AUTHORIZATIONS SUBJECT TO EXPIRATION DATES—Continued

Department or agency and program	Limiting provision [1]	Statutory reference
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—continued		
Federally affected public schools	Certain temporary provisions expire at the close of fiscal year 1965 in both Public Law 81–815 (construction) and Public Law 81–874 (current expense aid).	20 U.S.C. 236–244, 631–645; Public Law 88–210, secs. 31–33.
Higher education facilities	The authority of the Commissioner of Education runs through fiscal year 1968. Appropriation authority for grants for the fiscal years 1967 and 1968 requires legislation.	20 U.S.C. 701–757; Public Law 88–204, secs. 101(b) and 201.
Library services and construction	1966	20 U.S.C. 351–358 and Public Law 88–269.
National Defense Education Act programs:		
Educational guidance, counseling, and testing (titleVII).	1965	20 U.S.C. 481, 484, 491; Public Law 88–210, sec 25.
Educational statistics of State and local governments (title X).	1965	20 U.S.C. 589; Public Law 88–210, sec. 28(b).
Educational television, radio, motion pictures, and related media (title VII).	1965	20 U.S.C. 563; Public Law 88–210, sec. 27(d).
Fellowships (title IV)	Authority to award fellowships expires June 30, 1965	20 U.S.C. 462; Public Law 88–210, sec. 24(a).
Science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages in public schools (title III).	Authority for payments to States expires June 30, 1965	20 U.S.C. 444; Public Law 88–210, sec. 23(d).
Student loan funds at institutions of higher education (title II).	1968. In addition, the act provides for a capital distribution of the balance in the student loan fund of each participating institution beginning in the fall quarter of 1969.	20 U.S.C. 421, 426; Public Law 88–210, sec. 22(e).
Vocational education	Generally the act requires appointment of an Advisory Council to review the program and its administration and to make recommendations to the President and Congress not later than Jan. 1, 1968. Similar Councils are required thereafter at intervals of not more than 5 years.	20 U.S.C. 11–35n; Public Law 88–210, sec. 12.
Occupational training in redevelopment areas.	Authority under the Area Redevelopment Act (in which this provision is included) expires June 30, 1965.	42 U.S.C. 2513, 2525.

Residential vocational education schools.	1968	20 U.S.C. 35*l*, 35m; Public Law 88–210, secs. 14, 15.
Work-study programs	1968	20 U.S.C. 35k, 35m; Public Law 88–210, secs. 13, 15.
Public Health Service:		
Community health services, particularly for the chronically ill and aged.	1966 (for both formula grants and project grants)	42 U.S.C. 246(c), 247a.
Cancer control and demonstrations	Authority to make the grants is derived from annual appropriation acts, e.g., Public Law 88–136 for the fiscal year 1964, appropriation for "Chronic diseases and health of the aged."	
Neurological and sensory disease control.	Authority to make these control grants is derived primarily from annual appropriation acts, e.g., Public Law 88–136 for the fiscal year 1964, appropriation for "Chronic diseases and health of the aged." Authority is drawn also from provisions cited above for "Community health services," under which appropriation authority terminates with fiscal year 1966.	42 U.S.C. 246(c).
Communicable disease activities	1966	42 U.S.C. 246(c).
Intensive community vaccination programs.	1965	42 U.S.C. 247b.
Dental health and resources	1966 (for community programs)	42 U.S.C. 246(c).
Services for agricultural migratory workers.	1965	42 U.S.C. 242h.
Air pollution control and prevention	1967	42 U.S.C. 1857*l*; Public Law 88–206, sec. 13(b).
Radiological health	1966	42 U.S.C. 246(c).
Environmental engineering and sanitation.	1966 (for demonstrations and for training State and local personnel).	42 U.S.C. 246(c).
Occupational health	1966 (for demonstrations and for training State and local personnel).	42 U.S.C. 246(c).
Water pollution control program	1968	33 U.S.C. 466d(a).
Waste treatment works construction	1967. Appropriations remain available until they are expended	33 U.S.C. 466e(d).
Mental health activities, control programs.	1966	42 U.S.C. 246(c).
Community mental health centers	1967	42 U.S.C. 2681 (Public Law 88–164, sec. 201).
Mental retardation, planning for comprehensive action.	1965	42 U.S.C. 1392 (Public Law 88–156, sec. 5).

See footnote at end of table, p. 138.

FEDERAL AID AUTHORIZATIONS SUBJECT TO EXPIRATION DATES—Continued

Department or agency and program	Limiting provision [1]	Statutory reference
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—continued		
Mental retardation facilities:		
Centers for research	1967	42 U.S.C. 295 (Public Law 88–164, sec. 101, adding sec. 761 to Public Health Service Act).
University-affiliated facilities	1967	42 U.S.C. 2661 (Public Law 88–164, sec. 121).
Community facilities	1968	42 U.S.C. 2671 (Public Law 88–164, sec. 131).
Hospital and medical facilities, construction.	1964	42 U.S.C. 291d, 291s, 291w.
Health research facilities, construction	1966	42 U.S.C. 292c.
Health professions education:		
Construction grants for teaching facilities.	1966	42 U.S.C. 293 (Public Law 88–129, sec. 2(b), adding sec. 720 to Public Health Service Act).
Student loan funds	1969. In addition, the act provides for a capital distribution of the balance in the student loan fund of each participating institution beginning in the fall quarter of 1969	42 U.S.C. 294b, 294c (Public Law 88–129, sec. 2(b), adding secs. 742 and 743 to Public Health Service Act).
Public health personnel:		
Public health traineeships	1964	42 U.S.C. 242d.
Schools of public health	1966	42 U.S.C. 246(c).
Graduate training in public health	1965	42 U.S.C. 242g(a).
Nurse training and nursing research: Professional nurse training.	1964	42 U.S.C. 242e.
Welfare Administration:		
Public assistance, repatriated citizens	Authority to reimburse States and local governments for temporary aid to newly returned citizens and their dependents expires June 30, 1964.	42 U.S.C. 1313(d).

Maternal and child health services, special projects.	1968 (for special projects for maternity and infant care)----------	42 U.S.C. 729 (Public Law 88–156, sec. 4, adding sec. 531 to Social Security Act).
Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses control.	1964----------	42 U.S.C. 2545.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		
Oyster propagation and research----------	An expiration date is not specified but the appropriation authorization is for an aggregate sum not to exceed $100,000.	16 U.S.C. 760*l*.
Saline water research and development--	Authority to appropriate under the Saline Water Act is for an aggregate sum of not more than $75,000,000. Authority to finance various activities expires with the fiscal year 1967, except that grants and certain other activities undertaken before June 30, 1967, may be financed through the fiscal year 1969 and other specified activities through 1970.	42 U.S.C. 1958.
Irrigation projects, grants and loans for small projects.	The Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 carries no time limit but provides an overall limit of $100,000,000 for authorized appropriations.	43 U.S.C. 422j.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR		
Manpower development and training--	1966. Also, authorization to make agreements with States will expire June 30, 1966; and authority to disburse Federal grants will expire Dec. 30, 1966.	42 U.S.C. 2614, 2620 (Public Law. 88–214, secs. 7, 10).
FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY		
Airport planning and development-----	1967. Appropriations remain available for obligation until they are expended.	49 U.S.C. 1104(d), (4), (5), and (6) (Public Law 88–280, sec. 4).
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY		
College housing loans----------	Provisions for an annual increment in the amount available for lending for educational facilities other than housing expire with the fiscal year 1964; thereafter, the authorized total amount for these purposes is $295,000,000.	12 U.S.C. 1749(d).
Public facility loans----------	Loans for mass transportation systems are authorized only under commitments made before June 30, 1963.	42 U.S.C. 1492(d).

See footnote at end of table, p. 138.

FEDERAL AID AUTHORIZATIONS SUBJECT TO EXPIRATION DATES—Continued

Department or agency and program	Limiting provision [1]	Statutory reference
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—continued		
Urban planning	An expiration date is not specified but the appropriation authorization is for an aggregate sum not to exceed $75,000,000, with appropriations remaining available until they are expended. To the extent that urban planning grants are based on the Area Redevelopment Act, the authorization expires June 30, 1965.	40 U.S.C. 461 (b); 42 U.S.C. 2525 (Public Law 87–27, secs. 15 (b), 29).
Urban renewal:		
Capital grants	An expiration date is not specified but the aggregate of grants may not exceed $4,000,000,000.	42 U.S.C. 1453 (b).
Demonstration grants	An expiration date is not specified but the aggregate of grants may not exceed $5,000,000 (included within the limit on capital grant funds).	42 U.S.C. 1452a.
Open-space land preservation	An expiration date is not specified but the aggregate of grants may not exceed $50,000,000.	42 U.S.C. 1500a (b).
Urban transportation, mass transportation demonstration projects.	An expiration date is not specified but the aggregate of grants may not exceed $25,000,000 (included within the limit on urban renewal capital grants).	42 U.S.C. 1453(b).
Low-rent public housing grants	An expiration date is not specified but the aggregate of contracts for annual contributions may not exceed $336,000,000 per annum.	42 U.S.C. 1410(e).
Low-income housing demonstration programs.	An expiration date is not specified but the aggregate of grants may not exceed $5,000,000.	42 U.S.C. 1436.

[1] Where the entry specifies a year without other comment, it signifies that authority to appropriate terminates with that fiscal year.

Appendix II

Index by Functions

In the following list, Federal aid programs described in this report are classified by major functions and subfunctions. These categories are used in the President's annual budget message and accompanying statements.

A full listing of major functions and all subfunctions appears in table 18 of the Budget of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1965, pages 457–461. Code numbers in the list below correspond to those used in the budget.

Each code number and subfunction heading in this list is followed by the caption of one or more of the statements appearing in the catalog of Federal aids. Where only a single statement is in the category, its caption appears on the same line as the code number and subfunction. For a page reference to each statement and citations for pertinent legislation, see the alphabetical listing which follows in appendix III, Subject Index, with Legal Citations. For a listing by departments or agencies and major bureaus or divisions, see the detailed table of contents for the catalog of Federal aids at pp. 9–15.

050 National defense:

051 Department of Defense—Military:
- Civil defense
- National Guard centers: Construction

058 Atomic energy:
- Atomic energy use and control
- Atomic energy research and training
- Payments in lieu of property taxes (AEC)

059 Defense-related activities: State and local preparedness planning

350 Agriculture and agricultural resources:

351 Farm income stabilization: Agricultural commodity distributions [1]

352 Financing farming and rural housing: Rural renewal

354 Agricultural land and water resources: Watershed protection and flood prevention

355 Research and other agricultural services:
- Plant and animal disease and pest control
- Agricultural experiment stations
- Agricultural extension
- Agricultural statistical reporting
- Agricultural marketing research and services

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[1] Includes food stamp program, which is classified in the budget in 655, "Other welfare services."

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400 Natural resources:

401 Land and water resources:
- Flood control and prevention, navigation, shore protection, and related works
- Beach erosion control and shore protection
- Park and recreation facilities at water resources development projects
- Water reservoirs
- Flood control lands: Revenue sharing
- Flood emergencies
- Public lands proceeds
- Grazing receipts: Revenue sharing
- Indian resources management
- Irrigation projects
- Saline water research and development
- Public lands power licenses: Revenue sharing
- Power proceeds: Revenue sharing (TVA)

402 Forest resources:
- Forestry research
- Forestry cooperation
- National forests: Revenue sharing

403 Mineral resources:
- Mineral lease receipts: Revenue sharing
- Fire control in inactive coal mines

404 Fish and wildlife resources:
- National grasslands: Revenue sharing
- Wildlife restoration
- Fish restoration and management
- Fishery resources management and wildlife research: Technical assistance
- Wildlife refuges: Revenue sharing
- Oyster propagation and research
- Commercial fishing: Training of personnel

405 Recreational resources: Outdoor recreation: Technical assistance

409 General resource surveys and administration: Topographic mapping, geologic surveys, and water resources investigations

500 Commerce and transportation:

501 Aviation: Airport planning and development

502 Water transportation:
- Maritime academies or colleges
- Payments in lieu of property taxes (St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation)

503 Highways: Highways

506 Advancement of business:
- Small business development company loans
- Small business studies, research, and counseling

507 Area redevelopment:
- Public works acceleration
- Redevelopment areas

550 Housing and community development:

551 Aids to private housing:
- Housing for the elderly
- Low-income housing demonstration projects

552 Public housing programs:
- Low-rent public housing

553 Urban renewal and community facilities:
- Public works planning
- Public facility loans
- Urban planning
- Urban renewal
- Open space land preservation
- Urban transportation

650 Health, labor, and welfare:

651 Health services and research:
- Community and environmental health activities
- Vital statistics
- Mental health activities
- Community mental health centers
- Mental retardation: Planning for comprehensive action
- Mental retardation facilities
- Hospital and medical facilities
- Indian health facilities and services
- Health research facilities construction
- Narcotics
- Health professions education
- Public health personnel
- Nurse training and nursing research
- Health-related training grants
- Fellowship allowances, Public Health Service
- Medical and biological sciences: Research and research support
- International centers for medical research and training
- Child welfare services
- Maternal and child health services
- Crippled children's services

652 Labor and manpower:
- Manpower development and training
- Labor standards
- Employment service and unemployment compensation administration
- Unemployment compensation: Transfers, advances, and reimbursements to State accounts

653 Public assistance:
- Public assistance
- Training of public welfare personnel
- Refugee assistance

655 Other welfare services: [2]
- School lunch program
- Special milk program for children
- Vocational rehabilitation
- Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses control
- Disaster relief and repairs
- Surplus property transfers or donations (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare)

700 Education:

701 Assistance for elementary and secondary education:
- Science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages in public schools
- Educational guidance, counseling, and testing
- Federally affected public schools

702 Assistance for higher education:
- Land-grant colleges
- Higher education facilities
- Student loan funds at institutions of higher education
- Graduate fellowships
- College housing loans

703 Assistance to science education and basic research:
- Scientific research and science teaching
- Science research grants (general authorization) [3]

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[2] The budget includes in this category the food stamp program which, in this listing, is part of Agricultural commodity distributions, classified in 351, "Farm income stabilization."

[3] In budgetary reports on Federal expenditures, any outlays under this general authorization would be classified with other expenditures for the activities or programs with which each research grant is associated, rather than in 703, "Assistance to scientific education and basic research."

704 Other aids to education:
Vocational education
Educational research, surveys, and demonstrations
Educational television, radio, motion pictures, and related media
Educational television broadcasting facilities
Education of mentally retarded and other handicapped children
Educational statistics of State and local governments
Captioned films for the deaf
Library services and construction
Teaching materials for the blind
Indian education and welfare service
Indian school buildings

800 Veterans' benefits and services:

804 Veterans' hospitals and medical care: Veterans' homes

900 General government:

904 Central fiscal operations: Tax administration

905 General property and records management:
Surplus property transfers or donations (General Services Administration)
Fire protection (general authorization)[4]

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[4] In budgetary reports on Federal expenditures, any outlays under this general authorization would be classified with other expenditures for the activities or programs with which each fire protection agreement is associated, rather than in 905, "General property and records management."

Appendix III

Subject Index, With Legal Citations

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Statutory references in this index are generally to the *United States Code, 1958 edition* (13 vols., Washington, Government Printing Office, 1959) and its *Supplement IV* (3 vols., Washington, Government Printing Office, 1963). The basic *Code* and the *Supplement* together are designated by the abbreviation, "U.S.C." The *Code* contains general and permanent laws of the United States in force January 6, 1959. Supplement IV contains legislation from January 7, 1959, through January 9, 1963. For legislation enacted in the first session of the 88th Congress, and approved during the period January 10, 1963, through January 5, 1964, section references to a future *Supplement* of the *United States Code* are included without special identification insofar as they could be determined from pocket parts for the *United States Code Annotated* (West Publishing Co. and Edward Thompson Co.) and from advance sheets for the *United States Code Congressional and Administrative News* (by the same publishers). In some instances, public law numbers are shown to identify legislation omitted from the *United States Code* or not yet in the official *Supplement*. Thus, public law numbers are shown for all legislation of the 88th Congress, 1st session (1963), and for two laws enacted early in the 2d session (1964).

The two acts of 1964 which are covered in the descriptive statements are Public Law 88–269, Library services and construction, approved February 11, 1964; and Public Law 88–280, Airport planning and development, approved March 11, 1964.

Excepting these two programs, all the descriptive statements are based on statutory provisions as enacted or amended through the calendar year 1963. If a section was added, amended, or repealed during 1959–62, the reference is to *Supplement IV* of the *United States Code*. If a section was added, amended, or repealed during 1963, the reference is to this later legislation even though it is not yet included in the official *Supplement*. (Pocket parts for 1964 for the *United States Code Annotated* incorporate legislation approved through October 30, 1963.)

As an example, the reference for *Vocational education* is "20 U.S.C. 11–34 and Public Law 88–210, December 18, 1963." This signifies that the pertinent legislation for the descriptive statement on vocational education is in title 20 of the *United States Code* at sections 11 through 34, and that amendments during 1959–62 appear under corresponding section numbers in title 20 of *Supplement IV*. The reference signifies also that the legislation was amended by Public Law 210 of the 88th Congress, approved December 18, 1963. Public Law 88–210 adds new sections which also will appear in title 20 of the *Code*.

As another example, Public Law 88–156, approved October 24, 1963, the Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of 1963, amends several sections in title 42 of the *United States Code* and adds several new sections which will appear in title 42 at sections 1391–1394. These references are included in this index even though the new sections do not appear in the current edition of the *United States Code* and *Supplement*.

Reference to "CFR" are to the *Code of Federal Regulations*, including its *Cumulative Pocket Supplements*. This is a compilation prepared by the Division of the Federal Register of the National Archives and published by the Government Printing Office. For example, a citation, "42 CFR 51.1" refers to the *Code of Federal Regulations*, title 42, section 51.1. All references are to the latest promulgations or amendments included in the compilation, whether published in the bound volumes or in the pocket supplements.

Legal references are given only under the main entry for any descriptive statement. Cross-references indicate the heading under which the statement appears in the main body of this catalog and also where the legal citations appear in this subject index.

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