

TABLE 1.—*Level of operations or performance, fiscal years 1964-65 estimated level of operations, fiscal years 1966-67 and 1970*

Measure	Fiscal year 1964	Fiscal year 1965	Fiscal year 1966 estimate	Fiscal year 1967 (budget estimate)	Fiscal year 1970 estimate
(a) Magnitude of the program (thousands of children).....	16,004	17,024	18,000	19,000	(1)
(b) Applicants or participants:					
State government agencies ¹	50	50	50	50	(1)
Local communities or governments (county).....	3,097	3,097	3,097	3,097	(1)
(c) Federal finances:					
Appropriations available ² (thousands of dollars).....	\$182,000	\$191,400	\$202,000	\$183,000	(1)
Obligations incurred (thousands of dollars).....	\$181,133	\$191,141	\$202,000	-----	-----
(d) Matching or additional expenditures for the program (specify nature of entries) ³ (thousands of dollars).....	\$1,011,439	\$1,089,954	\$1,159,000	\$1,230,000	(1)
(e) Number of Federal Government employees administering, operating, or supervising the activity (indicate their roles):					
(1) Administrative or supervisory (man-years).....	133	146	170	170	(1)
(f) Non-Federal personnel employed in the program (individuals).....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	(1)

¹ Not available.² Includes transfer of \$45,000,000 from sec. 32 for commodity procurement.³ From State and local sources.⁴ D.C., Puerto Rico, Guam, and American Samoa also participate.

6. Prospective changes in program orientation

There is increasing emphasis on reaching those children who do not now have access to the program—the 6 million in public schools and 3 million in private schools who do not have food service at school. In addition, there is increasing emphasis on reaching those children who cannot now afford the lunch and where local resources even with Federal assistance at current levels are not adequate to finance the volume of free or reduced-price lunches that should be served. Beyond this, there is growing concern and interest in meeting a larger share of needy children's nutritional requirements through school food service—breakfast programs, expanded lunch programs, and even supper programs in those areas where special arrangements are being made to encourage dropouts to return to school for late afternoon or evening sessions.

(a) Pending legislative proposals: A legislative proposal entitled the "Child Nutrition Act of 1966," submitted to Congress March 1, 1966, extends the national school lunch program in essentially the same form in which it has operated, but with extra emphasis on reaching more schools in areas of economic need and making the lunch program more available to needy children in existing programs. The proposal also authorizes a school breakfast program and food assistance to nonschool feeding programs for needy children sponsored by public or private agencies. Contingent upon passage of the bill, the sum of \$50 million in supplemental funds is to be requested to improve the nutrition of needy children as provided for in the proposed legislation.

(b) Proposed administrative and organizational changes: None.

(c) Probable changes by 1970: General trend in meeting the situations outlined above expected to continue.