

economic impacts that will result from resource development and stimulation of local investment.

The first 10 pilot projects have had only 1 year of operations. However, from the project measures now underway in each area, indications are that the effects will be significant.

The Economic Research Service is evaluating the results of selected R.C. & D. projects as a basis for helping to evaluate the economic impact of the program.

10. Economic classification of program expenditures. (See table 2.)

Program: Resource Conservation and Development.

Department or agency, and office or bureau: Department of Agriculture; Soil Conservation Service.

TABLE 2.—*Economic classification of program expenditures for fiscal year 1965*¹

[In millions of dollars]		
Category		Federal Government expenditures R.C. & D.
Purchases of goods and services:		
Wages and salaries.....		\$0.7
Other.....		.2
Aid to State and local governments.....		2.1
Total Federal expenditures.....		1.0

¹ Estimates for cooperating agencies not yet known—10 projects just beginning operations. 10 projects just now beginning plan development.

² \$79,000 Forest Service.

Consumer and Marketing Service

COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM

PART I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

1. Objectives

This program helps to improve the nutrition and health of school-children and of families in need of food assistance, and to increase the market for domestically produced foods acquired under surplus removal and price support operations.

2. Operation

The U.S. Department of Agriculture administers the program cooperatively through State agencies designated by the State.

Available foods may be donated to the State for use by nonprofit school lunch programs, summer camps for children, needy Indians on reservations, charitable institutions serving needy persons, and State and local welfare agencies for distribution to low-income households.

All States have a donation program for one or more of these outlets. The U.S. Department of Agriculture pays for processing and packaging the foods and for transporting them in carload lots to receiving points chosen by the State. State and local governments pay all costs of intrastate transportation, storage, distribution, and, in the case of low-income households, certification.

Any local government may participate in the needy family program; any public or nonprofit private school, nonprofit summer camp for children, or any charitable institution is eligible for commodities.