

TABLE 3.—*Level of operations or performance, fiscal years 1965–67*

Measure	Unit	Fiscal year 1965	Fiscal year 1966 estimates	Fiscal year 1967 estimates
(a) Magnitude of the program:				
Program development grants.....	Number	315	300	300
Action components funded.....	do.	550	3,575	4,125
(b) Applicants or participants:				
Local community action agencies.....	do.	220	700	900
Children participating in Operation Headstart.....	do.	580,000	600,000	710,000
(c) Federal finances:				
Obligations incurred.....	Millions	\$251.6	\$662.5	\$951.0
Program costs funded ¹	do.	\$50.4	\$515.0	\$765.0
(d) Matching expenditures from non-Federal funds.....	do.	\$5.0	\$51.5	\$76.5
(e) Number of Federal Government employees administering program (includes Washington headquarters and regional offices). Permanent positions.		301	610	670
(f) Number of non-Federal personnel employed in the program:				
Employees of community action agencies.....		12,000	25,000	30,000
Number of poor employed in the program.....		70,000	100,000	150,000

¹ Includes migrant agriculture workers program.

5. *Estimated magnitude of program in 1970.* (This is discussed in later section covering all OEO programs.)

6. *Prospective changes in program orientation.* (This is discussed in later section covering all OEO programs.)

7. *Coordination and cooperation*¹

An integral part of the community action concept is coordination and cooperation with other programs and agencies. The intent is to bring together in one program, programs that now exist, plus new programs as they are created to approach community problems. In this way, existing local, State, and Federal programs are linked to each other in a concentrated drive against poverty.

Specifically, coordination and cooperation are carried out in the following ways:

(a, b) Within the OEO itself, section 211 of the Economic Opportunity Act provides that agencies carrying out programs under other parts of the act will coordinate their activities with those of local community action organizations to assure programs of maximum effectiveness. A preference process favors the allocation of funds to OEO programs which cooperate directly with local community action agencies and develop jointly with those agencies.

(c) With other Federal agencies, coordination is carried out on a continuous basis. Sections 611 and 612 of the Economic Opportunity Act lay the foundation for this coordination. Section 611 contains provisions designed to assure that all Federal programs related to the purposes of the act are carried out in a coordinated manner. Federal agencies which are engaged in administering programs which are related to the economic opportunity program are required to cooperate with the Director of OEO in maximizing the effectiveness of the economic opportunity program. Section 612 requires the head of each Federal agency to give preference to applications for assistance and benefits which are made in conjunction with an approved community action program. A specific example of this type of coordination is the

¹ See also the statement included on delegation of authorities to other agencies.