



BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS FISCAL YEAR 1973

“The Changes in the Nation’s Priorities in Three Years”

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The Budget of the United States for the fiscal year 1973 has as a central purpose a new prosperity for all Americans without the stimulus of war and without the drain of inflation.

- **The budget for fiscal 1972 reflects this Government's confidence in the American economy's ability and capacity to respond to sensible stimulation. The budget for 1973, held to full-employment balance, diminishes stimulation as the new prosperity takes hold, increases jobs, and brings us strongly forward toward our goal of a balanced budget in a time of full employment.**
- **Preparing the Federal budget forces us to face up to the choices and challenges before us—to decide what national interests take priority.**
- **One priority that most Americans will agree upon is the return of power to people, after decades of the flow of power to Washington. We do this by sharply cutting the rate of increase in Federal spending, and by major reductions in the individual income tax.**
- **Another priority—one upon which so much of our progress at home depends—is to create a peaceful world order. We could never fulfill our hopes for a full generation of peace from a position of weakness; we can only negotiate and maintain peace if our military power continues to be second to none.**
- **A third priority of this budget is to direct the resources of the Federal Government toward those needs the American people most want met, and toward the people who are most in need.**

Budget Highlights

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Budget Goals and Directions

AT HOME

- A growing, non-inflationary economy
- The transition to peace
- Maintaining a strong national defense
- Improving the quality of life

ABROAD

- Implementing the Nixon doctrine
- Building the foundations for a full generation of peace
- Increasing trade and understanding

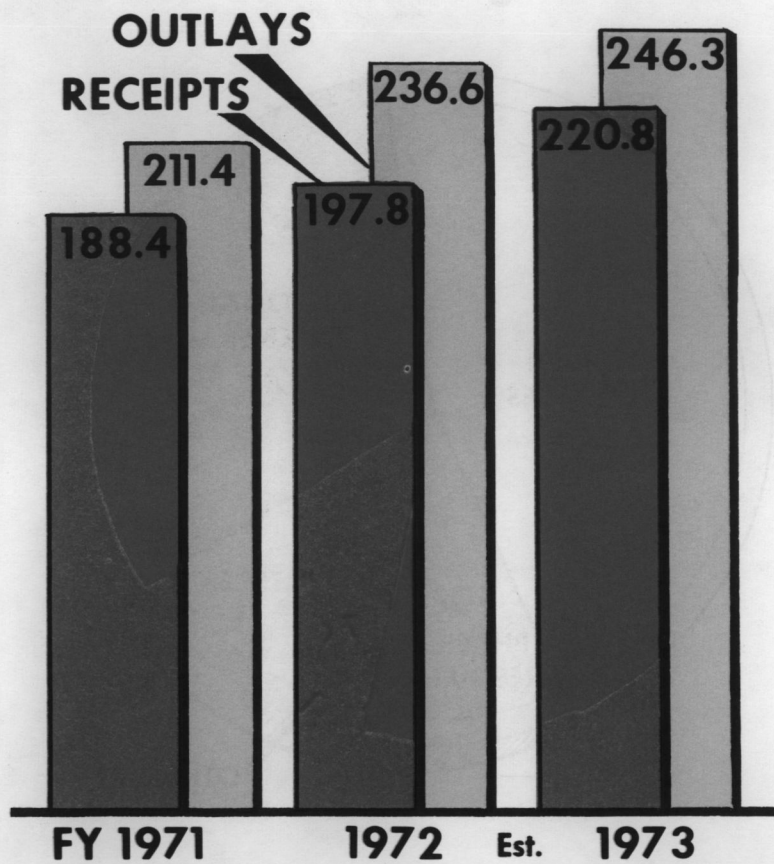
Perspectives on the budget

- **Budget totals since 1971**
- **Outlays as percent of GNP**
- **The budget dollar**
- **Budget receipts**
- **Individual income taxes**
- **Tax savings**
- **Federal vs. private debt**
- **Federal debt as a percent of GNP**
- **Percent distribution of gross Federal debt**

CHART 5

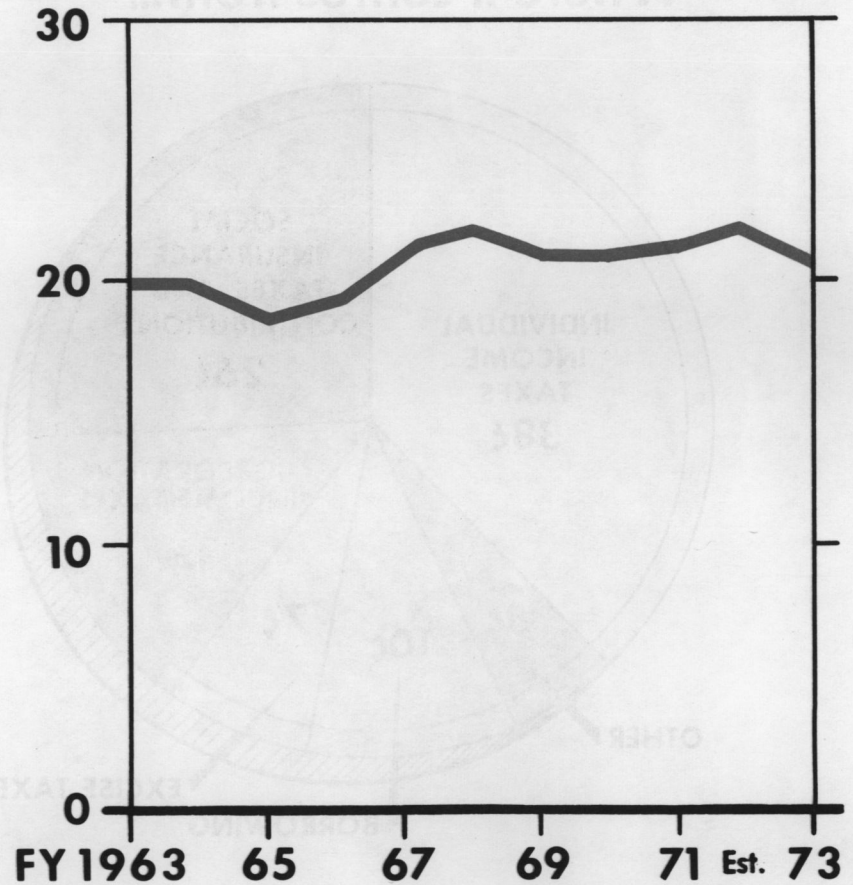
BUDGET TOTALS SINCE 1971

\$ Billions



OUTLAYS AS PERCENT OF GNP

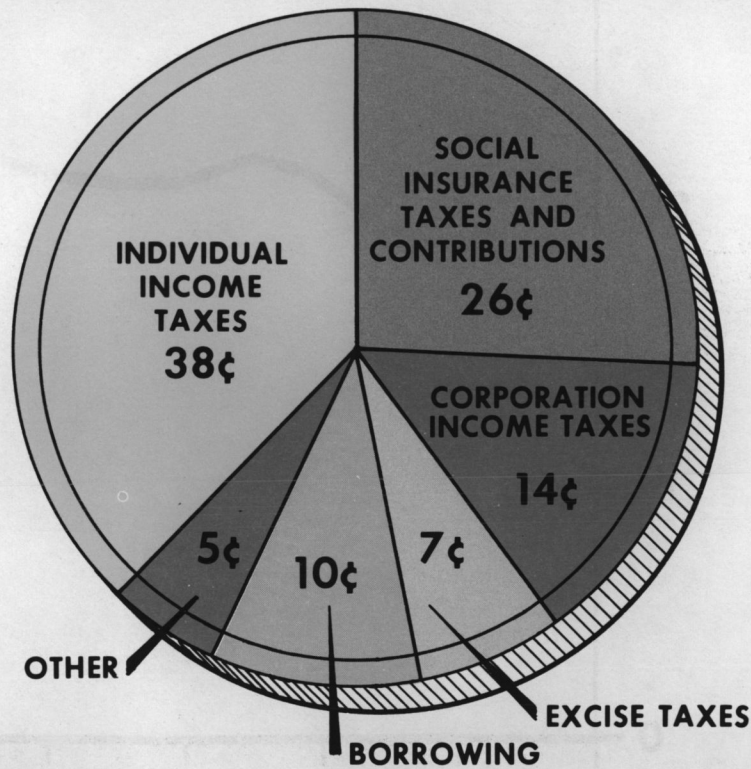
Percent



THE BUDGET DOLLAR

FY 1973 ESTIMATE

Where it comes from...



Where it goes...

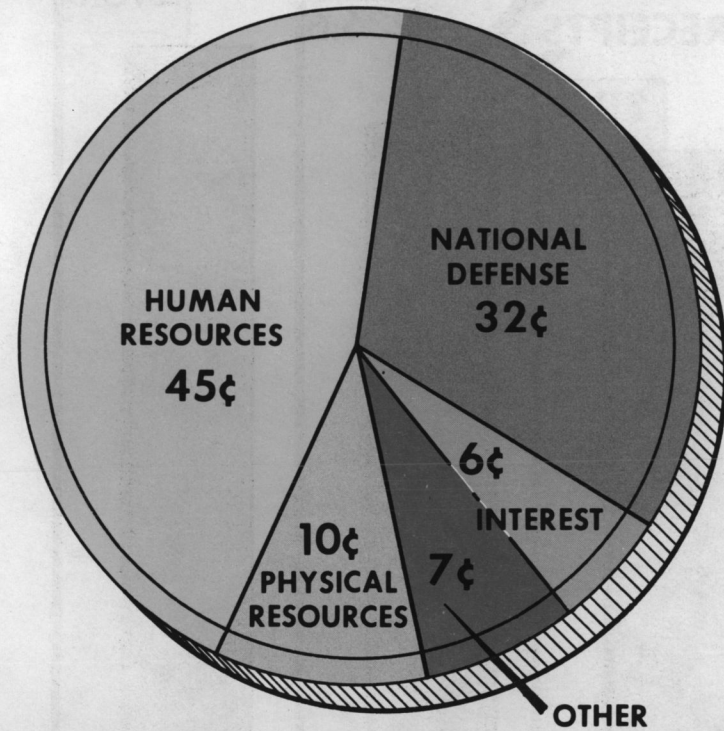


CHART 7

BUDGET RECEIPTS

\$ Billions

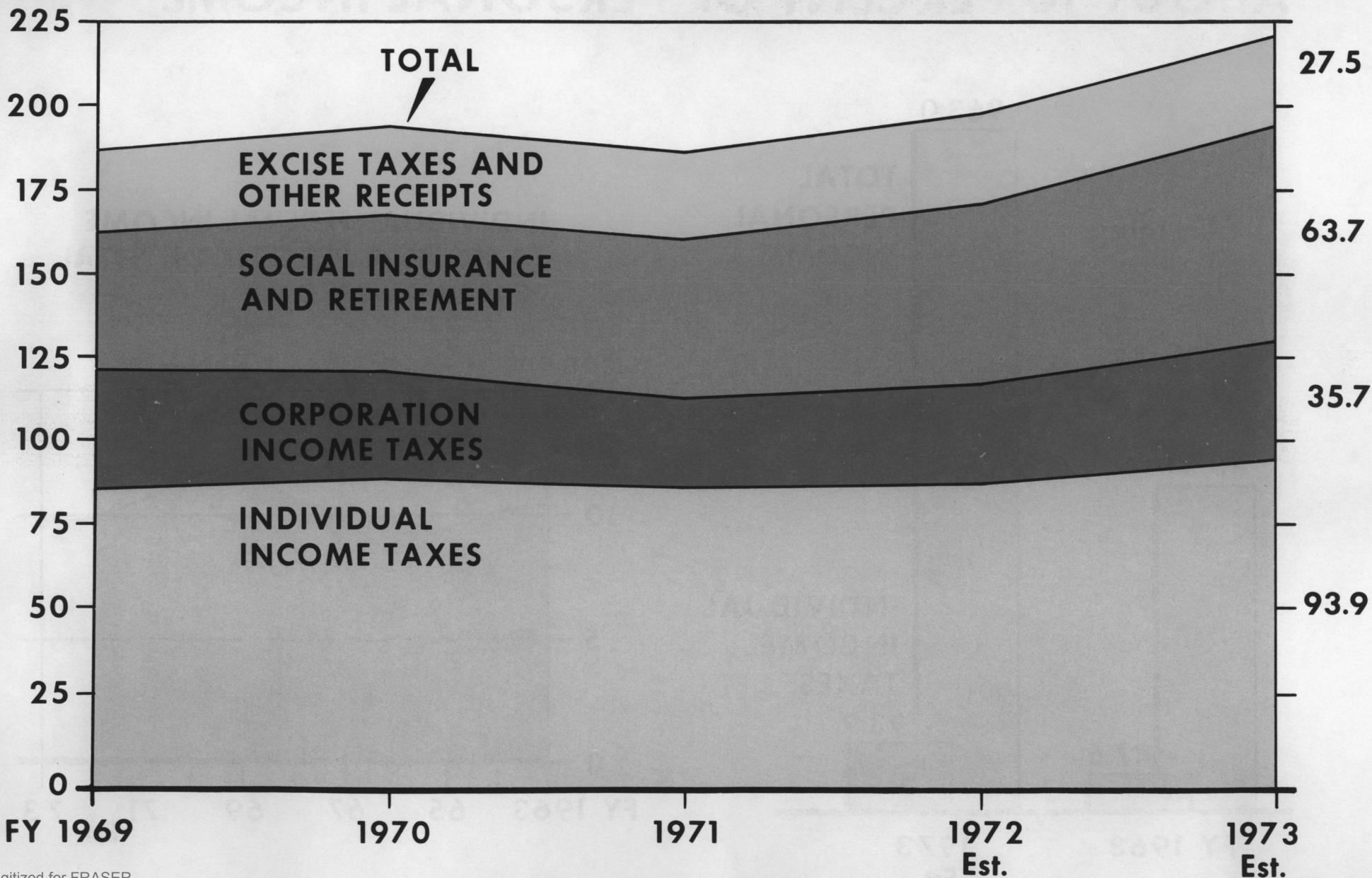


CHART 8

INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES AVERAGE ABOUT 10 PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME

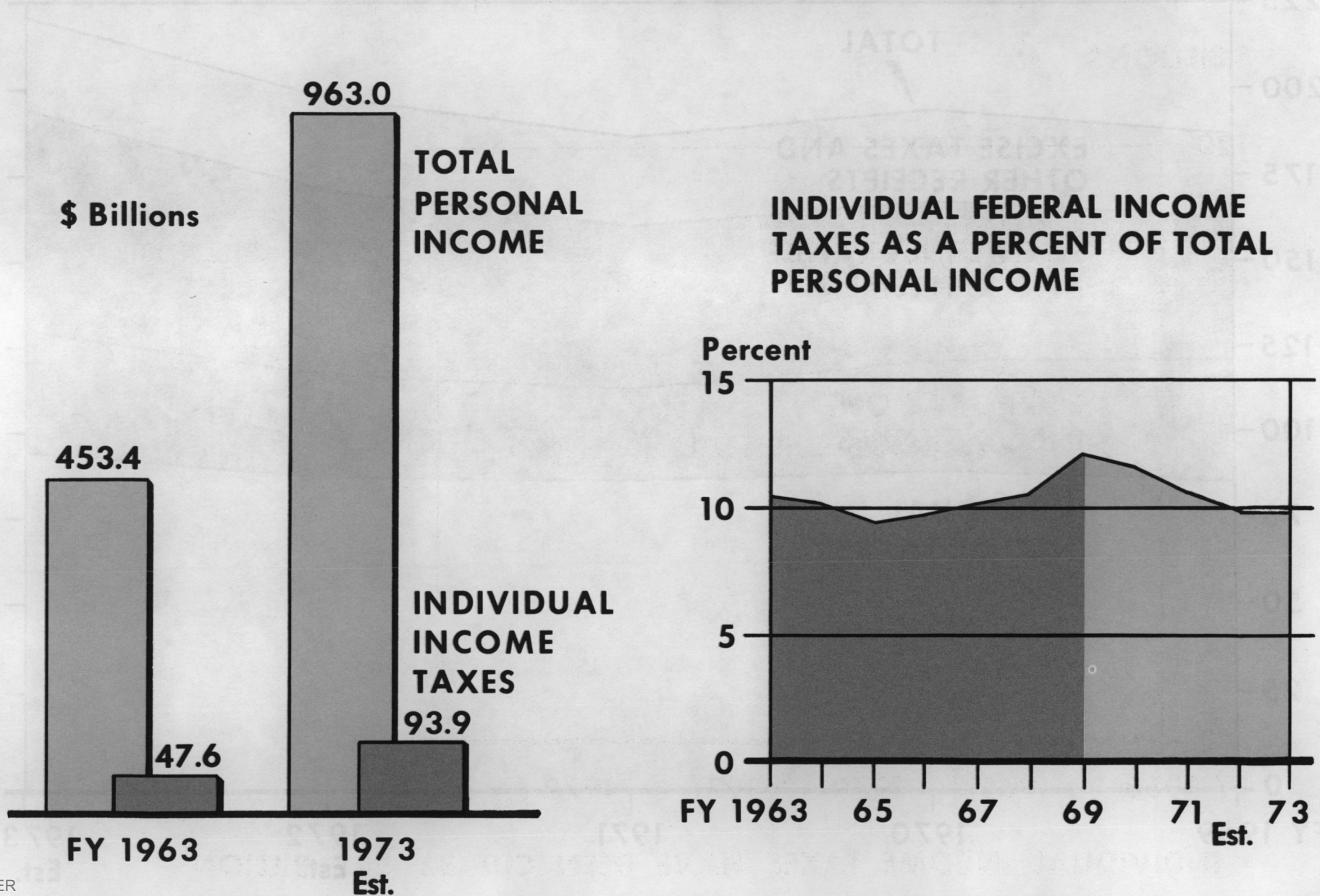
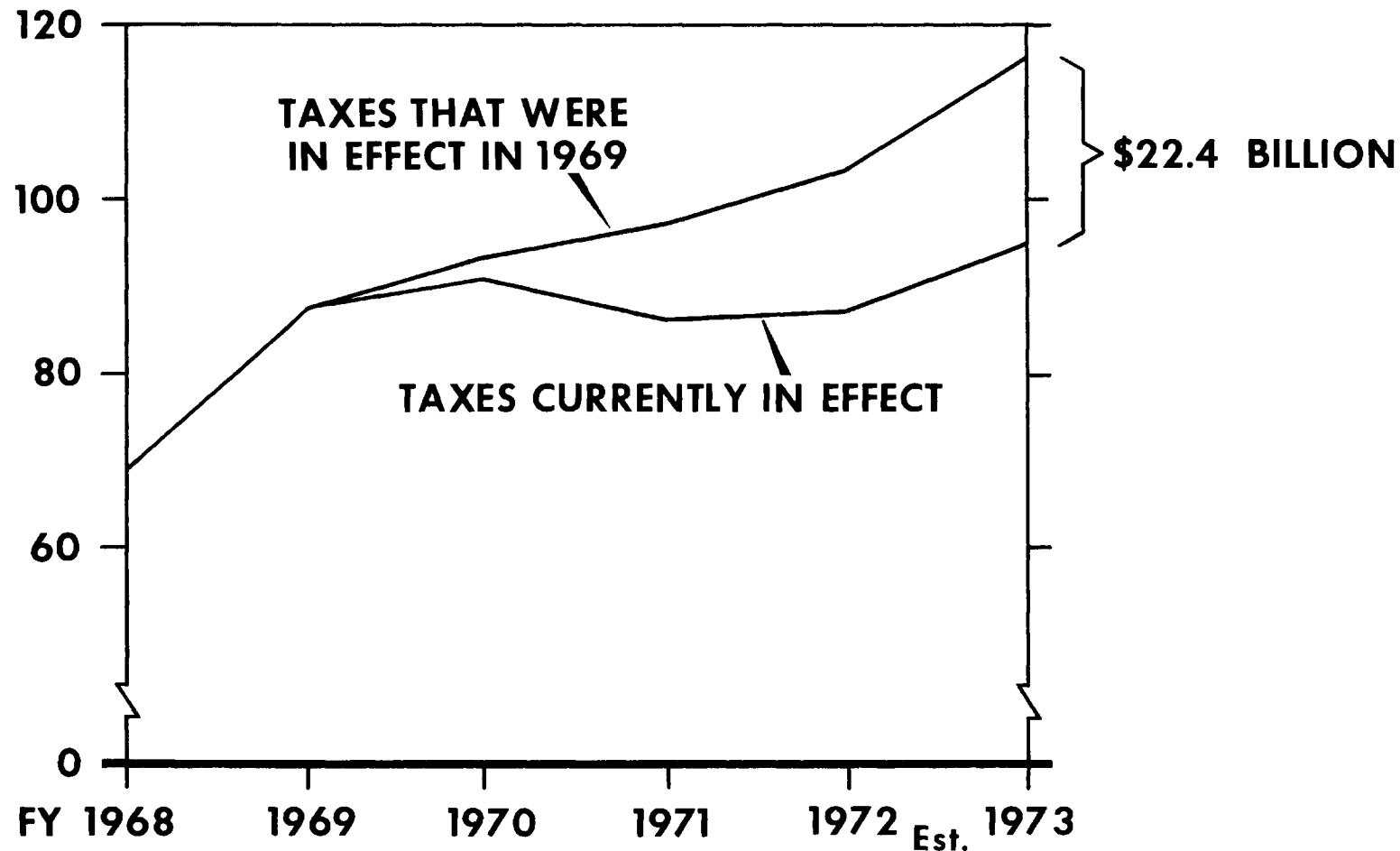


CHART 9

1969 INCOME TAXES vs 1973 INCOME TAXES

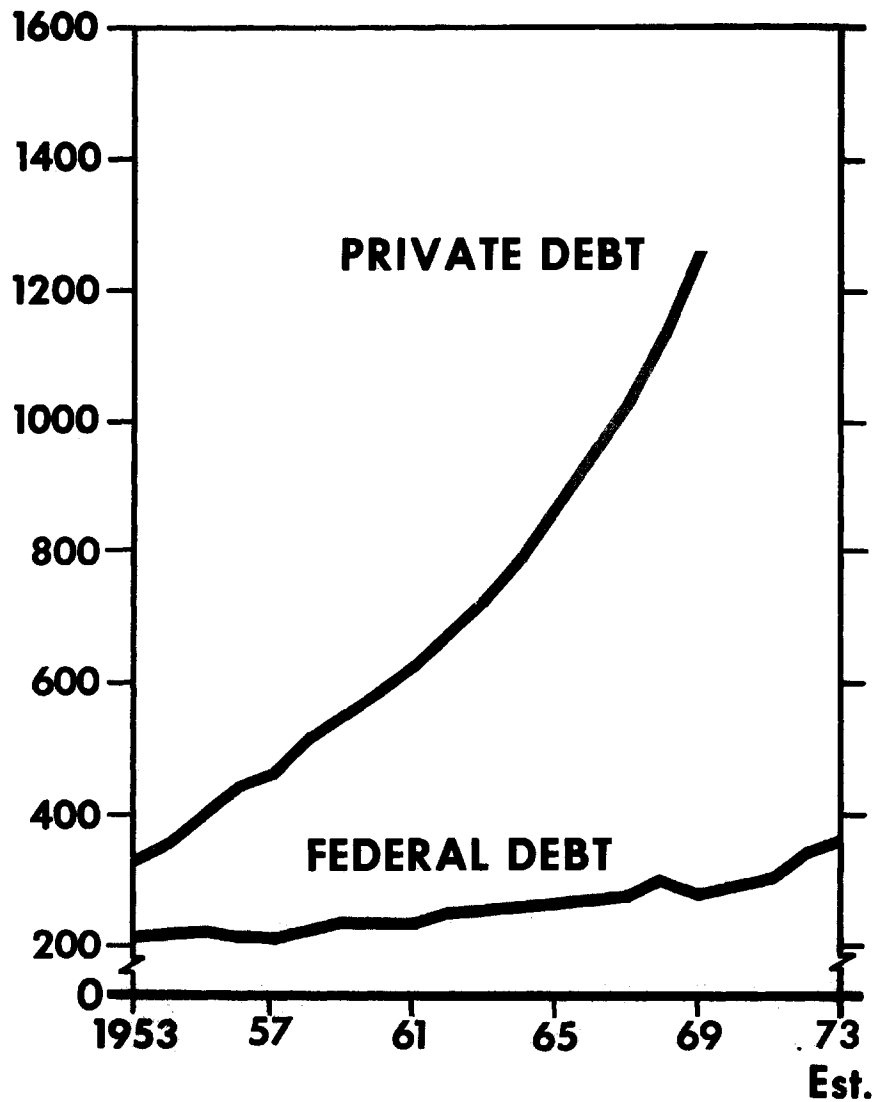
\$ BILLIONS



• INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES HAVE BEEN CUT BY \$22 BILLION

FEDERAL vs PRIVATE DEBT

\$ Billions



NOTE: NET DEBT

FEDERAL DEBT AS A PERCENT OF GNP

Percent

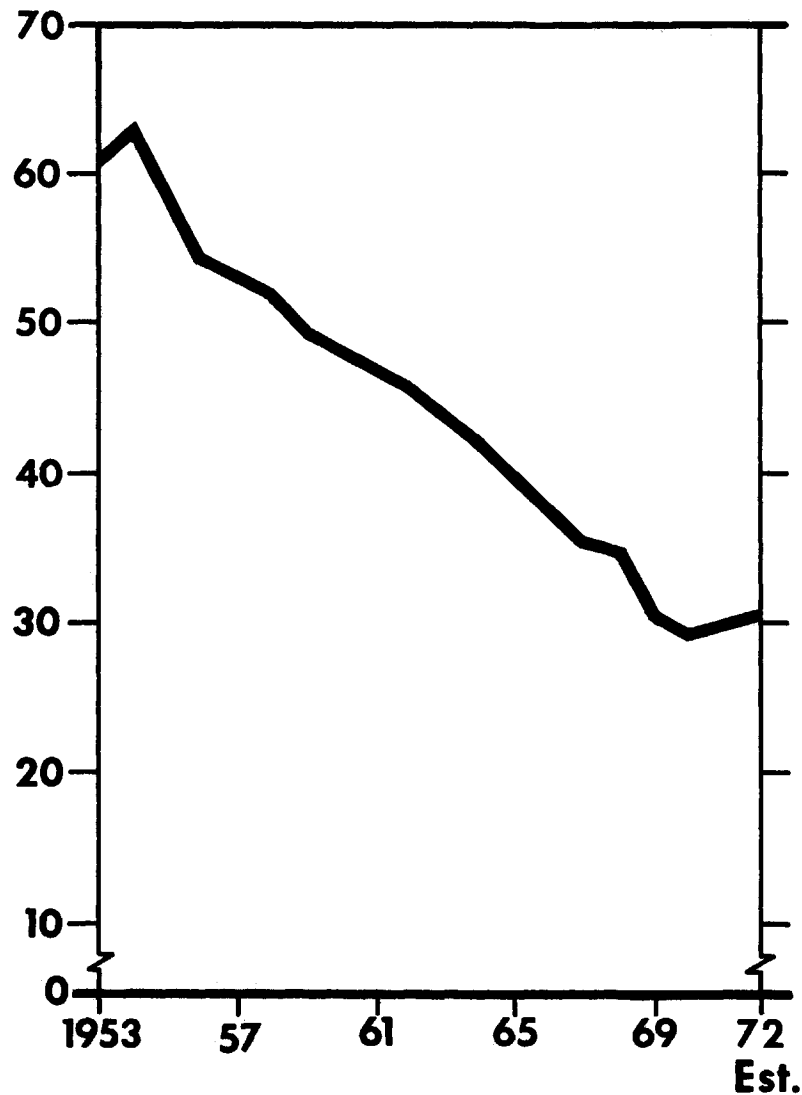
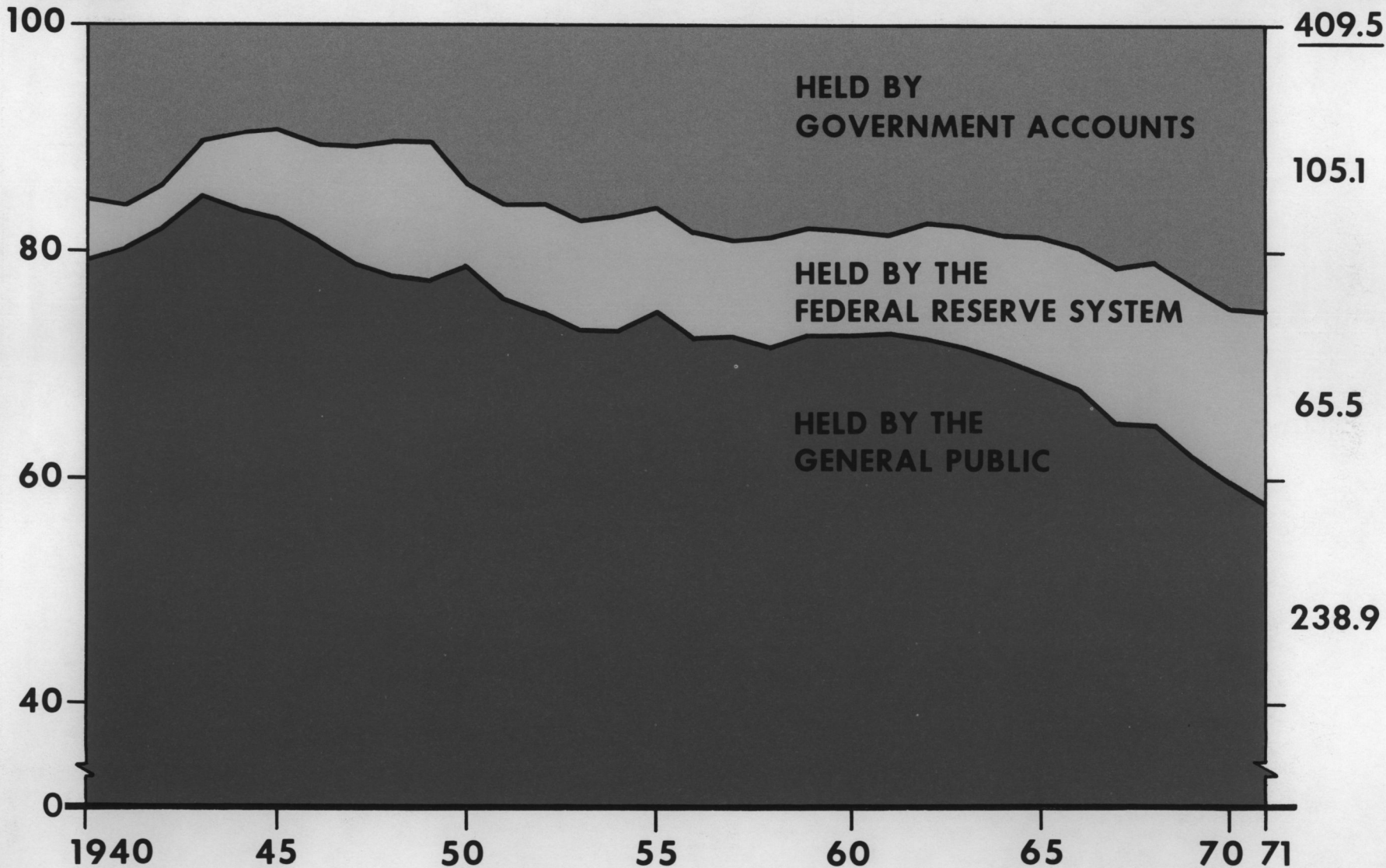


CHART 11

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS FEDERAL DEBT ON JUNE 30

Percent

1971
\$ Billions

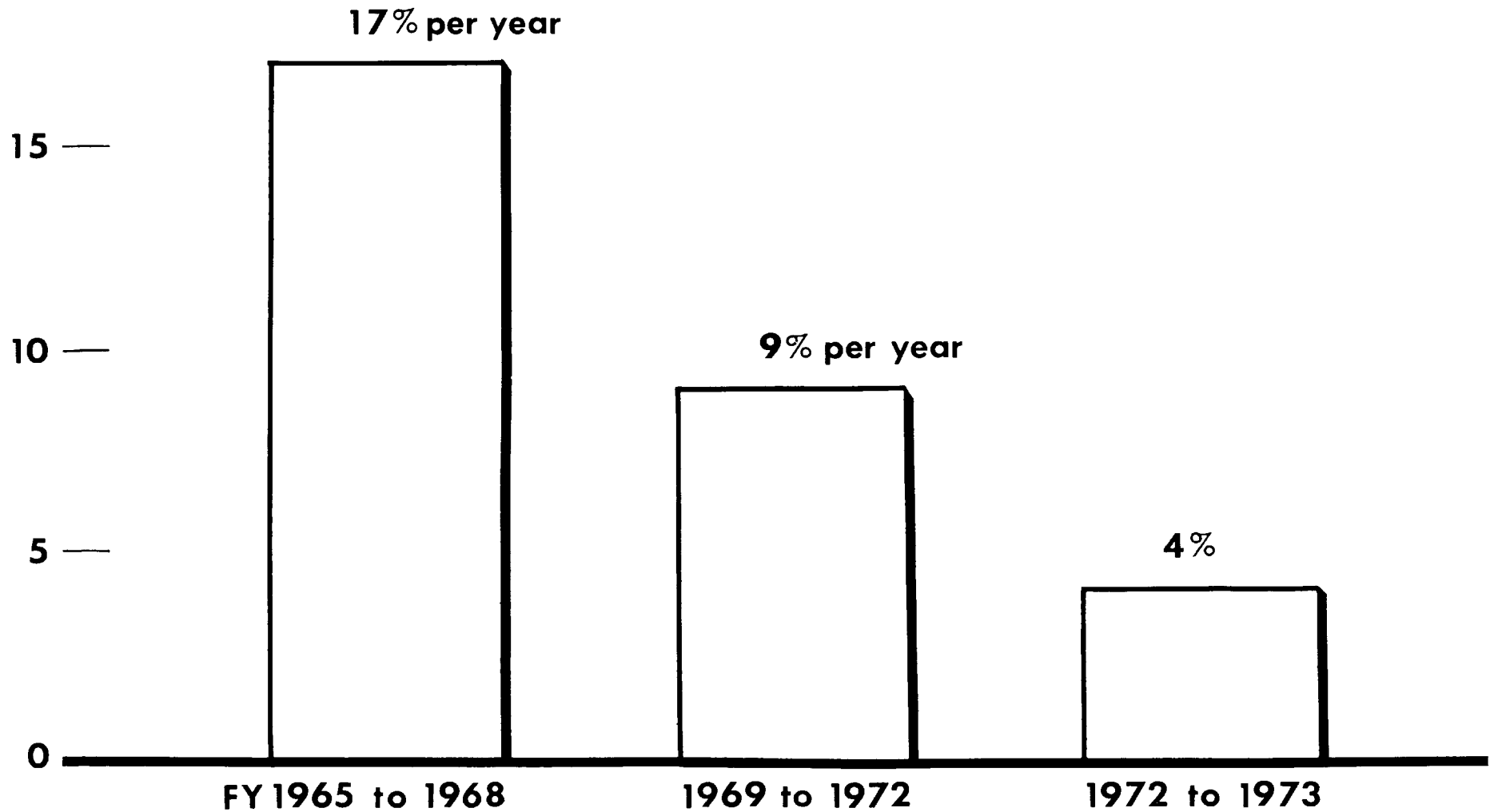


A Growing Non-inflationary Economy

- **Growth of budget outlays**
- **A slowdown in inflation**
- **Full employment budget**
- **Comparison of full employment budgets**
- **The budget is one economic instrument**

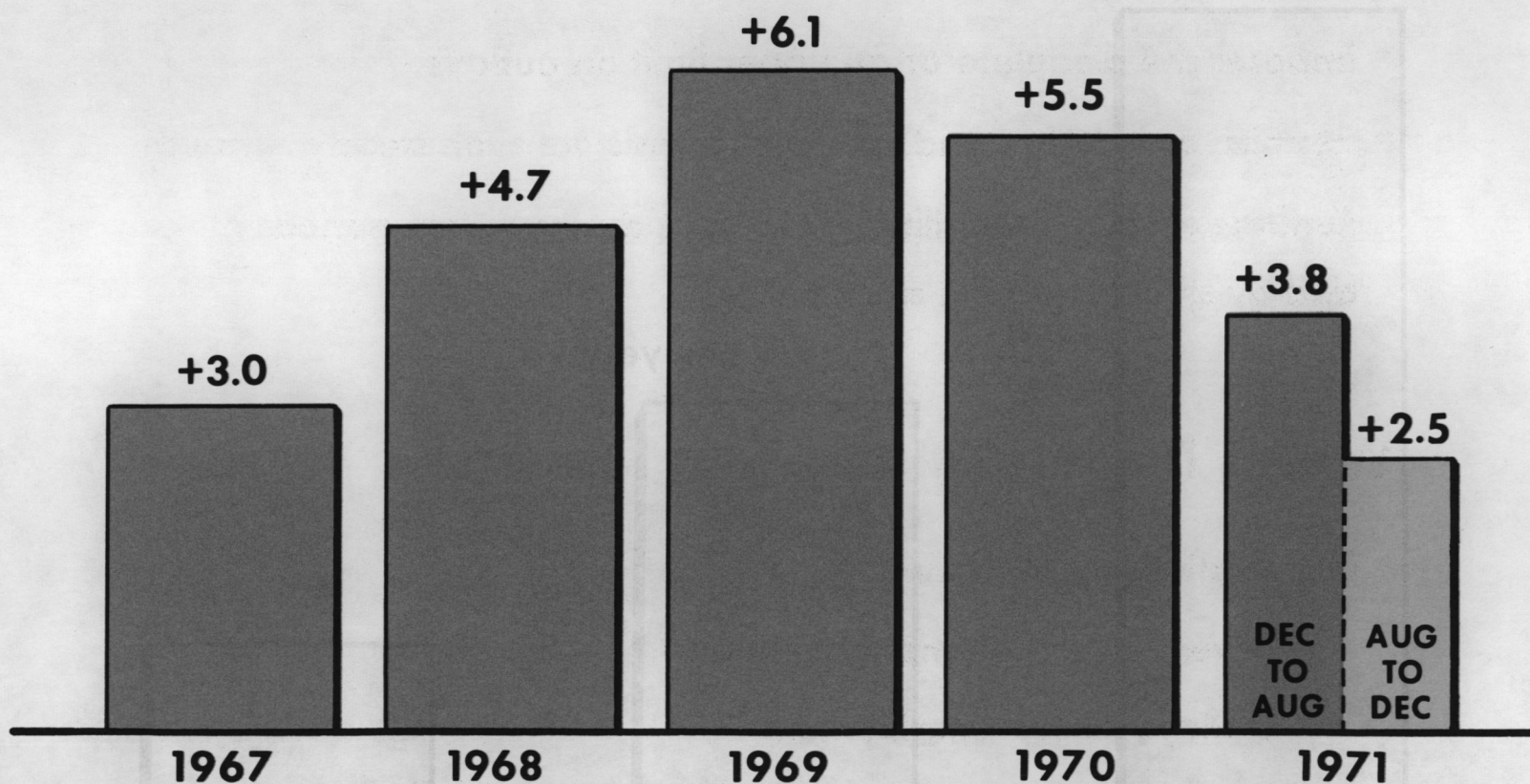
GROWTH OF BUDGET OUTLAYS

Average Annual Percent



A SLOWDOWN IN INFLATION

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ANNUAL RATES)



NOTE: Figures for 1967 through 1970 are calculated from December to December

The Full Employment Budget

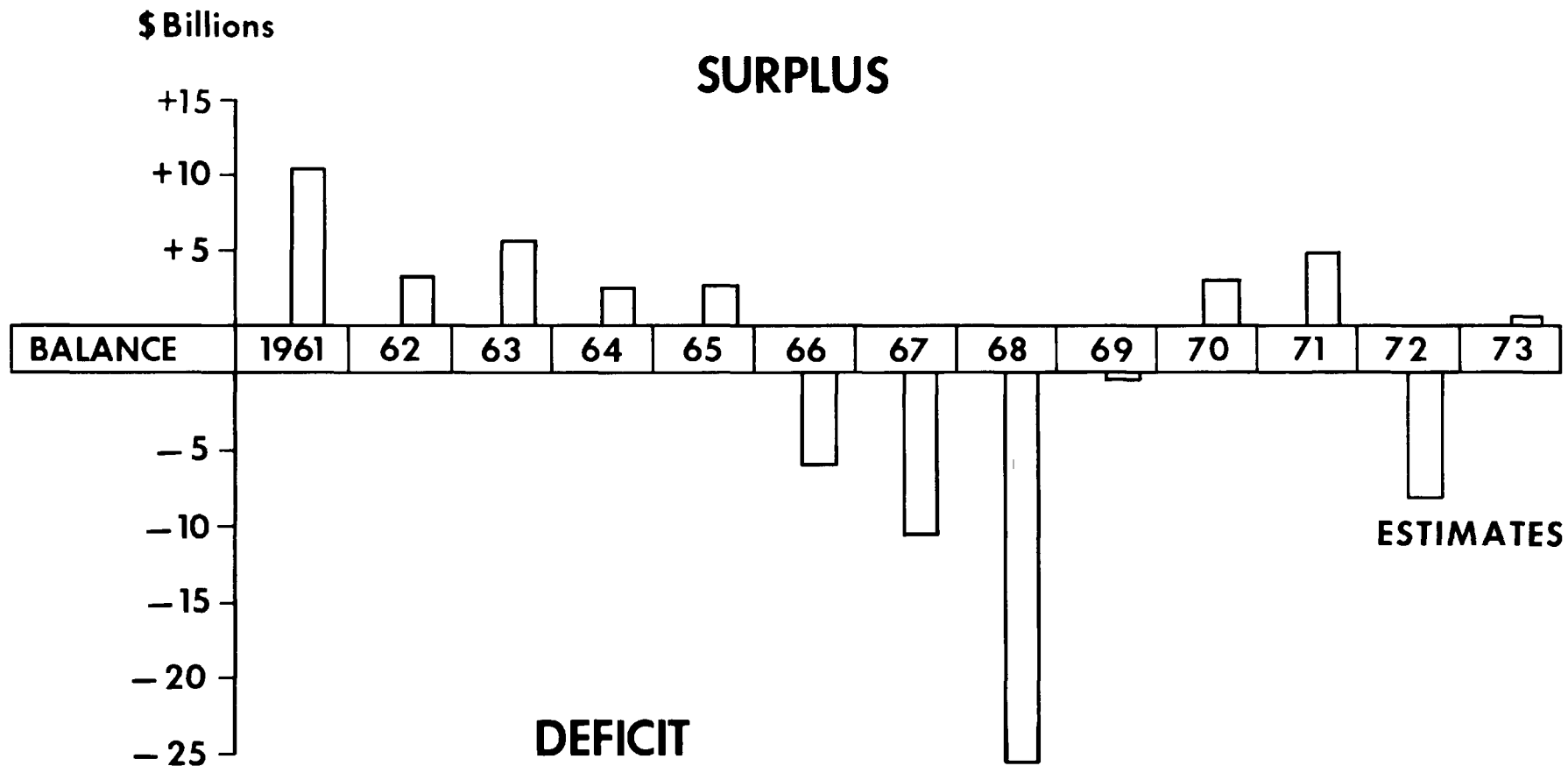
WHY IT'S USED

- **Imposes the discipline of an upper limit on outlays**
- **Permits orderly tax and spending consistent with steady growth**
- **Furthers economic stability by restraint during boom periods and by stimulus during slack periods**

WHAT IT CONCERNS

- **The relationship between**
 - **Revenues at full employment and**
 - **Outlays at full-employment**

COMPARISON OF FULL EMPLOYMENT BUDGETS



The Budget is One Major Economic Instrument

The other major economic instruments are:

- An adequate money supply growth**
- A temporary wage and price policy**

A Generation of Peace

- A strong national defense
- Budget authority for DOD
- Strategic Programs
- Budget authority for DOD R & D
- Shipbuilding budget authority
- Number of military personnel for \$1 billion
1964/73
- Military personnel vs. average pay and benefits
- Outlays for national defense
- Civilian and military personnel costs as a
percent of DOD budget
- Defense-related employment

A Strong National Defense

A substantial increase for Defense Resources to

Strengthen our strategic nuclear deterrent

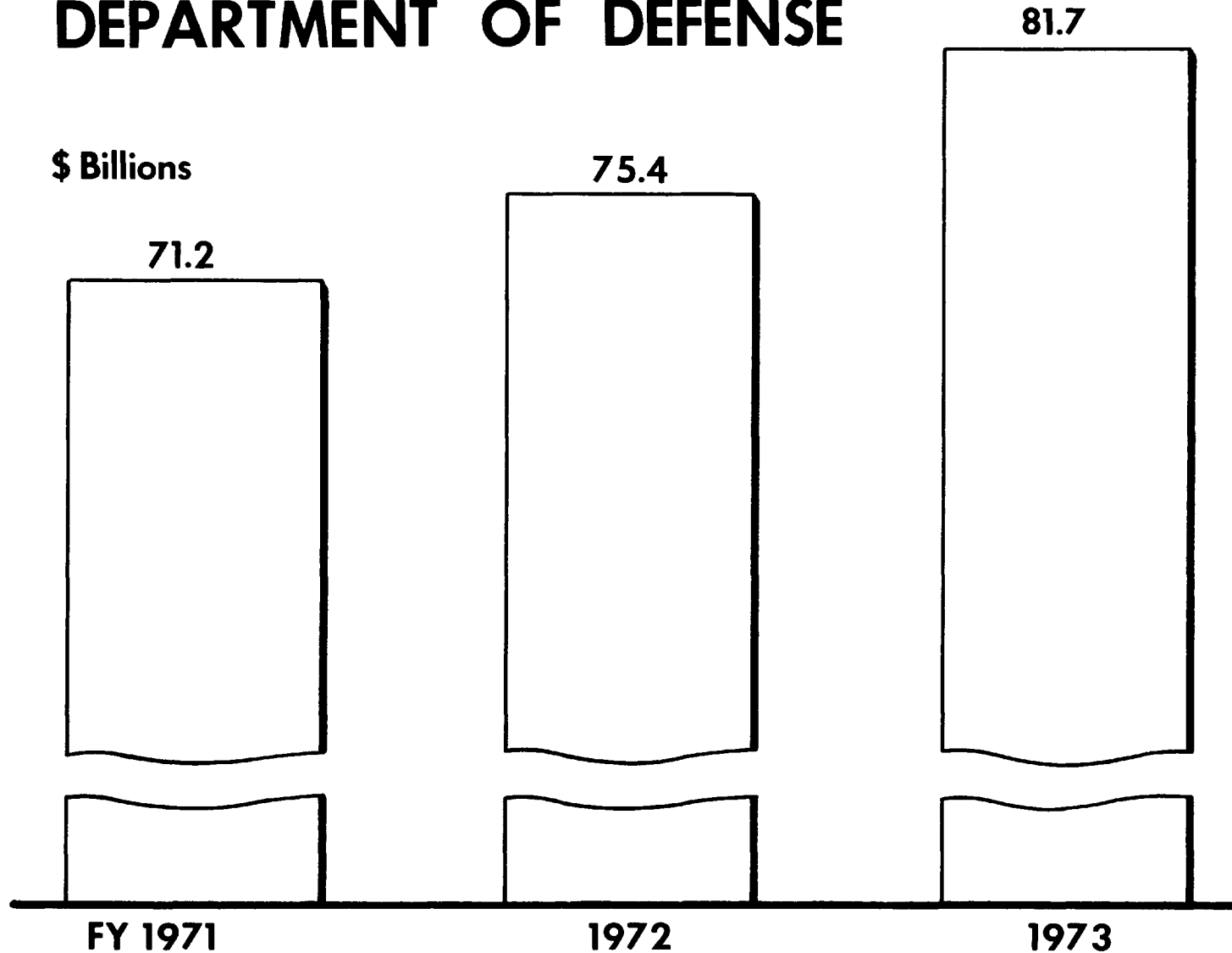
**Provide a high level of readiness and increased modernization for the
General Purpose Forces**

Continue to transfer Vietnam operations to the South Vietnamese

Preserve and enhance our position of technological superiority

Better prepare the National Guard and Reserves to augment the Active Forces

BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

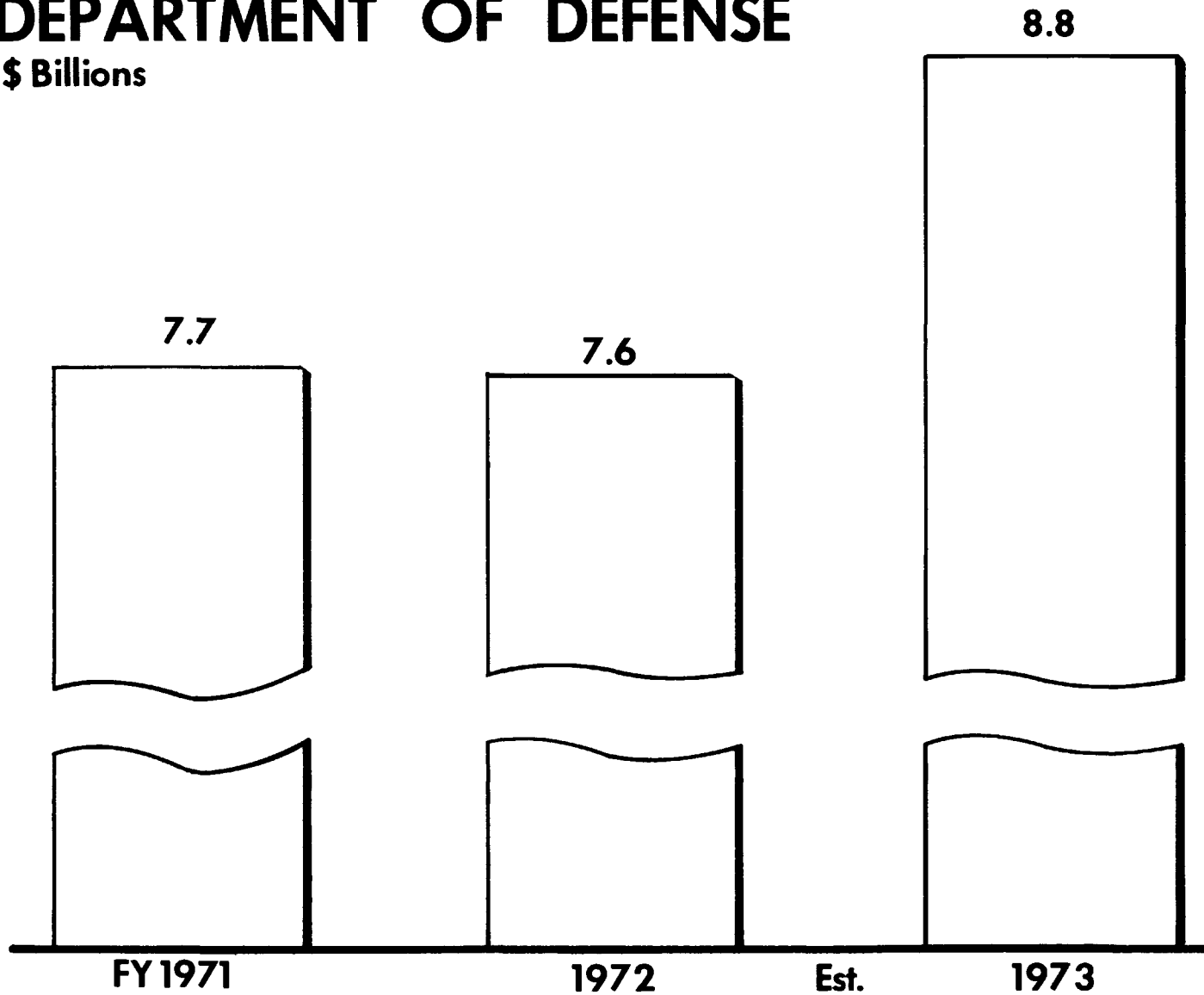


- **INCREASED BUDGET AUTHORITY IS PLANNED TO STRENGTHEN OUR MILITARY FORCES**

CHART 27

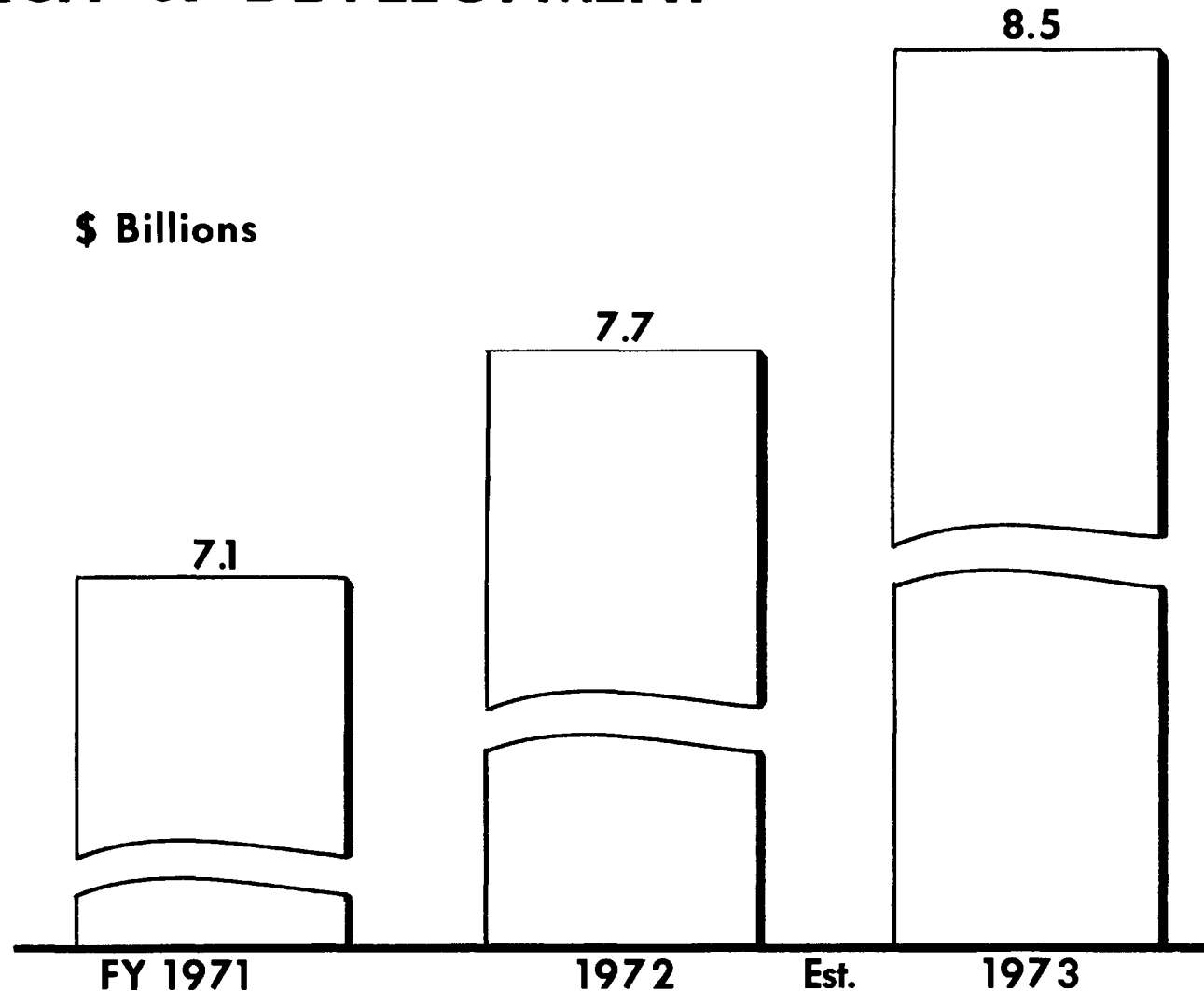
STRATEGIC PROGRAMS DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

\$ Billions



• TOA FOR STRATEGIC PROGRAMS WILL BE INCREASED BY 16%
1972-73

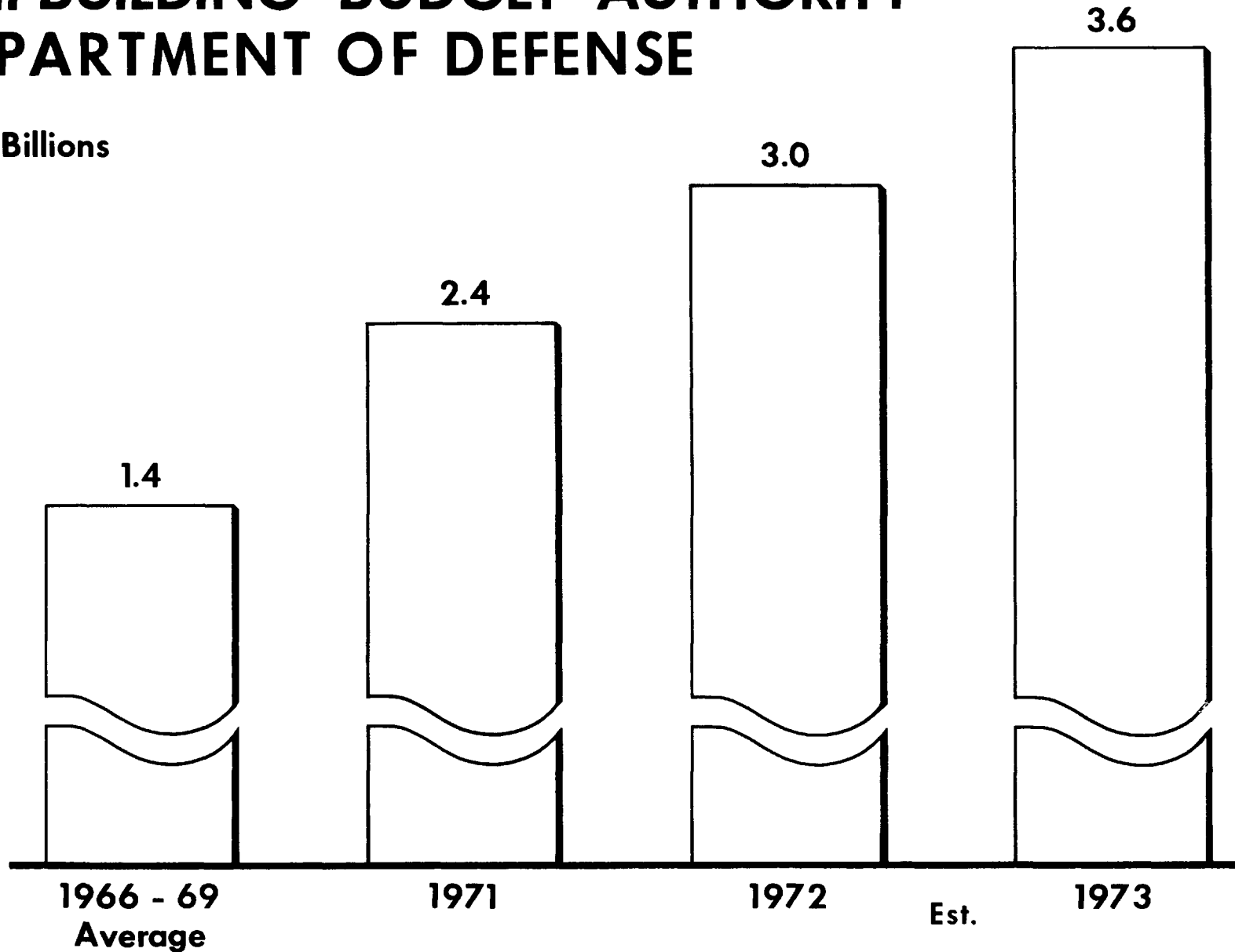
BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR DEFENSE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT



• **INCREASED BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR MILITARY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT IS ESSENTIAL TO ASSURE OUR CONTINUED TECHNOLOGICAL SUPERIORITY**

SHIPBUILDING BUDGET AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

\$ Billions



- Shipbuilding budget authority will be more than double the 1966 - 69 average

**HOW MANY MEN IN THE ARMED FORCES WILL
\$1 BILLION FUND (PAY & ALLOWANCES)?**

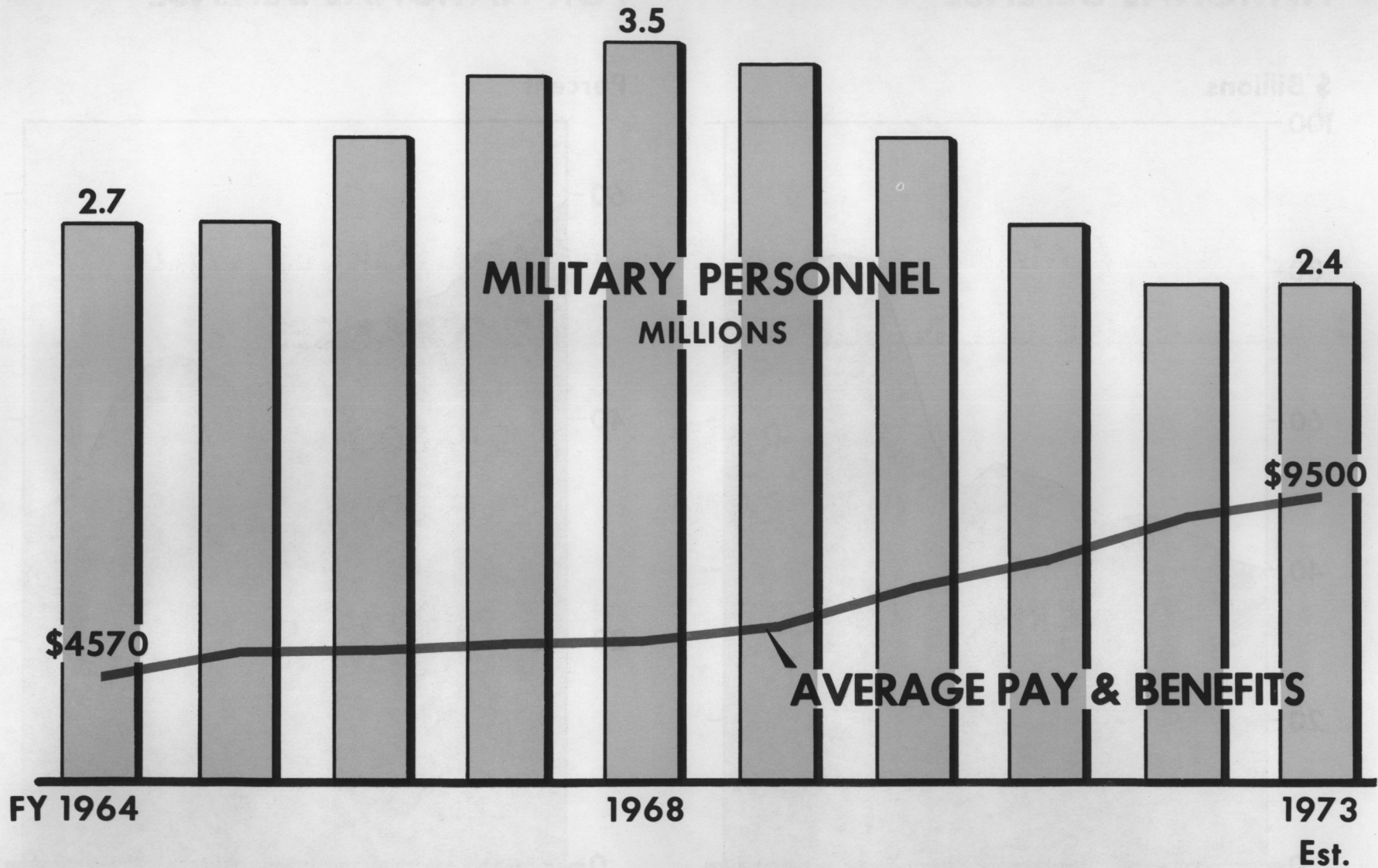
AT 1964 RATES 219,000

AT 1973 RATES 105,000

INCREASE IN COST 109% 1964 - 1973

CHART 31

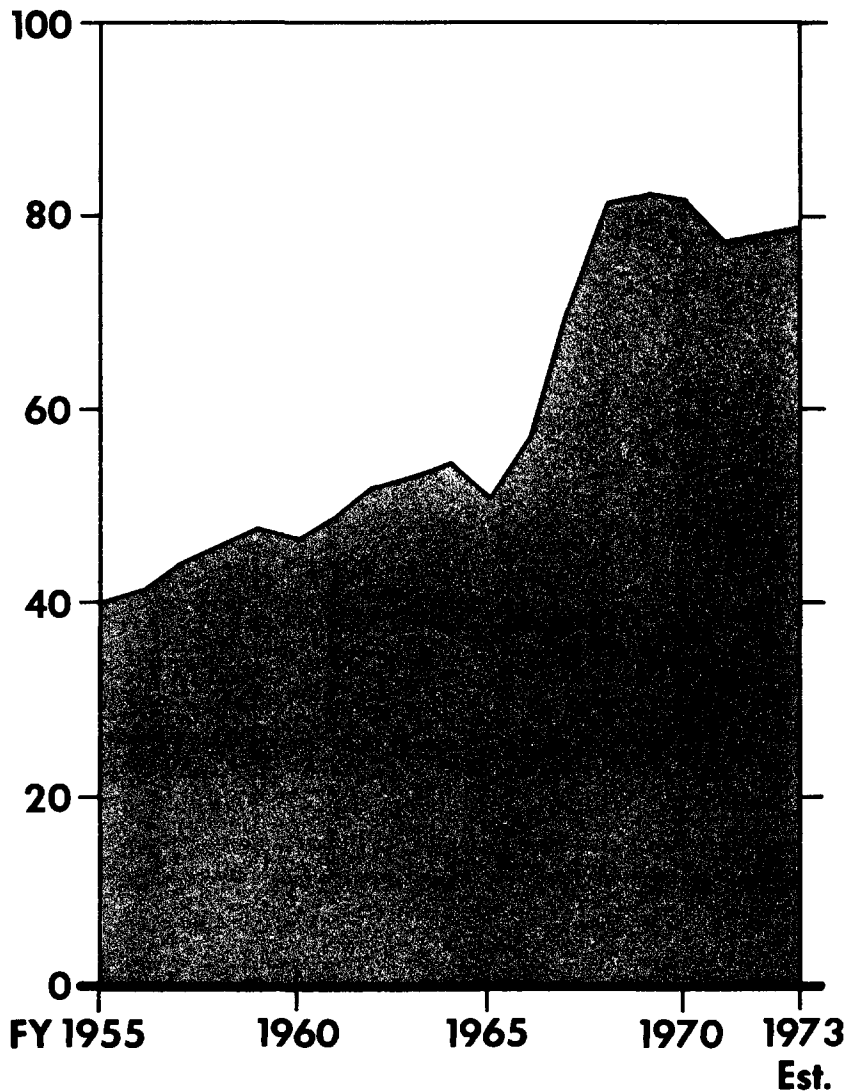
MILITARY PERSONNEL vs AVERAGE PAY & BENEFITS



• PLANNED MANPOWER IS CLOSE TO PRE-VIETNAM LEVELS BUT AVERAGE PAY & BENEFITS ARE MORE THAN DOUBLE THE PRE-VIETNAM AVERAGE

OUTLAYS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

\$ Billions



PERCENT OF BUDGET OUTLAYS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Percent

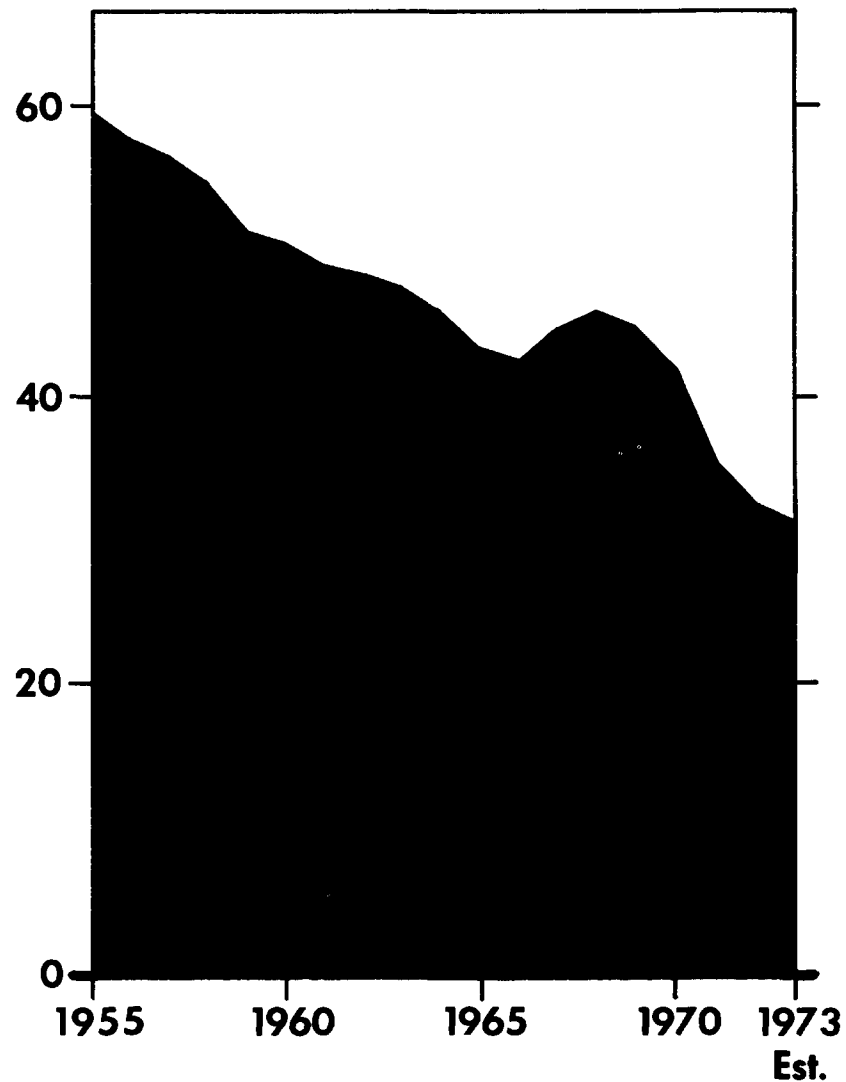
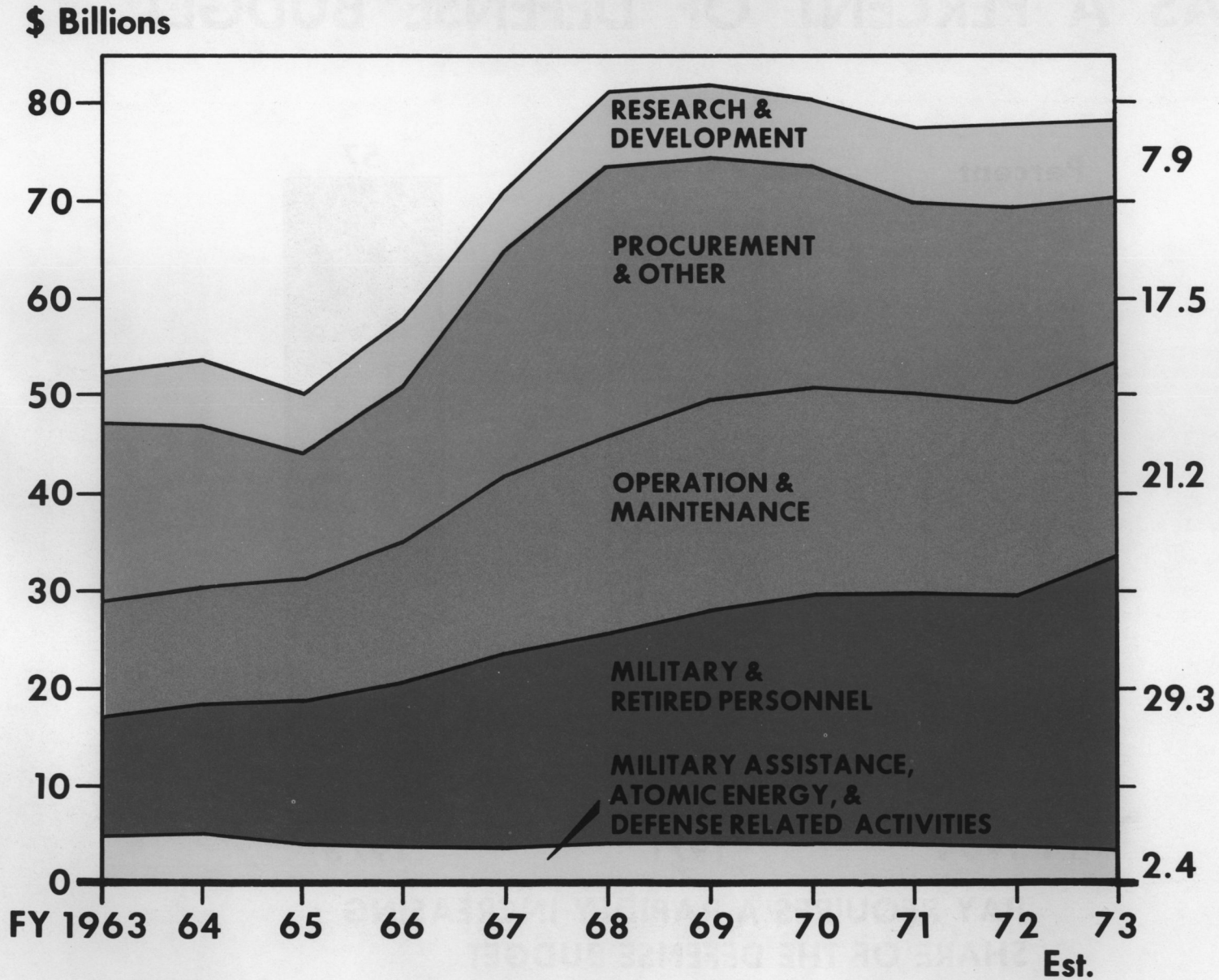
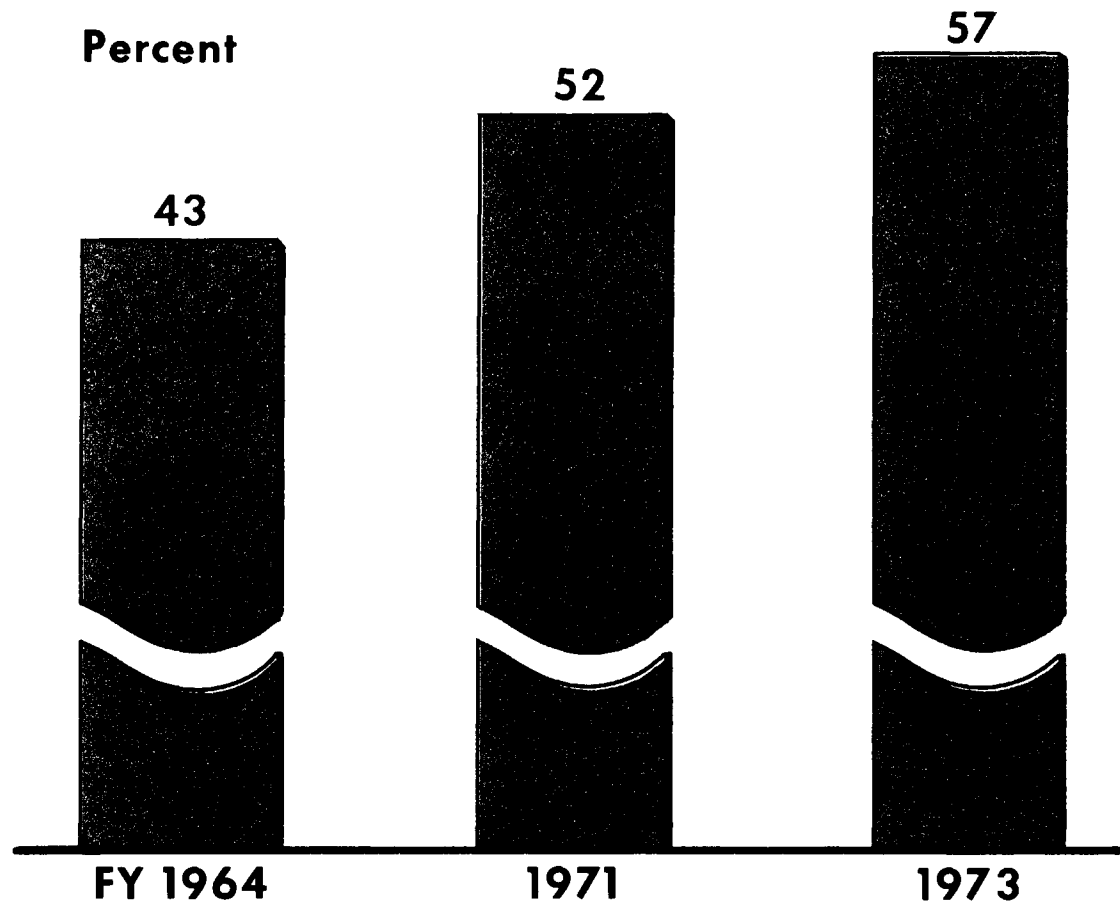


CHART 33

NATIONAL DEFENSE OUTLAYS



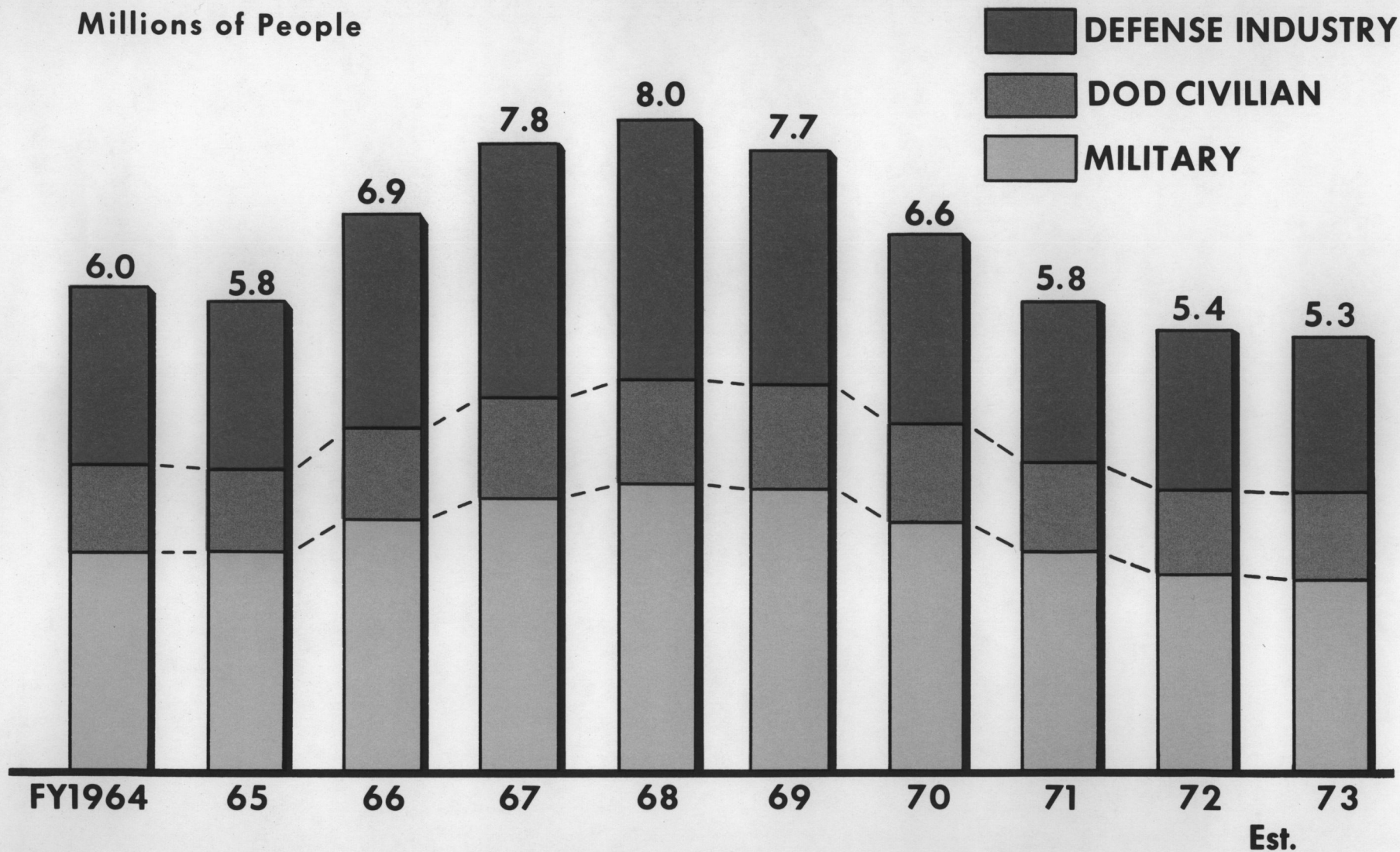
CIVILIAN & MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS AS A PERCENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET



PAY REQUIRES A RAPIDLY INCREASING SHARE OF THE DEFENSE BUDGET

DEFENSE RELATED EMPLOYMENT

Millions of People



• **DEFENSE RELATED EMPLOYMENT HAS BEEN REDUCED ONE-THIRD FROM THE 1968 LEVEL AND IS NOW LOWER THAN PRE-VIETNAM LEVELS**

Science and Technology

- Utilizing high technology Agencies for civilian needs
- Obligations for R & D programs
- The future space program
- Atomic energy and the energy problem
- National Science Foundation
- Impact of satellites on oceanic telephone circuit availability

Utilizing High Technology Agencies For Civilian Needs

NASA

- **increased emphasis on programs which provide direct benefits to society, such as weather, communications, navigation, Earth resources, aeronautics and transportation**

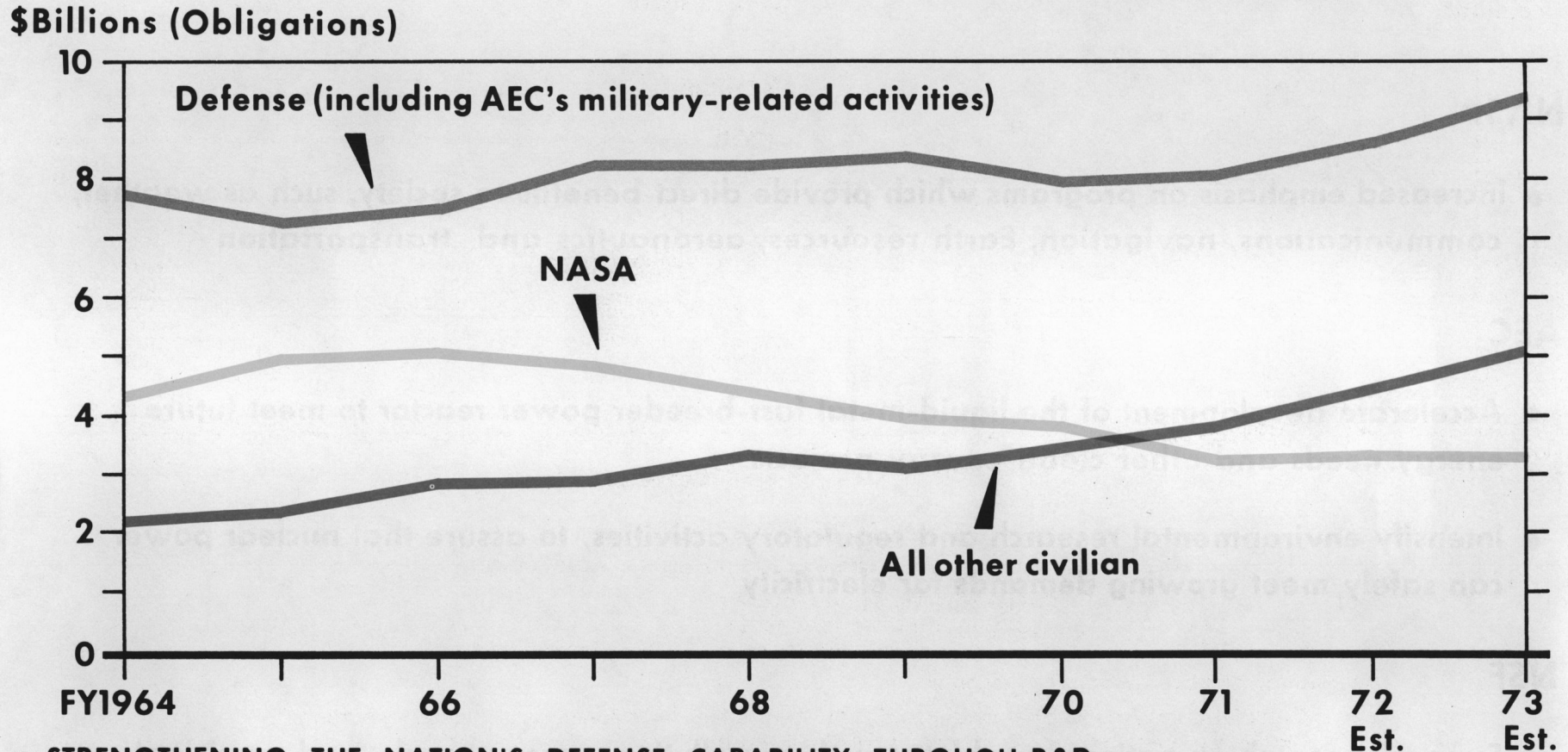
AEC

- **Accelerate development of the liquid-metal fast-breeder power reactor to meet future energy needs and other clean energy projects**
- **Intensify environmental research and regulatory activities, to assure that nuclear power can safely meet growing demands for electricity**

NSF

- **Expand research on national problems such as pollution, energy needs, and municipal services**
- **Initiate programs to explore new ways to encourage application of science and technology to needs of industry, states and local governments**

STRENGTHENING THE FEDERAL R & D EFFORT

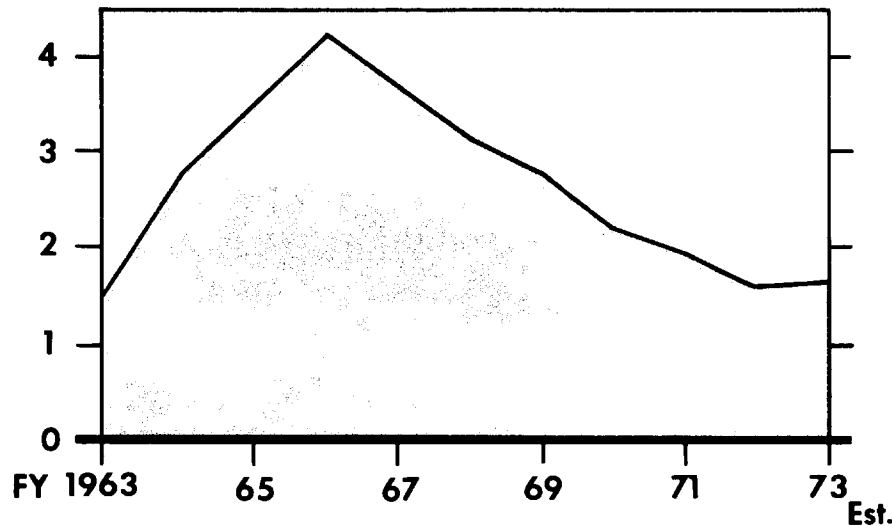


- **STRENGTHENING THE NATION'S DEFENSE CAPABILITY THROUGH R&D.**
- **BALANCING SPACE PROGRAM INVESTMENTS TO EMPHASIZE APPLICATIONS OF TECHNOLOGY TO SUCH AREAS AS WEATHER PREDICTION, COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVIGATION AND THE SPACE SHUTTLE.**
- **INCREASING OTHER CIVILIAN PROGRAMS TO TURN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO THE SERVICE OF MAN AND TO STRENGTHENING BASIC RESEARCH.**

THE FUTURE SPACE PROGRAM

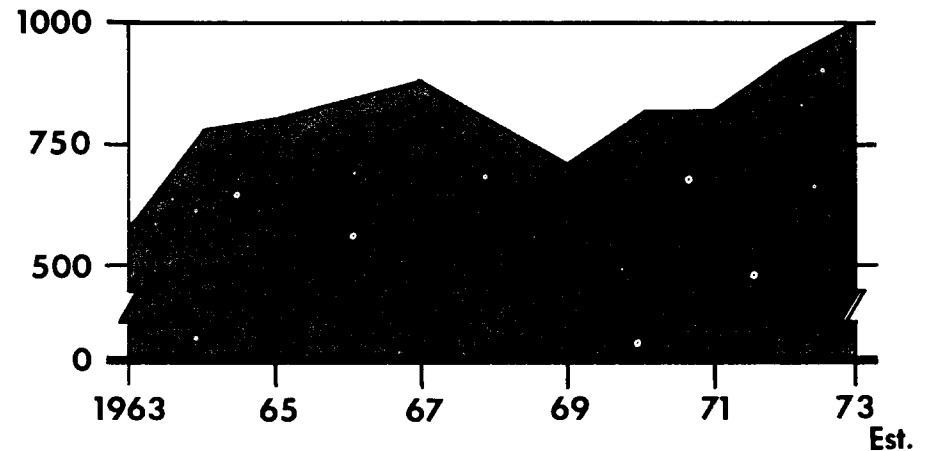
MANNED SPACE PROGRAM COSTS DROP

\$ Billions



INCREASED EMPHASIS ON APPLICATIONS, AERONAUTICS, AND SCIENCE

\$ Millions



THE FUTURE SPACE PROGRAM

This Administration's space program has three major objectives:

- Completing the Apollo program
- Reducing future costs of space
- Achieving a better balance in future space investments

Transition to post-Apollo space program

- Completion of Apollo lunar landings (CY 1972) followed by manned earth orbital operations
- Skylab experimental space station (CY 1973) to test man's capabilities in space
- Manned reusable Space Shuttle to reduce cost of space operations by 1979

Application of Aerospace Technology

- First demonstration of usefulness of satellite pictures for agriculture, forestry, and geology in CY 1972
- Development of improved weather, communications, and navigation satellites to benefit men on Earth
- Research on short take-off and landing aircraft to reduce noise, congestion and travel time

Science in Space

- Astronomical data to better understand nature and evolution of the universe
- Exploration of planets to increase knowledge about the solar system

Atomic Energy and the Energy Problem

The emerging energy crisis

- Demand for electric energy is rising steadily
- Fossil fuel reserves (coal, oil, gas) are limited--fossil fuels cause pollution
- Low-cost uranium needed for nuclear power is limited in supply

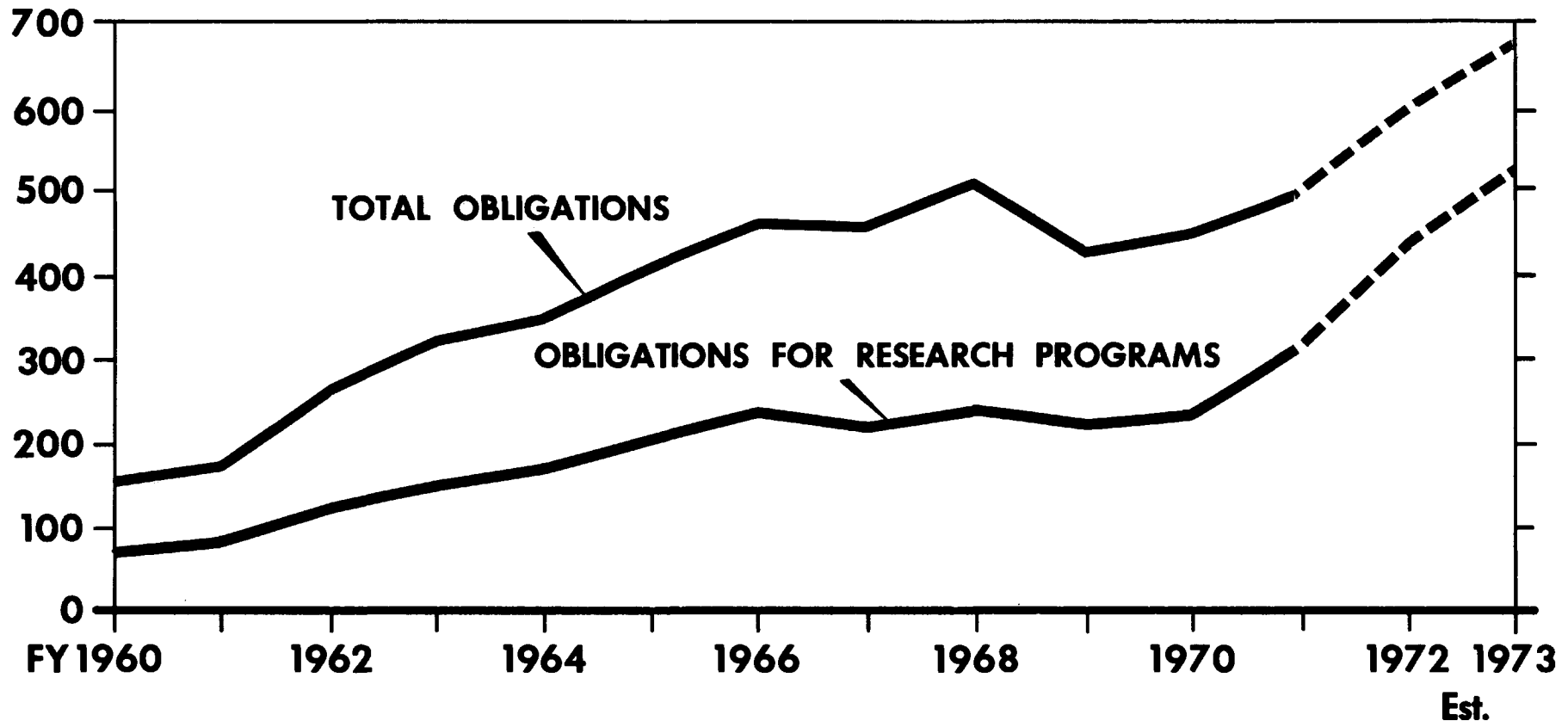
AEC's programs to meet the problem

- Substantial increase in efforts to make nuclear power compatible with our environment
- Demonstration of a fast breeder reactor by 1980
 - Makes more fuel than it uses
 - More compatible with environmental needs than present reactors
- Work to harness the fusion process for our energy needs past the year 2000
- Investments by the public and industry

CHART 43

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

\$ Millions

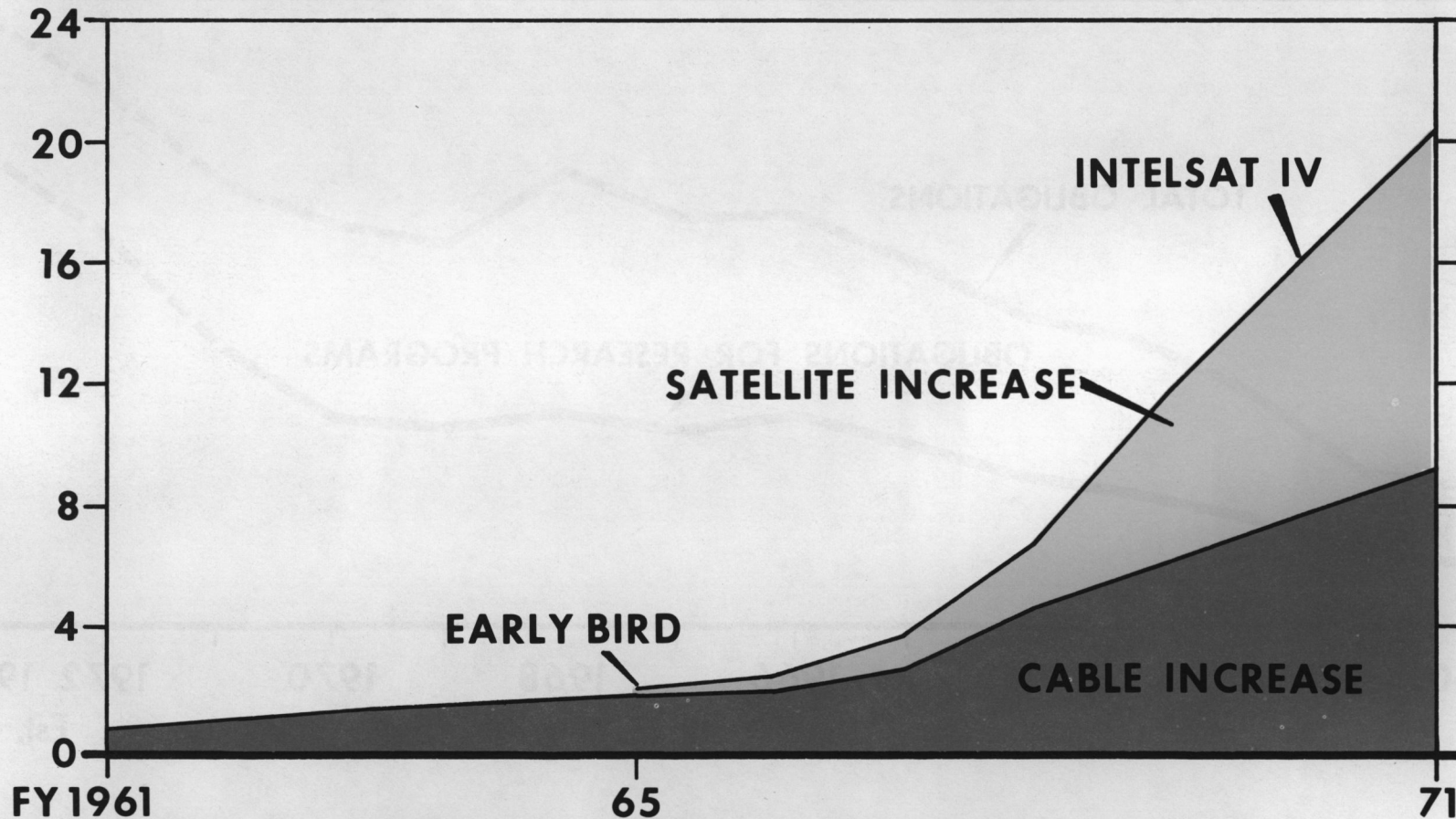


CONTINUED GROWTH IN SCIENCE ACTIVITIES

- Initiate programs to explore new ways to encourage the application of science and technology to the needs of industry and State and local governments;
- Increase problem-focused research to intensify research efforts on national problems such as pollution, energy needs and municipal services;
- Increase fundamental research support to permit the continued progress of science.

IMPACT OF SATELLITES ON OCEANIC TELEPHONE CIRCUIT AVAILABILITY

Thousands of Circuits



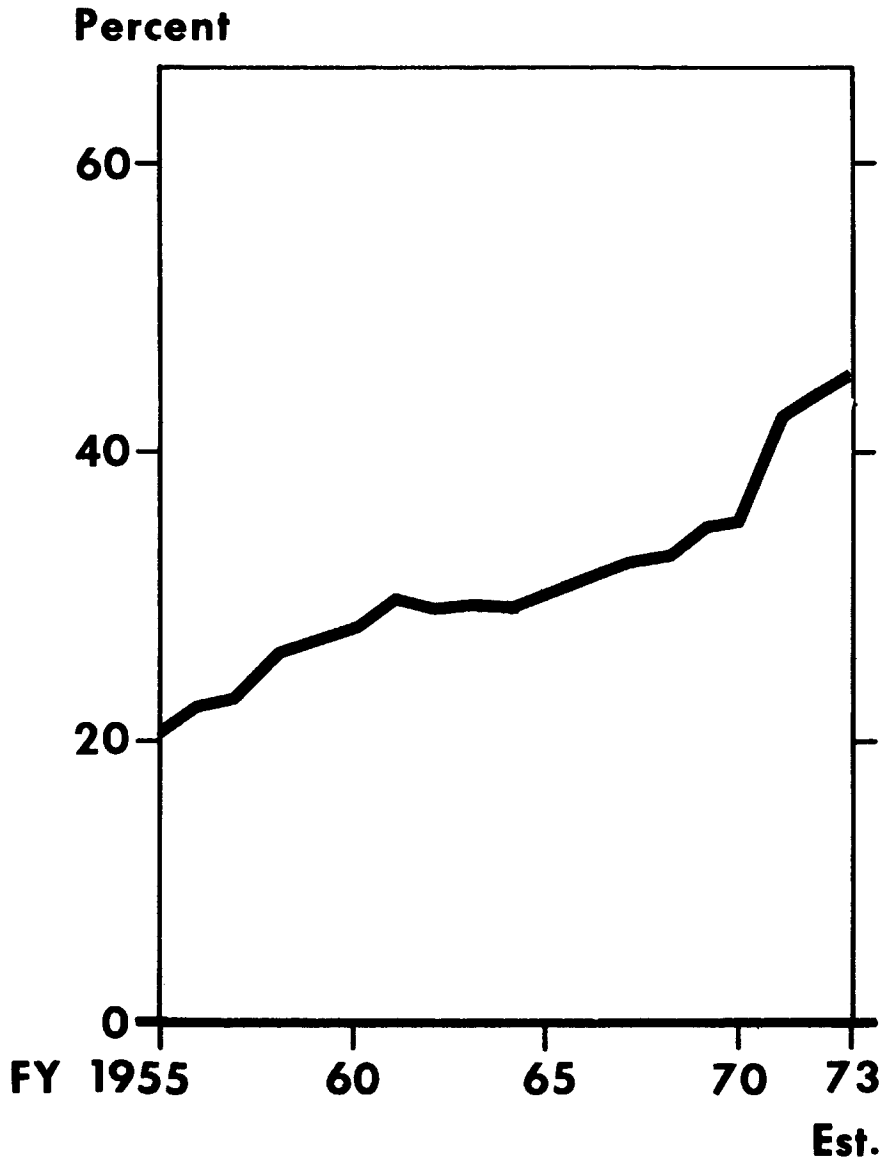
- Relay and Syncom satellites launched by NASA prior to 1965 demonstrated technology.
- Early Bird satellite, launched by INTELSAT consortium in 1965, was the first of four new commercial satellite series.
- Latest satellite provides more than 5000 telephone circuits.
- Intercontinental telephone rates have dropped dramatically.
- In 1971 over 600 hours of intercontinental TV programming were broadcast via satellite.
- NASA Applications Technology Satellites (ATS) will make another advance in 1973 with direct Satellite-to-School communications
- Commercial satellites may be available for domestic coast-to-coast communications by 1976.

Meeting Human Needs With Dignity

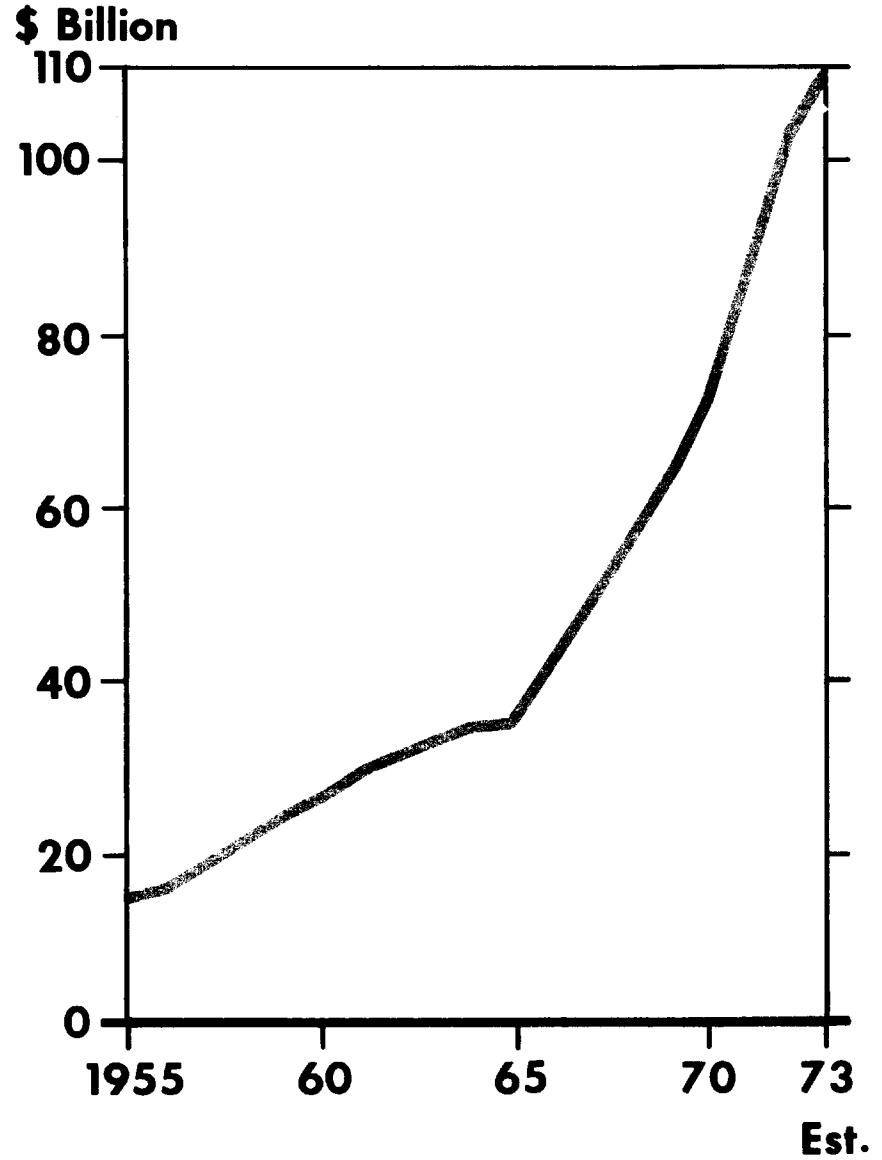
- **Welfare reform and income security programs**
- **Improving medical care programs**
- **Combating the drug problem**
- **Food assistance**
- **Education programs**
- **Veterans benefits**
- **Crime outlays**
- **Civil rights**

CHART 49

PERCENT OF BUDGET OUTLAYS FOR HUMAN RESOURCES



OUTLAYS FOR HUMAN RESOURCES



WELFARE COSTS

AFDC PAYMENTS

\$ Billions

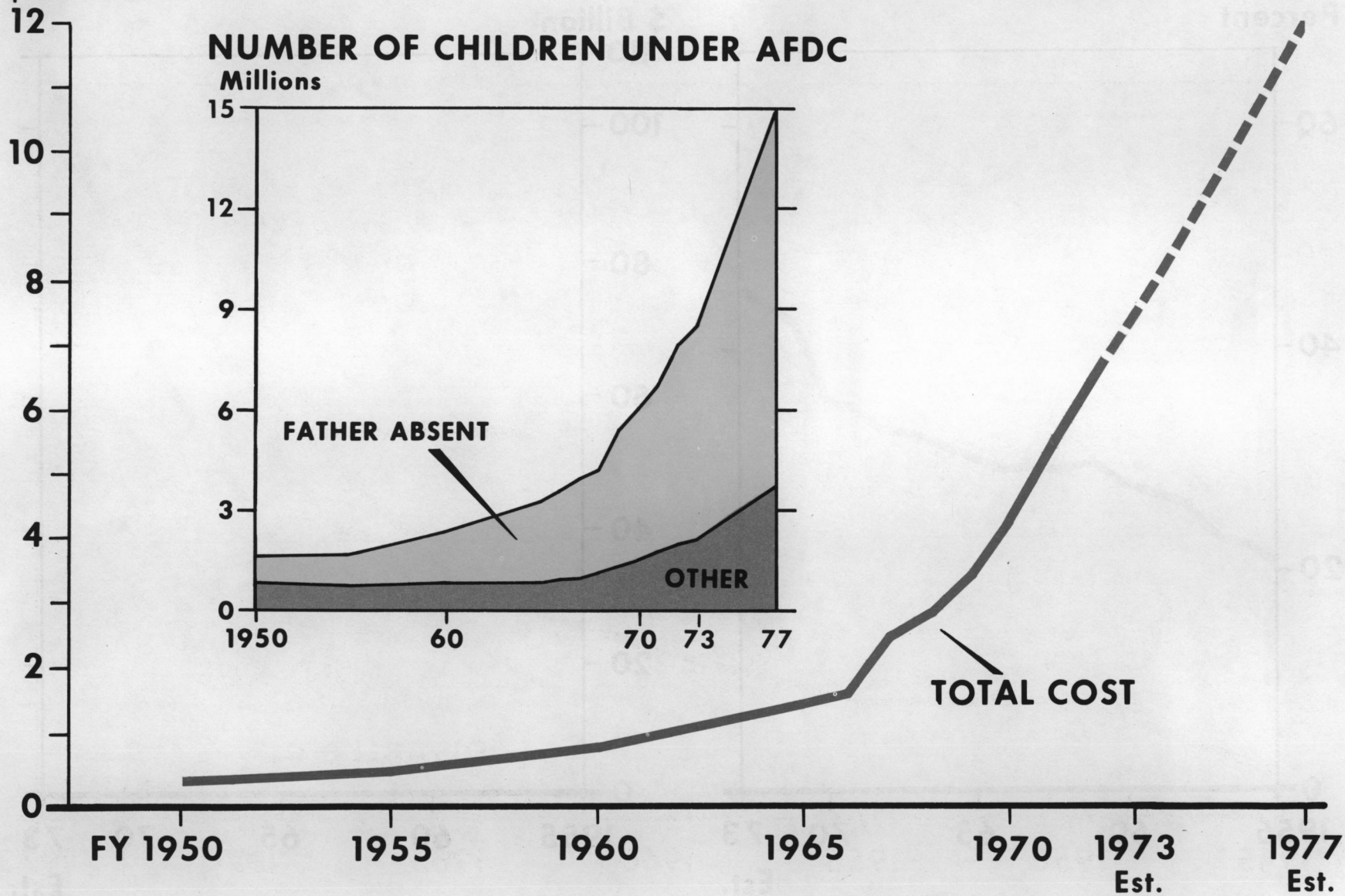
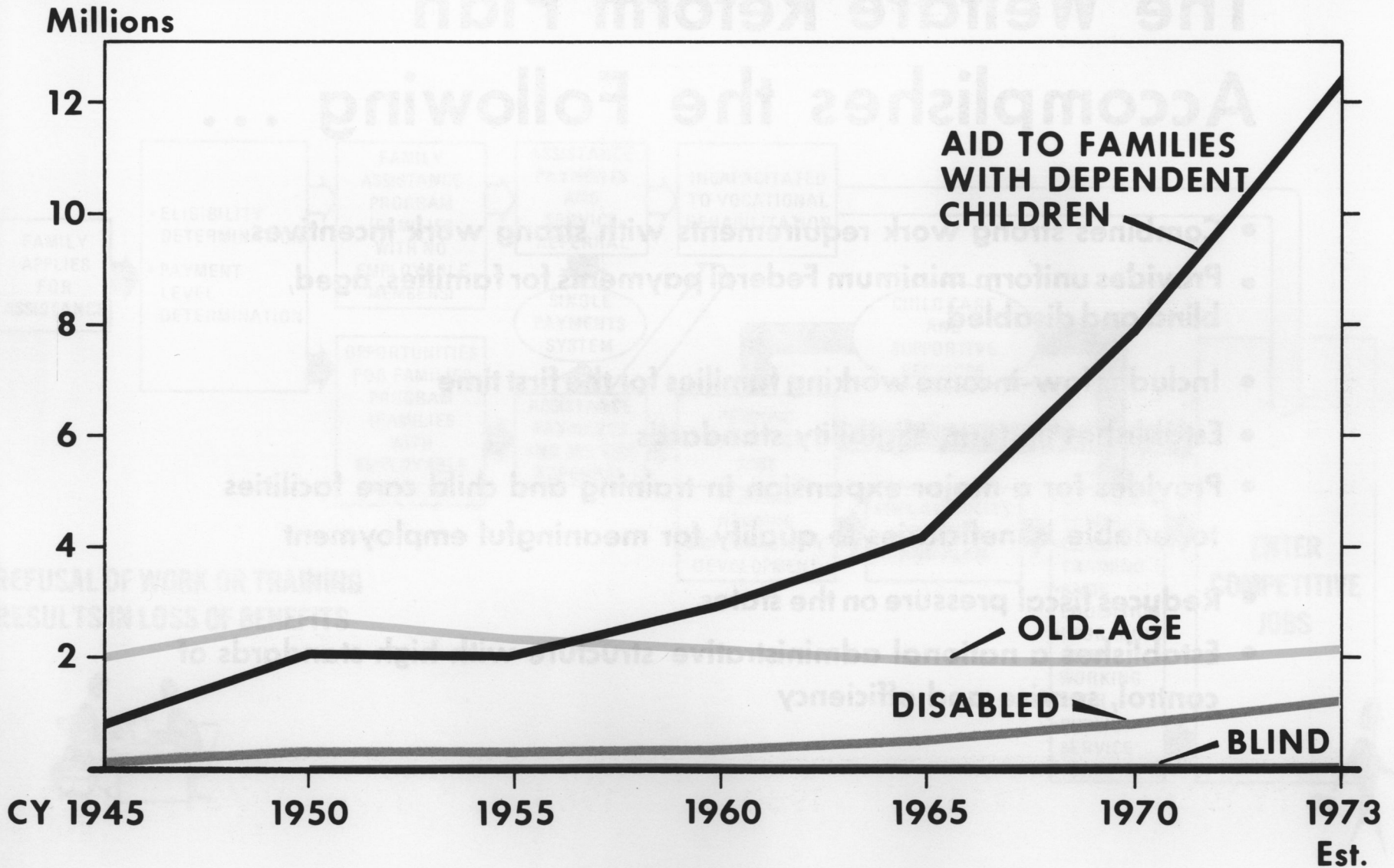


CHART 51

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM

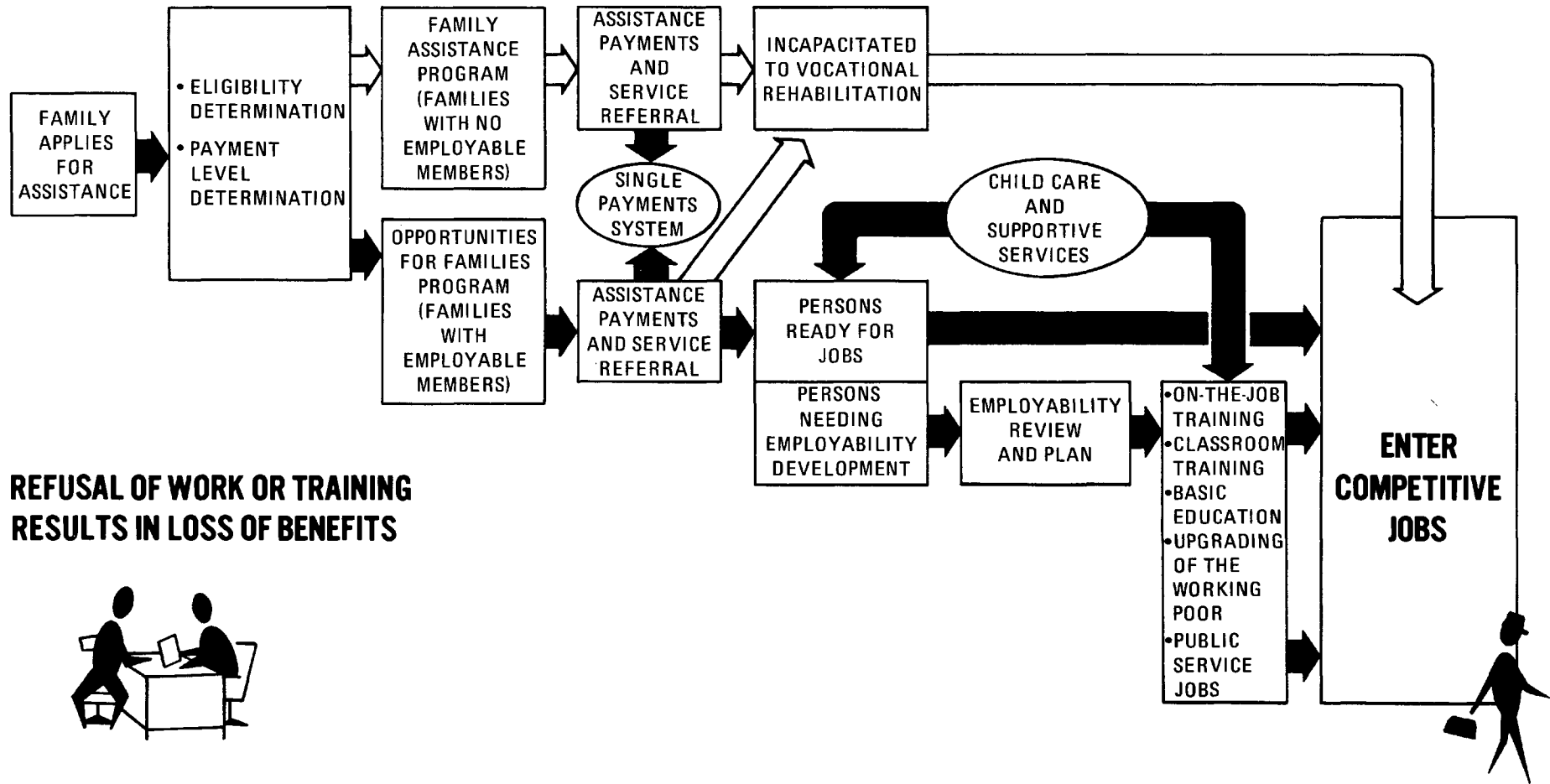


The Welfare Reform Plan Accomplishes the Following . . .

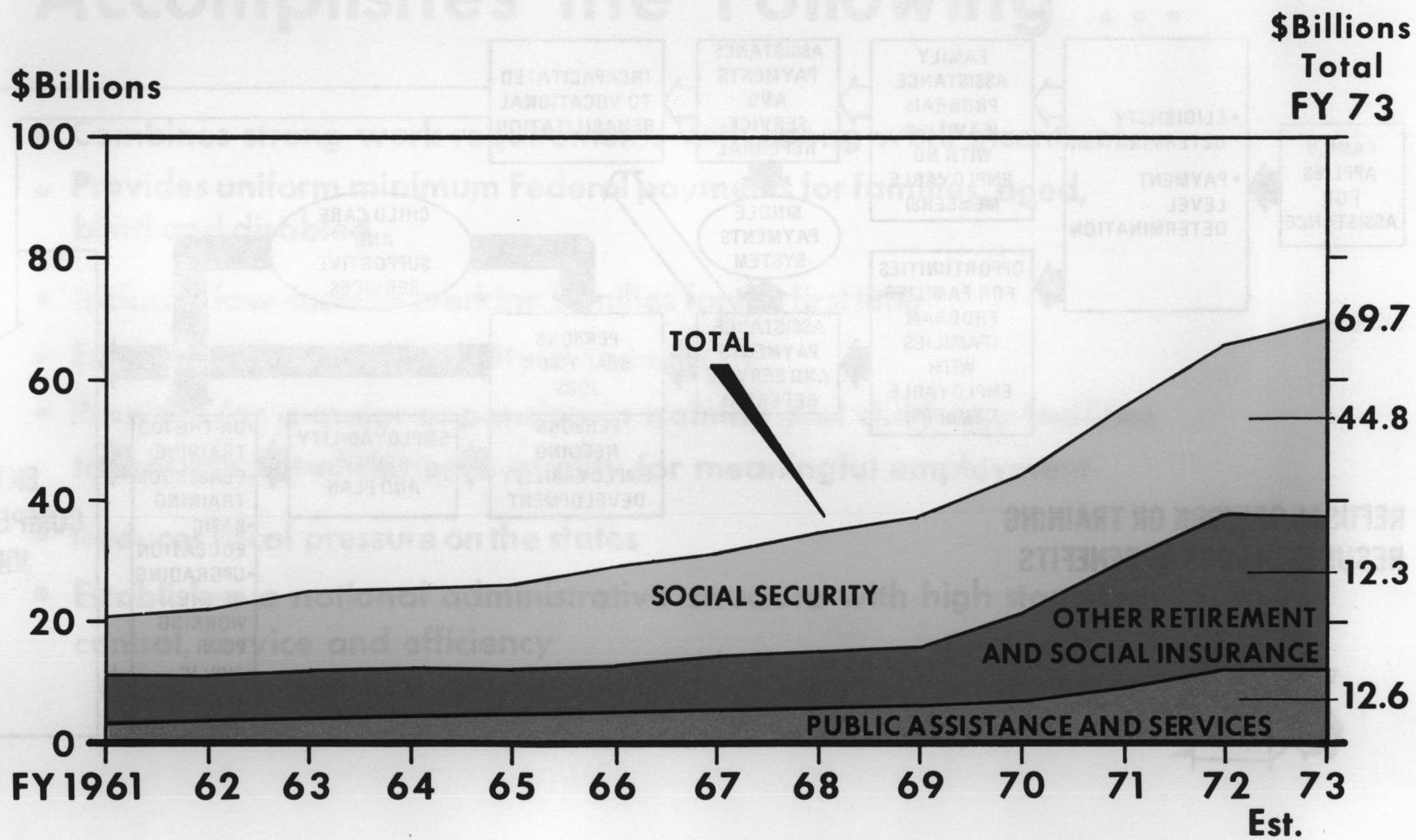
- **Combines strong work requirements with strong work incentives**
- **Provides uniform minimum Federal payments for families, aged, blind and disabled**
- **Includes low-income working families for the first time**
- **Establishes uniform eligibility standards**
- **Provides for a major expansion in training and child care facilities to enable beneficiaries to qualify for meaningful employment**
- **Reduces fiscal pressure on the states**
- **Establishes a national administrative structure with high standards of control, service and efficiency**

WORK REFERRAL SYSTEM

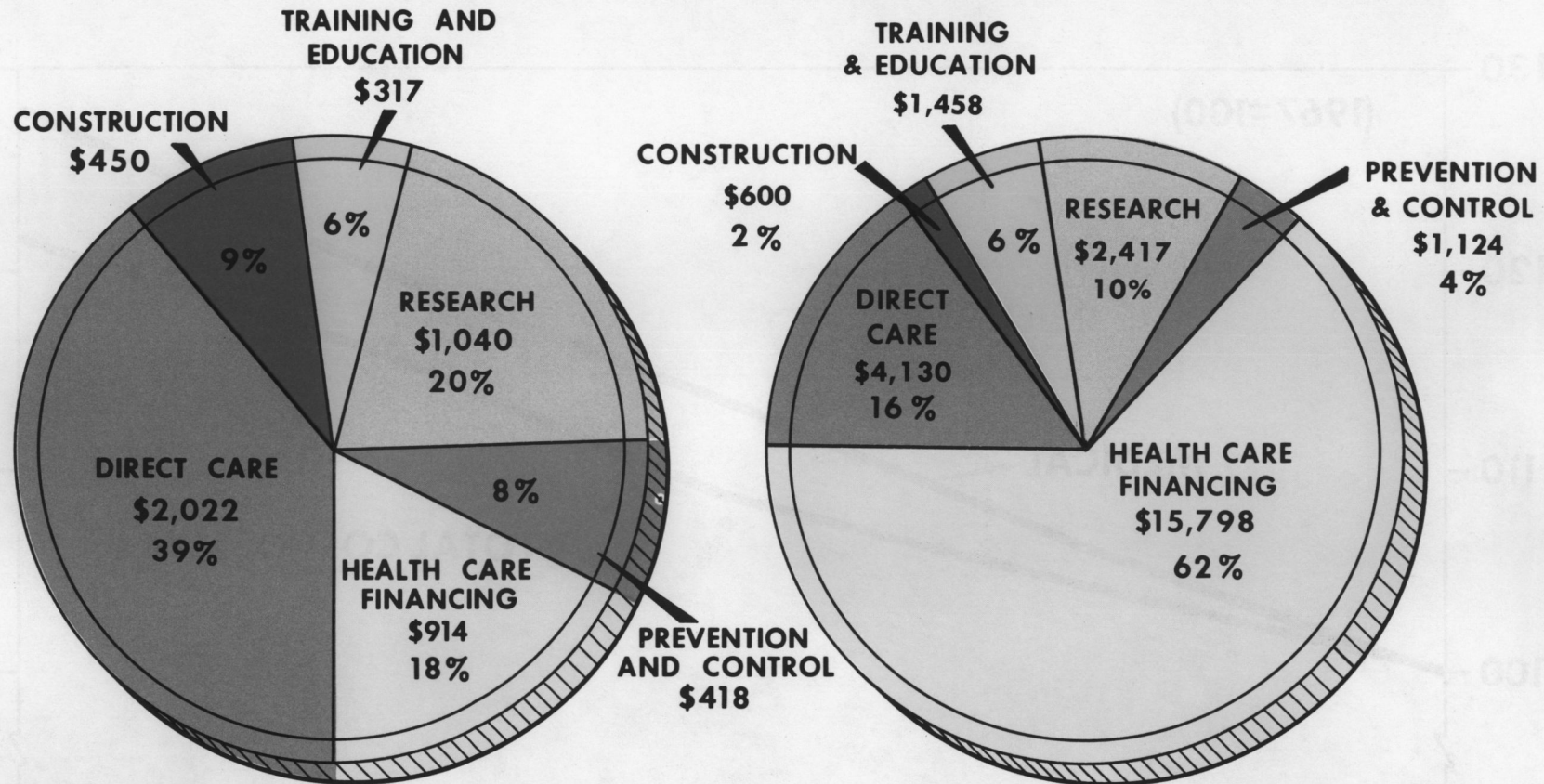
"THE FLOW FROM WELFARE TO WORK"



INCOME SECURITY OUTLAYS



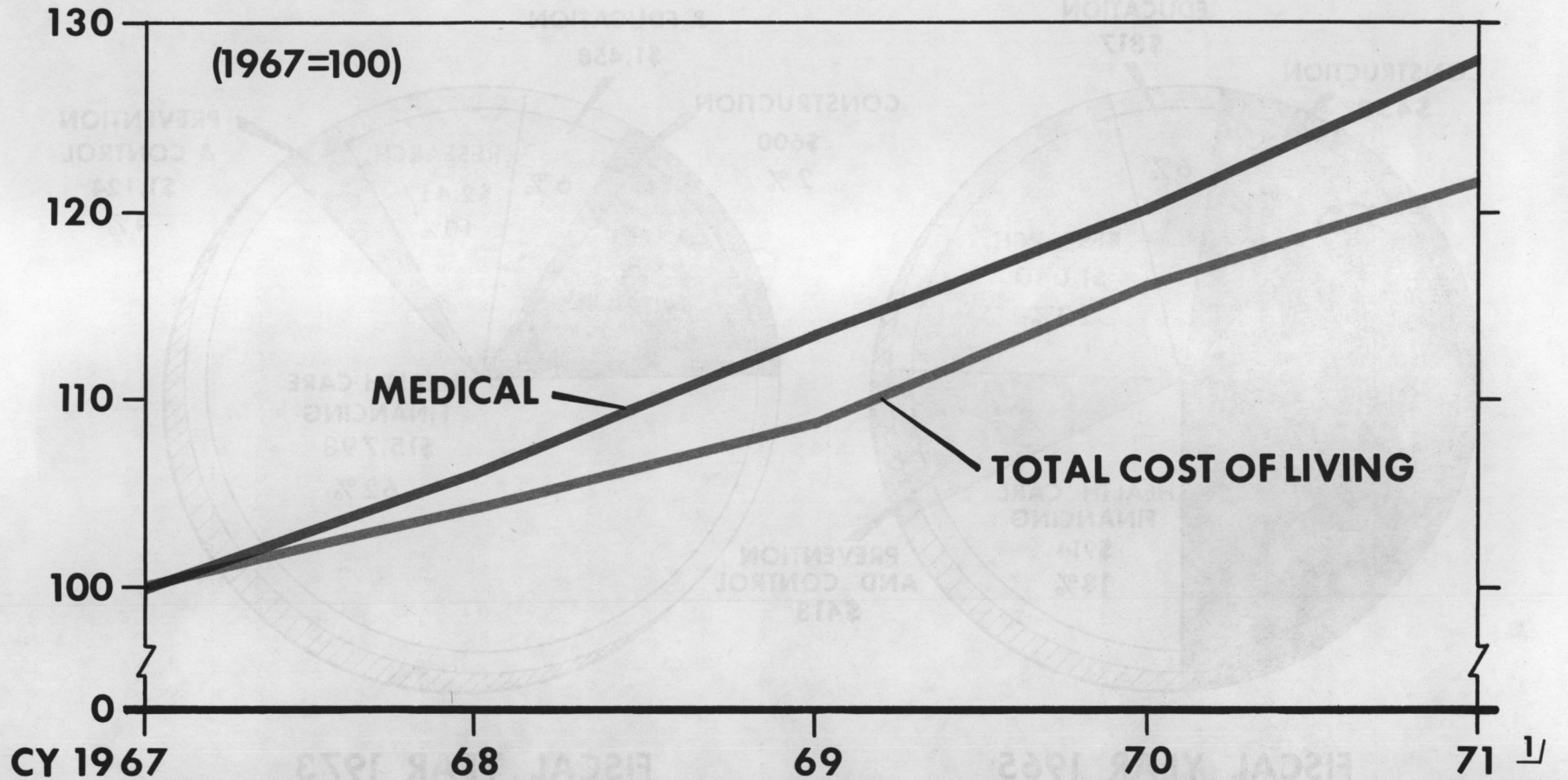
DISTRIBUTION OF ALL FEDERAL HEALTH DOLLARS



FISCAL YEAR 1965
(\$5.2 Billion)

FISCAL YEAR 1973
(\$25.5 Billion)
Estimate

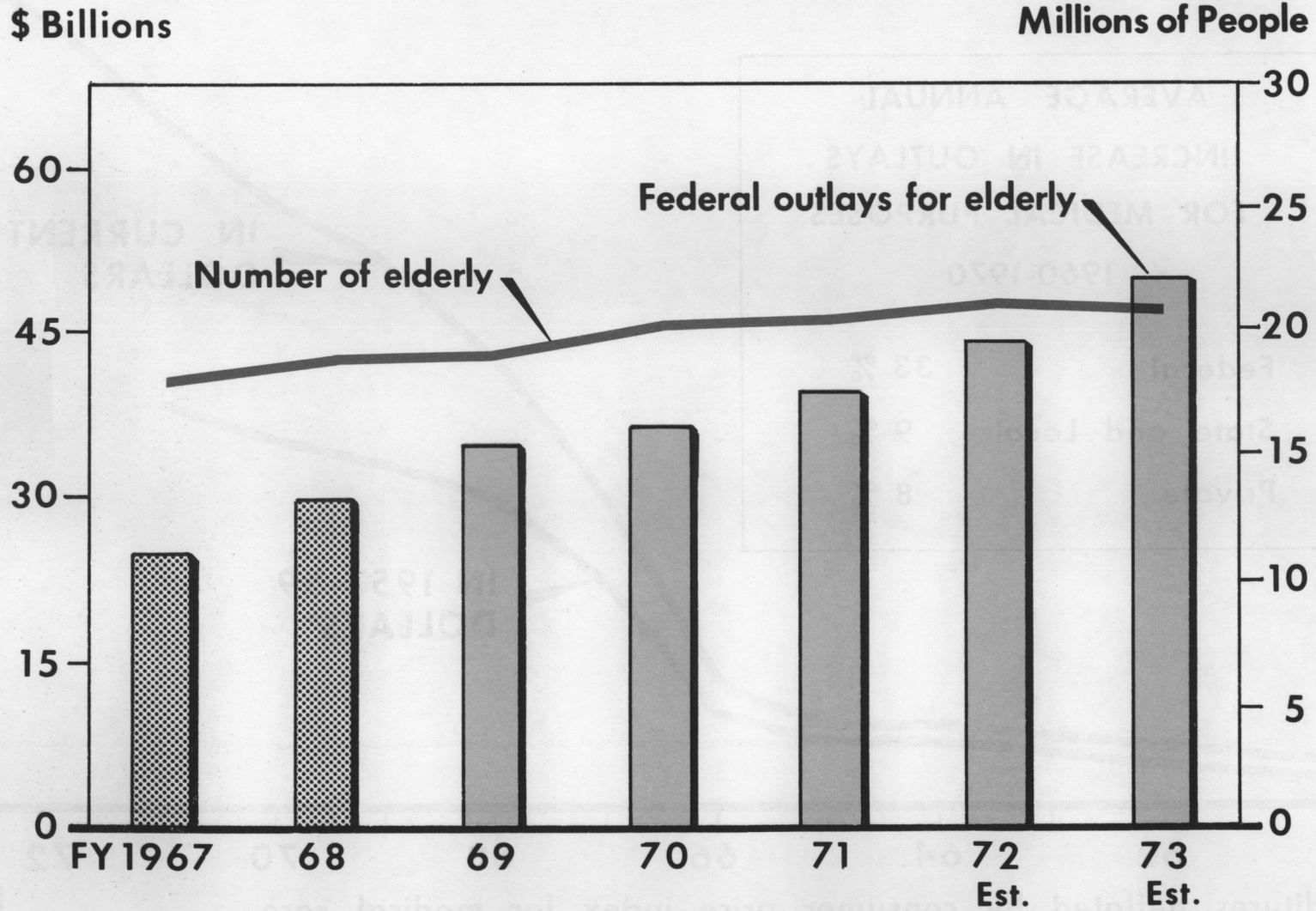
SOARING COSTS OF MEDICAL CARE PRICE INDEXES



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

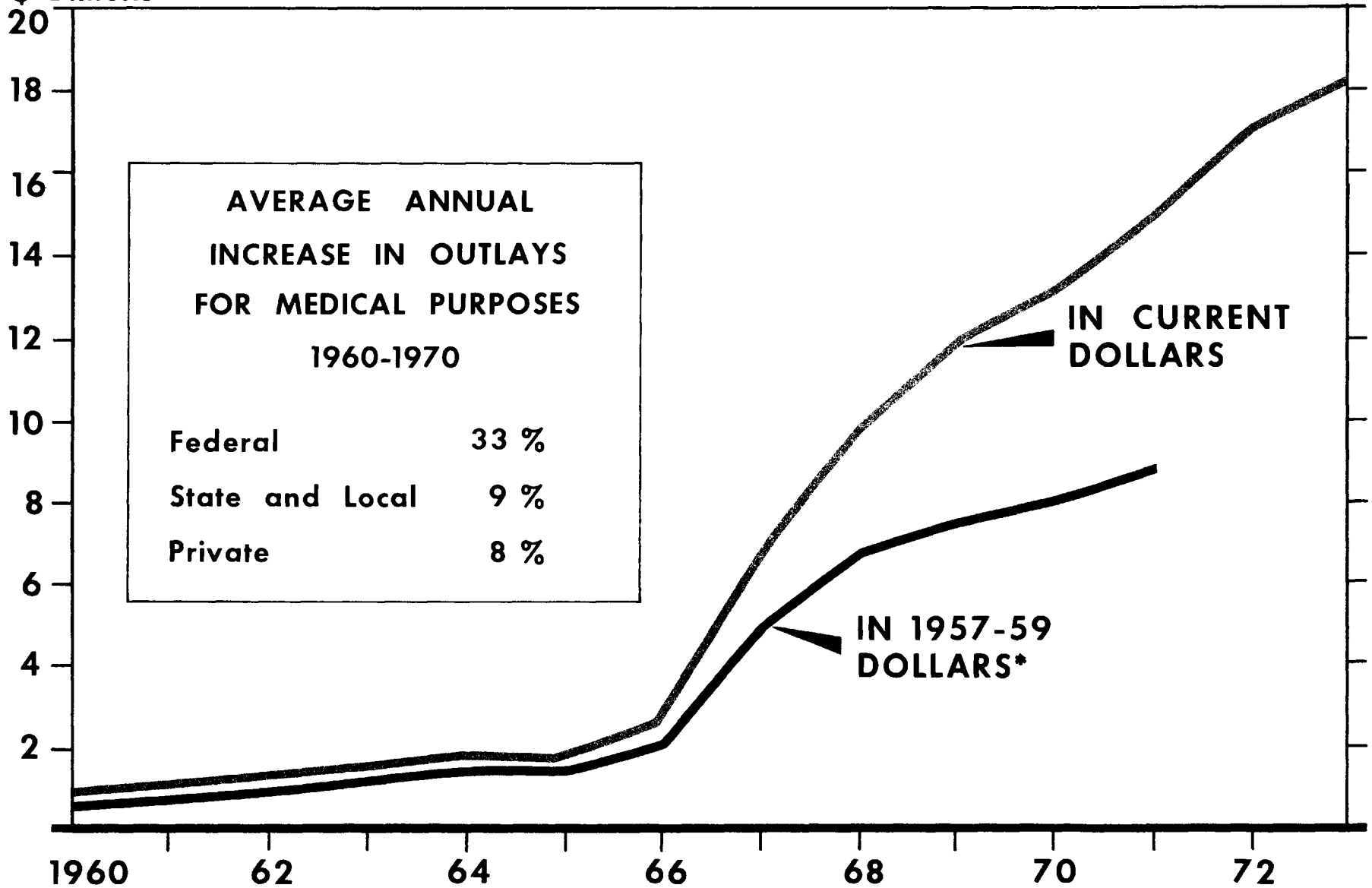
^{1/}- Average of first 11 months

FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE ELDERLY



RISING OUTLAYS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES

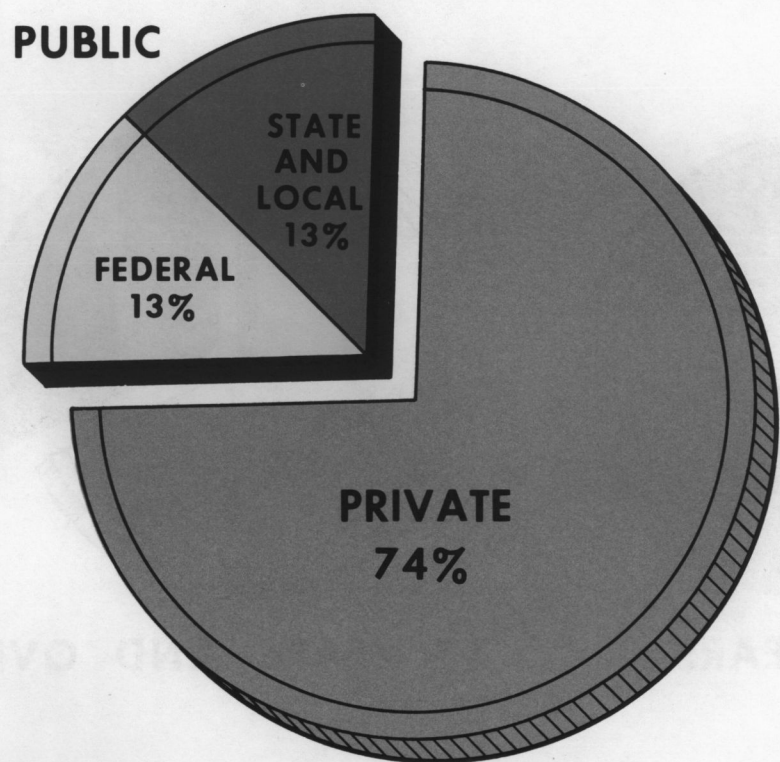
\$ Billions



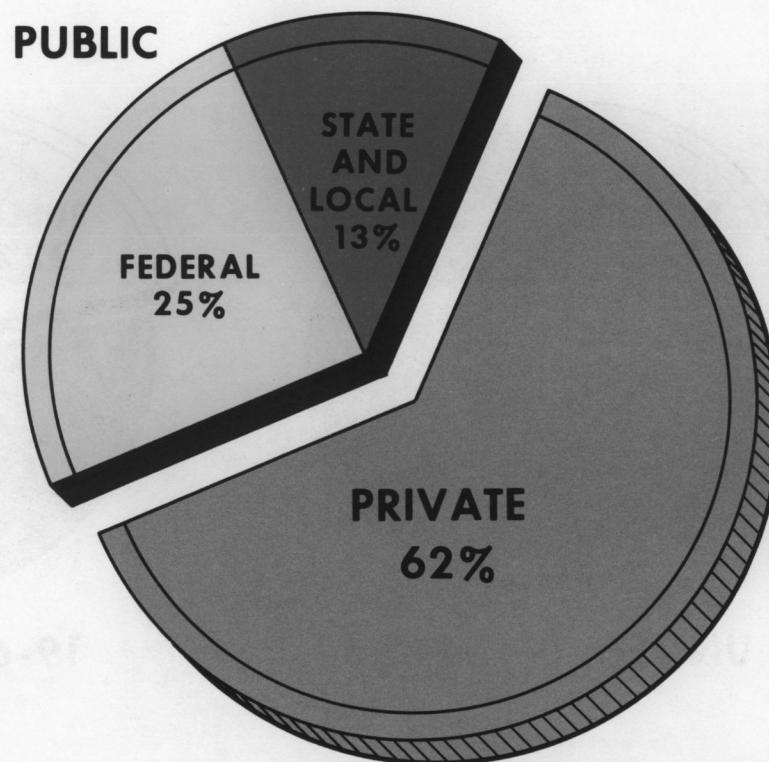
* Expenditures deflated by consumer price index for medical care

Est.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH CARE



FY 1966
\$ 42.3 BILLION

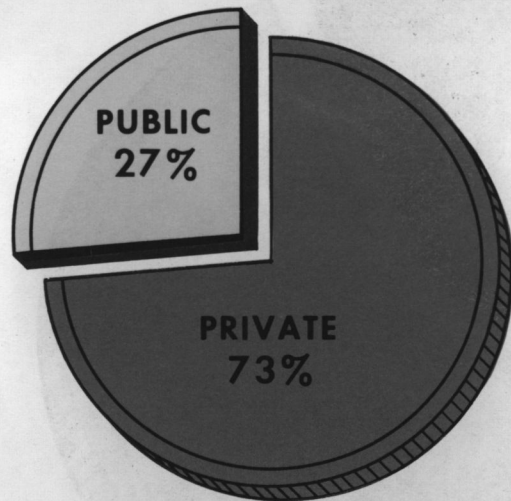


FY 1971
\$ 75 BILLION

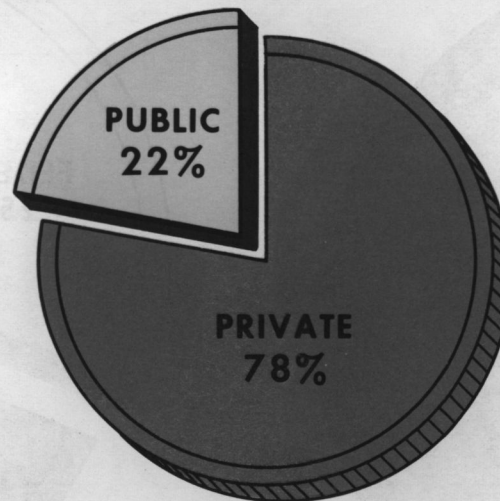
CHART 60

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FUNDS FOR HEALTH CARE OF DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

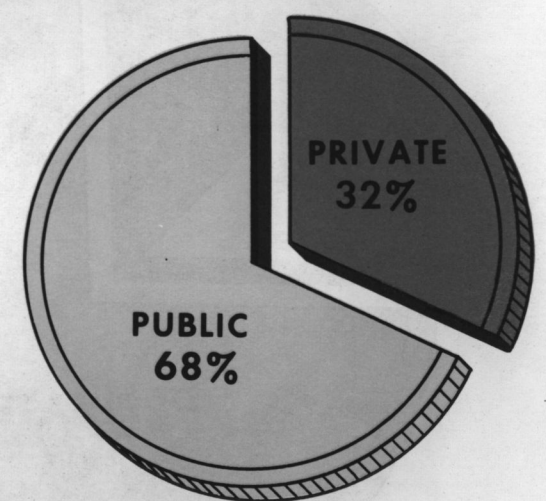
FY 1970



UNDER 19 YEARS



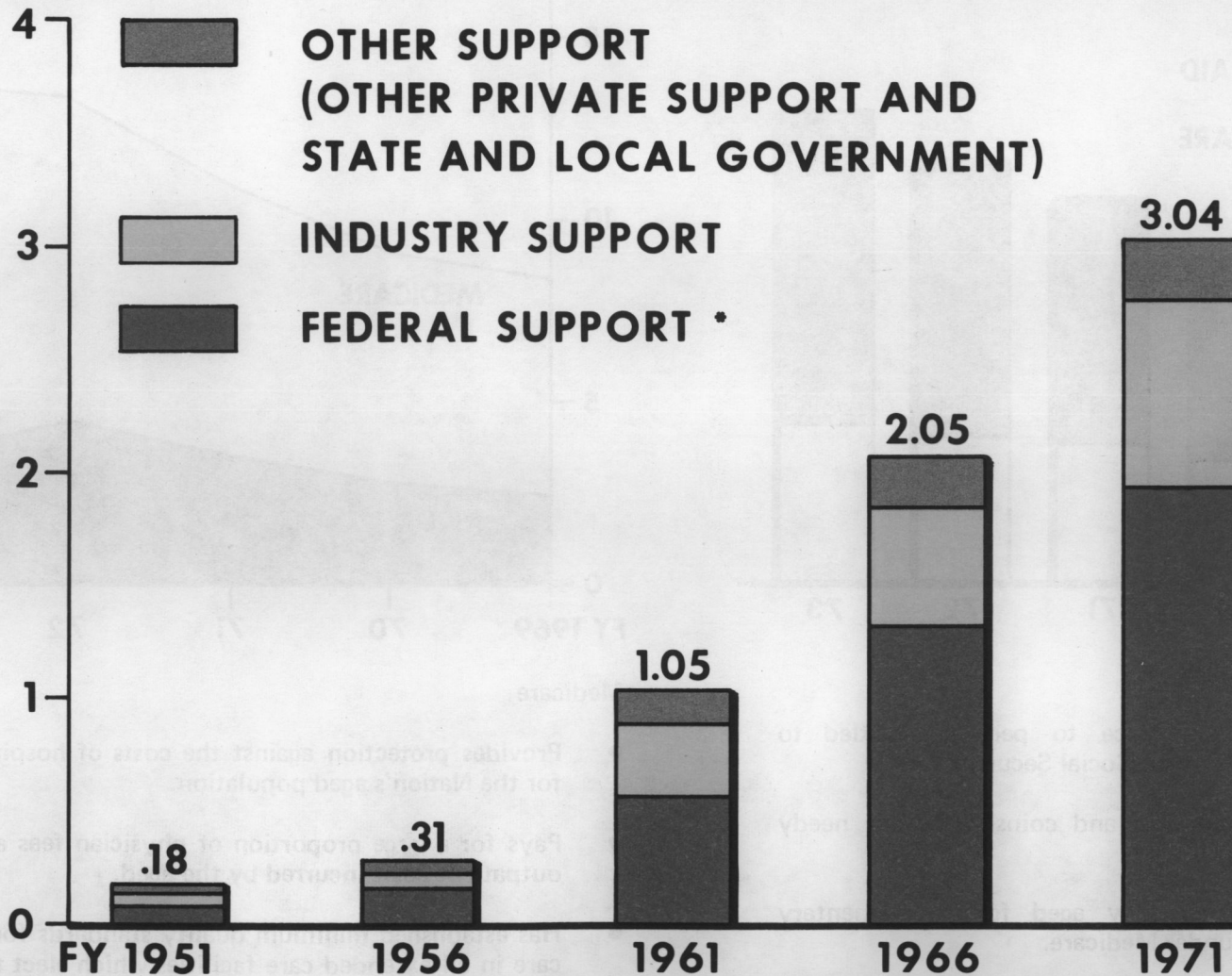
19-64 YEARS



65 YEARS AND OVER

BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH, UNITED STATES

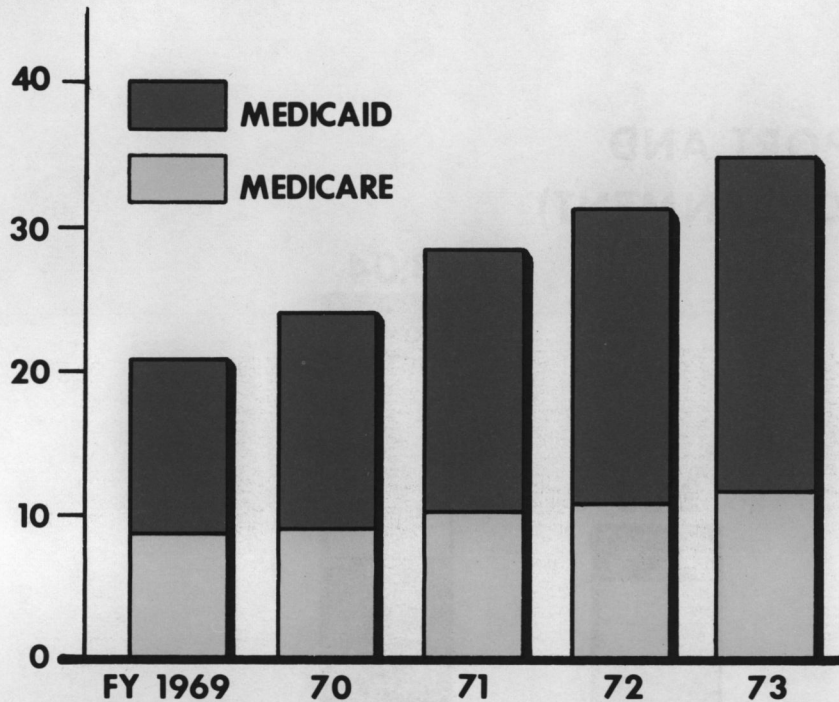
\$ Billions



* Covers obligations for medical and health-related research — excluding training or construction

MEDICAID-MEDICARE -- RECIPIENTS & COST

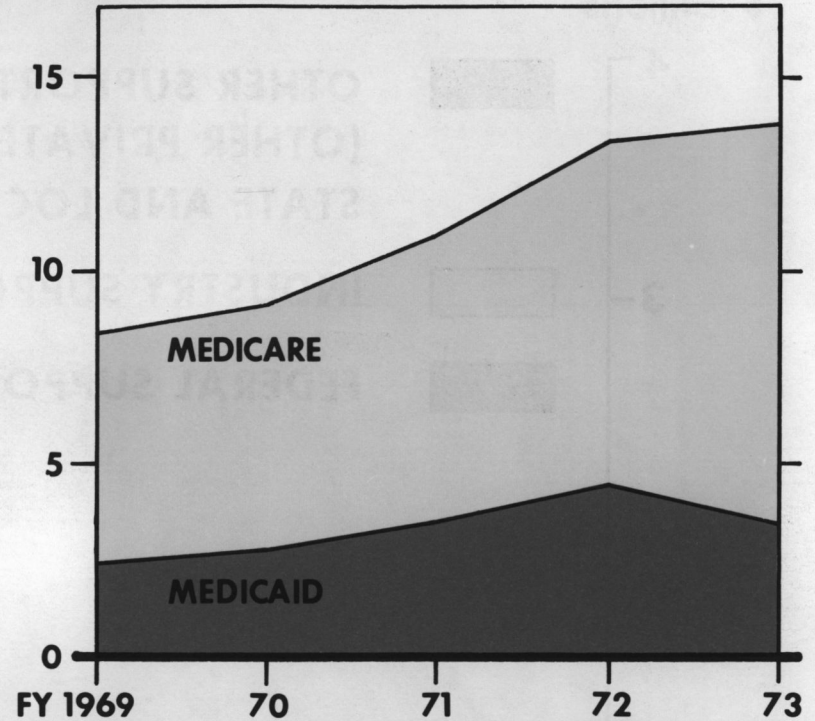
Recipients Millions



Medicaid

- Provides medical assistance to persons entitled to assistance payments under Social Security Act.
- Pays Medicare deductible and coinsurance for needy aged.
- Pays premiums for needy aged for supplementary medical insurance under Medicare.
- Pays for services not covered by Medicare for needy aged.

Cost \$ Billions

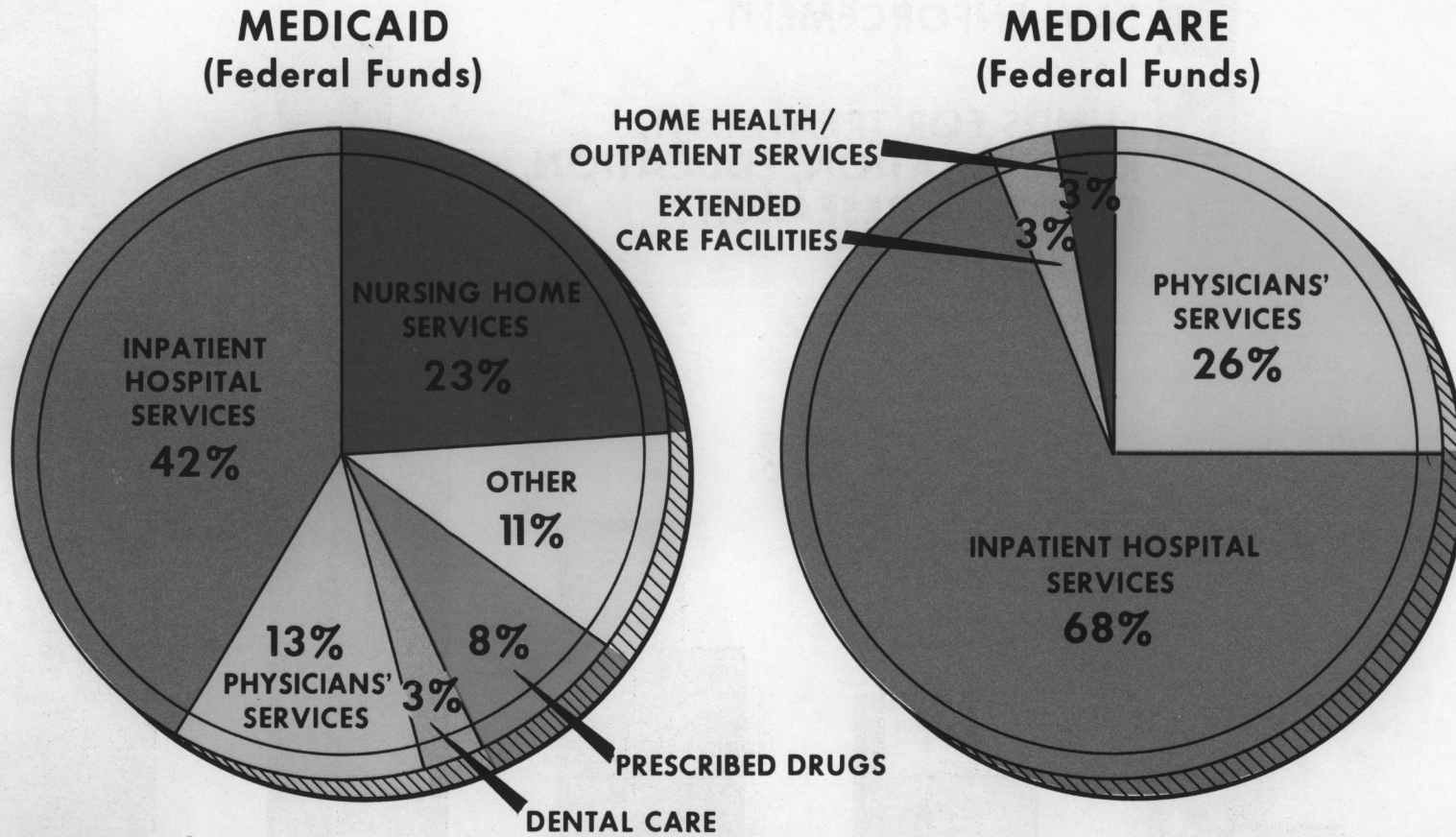


Medicare

- Provides protection against the costs of hospitalization for the Nation's aged population.
- Pays for a large proportion of physician fees and other outpatient costs incurred by the aged.
- Has established minimum quality standards for medical care in all extended care facilities which elect to receive Medicare reimbursements.

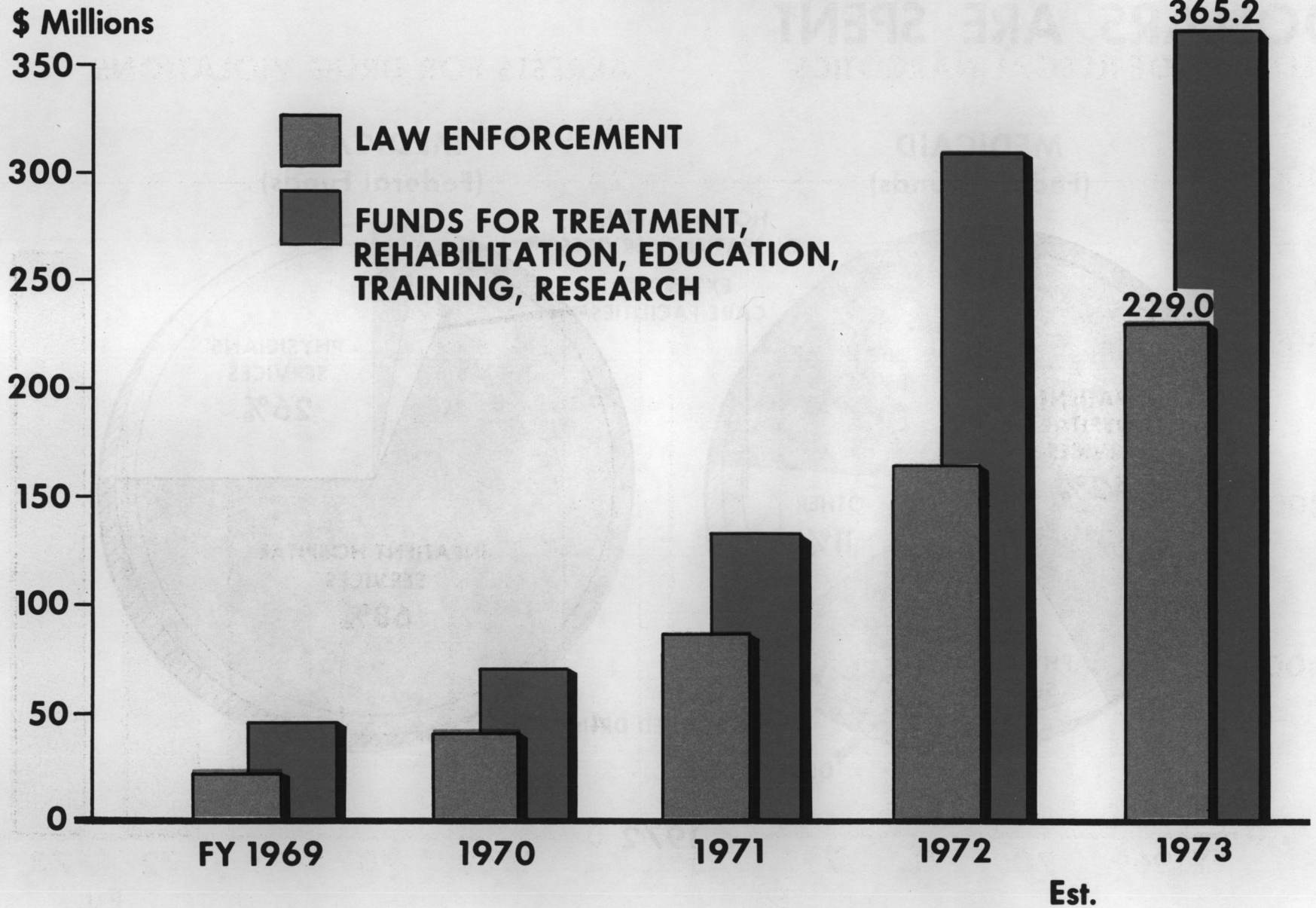
NOTE: Includes duplication because some persons receive both Medicare and Medicaid

SERVICES FOR WHICH MEDICAID AND MEDICARE DOLLARS ARE SPENT



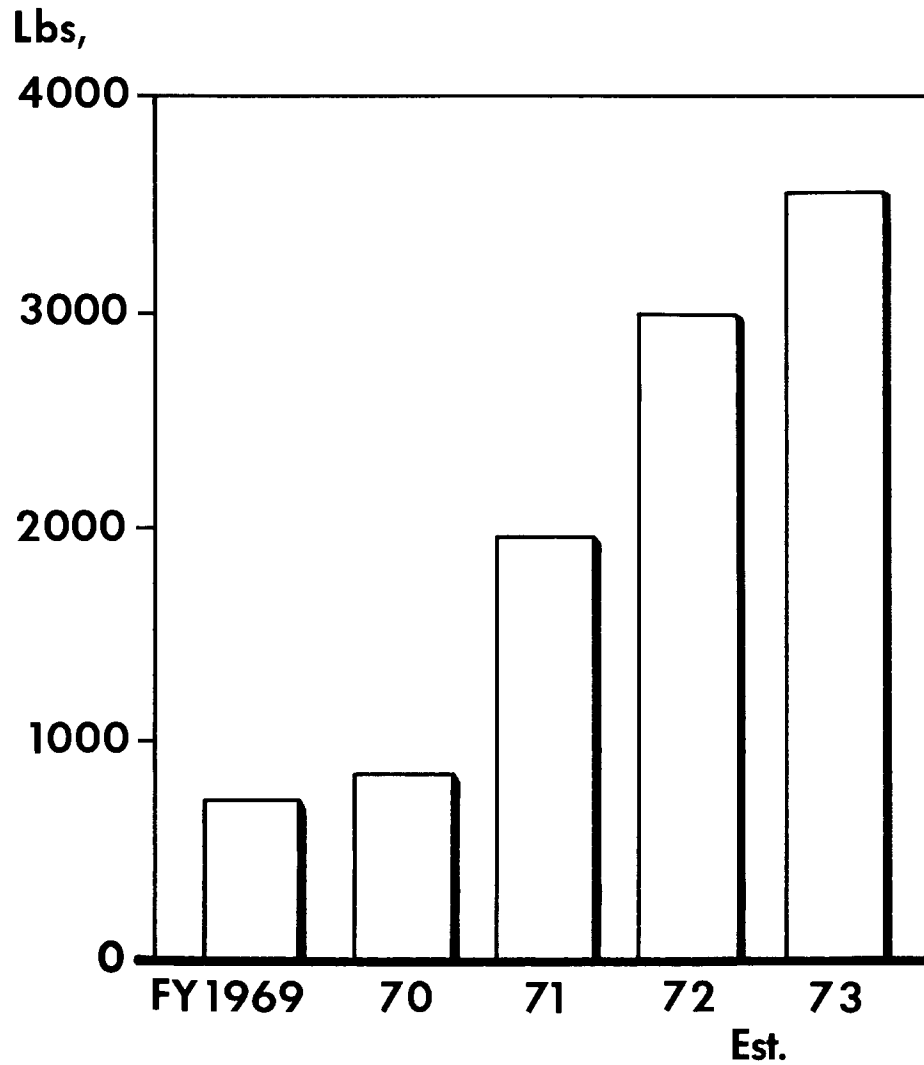
1972

COMBATING THE DRUG PROBLEM

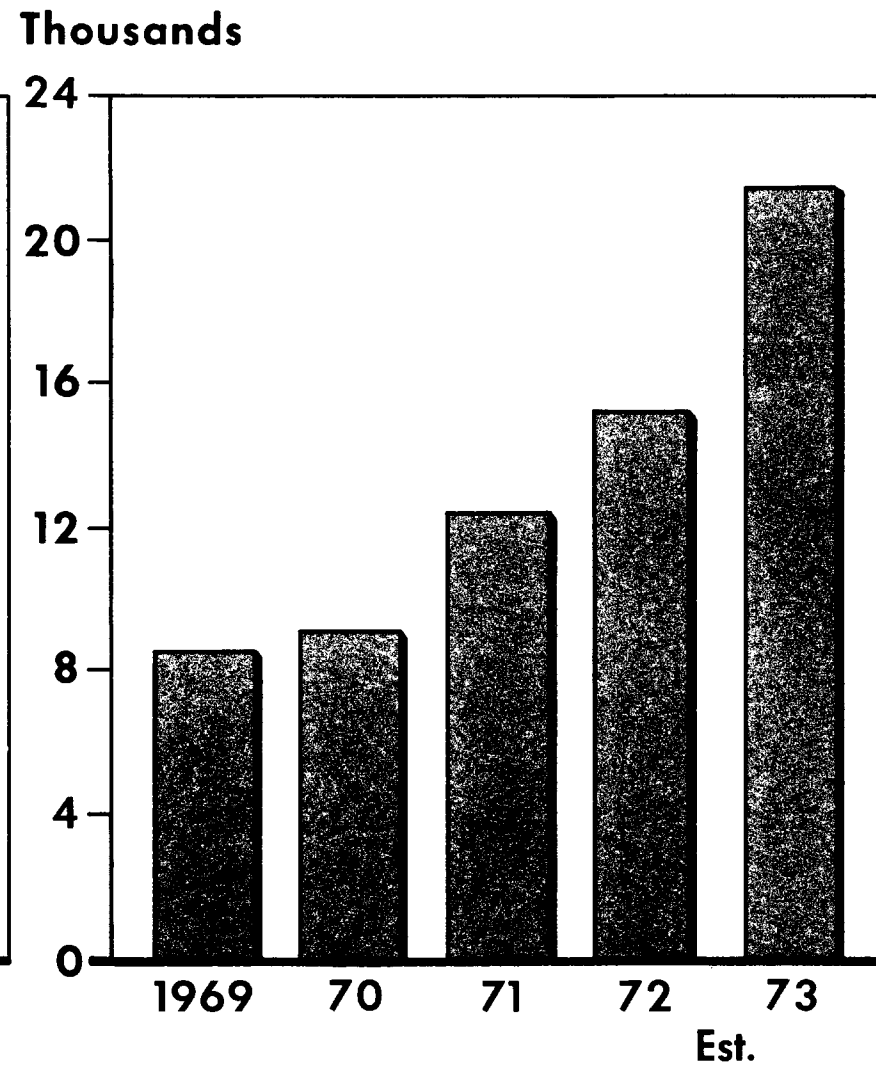


FEDERAL NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT

SEIZURES OF ILLEGAL NARCOTICS

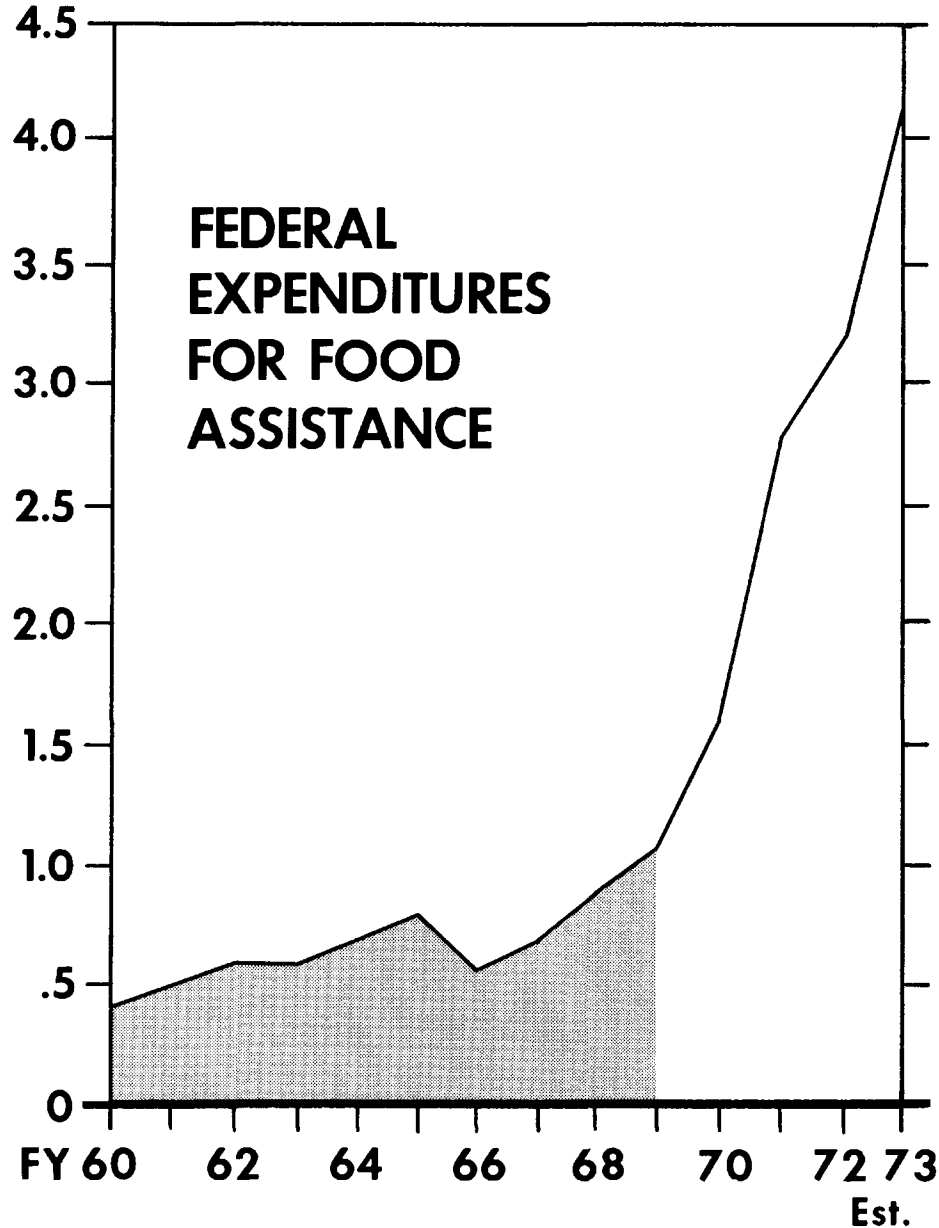


ARRESTS FOR DRUG VIOLATIONS



FOOD ASSISTANCE

\$ Billions



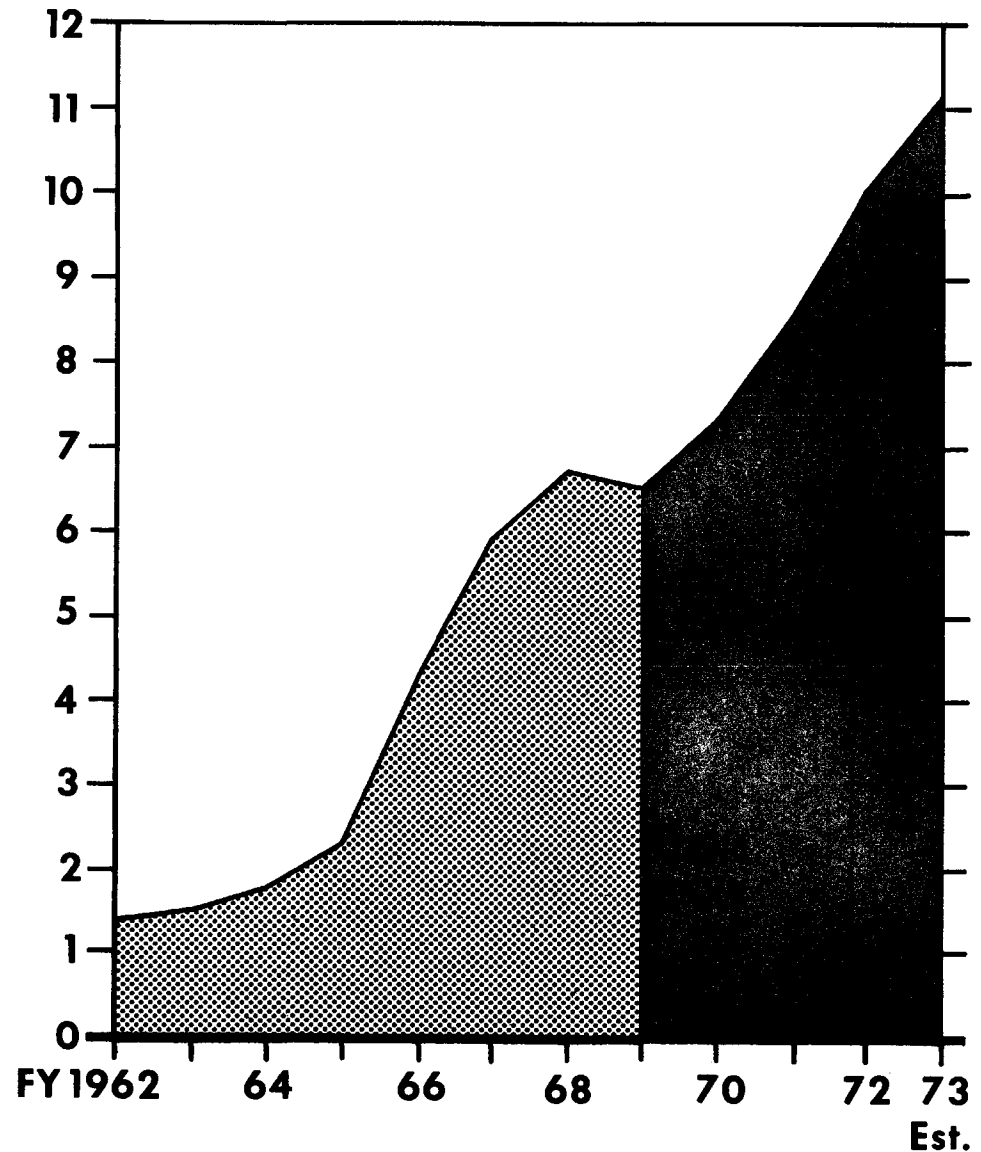
GROWTH FROM 1969 to 1973:

- 175% increase in children receiving free or reduced priced school lunches.
- 50% rise in areas participating in food stamp program.
- Food stamp recipients quadrupled.
- Average food stamp bonus per person more than doubled.

CHART 67

OUTLAYS FOR EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING RISING

\$ Billions



MAJOR EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING REFORMS

EDUCATION

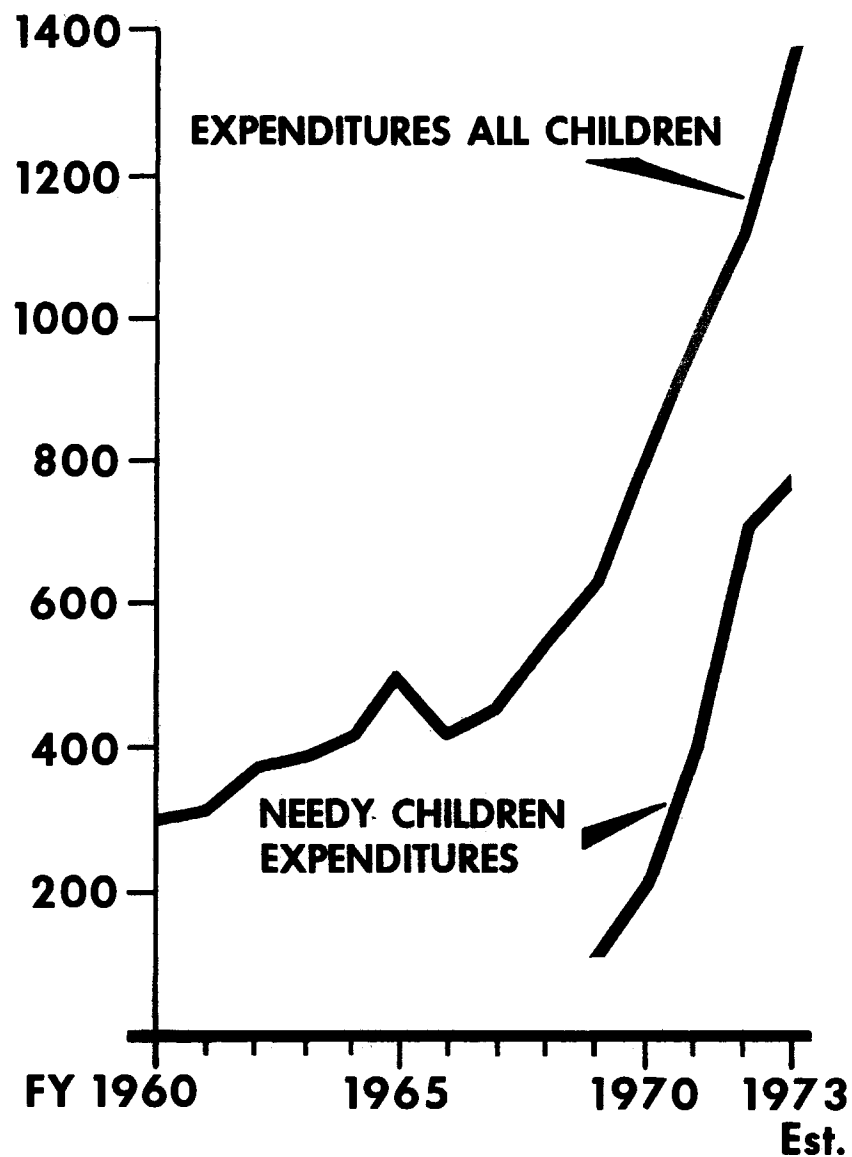
- Redistribute Student Aid to Poor & Lower Income Families
- A National Foundation for Higher Education
- A National Institute of Education
- Greater State and Local Role Through Education Revenue Sharing

MANPOWER

- Consolidate and Decentralize Decision Making Through Manpower Special Revenue Sharing
- Provide Transitional Public Service Employment
- Assist Welfare Recipients To Find Regular Jobs

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

\$ Millions



FEDERAL SCHOOL LUNCH SUPPORT FOR THE NEEDY

	FY 1969	FY 1973
Free and reduced price lunches served	504 million	1376 million
Federal contribution per lunch	20 cents	56 cents
Number of children reached	3.1 million	8.4 million
Federal expenditures	\$107 million	\$770 million

Free and reduced price lunches served to needy children:
53 to 67 cents per lunch contributed by Federal Government.

FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR ALL OTHER MEALS

	FY 1969	FY 1973
Federal expenditures*	\$ 504 million	606 million
Number of paid lunches served	2854 million	3024 million
Federal contribution for lunches served all children	11.8 cents	13.1 cents

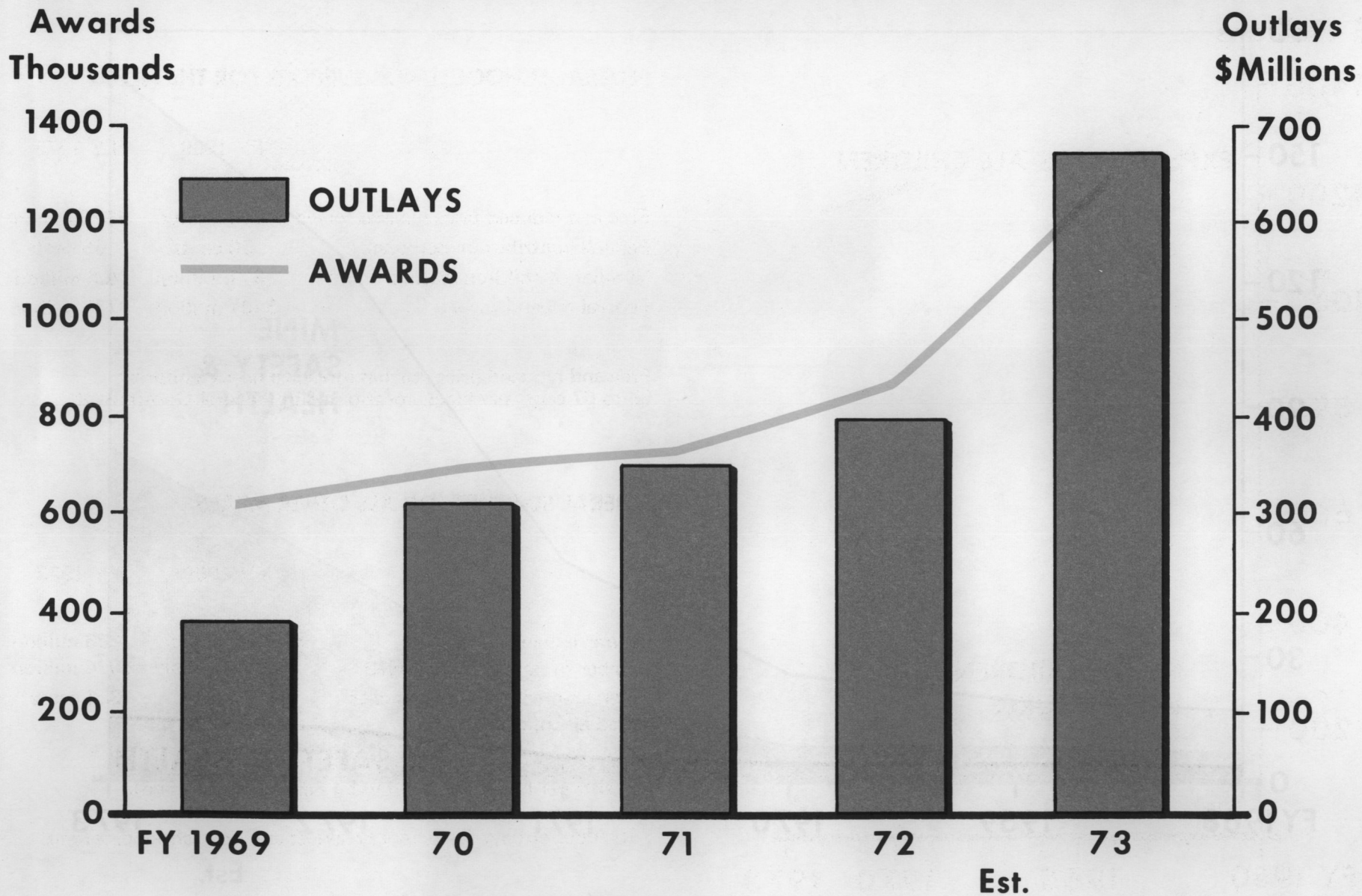
Meals served to all children:
13 cents per lunch contributed by Federal Government.

* Includes outlays for school breakfast and non-school programs.

CHART 69

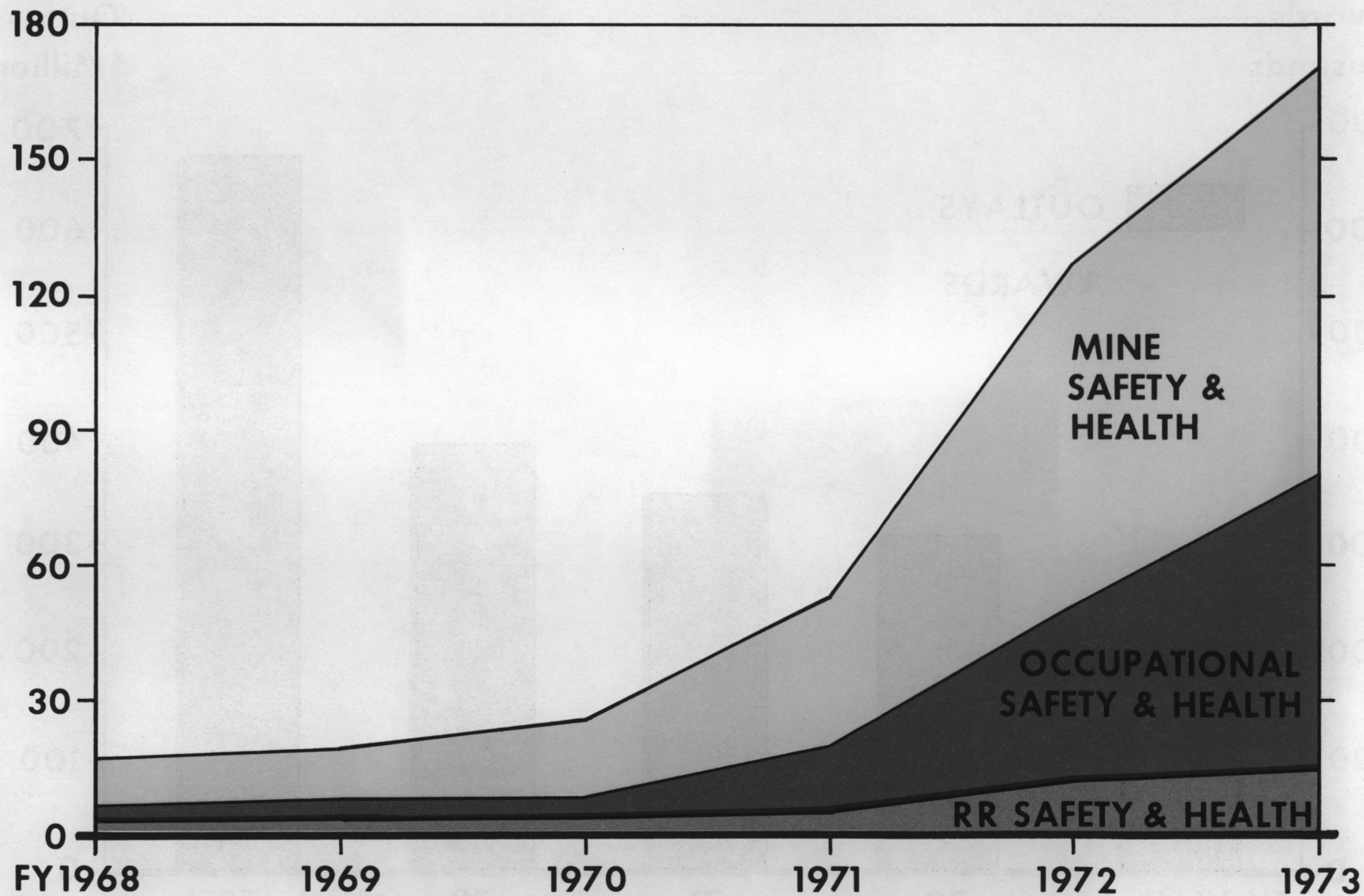
COLLEGE STUDENT AID

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS AND WORK STUDY



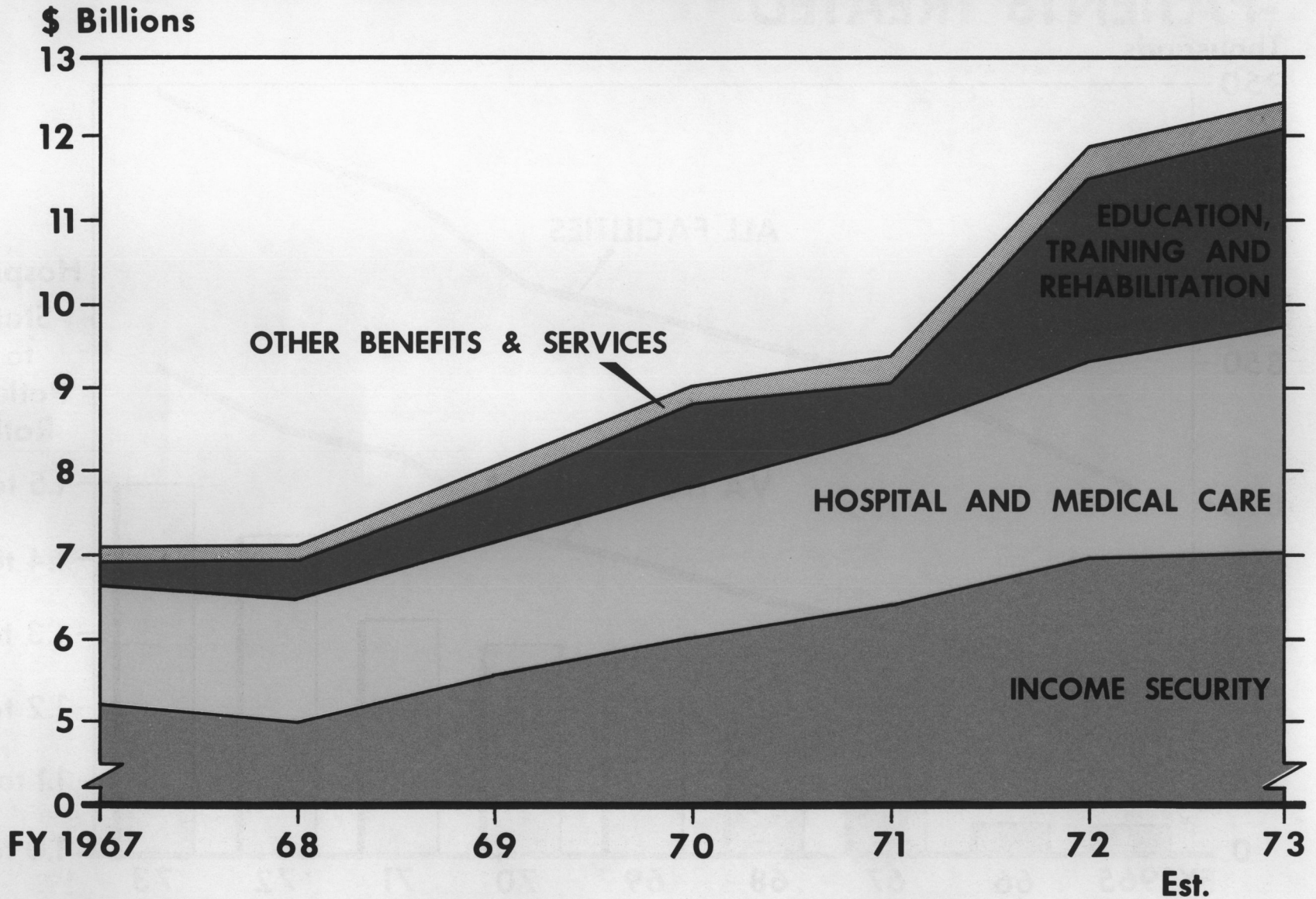
JOB SAFETY & HEALTH ACTIVITIES - OUTLAYS

\$ Millions



Est.

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES



NOTE: DATA ABOVE EXCLUDES VETERANS HOUSING

VETERANS MEDICAL PROGRAMS -PATIENTS TREATED

Thousands

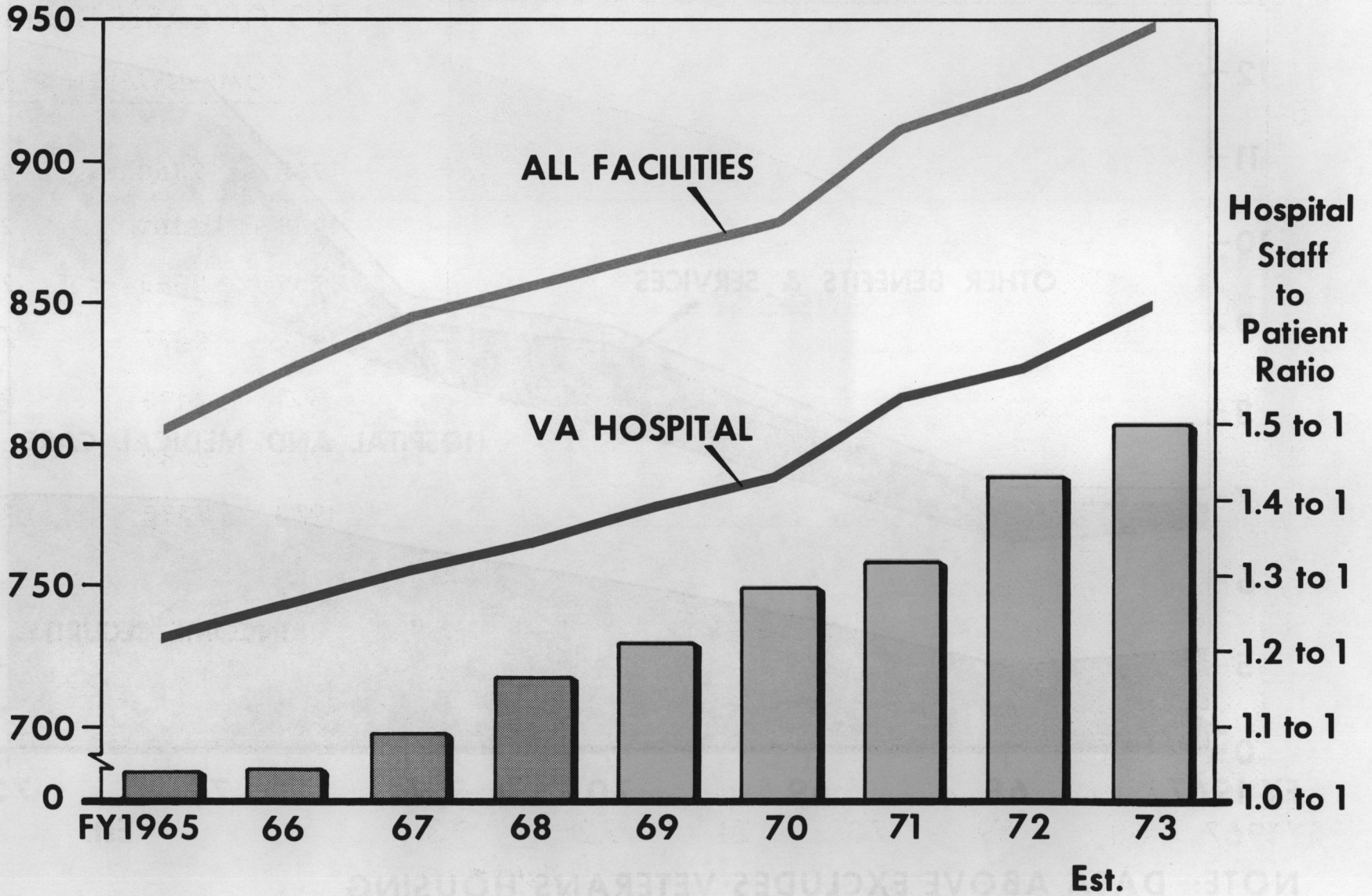
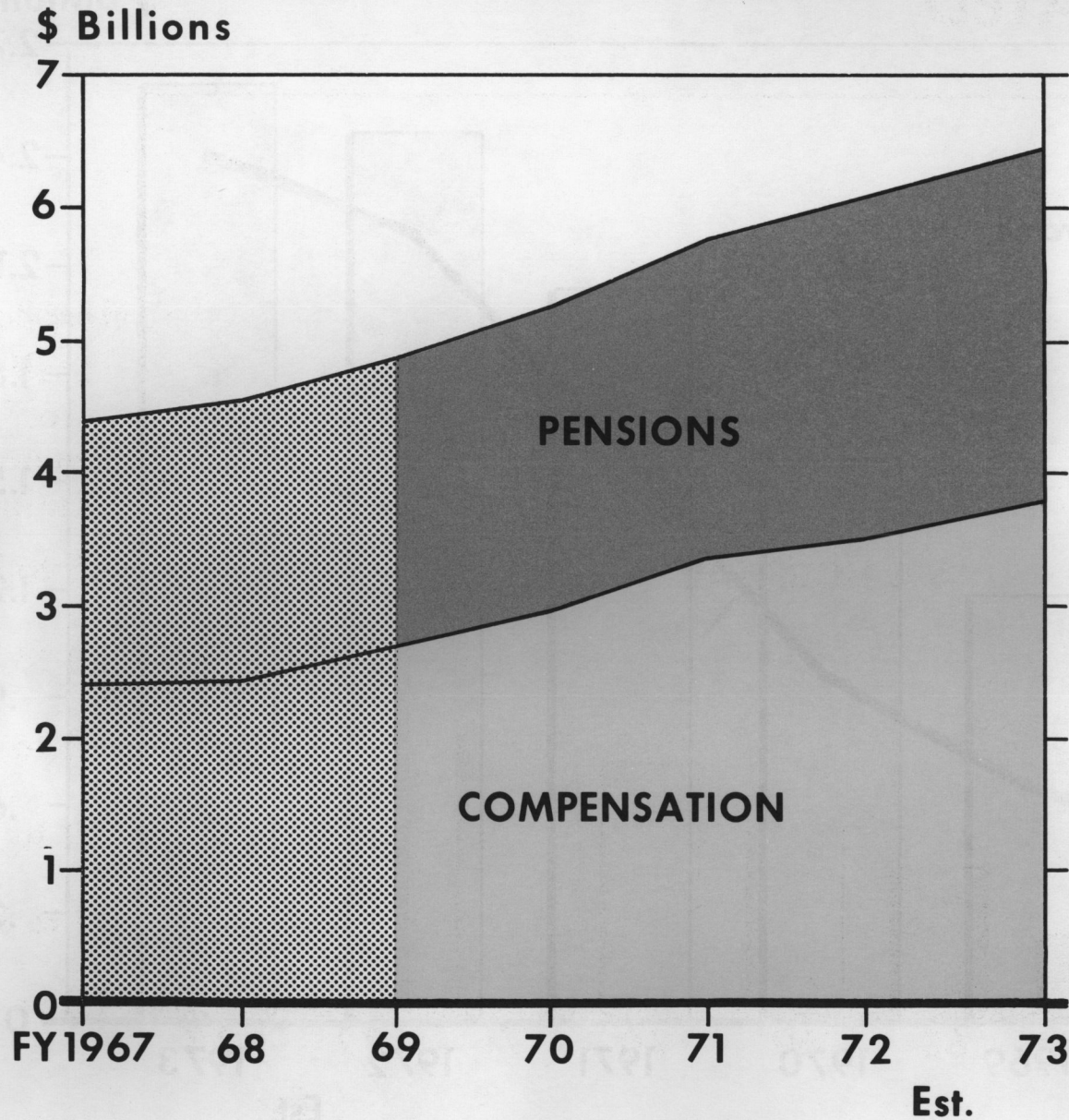


CHART 74

VETERANS COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS



NO OF CASES (Thousands)

	<u>COMPENSATION</u>	<u>PENSIONS</u>
1967	2360	2193
1968	2369	2219
1969	2395	2236
1970	2437	2250
1971	2493	2263
1972	2549	2297
1973	2582	2369

VETERAN READJUSTMENT BENEFITS - GI BILL

Millions of Veterans

\$ Billions

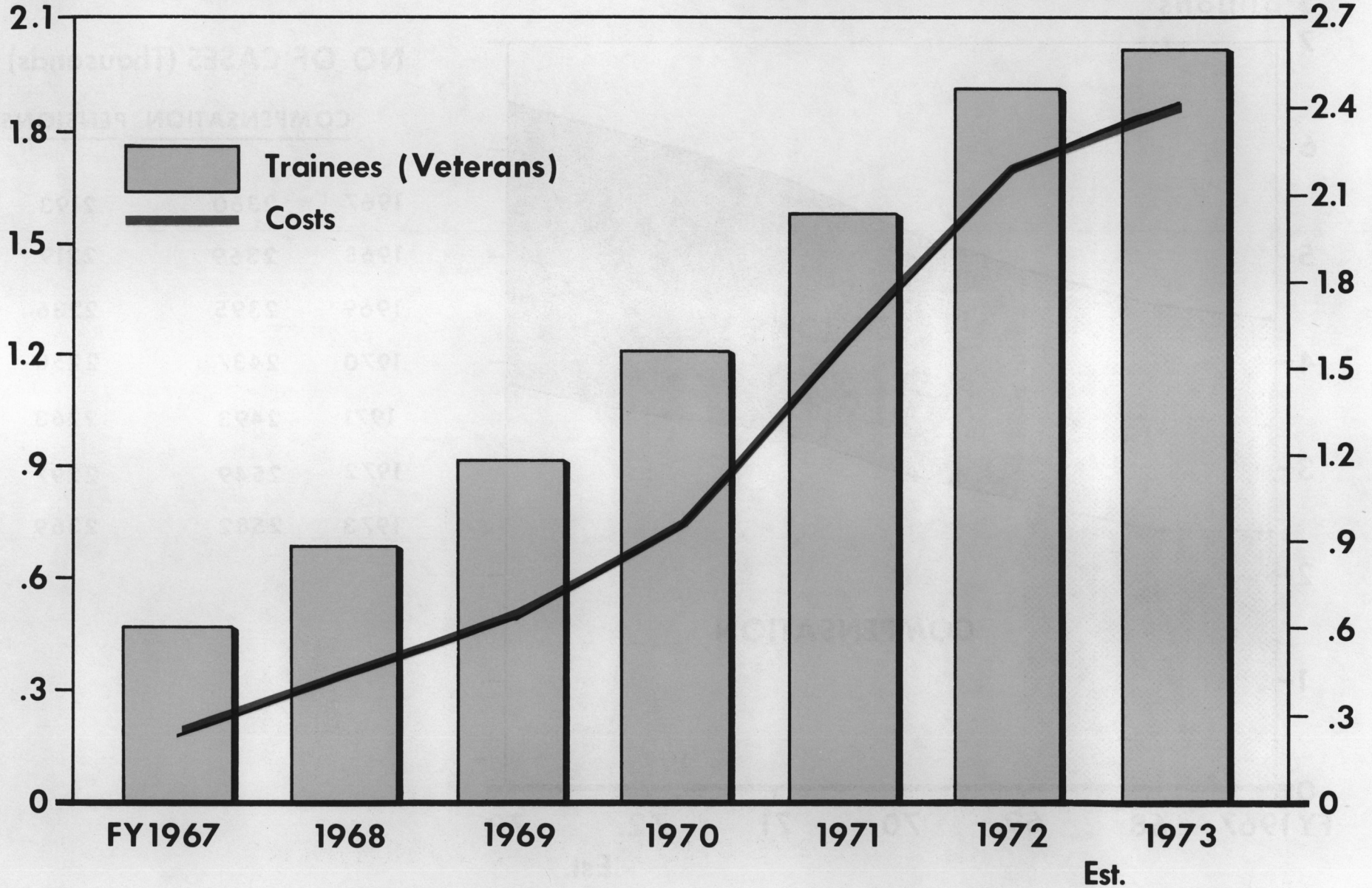
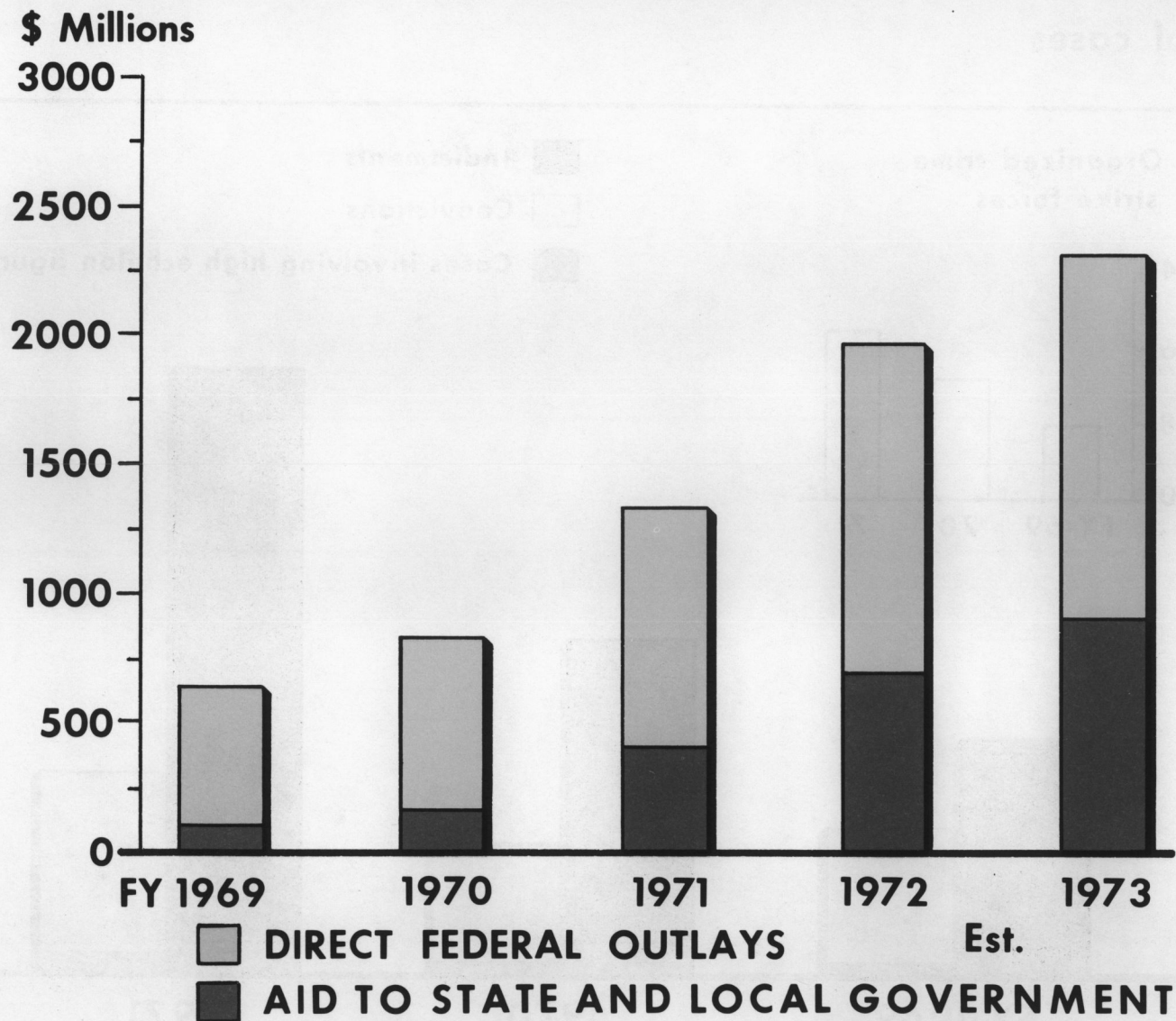


CHART 76

FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME



FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME

Number of cases

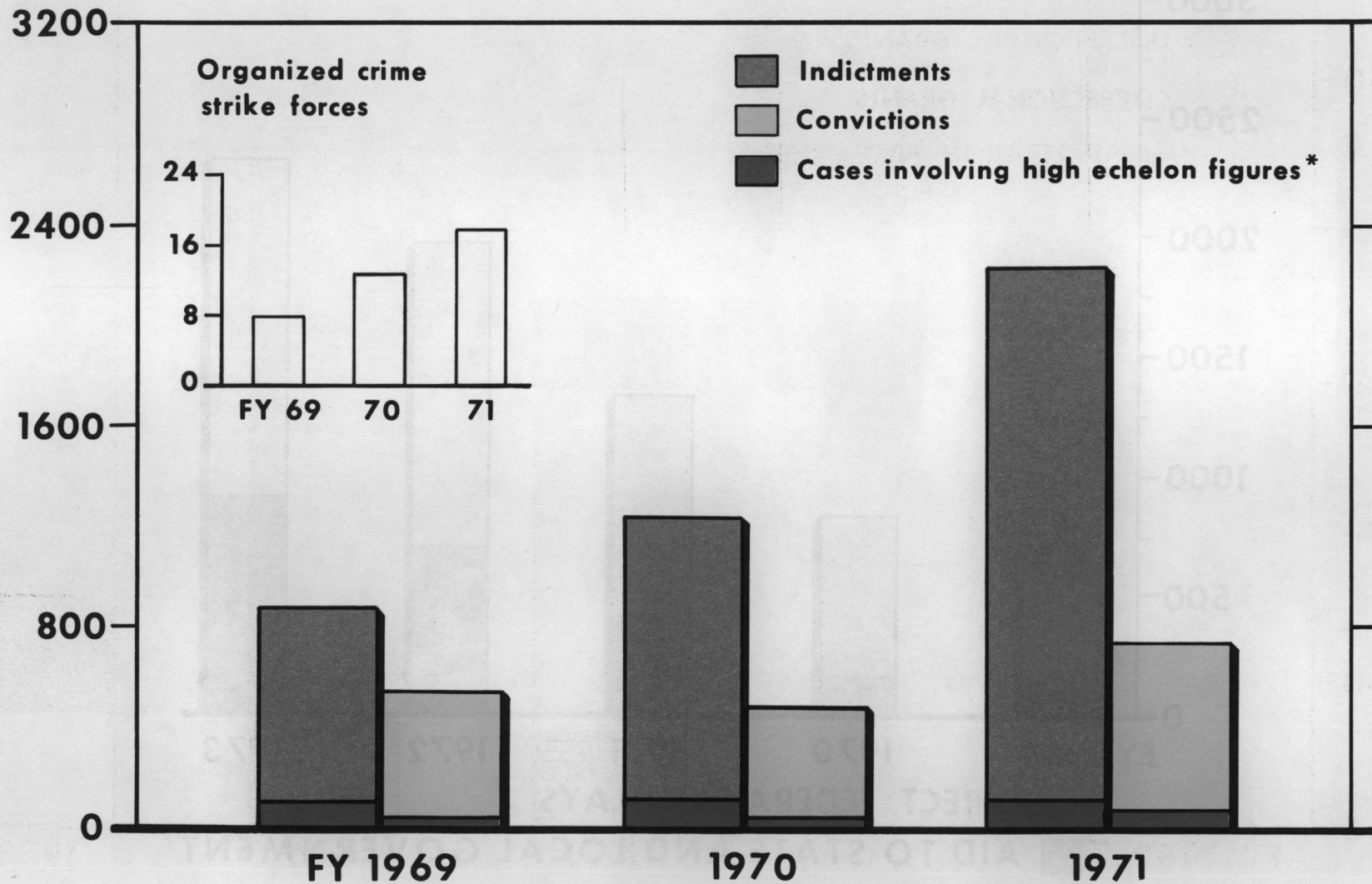
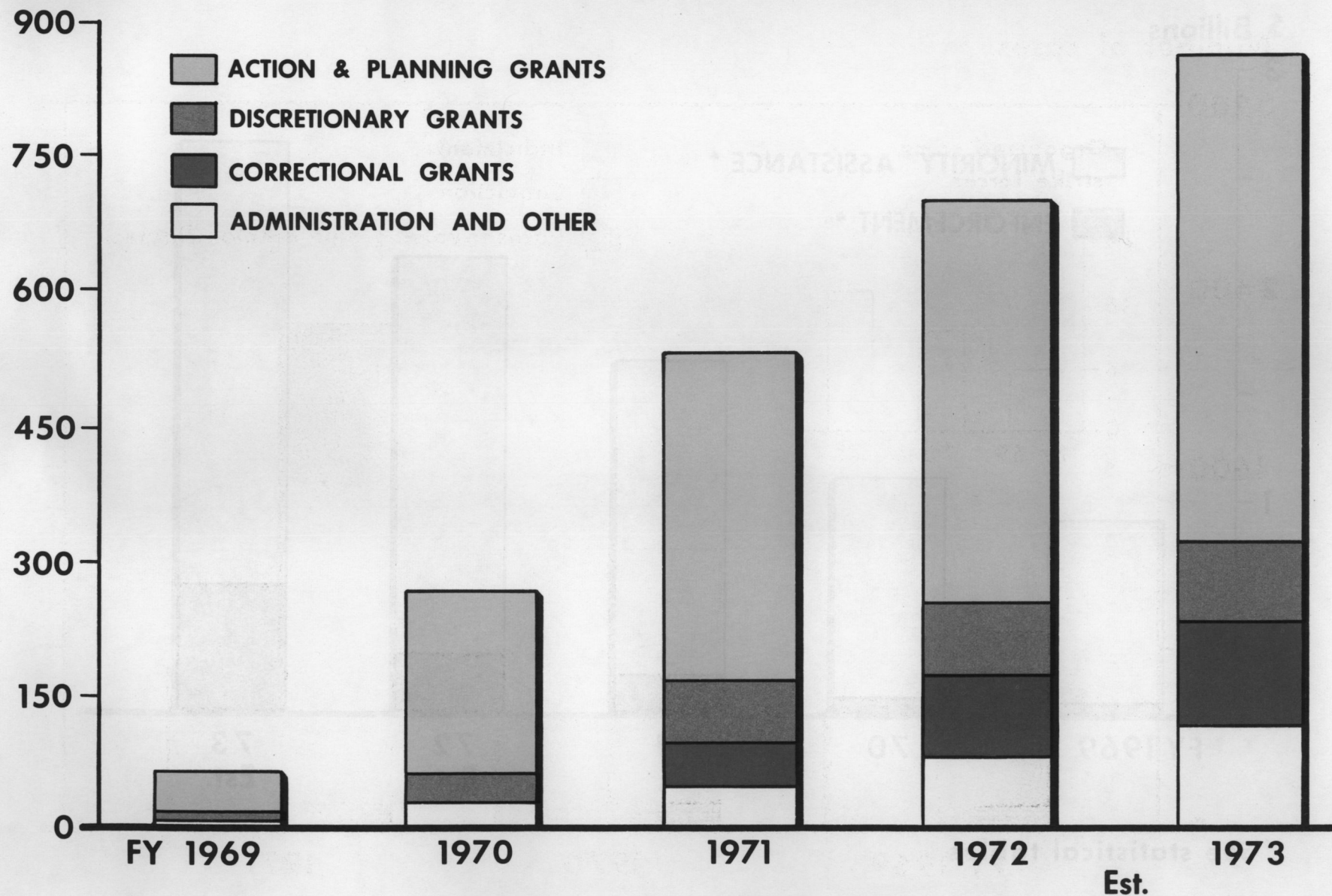


CHART 78

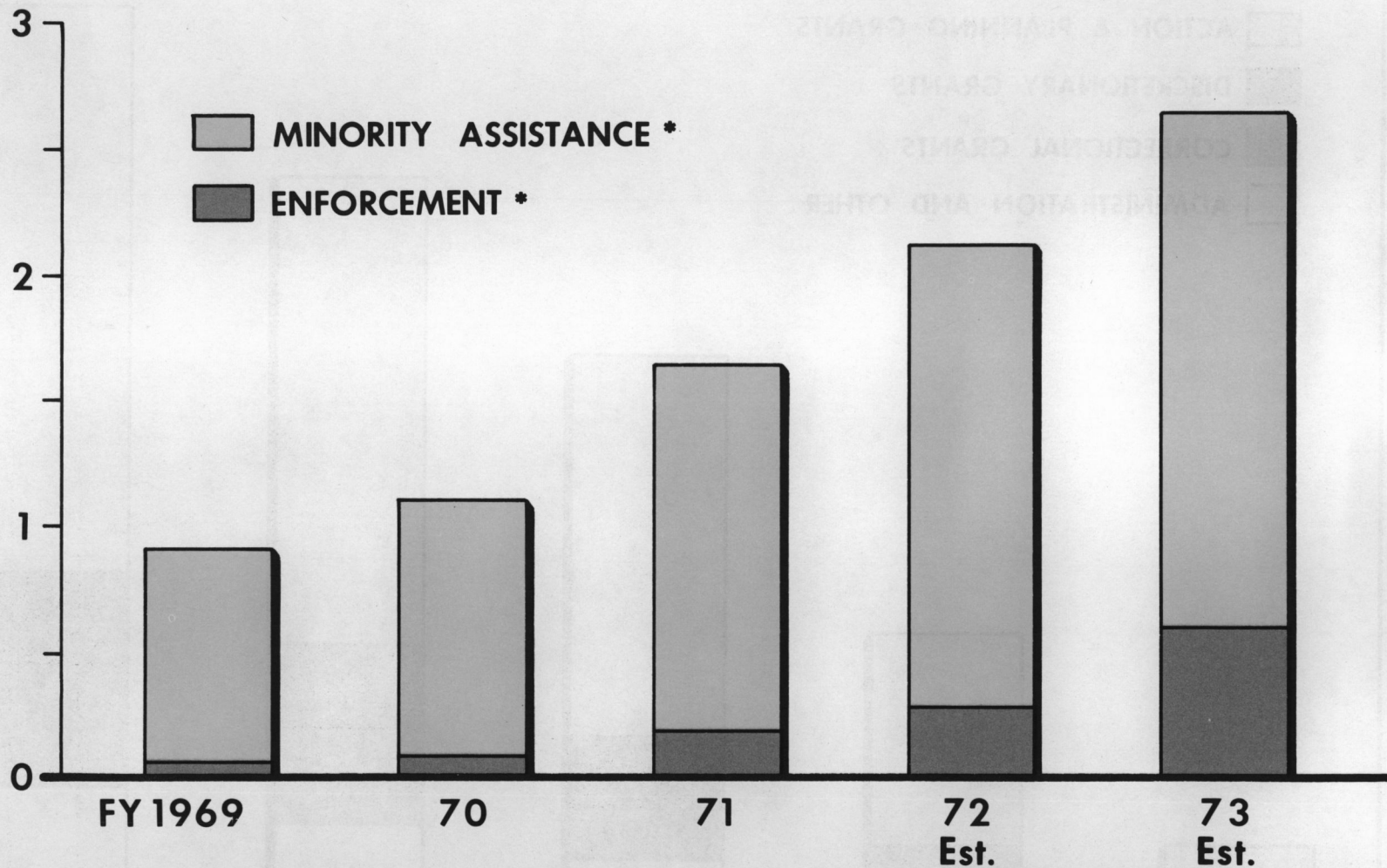
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE GRANTS

\$ Millions



OUTLAYS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES

\$ Billions



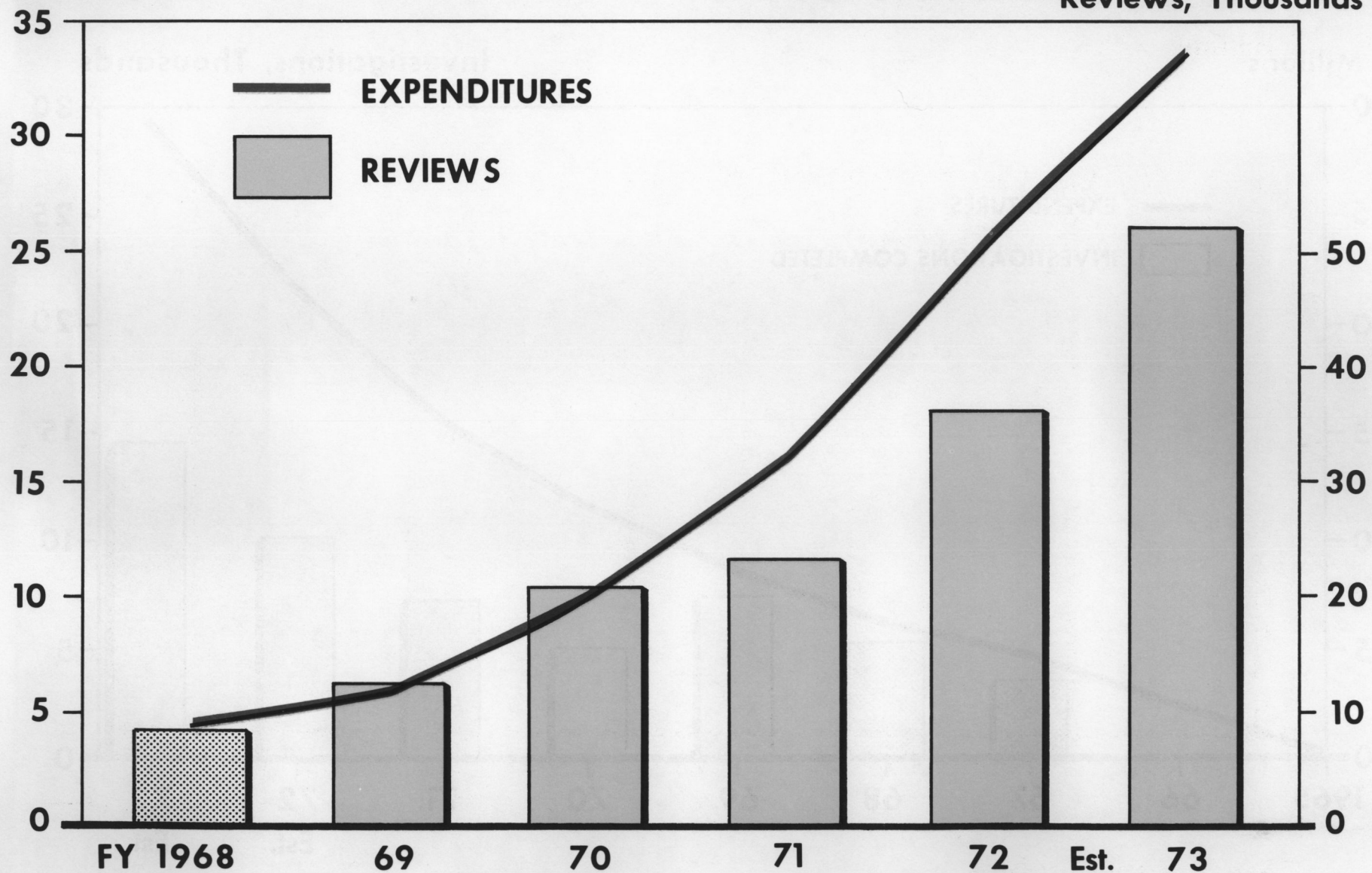
* See statistical tables

CHART 80

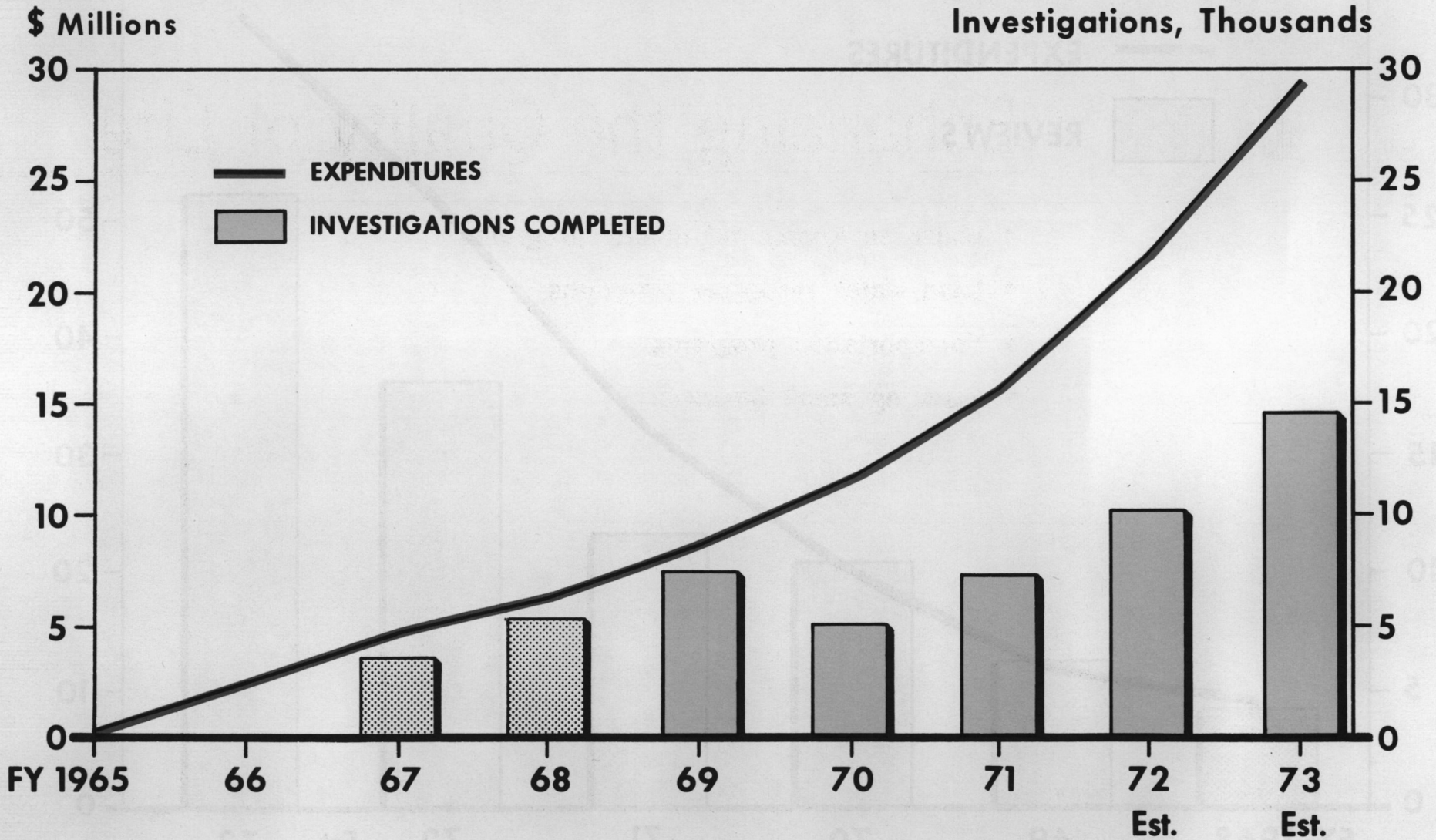
FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

\$ Millions

Reviews, Thousands



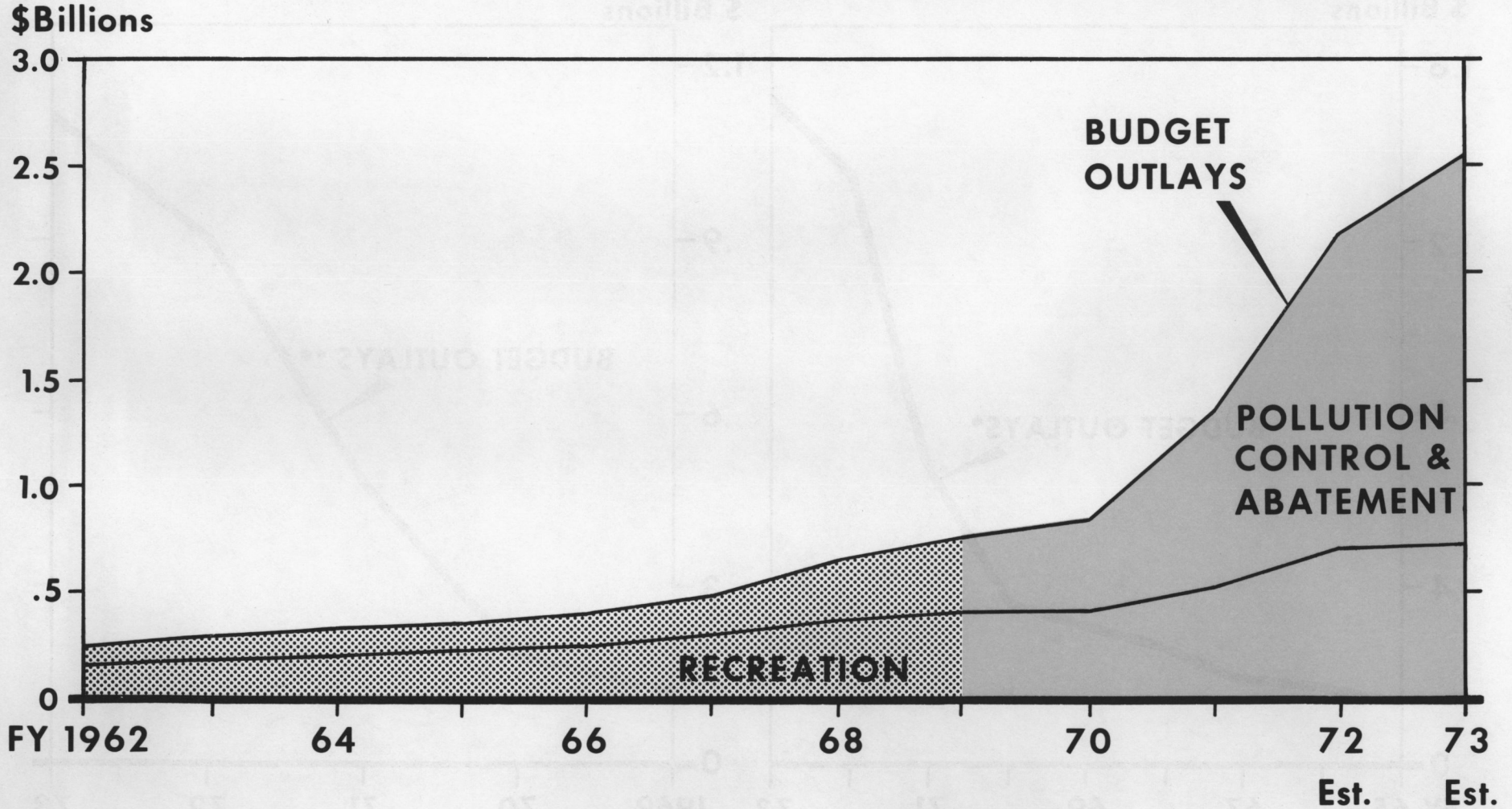
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION ACTIVITIES



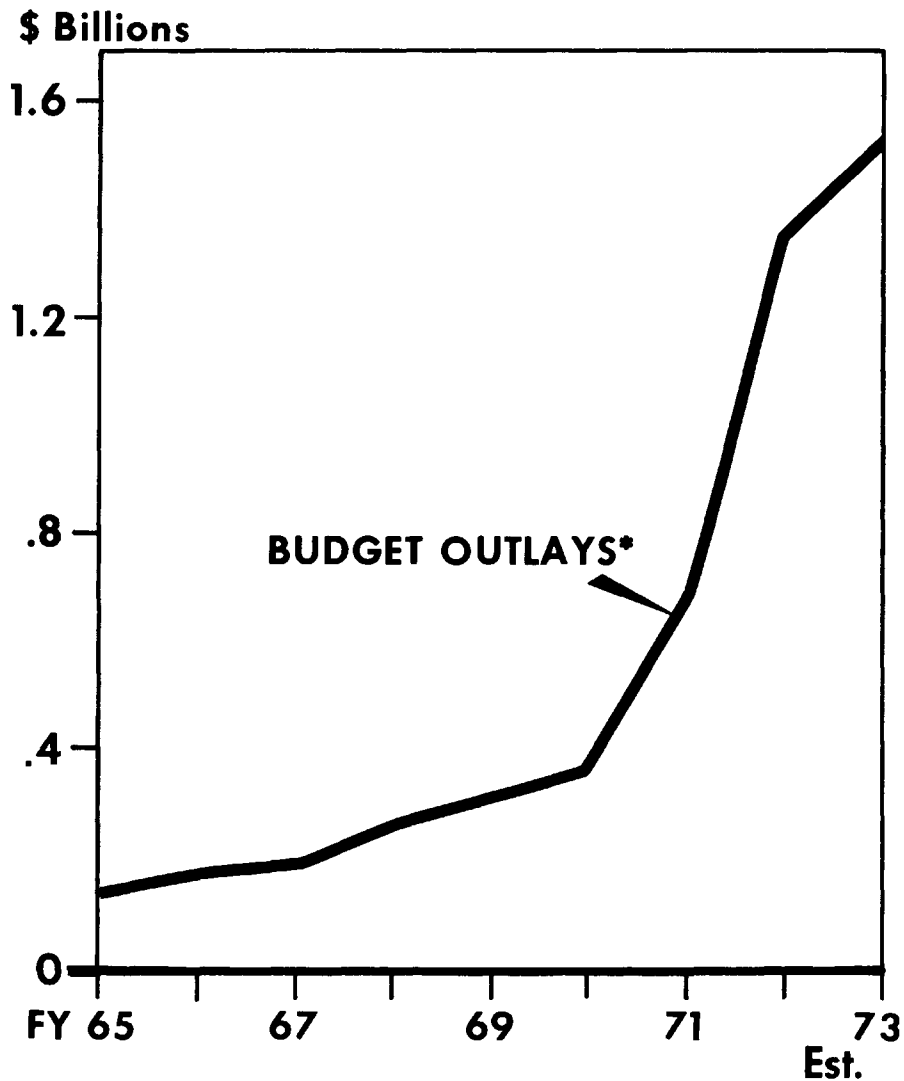
Enhancing the Quality of Life

- **Major environmental quality programs**
- **Land/water resources programs**
- **Transportation programs**
- **Assisting small business**

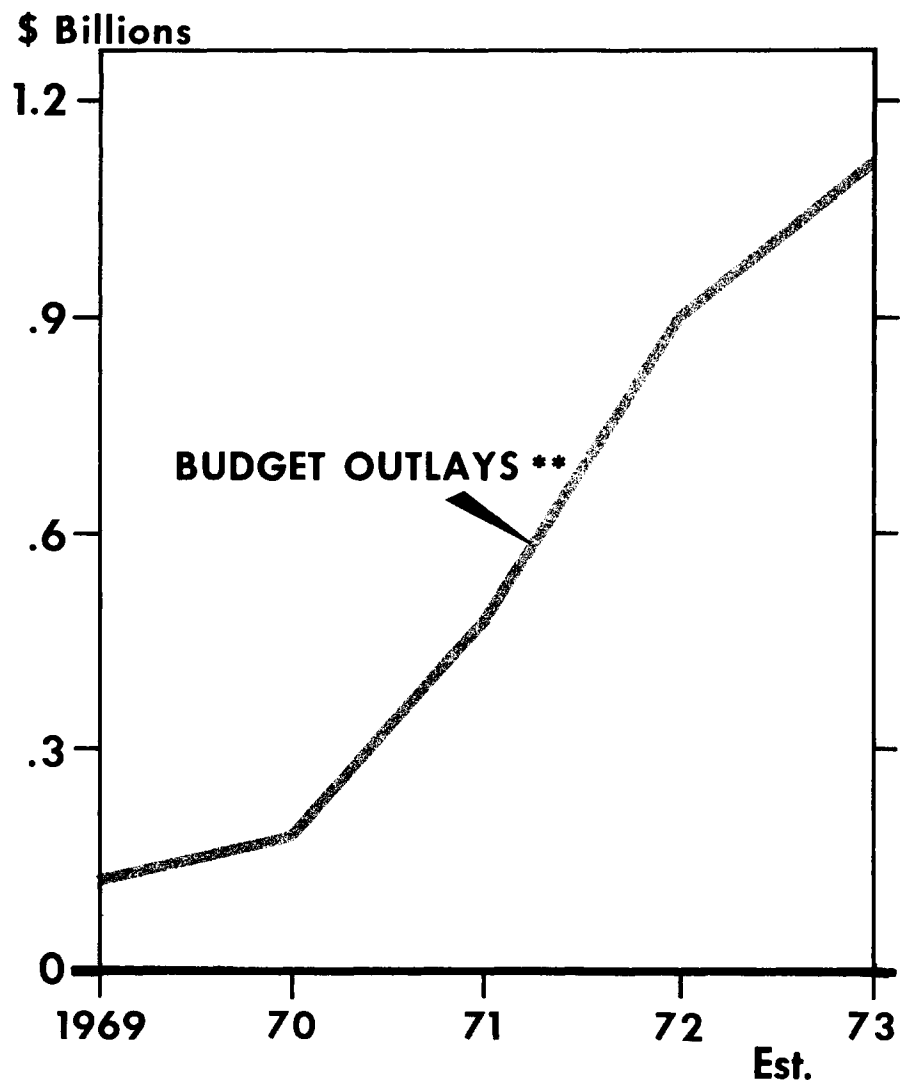
MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY PROGRAMS



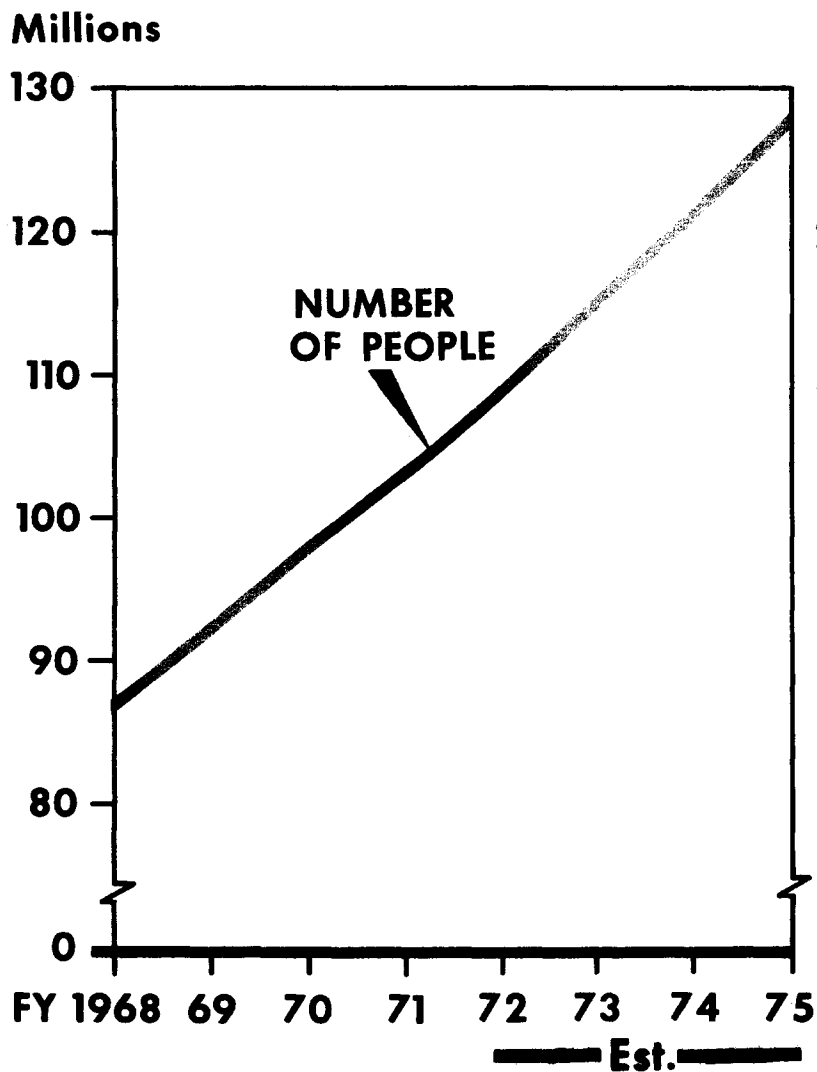
POLLUTION CONTROL AND ABATEMENT



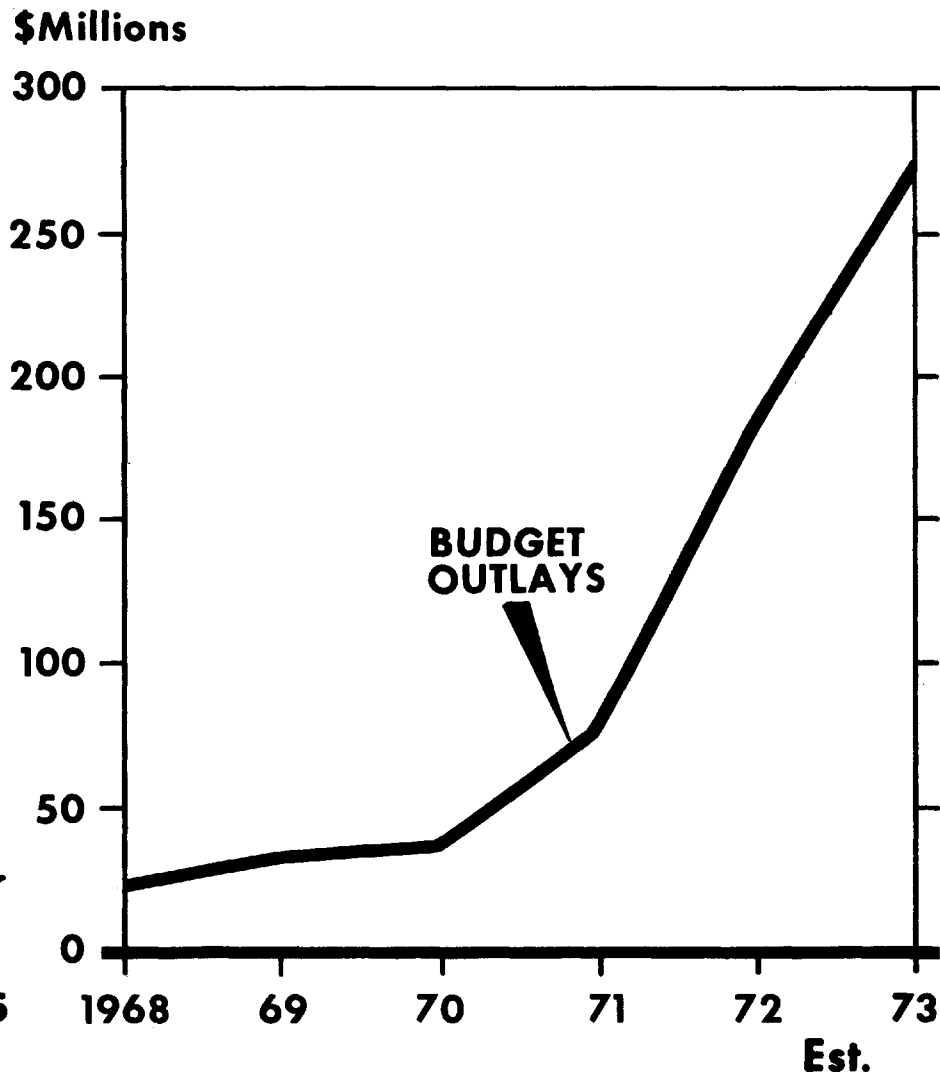
CONSTRUCTION GRANTS FOR MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS



POPULATION SERVED SECONDARY TREATMENT PLANTS

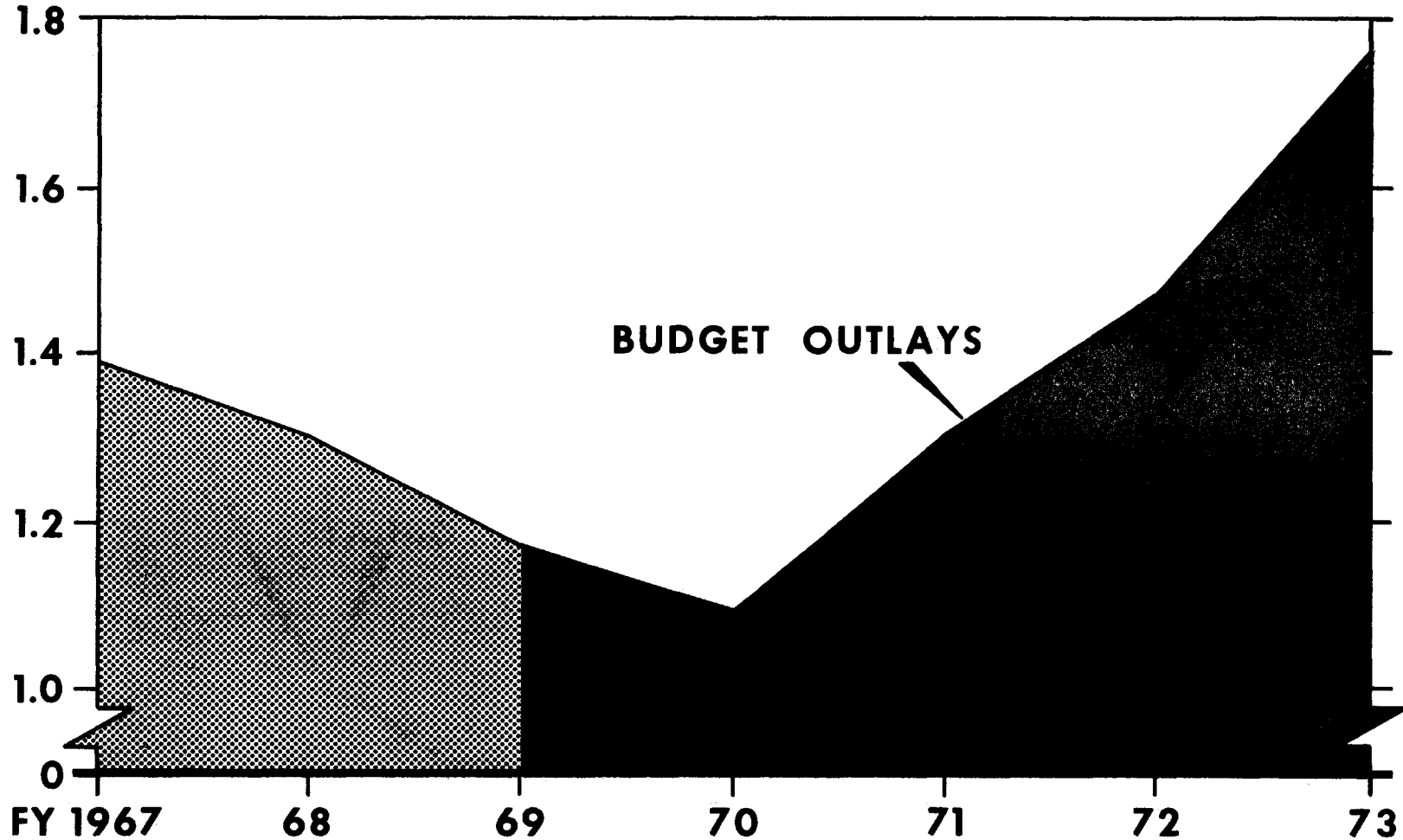


REMEDIAL ACTIONS TO REDUCE POLLUTION FROM FEDERAL FACILITIES



FEDERAL INVESTMENT IN WATER RESOURCES

\$ Billions



*Includes Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and Soil Conservation Service (construction funds only).

Est.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

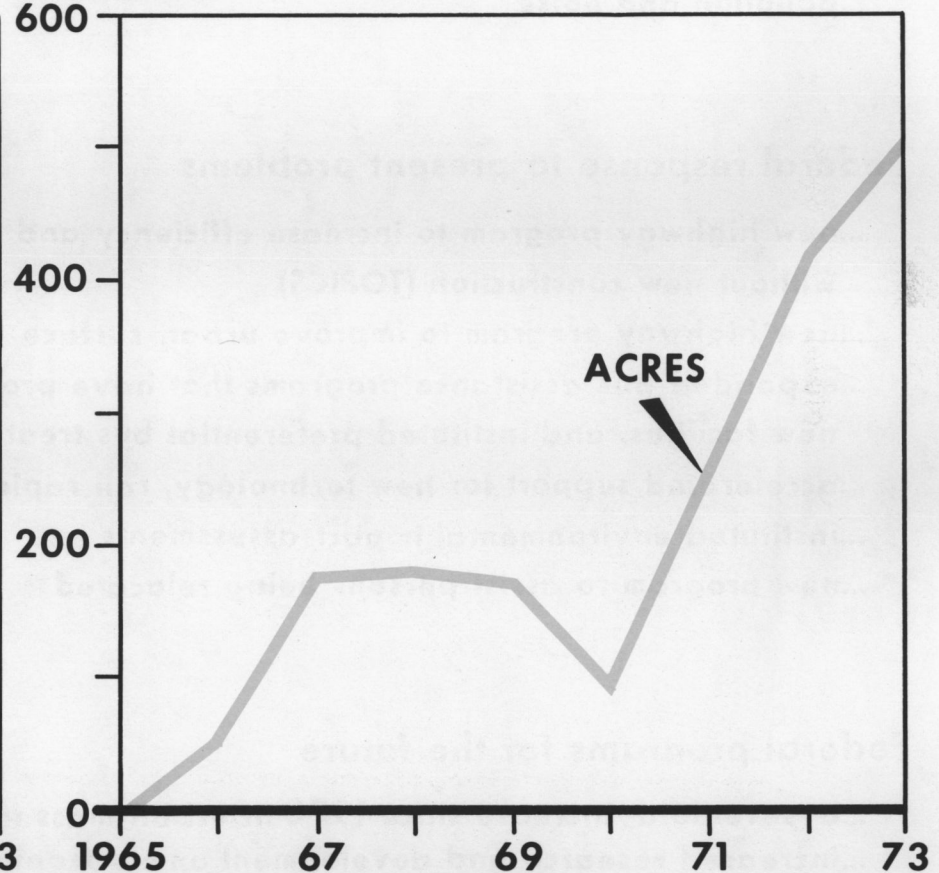
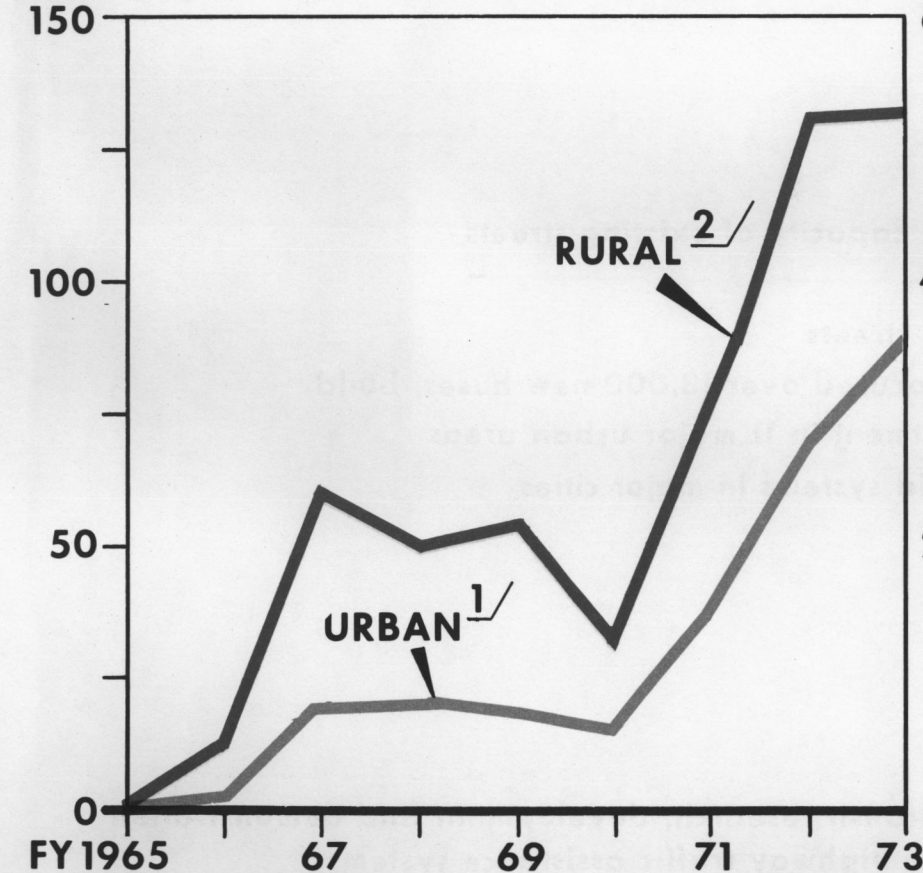
RECREATION GRANTS TO STATES

**DISTRIBUTION OF OBLIGATIONS
URBAN AND RURAL AREAS -Est.**

**ACRES ACQUIRED WITH
GRANT ASSISTANCE -Est.**

\$ Millions

Thousands



1/ Urban means grants made for projects located in cities of 25,000 or more population

2/ Rural means grants made for projects located anywhere else but in cities of 25,000 or more population

Focusing on Urban Transportation Problems

Key problems

- ...urban congestion
- ...reduced mobility and quality of service
- ...pollution and noise

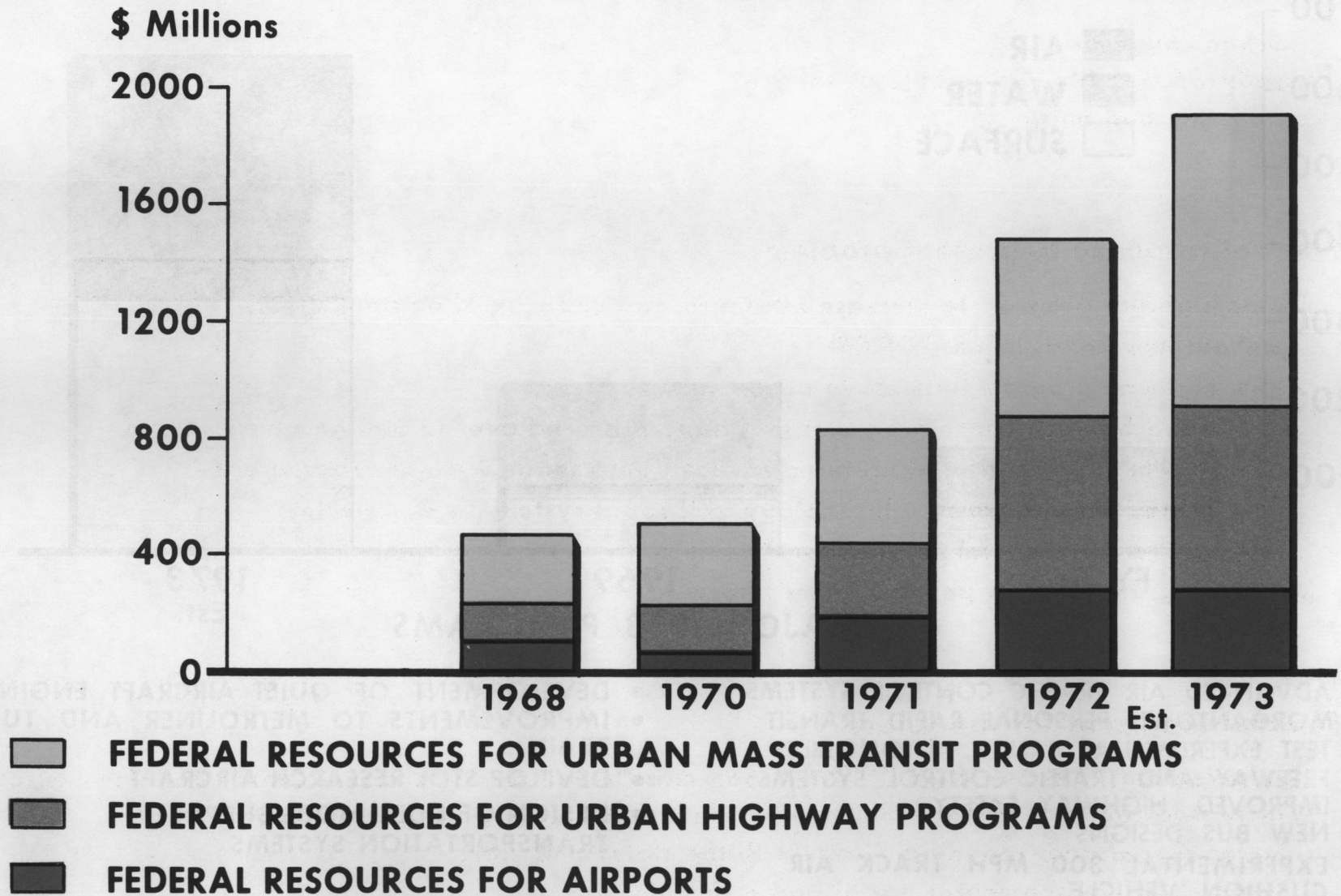
Federal response to present problems

- ...new highway program to increase efficiency and capacity of existing streets without new construction (TOPICS)
- ...new highway program to improve urban surface streets
- ...expanded bus assistance programs that have procured over 13,000 new buses, build new facilities, and instituted preferential bus treatment in 11 major urban areas
- ...accelerated support for new technology, rail rapid systems in major cities
- ...instituted environmental impact assessments
- ...new program to assist persons being relocated

Federal programs for the future

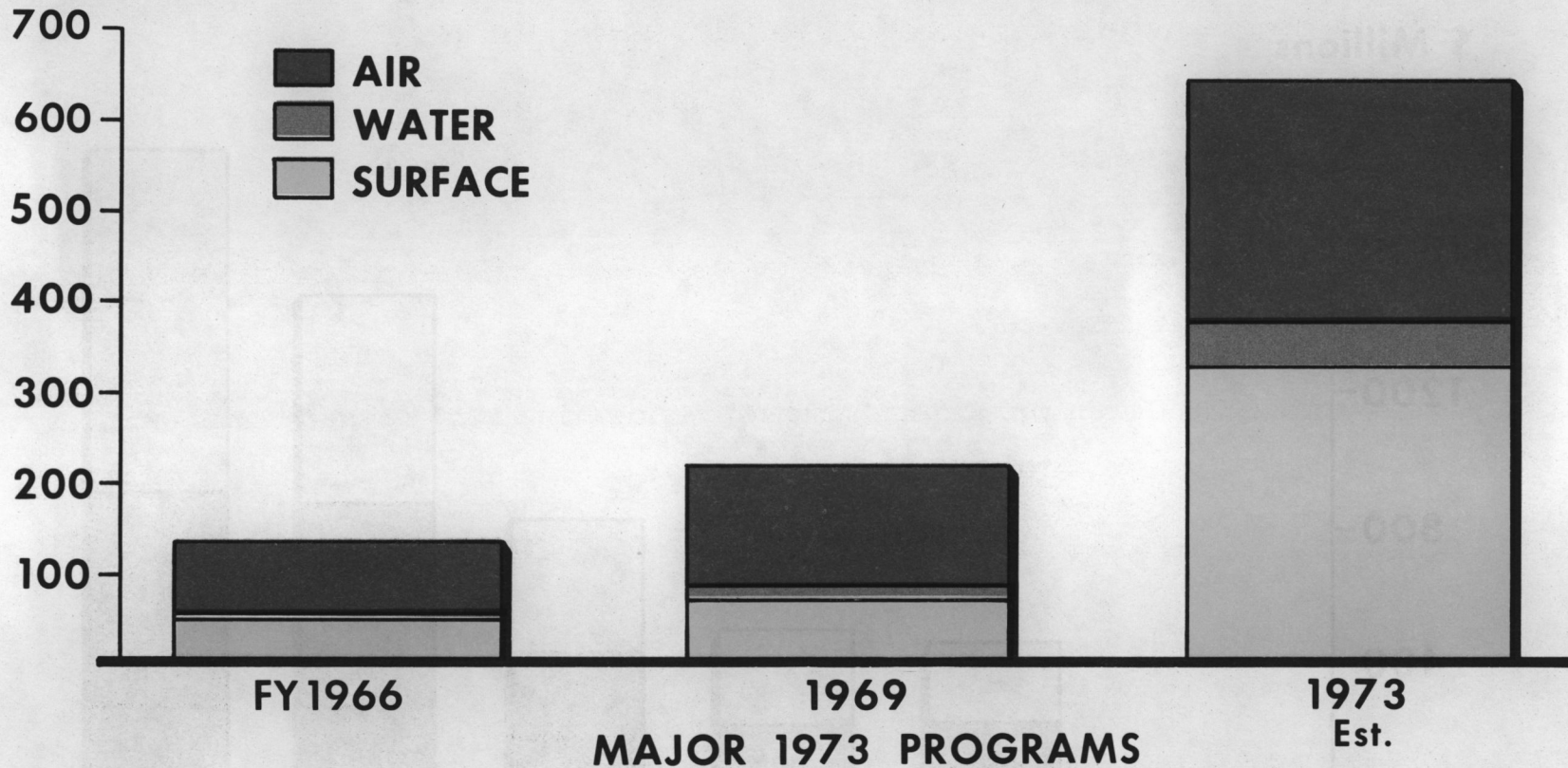
- ...a sevenfold increase since 1970 in urban mass transit research, development and demonstration
- ...increased research and development on electronic highway traffic assistance systems
- ...major cooperative planning efforts with the states and cities
- ...research in environmental, social and economic impacts

FEDERAL RESOURCES FOR URBAN TRANSPORTATION



TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

\$ Millions



- ADVANCED AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS
- MORGANTOWN PERSONAL RAPID TRANSIT
- TEST EXPERIMENTAL SAFETY AUTOMOBILES
- FREEWAY AND TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS
- IMPROVED HIGHWAY SAFETY
- NEW BUS DESIGNS
- EXPERIMENTAL 300 MPH TRACK AIR CUSHION VEHICLE

- DEVELOPMENT OF QUIET AIRCRAFT ENGINES
- IMPROVEMENTS TO METROLINER AND TURBO TRAIN
- DEVELOP STOL RESEARCH AIRCRAFT
- DESIGN OF DUAL MODE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Major Initiatives For Surface Freight Industry

Proposed Legislative recommendations to assist surface freight industry

Regulatory Modernization Act would

- **increase carrier competition and foster greater efficiency thereby saving the public and the shippers about 2 billion dollars annually**
- **increase ability of carriers to abandon unprofitable and unneeded routes; in the case of railroads a minimum of 10% of total trackage**
- **expand capability of carriers to enter new markets**
- **align carriers' rates more closely to costs of providing the service**

Transportation Assistance Act would

- **substantially reduce freight car shortage by Federal guarantees of up to \$3 billion for new equipment and expand research for a national rolling stock control system**
- **prohibit discriminatory taxation of surface carrier properties**

ASSISTING SMALL BUSINESS

- Increase the number and capabilities of small businesses
- Provide increasing opportunities for minority owned businesses
- Achieve these two primary objectives by ever increasing participation of private institutions.

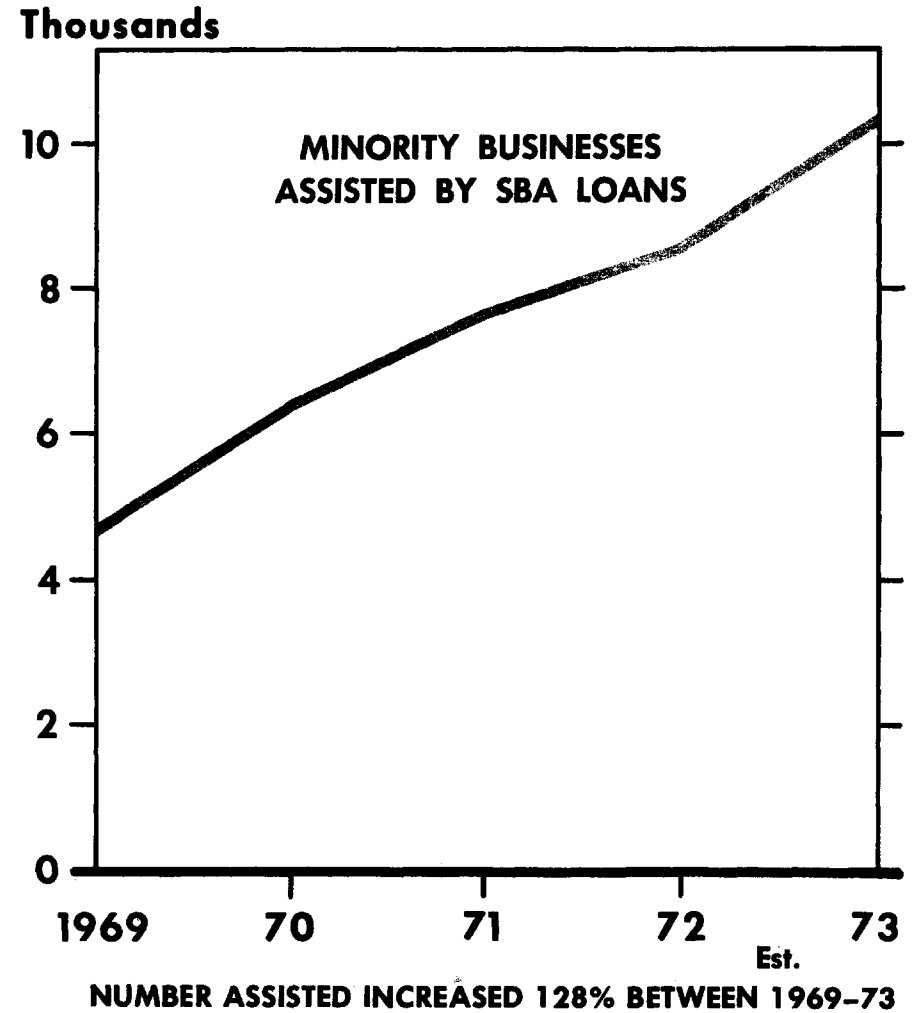
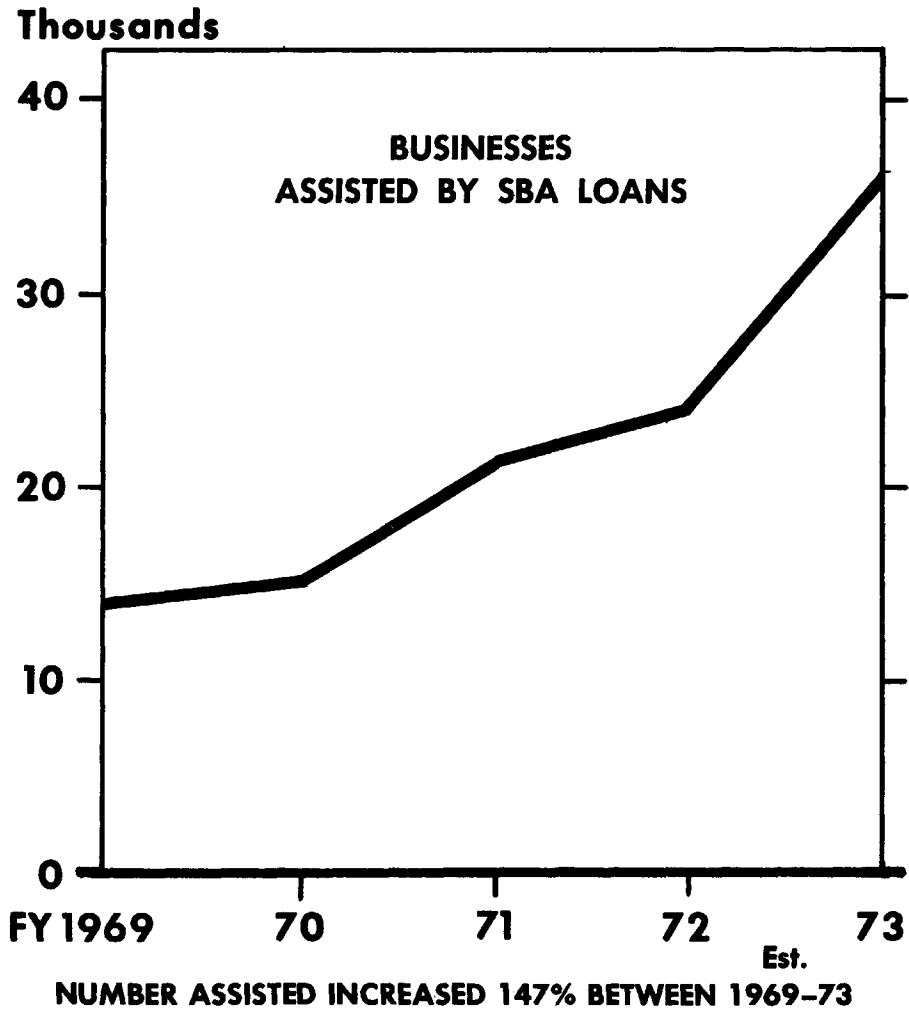
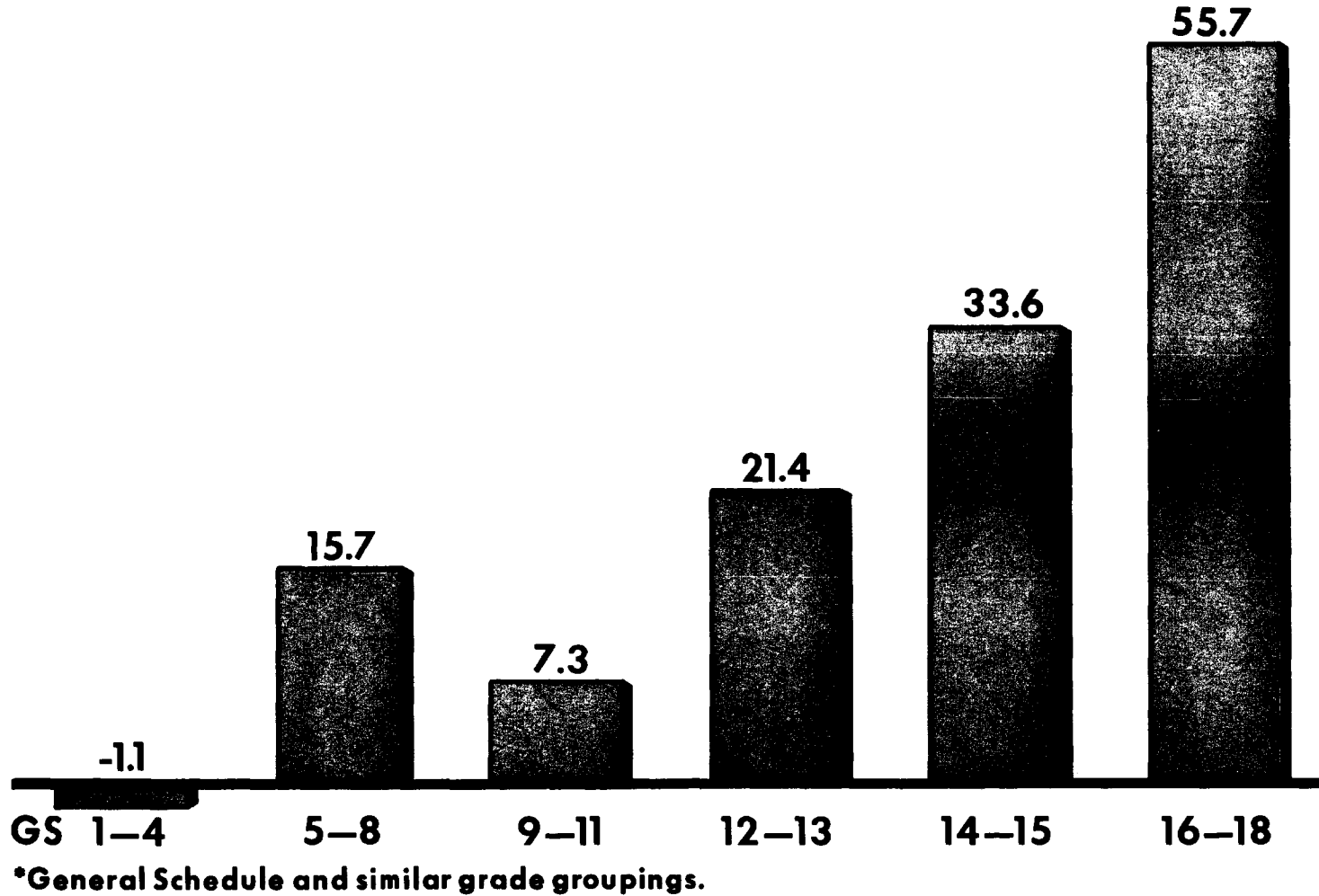


CHART 99

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF MINORITY EMPLOYEES IN EACH GRADE, FROM NOV. 1969 – MAY 1971



Building Confidence in Government

Revenue Sharing: Returning Power to People

- **Why revenue sharing**
- **Revenue sharing**
- **The case for special revenue sharing**
- **Revenue sharing—First full year**

Making Government Work Better

- **Management goals of the administration**
- **Management objectives for the future**
- **A commitment to better management**
- **Reorganization of the executive branch continued (part I) . . .**
- **President's departmental reorganization program**
- **Reorganization of the executive branch continued (parts II and III) . . .**
- **New management systems cut red tape**
- **Steps toward federal executive development and constructive labor relations**
- **Intergovernmental cooperation received increased emphasis**

Why Revenue Sharing

- **Moves money and power closer to people**
- **Builds capacity for better program performance**
- **Relieves mounting fiscal pressure on State and local government**
- **Responds quickly to critical needs**

Revenue Sharing

A COMPLEMENTARY SYSTEM

- **GENERAL REVENUE SHARING**-directly transfers federal tax dollars to States and localities for use at their option
- **SPECIAL REVENUE SHARING**-replaces narrow categorical grant system with direct federal transfers to States and localities for top priority purposes

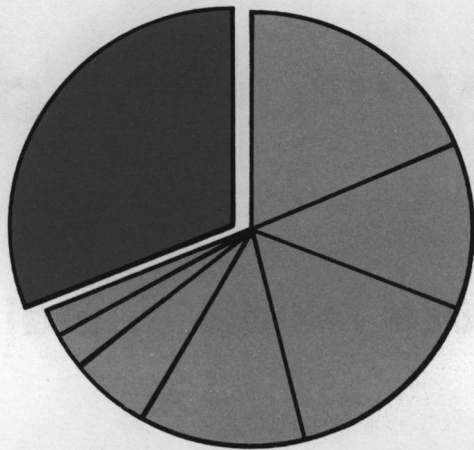
The Case for Special Revenue Sharing

- **Delegates money and power to produce results in major functional areas**
- **Removes rigidities and merges narrowly defined grants into broad program areas**
- **Responds to differing needs among regions, States and localities**

EFFECT OF REVENUE SHARING

FIRST FULL YEAR

**GENERAL
REVENUE
SHARING**
30%



**SPECIAL
REVENUE
SHARING**
70%

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING

SPECIAL REVENUE SHARING

Elementary and Secondary Education

Manpower Training

Transportation

Urban Development

Rural Development

Law Enforcement

\$ Billions

5.3

12.3

3.2

2.0

2.8

2.3

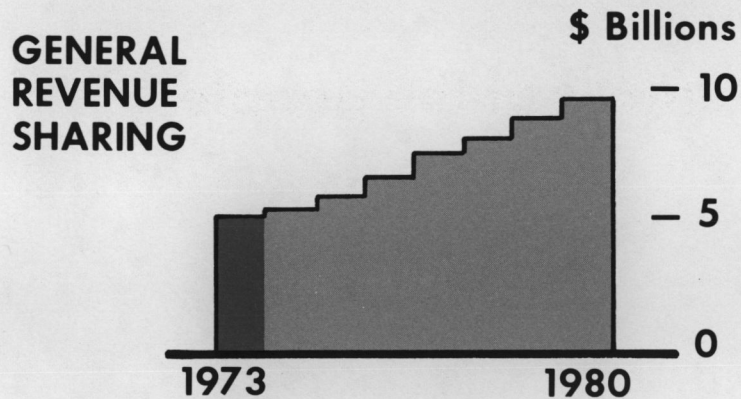
1.1

.9

TOTAL

\$17.6

PROJECTED INCREASE



**Special Revenue
Sharing Will
Also Increase**

Management Goals of the Administration

Structures • Procedures • Attitudes

Permitting better decision-making

Based on the real needs of the people

Management Objectives for the Future -- Completing What's Been Started

- **Departmental reorganization**
- **Federal assistance review**
- **Performance measurement**
- **Intergovernmental cooperation/
interagency coordination**

A Commitment to Better Management of the Federal Government

In the past year, the administration continued its efforts to make government more responsive to the needs of the people and to deliver services more effectively through improved management

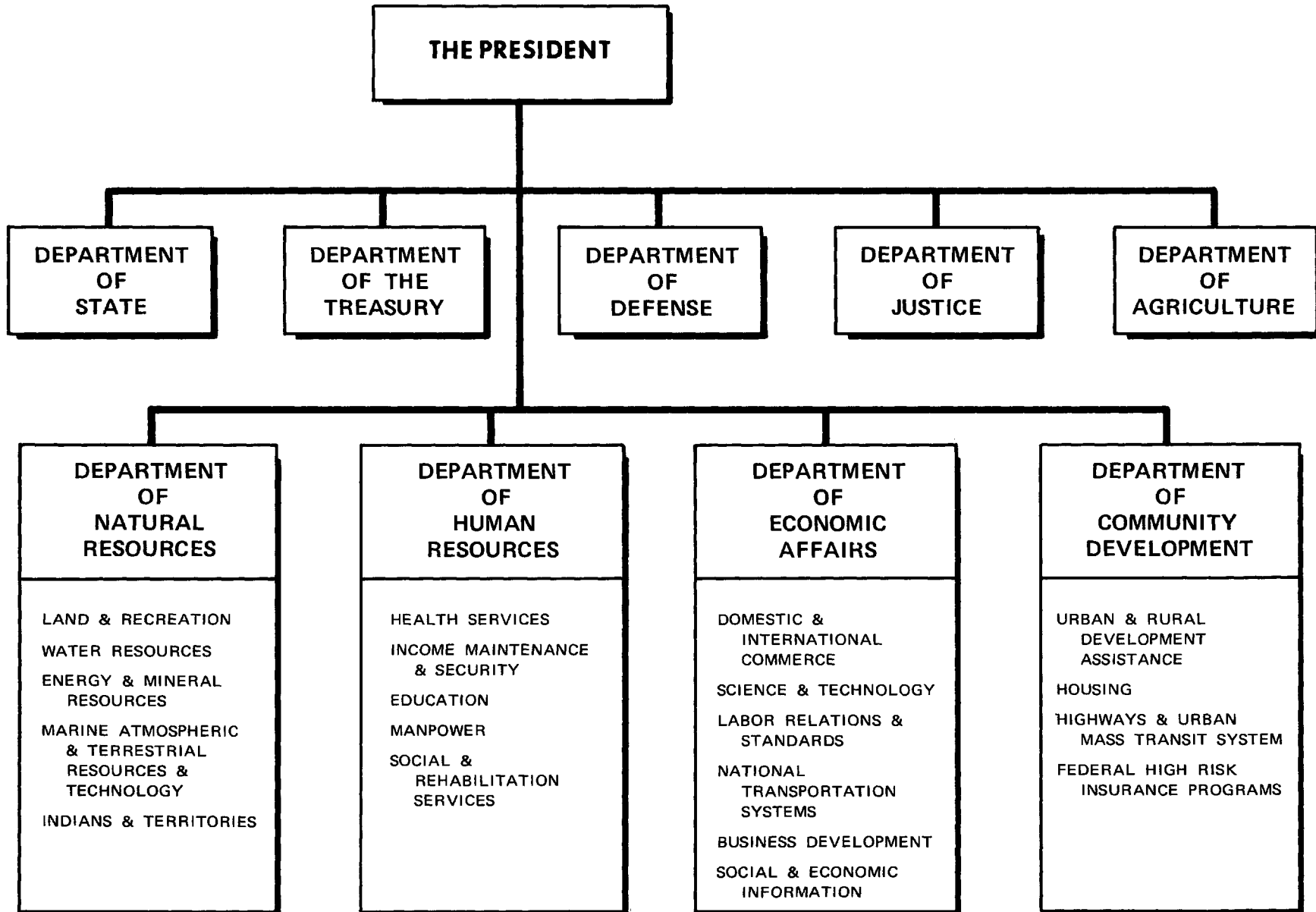
- **Reorganization of the executive branch continued**
- **Improved management systems cut red tape and enhanced delivery of government services**
- **Performance measurement system established to aid in the implementation of new policies**
- **Efforts continued to promote intergovernmental cooperation and strengthen our federal system**
- **Steps taken advanced federal executive development and constructive labor - management relations**

Reorganization of the Executive Branch Continued ...

1. The President's Historic Reform of the Cabinet Moved Forward

- Detailed legislation was submitted on four new departments
 - Community Development
 - Natural Resources
 - Human Resources
 - Economic Affairs
- The House and Senate held extensive hearings, with more expected

PRESIDENT'S DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION PROGRAM



Reorganization of the Executive Branch Continued ...

II. Meanwhile, new agencies were created to strengthen the Executive Branch

- **Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention**
- **Office of Consumer Affairs**
- **Council on International Economic Policy**
- **Action--combining Peace Corps, Vista, and other volunteer services**
- **U.S. Postal Service**

III. Significant reorganizations were effected

- **Reforms in organization and management of intelligence programs**
- **Reorganization of major statistical activities**

New Management Systems Cut Red Tape, Improved Delivery of Services

- **Annual reporting burdens reduced by 10 million manhours since 1970**
- **Federal advisory and interagency committees reduced by 20 percent since 1970**
- **Performance measurement system established to keep new programs results - oriented**
- **Presidential and legislative policy implementation systems renewed**
- **Millions of dollars worth of unused, unneeded federal property returned to the public**
- **Grant application process simplified by new, single application Integrated Grant Administration Program and other measures**
- **Principal economic indicators now issued more promptly than three years ago**

Steps Toward Federal Executive Development and Constructive Labor - Management Relations

- **Executive development planning moved forward in all federal agencies**
- **Special attention was focused on career development of minority group employees and women in the federal service**
- **An executive order expanded the scope of collective bargaining in the federal government**
- **Supervisors got more training in labor/management relations**
- **New information systems on the federal workforce were designed for early implementation**

Intergovernmental Cooperation Received Increased Emphasis -- Efforts Continued To Strengthen Our Federal System

- **A federal assistance review entered its third and final year**
- **More agencies joined the common regional boundary system**
- **Federal regional councils showed increasing effectiveness**
- **States and local governments reviewed federal actions while they were still in the proposal stage**
- **Special notification was sent to each state governor and legislature on grants to the state and to local governments within its borders**

CONCLUSION

"It is essential to preserve the private enterprise system, with its competitive spirit and its work ethic, which has done so much to inspire the independent and help the dependent, and has made this Nation the economic example to the rest of the world.

That system has enabled us to secure, for our people, a far higher standard of living than any experienced, or even envisioned, by the rest of the civilized world.

- I do not wish it said of my Administration that we furthered or encouraged the process of discarding that heritage.
- I want it to be said that this Administration foresaw the danger, held spending to amounts that could be paid from full-employment revenues, and took all steps possible to reduce the need for raising taxes so that the Federal Government plays a smaller, not a larger, role in the life of each of us. In this way, every citizen will have a larger share of the fruits of his labor to spend the way he or she freely chooses."



Statistical Tables

Note.—All years referred to are fiscal years, unless otherwise noted. Details in the tables, text, and charts of this booklet may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table for Chart 5

Budget Totals
Since 1971
(\$ Billions)

Fiscal Year	Receipts	Outlays	Outlays as a % GNP	
			Fiscal Year	% of GNP
1971	188.4	211.4	1963	19.4
1972	197.8	236.6	1964	19.4
1973	220.8	246.3	1965	18.1
			1966	18.7
			1967	20.6
			1968	21.6
			1969	20.6
			1970	20.6
			1971	21.0
			1972	21.7
			1973	20.5

Table for Chart 6

THE BUDGET DOLLAR

Where It Comes From	Fiscal 1973	
	Dollars in Billions	% of Total
Individual Income Taxes	\$ 93.9	38
Social Insurance Taxes	63.7	26
Corporation Income Taxes	35.7	14
Excise Taxes	16.3	7
Other	11.2	5
Borrowing, etc.	25.5	10
Total	\$246.3	100
Where It Goes		
National Defense ^{1/}	\$ 78.3	32
Human Resources	110.8	45
Physical Resources	25.7	10
Interest ^{2/}	15.5	6
Other	16.0	7
Total	\$246.3	100

^{1/}Includes defense expenditures in agencies outside the Defense Department.

^{2/}Excludes interest paid to Trust Funds.

Table for Chart 7

BUDGET RECEIPTS TOTALS
(\$ Billions)

Fiscal Year	Individual Income Taxes	Corporation Income Taxes	Social Insurance and Retirement	Excise Taxes and Other Receipts	Total
1969	87.2	36.7	39.9	23.9	187.8
1970	90.4	32.8	45.3	25.2	193.7
1971	86.2	26.8	48.6	26.8	188.4
1972 EST	86.5	30.1	54.1	27.1	197.8
1973 EST	93.9	35.7	63.7	27.5	220.8

Table for Chart 8

**INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RECEIPTS AVERAGE
ABOUT 10% OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**

(In billions of dollars)

	Individual Income Taxes	Personal Income
1963	\$47.6	\$453.4
1973	\$93.9	\$963.0

Individual Income Taxes as a
Percent of Personal Income

1963	10.5
1964	10.1
1965	9.5
1966	9.8
1967	10.1
1968	10.5
1969	12.1
1970	11.6
1971	10.4
1972	9.8
1973	9.8

Table for Chart 9

1969 INCOME TAXES vs 1973 INCOME TAXES
(\$ Billions)

Fiscal Year	Receipts Under Current Rates and Structure	Reductions From Changes In Rate and Structure	Receipts Assuming 1969 Rates & Structure
1968	68.7	—	68.7
1969	87.2	—	87.2
1970	90.4	2.0	92.4
1971	86.2	10.4	96.6
1972	86.5	16.8	103.3
1973	93.9	22.4	116.3

Table for Chart 10

FEDERAL VS. PRIVATE DEBT*
(\$ Billions)

FEDERAL DEBT
DECLINING AS % OF GNP

Year	Private (Calendar Year-End)	Federal (Held by the Public End Calendar Year)	Fiscal Year	% of GNP
1953	\$ 322.7	\$ 226.8	1953	60.9
1954	340.0	229.1	1954	62.0
1955	392.2	229.6	1955	59.9
1956	427.2	224.3	1956	54.3
1957	454.3	223.0	1957	50.9
1958	482.4	231.0	1958	51.4
1959	528.3	241.4	1959	50.1
1960	566.1	239.8	1960	47.9
1961	609.1	246.7	1961	47.1
1962	660.1	253.6	1962	45.8
1963	722.3	257.5	1963	44.4
1964	789.7	264.0	1964	42.1
1965	870.4	266.4	1965	40.0
1966	953.5	271.8	1966	36.7
1967	1034.3	286.5	1967	34.8
1968	1148.4	291.9	1968	35.2
1969	1271.6	289.3	1969	31.1
1970	1356.9	301.1	1970	29.9
1971	—	317.0 est.	1971	30.2
1972	—	356.0 est.	1972	31.1 est.
1973	—	375.0 est.		

*Net debt

Table for Chart 11
Percent Distribution of Gross Federal Debt on June 30

Fiscal Year	Government Accounts	Federal Reserve System	General Public
1953	17.9	9.3	72.8
1954	17.1	9.2	73.7
1955	17.4	8.6	74.0
1956	18.5	8.7	72.8
1957	19.4	8.5	72.1
1958	19.1	9.1	71.8
1959	18.3	9.1	72.6
1960	18.5	9.1	72.4
1961	18.5	9.3	72.2
1962	18.1	9.8	72.1
1963	18.1	10.3	71.6
1964	18.7	11.0	70.3
1965	19.0	12.1	68.9
1966	19.7	12.8	67.5
1967	21.6	13.7	64.7
1968	21.4	14.1	64.5
1969	23.9	14.7	61.4
1970	25.5	15.1	59.4
1971	25.7	16.0	58.3

Table for Chart 19
Comparison of Full Employment Budgets

Fiscal Year	(\$ Billions) Surplus or Deficit Under Full Employment
1961	\$ +10.7
1962	+ 3.3
1963	+ 5.7
1964	+ 2.7
1965	+ 2.8
1966	- 6.2
1967	- 10.7
1968	- 25.3
1969	- 0.4
1970	+ 3.1
1971	+ 4.9
1972	- 8.1
1973	+ 0.7

Table for Chart 30

Number of Military Personnel for \$1 Billion

1964

Military personnel outlays, active forces	\$12,313 million
÷ Average strength	2,693,000
= Average per man	\$ 4,570

1973

Military personnel outlays, active forces	\$22,800 million
÷ Average strength	2,397,000
= Average per man	\$ 9,500

Men per \$1 billion

1964 = 219 thousand

1973 = 105 thousand

Increase of 109%

Table for Chart 31

Military Personnel vs Average Pay and Benefits

	Dollars Avg. Pay & Benefits	Thousands Military End Strength (DOD)
1964	4570	2687
1965	4700	2655
1966	5000	3094
1967	5200	3376
1968	5500	3547
1969	5900	3459
1970	6700	3066
1971	7400	2714
1972	8600	2392
1973	9500	2358

Table for Chart 32

Outlays For National Defense

	(\$ Billions)	% of Budget Outlays
1955	40.2	58.7
1956	40.3	57.2
1957	42.8	55.7
1958	44.4	53.8
1959	46.6	50.6
1960	45.9	49.8
1961	47.4	48.4
1962	51.1	47.8
1963	52.3	46.9
1964	53.6	45.2
1965	49.6	41.9
1966	56.8	42.2
1967	70.1	44.3
1968	80.5	45.0
1969	81.2	44.0
1970	80.3	40.8
1971	77.7	36.8
1972	78.0	33.0
1973	78.3	31.8

Table for Chart 33

National Defense Outlays (\$ Billions)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
RESEARCH & DEV.	6.4	7.0	6.2	6.3	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.9
PROCUREMENT & OTHER	16.9	16.4	12.6	16.5	21.5	27.1	24.4	22.5	20.3	19.5	17.5
OPERATION & MAINT.	11.9	11.9	12.3	14.7	19.0	20.6	22.2	21.6	20.9	20.7	21.2
MILITARY & RETIRED PERSONNEL	13.0	14.2	14.8	16.8	19.8	22.0	23.8	25.9	26.0	27.1	29.3
MILITARY ASSISTANCE & ATOMIC ENERGY, DEFENSE RELATED ACTIVITIES	4.1	4.0	3.6	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.4

Table for Chart 35

Defense Related Employment
(MILLIONS)

FISCAL YEAR	INDUSTRY	DOD CIVILIAN	MILITARY	TOTAL
1964	2.3	1.0	2.7	6.0
1965	2.1	1.0	2.7	5.8
1966	2.6	1.1	3.1	6.9
1967	3.1	1.3	3.4	7.8
1968	3.2	1.3	3.5	8.0
1969	3.0	1.3	3.5	7.7
1970	2.4	1.2	3.1	6.6
1971	2.0	1.1	2.7	5.8
1972	1.9	1.0	2.4	5.4
1973	1.9	1.0	2.4	5.3

Table for Chart 40

STRENGTHENING THE FEDERAL R&D EFFORT – OBLIGATIONS
(\$ Millions)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Defense (including AEC's military related activities)	7807	7337	7541	8256	8292	8367	7995	8062	8645	9390
Space	4236	4857	4963	4756	4298	3821	3639	3089	3127	3023
All other civilian	2199	2431	2940	3073	3543	3295	3697	3992	4675	5406

Table for Chart 41

The Future Space Program (outlays)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
MANNED SPACE FLIGHT (\$ MILLIONS)	1,516	2,768	3,538	4,210	3,649	3,096	2,781	2,209	1,885	1,637	1,571
APPLICATIONS, SCIENCE & AERONAUTICS (\$ MILLIONS)	612	794	809	853	885	828	737	844	871	992	1,104

Table for Chart 43

National Science Foundation (\$ Millions)		
Fiscal Year	Total Obligations	Obligations For Research Program
1960	158	76
1961	175	85
1962	261	124
1963	321	157
1964	354	172
1965	416	204
1966	466	235
1967	465	221
1968	505	236
1969	433	225
1970	463	234
1971	497	317
1972	601	441
1973	675	522

Table for Chart 49

Percent of Budget		HUMAN RESOURCES					
Outlays For Human Resources		Outlays For Human Resources (\$ Millions)				Total	
		Education and Manpower	Health	Income Security	Veterans Benefits & Services		
1955	21						
1956	22	1971	8,654	14,463	55,712	9,776	88,606
1957	23						
1958	26	1972	10,140	17,024	65,225	11,127	103,516
1959	26						
1960	28	1973	11,281	18,117	69,658	11,745	110,801
1961	30						
1962	29						
1963	29						
1964	29						
1965	30						
1966	31						
1967	32						
1968	32						
1969	34						
1970	37						
1971	42						
1972	44						
1973	45						

Table for Chart 50

**WELFARE COSTS
AFDC PAYMENTS**

Fiscal Year	AFDC Payments (\$ Billions)	Family Status (In thousands)		
		Total Children	Father Absent	Other
1950	\$.5	1,660	818	842
1955	.6	1,691	982	709
1960	1.0	2,322	1,493	829
1965	1.6	3,241	2,431	810
1966	1.8	3,556	2,667	889
1967	2.6	3,942	2,957	985
1968	3.0	4,207	3,155	1,052
1969	3.6	5,413	4,060	1,353
1970	4.4	6,000	4,500	1,500
1971	5.6	6,667	5,001	1,666
1972 EST	6.7	7,895	5,921	1,974
1973 EST	7.6	8,500	6,375	2,125
1977 EST	12.0	14,870	11,153	3,717

Table for Chart 51

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
(Thousands)**

December of	Old Age	Disabled	Total Recipients under AFDC*	Blind
1945	2,056	--	943	72
1950	2,786	69	2,233	98
1955	2,538	241	2,192	104
1960	2,305	369	3,073	107
1961	2,229	389	3,566	103
1962	2,183	428	3,789	99
1963	2,152	464	3,930	97
1964	2,120	509	4,219	96
1965	2,087	557	4,396	85
1966	2,073	588	4,666	84
1967	2,073	646	5,309	83
1968	2,027	702	6,086	81
1969	2,078	803	7,313	80
1970	2,149	850	8,258	81
1971	2,192	956	9,315	82
1972 EST	2,240	1,102	11,073	83
1973 EST	2,277	1,229	12,573	83

*Includes unemployed fathers and heads of one parent families.

Table for Chart 54

INCOME SECURITY OUTLAYS

\$ Billion

Fiscal Year	Public Assistance & Services	Other Retirement and Social Insurance	Social Security	Total
1961	2.5	6.6	12.1	21.2
1962	2.7	5.8	14.0	22.5
1963	3.1	5.6	15.3	24.1
1964	3.3	5.6	16.2	25.1
1965	3.4	5.3	17.0	25.7
1966	3.6	5.2	20.2	29.0
1967	3.9	5.9	21.4	31.2
1968	4.6	6.3	23.2	34.1
1969	5.2	5.7	26.8	37.7
1970	6.5	7.6	29.7	43.8
1971	9.4	11.1	35.2	55.7
1972 EST	12.6	13.3	39.3	65.2
1973 EST	12.6	12.3	44.7	69.7

Table for Chart 56

SOARING COSTS OF MEDICAL CARE

Consumer Price Index
[1967 = 100]

Calendar Year	Medical Care	All Items
1967	100.0	100.0
1968	106.1	104.2
1969	113.4	109.8
1970	120.6	116.3
1971 ^{1/}	128.2	121.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

^{1/}Average of first 11 months

Table for Chart 57

Federal Outlays for the Elderly

Fiscal Year	Total Outlays (\$ Billions)	Number of Elderly (Millions)
1967	25.0	18.8
1968	29.6	19.1
1969	34.1	19.5
1970	37.6	20.2
1971	39.2	20.6
1972 EST.	44.0	20.8
1973 EST.	50.0	21.1

Table for Chart 58

Rising Outlays for Medical Purposes (\$ Billions)

Fiscal Year	In Current Dollars	In 1957-59 Dollars
1960	\$ 0.8	0.7
1961	.9	.8
1962	1.1	1.0
1963	1.4	1.2
1964	1.7	1.5
1965	1.7	1.4
1966	2.5	2.0
1967	6.7	4.9
1968	9.7	6.7
1969	11.7	7.5
1970	13.0	8.0
1971	14.5	8.5
1972	17.0	—
1973	18.1	—

Table for Chart 62

Medicaid – Medicare

Fiscal Year	Medicaid		Medicare	
	Recipients Millions	Outlays \$ Billions	Recipients Millions	Outlays \$ Billions
1969	12.0	2.3	9.0	6.1
1970	15.0	2.7	9.2	6.5
1971	18.2	3.4	10.3	7.4
1972	20.6	4.4	10.9	9.0
1973	23.5	3.4	11.3	10.4

Table for Chart 64

COMBATING THE DRUG PROBLEM
Obligations (\$ Millions)

	LAW ENFORCEMENT	FUNDS FOR TREATMENT REHABILITATION, EDUCATION TRAINING, RESEARCH
1969	20.2	45.5
1970	40.2	70.9
1971	85.3	132.2
1972	164.4	310.1
1973	229.0	365.2

Table for Chart 65

FEDERAL NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT

Fiscal Year	Heroin ^{1/}	Cocaine ^{1/}	Totals ^{1/}
1969	485	272	757
1970	494	344	838
1971	1,199	788	1,987
1972	2,091	895	2,986
1973	2,320	1,235	3,555
	Arrests		
1969	8,465		
1970	9,000		
1971	12,279		
1972	15,252		
1973	21,498		

^{1/}Pounds Seized

Table for Chart 66

**FOOD ASSISTANCE
(\$ Billions)**

Fiscal Year	
1960	\$.4
1961	.5
1962	.6
1963	.6
1964	.7
1965	.8
1966	.6
1967	.7
1968	.9
1969	1.2
1970	1.6
1971	2.8
1972 est.	3.7
1973 est.	4.1

Table for Chart 67

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

Fiscal Year	Outlays (\$ Billions)
1962	\$ 1.4
1963	1.5
1964	1.8
1965	2.3
1966	4.3
1967	5.9
1968	6.7
1969	6.5
1970	7.3
1971	8.7
1972 Est.	10.1
1973 Est.	11.3

Table for Chart 68

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS ^{1/}

Fiscal Year	Expenditures	
	All Children (\$ Millions)	Needy Children (\$ Millions)
1960	305	
1961	319	
1962	368	
1963	381	
1964	414	
1965	498	
1966	410	
1967	440	
1968	542	
1969	611	107
1970	687	206
1971	904	398
1972 Est.	1300	699
1973 Est.	1376	770

^{1/}Includes special milk programs and commodities.

Table for Chart 69

**COLLEGE STUDENT AID
EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS AND WORK STUDY**

Fiscal Year	No. of Awards (Thousands)	Outlays (\$ Thousands)
1969	610	186,242
1970	683	314,652
1971	720	352,341
1972 Est.	842	398,742
1973 Est.	1280	670,998 ¹

¹ Includes Fiscal Year 1972 supplemental of 259.9 million

Table for Chart 71

**JOB SAFETY AND HEALTH
ACTIVITIES—OUTLAYS
(\$ Millions)**

FISCAL YEAR	OCCUPATIONAL	MINE	RR	TOTAL
1968	3.5	10.6	3.2	17.3
1969	4.3	11.3	3.8	19.4
1970	4.6	17.1	4.3	26.0
1971	15.1	41.1	5.2	61.4
1972	37.1	77.5	12.5	127.1
1973	64.4	91.7	14.5	170.6

Table for Chart 72

**VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES ¹
(\$ Millions)**

Fiscal Year	Income Security	Hospital Medical	Education Training	Others	Total
1967	5,209	1,393	305	195	7,102
1968	4,997	1,472	478	218	7,165
1969	5,528	1,566	701	237	8,032
1970	6,021	1,802	1,015	260	9,098
1971	6,448	2,038	1,659	294	10,439
1972	6,950	2,422	2,240	322	11,934
1973	7,050	2,693	2,437	349	12,529

¹ Excludes housing and offsetting receipts

Table for Chart 73

VETERANS MEDICAL PROGRAMS

Fiscal Year	Patients Treated	Patients Treated
	V. A. Hospitals	All Facilities
1965	730,511	804,973
1966	741,813	825,251
1967	750,331	846,396
1968	762,426	854,483
1969	776,314	868,340
1970	787,301	879,062
1971	818,579	912,342
1972 Est.	825,625	924,724
1973 Est.	844,203	948,924

Table for Chart 75

VETERANS READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

GI BILL

Fiscal Year	Costs (\$ Thousands)	Trainees, Nos. Of People
1967	251,652	467,883
1968	428,747	686,919
1969	622,352	925,013
1970	938,775	1,210,731
1971	1,619,534	1,584,866
1972 Est.	2,194,100	1,910,000
1973 Est.	2,382,300	2,011,000

Table for Chart 76

FEDERAL OUTLAYS
FOR REDUCTION OF CRIME

(\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year	Direct Federal	Aid to State/Local	Total
1969	554	104	658
1970	680	177	857
1971	938	415	1353
1972	1269	705	1974
1973	1398	923	2321

Table for Chart 77
FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

FISCAL YEAR	INDICTMENTS	CASES INVOLVING HIGH ECHELON FIGURES	CONVICTIONS	CASES INVOLVING HIGH ECHELON FIGURES
1969	813	59	449	29
1970	1,142	109	418	33
1971	2,122	106	679	61

ORGANIZED CRIME STRIKE FORCE

1969	8
1970	13
1971	18

Table for Chart 78

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE GRANTS
(\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year	Action and Planning Grants	Discretionary Grants	Correctional Grants	Administration And Other
1969	44	4	—	11
1970	204	32	—	32
1971	366	70	48	45
1972	449	73	98	79
1973	530	85	113	122

Table for Chart 79

OUTLAYS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES
(\$ Billions)

Fiscal Year	Enforcement ^{1/}	Minority ^{2/} Assistance	Total
1969	.080	.840	.910
1970	.090	1.000	1.100
1971	.190	1.390	1.580
1972 EST	.290	1.750	2.050
1973 EST	.600	1.960	2.560

^{1/} Civil Rights enforcement programs guarantee and protect the basic civil rights defined by law.

^{2/} Minority assistance programs broaden opportunities for economic participation and self determination (includes programs for Indians).

Table for Chart 81

**Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission Activities**

Fiscal Year	Investigations Completed	Expenditures (\$ Thousands)
1967	3,549	4,631
1968	5,368	6,202
1969	7,543	8,633
1970	5,090	11,627
1971	7,321	15,749
1972 EST	10,214	21,690
1973 EST	14,577	29,500

Table for Chart 80

OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE

Fiscal Year	Expenditures (\$ Thousands)	Compliance Reviews
1968	4,900	8,700
1969	6,000	12,300
1970	10,200	20,700
1971	16,381	22,500
1972 Est.	25,493	36,000
1973 Est.	33,689	52,000

Table for Chart 85

MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY PROGRAMS
(\$ Millions) OUTLAYS.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Pollution control and abatement	75	93	120	136	162	193	278	341	420	775	1,473	1,813
Recreation	151	180	207	221	249	305	364	415	413	518	712	720

Table for Chart 86

POLLUTION ^{1/} CONTROL AND ABATEMENT OUTLAYS		CONSTRUCTION GRANTS FOR MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT OUTLAYS	
YEAR	\$ Millions	YEAR	\$ Millions
1965	136	1969	135
1966	162	1970	176
1967	193	1971	478
1968	253	1972	908
1969	311	1973	1100
1970	388		
1971	701		
1972	1287		
1973	1541		

^{1/}only EPA programs

Table for Chart 87

POPULATION SERVED SECONDARY TREATMENT PLANTS		REMEDIAL ACTIONS TO REDUCE POLLUTION FROM FEDERAL FACILITIES	
Year	Millions No. of People	Year	Budget Outlays (\$ Millions)
1968	87	1968	25
1969	91	1969	30
1970	98	1970	32
1971	103	1971	74
1972	109	1972	186
1973	115	1973	272
1974	121		
1975	128		

Table for Chart 89

FEDERAL INVESTMENT¹
IN WATER RESOURCES
OUTLAYS.

Fiscal Year	\$ Millions
1967	1,389
1968	1,297
1969	1,174
1970	1,098
1971	1,304
1972 Est.	1,470
1973 Est.	1,770

^{1/}Includes Corps of Eng.,
Bureau of Reclamation
and Soil Conservation
Services

Table for Chart 90

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Fiscal Year	Estimate Distribution of Obligations		Estimate Acres Acquired With Grant Assistance	
	Urban ^{1/}	Rural ^{2/}	Fiscal Year	Acres (Thousands)
1965	0.2	.0	1965	— 0 —
1966	3.9	10.2	1966	50
1967	20.9	60.6	1967	170
1968	21.3	50.8	1968	178
1969	18.2	53.6	1969	171
1970	16.7	32.7	1970	88
1971	35.6	74.8	1971	248
1972	70.0	130.0	1972	415
1973	88.0	132.0	1973 Est.	500

^{1/} Urban means grants made for projects located in cities of 25,000 or more population.

^{2/} Rural means grants made for projects located anywhere else except cities of 25,000 or more population.

Table for Chart 94

**FEDERAL RESOURCES
FOR URBAN TRANSPORTATION**

Fiscal Year	Obligations (\$ Millions)			
	Mass Transit	Urban Highway	Airports	Total
1968	134	242	85	461
1970	163	294	51	508
1971	401	278	170	849
1972	606	625	280	1511
1973	1000	645	280	1925

Table for Chart 95

**TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH
AND DEVELOPMENT**

Fiscal Year	Obligations (\$ Millions)			
	Surface	Air	Water	Total
1966	49	83	5	137
1969	75	131	12	218
1973	334	260	48	642

Table for Chart 98

ASSISTING SMALL BUSINESS

No. of Businesses

Fiscal Year	Business Assistance	Minority Business Assistance
1969	14,515	4,654
1970	15,106	6,262
1971	21,490	7,776
1972 Est.	24,797	8,572
1973 Est.	35,879	10,627

Table for Chart 99

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF MINORITY EMPLOYEES IN EACH GRADE,
FROM NOV. 1969-MAY 1971

	GS1-4	GS5-8	GS9-11	GS12-13	GS14-15	GS16-18
1969	83,476	61,236	25,462	9,245	2,210	97
	26.8%	16.7%	7.9%	4.3%	3.2%	1.8%
1971	82,599	70,866	27,311	11,224	2,953	151
	27.5%	18.4%	8.6%	5.0%	3.9%	2.7%
PERCENT CHANGE	-1.1	+15.7	+7.3	+21.4	+33.6	+55.7