Grants and contracts for research, development, and specialized training (also listed for education).
Foster grandparents program (also listed for income maintenance).
Department of Housing and Urban Development: All programs described in part III (including some that are listed also for education and training and for income maintenance).
Appalachian Regional Development Commission programs.
Federal Power Commission:
Water resources appraisal program.
Recreation, fish, and wildlife program.
Small Business Administration: All programs described in part III.
Tennessee Valley Authority:
Regional supply of electric power.
Tributary area development.
Agricultural resources development: Farm test demonstration of TVA fertilizers.
Alleviation of rural poverty, investigation (also listed for education and training).
Recreation resource development:
Land between the lakes demonstration.
Reservoir shorelines.
Employee safety.
Veterans' Administration:
State veterans' homes and nursing homes (also listed as primarily for health).
Loan and loan guarantee programs.

Though it is long, the foregoing list is presented in abbreviated form by the use of summary entries incorporating all programs reported by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Small Business Administration.

The full list would make it evident that the Federal Government conducts a wide variety of programs concerned with housing and urban development. A second striking fact is that many of the programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Small Business Administration, and several programs of the Department of Agriculture and the Veterans' Administration, exert their influence on economic growth and development in ways that are not directly measured by the volume of Federal expenditure for the programs.

In large measure, these are lending programs or loan guarantee programs and insurance programs, in which Government outlays are reported as net amounts. Loan repayments, interest earnings, and other programs receipts are credited against new loans, insurance settlements, and other outlays. The concept of "net expenditures"—which, in some instances, are negative expenditures—is discussed briefly in an earlier section. Accounting conventions which use "expenditures" of essentially different kinds as a common denominator for different types of programs pose complicated problems for the analyst interested in determining the economic significance and repercussions of Government programs. Thus, "negative expenditures" and "net expenditures" present difficulties. A loan, loan guarantee, or insurance program may be expanding in one geographic region or one category of activity while contracting in another. The offsets of receipts against expenditures may merge divergent movements.

A program of urban planning assistance, if the planning is comprehensive and effective, will have diffuse economic effects over an extended period—a characteristic which complicates the application of cost-benefit measurements and, especially, the comparative ap-