

*the*  
***Budget***  
*of the*  
***United States***  
***Government***

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***Fiscal Year 1974***

## A NOTE ON THE FORMAT OF THE BUDGET

Data relating to the budget for 1974 are published in a group of four documents:

*The Budget of the United States Government, 1974*, is presented in a compact volume containing the Budget Message of the President and summary information that presents to the Congress the President's budgetary recommendations. This volume contains the facts and figures that most users of the budget would normally need or desire.

*The Budget of the United States Government, 1974—Appendix*, contains the text of appropriation estimates proposed for the consideration of Congress together with specific supporting information on the various appropriations and funds, as well as other schedules required by law.

*The U.S. Budget in Brief, 1974*, a pamphlet, is available for those who wish a more concise and less technical presentation than either of the above two volumes.

The *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, 1974*, contains 18 special analyses that are designed to highlight specified program areas or provide other significant presentations of Federal budget data.

Budget documents for fiscal year 1974 are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (Paper covers only.)

1. *The Budget of the United States Government, 1974* (price \$2.60 domestic postpaid or \$2.25 GPO Bookstore).
2. *The Budget of the United States Government, 1974—Appendix* (price \$10.70 domestic postpaid or \$9.75 GPO Bookstore).
3. *The U.S. Budget in Brief, 1974* (price 60 cents domestic postpaid or 40 cents GPO Bookstore).
4. *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, 1974* (price \$2.35 domestic postpaid or \$2.00 GPO Bookstore).

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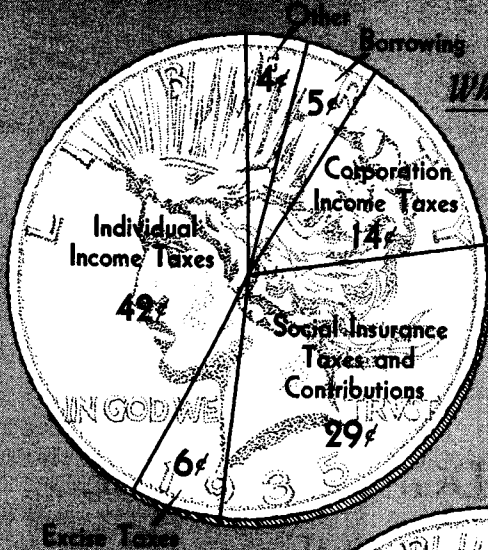
PART 1

THE BUDGET MESSAGE  
OF THE  
PRESIDENT

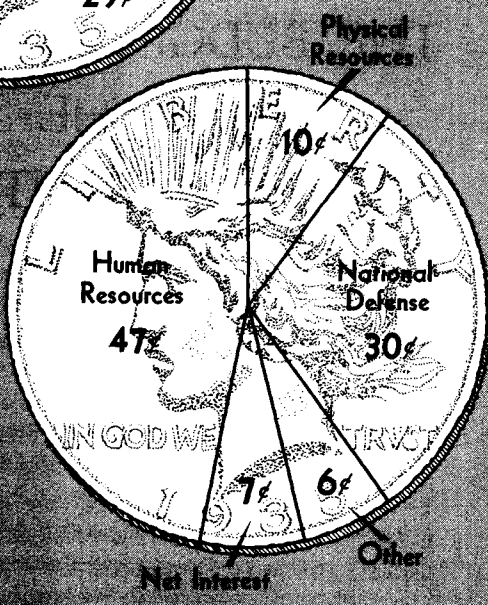
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# THE BUDGET DOLLAR

Fiscal Year 1974 Estimate



*Where it goes...*



Human Resources include: Education & Manpower, Health, Income Security, and Veterans Benefits and Services.  
 Physical Resources include: Agriculture and Rural Development, Natural Resources and Environment, Commerce and Transportation, and Community Development & Housing.  
 Other includes: General Revenue Sharing, General Government, International Affairs and Finance, Space Research and Technology, the Federal Government share of Federal Employees Retirement and Allowances.  
 Interest is net of: Interest paid to the Trust Funds.

# BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

*To the Congress of the United States:*

The 1974 budget fulfills my pledge to hold down Federal spending so that there will be no need for a tax increase.

This is a budget that will continue to move the Nation's economy toward a goal it has not achieved in nearly two decades: a high employment prosperity for American's citizens without inflation and without war.

Rarely is a budget message perceived as a dramatic document. In a real sense, however, the 1974 budget is the clear evidence of the kind of change in direction demanded by the great majority of the American people. No longer will power flow inexorably to Washington. Instead, the power to make many major decisions and to help meet local needs will be returned to where it belongs—to State and local officials, men and women accountable to an alert citizenry and responsive to local conditions and opinions.

The 1974 budget proposes a leaner Federal bureaucracy, increased reliance on State and local governments to carry out what are primarily State and local responsibilities, and greater freedom for the American people to make for themselves fundamental choices about what is best for them.

This budget concerns itself not only with the needs of all the people, but with an idea that is central to the preservation of democracy: the "consent of the governed."

The American people as a whole—the "governed"—will give their consent to the spending of their dollars if they can be provided a greater say in how the money is spent and a greater assurance that their money is used wisely and efficiently by government. They will consent to the expenditure of their tax dollars as long as individual incentive is not sapped by an ever-increasing percentage of earnings taken for taxes.

Since the mid-1950's, the share of the Nation's output taken by all governments in the United States—Federal, State, and local—has increased from a quarter to a third. It need not and should not go higher.

The increase in government claims on taxpayers was not for defense programs. In fact, the defense share of the gross national product declined by one-quarter while the share for civilian activities of all governments grew by three-fourths, rising from 14% of the gross national product in 1955 to about 25% in 1972.

In no sense have Federal civilian programs been starved; their share of the gross national product will increase from 6½% in 1955 to 14% in 1972. Nor will they be starved by the budget that I am proposing. A generous increase in outlays is provided each year by the normal growth in revenues. Higher Federal tax rates are not needed now or in the years ahead to assure adequate resources for properly responsive government—if the business of government is managed well. And revenue sharing will help State and local governments avoid higher taxes.

During the past 2 years, with the economy operating below capacity and the threat of inflation receding, the Federal budget provided fiscal stimulus that moved the economy toward full employment. The 1974 budget recognizes the Federal Government's continuing obligation to help create and maintain—through sound monetary and fiscal policies—the conditions in which the national economy will prosper and new job opportunities will be developed. However, instead of operating primarily as a stimulus, the budget must now guard against inflation.

*The surest way to avoid inflation or higher taxes or both is for the Congress to join me in a concerted effort to control Federal spending.* I therefore propose that before the Congress approves *any* spending bill, it establish a rigid ceiling on spending, limiting total 1974 outlays to the \$268.7 billion recommended in this budget.

I do not believe the American people want higher taxes any more than they want inflation. I am proposing to avoid both higher taxes and inflation by holding spending in 1974 and 1975 to no more than revenues would be at full employment.

### 1975 PROJECTIONS IN THE 1974 BUDGET

This year's budget presents, for the first time, a detailed preview of next year's. I have taken this step to demonstrate that if we stay within the 1974 and 1975 estimated outlays presented in this budget, we will prevent a tax increase—and that the 1974 budget is a sound program for the longer range future, not simply for today. This innovation in budget presentation is a blueprint for avoiding inflation and tax increases, while framing more responsive instruments of government and maintaining prosperity.

Our ability to carry out sound fiscal policy and to provide the resources needed to meet emerging problems has been limited by past decisions. In 1974, \$202 billion in outlays, or 75% of the budget, is *virtually uncontrollable* due to existing law and prior-year commitments. But just as every budget is heavily influenced by those that have preceded it, so it strongly influences those that follow.

Control over the budget can be improved by projecting future available resources and the known claims on them, and then making

current decisions within the constraints they impose. That is why, in my first budget, I began the practice of showing projections of future *total* revenues and outlays under current and proposed legislation. In the 1973 budget, 5-year projections of the cost of legislative proposals for major new and expanded programs were added.

This budget presents an even closer look at the implications of the 1974 proposals for the 1975 budget. It projects, in agency and functional detail, the outlays in 1975 that will result from the major program proposals in the 1974 budget, including the outlay savings that can be realized from program reductions in 1973 and 1974. In so doing, it takes into consideration the longer range effect of each of our fiscal actions.

Most importantly, this budget shows the narrow margin between projected outlays and full-employment revenues in 1975, despite the economy measures that are recommended. Program reductions and terminations of the scale proposed are clearly necessary if we are to keep control of fiscal policy in the future.

The 1974 budget program implies 1975 full-employment outlays of about \$288 billion, \$19 billion (7%) more than in 1974. This is within our estimate of full-employment revenues of \$290 billion for 1975. There is, however, very little room for the creation of new programs requiring additional outlays in 1975 and *no room for the postponement of the reductions and terminations proposed in this budget.*

The program reductions and terminations I have proposed will result in more significant savings in 1975 and later years than in 1973 and 1974. It is for this reason, too, that I have included the 1975 projections in my budget this year. The Federal spending pipeline is a very long one in most cases, and the sooner we start reducing costs the better for the Nation.

The estimated 1975 outlays for the various Federal agencies are, of course, tentative. The outlay total, however, is the approximate amount that will represent appropriate Federal spending in 1975 if we are to avoid new taxes and inflation. As program priorities change and require increases in some areas, offsetting decreases must be found in others. As the projections indicate, this is necessary for both 1974 and 1975.

### FISCAL POLICY AND THE BUDGET PROCESS

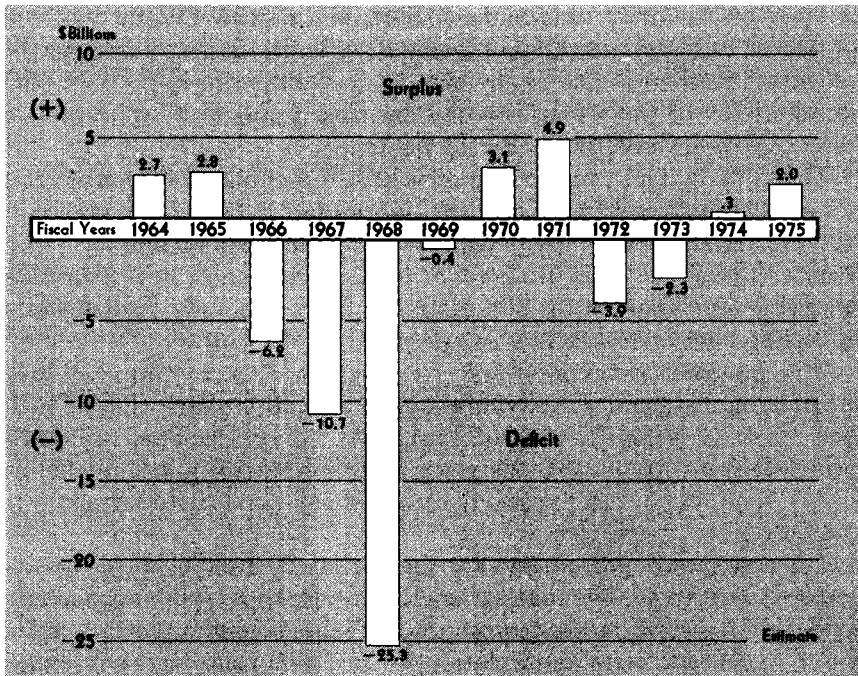
**Fiscal policy.**—In July 1970, I adopted the full-employment budget principle in order to make the budget a tool to promote orderly economic expansion.

Consistent with this principle, the budget that I submitted to the Congress last January proposed fiscal stimulus as part of a balanced economic program that included sound monetary policy and the new economic policy that I launched on August 15, 1971. My confidence

that the American economy would respond to sensible stimulus in this context has been fully justified. During 1972, employment increased by 2.3 million persons, real output rose by 7½%, business fixed investment was 14% higher, and the rate of increase in consumer prices declined.

From 1971 through 1973, the full-employment budget principle permitted and called for substantial actual budget deficits. For this reason, some people have forgotten the crucial point that the full-employment principle requires that deficits be reduced as the economy approaches full employment—and that it establishes the essential discipline of an upper limit on spending at all times.

### Full Employment Budget—Surplus or Deficit



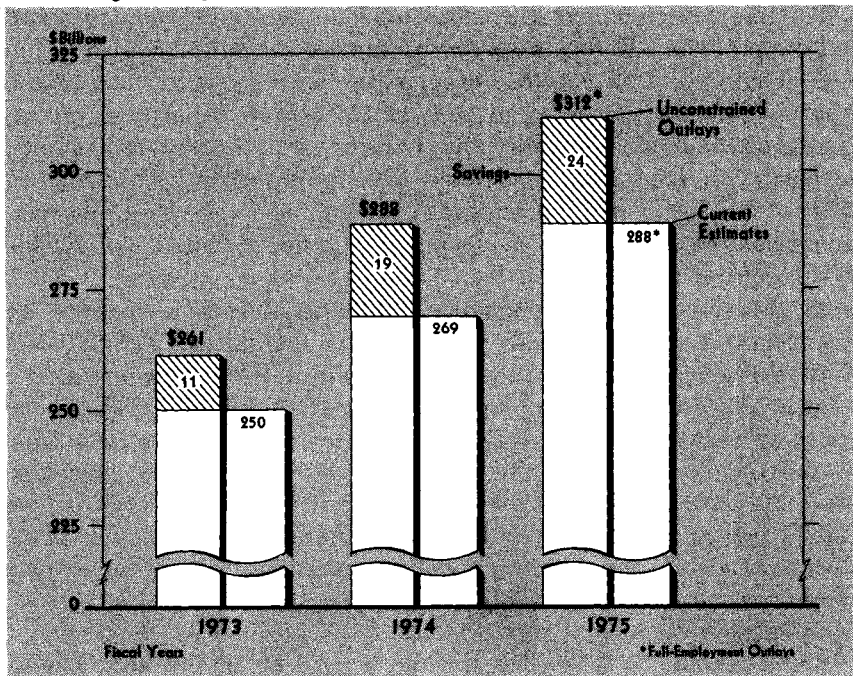
The full-employment budget principle permits fiscal stimulation when stimulation is appropriate and calls for restraint when restraint is appropriate. But it is not self-enforcing. It signals us what course to steer, but requires us to take the actions necessary to keep on course. These steps are not taken for us, and they are rarely easy.

As we look ahead, with the economy on the upswing, the full-employment budget principle—and common sense—prescribe a shift away from fiscal stimulus and toward smaller budget deficits. We *must* do what is necessary to make this shift.

Holding 1973 spending to \$250 billion and achieving full-employment balance in 1974 and in 1975 will be difficult. Reduction of some activities and termination of others are necessary and are proposed in this budget. Nonetheless, the budget provides significant increases for many important programs.

If we did not budget with firm restraint, our expenditures in 1973 would be over \$260 billion. The ballooning effect of one year's expenditures on the next would in turn have meant that 1974's expenditures would be about \$288 billion, far beyond full-employment revenues, and 1975's expenditures would be approximately \$312 billion, leading to a huge, inflationary deficit.

### Restraining Outlays



If spending is to be controlled, the Congress must establish a spending ceiling promptly. Otherwise, the seeds sown in individual authorization and appropriation actions will produce ever-growing Federal spending not only in the coming fiscal year but in the years beyond.

Should the Congress cause the total budgeted outlays to be exceeded, it would inescapably face the alternatives of higher taxes, higher interest rates, renewed inflation, or all three. I oppose these alternatives; with a firm rein on spending, none of them is necessary.

***Reforming congressional budget procedures.***—Delay in congressional consideration of the budget is a major problem. Each time I have submitted a budget, the Congress has failed to enact major portions of it before the next budget was prepared. Instead, it has resorted to the device of continuing resolutions to carry on the activities for which it has not made appropriations. Such delay needlessly compounds the complexities of budget preparation, and frustrates the potential of the budget as an effective management and fiscal tool.

The complexity of the budgeting process is another problem. Because of modifications made to reflect the desires of the more than 300 congressional committees and subcommittees that influence it, the process has become more complicated and less comprehensible.

The fragmented nature of congressional action results in a still more serious problem. Rarely does the Congress concern itself with the budget totals or with the effect of its individual actions on those totals. Appropriations are enacted in at least 15 separate bills. In addition, “backdoor financing” in other bills provides permanent appropriations, authority to contract in advance of appropriations, authority to borrow and spend without an appropriation, and program authorizations that require mandatory spending whether or not it is desirable in the light of current priorities.

At the same time, a momentum of extravagance is speeded by requirements created initially by legislative committees sympathetic to particular and narrow causes. These committees are encouraged by special interest groups and by some executive branch officials who are more concerned with expansion of their own programs than with total Federal spending and the taxes required to support that spending. Since most programs have some attractive features, it is easy for the committees and the Congress itself to authorize large sums for them. These authorizations, however, create pressure on the appropriations committees to appropriate higher amounts than the Nation’s fiscal situation permits.

Last October, the Congress enacted legislation establishing a joint committee to consider a spending ceiling and to recommend procedures for improving congressional control over budgetary outlay and receipt totals.



I welcome this effort and pledge the full cooperation of my Administration in working closely with the committee and in other efforts of the Congress toward this end.

Specific changes in congressional procedures are, of course, the business of the Congress. However, the manner in which the Congress reviews and modifies the budget impinges so heavily on the management of the executive branch that I am impelled to suggest a few subjects that deserve high priority in the committee's deliberations, including:

- adoption of a *rigid* spending ceiling to create restraint on the total at the beginning of each annual review;
- avoidance of new “backdoor financing” and review of existing legislation of this type;
- elimination of annual authorizations, especially annual authorizations in specific amounts; and
- prompt enactment of all necessary appropriation bills before the beginning of the fiscal year.

The Congress must accept responsibility for the budget *totals* and must develop a systematic procedure for maintaining fiscal discipline. To do otherwise in the light of the budget outlook is to accept the responsibility for increased taxes, higher interest rates, higher inflation, or all three. In practice, this means that should the Congress pass any legislation increasing outlays beyond the recommended total, it must find financing for the additional amount. Otherwise, such legislation will inevitably contribute to undue inflationary pressures and thus will not be in the public interest. And it will be subject to veto.

I will do everything in my power to avert the need for a tax increase, but I cannot do it alone. The cooperation of the Congress in controlling total spending is absolutely essential.

### SUMMARY OF THE 1974 BUDGET

The 1974 budget proposes an approximate balance in full-employment terms and an actual deficit that is about one-half the 1973 deficit. The 1975 budget totals I propose here would also yield a balance in full-employment terms.

## THE BUDGET TOTALS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
<b>Budget receipts</b> .....	\$208.6	\$225.0	\$256.0	*
<b>Budget outlays</b> .....	231.9	249.8	268.7	*
<b>Deficit (—)</b> .....	—23.2	—24.8	—12.7	*
<b>Full-employment receipts</b> .....	225.0	245.0	268.0	\$290.0
<b>Full-employment outlays</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	228.9	247.3	267.7	288.0
<b>Full-employment surplus or deficit (—)</b> .....	—3.9	—2.3	0.3	2.0
<b>Budget authority</b> .....	248.1	280.4	288.0	313.5
<b>Outstanding debt, end of year:</b>	1971 actual			
Gross Federal debt.....	\$409.5	\$437.3	\$473.3	\$505.5
Debt held by the public.....	304.3	323.8	348.8	365.3
<b>Outstanding Federal and federally assisted credit, end of year:</b>				
Direct loans.....	53.1	50.1	50.1	51.0
Guaranteed and insured loans <sup>2</sup> .....	118.1	133.1	150.3	164.1
Government-sponsored agency loans <sup>3</sup> .....	38.8	48.9	59.6	71.8

<sup>1</sup> In these estimates, outlays for unemployment insurance benefits and the Emergency Employment Act program are calculated as they would be under conditions of full employment.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes loans held by Government accounts and special credit agencies.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Federal Reserve banks, but, starting in 1972, includes Export-Import Bank (previously reported as direct loans) and, starting in 1974, includes the newly authorized Environmental Financing Authority.

\* Estimates of actual receipts and outlays have not been made at this time.

The full-employment budget balance in 1974 assures support for continuation of the economy's upward momentum without rekindling inflation. Greater stimulus in 1974 would be dangerous, and would put an unsupportable burden on future budgets.

*Budget receipts* in 1974 are estimated to be \$256 billion. This is an increase of \$31 billion over 1973, reflecting growing prosperity, higher personal income, and rising corporate profits. The receipts estimates also reflect the impact of tax cuts resulting from the Tax Reform Act of 1969, the new economic policy and the Revenue Act of 1971, as well as the payroll tax increases enacted to finance higher social security benefits.

*Budget outlays* in 1974 are expected to be \$268.7 billion. The total would have been substantially greater—probably about \$288 billion—had my Administration not made an extraordinary effort to hold to the fiscal guidelines of a \$250 billion maximum in 1973, rather than the nearly \$261 billion which otherwise would have occurred, and to full-employment balance in 1974.

Even so, this budget necessarily proposes an increase in outlays of \$19 billion, or nearly 8% over the previous year. It provides amply for America's security and well-being in the year ahead.

The 1974 budget program projects full-employment outlays of \$288 billion in 1975, which, together with the revenues that would be produced under existing law, will mean full-employment balance in that year.

About \$288 billion of *budget authority*—the new authority to make commitments to spend—is requested for 1974. Of the total, about \$173 billion will require new action by the Congress.

### IMPROVING GOVERNMENT

***The role of government.***—The last article of the Bill of Rights says:

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

The philosophy of the Founding Fathers embodied in this amendment is also my philosophy. I believe that a larger share of our national resources must be retained by private citizens and State and local governments to enable them to meet their individual and community needs.

Our goal must not be bigger government, but better government—at all levels. Our progress must not be measured by the amount of money we put into programs, but by the accomplishments which result from them.

One of my first acts as President was to direct that an intensive review be made of our federal system of government. We found that:

- the executive branch was poorly organized to accomplish domestic program objectives;
- State and local governments often could not meet the basic needs of their citizens; and
- Federal programs to assist State and local governments had become a confusing maze, understood only by members of a new, highly specialized occupation—the grantsmen.

My Administration has developed a comprehensive strategy for dealing with these problems through restructuring the executive departments and revitalizing the federal system.

***A restructured Federal Government.***—A thorough overhaul of the Federal bureaucracy is long overdue, and I am determined to accomplish it.

As the role of government has grown over the years, so has the number of departments and agencies which carry out its functions. Unfortunately, very little attention has been given to the ways in which each new unit would fit in with all the old units. The consequence has been a hodgepodge of independent, organizationally unrelated offices that pursue interrelated goals. As a result, able officials at all levels have been frustrated, public accountability has been obscured, and decentralization and coordination of Federal operations have been impeded. This overlapping of responsibilities has increased the costs of government. It has generated interagency conflict and rivalry and, most importantly, it has imposed inexcusable inconvenience on the public that is supposed to be served.

To help remedy this situation, I proposed to the Congress in 1971 that the executive branch be restructured by consolidating many functions now scattered among several departments and agencies into four new departments. These new departments would be organized around four major domestic purposes of government: community development, human resources, natural resources, and economic affairs—thus consolidating in a single chain of command programs that contribute to the achievement of a clearly stated mission. Under this arrangement, we will be able to formulate policy more responsibly and more responsively and carry out that policy more efficiently and more effectively. I welcome congressional cooperation in this important endeavor and will seek it in the weeks ahead. I plan now to streamline the executive branch along these lines as much as possible within existing law, and to propose similar legislation on departmental reorganization to the 93d Congress.

Meanwhile, I have already taken the first in a series of steps that will increase the management effectiveness of the Cabinet and the White House staff. I hope the smaller and more efficient Executive Office of the President will become a model for the entire executive branch.

Reorganization of the executive branch is a necessary beginning but reorganization alone is not enough.

Increased emphasis will also be placed on program performance. Programs will be evaluated to identify those that must be redirected, reduced, or eliminated because they do not justify the taxes required to pay for them. Federal programs must meet their objectives and costs must be related to achievements.

The Federal Assistance Review program, which I began in 1969, has made important progress in decentralizing and streamlining

Federal grant programs. To speed the process of decentralization, improve program coordination, and eliminate unnecessary administrative complications, I have strengthened the Federal Regional Council system. These councils, working with State and local governments, have played an impressive and growing role in coordinating the delivery of Federal services.

***A revitalized federal system.***—Restructuring of the Federal Government is only one step in revitalizing our overall federal system. We must also make certain that State and local governments can fulfill their role as partners with the Federal Government. Our General Revenue Sharing and special revenue sharing programs can help considerably in achieving this goal. They provide our States and communities with the financial assistance they need—in a way that allows them the freedom and the responsibility necessary to use those funds most effectively.

On October 20, 1972, I signed a program of General Revenue Sharing into law. This program provides State and local governments with more than \$30 billion over a 5-year period beginning January 1, 1972. This historic shift of power away from Washington will help strengthen State and local governments and permit more local decisionmaking about local needs.

Although final congressional action was not taken on my special revenue sharing proposals, I remain convinced that the principle of special revenue sharing is essential to continued revitalization of the federal system. I am, therefore, proposing the creation of special revenue sharing programs in the 1974 budget.

These four programs consist of broad-purpose grants, which will provide State and local governments with \$6.9 billion to use with considerable discretion in the areas of education, law enforcement and criminal justice, manpower training, and urban community development. They will replace 70 outmoded, narrower categorical grant programs and will, in most cases, eliminate matching requirements.

The funds for special revenue sharing will be disbursed according to formulas appropriate to each area. In the case of manpower revenue sharing, an extension of existing law will be proposed. Current administrative requirements will be removed so that State and local governments can group manpower services in ways that best meet their own local needs.

The inefficiency of the present grant systems makes favorable action on special revenue sharing by the Congress an urgent priority.

## SPECIAL REVENUE SHARING, BUDGET AUTHORITY, FIRST FULL YEAR

Description	Billions
Urban community development .....	2.3
Education .....	2.5
Manpower training .....	1.3
Law enforcement .....	.8
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>6.9</b>

As an important companion to returning responsibility to State and local governments, I proposed to the Congress in 1971 a program to provide funds to help State and local governments strengthen their management capabilities to carry out their expanded role. I am submitting this important proposal again this year.

The federal system is dynamic, not static. To maintain its vitality, we must constantly reform and refine it. The executive branch reorganization and special revenue sharing programs that I am proposing, along with continued decentralization of Federal agencies, are essential to that vitality.

**BUILDING A LASTING STRUCTURE OF PEACE**

Building a lasting peace requires much more than wishful thinking. It can be achieved and preserved only through patient diplomacy and negotiation supported by military strength. To be durable, peace must also rest upon a foundation of mutual interest and respect among nations. It must be so constructed that those who might otherwise be tempted to destroy it have an incentive to preserve it.

The 1974 budget supports America's efforts to establish such a peace in two important ways. First, it maintains the military strength we will need to support our negotiations and diplomacy. Second, it proposes a sound fiscal policy that, supported by a complementary monetary policy, will contribute to prosperity and economic stability here and abroad.

Our strength, together with our willingness to negotiate, already has enabled us to begin building a structure for lasting world peace and to contribute to a general relaxation of world tensions.

- We have made substantial progress toward ending our involvement in the difficult war in Southeast Asia.
- In the past 4 years, we have concluded more significant agreements with the Soviet Union than in all previous years since World War II, including the historic agreement for limiting strategic nuclear arms.

—We have ended nearly a quarter century of mutual isolation between the United States and the People's Republic of China and can look forward to the development of peaceful cooperation in areas of mutual interest.

In this atmosphere, other nations have also begun to move toward peaceful settlement of their differences.

One of the results of our negotiations, taken together with the success of the Nixon Doctrine, our substantial disengagement from Vietnam, and the increased effectiveness of newer weapons systems, has been a significant but prudent reduction in our military forces. Total manpower has been reduced by about one-third since 1968, and will be further reduced as we end the draft and achieve an All-Volunteer Force. At the same time, our allies are assuming an increasing share of the burden of providing for their defense.

As a result, defense outlays have been kept in line. In 1974, they will be substantially the same as in 1968. During the same period, the total budget has grown by 50%, and nondefense outlays have grown by 91%, or \$90 billion. When adjusted for pay and price increases, defense spending in 1974 will be about the same as in 1973 and about one-third *below* 1968.

But, while this Administration has succeeded in eliminating unnecessary defense spending, it is equally determined to spend whatever is necessary for national security. Our 1974 budget achieves this goal. It assures us of sufficient strength to preserve our security and to continue as a major force for peace. Moreover, this strength will be supported, beginning this year, without reliance on a peacetime draft.

A framework for international economic progress is an important part of our efforts for peace. A solid beginning has been made on international monetary reform through our participation in the ongoing discussions of the Committee of Twenty. We will continue to press these efforts during the year ahead.

Our foreign assistance programs also reflect our intention to build a lasting structure of peace through a mutual sharing of burdens and benefits. America will remain firm in its support of friendly nations that seek economic advancement and a secure defense. But we also expect other nations to do their part, and the 1974 budget for foreign assistance is based upon this expectation.

Our goal is a durable peace that is sustained by the self-interest of all nations in preserving it. Our continuing military strength and our programs for international economic progress, as provided for in this budget, will bring us closer to that goal for ourselves and for posterity.

### MEETING HUMAN NEEDS

The 1974 budget for human resources programs, like the three that have preceded it under this Administration, reflects my conviction that social compassion is demonstrated not just by the commitment of public funds in hope of meeting a need, but by the tangible betterments those funds produce in the lives of our people. My drive for basic reforms that will improve the Federal Government's performance will continue in the coming fiscal year.

Between 1969 and 1974, outlays for Federal human resources programs have increased 97%, while total budget outlays have grown by only 46%. As a result, human resources spending now accounts for close to half the total budget dollar, compared with just over one-third of the total at the time I took office.

Many solid accomplishments have resulted. Higher social security benefits are bringing greater dignity for the aged and the disabled. Better health care and better education and training opportunities, especially for the disabled, the disadvantaged, and veterans, are helping to raise the social and economic status of millions of individuals and have improved the productive capacity of the Nation as a whole. Expanded food programs are helping to assure adequate nutrition for the needy.

However, disappointments and failures have accompanied these accomplishments. The seeds of those failures were sown in the 1960's when the "do something, do anything" pressure for Federal panaceas led to the establishment of scores of well-intentioned social programs too often poorly conceived and hastily put together. In many respects, these were classic cases of believing that by "throwing money at problems" we could automatically solve them. But with vaguely defined objectives, incomplete plans of operation, and no effective means of evaluation, most of these programs simply did not do the job.

We gave these programs the benefit of every doubt and continued them while we conducted a long-needed, thorough review of all Federal human resources programs. Based on this review, the 1974 budget proposes to reform those programs that can be made productive and to terminate those that were poorly conceived, as well as those that have served their purpose.

We can and will find better ways to make the most of our human resources—through the partnership of a restructured Federal Government and strong State and local governments, and with the help of a socially committed private sector that is bolstered by a revival of individual initiative and self-reliance among our people. But only by



halting the unproductive programs here and now can we assure ourselves of the money needed to pursue those programs that will get results.

***Income security.***—Federal income maintenance programs have expanded dramatically in the last 4 years. Cash benefits under the social security system alone will have grown from \$30 billion in 1970 to \$55 billion in 1974, an increase of 83%. These benefits will account for about one-fifth of *all* Federal budget outlays. Legislation enacted in calendar year 1972 alone increased these benefits by \$10.5 billion, or almost 30% over 1971 benefits.

Beginning on January 1, 1974, under the terms of legislation passed last year, the Federal Government is scheduled to assume responsibility for providing a basic assistance payment for the aged, blind, and disabled. While this would require that we add a very large number of Federal employees to the Social Security Administration, I have ordered this increase held to an absolute minimum, and I will urge the Governors to seek ways of eliminating an equivalent number of positions in their States so that the overall size of government will not grow.

The 1974 budget for income maintenance programs will emphasize:

- intensified efforts to eliminate wasteful and inefficient management of welfare programs; and
- further improvement in the welfare of the aging.

The legislation that established General Revenue Sharing also set a long-needed ceiling on Federal outlays for social services. In 1969, Federal outlays for these services were less than \$400 million. By 1972, States had discovered that this ill-defined program could be used to finance most public services and they were planning to make claim on about \$5 billion in Federal funds.

This runaway, open-ended program was out of control. The \$2.5 billion statutory limit imposed on the program, about seven times the 1969 level, will restore a measure of control. We are now emphasizing efforts to assure that this massive increase in funding is used effectively to meet the real needs of public assistance recipients for useful social services.

***Education and manpower training.***—Outlays in the 1974 budget for education and manpower, including those for veterans, will be \$12 billion. The 1974 program is based upon a reevaluation of the Federal Government's role in these areas. The primary responsibility for most of these activities, other than those for veterans, rests with State and local governments. The proper Federal role is primarily that

of helping State and local governments finance their own activities, while conducting directly those few programs that can be done efficiently and effectively only by the Federal Government.

The 1974 budget supports such a role for the Federal Government. It provides for:

- creation of education and manpower revenue sharing programs to give State and local governments greater power in allocating resources within these vital areas;
- proposed legislation that would provide an income tax credit for tuition paid to nonpublic elementary and secondary schools;
- full funding for Basic Education Opportunity grants to provide assistance for college students;
- continued emphasis on training disadvantaged veterans;
- an increase in the work incentive program to help welfare recipients get jobs; and
- phasedown of the temporary Emergency Employment Assistance program consistent with the increase in new jobs in the private sector.

**Health.**—My strategy for health in the 1970's stresses a new Federal role and basic program reforms to assure that economical, medically appropriate health services are available when needed. As major elements in this strategy, the 1974 budget provides for:

- a proposal for national health insurance legislation;
- increased funding for cancer and heart disease research;
- initiation of a nationwide system of physician-sponsored Professional Standards Review Organizations to assure quality and appropriateness of care;
- reform of Medicaid and Medicare to reduce financial burdens for aged and disabled patients who experience long hospital stays and to improve program management and increase incentives for appropriate use of services; and
- increased special care units and continued improvement of outpatient and extended care benefits for veterans.

The impact of the 1974 budget will be significant. In 1974, nearly 5 million more poor, aged, and disabled persons will benefit through expanded financial support for health services. There will be continued emphasis on consumer safety. Finally, strengthened cost controls will give Americans greater protection against unreasonable medical cost increases.

**Drug abuse control.**—During my first term, in order to meet what had become both a crime problem and a health crisis of epidemic proportions, we launched an all-out war on drug abuse. With the 1974 budget, we will continue to press that attack aggressively. Budgeted

expenditures of \$719 million, an increase of \$64 million over 1973, will permit continued strong support for interdiction of drug traffic and for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users.

**Civil rights.**—The protection of each citizen's civil rights is one of the highest priorities of my Administration. No American should be denied equal justice and equal opportunity in our society because of race, color, sex, religion, or national origin. Toward this end, the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies will be able under the 1974 budget to increase their civil rights enforcement efforts aimed at upholding this fundamental principle as follows:

- The Department of Justice will expand its efforts to coordinate the enforcement of equal access to and equal benefit from Federal financial assistance programs.
- The Community Relations Service will expand its crisis resolution and State liaison activities.
- The civil rights performance of Federal agencies will be monitored and reviewed throughout the year.
- The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will receive additional resources to carry out its expanded responsibilities.
- The Civil Service Commission will expand its monitoring of Federal service equal opportunity.
- The Commission on Civil Rights will receive additional resources to carry out its newly granted jurisdiction over sex discrimination.

In addition, the Small Business Administration will expand its loan program for minority business by nearly one-third.

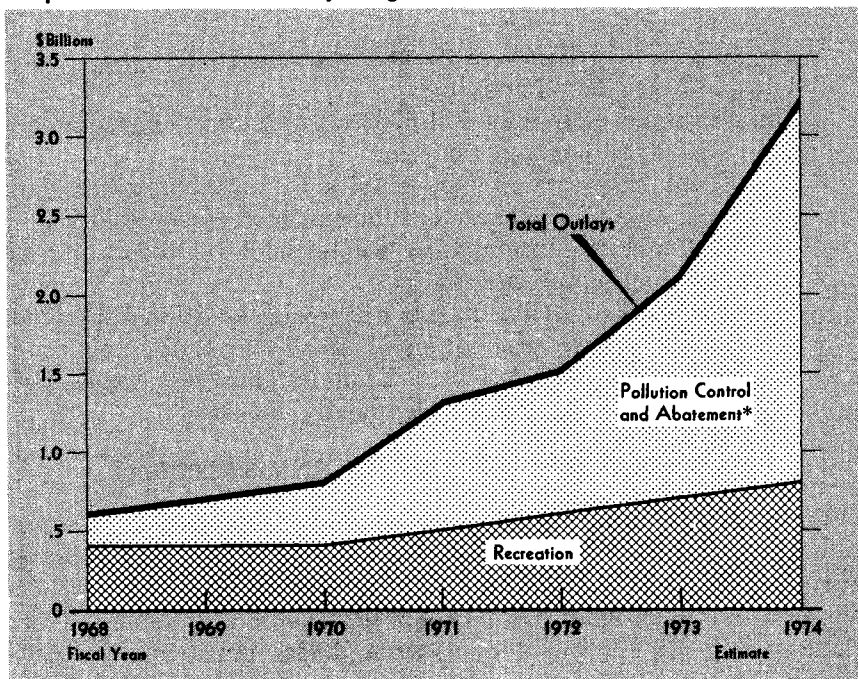
## NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

The balanced development of our natural resources is essential to a healthy economy and an improved standard of living. Development inevitably brings change to our natural environment which, if not properly controlled, could impair the health and welfare of our citizens and the beauty of our surroundings. Balancing the need for development and growth with the need to preserve and enhance our environment has become a major challenge of our time.

Meeting this challenge is not solely the responsibility of the Federal Government. Heavy responsibilities fall on State and local governments, private industry, and the general public as well. This budget reflects my determination to seek a proper balance between development and preservation. It contemplates neither blind or insensitive exploitation of our natural resources nor acceptance of a no-growth philosophy. It avoids such a spurious choice and plots an orderly and reasoned course toward sensible development and environmental enhancement.

The forward thrust of our environmental programs has not been altered. We will continue vigorous enforcement of laws and Federal regulations. The Environmental Protection Agency has allotted to the States \$5 billion of new authorizations to make grants for waste treatment construction. With \$5.1 billion in additional funds already available for payment on new projects and projects for which the Federal Government had made prior commitments, a total of \$10.1 billion has been set aside in a short period of time for waste treatment facilities. I believe that more funds would not speed our progress toward clean water, but merely inflate the cost while creating substantial fiscal problems.

### Major Environmental Quality Programs



\* Includes EPA and remedial actions at federal facilities

Adequate supplies of clean energy are a vital concern. The resources devoted in this budget to energy research and development are one important element of the response to this problem. My initiative to demonstrate a large-scale fast breeder reactor by 1980 will be continued; and funds have been significantly increased to develop means of using other energy resources—particularly our abundant coal resources. At the same time, this budget provides funds to carry out a program for regulation of strip mining activities to minimize their adverse environmental impact.

I have long been committed to sound, multiple-use management of public lands consistent with long-term environmental preservation. My 1974 program provides both for development of new outdoor recreation opportunities accessible to our large population centers and for new wilderness areas. In addition, the budget includes funds for a program providing incentives to States to undertake regulation of private land use. This program would encourage establishment at the State level of open decisionmaking processes to insure proper consideration of the long-term environmental implications of major land use decisions.

***The role of agriculture.***—The American farmer wants to raise high quality products in the most efficient manner, and to receive prices that provide him a fair return on his investment. He wants a minimum of Government regulation, and recognizes the need for some protection from events beyond his control. We are working to create conditions favorable to the American farmer by expanding our world markets, stabilizing the domestic economy, and tailoring farm programs to provide both freedom of choice and reasonable earnings for farmers.

We have made some impressive progress toward these objectives. Farm income has improved; more freedom to plant has been achieved; and the costs of price support are down. Americans and the entire world have benefited from the extraordinary productivity of American agriculture. In the period ahead, we seek to use this productivity in domestic and world marketplaces in order to maintain both high farm income and reasonable consumer prices.

### **REFORMING COMMUNITY AND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

My deep commitment to providing change that works is, and must be, matched by a total determination to identify and reform or eliminate programs that have not worked. It would be irresponsible to continue spending taxpayers' money for programs that have long since served their purpose, are not working at all, or are not working sufficiently to justify their costs.

I began my efforts in community and area development with proposals for general and special revenue sharing. In 1971, I proposed a reorganization of the executive branch agencies responsible for community and area development programs—to consolidate related functions and thereby assure better management. Substantial progress in furthering community development was made last year when General Revenue Sharing became law.

The 1974 budget reflects my determination to accelerate major reforms of programs for urban development and housing, rural development, transportation, and crime prevention and criminal justice.

***Urban development and housing.***—During the past 4 years, the private housing industry reached, and has maintained, an unprecedented level of housing production. Early in this period the downward trend in housing production that existed in 1969 was reversed. New housing starts rose 60%, from 1.5 million in calendar year 1969 to nearly 2.4 million in calendar year 1972, a new record. While federally subsidized starts were 11% of the 1972 total, it is clear that our broad fiscal and monetary policies are the dominant factors that determined the overall level of housing production.

Throughout this period, federally assisted housing programs have been plagued with problems and their intended beneficiaries have thus been shortchanged. As a result, new commitments under those programs which have not worked well enough have been temporarily halted, pending a complete reevaluation of the Federal role in housing and of alternative ways to provide housing.

In addition, no new projects will be approved under several out-moded and narrowly focused community development programs which have not produced benefits that justify their costs to the taxpayer. Continuing to channel resources into these programs can only delay the initiation of more effective programs and policies.

The 1974 budget will:

- honor those commitments already made under housing and community development programs;
- continue the evaluation of alternative ways to help the private market satisfy the Nation's need for housing;
- continue to seek congressional approval of the Administration's Urban Community Development Revenue Sharing proposal so that new funds can begin to flow to State and local governments on July 1, 1974; and
- emphasize those programs that help State and local officials strengthen their decisionmaking and management processes, allowing responsibility to be shifted increasingly to these officials, while the Federal Government concentrates on those activities which cannot be accomplished more effectively by the private sector or other levels of government.

Despite the halt in new commitments, federally assisted activity will continue at a high level. Subsidized housing starts in calendar year 1973 will increase over the previous year, totaling 270,000.

Approximately 1,800 urban renewal projects will still be active. Federal outlays on these uncompleted housing and community development projects will rise from \$4.0 billion in 1973 to \$4.9 billion in 1974.

***Rural development.***—The 1974 budget consolidates and reorients our rural development programs.

While I would have preferred that the Congress enact special revenue sharing for rural development, the Rural Development Act of 1972 provides a basis for beginning efforts consistent with the revenue sharing concept. In particular, State and local officials will have greater control in project decisions. Rural development programs as a whole will increase over last year, with loan programs growing particularly rapidly.

I intend to watch closely our experience with this new approach and then consider whether additional legislation may be needed to make it more effective.

The counterpart to proceeding with the new authorities is the consolidation, termination, or reorientation of older programs. Public works and related economic development programs of the Department of Commerce will be phased out in favor of programs established under the Rural Development Act and Small Business Administration authorities. Loans to improve rural electric and telephone service will be available on an even larger scale—but at reduced cost to taxpayers—through the loan authority of the Rural Development Act and through the new Rural Telephone Bank.

***Transportation.***—The Federal role in transportation is significant but limited. It must insure that national needs, such as the Interstate Highway System and airway control, are met. Otherwise, the primary responsibilities rest with the States, local governments, and the private sector, while the Federal Government provides financial support.

Last year, the Administration supported legislation that recognized this proper Federal role. It proposed providing flexibility at the State and local level in meeting mass transit and highway needs and avoiding narrow categorical grants. The legislation narrowly failed to be enacted.

I will propose legislation incorporating the same principles again this year. The legislation and this budget propose a broad \$1 billion program to aid urban mass transit capital investment and sufficient funds for the Interstate Highway System to insure completion of the system in a reasonable time.

The safety of our transportation systems is a matter of paramount importance. I have directed that Federal safety efforts for all modes of transportation be intensified.

***Crime prevention and criminal justice.***—Helping State and local criminal justice agencies fight crime in our cities and towns continues to be a major commitment of my Administration.

Outlays for law enforcement activities will be \$2.6 billion in 1974, a 7½% increase over 1973. This increase reflects my determination to enforce the laws of this country and protect the safety of all our citizens. We must make certain, however, that the programs which assist State and local criminal justice systems are not only expanded, but reformed, and that we do a better job of reducing crime and rehabilitating criminal offenders. To accomplish these goals, I propose in this budget that:

- the grants to State and local governments for law enforcement assistance be converted to a law enforcement revenue sharing program with additional funding;
- the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration continue and strengthen its national research, demonstration, and dissemination efforts to develop more effective ways of preventing crime; and
- Federal agencies intensify their efforts to fight organized crime.

Further, new and improved measures to prevent airplane hijacking will be put into effect in cooperation with the airlines and airport operators.

### CONCLUSION

The respect given to the common sense of the common man is what has made America the most uncommon of nations.

Common sense tells us that government cannot make a habit of living beyond its means. If we are not willing to make some sacrifices in holding down spending, we will be forced to make a much greater sacrifice in higher taxes or renewed inflation.

Common sense tells us that a family budget cannot succeed if every member of the family plans his own spending individually—which is how the Congress operates today. We must set an overall ceiling and affix the responsibility for staying within that ceiling.

Common sense tells us that we must not abuse an economic system that already provides more income for more people than any other system by suffocating the productive members of the society with excessive tax rates.



Common sense tells us that it is more important to save tax dollars than to save bureaucratic reputations. By abandoning programs that have failed, we do not close our eyes to problems that exist; we shift resources to more productive use.

It is hard to argue with these common sense judgments; surprisingly, it is just as hard to put them into action. Lethargy, habit, pride, and politics combine to resist the necessary process of change, but I am confident that the expressed will of the people will not be denied.

Two years ago, I spoke of the need for a new American Revolution to return power to people and put the individual *self* back in the idea of *self*-government. The 1974 budget moves us firmly toward that goal.

RICHARD NIXON.

JANUARY 29, 1973.

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PART 2

PERSPECTIVES  
ON THE BUDGET

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## PERSPECTIVES ON THE BUDGET

This part of the budget explains in greater detail a number of subjects mentioned in the budget message and discusses several topics relating to budget totals. First, the restructuring of the Executive Office of the President is set forth detailing the major changes that are being made. Then, discussions of budget authority and budget funds and the Federal debt are provided. These discussions are followed by a section which presents, for the first time, a detailed preview of next year's budget—the budget for 1975—together with a discussion of the longer range outlook. Finally, this part provides a review of the program reductions and terminations identified in this budget.

### RESTRUCTURING THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Two major changes are being made in the Executive Office of the President to enable the President to discharge his constitutional duties more effectively.

- The organizational units in the Executive Office are being reduced in size and number.
- The personal staff of the President is being reduced and restructured to insure more effective communication with departments and agencies and to insure greater reliance on them to carry out their program responsibilities.

***Executive Office structure.***—Since its creation in 1939 with four organizations and 570 employees, the Executive Office has grown to 20 units employing over 4,000 people. This accretion of agencies and staff support has occurred over the past three decades in an effort to meet the increasing number and complexity of problems with which the President has had to deal.

The restructuring of his personal staff will enable the President to place more reliance on departments and agencies to carry out programs effectively without the proliferation of staff and operating units now in the Executive Office. In some cases, changed conditions have made the need less acute for particular offices. The following actions are now being taken:

- The Office of Science and Technology will be abolished and its functions transferred to the Director of the National Science Foundation.

- The National Aeronautics and Space Council will be terminated.
- The Office of Emergency Preparedness will be abolished and its functions transferred to the President. These functions will then be delegated to the appropriate agencies of the Government.
- The Office of Intergovernmental Relations has been abolished and its functions transferred to the Domestic Council.
- The Office of Consumer Affairs has been transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Director will continue to serve as adviser to the President on consumer matters.
- Certain functions of the Office of Economic Opportunity will be transferred to other agencies of Government which have primary responsibility for similar social and economic activities.

Steps have already been taken to reduce personnel levels below those authorized in the 1973 budget. Additional reductions are now proposed for 1974. As experience is gained with revised staffing arrangements, further reductions or abolitions may be possible. Based on these actions and the first reorganization plan proposed to the current session of Congress, there will be a 60% reduction in Executive Office personnel in 1974.

	Full-time permanent positions	
	1973 in 1973 budget	1974
The White House.....	510	480
Executive Residence.....	75	75
Special Assistance to the President.....	39	30
Council of Economic Advisers.....	57	46
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality.....	65	50
Council on International Economic Policy.....	29	29
Domestic Council.....	66	30
National Aeronautics and Space Council <sup>1</sup> .....	16	0
National Security Council.....	79	79
Office of Consumer Affairs <sup>2</sup> .....	52	0
Office of Emergency Preparedness <sup>3</sup> .....	323	0
Office of Intergovernmental Relations <sup>4</sup> .....	9	0
Office of Management and Budget.....	660	660
Office of Science and Technology <sup>3</sup> .....	50	0
Office of Telecommunications Policy.....	65	52
Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention.....	174	110
Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.....	46	45
Office of Economic Opportunity <sup>3</sup> .....	1,935	0
<b>Total full-time permanent personnel.....</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>1,686</b>

<sup>1</sup> Abolition proposed by reorganization plan.

<sup>2</sup> Transferred to HEW in 1973.

<sup>3</sup> Functions to be transferred and office abolished or discontinued.

<sup>4</sup> Combined with Domestic Council in 1973.

**Presidential staff realignment.**—Based on experience during the first term, the President has taken further steps to streamline the Executive Office to ensure more effective coordination of programs, better identification and solution of policy problems; and improved communication between the President and his line managers—the department and agency heads.

From a managerial standpoint, the nucleus of the revised staff will be five Assistants to the President. They will work at the direction of the President to integrate and unify policies and operations throughout the executive branch of the Government and to oversee all of the activities for which the President is responsible. Their areas of responsibility and authority are the administration of the White House Office, domestic affairs, foreign affairs, executive management, and economic affairs.

In order to achieve some of the same benefits of goal-oriented policy formation and advice to the President which would result from creation by the Congress of unified Departments of Natural Resources, Human Resources, and Community Development, three departmental secretaries will serve simultaneously as counsellors to the President with coordinating responsibilities in these three broad areas of concern.

Because these counsellors will provide much of the policy guidance for which Presidents in the past have had to turn to domestic policy establishments within the White House, the Domestic Council can be cut back from 66 to 30 people.

The staff realignment is expected to:

- eliminate the need for numerous White House staff organizations and personnel by combining in the same individual the overview of related programs and the provision of policy advice;
- facilitate communication by reducing the White House staff layer between the President and his line managers;
- permit a more comprehensive analysis of issues for the President since program interrelationships are viewed more broadly on a functional basis;
- provide for a more responsive congressional channel to the President, since counsellors will testify both in their capacity as department head and that of counsellor.

In summary, the restructuring of the Presidential staff and the Executive Office of the President is believed to be a further step in making the Federal Government more effective and more responsive to the people.

### BUDGET AUTHORITY

The Congress must provide budget authority, generally in the form of appropriations, before Federal agencies can commit the Government to make expenditures or loans. For 1974, a total of \$288.0 billion of budget authority is recommended.

The Congress will have to act on \$172.8 billion of the total budget authority proposed for 1974 in order for it to become available. The remaining \$115.2 billion will be available under existing laws without additional action by the Congress. Such authority consists mainly of trust fund programs for which existing law generally appropriates the receipts of the fund automatically; and of interest on the public debt, budget authority for which is automatically provided under a permanent appropriation enacted in 1847.

#### BUDGET AUTHORITY

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Available through current action by the Congress:</b>			
Enacted and pending.....	164.8	179.6	-----
Proposed in this budget.....	-----	1.6	164.3
To be requested separately:			
For supplemental requirements under present law <sup>1</sup> .....	-----	.9	3.0
Upon enactment of proposed legislation.....	-----	*	3.6
Allowance for contingencies and civilian agency pay raises....	-----	.8	2.0
Subtotal available through current action by the Congress..	164.8	182.8	172.8
<b>Available without current action by the Congress (permanent authorizations):</b>			
Trust funds (existing law).....	76.4	94.5	108.5
Interest on the public debt.....	21.8	24.2	26.1
Other.....	4.6	13.0	11.8
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-19.5	-34.1	-31.3
<b>Total budget authority.....</b>	<b>248.1</b>	<b>280.4</b>	<b>288.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes allowances for All-Volunteer Force, retirement systems reform, and civilian and military pay raises for the Department of Defense.

\*Less than \$50 million.

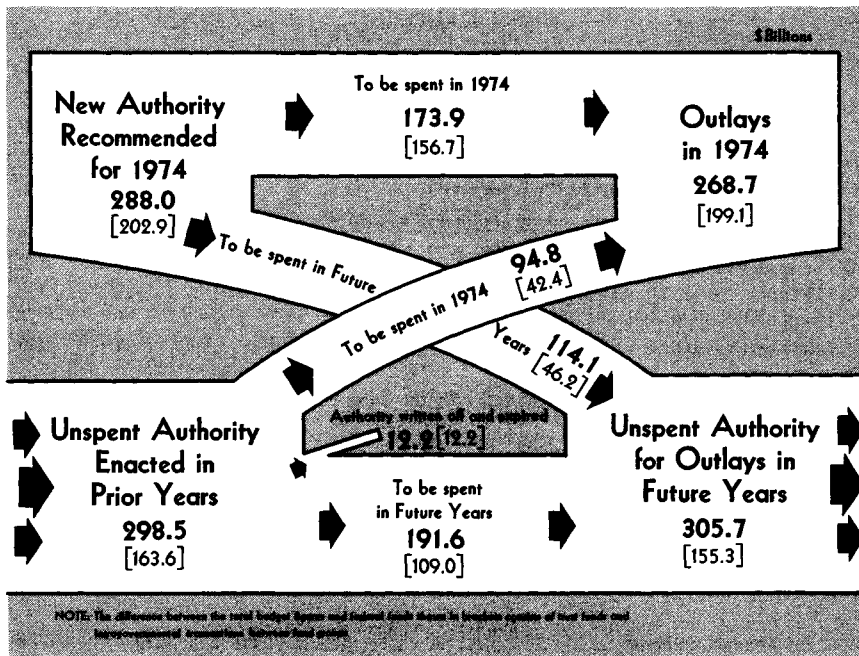
Not all of the budget authority provided for 1974 will be fully obligated or spent in that year.

- Budget authority for most trust funds authorizes expenditure of the funds' receipts from special taxes and from Federal fund payments to the trust funds, to be used as needed over a period of years for benefit payments and other purposes as specified by law.
- Budget authority for many construction and procurement programs covers the estimated full cost of projects at the time they are started, although the outlays will occur over a number of years as work on the project progresses.
- Budget authority for many insurance and direct or guaranteed loan programs provides financing for a period of years, and may include contingency amounts to be used only in the event of defaults or other claims on the programs.

As a result of these factors, there is a substantial carryover of unspent budget authority from previous years, most of which is earmarked for specific uses and not available for new program proposals

### Relation of Budget Authority to Outlays—1974 Budget

Figures in brackets represent Federal funds only



As shown in the above chart, \$94.8 billion of outlays in 1974, over 35% of the total, will be made under budget authority enacted for previous years. Conversely, nearly 40% of 1974 budget authority will not result in outlays until future years.

## BUDGET FUNDS AND THE FEDERAL DEBT

The budget covers the financial transactions of two principal types of funds: Federal funds and trust funds.

Federal funds are derived mainly from taxes and borrowing. Most of these funds are not restricted by law to any specific government purpose. Trust funds, on the other hand, are collected and used for specific purposes, such as the payment of social security and unemployment insurance benefits.

The budget combines the receipts and outlays for both types of funds and deducts the intragovernmental transactions that occur between them. Hence, the term "unified budget." By and large, the budget displays the net financial transactions between the Federal Government and the public. As shown in the following table, the unified budget surplus or deficit is the principal determinant of the change in Federal debt held by the public.

### BUDGET FINANCING AND CHANGE IN DEBT OUTSTANDING, 1972-74

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Budget surplus (—) or deficit</b> .....	<b>\$23.2</b>	<b>\$24.8</b>	<b>\$12.7</b>
<b>Means of financing other than debt:</b>			
Increase or decrease (—) in available cash and monetary assets.....	2.5	—3.0	-----
Decrease or increase (—) in liabilities for:			
Checks outstanding, etc.....	—3.6	—*	.1
Deposit fund balances.....	—1.4	2.1	1.2
Transactions other than debt not applied to current year surplus or deficit:			
Seigniorage on coins (—).....	— .6	— .5	— .5
Other.....	— .7	1.6	2.9
<b>Total, means of financing other than debt</b> .....	<b>—3.8</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Change in Federal debt held by public</b> .....	<b>19.4</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Increase or decrease (—) in Federal agency investments in Federal debt:			
Federal funds investments.....	2.7	.2	.7
Trust fund investments.....	5.7	<sup>1</sup> 10.8	14.9
<b>Change in gross Federal debt</b> .....	<b>27.9</b>	<b><sup>1</sup> 36.0</b>	<b>32.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reflects nonrecurring increase of \$4.5 billion resulting from a procedural change in the timing of certain trust fund transactions.

\*Less than \$50 million.

The deficit expected for 1974 will increase the *Federal debt held by the public* from \$348.8 billion at the end of 1973 to \$365.3 billion at the end of 1974. This includes debt held by the Federal Reserve System.

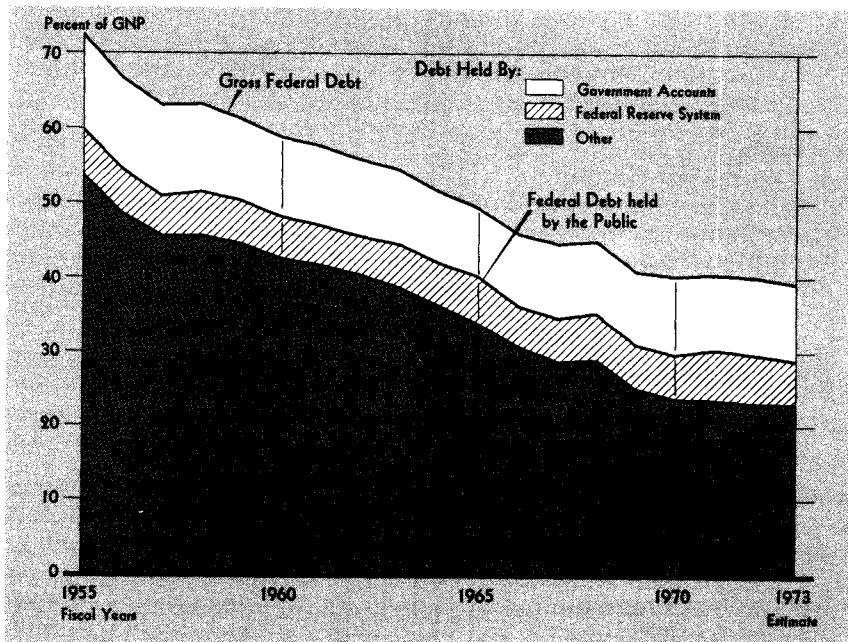


As shown in the chart below, the growth of debt held by the public has for most years been considerably slower than the growth of the economy.

*Gross Federal debt* is the sum of the debt held by the public and the debt held within the Government, such as the investments in Treasury debt issues by the social security trust funds. The Federal funds deficit is the principal determinant of changes in gross Federal debt.

Some Government agencies are authorized to issue their own debt instruments to the public or to other Government agencies and funds. Such borrowing is part of the gross Federal debt. At the end of 1972 the outstanding debt of such agencies that was held by the public was \$8.8 billion. This amount is expected to rise to \$12.8 billion by the end of 1974.

**Federal Debt as a Percent of GNP**



Gross Federal debt is expected to rise from \$473.3 billion on June 30, 1973 to \$505.5 billion on June 30, 1974. About \$15.6 billion, or approxi-

mately 50%, of this increase is in debt held by Federal agencies and trust funds, reflecting mainly the investment of trust fund surplus receipts in Treasury debt.

A statutory debt limit covers almost all of the gross public debt issues, but most borrowing by Federal agencies other than the Treasury is excluded from this limit.

The concept of *Federal debt subject to limitation* is roughly consistent with the administrative budget concept of debt that was used until the 1969 budget. The administrative budget was similar in concept to the Federal funds part of the unified budget. As a result, changes in the Federal debt subject to limit are more closely related to the Federal funds surplus or deficit than to the unified budget surplus or deficit. The relationship of the Federal funds surplus or deficit to the change in debt subject to limit is shown in the following table:

FEDERAL FUNDS FINANCING AND CHANGE IN DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT,  
1972-74

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Federal funds surplus (—) or deficit.....</b>	<b>\$29.1</b>	<b>\$34.1</b>	<b>\$27.8</b>
<b>Means of Federal funds financing other than debt:</b>			
Increase or decrease (—) in deposit fund balances.....	—1.4	2.1	1.2
Seigniorage on coins (—).....	— .6	— .5	— .5
Increase or decrease (—) in cash balances and other means of financing (net).....	—2.0	<sup>1</sup> 1.1	2.9
<b>Total, means of financing other than debt.....</b>	<b>—4.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Increase or decrease (—) in Federal funds investment in Federal debt.....	2.7	.2	.7
Decrease or increase (—) in other Federal debt not subject to limit (net).....	1.2	—1.8	—2.4
<b>Change in debt subject to limit.....</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b><sup>1</sup> 34.2</b>	<b>29.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reflects nonrecurring increase of \$4.5 billion resulting from a procedural change in the timing of certain trust fund transactions.

The Federal funds deficit in 1974 is estimated to be \$27.8 billion and the debt subject to limit is estimated to increase by \$29.7 billion. The above table indicates the sources of the difference between the two figures.

## FEDERAL FUNDS RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Outlays (by agency):</b>			
Department of Defense military functions and military assistance.....	\$75.9	\$75.0	\$79.0
Department of the Treasury:			
Interest on the debt.....	21.8	24.2	26.1
General revenue sharing (payment to trust fund).....	-----	8.3	6.1
Other.....	.4	.4	.6
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	26.0	27.8	30.6
Veterans Administration.....	10.4	11.7	11.5
Department of Agriculture.....	10.9	10.1	9.6
Allowance for contingencies and civilian agency pay raises.....	-----	.5	1.8
All other.....	32.5	30.4	34.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>188.4</b>	<b>199.1</b>
<b>Receipts.....</b>	<b>148.8</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>171.3</b>
<b>Deficit.....</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>
<b>Increase in debt subject to limit.....</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>29.7</b>

A substantial part of Federal fund deficits—and, therefore, a substantial part of the growth in debt subject to limit—is associated with transactions between Federal funds and trust funds. These transactions consist primarily of Federal funds payments to social insurance trust funds (such as the Federal Government's matching contribution for supplementary medical insurance and payment to finance the unfunded liability of the civil service retirement fund) and interest paid on debt securities held by trust funds.

From 1962 through 1972, there was a cumulative Federal funds deficit of \$152 billion, more than \$65 billion of which was attributable to transactions with trust funds. Indeed, a significant Federal fund deficit can occur, as one did in 1969, when there are surpluses in the unified budget and in the transactions of Federal funds with the public. The relevant figures for 1972 through 1974 are shown in the following table:

## BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (—) BY FUND GROUP

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Federal funds:</b>			
Transactions with the public.....	—\$16.2	—\$13.1	—\$7.2
Transactions with trust funds.....	—12.9	—21.0	—20.6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>—29.1</b>	<b>—34.1</b>	<b>—27.8</b>
<b>Trust funds:</b>			
Transactions with the public.....	—7.1	—11.7	—5.4
Transactions with Federal funds.....	12.9	21.0	20.6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>
<b>Budget total:</b>			
Federal funds.....	—29.1	—34.1	—27.8
Trust funds.....	5.9	9.3	15.1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>—23.2</b>	<b>—24.8</b>	<b>—12.7</b>

## THE BUDGET OUTLOOK FOR 1975 AND BEYOND

The effects of budget decisions are not limited to a single year. They establish program trends that help shape the level and composition of budgets for years into the future. Just as the composition and level of the 1974 budget has been largely determined by past decisions, so the decisions it embodies, in turn, will strongly affect subsequent budgets, mandating many expenditures, precluding others, and generally limiting our future options.

This Administration has emphasized these longer range implications of current decisions. The last three budgets have each presented a 5-year projection of the outlook for Federal outlays and receipts. In the 1973 budget, detailed 5-year projections of the costs of legislative proposals for major new and expanded programs were added. This budget presents, for the first time, a detailed preview of next year's budget, and by so doing shows the permissible limits of total spending if we are to avoid higher taxes or more inflation. If we stay within the 1975 total proposed we will maintain full-employment balance.

Careful consideration of the longer range implications of budget decisions is essential if we are to insure a reasonable degree of continuity of policy from one year to the next, avoid becoming prisoners of the unintended consequences of past decisions, and maintain consistency between fiscal and other policies in the longer run. We must plan ahead if we are to keep the budget under control. We must have the capability to anticipate and prepare for foreseeable difficulties if we are to avoid painting ourselves into a corner.

The exercise of such foresight provides a welcome corrective to the temptations of expediency which could lead to cumulative program increases that the Nation can ill afford. A sober examination of the budgetary realities we will face in 1975 will serve as advance notice to all concerned as to the general direction programs must take—the constraints within which they must operate—if inflation, higher interest rates, and tax increases are to be avoided. Unrealistic expectations and aspirations of advocates of special interests must be set aside if the overriding public interest in a noninflationary prosperity and stable tax rates is to prevail.

**Budget policy.**—The momentum of program and expenditure growth in the Federal Government is extremely powerful. Unchecked, it would quickly lead to renewed inflation, tax increases, or both, and a boom-and-bust cycle in the economy.

This Administration is committed to orderly economic expansion without the stimulus of war and to price stability without the burden

of tax increases. If these objectives are to be met, the upward momentum of Federal spending must be reduced and the Federal house kept in order through effective budget discipline. The 1974 budget imposes a firm fiscal discipline on 1973 and 1974 outlays.

Heading off renewed inflation and tax increases are problems not just for 1973 and 1974, however, but for the longer run future as well. As the budgets of the past 3 years have pointed out, the built-in growth of programs which are virtually uncontrollable under existing law is expected to almost match the rate of growth of full employment revenues under the present tax system. Fiscal restraint will be necessary during the next few years if we are to keep the economy from overheating, without resorting to tax increases.

**The budget in 1975.**—Continued strong expansion is moving the Nation's economy to full employment. If the Administration's goal of maintaining the delicate balance of prosperity with price stability is to be sustained, the 1975 budget must adhere to the full employment budget principle. Accordingly, this year's budget has been carefully designed so that it could assure a full-employment balance in 1975, as well as in 1974.

#### THE 1975 OUTLOOK

[In billions of current dollars]

Item	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total outlays, unconstrained basis.....	232	261	288	312
Savings projected in this budget (—):				
Program reductions and terminations.....	-----	-7	-17	-22
Other.....	-----	-5	-2	-2
Adjustment to full-employment basis <sup>1</sup> .....	-3	-2	-1	-----
Total, full-employment outlays.....	229	247	268	288
Total, full-employment receipts.....	225	245	268	290
Full-employment surplus or deficit (—).....	-4	-2	-----	2

<sup>1</sup> Consists mainly of excess of unemployment insurance benefits over the amount payable at a national unemployment rate of 4%.

The 1974 budget will leave a strong stamp on the budgets for 1975 and subsequent years. The implications of 1974 recommendations for the 1975 budget are outlined by the projections shown in the following tables. Specifically, these tables show estimated 1975 budget authority and outlays on a full-employment basis by major agency and function; budget authority and outlays by fund group; and outlays by controllability classification. The tables also present actual budget

## BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(In billions of dollars)

Description	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
<b>Budget authority by function:</b>				
National defense <sup>1</sup> .....	80.3	81.7	87.3	91.9
International affairs and finance .....	5.0	3.7	4.5	4.0
Space research and technology .....	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2
Agriculture and rural development .....	8.2	7.3	6.7	7.9
Natural resources and environment .....	5.6	6.9	1.3	7.5
Commerce and transportation .....	12.7	17.1	12.7	12.4
Community development and housing .....	4.9	5.9	3.9	6.0
Education and manpower .....	10.7	10.9	9.9	10.2
Health .....	17.7	20.3	26.4	28.9
Income security .....	69.8	81.0	90.8	97.7
Veterans benefits and services .....	11.3	12.6	12.3	12.2
Interest .....	20.6	22.8	24.7	25.4
General government .....	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.4
General Revenue Sharing .....		8.3	6.1	6.2
Allowances .....		.8	2.0	3.6
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions ..	-7.9	-8.4	-9.1	-9.9
<b>Total budget authority .....</b>	<b>248.1</b>	<b>280.4</b>	<b>288.0</b>	<b>313.5</b>
<b>Budget authority by agency:</b>				
Legislative and Judicial Branches .....	.8	.8	.8	.8
Executive Office of the President .....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Funds Appropriated to the President .....	7.2	5.8	5.1	4.1
Agriculture .....	12.8	11.5	10.4	11.8
Commerce .....	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.4
Defense—Military <sup>1</sup> .....	75.1	77.8	83.5	88.1
Defense—Civil .....	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7
Health, Education, and Welfare .....	75.7	87.9	101.9	110.7
Housing and Urban Development .....	4.1	5.0	3.7	5.9
Interior .....	1.7	-2.1	-1.4	.6
Justice .....	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0
Labor .....	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.9
State .....	.6	.7	.6	.7
Transportation .....	8.7	11.3	9.0	8.6
Treasury .....	22.2	32.7	32.6	33.5
Civil Service Commission .....	6.9	7.8	8.5	9.4
National Aeronautics and Space Administration ..	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2
Veterans Administration .....	11.3	12.6	12.2	12.2
Other agencies .....	11.7	17.9	10.5	16.1
Allowances .....		.8	2.0	3.6
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions ..	-7.9	-8.4	-9.1	-9.9
<b>Total budget authority .....</b>	<b>248.1</b>	<b>280.4</b>	<b>288.0</b>	<b>313.5</b>
<b>MEMORANDUM</b>				
Federal funds .....	185.8	209.1	202.9	222.9
Trust funds .....	75.5	92.5	105.9	113.1
Intragovernmental transactions .....	-13.2	-21.2	-20.8	-22.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes allowances for All-Volunteer Force, retirement systems reform, and civilian and military pay raises for the Department of Defense.

## BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
<b>Outlays by function:</b>				
National defense <sup>1</sup> .....	78.3	76.4	81.1	85.5
International affairs and finance.....	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.8
Space research and technology.....	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.2
Agriculture and rural development.....	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.8
Natural resources and environment.....	3.8	.9	3.7	5.6
Commerce and transportation.....	11.2	12.5	11.6	12.4
Community development and housing.....	4.3	4.0	4.9	5.4
Education and manpower.....	9.8	10.5	10.1	10.2
Health.....	17.1	18.0	21.7	25.2
Income security.....	64.9	75.9	82.0	87.6
Veterans benefits and services.....	10.7	11.8	11.7	11.9
Interest.....	20.6	22.8	24.7	25.4
General government.....	4.9	5.6	6.0	6.4
General Revenue Sharing.....	-----	6.8	6.0	6.2
Allowances.....	-----	.5	1.8	3.3
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions...	-7.9	-8.4	-9.1	-9.9
<b>Total outlays.....</b>	<b>231.9</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>268.7</b>	<b>288.0</b>
<b>Outlays by agency:</b>				
Legislative and Judicial Branches.....	.7	.7	.8	.8
Executive Office of the President.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Funds Appropriated to the President.....	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.6
Agriculture.....	10.9	10.1	9.6	9.8
Commerce.....	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
Defense—Military <sup>1</sup> .....	75.2	74.2	78.2	82.2
Defense—Civil.....	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	71.8	83.6	93.8	102.7
Housing and Urban Development.....	3.6	3.4	4.8	5.4
Interior.....	1.3	-2.2	-----	.7
Justice.....	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9
Labor.....	10.0	9.6	8.1	7.6
State.....	.5	.6	.7	.7
Transportation.....	7.5	8.0	8.1	8.8
Treasury.....	22.1	31.2	32.6	33.5
Civil Service Commission.....	3.8	4.4	4.6	5.6
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.2
Veterans Administration.....	10.7	11.8	11.7	11.9
Other agencies.....	9.9	10.7	11.1	12.8
Allowances.....	-----	.5	1.8	3.3
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions...	-7.9	-8.4	-9.1	-9.9
<b>Total outlays.....</b>	<b>231.9</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>268.7</b>	<b>288.0</b>
<b>MEMORANDUM</b>				
Federal funds.....	178.0	188.4	199.1	213.1
Trust funds.....	67.1	82.6	90.4	97.4
Intragovernmental transactions.....	-13.2	-21.2	-20.8	-22.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes allowances for All-Volunteer Force, retirement systems reform, and civilian and military pay raises for the Department of Defense.



authority and outlay figures for 1972 through 1974, which are shown in greater detail elsewhere in the budget.

These projections are not intended to represent advance commitments as to specific amounts to be requested for particular programs or agencies when the 1975 budget itself is submitted a year from now. They are intended simply to indicate that the 1973 and 1974 program proposals in this budget are consistent with a sound fiscal policy in 1975 as well as in the current year. The projections should also stand as a warning and challenge to anyone who would change the budget recommendations—particularly the recommendations for program reductions and terminations—that they must consider the 1975 and subsequent implications of such proposals, as this Administration has done.

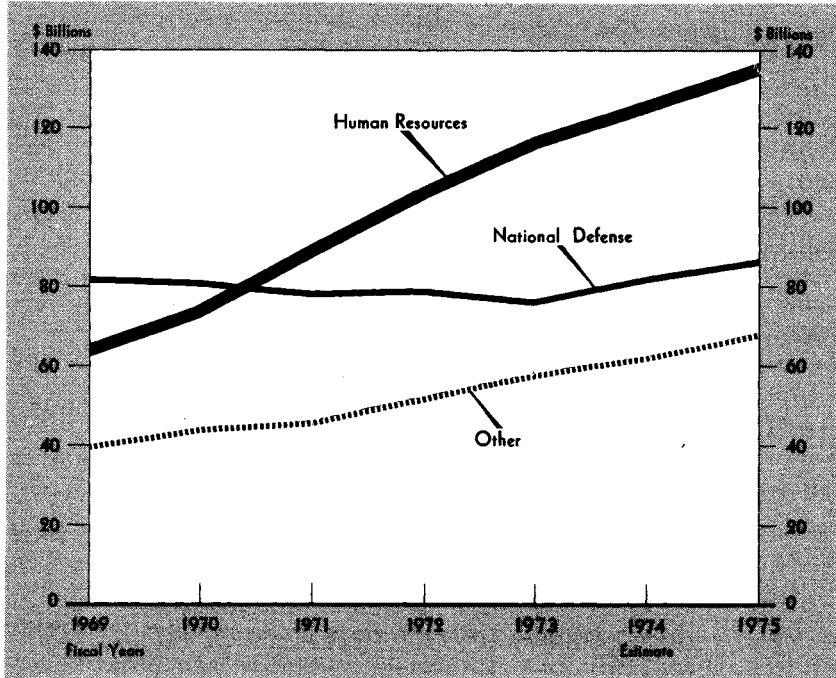
The Administration firmly intends to hold spending in 1975 to the outlay total projected here—\$288 billion. Changing conditions during the coming year will make increases necessary in some areas and decreases necessary in others. But the 1975 total is presented as an upper limit, or ceiling, that this Administration believes should not be breached.

The projections show that 1974 budget recommendations represent a workable plan, under current conditions, for achieving the Administration's fiscal policy objectives for the longer run. Full-employment outlays projected for 1975 are 7% higher than 1974 outlays. This compares to 7½% increases in outlays in 1973 and again in 1974. The average rate of increase over the 3 years, 1973 through 1975, will be 7½%, which is about the same growth rate as the average over the past two decades. It stands in sharp contrast, however, to the 17% rate of growth in outlays which occurred between 1965 and 1968.

Outlays for human resources programs are projected to increase in 1975 by 7½% over their 1974 level. In contrast, outlays for national defense are projected to increase by 5½%. As the chart below indicates, outlays for human resources programs are expected to more than double between 1969 and 1975, while national defense outlays will increase less than 6% in the same period. These relative changes reflect

the shift in national priorities toward peacetime domestic concerns that has been underway since this Administration took office.

### Budget Trends



These projections demonstrate that we can afford to continue worthwhile ongoing programs, and to increase spending for the most important, within the constraints of responsible fiscal policy. We can maintain a strong defense posture and yet permit high priority domestic programs to grow. To make this possible, however, some relatively ineffective or lower priority programs, together with activities where private or State and local action is more appropriate than Federal, will have to be cut back or eliminated. Our national priorities must be carefully ordered to insure that total available Federal resources are used most effectively to meet national objectives.

## CONTROLLABILITY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
<b>Relatively uncontrollable under present law:</b>				
Social insurance trust funds.....	61.7	71.7	80.4	<sup>1</sup> 87.7
Interest.....	20.6	22.8	24.7	25.4
Other open-ended programs and fixed costs.....	37.1	46.7	47.5	50.8
Subtotal, open ended programs and fixed costs.....	119.3	141.3	152.6	163.8
Outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations.....	39.2	40.6	49.2	} 132.5
Relatively controllable outlays.....	81.2	75.8	75.2	
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions and allowance for contingencies.....	-7.9	-7.9	-8.4	-8.3
Total budget outlays.....	231.9	249.8	268.7	288.0

<sup>1</sup> Estimated on full-employment basis.

As in past years, outlays in 1975 will increase due to factors beyond the control of the executive branch. These factors include growth in the number of people eligible by law for various types of Federal benefits, and various increases in costs. Outlays for open-ended programs such as social security and veterans compensation and pensions, for example, are expected to rise both because of growing numbers of eligible beneficiaries, and because automatic cost-of-living adjustments are now provided for by law.

As shown in the above table, built-in increases in open-ended programs and fixed costs alone are expected to account for \$11 billion (58%) of the \$19 billion total increase in outlays between 1974 and 1975. This provides a measure of the kind of fiscal problem confronted in this budget.

The terminations and reductions of existing programs and other savings, as proposed in this budget, will reduce 1975 outlays by about \$24 billion below the excessive level—\$312 billion—they would attain in that year if such essential economies were not made. As a result of these economy measures, outlays classified as relatively controllable will decline by about \$6 billion between 1972 and 1974, from \$81.2 billion to \$75.2 billion. This decline affects both defense and non-defense programs. Specific actions and proposals leading to program reductions and terminations are shown in a separate section, below.

***The longer range outlook.***—If the recommendations presented in this budget are followed, and if this disciplined approach to Federal spending is firmly adhered to in the years ahead, it will be possible for the Federal Government to live within its income for the foreseeable future *without resorting to tax increases*. Social security tax rates will be adjusted automatically under current law as wage levels rise and benefit payments increase. Increases in income tax rates or enactment of new taxes, however, can be avoided.

Projections of outlays based on the recommendations contained in this budget, and of full-employment receipts based on current tax law, indicate future budget margins growing from \$2 billion in 1975 to \$35 billion in 1978. The margins projected for these years are potential Federal surpluses, assuming full employment, current and proposed tax legislation, and continuation of all current and proposed expenditure programs. In addition, the projections reflect no new Federal initiatives beyond those proposed in this budget and assume that all recommended program economies are carried out. Thus, the projected margin for 1978 is an estimate of the fiscal resources that would be available under current tax law to cover all new proposals over and above those presented this year—including tax reductions, reductions in the public debt, and new or expanded programs that might be enacted between February 1973 and June 1978.

As indicated in the table below, increases in ongoing programs would average about \$16 billion a year between 1974 and 1978, if we ignore the impact of recommended program reductions. On this basis, the total unconstrained outlay level in 1978 would be \$352 billion. The outlay impacts of program terminations and reductions, however, will offset \$25 billion of this amount, so that net outlays projected for 1978, \$327 billion, will be \$35 billion less than full-employment revenues in that year (\$362 billion).

The program terminations and reductions recommended in this budget have been weighed against the only responsible alternative—that of a tax increase. In each case, the benefits to be derived from the expected cost of continuing the program unaltered have been judged insufficient to justify an increase in the current tax burden. It is essential that all future proposals for program expansion not budgeted for in this document be similarly weighed against the only real alternatives open: tax increases, or offsetting terminations or reductions in costs of those programs that are being proposed for continuation.

## PROJECTED BUDGET MARGINS

[In billions of current dollars]

Item	1974	1975	1978
Total outlays, unconstrained basis.....	288	312	352
Savings projected in this budget (-):			
Program reductions and terminations.....	-17	-22	-25
Other.....	-2	-2	-----
Adjustment to full employment basis <sup>1</sup> .....	-1	-----	-----
Total, full employment outlays.....	268	288	327
Total, full employment receipts.....	268	290	362
Margin.....	-----	2	35

<sup>1</sup> Consists mainly of excess of unemployment insurance benefits over the amount payable at a national unemployment rate of 4%.

The recommended program terminations and reductions are desirable not only because benefits from these programs no longer justify the added taxes that would be required to pay for them, but also because fiscal policy considerations make such actions imperative. As may be seen from the preceding table, if the economy measures proposed in this budget were not to be implemented, large full-employment deficits and their inflationary consequences would follow. Keeping the budget near full-employment balance in 1975 would, in this case, require an across-the-board personal income tax surcharge of at least 15%, or its equivalent in other tax increases. If, on the other hand, large full-employment deficits were permitted to occur, inflationary forces would accelerate. This, in turn, would inevitably bring in its wake a sharp economic contraction and heavy unemployment.

The projected budget margins for 1975-78 are relatively small and quite precarious. Inevitably, enormous expenditure demands will be made upon them. Most of these demands will have to be successfully resisted, and the stringent economies and program terminations proposed in the budget will have to be adopted, if budget margins are to be realized.

## PROGRAM REDUCTIONS AND TERMINATIONS

A responsive government adjusts its activities to changing national needs. New programs are often required to meet emerging problems. At the same time, some existing programs prove to be ineffective, become obsolete or outmoded, achieve their purposes, or decline in relative importance. Further there is need for a continuing evaluation of the proper Federal role in all program areas.

Unless vigorous and determined efforts are made in programs which should be restructured, reduced, or terminated, they continue—and even grow. In so doing, they prevent the most efficient of governments from operating within the limits of sound fiscal policy.

The 1974 budget incorporates the results of an intensive effort to identify programs that could be reduced, terminated, or reformed. One major criterion used to identify such programs was: Would they justify an increase in present tax rates to pay for the anticipated expense of their continuation? The 1974 budget proposes reducing or eliminating programs that do not meet this criterion.

There is no responsible alternative to reductions and terminations. Unchecked spending would result in substantial full-employment deficits in 1973, 1974, and beyond—and loss of effective control over Federal spending. Pruning back and eliminating such programs will also free resources for use in the solutions of more urgent national problems. This added responsiveness on the part of the Federal Government will go far to restore confidence in our institutions of government.

***The immediate need to control spending.***—In the fall of 1972, a fresh review of the fiscal 1973 budget was undertaken. This review updated earlier estimates of mandatory and other spending on the basis of the latest available information. It showed that unless substantial savings could be accomplished, the 1973 outlay total would approximate \$261 billion.

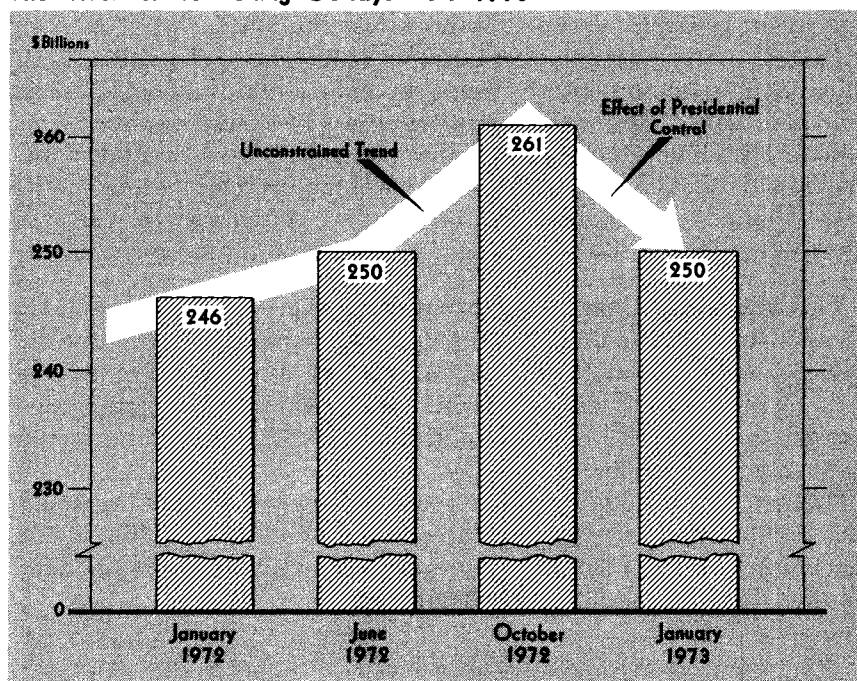
Further, the pace of program growth being set in motion would lead inevitably to excessive increases in total Federal spending in the years after 1973. For 1974, the indicated outlay total was \$288 billion; for 1975, it was approximately \$312 billion.

At the President's direction, an urgent search was initiated to uncover every possible way in which the prospective surge in spending could be controlled. No saving was too small and no idea too unconventional to be overlooked in this effort. The Departments and agencies and the Executive Office of the President were all involved. After lengthy deliberation, consideration, and reconsideration, a series of actions were approved. The results are presented below.

**Avenues to outlay reduction.**—To minimize as much as possible the need for sharp cuts in ongoing Federal programs, the first effort was directed at seeking possible reductions in net outlays that could be obtained through such means as the disposal of additional materials from the Government stockpile and the development of non-Federal financing for various credit programs (mainly through the sale of loan and mortgage paper).

Deferrals of certain Federal payments beyond the dates that had originally been planned and that would have been desirable under more normal conditions also were considered. The largest of these was

#### The Result of Controlling Outlays—FY-1973



a relatively short delay which could be made within the time authorized by law for the quarterly payments under the newly enacted program of General Revenue Sharing.

Exploration of these avenues did not overlook ways in which responsible and effective program management could increase those Federal receipts that are offset against each agency's outlays, or, indeed, take advantage of lower outlays occurring for reasons independent of executive branch initiatives. For example, the actual sale of offshore oil leaseholds in December 1972 made it clear that receipts in fiscal year 1973 would be about \$1 billion in excess of previous expectations, thus reducing net 1973 outlays by a like amount.

The above sources of budget savings alone were insufficient to bring the 1973 outlay total within the \$250 billion goal sought by the President. Such savings were vital elements in reducing the 1973 spending total, but many of them were nonrecurring and did not slow the expenditure impact in future years of the program momentum underway in 1973. The budget total still threatened to get out of hand and had to be brought under control.

Individual Federal programs had to be examined and evaluated. Ineffective activities and those that had already served their purposes had to be terminated, marginal activities reduced or slowed, and excessively costly ones restructured. The program terminations, reductions, and reforms resulting from this effort are listed at the end of this part of the budget, together with the estimated outlay savings in 1973, 1974, and 1975. The reconciliation of 1973 outlays from the unconstrained \$261 billion level estimated last fall to the current estimate of under \$250 billion is as follows:

	<i>Billions</i>
Unconstrained estimate.....	\$261.0
Savings from:	
Additional stockpile disposals.....	-\$0.4
Additional non-Federal financing for Federal credit programs.....	-1.1
Deferral of various payments:	
General Revenue Sharing.....	-1.5
Other.....	-.5
Additional offshore oil receipts.....	-1.0
Increases in user charges and other actions.....	-.2
Program reductions and terminations.....	<sup>1</sup> -6.5
Total savings.....	-11.2
Current estimate.....	249.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$2.3 billion of savings accomplished by enactment of Administration-supported limitation on open-end social services grant program.



**Program reductions and terminations.**—The actions taken and proposed to reduce spending in this fiscal year, when combined with the 1974 budget proposals, will reduce Federal outlays by \$17 billion in 1974 and by about \$22 billion in 1975. More broadly, if the Administration had accepted the \$261 billion level for 1973 and had allowed this program momentum to proceed on course, then the unconstrained total of outlays would have been \$288 billion in 1974 and about \$312 billion in 1975. These levels include the amounts that are now projected to be saved through the kinds of actions shown in the preceding table.

Totals of this size are simply inconsistent with the effective management or control of Federal spending and would inevitably lead to serious inflation, higher taxes, or both. In fact, maintenance of a full-employment balance with these unconstrained outlay totals would require an across-the-board personal income tax surcharge of at least 15% or its equivalent in other tax increases.

The program reductions and terminations taken and proposed, together with the estimated outlay savings for each fiscal year, are shown in the following table.

#### OUTLAY SAVINGS FROM PROGRAM REDUCTIONS AND TERMINATIONS, 1973-75

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Agency and program	Outlay savings		
	1973	1974	1975
<b>PROPOSED ACTIONS REQUIRING SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION</b>			
<b>Department of Health, Education, and Welfare</b>			
Eliminate certain optional payment procedures under OASDI.....		310	310
Eliminate Federal financing for low-priority Medicaid services to adults.....		75	100
Reform Medicare cost-sharing and implement effective utilization review.....		616	1,300
Improve structure of public assistance programs.....		158	158
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....		1,159	1,868
<b>Veterans Administration</b>			
Eliminate duplicate burial benefits.....		54	54
Bring pensions into closer alignment with need.....		223	227
Total, Veterans Administration.....		277	281
Total, proposed actions requiring substantive legislation....		1,436	2,149

## OUTLAY SAVINGS FROM PROGRAM REDUCTIONS AND TERMINATIONS, 1973-75—Con.

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Agency and program	Outlay savings		
	1973	1974	1975
<b>ITEMS NOT REQUIRING SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION</b>			
<b>Funds appropriated to the President</b>			
Foreign economic assistance:			
Reduce programs of the Agency for International Development below levels previously budgeted.....		62	170
Arrange for return of amounts advanced previously.....	242		
Total, foreign economic assistance.....	242	62	170
<b>Office of Economic Opportunity</b>			
Reassign OEO activities and discontinue direct Federal funding of community action organizations leaving support to local decision.....	62	328	390
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
Reduce the cost of farm price support programs consistent with rising farm income prospects and achievement of foreign sales agreements:			
—Reducing direct payment to farmers.....	656	1,219	1,234
—Stopping export subsidies.....			
—Increasing crop loan interest.....			
—Terminating old crop loans.....			
—Tightening storage facility loan eligibility.....			
Terminate rural water systems and waste disposal grants which are replaced by loans, or to extent consistent with Water Pollution Control Act, EPA financing.....	50	100	150
Substitute regular loan assistance for emergency loans.....	365		
Decrease the large interest subsidy by the Rural Electrification Administration through use of Rural Development Act 5% insured loans vice 2% direct loans.....	84	373	695
Eliminate cost-sharing for installation of soil and water management practices on private lands and make corresponding reductions in technical assistance given through conservation programs.....	41	258	259
Limit the special milk subsidy to institutions not receiving subsidized milk through free and reduced price child feeding programs.....		59	77
Achieve economies in the Forest Service through tightened management, reduced State forestry support, and shifting construction of forest roads to timber purchasers.....	39	94	106
Curtail anticipated growth in Agriculture extension programs and reduce Federal support for agricultural research of primarily local benefit and low-national priority.....	13	34	34
Total, Department of Agriculture <sup>1</sup> .....	1,248	2,137	2,555

See footnotes at end of table.

## OUTLAY SAVINGS FROM PROGRAM REDUCTIONS AND TERMINATIONS, 1973-75—Con.

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Agency and program	Outlay savings		
	1973	1974	1975
<b>ITEMS NOT REQUIRING SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION—</b>			
<b>Continued</b>			
<b>Department of Commerce</b>			
Phase out Economic Development Administration programs in favor of more focused and consolidated efforts to stimulate economic development.....	5	35	56
Redirect or defer selected R. & D. programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration which are not directly focused on national objectives or not critical now....	26	41	-----
Limit planned expansion of selected science and technology programs of National Bureau of Standards which could be delayed without significant adverse impact.....	17	10	7
Modify planned expansion of minority business enterprise program due to recent rapid growth in program and need to evaluate effectiveness.....	6	-----	-----
Adjust maritime ship operating subsidies due to delays in Russian grain shipments.....	17	-----	-----
Provide planning funds directly to States for support of regional commissions and eliminate Federal participation.....	-----	27	44
Total, Department of Commerce.....	71	113	107
<b>Department of Defense—Military</b>			
Reduce military and civilian personnel and other operations costs.....	-----	1,200	400
Reduce procurement of Safeguard, aircraft, missiles, and ships.....	-----	650	1,300
Limit growth in research, development, test, and evaluation programs.....	-----	200	200
Reduce construction associated with Safeguard deployment, bachelor housing, and family housing.....	-----	50	200
Limit new spending for All-Volunteer Force and other legislation.....	-----	400	500
Tighten operations of revolving and management funds.....	-----	200	100
Total, Department of Defense.....	-----	2,700	2,700
<b>Department of Defense—Civil: Corps of Engineers</b>			
Slow scheduling of less critical navigation and flood control projects while meeting essential flood control, power, and water supply demands.....	102	471	650
<b>Department of Health, Education, and Welfare</b>			
<b>Health:</b>			
Strengthen Medicare cost controls and eliminate unnecessary advance payments for hospitals.....	342	277	431
Strengthen Medicaid management.....	101	175	200
See footnotes at end of table.			

## OUTLAY SAVINGS FROM PROGRAM REDUCTIONS AND TERMINATIONS, 1973-75—Con.

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Agency and program	Outlay savings		
	1973	1974	1975
<b>ITEMS NOT REQUIRING SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION—</b>			
<b>Continued</b>			
<b>Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued</b>			
<b>Health—Continued</b>			
Rely on Federal health financing mechanisms to pay depreciation charges in place of medical facilities grant program, and achieve quality care objectives through the professional standards review in place of the regional medical program....	35	189	206
Phase out, over an 8-year period, Federal financing for local mental health programs.....	18	63	75
Eliminate duplicative health program grants.....	16	53	53
Phase out training grants over a 3-year period and control the level of new research grants in selected nonpriority areas..	29	57	67
Focus health manpower training support on areas of special need.....	26	49	54
<b>Education:</b>			
Substitute education revenue sharing for the Federal funding component of certain education programs and discontinue the Federal role in some areas:			
—foreign language and area training programs.....		13	14
—land grant college support.....	10	10	10
—university community services.....	9	15	15
—State departments of education.....	1	36	13
—payments to local school systems for certain federally related students.....		119	120
—public libraries and school library resources.....	2	49	135
—certain narrowly focused categorical programs.....	1	53	76
Substitute private market mechanism for Federal capitalization of direct student loans.....	24	264	288
<b>Income security:</b>			
Limit outlays through the operation of the Administration-supported statutory ceiling on social services grants (already enacted by the Congress).....	2,343	2,700	4,700
Adjust the growth rate for vocational rehabilitation program..	6	31	26
Limit to 5 years Federal funding responsibility for Cuban refugees.....	12	58	98
Institute quality control for social services research and training.....	10	31	62
Eliminate overpayments and payments to ineligible recipients of public assistance and introduce management improvements.....	129	592	592
<b>Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare <sup>2</sup>..</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>4,834</b>	<b>7,235</b>
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>			
Temporarily suspend new commitments under housing subsidy programs.....	59	305	612

See footnotes at end of table.

## OUTLAY SAVINGS FROM PROGRAM REDUCTIONS AND TERMINATIONS, 1973-75—Con.

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Agency and program	Outlay savings		
	1973	1974	1975
<b>ITEMS NOT REQUIRING SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION—</b>			
<b>Continued</b>			
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development—Continued</b>			
Terminate categorical community development programs in favor of urban special revenue sharing:			
Model Cities.....	-----	-----	435
Urban Renewal.....	-----	-----	180
All other.....	-----	7	130
Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development <sup>3</sup> .....	59	312	1,357
<b>Department of the Interior</b>			
Reduce construction activity on some roads and other capital improvements of relatively low priority in national parks, public lands, and Indian areas to less than anticipated rates in 1973 and 1974.....	20	10	13
Schedule water resources development construction by Bureau of Reclamation at less than anticipated rates except for hydro-power and water supply projects.....	19	123	113
Reorient saline water program to emphasize research on new technologies and deemphasize construction of large-scale test plants of known technology.....	2	14	21
Constrain land purchases for Federal recreation and wildlife areas and grants to States for purchase of recreation areas in 1973 and 1974 below anticipated levels.....	42	61	46
Increase rate of lease sales on Outer Continental Shelf to increase domestic oil production thereby reducing outlays.....	-----	1,010	510
Reduce other costs not accounted for in program reductions above.....	10	2	-----
Total, Department of the Interior.....	93	1,220	703
<b>Department of Justice</b>			
Review prison construction program for its relationship to State and local facilities and impact of alternatives to incarceration on Federal prison population.....	8	28	-----
Return responsibility to functional agencies for Community Relations Service technical assistance program.....	-----	4	4
Total, Department of Justice.....	8	32	4
<b>Department of Labor</b>			
Reform manpower training programs administratively to accomplish the purposes of manpower special revenue sharing..	123	354	250
Phase down the Emergency Employment Assistance program consistent with the increase in new jobs in the private sector.....	-----	670	700

See footnotes at end of table.

## OUTLAY SAVINGS FROM PROGRAM REDUCTIONS AND TERMINATIONS, 1973-75—Con.

(Fiscal years. In millions)

Agency and program	Outlay savings		
	1973	1974	1975
<b>ITEMS NOT REQUIRING SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION—</b>			
<b>Continued</b>			
<b>Department of Labor—Continued</b>			
Increase efficiency of employment and unemployment insurance services.....	52	35	35
Tighten the operations and management in the Department.....	4	10	10
Allocate proper unemployment benefit costs to the Postal Service.....	-----	26	26
Total Department of Labor.....	179	1,095	1,021
<b>Department of Transportation</b>			
States are deferring highway projects because of a lack of legislative authority.....	100	83	-----
Defer lower priority Coast Guard construction and research contracts.....	29	14	10
Reschedule FAA equipment purchase and long-range research that are not essential to air safety.....	35	35	-----
Delay airport grants due to environmental and other problems.....	20	-----	-----
Reorder high-speed rail research and development, placing greater emphasis on near-term needs and deferring projects where results are not required for several years.....	15	41	5
Reduce operating subsidies for Amtrak.....	10	27	-----
Focus UMTA research and development on immediate improvement programs and hold up contracts for some hardware developments awaiting additional studies and evaluations....	10	26	5
Rephase intermodal transport research and development, focusing on immediate problems. Reduce selected research and development projects whose results are not required in the near term.....	10	7	6
Increase efficiencies of Coast Guard operations.....	28	10	3
Stretch out the termination payments on the SST.....	17	-----	-----
Increase efficiencies of FAA operations.....	21	20	-----
Total, Department of Transportation.....	295	263	29
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>			
Delay construction of Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to assure resolution of environmental impact problems.....	1	12	-----
Reduce personnel, travel, and related costs.....	3	9	9
Total, Department of the Treasury.....	4	21	9
<b>Atomic Energy Commission</b>			
Reduce Plowshare program to permit further economic and environmental study.....	3	3	3
Reduce space electric power and propulsion programs because of no current mission requirements.....	6	12	18

See footnotes at end of table.

## OUTLAY SAVINGS FROM PROGRAM REDUCTIONS AND TERMINATIONS, 1973-75—Con.

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Agency and program	Outlay savings		
	1973	1974	1975
<b>ITEMS NOT REQUIRING SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION—</b>			
<b>Continued</b>			
<b>Atomic Energy Commission—Continued</b>			
Defer selected lower priority projects in the nuclear materials, weapons, civilian reactor, and research programs.....	25	21	46
Reduce inventory and working capital requirements.....	56	—35	-----
Total, Atomic Energy Commission.....	90	1	67
<b>Environmental Protection Agency</b>			
Actions related to Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments of 1972.....	300	950	1,950
<b>General Services Administration</b>			
Provide more efficient guard service in public buildings.....	-----	3	3
Require more effective supply practices.....	15	25	-----
Reduce new computer procurements by improving utilization of existing equipment.....	7	9	-----
Total, General Services Administration.....	22	37	3
<b>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</b>			
Delay the space shuttle to provide for a more orderly program buildup.....	18	45	75
Reduce other manned space flight.....	93	47	10
Defer the High-Energy Astronomy Observatory to allow NASA to study same program objectives at lower cost.....	7	68	56
Cancel Application Technology Satellite-G because research can be funded by industry without Government support.....	3	17	16
Reduce nuclear power and propulsion research since prospective applications are in the distant future.....	9	16	18
Cancel experimental STOL aircraft because of uncertainty on the timing of a commercial market.....	3	34	20
Reduce other technology and support consistent with the slower pace of the space program.....	28	-----	-----
Reduce NASA personnel and administrative expenses consistent with program reductions.....	18	24	24
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration....	179	251	219
<b>Veterans Administration</b>			
Reform veterans benefits administratively to align benefits and need.....	-----	160	160
Reschedule construction activities.....	-----	55	65
Restructure research in line with current needs.....	5	13	27
Total, Veterans Administration.....	5	228	252

See footnotes at end of table.

## OUTLAY SAVINGS FROM PROGRAM REDUCTIONS AND TERMINATIONS, 1973-75—Con.

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Agency and program	Outlay savings		
	1973	1974	1975
<b>ITEMS NOT REQUIRING SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION—</b>			
Continued			
<b>Civil Service Commission</b>			
Limit the level of the intergovernmental personnel assistance grant program pending evaluation.....	-----	1	5
Allocate proper retirement costs to the Postal Service.....	-----	285	105
Total, Civil Service Commission.....	-----	286	110
<b>Corporation for Public Broadcasting</b>			
Maintain previous years level of support.....	10	-----	-----
<b>National Science Foundation</b>			
Curtail lower priority institutional and also educational programs, pending development of plans to meet new program objectives.....	20	-----	-----
Reductions due to effect of the above curtailment and other selective reductions.....	-----	32	-----
Total, National Science Foundation.....	20	32	-----
<b>Small Business Administration</b>			
Reduce direct business loan program of Small Business Administration as needs are met by increased participation of private banking community through SBA guaranteed loans.....	42	41	34
<b>Subversive Activities Control Board</b>			
Terminate as a result of court decisions limiting workload.....	-----	(4)	(4)
<b>Tennessee Valley Authority</b>			
Slow scheduling of construction activity on projects underway and postpone increases in other programs.....	10	30	25
<b>Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority</b>			
Use bond proceeds to even out level of Federal contribution to subway construction.....	80	13	-----
<b>Pay raises for civilian agencies:</b>			
Require absorption of most of January 1973 comparability increase.....	280	-----	-----
Total, items not requiring substantive legislation <sup>2</sup> .....	6,515	15,457	19,590
Total, all savings <sup>2</sup> .....	6,515	16,893	21,739

<sup>1</sup> Excludes rural housing.<sup>2</sup> Includes savings accomplished by enactment of administration-supported limitation on open-end social services grant program.<sup>3</sup> Includes rural housing program of the Farmers Home Administration.<sup>4</sup> \$400,000 in 1974 and 1975.



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PART 3

**BUDGET RECEIPTS**

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## BUDGET RECEIPTS

This section of the budget describes the major sources of budget receipts, sets forth the economic assumptions on which the receipts estimates are based, and discusses the legislative proposals affecting them.

### SUMMARY

Total budget receipts in 1974 are estimated at \$256.0 billion, compared with \$225.0 billion in 1973, an increase of \$31.0 billion. Much of this increase results from the growth in individual and corporate incomes generated by the expected continuation of the economic expansion that began in calendar year 1971. In addition, social insurance taxes and contributions are higher in both 1973 and 1974 because of legislated increases in the taxable earnings base and in the combined employer-employee payroll tax rate.

***Composition of budget receipts.***—The Federal tax system relies predominantly on income and payroll taxes. In 1974:

- Income taxes paid by individuals and corporations are estimated at \$111.6 billion and \$37.0 billion, respectively. Combined receipts from these income taxes will account for 58% of total budget receipts;
- Social insurance taxes and contributions—composed largely of payroll taxes levied on wages and salaries—will produce an estimated \$78.2 billion, 31% of the total;
- Excise taxes imposed on selected commodities, services, and activities are expected to provide \$16.8 billion in receipts, 7% of total budget receipts; and
- Other taxes and miscellaneous receipts will amount to an estimated \$12.4 billion, 5% of the total.

## BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

[In billions of dollars]

Source	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Individual income taxes .....	94.7	99.4	111.6
Corporation income taxes .....	32.2	33.5	37.0
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds) .....	53.9	64.5	78.2
Excise taxes <sup>1</sup> .....	15.5	16.0	16.8
Estate and gift taxes .....	5.4	4.6	5.0
Customs duties .....	3.3	3.0	3.3
Miscellaneous receipts <sup>1</sup> .....	3.6	4.0	4.1
Total budget receipts .....	208.6	225.0	256.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

## ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

The underlying strength of our economic system, supported by the sound economic policy of the Administration and a complementary monetary policy, will continue to provide a balanced economic expansion. Gross national product, the market value of all final goods and services produced in the economy, is projected to increase by \$115 billion in calendar year 1973, thus continuing the strong expansion begun in 1971 and accelerated by the initiation of the new economic policy on August 15, 1971.

## ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

[Calendar years. In billions of dollars]

Description	1971 actual	1972 estimate	1973 estimate
Gross national product .....	1,050	1,152	1,267
Personal income .....	861	936	1,018
Corporate profits before tax .....	83	94	108

**Full-employment receipts.**—While actual receipts are dependent upon the state of the economy, full-employment receipts are based on the amount of income that would be generated if the economy were continually operating at full employment (conventionally defined as unemployment equal to 4% of the civilian labor force). The receipts that would be produced by existing and proposed tax laws if economic resources were fully employed are estimated to be \$245 billion in 1973, \$268 billion in 1974, and \$290 billion in 1975.

## CHANGES IN BUDGET RECEIPTS

Budget receipts are estimated to rise by \$16.3 billion in 1973 and \$31.0 billion in 1974. The year-to-year changes can be divided between

changes due to economic growth and changes due to revisions in the tax structure. Under tax laws in effect in January 1971, receipts would have risen by \$22.0 billion in 1973 (from \$211.5 billion to \$233.5 billion) and \$23.8 billion in 1974 (from \$233.5 billion to \$257.3 billion). Therefore, the effect of tax law changes, which are detailed in the accompanying table, reduces the growth in 1973 receipts by \$5.7 billion and increases the growth in 1974 receipts by \$7.2 billion.

## CHANGES IN BUDGET RECEIPTS

[In billions of dollars]

	1972	1973	1974
<b>Receipts under tax rates and structure in effect on Jan. 1, 1971...</b>	<b>211.5</b>	<b>233.5</b>	<b>257.3</b>
<b>Changes not requiring legislation:</b>			
Accelerated depreciation: Administrative regulation as originally proposed and implemented .....	-3.3	-3.5	-4.1
Import surcharge (effective Aug. 16, 1971 to Dec. 19, 1971) .....	+0.5	-----	-----
<b>Enacted legislative changes:</b>			
Tax Reform Act of 1969 .....	-1.1	-3.8	-5.4
Revenue Act of 1971:			
Job development credit .....	-2.4	-3.6	-4.0
Accelerated depreciation: Revision of administrative regulation .....	+2.5	+1.7	+1.4
Repeal of auto and small truck excises .....	-2.5	-2.4	-2.2
Change in withholding schedules .....	+4.4	-1.3	-0.5
Other .....	-2.6	-2.7	-1.4
Social Security taxes:			
Taxable earnings base increase from \$7,800 to \$9,000 effective Jan. 1, 1972 .....	+0.1	+3.2	+3.6
Rate increase from 10.4% to 11.7% effective Jan. 1, 1973 <sup>1</sup> .....	-----	+3.3	+6.7
Taxable earnings base increase from \$9,000 to \$10,800 effective Jan. 1, 1973 <sup>1</sup> .....	-----	+0.2	+4.3
Taxable earnings base increase from \$10,800 to \$12,000 effective Jan. 1, 1974 .....	-----	-----	+0.2
Acceleration of estate and gift tax payments .....	+1.4	-----	-----
Unemployment tax increase .....	+0.1	+0.3	+0.2
Reduction in telephone excise tax .....	-----	-0.1	-0.3
Medicare premium increase .....	-----	-----	+0.1
<b>Total receipts under existing legislation .....</b>	<b>208.6</b>	<b>224.8</b>	<b>255.9</b>
<b>Changes due to proposed legislation:</b>			
Increase in railroad retirement receipts .....	-----	-----	+0.6
Income tax credit for nonpublic elementary and secondary school tuition .....	-----	-----	-0.3
Liberalization of deductions for individual pension plans .....	-----	-----	-0.3
Other .....	-----	+0.2	+0.1
<b>Total receipts from existing and proposed legislation .....</b>	<b>208.6</b>	<b>225.0</b>	<b>256.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> The effect of the tax rate increase from 10.4% to 11.7% is calculated using the previous year's taxable earnings base of \$9,000; the effect of the taxable earnings base increase from \$9,000 to \$10,800 is calculated using the new tax rate of 11.7%.

## RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

**Individual income taxes.**—Individual income tax receipts are estimated at \$99.4 billion in 1973 and \$111.6 billion in 1974. This increase of \$12.2 billion is largely due to growth in taxable personal income. The 1974 estimate reflects:

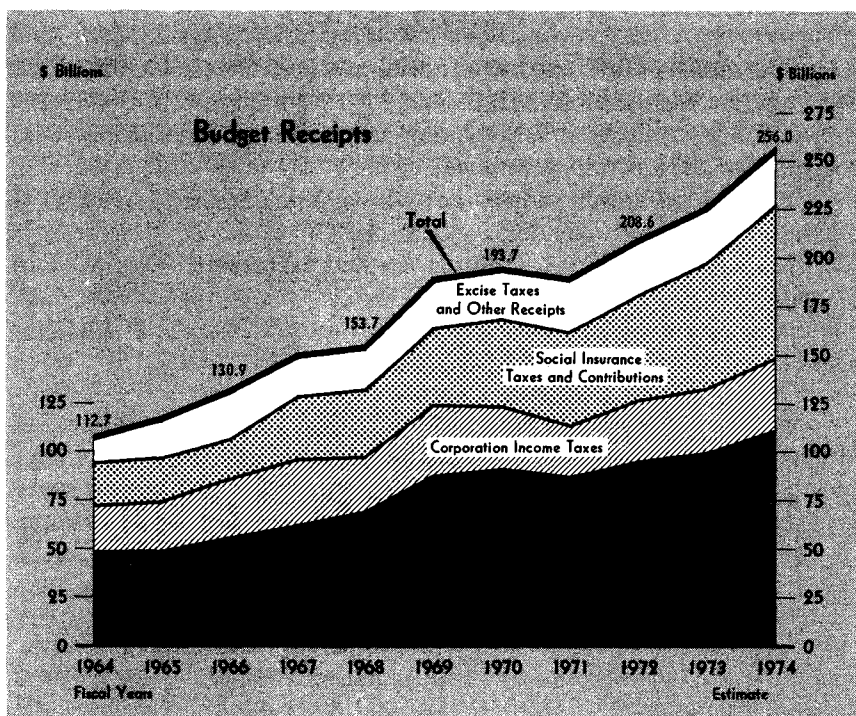
- Proposed legislation to provide an income tax credit for nonpublic elementary and secondary education; and
- Proposed legislation to liberalize deductions for individual pension plans.

The tax loss from each of these proposals is estimated to be \$0.3 billion in 1974.

**Corporate income taxes.**—Tax receipts from this source are estimated at \$37.0 billion in 1974, an increase of \$3.5 billion over the previous year. The size of this increase reflects the rising share of corporate profits in gross national product that normally occurs whenever the economy expands toward full employment.

**Social insurance taxes and contributions.**—Receipts from this source are expected to total \$78.2 billion in 1974, up by \$13.6 billion from 1973. Included in the total are social security and other payroll taxes, unemployment insurance taxes and deposits, Federal employee retirement contributions, and payments by the elderly for supplementary medical insurance. These receipt figures reflect:

- An anticipated increase in the dollar volume of payrolls covered by the social security system and by other retirement and insurance programs;
- The increase in the combined employer-employee social security payroll tax rate from 10.4% to 11.7% that became effective January 1, 1973;
- Increases in the taxable earnings base under social security from \$9,000 to \$10,800 effective January 1, 1973, and from \$10,800 to \$12,000 effective January 1, 1974; and
- Legislation to provide the increased receipts required to finance the present level of benefits under the railroad retirement system.



**Excise taxes.**—Excise taxes are levied on a variety of products, services, and activities. Receipts from these taxes in 1974 are estimated at \$16.8 billion, which is \$0.8 billion more than in 1973. Excise tax receipts in both 1973 and 1974 reflect the start of phasing out the telephone excise tax. This tax rate is reduced from 10% to 9% on January 1, 1973, and to 8% on January 1, 1974.

**Other receipts.**—Estate and gift taxes, customs, and miscellaneous receipts are estimated to total \$12.4 billion in 1974, an increase of \$0.8 billion from 1973.

The detail of budget receipts by source is shown in Table 12 in Part 7. In addition to these budget receipts, the Government receives significant proprietary income from the public. This is derived from various market oriented activities—such as rents, royalties, and the sale of Government products and property—that are excluded from budget receipts and instead are treated as offsets to related budget authority and outlays. The detail of proprietary receipts from the public is shown in Table 13 in Part 7.

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PART 4

THE FEDERAL  
PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

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## THE FEDERAL PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

This section discusses the budget in terms of the functions or purposes being served. Each program is placed in the single function which represents its major purpose. The functions differ from the categories used in part 2 of the separate volume of Special Analyses where a program may be placed in more than one category, depending upon the analytical purpose to be served.

### SUMMARY

Total outlays in 1974 are estimated to be \$268.7 billion, an increase of \$18.9 billion over 1973. Total outlays in 1975 are expected to be \$288.0 billion.

**Major functions.**—Distribution of 1974 budget outlays among major functions may be summarized as follows:

- National defense accounts for \$81.1 billion or 30% of the total.
- Human resources programs devoted to education and manpower, health, income security, and veterans benefits and services account for \$125.5 billion, 47% of the budget.
- Physical resources programs in the areas of agriculture and rural development, natural resources and environment, commerce and transportation, and community development and housing represent \$25.7 billion, or 10%.
- Interest payments are \$24.7 billion, or 9% of the budget.
- General Revenue Sharing is \$6.0 billion, or 2% of the budget.
- Programs in other functions, international affairs and finance, space research and technology, and general government is \$13.0 billion, or 5% of the total.

**Allowances and adjustments.**—In addition to outlays in functional categories, the budget includes a lump sum allowance of \$1.8 billion to cover pay raises for civilian agencies, unforeseen contingencies and programs on which detailed proposals have not yet been completely formulated. The national defense total includes a similar allowance of \$2.7 billion for military and civilian pay raises in the Defense Department.

Budget authority and outlay totals do not include the contributions the Government makes, as an employer, to retirement trust funds for Federal employees and interest received by trust funds on their investments in Federal debt securities. These amounts are included in each function and then deducted as lump sums to avoid double counting. The transactions occur solely within the Government accounts, and do not result in any flow of funds to or from the public.



## SUMMARY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION

[In billions of dollars]

Function	Outlays				Recommended budget authority for 1974 <sup>1</sup>
	1969 actual	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	
National defense <sup>2</sup> .....	81.2	78.3	76.4	81.1	87.3
International affairs and finance.....	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.8	4.5
Space research and technology.....	4.2	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0
Agriculture and rural development.....	6.2	7.1	6.1	5.6	6.7
Natural resources and environment.....	2.2	3.8	.9	3.7	1.3
Commerce and transportation.....	7.9	11.2	12.5	11.6	12.7
Community development and housing.....	2.0	4.3	4.0	4.9	3.9
Education and Manpower.....	6.5	9.8	10.5	10.1	9.9
Health.....	11.6	17.1	18.0	21.7	26.4
Income security.....	37.7	64.9	75.9	82.0	90.8
Veterans benefits and services.....	7.6	10.7	11.8	11.7	12.3
Interest.....	15.8	20.6	22.8	24.7	24.7
General government.....	2.9	4.9	5.6	6.0	5.8
General Revenue Sharing.....			6.8	6.0	6.1
Allowances for contingencies and civilian agency pay raises.....			.5	1.8	2.0
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:					
Employer share, employee retirement.....	-2.0	-2.8	-3.0	-3.2	-3.2
Interest received by trust funds.....	-3.1	-5.1	-5.4	-6.0	-6.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>184.5</b>	<b>231.9</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>268.7</b>	<b>288.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Compares with budget authority in 1969 of \$196.2 billion, in 1972 of \$248.1 billion and in 1973 of \$280.4 billion.

<sup>2</sup> Includes allowances for military retirement systems reform and civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.

Since the same adjustments are made on the receipts side of the budget, the budget surplus or deficit is not affected. In 1974, it is estimated that an adjustment of \$3.2 billion will be made for the employer share of employee retirement, and \$6.0 billion for interest received by the trust funds.

## OUTLAY TRENDS 1955 TO 1975

The size and composition of budget outlays has changed continually to meet new economic, social, demographic, and international conditions. The shifts in relative composition have taken place within a total that has been driven inexorably upward. Total budget outlays more than doubled between 1960 and 1970, and will double again in the shorter period between 1966 and 1974. This rapid growth in the total budget has accommodated striking changes in its composition.

## BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION

[In billions of dollars]

Function	1955	1960	1965	1970	1974	1975
<b>National defense</b> .....	<b>40.2</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>85.5</b>
<b>Human resources</b> .....	<b>14.5</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>134.9</b>
Education and manpower .....	.6	1.1	2.3	7.3	10.1	10.2
Health .....	.3	.8	1.7	13.0	21.7	25.2
Income security .....	9.1	18.2	25.7	43.8	82.0	87.6
Veterans benefits and services .....	4.5	5.4	5.7	8.7	11.7	11.9
<b>Physical resources</b> .....	<b>5.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>29.2</b>
Agriculture and rural development .....	4.0	3.3	4.8	6.2	5.6	5.8
Natural resources and environment .....	.5	1.0	2.1	2.6	3.7	5.6
Commerce and transportation .....	1.1	4.8	7.4	9.3	11.6	12.4
Community development and housing .....	*	1.0	.3	3.0	4.9	5.4
<b>Interest</b> .....	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>25.4</b>
<b>Other</b> .....	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>
International affairs and finance .....	2.0	3.1	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.8
Space research and technology .....	.1	.4	5.1	3.7	3.1	3.2
General government .....	1.2	1.3	2.2	3.3	6.0	6.4
General Revenue Sharing .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.0	6.2
<b>Contingencies and civilian agency pay raises</b> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Undistributed intragovernmental transactions</b> .....	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>-9.9</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>68.5</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>196.6</b>	<b>268.7</b>	<b>288.0</b>

\*Less than \$50 million.

**1955-60.**—During this period budget outlays increased 35%, a rate slightly greater than growth in the total economy. In 1956 outlays reached a low of 17% of gross national product and increased to 20% by 1959. Defense spending increased \$6 billion (14%), while all other outlays were up \$18 billion (64%). Over half of the rise in nondefense spending was in human resources, largely income security. Outlays for commerce and transportation, mainly highways, rose by almost \$4 billion. In 1960, for the first time since 1951, defense spending accounted for less than half of total outlays. Human resource programs reached 28% of total outlays, up from a low of 15% in 1953.

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION

Function	1955	1960	1965	1970	1974	1975
<b>National defense</b> .....	58.7	49.8	41.9	40.8	30.2	29.7
<b>Human resources</b> .....	21.1	27.6	29.9	37.0	46.7	46.8
Education and manpower.....	.8	1.1	1.9	3.7	3.8	3.6
Health.....	.4	.8	1.5	6.6	8.1	8.7
Income security.....	13.3	19.7	21.7	22.3	30.5	30.4
Veterans benefits and services.....	6.6	5.9	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.1
<b>Physical resources</b> .....	8.3	10.9	12.3	10.7	9.6	10.1
Agriculture and rural development.....	5.9	3.6	4.1	3.2	2.1	2.0
Natural resources and environment.....	.7	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.4	2.0
Commerce and transportation.....	1.6	5.2	6.2	4.7	4.3	4.3
Community development and housing.....	*	1.1	.2	1.5	1.8	1.9
<b>Interest</b> .....	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.3	9.2	8.8
<b>Other</b> .....	4.9	5.1	9.9	5.4	7.1	6.8
International affairs and finance.....	3.0	3.3	3.7	1.8	1.4	1.3
Space research and technology.....	.1	.4	4.3	1.9	1.2	1.1
General government.....	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.2
General revenue sharing.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.2	2.1
<b>Contingencies and civilian agency pay raises</b> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	.7	1.1
<b>Undistributed intragovernmental transactions</b> .....	-1.8	-2.5	-2.6	-3.2	-3.4	-3.4
<b>Total</b> .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\*Less than 0.05 %.

**1960-65.**—Budget outlays grew 28% during this period while gross national product rose 32%. Defense spending increased by \$7.7 billion from 1960 to 1964, but a \$4.0 billion reduction in 1965 held the increase over this period to only 8%. In contrast, all other outlays rose by 49%. The most notable change in this period was the large increase in space research and technology, from \$0.4 billion to \$5.1 billion. Human resources spending rose by \$10 billion (39%), spearheaded by income security with a \$7.5 billion rise. Three-fifths of the \$4.4 billion increase in spending for physical resources was for commerce and transportation programs.

**1965-70.**—This period was marked by significant increases in both nondefense and defense spending. Total outlays, which increased by 66% between 1965 and 1970, rose from 18% of gross national product to 22% in 1968 and then dropped to 21% by 1970. Defense spending went up from \$49.6 billion in 1965 to \$81.2 billion in 1969, and declined to \$80.3 billion in 1970 as the winddown of the Vietnam

war began. Spending for human resources more than doubled—from \$35.4 billion to \$72.7 billion. Income security accounted for half of this increase and health for 30%, rising from \$1.7 billion to \$13.0 billion with the start of Medicare and Medicaid. Physical resource programs rose from \$14.5 billion to \$21.0 billion, while spending on space research and international affairs dropped by \$2.1 billion.

**1970-74.**—Reform of Federal programs and a continued shift in budget priorities mark these years. Total outlays are expected to grow at an average annual rate of 8%, compared to an average rate of 10% during the previous 4-year period. Human resources are estimated to grow at an average annual rate of 15% from 1970 to 1974, considerably faster than other spending. As a result, human resource programs, led by income security and health, are expected to rise to 46.7% of the 1974 budget. Defense will drop to an estimated 30.2% of total spending in 1974.

**1974-75.**—The percentage distribution of outlays normally shifts very little in a single year, and that fact is reflected in the 1975 estimates. These estimates only reflect the implications of the 1974 budget proposals. Estimates for a period as far ahead as 1975 carry a higher degree of uncertainty than those for 1974. It seems likely, however, that outlays for national defense will continue to decline as a percentage of the total, reaching 29.7%, the lowest percentage since 1940, and human resources will increase to a new high of 46.8%.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE

### *Program Highlights*

- Provided a sufficient nuclear deterrent while seeking permanent mutual limitations in strategic offensive forces.
- Initiated modernization of the general purpose forces for their role in deterring conventional attacks while pursuing efforts to achieve mutual and balanced force reductions.
- Conducted a vigorous research and development program to maintain force effectiveness and technological superiority.

### *Budget Proposals*

- Maintain military strength as a foundation for further negotiations to achieve lasting peace.
- Increase total national defense outlays from \$76.4 billion in 1973 to \$81.1 billion in 1974 and \$85.5 billion in 1975 primarily due to pay and price increases.
- Offset selected increases necessary to maintain the strength and readiness of our combat forces by savings and reductions.
- Achieve an All-Volunteer Force.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE

Our national security strategy is designed to move us toward the goal of a generation of peace through strength, partnership and negotiation. In the past 4 years we have demonstrated that there can be meaningful negotiation only if we maintain adequate military strength and effective partnership with our allies. Forces and programs proposed in 1974, together with those of our allies, continue to be designed to deter military conflict at any level.

In implementing our strategy for peace, we have significantly improved our relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. At the same time, in accord with the Nixon Doctrine, our allies have assumed a greater share of the burden for their own defense.

These developments, and the increased effectiveness of modern weapon systems, have enabled us to reduce our military forces without jeopardizing our strength or abandoning our commitments. Military personnel planned for 1974 are 37% lower than in 1968. Active Army and Marine Corps divisions have been reduced from 23½ to 16. Older ships have been retired from the fleet and selected reductions have been made in both strategic and tactical aircraft. The potential for further force adjustments, however, depends upon achieving effective arms limitation agreements.

### NATIONAL DEFENSE

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1974 <sup>1</sup>
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	
Department of Defense—Military <sup>2 3</sup> .....	75,151	74,200	78,200	83,481
Military assistance <sup>2 3</sup> .....	806	600	800	1,684
Subtotal, Military and Military Assistance <sup>2 3</sup> ....	75,957	74,800	79,000	85,165
Atomic Energy <sup>2 3</sup> .....	2,392	2,194	2,374	2,429
Defense-related activities.....	95	192	83	91
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public <sup>4</sup> .....	—108	—751	—382	—382
Total.....	78,336	76,435	81,074	87,303

<sup>1</sup> Compares with budget authority of \$80,314 million in 1972 and \$81,719 million in 1973.

<sup>2</sup> Entries net of offsetting receipts.

<sup>3</sup> Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes offsetting receipts which have been deducted by subfunctions above: 1972, —\$1,280 million; 1973, —\$2,547 million; 1974, —\$2,717 million.

The cost of maintaining our strength continues to be substantial but far less than the cost of allowing our defenses to deteriorate. Outlays for the national defense function will increase from \$76.4 billion in 1973 to \$81.1 billion in 1974. The cost of modernizing our forces will be largely offset by savings and reductions. Total outlays increase primarily as the result of an additional \$4.1 billion required to maintain military and civilian pay levels comparable to those in the private sector, to raise pay and benefit levels sufficient to achieve an All-Volunteer Force, to meet normal price increases, and to pay for higher military retirement annuities.

National defense outlays are expected to increase in 1975 to \$85.5 billion also primarily due to pay and price increases. The cost of essential improvements in readiness and equipment will be offset through savings and efficiencies.

**Department of Defense.**—The Department of Defense budget continues to provide the strong defense posture essential for the security of the United States and for the support of negotiations which are moving us toward peace. The 1974 budget checks the past trend of rising manpower costs and devotes major emphasis to equipment modernization and research and development. The proportion of the defense budget devoted to manpower costs in 1974 will be held to the 1973 level, about 56%, after increasing from 42% in 1968—the peak of the Vietnam war.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OUTLAYS<sup>1</sup>

	Actual		Estimated	
	1968	1972	1973	1974
<b>Outlays (in billions):</b>				
Manpower.....	32.6	40.2	41.8	43.9
Operating costs (other than payroll).....	12.3	11.4	11.2	11.5
Investment <sup>2</sup> .....	33.1	24.3	21.8	23.6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>79.0</b>
<b>Percent of total:</b>				
Manpower.....	42	53	56	56
Operating costs (other than payroll).....	16	15	15	15
Investment <sup>2</sup> .....	42	32	29	29
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes military assistance program and foreign military sales programs.

<sup>2</sup> Includes procurement; research, development, test, and evaluation; and construction.

The surge in manpower costs is being curbed by holding pay and benefit increases to much lower levels than those of recent years, by further reductions in personnel, and by other means. Intensive efforts have been made to increase the efficiency of available personnel. Reductions in headquarters, training and support activities will reduce the number of support personnel and overhead costs. Replacement of 31,000 military personnel by civilians in positions not requiring military skills will result in further support cost reductions. Through these actions defense military and civilian manpower strengths will be budgeted at the lowest level since 1950.

Another way of looking at the defense budget is in terms of military program or mission to be accomplished. The accompanying table displays the major Department of Defense programs in terms of total obligational authority. This is a measure of the total activity approved in each year.

SUMMARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET PROGRAM <sup>1</sup>

[In billions of dollars]

Major military programs	Total obligational authority			
	Actual		Estimate	
	1968	1972	1973	1974
Strategic forces.....	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.4
General purpose forces.....	30.4	25.2	25.7	26.4
Intelligence and communications.....	5.5	5.4	5.7	6.0
Airlift and sealift.....	1.8	1.1	.9	.8
Guard and Reserve.....	2.2	3.3	4.0	4.4
Research and development <sup>2</sup> .....	4.3	6.1	6.5	7.4
Central supply and maintenance.....	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.4
Training, medical, and other general personnel activities	12.2	15.5	16.4	18.2
Administration and associated activities.....	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.7
Support of other nations.....	1.8	2.6	2.9	2.9
Total obligational authority.....	75.0	76.8	80.0	83.7
Less prior year funds and other financial adjustments....	1.4	-1.7	-2.2	-0.2
Total budget authority.....	76.4	75.1	77.8	83.5

<sup>1</sup> Excludes military assistance program and foreign military sales programs.<sup>2</sup> Excludes R. & D. in other program areas on systems approved for production.

*Strategic forces.*—Our nuclear forces must be sufficient to deter nuclear attack against the United States and our allies. For this purpose we maintain an effective combination of strategic offensive forces, including intercontinental ballistic missiles, manned strategic bombers, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and the systems necessary to their command and control in a nuclear attack environment.

This year's program completes the one Safeguard ABM site located at Grand Forks, N. Dak., but stops work on the second site located at Malmstrom, Mont., in accordance with the SALT treaty. Funds are not included this year to support the deployment of an ABM defense of Washington, D.C. However, we will continue to plan for deployment of a defense of our Capital using components developed for Safeguard or the more advanced ABM system being developed in the Site Defense program. This latter program has as its primary aim the development of an effective ABM defense for ICBM fields or other point targets as a hedge against abrogation of the ABM treaty.

The SALT talks also resulted in an interim agreement to limit offensive nuclear forces and have led to further negotiations aimed at achieving an equitable and effective treaty on offensive force limitations. However, until such a treaty is negotiated, we will maintain



our current strength to insure the viability of our deterrent and to provide the Soviet Union an incentive for meaningful negotiations. Total obligational authority of \$7.4 billion is proposed in 1974 for strategic forces. These funds will permit us to:

- Continue development of the Trident sea-based ballistic missile system;
- Further develop the B-1 advanced manned strategic bomber;
- Continue the conversion of ballistic missile forces to the Minuteman III and Poseidon systems which are equipped with multiple warheads;
- Begin development of a strategic submarine-launched cruise missile;
- Pursue research and development on Site Defense.
- Further improve our early warning capability against ballistic missiles; and
- Upgrade our strategic command and control through development of the advanced airborne command post and of satellite communications.

*General purpose forces.*—The improvement in our relations with the Warsaw Pact countries and the People's Republic of China is encouraging evidence that further progress toward a relaxation of international tension may be possible. The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, however, continue to maintain large and capable forces. While the strategic nuclear power of the United States and the Soviet Union is in approximate balance, it is unrealistic to expect that the risk of escalation to strategic nuclear war will deter either aggression with conventional forces or against smaller countries. Therefore, we will continue to maintain the strong and ready general purpose forces needed to provide, in conjunction with the forces of our allies, a realistic and credible deterrent to aggression at any level.

Our *land forces* will be modernized and maintained at a high state of readiness. Armored capability will be enhanced with the procurement of additional M60 tanks and wire-guided antitank missiles. Additional purchases of the improved Hawk missile system will upgrade Army and Marine Corps field defenses against low- and medium-altitude supersonic aircraft. A reduction in the number of Army wheeled vehicles and the procurement of commercial vehicles in place of specialized vehicles should result in significant savings.

The United States relies on *naval forces* to preserve our right to use the seas. We plan to support a more ready and capable, though smaller,

fleet through the retirement or modernization of existing ships and a vigorous shipbuilding program. To enhance the capabilities of our sea-control forces, this budget includes procurement of five nuclear-powered submarines, construction of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, and the modernization of three guided-missile frigates. Also included are initial funds for the first Sea Control Ship. Improvements are planned in surface-to-air missiles, torpedoes, sonars, and radars.

Aircraft development and procurement provided for in this budget will assure continued air superiority for the *tactical air forces*. For the Air Force, additional F-15 fighters—with combat performance and maneuverability designed to exceed any other known aircraft—are being purchased. For ground attack, development will continue on the A-X close air-support system which will combine the ability to deliver large ordnance payloads on enemy ground positions with increased assurances of survival in the battle area.

The Navy will deploy its new fleet fighter, the F-14. This aircraft, with its load of up to six Phoenix air-to-air missiles, is designed to intercept and destroy enemy aircraft before they can threaten the fleet. In addition, the Navy is enhancing its antisubmarine warfare capabilities with the introduction of the S-3 Viking aircraft system.

Modernization of the Marine air wings will be accomplished by purchasing the latest F-4 Phantom for air superiority, A-4 attack aircraft for heavier bombing strikes, and the vertical takeoff and landing AV-8 Harrier for close air support of ground forces.

The inventory of air-launched munitions will be upgraded with procurement of the latest guided bombs and missiles.

*Guard and Reserve.*—Under the Total Force Concept, Guard and Reserve forces have been modernized and are now designated as the primary source for augmenting the active forces in an emergency. High priority is being given to improving mobilization readiness through equipment modernization, intensified training, and conversion of units to higher priority missions or elimination of elements no longer required.

Without the draft, manning the reserve forces will be more difficult than attracting active force volunteers. A large percentage of reserve members, for example, were motivated to volunteer for duty to avoid the threat of being drafted. Once the draft is terminated this source of volunteers will disappear. To fill this gap, reserve units have intensified retention and recruiting efforts. Some success has been achieved with individuals having prior military service; but, additional incentives are proposed to achieve manpower levels needed to fulfill the National Guard and Reserve mission.

*Research and development.*—A vigorous research and development program is essential to maintain force effectiveness and technological superiority. At a time when high manpower costs and the transition to an All-Volunteer Force place greater emphasis on effective manpower usage, investment in military technology is necessary to assure increasing individual effectiveness.

In addition to maintaining force effectiveness and technological superiority, efforts are being directed toward reducing investment and operating costs. The design-to-cost approach will be expanded in the development of systems such as the lightweight fighter prototypes for the Air Force, a new main battle tank for the Army, and the Agile air-to-air missile for the Navy. Lower operating costs, including the maintenance and support of systems, will be emphasized as a specific design goal for these new systems.

Improvements in the efficiency of the R. & D. and procurement processes will be sought by emphasizing prototypes, improving test and evaluation, minimizing simultaneous development and production, and by cooperating with our allies to make more efficient use of joint technical resources.

*Training, medical, and other general personnel support activities.*—Previous raises in military pay and other *All-Volunteer Force* incentives amounting to \$3.0 billion in 1973 are expected to enable the services to meet overall accession requirements without reliance upon the draft. Critical manpower shortages are expected to continue, however, in a number of occupational specialties. Additional legislation is proposed to increase all-volunteer programs by \$150 million in 1974 to attract individuals to specific occupational specialties.

Benefits to former military personnel will require \$4.9 billion total obligational authority in 1974, an increase of \$0.5 billion over 1973 and \$2.8 billion over 1968. Because the retention incentives provided by the current *retirement program* are not well matched to the manpower needs of the services, and because the cost of retirement annuities continues to climb dramatically, program reform is essential. Legislation is proposed to change the program gradually to provide better support to manpower goals at a lower cost. Total active duty and retirement compensation will be substantially larger than in the past, but a greater share will be paid during active service and less during retirement. Legislation will also be proposed, at a cost of \$360 million, to provide increases in the annuities of current military retirees as they reach normal retirement age.

Current law provides that the basic pay and allowances of military personnel be increased whenever civilian pay is adjusted. The law also requires that the entire increase for both pay and allowances be added

to basic pay only. This peculiarity results in overstating the basic pay base for computing military retired pay and understating individual allowances for quarters and subsistence. Legislation will be proposed to permit military pay raises to be applied separately to basic pay and allowances.

*Support of other nations.*—This program includes direct support by DOD for designated forces in Southeast Asia, the military personnel costs of military assistance missions and advisory groups around the world, the U.S. share of the cost of international military headquarters, and NATO common logistics. For 1974, \$2.9 billion in total obligational authority is recommended for this program. This completes the major portion of investment for South Vietnamese forces.

*Military assistance.*—Military assistance and credit sales programs provide the support necessary to strengthen the efforts of other countries to provide for their own defense—a fundamental requirement for the success of the Nixon doctrine. (Additional discussion of these programs is contained in the International Affairs and Finance section.)

## SUMMARY OF ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL AND FORCES

Description	Actual		Estimated	
	June 30, 1968	June 30, 1972	June 30, 1973	June 30, 1974
<b>Military personnel (in thousands):</b>				
End strength:				
Army.....	1,570	811	825	804
Navy.....	765	588	574	566
Marine Corps.....	307	198	197	196
Air Force.....	905	726	692	666
Total, Department of Defense.....	3,547	2,322	2,288	2,233
Average strength:				
Army.....	1,487	955	844	821
Navy.....	752	604	583	576
Marine Corps.....	298	202	197	197
Air Force.....	899	750	709	683
Total, Department of Defense.....	3,436	2,512	2,333	2,277
<b>Strategic forces:</b>				
Intercontinental ballistic missiles:				
Minuteman.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Titan II.....	54	54	54	54
Polaris-Poseidon missiles.....	656	656	656	656
Strategic bomber squadrons.....	40	30	30	28
<b>General purpose forces:</b>				
Land forces:				
Army divisions.....	19 $\frac{2}{3}$	12 $\frac{2}{3}$	13	13
Marine Corps divisions.....	4	3	3	3
Tactical air forces:				
Air Force wings.....	25	21	21	21
Navy attack wings.....	15	14	14	14
Marine Corps wings.....	3	3	3	3
Naval forces:				
Attack and antisubmarine carriers.....	23	17	16	15
Nuclear attack submarines.....	33	56	60	64
Other warships.....	381	279	244	191
Amphibious assault ships.....	157	77	65	65
<b>Airlift and sealift forces:</b>				
C-5A aircraft squadrons.....	0	4	4	4
Other strategic aircraft squadrons.....	32	13	13	13
Troopships, cargoships, and tankers.....	130	87	63	57

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

### *Program Highlights*

- Increase energy research and development with particular emphasis on meeting the Presidential goal of demonstrating the fast breeder reactor by 1980.
- Increase military programs to meet the requirements of national defense.
- Reduce space applications to reflect relative priorities within the AEC program.

**Atomic energy.**—Program outlays by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) will increase by \$382 million in 1974. These increases will be partially offset by an increase in retained revenues. The result is a net outlay increase of \$180 million in 1974 over 1973. A preliminary estimate of 1975 outlays indicates a further increase of \$306 million, primarily to meet military and energy needs.

### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Military programs.....	1,288	1,345	1,451
Energy programs.....	655	803	974
Basic and applied research, and space applications.....	420	405	379
Environmental programs.....	69	74	80
Program support and cost adjustments.....	203	57	182
<b>Total program outlays.....</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>3,066</b>
Deductions for revenues and reimbursements from non-Federal sources for services and materials.....	-259	-490	-692
Intragovernmental advances and other adjustments.....	16	-----	-----
<b>Net outlays.....</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>2,374</b>

*Military programs.*—The development and production of nuclear weapons will increase over the 1973 level. The production of plutonium and other reactor products to meet military and other national needs will rise somewhat above present levels. Efforts to develop reactors for the Navy will increase, reflecting intensified work on the Trident submarine reactor. Military programs are expected to increase by \$106 million in 1974.

*Energy programs.*—AEC plays an important part in the Administration's program to assure an adequate long-term supply of clean electric energy for the Nation. In 1974 AEC will further intensify its top priority civilian program, the development of an economical, liquid metal fast breeder power reactor. Work will proceed on a 400,000-kilowatt fast breeder powerplant to achieve a Presidential goal through large-scale demonstration of the technical feasibility of this concept by 1980. This plant will be built jointly with American industry. New emphasis will be placed on controlled thermonuclear fusion research, a long-term effort to produce clean electric energy. The development of a technology to use nuclear explosives to stimulate additional quantities of natural gas will be continued. Further measures will be taken to increase the capacity of AEC's uranium enrichment plants, which are used primarily to produce fuels for nuclear powerplants. AEC's program to license nuclear powerplants will be improved and increased to meet the growing workload. It is proposed to increase energy programs by \$171 million in 1974.

*Basic and applied research.*—AEC's program of basic and applied research in the physical sciences will be marked by the first full year of operation of the world's largest accelerator for high energy physics near Chicago. The decline in basic and applied research and space applications reflects primarily the completion of this accelerator.

*Revenues.*—Revenues from the sale of uranium enrichment services will increase to a substantial level, reaching \$580 million. This increase reflects greater demand for nuclear fuels, a sale to Japan, and a new AEC requirement for partial prepayment for uranium enrichment services.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE PROGRAM TRENDS

### *Program Highlights*

- Concluded initial strategic arms limitation agreements with the Soviet Union and began the second phase of negotiations.
- Began progress toward reform of the international monetary system.
- Streamlined administration of foreign economic assistance and reduced personnel in Washington and abroad.
- Expanded programs to control illegal production and distribution of narcotics and dangerous drugs, a major foreign policy objective.
- Provided large scale assistance to Bangladesh and the Philippines for relief and rehabilitation.

### *Budget proposals*

- Continue to help friendly nations assume more of their own defense burden.
- Sharpen the focus of our bilateral economic assistance programs through reductions of low priority activities and concentration on critical development problems.
- Meet our commitments to share in contributions to international development institutions.
- Contribute to a new United Nations Environment Fund created at United States initiative.
- Expand contacts between American and foreign individuals and institutions.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE

With the Presidential trips to Moscow and Peking, the strategic arms limitation agreements, the Berlin accords, and the lessening of American military involvement in Vietnam, the United States is moving decisively to end the postwar era of confrontation and build a durable structure of peace. Our goal is a network of relationships and interdependencies which will give each nation a stake in the peace.



Our tools are those of diplomacy and negotiation, foreign assistance, international monetary reform and trade expansion, and the exchange of persons and ideas.

The 1974 budget for international programs provides means to seek the goal of peace commensurate with our opportunities and at the minimum level of resources required. Outlays for international affairs and finance are estimated to be \$3.8 billion in 1974. In 1975, outlays are also expected to be \$3.8 billion.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1974 <sup>2</sup>
	1972 actual	1973 estimate <sup>1</sup>	1974 estimate	
<b>Economic and financial assistance:</b>				
International security assistance:				
(Military assistance) <sup>3 4</sup> .....	(719)	(759)	(791)	(1,085)
Security supporting assistance.....	717	563	708	729
International development assistance:				
Multilateral.....	472	567	682	1,374
Bilateral <sup>5</sup> .....	911	976	871	909
President's foreign assistance contingency fund.....	43	23	19	30
Export-Import Bank <sup>6</sup> .....	39	-----	-----	-----
Peace Corps (Action) <sup>5</sup> .....	77	83	77	78
Other.....	28	61	50	40
<b>Food for Peace.....</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>654</b>
<b>Foreign information and exchange activities:</b>				
United States Information Agency <sup>5</sup> .....	198	207	213	224
Department of State and other.....	44	48	54	60
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty.....	32	39	45	45
<b>Conduct of foreign affairs:</b>				
Department of State <sup>5 7</sup> .....	437	486	522	521
Other.....	15	17	16	15
<b>Deduction for offsetting receipts:</b>				
Intrabudgetary transactions <sup>8</sup> .....	*	*	*	*
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-280	-574	-213	-213
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,726</b>	<b>3,341</b>	<b>3,811</b>	<b>4,465</b>

<sup>1</sup> Amounts for programs included in the Foreign Assistance Appropriation Act, 1973, are based on the annual rates specified in the temporary continuing resolution for the period October 15, 1972, through February 28, 1973 (Public Law 92-571).

<sup>2</sup> Compares with budget authority of \$5,010 million for 1972 and \$3,705 million for 1973.

<sup>3</sup> Outlays and budget authority for military assistance are classified in the national defense function. They are not included in the totals shown for international affairs and finance.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes trust funds. Net of offsetting receipts.

<sup>5</sup> Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

<sup>6</sup> Transactions of the Export-Import Bank were removed from the budget totals by Act of Congress (Public Law 92-126), as of Aug. 17, 1971.

<sup>7</sup> Entries net of offsetting receipts.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes offsetting receipts which have been deducted by subfunction above: 1972, \$9 million; 1973, \$14 million; 1974, \$15 million.

\*Less than \$0.5 million.

**Economic and financial assistance.**—Foreign assistance programs reflect our intention to build a lasting structure of peace on a mutual sharing of burdens and benefits. The United States will remain steadfast in its support of friendly countries that seek economic advancement and a secure defense; but we also expect other nations to do their part. Thus, the 1974 budget estimates are derived not only from a careful assessment of the assistance necessary to achieve our foreign policy objectives, but also in the expectation that fulfilling our obligations will call forth comparable efforts by other nations.

At the time this budget was prepared, the Congress had enacted neither the Foreign Assistance Act of 1972 nor the Foreign Assistance Appropriation Act for 1973. Accordingly, the 1973 estimates for foreign assistance used throughout the budget are based, where applicable, on the annual rates specified in the temporary continuing resolution for the period beginning October 15, 1972, and ending February 28, 1973. These rates are not the same as the budget request that the President presented to Congress in January 1972.

Foreign assistance programs serve international security, developmental, and humanitarian purposes. They are under the direction of the Secretary of State.

**International security assistance.**—By providing aid to countries whose economies cannot yet adequately support their security needs, these programs help friendly nations develop and maintain the capability to defend themselves. Total Federal fund outlays for 1974 are estimated at \$1.5 billion.

#### INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

[In millions of dollars]

Assistance program	Budget authority			Outlays		
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Military assistance:</b> <sup>1 2</sup>						
Grant military assistance....	501	553	685	563	550	578
Foreign military credit sales..	400	400	525	147	230	313
Credit sales to Israel.....				69	90	38
Offsetting receipts, and other accounts.....	-70	-101	-125	-60	-111	-138
<b>Security supporting assistance..</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>708</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,499</b>

<sup>1</sup> Military assistance is classified in the national defense function.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes trust funds.

*Military assistance*, administered by the Department of Defense and classified in the national defense function, includes grants of equipment and training as well as credit sales of military equipment. (Military aid to Laos and South Vietnam is included in Department of Defense appropriations and not shown in the table above.) As the economies of recipient nations and the world political situation improve, military assistance can gradually be shifted from grants to credit and cash sales. Consequently, increased reliance on credit sales is projected for 1974. Total Federal fund outlays for military assistance, including credit sales to Israel, will be \$791 million in 1974.

*Security supporting assistance*, administered by the Agency for International Development, promotes political and economic stability in countries of foreign policy importance to the United States. Outlays are estimated to be \$708 million for 1974.

## INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

[In millions of dollars]

Assistance program	Budget authority			Outlays		
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Multilateral:</b>						
International financial institutions:						
Special payment <sup>1</sup> .....	1,059	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development .....	123	-----	-----	-----	1	12
International Development Association .....	-----	320	320	78	160	220
Inter-American Development Bank .....	212	418	693	181	238	285
Asian Development Bank .....	-----	-----	209	17	21	31
International Organizations .....	149	133	152	196	147	134
Subtotal, multilateral ..	1,543	871	1,374	472	567	682
<b>Bilateral:</b>						
Development loans .....	340	328	351	520	467	338
Grants and other programs ..	646	576	481	406	495	532
Overseas Private Investment Corporation .....	12	12	72	-21	7	-10
Inter-American Foundation .....	-----	-----	-----	2	5	8
Other .....	4	4	4	5	3	4
Subtotal, bilateral .....	1,003	921	909	911	976	871
Proprietary receipts from the public .....	-64	-313	-71	-64	-313	-71
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>2,212</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>1,482</b>

<sup>1</sup> For transfer to international financial institutions as required to maintain the gold value of U.S. dollar contributions.

*International development assistance.*—These programs promote the long-term economic growth of developing countries through both multilateral and bilateral channels. Outlays are estimated at \$1.5 billion in 1974.

By providing financial support through *multilateral assistance* channels, the United States joins with other industrialized countries in sharing equitably the responsibility for assisting developing nations. American contributions to *international financial institutions*—the World Bank Group and the Inter-American and Asian Development Banks—are administered by the Treasury Department. To provide the U.S. share of internationally agreed upon capital replenishments in 1974, budget authority is requested as follows:

- \$320 million for the International Development Association;
- \$193 million for the ordinary capital of the Inter-American Development Bank, plus a \$500 million payment to its fund for special operations; and
- \$100 million for the special fund of the Asian Development Bank, with an additional \$109 million to be provided for the Bank's ordinary capital upon the enactment of authorizing legislation.

The largest voluntary contribution to *international organizations* will be to the United Nations Development Program, which finances programs of technical assistance and pre-investment surveys. A contribution of \$90 million is proposed for 1974. A contribution of \$10 million to the new United Nations Environment Fund is also proposed.

*Bilateral assistance* is administered principally by the Agency for International Development. Outlays are estimated at \$871 million in 1974. AID's employment will be further decreased in 1974, making a total reduction of 44% since 1968.

*Development loans* finance essential imports to developing countries of special interest to the United States. These loans assist both general development programs and specific projects in such fields as agriculture and industry. Bilateral assistance also includes technical assistance activities, designed to transfer technology and expertise in key areas such as education and agriculture. These activities, plus programs to assist developing countries in population planning and to control the international production and traffic in narcotic and dangerous drugs, are funded under *grants and other programs*.

The principal function of the *Overseas Private Investment Corporation* is to guarantee and insure U.S. private investments in developing countries against losses incurred through inconvertibility, war, or expropriation. Budget authority of \$72 million is requested in 1974 to increase insurance reserves to adequate levels.

*The Inter-American Foundation*, with estimated outlays of \$8 million in 1974, provides grants primarily to private nonprofit organizations for innovative developmental activities in Latin America.

International humanitarian assistance, administered by the Department of State and AID, provides help for refugees and victims of natural disasters. It is financed largely from the Food for Peace program, the President's foreign assistance contingency fund, and special relief appropriations. The United States has recently contributed to critical relief needs in South Asia, the Philippines, Central Africa, and Nicaragua.

*The President's foreign assistance contingency fund.*—This fund permits the United States to respond to unforeseen circumstances requiring security, development, or humanitarian assistance. Budget authority of \$30 million is recommended for 1974.

*Peace Corps (Action).*—The \$78 million budget authority estimate for Peace Corps activities in 1974, supplemented by increased host country contributions, will maintain current volunteer levels.

*Food for Peace.*—Through the sale and donation of agricultural commodities to foreign countries, Food for Peace combats hunger and malnutrition, promotes economic growth in developing nations, and expands export markets for American agricultural products. Outlays will be \$766 million in 1974, of which net sales will be \$500 million and donations \$266 million.

*Foreign information and exchange activities.*—The educational and cultural exchange programs of the Department of State are being expanded in recognition of their importance in improving communication between key elements of American and other societies. Programs of the United States Information Agency, designed to interpret the United States and its policies to foreign audiences, will continue at about current levels. However, employment will decrease in 1974, making a total reduction of 22% since 1967. An appropriation of \$16 million is requested for the relocation of the Voice of America's Okinawa radio relay station.

*Conduct of foreign affairs.*—Increased operating costs abroad and assessments by international organizations require additional outlays for the Department of State in 1974. Although small employment increases in 1973 and 1974 will be necessary to meet the increasing workload, overall personnel will have been reduced by 13% since 1967.

## SPACE

### *Program Highlights*

- Completed the transition from the era of the Apollo manned lunar landings to a balanced program in space science, applications, and aeronautics.
- Initiated programs to reduce the cost of space activities by more efficient transportation systems, standardization of payloads and more effective support.

### *Budget Proposals*

- Develop a space shuttle transportation system to reduce the cost of future space operations.
- Conduct a manned rendezvous and docking mission with United States and Soviet spacecraft in 1975.
- Develop technology to reduce the engine noise generated by commercial jet aircraft.

## SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

The 1974 budget provides a continued program in space science, aeronautics, and the practical application of space technology. The major initiative for the 1970's is the development of a manned, reusable space shuttle which will enable more economical access to space, beginning about 1980. Outlays of \$3.1 billion recommended for 1974 are \$74 million more than in 1973 and will reach \$3.2 billion by 1975.

***Manned space flight.***—The last manned visit to the moon under the Apollo program was successfully completed in December 1972. In calendar year 1973, Skylab, a three-man experimental space station, will test man's ability to live and work in space for up to 56 days. In calendar year 1975, the United States and the U.S.S.R. will conduct a rendezvous and docking mission with manned spacecraft. By about

## SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1974 <sup>1</sup>
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	
Manned space flight:				
Earth orbital program.....	1,125	1,005	1,362	1,385
Lunar program.....	615	412	88	-----
Space science and applications.....	890	943	966	899
Space technology.....	228	156	139	122
Aeronautical technology.....	227	249	269	281
Supporting space activities <sup>2</sup> .....	349	307	313	329
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-13	-11	-1	-1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>3,061</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>3,015</b>

<sup>1</sup> Compares with budget authority for 1972 and 1973, as follows: 1972 total, \$3,307 million; 1973 total, \$3,407 million.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

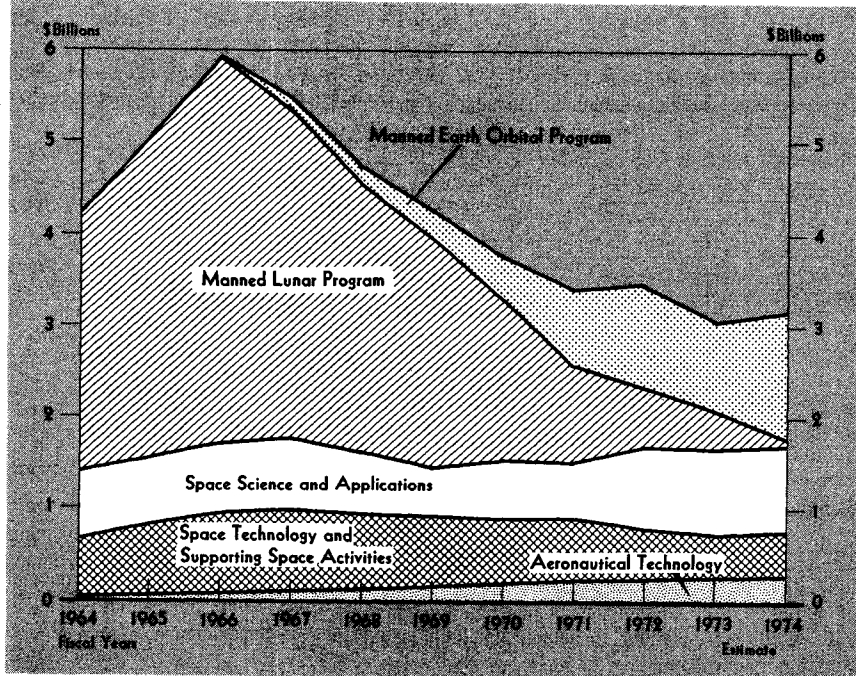
1980, use of the space shuttle will reduce the cost of operations in earth orbit by enabling the recovery of satellites for reuse, repair of satellites in orbit, and reuse of launch vehicles.

**Space science and applications.**—Exploration of our solar system will proceed, using spacecraft to explore Venus, Mercury, Jupiter, and Saturn. Preparations will continue for the 1975 Viking unmanned search for life on Mars. The development of two high energy astronomy observatories will be suspended. Research and development will continue on a new generation of weather satellites to provide major improvements in the successful weather forecasting program.

**Space and aeronautical technology.**—Technology will be developed for improved materials, structures, propulsion, and electric power for use in future space missions. A hardware standardization program will be initiated to reduce the cost of space payloads.

Aeronautical research and technology will pursue reductions in aircraft noise and exhaust pollution and improvements in aircraft performance, reliability, and safety. Research will be continued to provide the United States with the option to initiate development of an advanced supersonic transport later in the 1970's.

### Space Research and Technology Outlays





## AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### *Program Highlights*

- Maintained high levels of farm income through increased emphasis on market opportunities, particularly exports.
- Started implementation of the Rural Development Act.

### *Budget Proposals*

- Strengthen the rural development effort through greater participation of the private sector and increased State and local control over programs.
- Reduce outlays for commodity price support activities, in line with rising farm marketing incomes.
- Shift rural electrification loan financing from subsidized direct loans at 2% interest to insured loans at 5%.
- Reduce Federal participation in programs to subsidize normal conservation practices.
- Expand meat and poultry inspection programs.

## AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture and rural development programs improve income opportunities and living conditions for farmers and rural residents through farm programs and through the development of industrial and public facilities in rural areas. They also help assure wholesome food supplies for consumers and provide food assistance for the poor. Outlays for these programs will be \$5.6 billion in 1974, and are expected to reach \$5.8 billion in 1975. Excluding the impact of changes in financial asset sales, outlays will decrease in 1974 by \$1.1 billion from the 1973 level.

***Farm income stabilization.***—One of the primary objectives of the Administration's agricultural programs is to enable American farmers to earn incomes consistent with their management ability and capital investments, and commensurate with incomes received in the rest of the economy. The farm programs of the 1970's have provided farmers the opportunity to earn more income from the private marketplace, while reducing agriculture's dependence on Government subsidies.

## AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

[In millions of dollars]

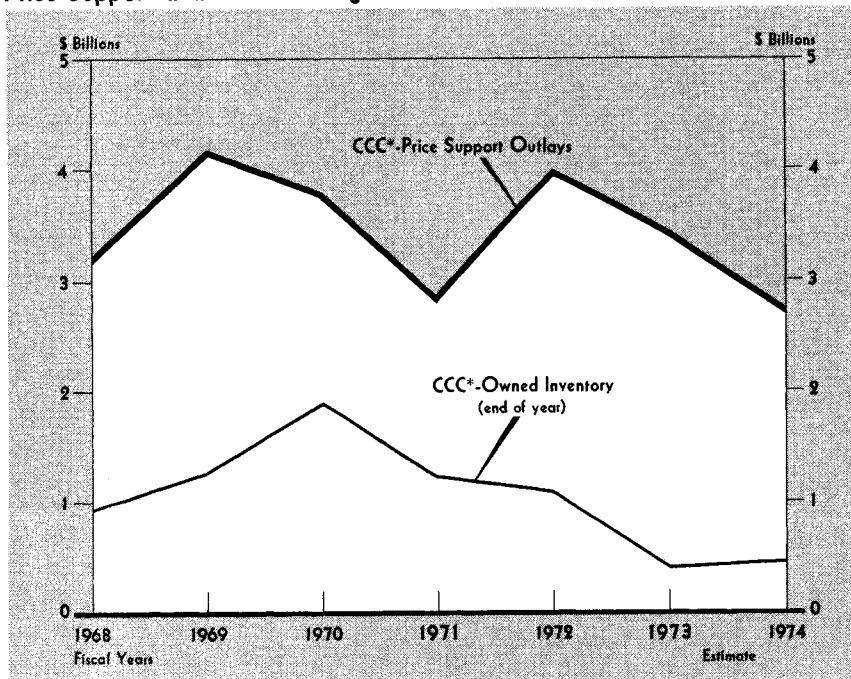
Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1974 <sup>1</sup>
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	
<b>Farm income stabilization:</b>				
Price support and related programs.....	3,983	3,404	2,710	3,457
Long-term land retirement programs.....	67	53	52	52
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities.....	593	813	749	705
National Wool Act.....	117	63	42	63
Sugar Act.....	86	88	92	90
Agricultural and emergency credit programs (less net asset sales) <sup>2</sup> .....	131	-361	104	75
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	170	191	171	163
Subtotal, farm income stabilization.....	5,146	4,251	3,920	4,605
<b>Rural housing and public facilities:</b>				
Rural Electrification Administration.....	567	723	507	369
Rural housing (less net asset sales).....	170	-82	133	96
Community facilities and industrial development.....	-----	-143	-81	511
Rural water and waste disposal grants.....	35	46	47	-----
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	102	113	113	112
<b>Agricultural land and water resources:</b>				
Soil Conservation Service—conservation operations...	155	158	157	154
Rural environmental assistance program (including CCC loans).....	158	182	10	-----
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	40	54	50	36
<b>Research and other agricultural services:</b>				
Research and extension programs <sup>2</sup> .....	500	485	471	467
Consumer protection, marketing, and regulatory programs.....	297	393	368	417
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	119	122	132	153
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-230	-239	-253	-253
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,063</b>	<b>6,064</b>	<b>5,572</b>	<b>6,665</b>

<sup>1</sup> Compares with budget authority of \$8,172 million for 1972 and \$7,275 million for 1973.<sup>2</sup> Includes both Federal and trust funds.

The Agricultural Act of 1970 laid the groundwork for revitalizing the agricultural sector. Farmers' freedom to use their land to best advantage has been increased and as a result crop production has shifted toward more optimal use of farm land. Realized net farm income in 1972 reached a record high of \$19.2 billion.

Farm income stabilization programs for 1973 crops are designed to continue high levels of farm income through increased emphasis on market opportunities. A larger proportion of the total productive capacity of American agriculture will be used to meet the needs of domestic and foreign consumers. Twenty million acres, a third of the land idle in 1972, will be returned to production in 1973. Increased income from the private marketplace will reduce farmers' dependence on Government subsidies. This will make possible a \$694 million reduction in total outlays for price support and related programs to a level of \$2.7 billion in 1974.

### Price Support and Related Programs



\* Commodity Credit Corporation

Exports of agricultural commodities play a major role in the bright economic outlook for American agriculture. Agricultural exports are expected to reach \$10 billion in 1973, almost \$2 billion above the all-time high in 1972. Record shipments of grains and soybeans are anticipated. Wheat exports, estimated at over 1.1 billion bushels, will greatly exceed the previous record of 867 million bushels in 1966.

The following table provides information on Commodity Credit Corporation domestic and foreign operations. The Food for Peace program is discussed in the international affairs and finance section.

### COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION OUTLAYS

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Agriculture and rural development:</b>			
Price support operations:			
Wheat payments.....	878	855	868
Feed grain payments.....	1,053	1,880	1,070
Cotton payments.....	824	813	705
Other price support operations.....	5,022	4,790	4,297
Receipts and adjustments.....	-3,794	-4,933	-4,230
Subtotal, price support operations.....	3,983	3,404	2,710
Other activities.....	89	64	42
Subtotal.....	4,073	3,468	2,753
<b>International affairs and finance:</b>			
Food for Peace:			
Gross outlays.....	1,294	1,254	1,120
Receipts and reimbursements.....	-301	-407	-353
Subtotal.....	993	847	766
Total outlays.....	5,066	4,315	3,519

Agricultural programs continue to contribute to the elimination of hunger and malnutrition. Commodities and other assistance are provided to needy families, institutions, and schools as a part of this nutrition assistance effort. In 1973, distribution of commodities to families and institutions will decline as localities convert to the food stamp program. The full impact of counties converting to the food stamp program in 1973 will further reduce the average participation in the commodity program in 1974. Obligations for commodity distribution to families and adult institutions will be \$306 million in 1973 and \$286 million in 1974. Assistance to schools and child service institutions will be \$811 million in 1973 and \$738 million in 1974. This decrease reflects partial transfer of funding for cash assistance for school lunch and school breakfast programs in 1974 from agricultural

to child nutrition programs. Food stamps, school lunches, and other nutrition programs are discussed in the income security section of the budget.

***Rural housing and public facilities.***—The Rural Development Act of 1972 authorizes a wide range of new programs to assist in the development of rural communities and foster balanced national growth. The budget proposes \$200 million in loans to communities under 50,000 population for commercial and industrial development and \$110 million in grants and loans to communities under 10,000 population for community facilities.

In addition, rural communities will be assisted in meeting their water and waste disposal and other community development needs in 1974 through loans and grants for waste disposal facilities authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, as well as through the programs of the Farmers Home Administration. The Farmers Home Administration will provide \$345 million in loans for community development facilities in rural areas in 1974. The grant program of the Environmental Protection Agency and the credit assistance program of the newly created Environmental Financing Authority are discussed in the natural resources and environment function.

Major Federal responsibility for rural development is now vested by law in the Department of Agriculture. As discussed in the commerce and transportation section, the economic development programs of the Department of Commerce will be phased out in favor of programs under the Rural Development Act. These new authorities will be administered in rural areas in a manner consistent with the revenue sharing concept, and will involve greater State and local control over investment decisions. In addition, effective management of these important programs would be enhanced by the creation of a Department of Community Development to which they would be transferred.

The budget recommends continuing the unsubsidized portion of the rural housing program. The estimates, however, reflect a temporary cessation in acceptance of new loan and grant applications under subsidized housing programs of the Department of Agriculture as well as various subsidized housing programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This action was taken in light of evidence that program benefits were not accruing to the intended beneficiaries, and reflects the need to consider more effective approaches to housing and other community development problems.

## CREDIT PROGRAMS—AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Farm income stabilization:</b>			
Commodity Credit Corporation:			
Disbursements .....	3,112	2,839	2,838
Repayments .....	-2,541	-3,174	-3,457
Net loan outlays .....	571	-335	-619
<b>Agricultural and emergency credit programs:</b>			
Disbursements .....	1,259	1,129	1,071
Repayments .....	-1,187	-1,619	-1,097
Net loan outlays .....	72	-490	-26
<b>Rural housing and public facilities:</b>			
Rural electrification and telephones: <sup>1</sup>			
Commitments .....	(663)	(889)	(908)
Disbursements .....	551	812	924
Repayments <sup>2</sup> .....	-186	-291	-631
Net loan outlays .....	365	521	293
<b>Community facilities and industrial development:</b>			
Disbursements .....		283	457
Repayments .....		-452	-491
Net loan outlays .....		-169	-34
<b>Rural housing and other:</b>			
Disbursements .....	1,886	2,066	1,093
Repayments .....	-1,744	-2,288	-1,120
Net loan outlays .....	142	-222	-27
<b>Total net loan outlays .....</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>-695</b>	<b>-413</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Rural Telephone Bank loans which total \$91 million in 1972, \$126 million in 1973 and \$150 million in 1974.

<sup>2</sup> Include loan repayments shown under "Proprietary receipts from the public" in the table on page 92, and insured loan sales.

Loans for electric and telephone service in rural areas are being shifted from a direct to an insured basis beginning in 1973 under the terms of the Rural Development Act of 1972. This will permit expansion of loan program levels to about \$760 million for 1973 and for 1974, at reduced Federal cost as a result of greater participation by private lenders.

In addition, lending by the Government-sponsored telephone bank is anticipated to increase to a level of \$150 million in 1974. Cooperation between the Rural Electrification Administration and the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation, a private bank serving electric utilities, is expected to increase lending by that bank to a level of approximately \$300 million in 1974. Total lending by these two banks is expected to increase by about \$110 million over the 1973 level.

***Agricultural land and water resources.***—Most land and water resource programs originated many years ago. They were designed to demonstrate the value of various conservation practices. These programs have done their job well: the United States now leads the world in agricultural productivity, and conservation measures have become standard farm operation procedures. These practices can now be carried out with less Federal assistance. The budget recommends termination of Federal cost sharing under the rural environmental assistance program. The waterbank program largely duplicated the migratory waterfowl land acquisition program in the Department of the Interior and has been abolished.

***Research and other agricultural services.***—Total outlays for agricultural research and extension will decrease by \$14 million in 1974. Current research efforts are being redirected and consolidated to meet the most pressing agricultural, consumer, and environmental problems. Lower priority projects will be eliminated. Extension activities will be redirected to serve more people.

Outlays for regulatory and control programs will decrease by \$25 million in 1974 because of the nonrecurring cost of the exotic Newcastle disease emergency program undertaken in 1973. Several pest control programs, which can be managed by State and local governments and by individuals, will be eliminated. These reductions are partially offset by increased outlays to strengthen the Federal meat and poultry inspection program, and to further expand the screw-worm eradication program being carried out in cooperation with Mexico.

## NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

### *Program Highlights*

- Made available in 1972 and 1973, \$8.9 billion in budget authority for grants to construct municipal sewage treatment facilities.
- Established the Environmental Financing Authority to assist communities experiencing difficulties financing waste treatment plant construction.
- Initiated a State and Federal permit program to regulate commercial, industrial, and municipal discharges of pollutants into waterways.
- Began establishment of noise emission standards and a new program of classifying, registering, and testing pesticides.
- Assisted State and local governments in acquiring an estimated 134,000 acres of park lands in 1973 through the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

### *Budget Proposals*

- Increase outlays for municipal sewage treatment facilities by 120%, to \$1.6 billion.
- Double grants to States and interstate agencies for support of water pollution prevention and control programs.
- Redirect solid waste management program to toxic waste management.
- Increase by \$34 million outlays for grants to State and local governments for purchase and development of park and recreation areas under the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
- Purchase an estimated 174,000 acres in 1973 and 172,000 acres in 1974 for Federal park, historic, recreation, and wildlife areas.
- Start construction of facilities in 22 national park areas for the American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration.
- Propose legislation for land use planning, for protection of mined areas, and for improved management of minerals activities on public lands.
- Accelerate research on obtaining clean energy from coal.
- Establish a central fund in the Department of the Interior to support promising non-nuclear energy research and development.
- Accelerate oil and gas leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf.



## NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1974 <sup>1</sup>
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	
<b>Pollution control and abatement:</b>				
Sewage plant construction grants.....	413	727	1,600	(4)
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	349	421	528	590
<b>Recreational resources:</b>				
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation <sup>2</sup> .....	194	239	250	90
National Park Service <sup>2</sup> .....	187	238	288	264
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and other <sup>2</sup> .....	144	163	163	162
<b>Water resources and power:</b>				
Corps of Engineers <sup>2</sup> .....	1,512	1,727	1,606	1,497
Department of the Interior:				
Bureau of Reclamation <sup>2</sup> .....	360	490	437	340
Other water and power programs <sup>2</sup> .....	178	173	181	185
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	448	465	380	43
Soil Conservation Service—watershed projects <sup>2</sup> .....	126	160	132	105
Federal Power Commission and other <sup>2</sup> .....	38	50	59	50
<b>Land management:</b>				
Forest Service <sup>2</sup> .....	681	788	696	586
Bureau of Land Management and other:				
Present programs <sup>2</sup> .....	211	220	222	216
Proposed legislation for land use control.....			12	20
<b>Mineral resources<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	112	151	131	128
<b>Other natural resources programs.....</b>	153	174	191	196
<b>Deduction for offsetting receipts:</b>				
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-1	-2	-2	-2
Proprietary receipts from the public:				
Rents and royalties on Outer Continental Shelf lands.....	-279	-4,175	-2,100	-2,100
Other.....	-1,066	-1,133	-1,112	-1,112
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>1,259</b>

<sup>1</sup> Compares with budget authority of \$5.608 million for 1972 and \$6.862 million for 1973.<sup>2</sup> Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.<sup>3</sup> Net of \$1 million of offsetting receipts in 1974.<sup>4</sup> Contract authority for 1974 was made available in 1973 as provided by law.

## NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Natural resources and environment programs serve both to protect and enhance the quality of the environment and to further the conservation and wise use of natural resources such as water, timber, and recreation lands.

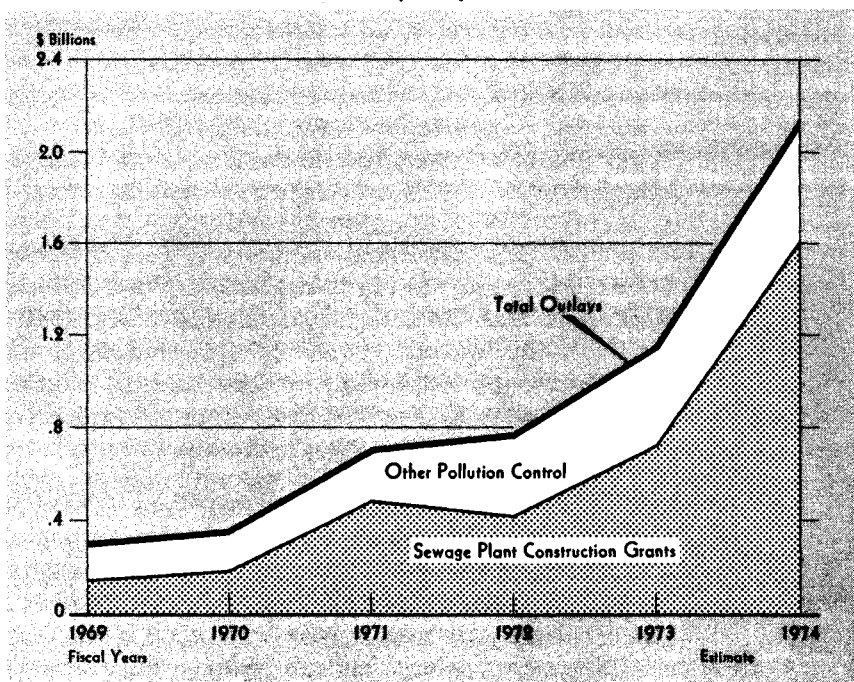
Outlays for these programs before deduction of offsetting receipts will total \$6.2 billion in 1973 and \$6.9 billion in 1974, an increase of \$690 million. By 1975 these outlays are projected to reach \$8.4 billion. Receipts and other deductions will decline from \$5.3 billion

in 1973 to \$3.2 billion in 1974. A one-time payment from the Outer Continental Shelf escrow fund of receipts which accumulated over several years accounts for \$1.1 billion of the 1973 receipts.

Despite the tight budgetary situation, the budget for natural resources and environment programs in 1974 provides for increases in critical areas such as environmental protection and clean energy research and development.

**Pollution control and abatement.**—Environmental Protection Agency programs are concerned with the problems of air, water, and noise pollution, pesticide control, solid and toxic waste management, and radiation protection. Pollution control and abatement programs in 1974 are directed toward continuing a strong effort to improve environmental quality, consistent with efforts to minimize the large costs of such improvement, and within overall Federal budgetary constraints.

#### Pollution Control and Abatement (EPA)



Outlays for these programs in 1974 will increase by \$980 million to a level of \$2.1 billion. Of the total, \$727 million in 1973 and \$1.6 billion in 1974 will be for grants for construction of waste treatment plants. Funds amounting to \$2 billion for 1973 and \$3 billion for 1974 have been allotted to the States for waste treatment facilities. These allotments are from contract authority provided under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. Grants from the allotted funds will cover 75% of the costs of constructing municipal sewage treatment facilities. Appropriations and allotments since the beginning of 1972 total \$8.9 billion, nearly three times the amount appropriated in the preceding 15 years. This amount, added to unexpended prior-year funds, makes a total of \$10.1 billion available in 1973 and 1974 for construction of waste treatment facilities.

Other water pollution programs will increase from \$136 million in 1973 to \$166 million in 1974. Grants to States and interstate agencies for water pollution prevention and control programs will double, enabling States to assume greater responsibility in this field, relative to the Federal Government. Outlays for technical information and assistance programs will also increase.

Outlays for air pollution programs will be \$160 million in 1974, an increase of \$28 million from the 1973 level. Outlays for other environmental programs will increase by \$49 million to a 1974 level of \$201 million. This increase will permit implementation of new legislation relating to the regulation of pesticides, ocean dumping, and noise pollution. Additional outlays of \$317 million for abating pollution at Federal facilities are classified under other budget functions.

***Recreational resources.***—Recreation programs involve Federal purchase, development, and operation of nationally significant natural areas and historic sites, and grants to State and local governments for acquisition and development of park and recreation areas. Outlays for these programs will increase \$60 million over the 1973 level to \$701 million in 1974. The budget provides funds to open three unique new Federal recreation areas—Golden Gate in San Francisco, Gateway in New York, and the South San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Recreation Area.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund provides funds both for purchase of Federal recreation lands, and for grants to State and local governments. Proposed legislation will change the allocation of grant funds among the States so that it is more nearly proportionate to population. In 1974 an appropriation of \$50 million together with carryover appropriations from prior years will permit continuation of these programs at substantial levels. Outlays for grants to State and

local governments will increase by \$34 million to a 1974 level of \$160 million. This will be partially offset by a decrease in outlays from the fund for Federal acquisition of park lands from \$104 million in 1973 to \$80 million in 1974.

Outlays for development and construction of recreation facilities in the national park system will increase from \$66 million in 1973 to \$76 million in 1974. Development related to the forthcoming 1976 American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration will be undertaken in 22 national park areas and the National Visitors Center in Washington, D.C.

**Water resources and power.**—Outlays for water resources and power programs will total \$2.8 billion in 1974 compared to \$3.1 billion in 1973, and \$2.7 billion in 1972.

**Water development programs.**—These programs provide for construction of projects that produce and transmit electricity, improve water supplies, help control floods and erosion, improve navigation, and provide irrigation and water-related recreation opportunities.

The 1974 budget provides \$1,298 million in outlays for construction of ongoing water resources projects by the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation, compared with \$1,458 million in 1973 and \$1,287 million in 1972. This amount will allow construction of most projects scheduled for completion in 1974 to continue at optimal rates. Delays are expected on a number of projects because of strong opposition on environmental grounds, because the desirability of the project is being reassessed by State and local governments, or for fiscal reasons.

The budget provides for a modest number of new project starts in 1974 to meet high priority water problems. Some 1973 projects will be started either later in 1973 than originally scheduled or in 1974.

Outlays for the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation survey, investigation, and preconstruction planning programs will be \$105 million in 1974, about the same level as in 1973. Water resources planning programs in 1974 will emphasize means of achieving more efficient resource management, such as recycling of water, reassessing the economic value of additional agricultural development, and regulation of development in flood plains, in order to save resources and reduce the need for large future capital investments.

Outlays for operation and maintenance of water resources projects will increase by \$16 million to a 1974 level of \$554 million. This increase reflects higher costs due to improved environmental practices and increased utilization of water-related recreational facilities, as well as completion of new projects and the increasing age of existing projects.

The National Water Commission is conducting a comprehensive review of water programs and policies, and has completed a draft report. The recommendations in the report—particularly recommendations on cost sharing for water resources projects—will receive full consideration when the final report is completed later this year.

*Power programs.*—Outlays for power programs will be \$518 million in 1974, compared to \$598 million in 1973. Gross outlays for the Tennessee Valley Authority will grow from \$1,193 million in 1973 to \$1,356 million in 1974, an increase of \$163 million. Increased outlays for power operations and capital investment will more than offset decreases in nonpower programs. Net outlays will decline by \$85 million due to increases in revenues.

## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Accrued expenditures:</b>			
Power operations.....	456	584	708
Other program operations.....	61	65	60
Capital outlays and inventories for power program.....	613	513	561
Other capital outlays and inventories.....	22	31	27
<b>Total accrued expenditures.....</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,356</b>
<b>Accrued revenue:</b>			
Power operations.....	-654	-765	-901
Other receipts.....	-28	-31	-23
<b>Change in receivables and liabilities.....</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-52</b>
<b>Outlays.....</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>380</b>

Outlays for power marketing programs of the Department of the Interior will increase by \$5 million to a level of \$138 million in 1974. This reflects an increase of \$14 million for the construction of a large transmission facility needed to meet electrical load growth and provide for system reliability, partly offset by decreases resulting from completion of some construction projects and deferral of other, lower priority projects.

*Land management.*—Public lands and national forests are administered under programs designed to conserve natural resources and wildlife habitats, to offer the public opportunities for recreation, to protect the quality of the natural environment, and to protect watersheds and areas of scenic beauty. These lands also yield livestock

forage, minerals, and a major portion of the Nation's timber and wood products.

Land management outlays in 1974 will be \$929 million. Excluding outlays for fighting forest fires, which vary considerably from year to year, land management outlays will remain at about the 1973 levels. Outlays for roads and trails on the public lands and national forests will decline by \$56 million, reflecting a reduction in total road construction and a shift from Federal construction to construction by timber purchasers in the national forests. Fees for grazing on the public lands will be increased to achieve a level equivalent to fair market value in the 1980 grazing season.

Proposed legislation will require more competitive mineral sales and leasing, improve control over mineral development, and strengthen environmental safeguards. The budget provides funds to implement proposed legislation on land use control. Other legislation will establish national policies to govern the use and management of the public domain lands under the principles of multiple use, sustained yield, and protection of environmental quality. Payments to States and counties of a share of revenues from public lands and national forests will increase by \$19 million in 1974 to a level of \$198 million.

**Mineral resources.**—Mineral resources programs help assure adequate supplies of energy and minerals, while protecting the quality of the environment. These programs include research and resource development for coal, oil and gas, oil shale, and other minerals; mining research; metallurgy research; and mineral investigations.

Total Federal funds for energy research and development, including that classified under other budgetary functions, will increase significantly in 1974, as shown below.

#### ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

[In millions of dollars]

	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Fossil fuels.....	86	107	129
Nuclear.....	411	478	564
Other.....	40	58	79
<b>Total obligations.....</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>772</b>
<b>Total outlays.....</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>752</b>

Outlays for research and development to improve techniques for producing energy from coal without causing pollution will increase by \$15 million in 1974 to a level of \$60 million. This increase will support further research in coal liquefaction and in both low- and high-B.t.u. coal gasification. Research will be accelerated in magnetohydrodynamic generation of electricity, an approach which could both significantly reduce fuel requirements per unit of electricity generated and reduce the adverse environmental effects of generation.

A central fund for energy research and development will be established in the Department of the Interior to provide a flexible source of support for the exploration of promising nonnuclear energy technologies. Funds are also provided to implement proposed legislation on protection of mined areas.

***Other natural resources programs.***—These programs include topographic surveys and mapping, geological and mineral resource surveys and mapping, and water resources investigations. Outlays for these programs will be \$191 million in 1974, an increase of \$17 million over the 1973 level.

A concerted effort will be made to coordinate land resource data collection and make the information more readily available and comprehensible. Funds are recommended for evaluation of the experimental earth resources technology satellite program. The budget also provides funds to accelerate Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas lease sales, and recommends continuation of accelerated program efforts in earthquake prediction and control, and geothermal resource investigations.

## COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

Major objectives of commerce and transportation programs in 1974 are:

- Foster continued growth in economic activities, employment, and productivity without harmful inflation;
- Assist in the development of a responsive and healthy transportation system;
- Strengthen our international economic position through expanded foreign trade opportunities;
- Expand the role of small businesses and minority businessmen in the Nation's economy; and
- Encourage the effective use of science and technology to support these and related objectives.

Outlays for commerce and transportation will be \$11.6 billion in 1974 and are expected to rise to \$12.4 billion in 1975.

### TRANSPORTATION

#### *Program Highlights*

- Completed 80% of the Interstate Highway System.
- Combated the energy crisis by subsidizing construction of oil tankers and liquid natural gas carriers.
- Revitalized rail passenger service through Amtrak.

#### *Budget Proposals*

- Introduce a major highway/mass transit initiative to increase State and local governmental flexibility in attacking urban transportation problems.
- Provide \$1.8 billion for urban transportation—\$1 billion for mass transit and \$800 million for urban highways.
- Continue Amtrak rail passenger service beyond the experimental period ending June 30, 1973.
- Introduce revised legislative and administrative user charges to insure that the costs of the aviation system are fairly allocated to the beneficiaries of the system.



## COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1974 <sup>1</sup>
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	
<b>Ground transportation:</b>				
Highway improvement <sup>2</sup> .....	4,736	4,846	4,677	5,693
Traffic and highway safety <sup>2</sup> .....	135	154	213	282
Mass transit.....	232	380	494	( <sup>3</sup> )
Railroads.....	107	182	152	144
Other.....	*	1	1	-----
<b>Air transportation:</b>				
Airways and airports <sup>2</sup> .....	1,622	1,684	1,810	2,126
Air carrier subsidies.....	63	76	67	66
<b>Water transportation:</b>				
Coast Guard <sup>2</sup> .....	688	757	781	760
Ocean shipping.....	422	436	502	544
Other.....	-3	7	-1	*
<b>Postal service</b> .....	1,772	1,710	1,373	1,373
<b>Advancement of business:</b>				
Export and travel promotion <sup>2</sup> .....	54	67	79	61
Economic and demographic statistics <sup>2</sup> .....	59	68	60	64
Physical environment (NOAA) <sup>2</sup> .....	342	311	366	354
Promotion of technology <sup>2</sup> .....	113	129	137	139
Small business assistance.....	460	1,356	371	326
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	-433	-519	-536	-----
Other aids to business <sup>2</sup> .....	49	64	72	75
<b>Area and regional development:</b>				
Area and district development.....	248	241	205	20
Regional development <sup>2</sup> .....	286	326	329	302
Other.....	284	333	516	433
<b>Regulation of business</b> .....	168	175	168	170
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>				
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-64	-115	-71	-71
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-139	-128	-183	-183
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>11,201</b>	<b>12,543</b>	<b>11,580</b>	<b>12,678</b>

<sup>1</sup> Compares with budget authority of \$12.7 billion in 1972 and \$17.1 billion in 1973.<sup>2</sup> Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.<sup>3</sup> 1974 program level; nonadditive since budget authority already available from prior year actions.

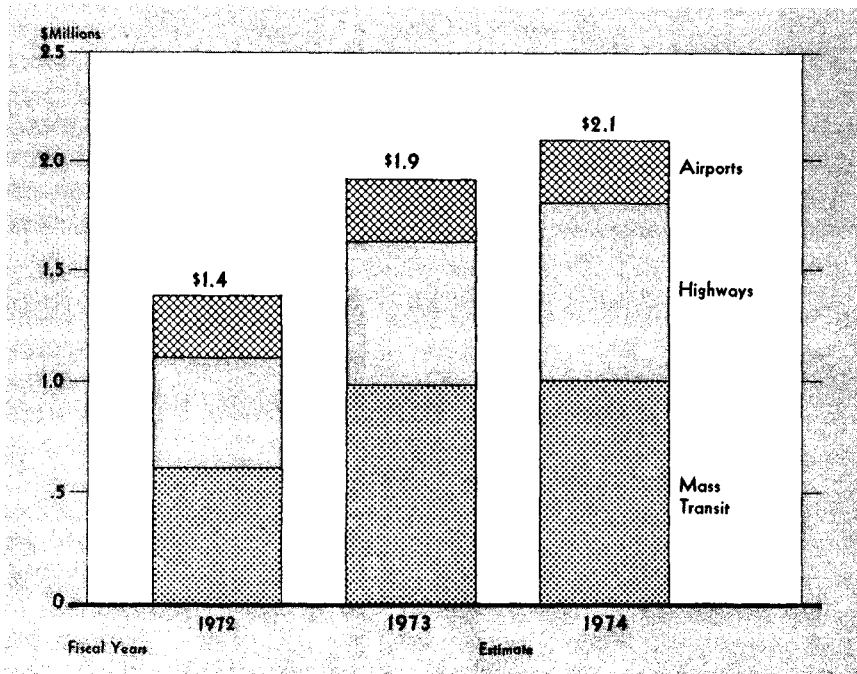
\* Less than \$0.5 million.

**Ground transportation.**—State and local governments have the primary responsibility for dealing with most ground transportation problems. The Administration will continue to focus its policy on providing these governments with financial assistance, and will submit a major highway/mass transit legislative proposal designed to give them needed flexibility. The present system of categorical highway grants restricts outlays according to the source of funding, and thus may dictate unsuitable local priorities from the Federal level. The proposed legislation will eliminate this funding rigidity, so that cities and States can make capital investments in highways, buses, or rail rapid transit without regard to whether the Federal source is the Highway trust fund or general receipts.

The program level for urban mass transit will be \$1 billion. This will provide substantial assistance for bus, commuter rail, and rail rapid transit systems.

An effective transportation program requires continued attention to our Nation's extensive highway system. The highway program level will be \$4.6 billion, with \$800 million allocated for urban highway improvements. The Interstate Highway System, scheduled to be completed in the early 1980's, will continue to receive the bulk of the funds. When completed the system will carry 20% of all highway travel with improved safety levels and decreased travel times.

**Federal Resources for Urban Transportation—Program Level**



The Federal highway safety program will shift its emphasis to areas which promise to have the strongest impact on reducing highway fatalities. A downward trend in traffic deaths in 1970 and 1971 has apparently been reversed, despite an increased emphasis on safety programs. Federal safety efforts in 1974 will be directed toward high payoff alcohol countermeasures and selective traffic enforcement programs. Less effective programs will be reduced.

The Administration recognizes the importance of rail passenger service, and will recommend the continuing operation of Amtrak beyond the 2-year experimental period ending June 30, 1973. The March 15, 1973 Report to Congress will detail recommendations for a specific rail network. The budget redirects the high speed ground research, development, and demonstration program to improve rail passenger service.

**Air transportation.**—The Administration is committed to the continued development of an efficient and effective air transportation system. The cost of the aviation system, however, should be borne by those who benefit from it, not by the general taxpayer. The cost allocation study required by the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 will be submitted to Congress. The report will identify the costs to be allocated to various users and will propose legislation for user charges that fairly allocate civilian system costs. The Administration will also institute new administrative user charges for aviation certificates and licenses in order to recover costs associated with these functions.

Proposed legislative and administrative charges will permit the continued improvement and expansion of the airport and airway system without sacrificing fiscal responsibility. Specific objectives include increasing the operational efficiency of the air traffic control and air navigation system; enlarging and improving the safety of the airport and airway system; and assuring that the aviation system is compatible with the environment.

**Water transportation.**—Federal subsidies for ship construction in 1974 will maintain the current program momentum. Major emphasis will be placed on energy ships such as liquid natural gas carriers (LNG's) and very large crude oil tankers. Phasedown of high-cost passenger ship operations will help offset increases in operating subsidy costs. Marine subsidies, which are subject to periodic adjustment, are now estimated in the budget to cover known agreements and normal export requirements. Outlays for Federal maritime programs will increase by \$66 million to \$502 million.

Coast Guard programs will concentrate on improved safety for mariners. Advanced technology and improved aircraft and vessels

will permit elimination of the international ocean station vessel program at an annual savings of approximately \$25 million. Vessel traffic systems will be established in New York and New Orleans along with a radar system for Puget Sound. Improved port security, marine safety, and environmental protection will be stressed.

**Postal Service.**—The Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 converted the Post Office Department into the U.S. Postal Service, an independent agency within the executive branch under the sole direction of an 11-member Board of Governors. The Governors have authority to set postal rates following recommendations of the independent Postal Rate Commission, and the Postal Service may issue securities. Since the Postal Service began operations in 1972, it has improved efficiency in mail handling and has generated savings by improving productivity and reducing its work force, thus permitting deferral of a rate increase originally scheduled for January 1, 1973. An intensive capital improvement program is also underway, designed to provide more effective and economical processing of an increasing volume of mail through automation of equipment and construction of special-purpose processing centers.

Budget treatment of the Postal Service for 1974 reflects its independence from Federal control. Information on postal operations is shown in the Annexed Budget section of the Budget Appendix, and only the Federal payment to the Postal Service is now included in the budget totals. This subsidy covers public service costs, reductions in revenue associated with free and reduced-rate mail, and transition costs resulting from the reorganization. The recommended use of full rather than subsidized rates for regular-rate third-class mail will reduce the 1974 subsidy by \$172 million to \$1,373 million. It is also recommended that the Postal Service reimburse the Government in 1974 for unemployment insurance benefits paid former Postal Service employees since July 1, 1971, and for the portion of the unfunded liability of the Civil Service retirement and disability fund attributable to postal pay increases since May 1, 1971.

**Advancement of business.**—The Department of Commerce has established the Domestic and International Business Administration to improve the U.S. international competitive position and stimulate exports. The budget provides for increased emphasis on assessing and improving the competitiveness of U.S. industry in world markets, expanding East-West trade, and focusing on the impact of U.S. energy demands on our foreign trade position.

**BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT*****Program Highlights***

- Maintained the growth of Federal financial and management assistance to minority businessmen.
- Provided an estimated \$1.4 billion in 1973 for disaster relief.
- Increased the incentives to private financial institutions to furnish financing for small businesses.

***Budget Proposals***

- Increase outlays for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration by \$55 million primarily to improve weather monitoring, prediction, and warning services.
- Terminate the programs of the Economic Development Administration in order to focus on less costly and better integrated programs to stimulate business and rural development.
- Increase business loan funds to small businesses and minority businessmen by approximately 30%.

Outlays for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will be increased by \$55 million to improve its weather monitoring, prediction, and warning programs. NOAA will deploy a new meteorological satellite system and proceed with the global atmospheric research program to gain a better understanding of the weather.

The technology development and utilization activities of the National Bureau of Standards will be increased, with emphasis on research efforts in (1) fire prevention and control, (2) building technology to reduce energy loss, (3) improved instruments to measure pollution, and (4) finding incentives to accelerate the application of scientific and technological capabilities in achieving national goals.

Business loans of the Small Business Administration will be increased by over 30% in 1974. This primarily reflects an increase in SBA's loan guarantee program, which encourages private financial institutions to provide financing to small businesses. Funds for SBA loans to minority firms will increase by about 30% and the Office of Minority Business Enterprise will provide management assistance to over 18,000 minority firms in 1974.

## MAJOR CREDIT PROGRAMS—COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

[In millions of dollars]

Agency and program	1972	1973	1974
<b>LOAN APPROVALS</b>			
<b>Small Business Administration:</b>			
Minority businesses.....	238	434	562
Nonminority businesses.....	1,132	1,441	1,955
<b>Department of Commerce:</b>			
Area and regional development.....	67	29	5
Trade adjustment assistance.....	5	46	34
<b>NET OUTLAYS</b>			
<b>Small Business Administration.....</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Department of Commerce:</b>			
Area and regional development.....	39	30	12
Trade adjustment assistance.....	1	6	12
Water transportation.....	-8	-12	-8
<b>Other.....</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total net outlays.....</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>91</b>

**Area and regional development.**—The public works and related programs of the Economic Development Administration are being terminated in 1974 in favor of more focused and consolidated efforts to stimulate economic development, particularly in rural areas. The rural development objectives of these programs will be assumed by the Department of Agriculture as part of its activities under the new Rural Development Act, and an approximate increase of 30% in the business loan program of the Small Business Administration will assist private investment in economic development.

Funding for regional planning commissions is being shifted from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in 1974. All major programs of planning and management assistance to States and regions are thus consolidated in HUD. This program will provide funds to States so they may support planning activities, including regional planning commissions if States so desire.

The programs of the Appalachian Regional Commission will be continued in 1974, with a small reduction in total funding.

The major objectives of national American Indian policy are to strengthen the Indian's sense of autonomy and to preserve his community rights and relationships. Toward these ends, legislation is again proposed to let Indians assume control of certain Federal

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programs and services, to provide guaranteed or insured loans to Indians, and to create an Indian Trust Counsel Authority to protect Indian rights to natural resources. Legislation will also be proposed to foster local Indian self-determination by providing block grants to replace some current economic and resource development programs. Total outlays for all Indian programs, including education, health, and welfare services classified in other functions, will increase by \$218 million to \$1.4 billion in 1974. This includes \$126.5 million expected to be paid in 1974 toward settlement of land claims by Alaska Natives.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

### *Program Highlights*

- Provided the economic and institutional climate needed to support private housing production at a rate sufficient to meet the Nation's needs.
- Focused Federal support on programs to strengthen overall State and local government capabilities.
- Provided support for over 2.5 million low- and moderate-income housing units through subsidy payments which will cost between \$57 billion and \$82 billion over the life of the projects.
- Intensified efforts to define the Federal role and develop programs that effectively fulfill it.

### *Budget Proposals*

- Resubmit urban community development revenue sharing legislation. This program will phase in as expenditures for projects initiated under existing categorical programs decrease.
- Resubmit planning and management assistance legislation designed to strengthen State and local government decisionmaking capabilities.
- Resubmit major flood insurance legislation which would minimize flood loss and increase protection.
- Halt new project approvals under seven outmoded and unduly restrictive grant and loan programs for urban development.
- Temporarily suspend new commitments under four ineffective housing assistance programs pending review of program deficiencies.
- Pursue a responsible fiscal policy based on a balanced full-employment budget, as the principal means for maintaining the healthy mortgage market essential to meeting national needs for housing production.



## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

Programs and policies of major importance to housing and community development are not confined to departments and agencies with principal responsibility for this function. Many of these programs appear under functions covering rural development, the environment, transportation, education, manpower, health, income security, national defense, and veterans affairs. Discussion of these programs and policies is not repeated under this function.

While this section is primarily concerned with specific program efforts—and mainly those which affect the Federal budget—it is important to note that the overwhelming portion of housing and development is built and financed by the private sector. Consequently, the most effective Federal effort on behalf of housing and community development is exerted through responsible fiscal, economic, and monetary policies. Policies relating to financial institutions and capital markets are adopted only after careful consideration of how they will affect financing for housing and community development. Moreover, major Federal aids to housing have long been provided through credit guarantees and special credit institutions.

The Administration's policies for community development and housing are designed to achieve three basic objectives:

- Insure an institutional and economic climate within which the private housing industry can best respond to the Nation's housing needs;
- Help State and local governments develop the resources and managerial capacity needed to solve their own problems and take advantage of development opportunities; and
- Focus the Federal role in housing and community development on those activities which it can accomplish more effectively than private industry or State and local governments.

Federal direct housing subsidy programs have been plagued with problems since they were initiated, even though enormous financial resources have been committed to them. A more effective approach must be developed. In the meantime, additional tax dollars cannot be committed to those programs which impose a heavy burden on future budgets, yet have proved to be ineffective.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recom- mended budget authority for 1974 <sup>1</sup>
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	
<b>Maintenance of the housing mortgage market:</b>				
Department of Housing and Urban Development:				
Mortgage insurance and related programs.....	—53	176	628	1,029
Fair housing and equal opportunity.....	8	9	10	10
Federal property insurance and other.....	5	8	15	21
Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and other.....	—151	—180	—321	-----
<b>Low- and moderate-income housing aids:</b>				
Housing payments.....	1,120	1,663	2,000	2,100
Special assistance functions.....	449	—594	28	105
Rehabilitation loans and other.....	28	50	—19	30
<b>Community planning, management, and development:</b>				
Department of Housing and Urban Development:				
Comprehensive planning.....	50	95	102	110
Water and sewer facilities grants.....	134	130	123	-----
Urban renewal.....	1,189	1,000	1,050	138
Model Cities.....	500	583	600	-----
Open space grant programs.....	52	57	70	-----
Neighborhood facilities grants.....	23	26	35	-----
Research and technology.....	43	50	58	71
Departmental management and administration.....	48	79	84	84
Other planning, management, and development.....	22	25	24	-----
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	773	694	328	-----
Action: Domestic volunteer programs.....	52	88	86	92
Other:				
Economic opportunity loan fund.....	—8	—4	—3	-----
Legal Services Corporation (proposed legislation).....	-----	-----	33	72
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>				
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	—*	—*	—*	—*
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,283</b>	<b>3,955</b>	<b>4,931</b>	<b>3,863</b>

<sup>1</sup> Compares with budget authority of \$4,924 million in 1972 and \$5,918 million in 1973.

\* Less than \$0.5 million.

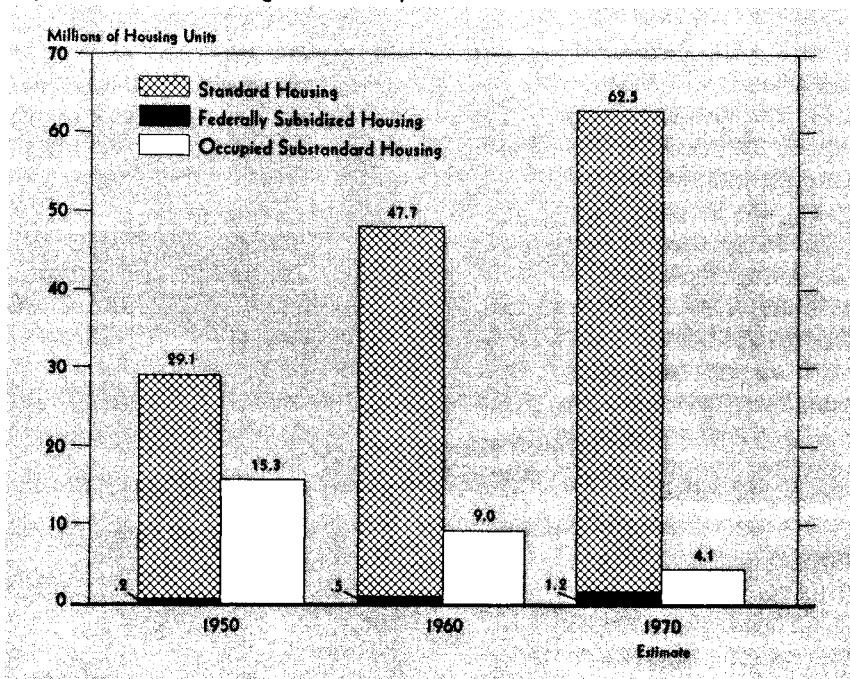
Budget outlays in 1974 for community development and housing will total \$4.9 billion, an increase of \$1.0 billion over outlays in 1973. Most of these outlays result from commitments made in prior years, rather than from new budget authority. Outlays in support of these commitments will, in many cases, continue for 40 years.

Nevertheless, suspension of new commitments in several program areas will preserve future budget flexibility. It is expected that outlays will be \$5.4 billion in 1975.

**Maintenance of the housing mortgage market.**—A smoothly functioning mortgage market is a prerequisite to the continued production of housing in sufficient quantities to meet the Nation's needs. Stable mortgage markets are best fostered through sound fiscal and monetary policies. Such policies avoid the serious imbalances of supply and demand for financial resources which cause disruptive swings in interest rates, and consequent diversions of capital funds from the housing sector.

In the generally favorable economic and institutional climate of the post-World War II era, the Nation's private housing industry has made great strides in increasing the Nation's housing stock, thus helping eliminate the occupancy of substandard dwellings. (See chart.)

#### Improvement in Housing Conditions, 1950-1970



The Federal Home Loan Bank System also plays a key role in assuring an adequate supply of funds for housing. The system maintains public confidence in savings and loan associations, the principal source of funds for home financing: by regulating these institutions; by insuring their savings accounts; and, by providing loans to expand their mortgage lending or meet unexpected withdrawals. The system can sell securities in the capital markets, and in emergencies borrow from the Treasury, to obtain funds needed to insulate the mortgage market from sharp changes in credit flows, thus promoting greater stability for housing production. Existing law excessively diverts home mortgage funds from the system's member institutions to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Legislation embodying a restructuring of the deposit insurance fund will be submitted promptly to the Congress.

Two federally sponsored corporations, the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, augment the sources of funds available for housing finance by purchasing mortgages from originating lenders with funds raised in the securities markets. The Government National Mortgage Association achieves a similar result through its guarantee program for mortgage backed securities.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will continue to provide mortgage insurance during 1974, with commitments anticipated on 829,000 new and existing units, compared with 974,000 in 1973. This reduction reflects the rapid development of a private mortgage insurance industry and the willingness of the lending community to make housing loans without insurance.

Net outlays related to mortgage insurance will rise sharply in 1974, to \$628 million, due to rising default rates. Steps are being taken to strengthen the management of mortgage underwriting.

In addition to stimulating an adequate supply of funds for housing, the Federal Government protects the right of individuals and families to obtain decent housing and mortgage financing on a nondiscriminatory basis. Outlays for *fair housing and equal opportunity* programs are expected to total \$10 million in 1974.

*Federal property insurance* programs provide cooperative Federal and private insurance against property damage caused by floods, crime, and civil disorders. The Administration will again propose legislation to strengthen and expand the national flood insurance program. When implemented, this legislation will reduce annual losses

due to flooding through proper development standards, and will more adequately reimburse those who suffer flood losses. Federal insurance against losses from burglary and theft, and reinsurance against civil disorders, are available at the discretion of local communities, with coverage expected to grow in 1974.

***Low- and moderate-income housing aids.***—The Federal Government has committed itself to long-term housing assistance payments on behalf of over 2.5 million families. These commitments will cost the Federal taxpayer in the range of \$57 billion to \$82 billion in direct subsidy payments, as well as additional sums for various tax subsidies. These programs have not produced results commensurate with the costs to the taxpayer. Instead, the programs have:

- Provided a fortunate few with new housing through subsidies totaling \$700 to \$3,000 annually, while other families in the same income range pay more for unsubsidized housing that is not new;
- Provided inordinate financial gains for intermediaries in the housing and financial sectors;
- Created strong pressures for increased construction and land costs, often causing subsidized housing to cost more than comparable unsubsidized housing; and
- Placed some families in homes which they cannot afford to maintain.

The Administration is evaluating alternative means for enabling families and individuals to afford adequate housing on their own. During this review the Federal Government will continue to honor commitments made under the low-rent public housing, rent supplements, homeownership assistance, and rental housing assistance programs. However, no new commitments under these programs will be made. The Federal Government will assist low- and moderate-income families to satisfy their housing needs by:

- Insuring low down payment mortgages;
- Continuing efforts to bring down the cost of housing through research and development of improved building techniques; and
- Enforcing laws against discrimination in housing which prevent families from obtaining decent housing.

Housing payments resulting from existing commitments are expected to total \$2.0 billion in 1974.

## CREDIT PROGRAMS—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Maintenance of the housing mortgage market:</b>			
Department of Housing and Urban Development:			
Mortgage insurance and related programs: <sup>1</sup>			
Disbursements .....	249	323	432
Repayments .....	396	713	261
Net loan outlays <sup>2</sup> .....	-147	-391	170
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:			
Disbursements .....	18	10	10
Repayments .....	24	26	17
Net loan outlays <sup>2</sup> .....	-6	-16	-7
<b>Low- and moderate-income housing aids:</b>			
Special assistance functions and other:			
Disbursements .....	1,308	960	654
Repayments .....	953	1,686	788
Net loan outlays <sup>2</sup> .....	355	-726	-134
<b>Community planning, management, and development:</b>			
Urban renewal, public facilities, and other:			
Disbursements .....	617	716	698
Repayments .....	655	648	686
Net loan outlays <sup>2</sup> .....	-38	68	12
<b>Total net loan outlays <sup>2</sup> .....</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>-1,065</b>	<b>42</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes the following amounts of loans sold by FHA to GNMA: 1972, \$7 million.<sup>2</sup> Net loan outlays now include loans that formerly appeared in both the loan and expenditure accounts.

***Community planning, management, and development.***—In 1974, the Department of Housing and Urban Development will not approve any new projects under the following seven programs: Urban renewal, model cities, rehabilitation loans, neighborhood facilities grants, basic water and sewer facilities grants, public facility loans, and open space grants. These programs have tended to undermine the capacity of local governments to respond to the needs of their citizens by:

- Focusing support on individual projects, thus fragmenting local community development strategies;
- Requiring Federal approval of local projects, thereby substituting the priorities of Federal bureaucrats for those of the community; and
- Providing Federal support through seven separate, narrowly conceived programs, often resulting in funding for a community's low priority projects while its high priority needs go unmet.

The Federal Government can best assist the process of community development by strengthening the capacity of communities to meet their own development needs. The new General Revenue Sharing program is now providing general fiscal assistance to State and local governments. The Administration will resubmit legislation to authorize Urban Community Development Revenue Sharing, effective July 1, 1974. Communities will be able to use shared revenues to supplement their own resources in meeting local needs. Urban special revenue sharing will be phased into the budget as expenditures for projects begun under the existing programs decline. First-year funding will be \$2.3 billion.

Planning and management assistance represents an immediate step toward helping governments use their resources more effectively. Although the last Congress failed to approve the Administration's planning and management legislation, the *comprehensive planning assistance* program has been redirected to help State and local government officials strengthen their decisionmaking and managerial capabilities. Planning and management legislation will be resubmitted in 1973 so this redirection may be completed. Funding will total \$110 million in 1974. The request includes \$10 million which States may use to support interstate planning activities.

*Research and technology* programs are another way in which the Federal Government supports local community development activities. In 1974, HUD will continue to test new approaches to community development such as housing allowances. The results will help local officials select programs and policies which can best serve the needs of their citizens. Funding for research and technology will increase to \$71 million in 1974.

*Office of Economic Opportunity.*—In 1974 responsibility for certain programs now funded through the Office of Economic Opportunity will be assumed by other agencies, as follows: the migrant program will be delegated to the Department of Labor; Indian programs will be assumed by HEW; Community Economic Development program grantees will be funded by the Office of Minority Business Enterprise at Commerce; health projects will be transferred to HEW; research and development functions will be transferred to the agencies which have statutory responsibility in the fields of current OEO activity. In addition, legislation will be submitted to establish a Legal Services Corporation.

No funds are requested for the Office of Economic Opportunity for 1974. Effective July 1, 1973, new funding for Community Action agencies will be at the discretion of local communities. After more than 7 years of existence, Community Action has had an adequate opportunity to demonstrate its value. In addition to private funds, State and local governments may, of course, use general and special revenue sharing funds for these purposes. With Community Action concepts now incorporated into ongoing programs and local agencies, the continued existence of OEO as a separate Federal agency is no longer necessary.

*Action.*—This agency administers a number of domestic volunteer programs including VISTA, University Year for Action, and Older American Volunteers. In 1974, domestic volunteer programs will continue at their current levels using an estimated 5,000 full-time and 70,600 part-time volunteers in community service and development activities. Action will also continue to test and develop new ways of utilizing volunteers.



## EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

Education, general science, and manpower programs contribute to continued national economic and social progress by increasing the Nation's general and scientific knowledge, improving the educational process, and helping individuals acquire skills and find opportunities to use them. The budget for these programs will stress four major themes: greater State and local control over education and manpower funds; emphasis on opportunities for higher education by providing needed funds directly to students; greater concentration on applied scientific research directed toward pressing national problems; and an intensification of efforts to help welfare recipients into productive jobs. Outlays in this function are estimated at \$10.1 billion in 1974, a decrease of \$0.4 billion from 1973 as programs are focused on essential and effective services, and greater flexibility is given to States and localities. Outlays are expected to increase to \$10.2 billion by 1975.

### EDUCATION

#### *Program Highlights*

- Provided a focus for the Nation's education research efforts through the National Institute of Education.
- Expanded the guaranteed student loan program for postsecondary students through the new Student Loan Marketing Association.

#### *Budget Proposals*

- Resubmit education revenue sharing legislation to enable State and local officials to make decisions on the allocation of \$2.8 billion in Federal funds.
- Channel higher education financial assistance to needy students with an increase of \$192 million.
- Fully fund basic educational opportunity grants in 1974 to provide \$948 million to more than 1,500,000 needy postsecondary students.
- Expand education research and development activities under the new National Institute of Education.
- Provide a major increase in support for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities for cultural activities related to the American Revolution Bicentennial celebration.

## EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1974 <sup>1</sup>
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	
<b>Education revenue sharing (proposed legislation)<sup>2</sup></b>			1,693	2,527
<b>Elementary and secondary education:</b>				
Child development	216	385	420	444
Emergency school assistance	72	59	202	271
Aid to school districts	2,653	2,444	774	230
Other	549	373	342	345
<b>Vocational education</b>	521	557	308	51
<b>Higher education:</b>				
Student assistance	908	1,030	1,222	1,535
Innovation, developing institutions and personnel development	526	466	414	375
<b>Other education aids:</b>				
National Institute of Education		43	118	162
Education development	204	241	277	120
Cultural activities	207	273	348	380
Other	130	192	163	95
<b>Subtotal, education</b>	<b>5,986</b>	<b>6,064</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>6,535</b>
<b>General science<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>566</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>583</b>
<b>Manpower training and employment services:</b>				
Manpower revenue sharing	1,753	1,533	1,265	1,408
Work incentives	171	395	540	534
Emergency employment assistance	567	1,100	580	
Federal-State employment service <sup>3</sup>	403	458	463	482
<b>Other manpower aids<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>318</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>420</b>
<b>Subtotal, manpower</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>3,879</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>2,844</b>
<b>Deduction for offsetting receipts:</b>				
Proprietary receipts from the public	-13	-15	-15	-15
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,751</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,110</b>	<b>9,947</b>

<sup>1</sup> Compares with budget authority of \$10,724 million for 1972 and \$10,948 million in 1973.<sup>2</sup> Excludes \$244 million of basic school lunch funds under income security which will be included in a total education revenue sharing program of \$2.8 billion.<sup>3</sup> Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

## EDUCATION

The primary responsibility for education rests with State and local governments. Federal efforts are devoted to extending educational opportunity and developing and encouraging improvements in the quality of education through research, innovation, and reform.

***Education revenue sharing.***—The Administration will again submit an education revenue sharing proposal to reform Federal education programs. It will permit funds to be spent on educational activities by States and localities to meet their objectives without the constraints of rigid Federal controls. Education revenue sharing will provide \$2.8 billion to State and local governments in 1974.

Education revenue sharing (ERS) will replace 30 programs with flexible funds for the following major purposes: elementary and secondary education, school assistance in federally affected areas, education for the handicapped, vocational and adult education and the basic school lunch program. The amounts proposed for ERS are at a level which is commensurate with an appropriate Federal role in the support of education and with a balanced distribution of available resources.

***Elementary and secondary education.***—Many programs previously funded in this category will be provided for under education revenue sharing. Special assistance will also be provided under legislation allowing income tax credits for tuition payments to nonpublic elementary and secondary schools.

***Child development.***—The Office of Child Development coordinates, plans, and evaluates Federal activities affecting the development of young children. In 1974, the Head Start program will serve 282,000 children in full year programs and 78,000 in summer programs.

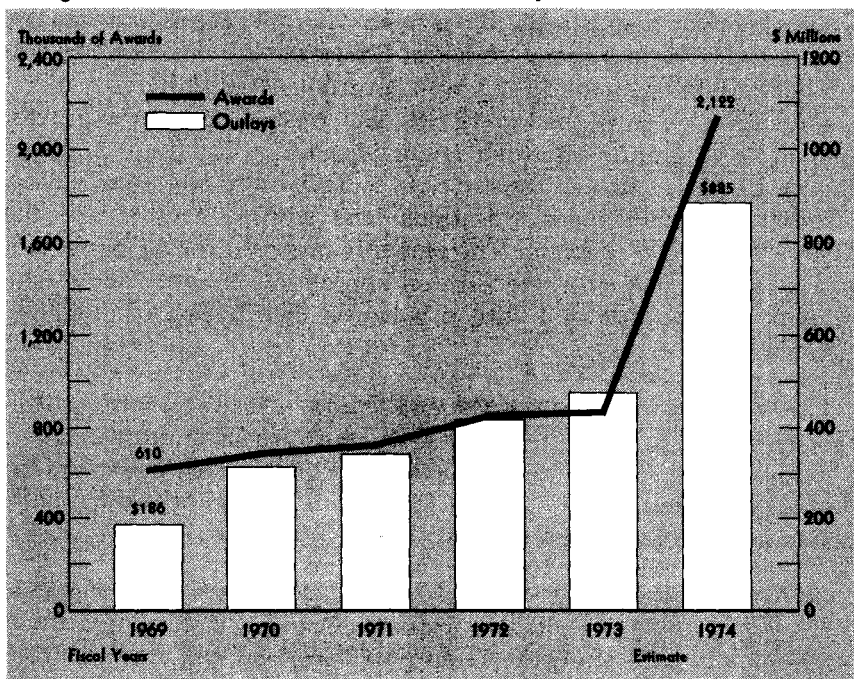
***Emergency school assistance.***—Awards made to school districts during 1973 will be continued through 1974 to assist desegregating school districts pending congressional enactment of proposed legislation which will authorize assistance to school systems to enhance equal educational opportunities. The objective of this legislation will be to improve the quality of education.

***Aid to school districts.***—About \$77 million will be provided in 1974 primarily to continue the follow through and bilingual education programs. Most of the funds for other programs dealing with the education of the disadvantaged, school equipment and aid to school districts affected by the location of Federal installations will be incorporated into education revenue sharing.

**Vocational education.**—In 1974 budget authority of \$51 million will be provided for research, technical assistance, career education and curriculum development.

**Higher education.**—Higher education programs provide student aid, support for innovation, institutional and personnel development, and other assistance.

### College Student Aid —Grants and Work Study



**Student assistance.**—The budget reflects a commitment to provide increased financial assistance directly to students in need so that they may attend schools of their choice under the new basic educational opportunity grants program. In 1974, \$948 million is requested to provide grants to more than 1,500,000 needy students. These basic grants replace the educational opportunity grant program which provided \$210 million to 303,000 students in the current academic year. The college work study program will be continued and will make awards to 545,000 students annually. The new Student Loan Marketing Association will make additional capital available to expand the guaranteed student loan program, in order to meet the increased

demand for loans. Through this program, \$1.6 billion in guaranteed loans will assist 1,500,000 students in the 1973-74 school year, 277,000 more than in the preceding year. As the demand for loans is met by the expanded guaranteed loan program, the smaller national direct student loan program will decrease, with all new loans being made with repayments from previous loans.

*Innovation, developing institutions, and personnel development.*—Funds are requested in 1974 to support innovation and reform in postsecondary education. Aid to developing colleges will continue the present program. Professional and career education opportunities for minority youth will be expanded.

Other categorical institutional assistance will be decreased or eliminated reflecting the priority placed on aid to higher education through expanded student assistance.

***Other education aids.***—Increased funds will be provided for innovation and reform in education. Additional support for cultural activities is also proposed.

*National Institute of Education.*—This new institute will serve as the Nation's focal point for educational research and experimentation in all facets of school and nonschool education. Emphasis will be given to research on education of the disadvantaged, educational technology, career education, and experimental schools. The Institute will also disseminate research results and other information to local communities so they may determine for themselves which innovations will best meet their needs. Outlays are expected to reach \$118 million in 1974, an increase of \$75 million over 1973.

*Educational development.*—Budget authority of \$12 million is provided for the Right to Read program to continue coordination of Federal education programs in an effort to provide basic reading skills. Under this program, each Federal education program is examined to determine the contribution it can make to basic reading skills. Funds from a wide range of education programs have been brought to bear on developing improved methods of teaching reading. In addition, educational development includes funds for teacher training, educational statistics, educational technology, drug abuse education, and dropout prevention.

*Cultural activities.*—Outlays for cultural activities will total \$348 million in 1974. Of this amount \$120 million will be provided for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. This is an increase of \$60 million for activities directly related to the American Revolution Bicentennial. Outlays for the Smithsonian Institution will total \$88 million, of which \$16 million will be targeted towards bicentennial related activities. These funds will be used to promote cultural and humanistic activities and to encourage participation in the celebration of the bicentennial.

### GENERAL SCIENCE

#### *Program Highlights*

- Strengthened the role of the National Science Foundation in advancing fundamental research in the long-range national interest.
- Continued to focus research on understanding and solving specific domestic problems related to energy and natural hazards.
- Initiated efforts to understand how research and development impacts the economy, as a basis for future policy actions.

#### *Budget Proposals*

- Increase funding of research projects and national centers by 8%, covering a broad spectrum from fundamental studies in astronomy to analysis of the properties of materials for industrial application.
- Expand support for Research Applied to National Needs with emphasis on energy and earthquake problems.
- Provide second-stage funding for construction of the Very Large Array, an advanced astronomy facility used to study the nature of the universe.

### GENERAL SCIENCE

Outlays by the National Science Foundation will increase from \$572 million in 1973 to \$586 million in 1974. The program level, however, as measured by obligations, will grow at a greater rate. A \$10 million increase for the program, Research Applied to National Needs, gives priority to research on energy and natural hazards, particularly fire and earthquakes. An increase of \$23 million is provided for project grants and for national research centers.

Greater emphasis is being placed on strengthening research related to industrial progress, including research on materials and engineering processes, as well as on strengthening fundamental research. Also included in the 1974 budget is provision of funds for continued construction of an advanced radio astronomy facility to study the nature of the universe and to understand its evolution. The Foundation will, in addition, assume certain functions and responsibilities formerly assigned to the Office of Science and Technology, which will be discontinued in 1973.

## MANPOWER

### *Program Highlights*

- Increased job placements for welfare recipients under the revised work incentive program from 150,000 in 1973 to 165,000 in 1974.
- Expanded Federal occupational safety and health inspections from 55,000 in 1973 to 80,000 in 1974; 22 States participated in the program in 1973, further adding to enforcement effort.
- Increased new hires and promotions of minorities and women under Federal contract compliance activities from 421,000 in 1972 to 750,000 in 1974.

### *Budget Proposals*

- Create manpower revenue sharing under existing law, placing greater authority in State and local governments to design manpower programs to fit their special needs.
- Increase work incentive program to help welfare recipients get jobs.
- Increase enforcement of occupational safety and health laws.
- Discontinue emergency employment assistance consistent with the increase in new jobs in the private sector.

## MANPOWER

Federal manpower programs help equip people with the skills needed for work, match the skills of those seeking work with available jobs, improve job-related health and safety, maintain economic standards for the workplace, guarantee equality of employment opportunities, and promote industrial peace.

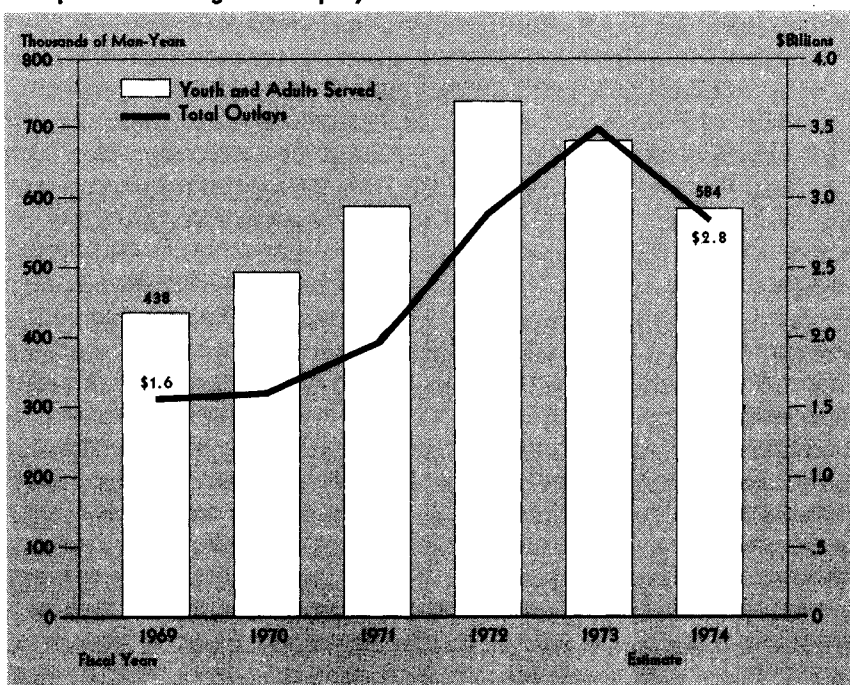
***Manpower training and employment services.***—In labor markets throughout the Nation, the task of helping people become productive and developing jobs for those seeking work involves many activities, including skill training, remedial education, on-the-job training, job development, job matching, vocational counseling, and related supporting services to remove other obstacles to working.

***Manpower revenue sharing.***—Manpower training programs are designed to assist unemployed or underemployed workers prepare for and find jobs. Up to now, the Federal Government has selected local sponsors to provide manpower services for designated client groups through such categorical programs as institutional training, Mainstream, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and the concentrated employment program. During 1974 and 1975, administrative requirements under existing law will be modified to allow the States and localities to group manpower services in ways that best meet local needs, and to choose the organizations to operate these programs. Manpower revenue sharing will be achieved administratively under an extension of existing law and will build on the Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System (CAMPS). Nationwide contracts for program operations not requiring national supervision will be gradually phased down and the Federal Government will concentrate on research, demonstration, evaluation, and technical assistance to provide better tools for State and local programs. In 1973, new enrollments in existing projects are being held back as plans are made for the changeover. Although the exact number served will depend on State and local plans, it is expected that approximately 363,100 man-years of training will be provided in 1974 with outlays of \$1.3 billion.

***Work incentives.***—Welfare recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) are assisted towards self-sufficiency under the Work Incentive (WIN) program. Starting in 1973, all employable welfare recipients must register for jobs. Those ready for work are referred to jobs. Others are provided the training necessary to equip them for work. Necessary supporting services, including child care, are made available. Anyone refusing work or training is denied further welfare aid. States not providing sufficient supporting services will receive smaller Federal contributions toward their AFDC costs. In 1973, some 150,000 welfare recipients will be placed in jobs and 120,000 will be in training programs. In 1974, these recipients are expected to increase to 165,000 and 132,000 respectively as outlays increase by \$145 million to \$540 million. Further increases are planned for 1975.



## Manpower Training and Employment



*Emergency employment assistance.*—Since 1972, this program has enabled 17,500 State and local agencies to create transitional jobs for the unemployed during a period of high unemployment. These new jobs helped State and local governments provide needed services which they otherwise could not finance. By the end of 1973, about 280,400 people will have held public service jobs financed with emergency employment assistance. Since the program began, unemployment has fallen and the financial ability of State and local governments to meet demand for services has improved. Most of the remaining unemployed need more assistance than is possible under this program and they can be more effectively served by regular manpower training programs. For these reasons the program will not be continued in 1974, although outlays of \$580 million will be made for individuals completing their transitional employment during the year.

*Federal-State employment service.*—The employment service expects to place 4.7 million people in jobs in 1974, an 8% increase over 1973. The automation of placement operations, through the computerized

job bank listing of available jobs and the experimental matching of workers and jobs, will be evaluated to determine its future direction. Research will be increased to improve the functioning and effectiveness of the service. Outlays will total \$463 million.

***Other manpower aids.***—These programs help assure healthy and safe places to work; enforce minimum wage and hour laws; prevent job discrimination on the basis of race, age, or sex; preserve industrial peace; and obtain the basic statistical data to support economic, fiscal, and program decisions. Outlays for these programs will increase to \$411 million, \$18 million more than in 1973.

Outlays for enforcement of occupational safety and health laws by the Department of Labor will rise as the number of Federal inspections of workplaces increase. The Department of Labor will make grants to States to carry out health and safety programs which are as effective as the Federal program.

Greater efforts will be made to insure equal access to job opportunities so that workers are not prevented from achieving their full potential and the Nation is not penalized through lost productivity. The Department of Labor, through the Office of Federal Contract Compliance and 17 compliance agencies, will expand efforts to eliminate discriminatory employment practices in the private sector. In 1974 Federal procurement contractors will hire or promote 750,000 minorities and women. By the end of 1974, 100 cities will have the "hometown" plans through which Federal construction contractors aid minorities to enter building trades. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will conduct 17,000 investigations and 3,500 conciliations of complaints of discrimination in 1974.

Legislation will again be proposed to reform and expand the Nation's private pension system.

**HEALTH*****Program Highlights***

- Increased biomedical research for cancer and heart disease by \$123 million in 1973 and \$119 million in 1974.
- Increased protection for health consumers through more effective cost controls, quality review of medical care, and expanded consumer safety efforts.
- Extended financial support for health services to 5 million additional poor, aged, and disabled persons.
- Proposed national health insurance partnership legislation to finance health services and assure access to health care.
- Increased outlays by \$26 million for drug abuse treatment and prevention programs.

***Budget Proposals***

- Target funds for health manpower development on high-priority areas, including physicians, dentists, and special demonstration projects.
- Terminate the direct hospital construction assistance program and the regional medical program.
- Provide increased support for demonstrating effective and economical health delivery systems.
- Reform Medicaid and Medicare to improve program management and provide increased incentives for appropriate use of services.

**HEALTH**

Outlays for Federal health programs are estimated at \$21.7 billion in 1974, an increase of \$3.7 billion (21%) from 1973. Health programs will account for 8.1% of the total Federal budget in 1974. Outlays are expected to rise to \$25.2 billion in 1975.

Benefits for the individual consumer of health services will be significant. Nearly 5 million additional poor, aged, and disabled persons will benefit through substantially expanded financial support for health services. Proposed national health insurance legislation will

be submitted. Control of medical costs will be strengthened, and assurances of quality medical services are anticipated from the formation of Professional Standards Review Organizations.

HEALTH<sup>1</sup>

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1974 <sup>2</sup>
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	
<b>Development of health resources:</b>				
Supporting biomedical research.....	1,436	1,560	1,688	1,714
Training health manpower.....	593	699	705	481
Constructing health facilities.....	275	200	187	3
Improving the organization and delivery of health services.....	175	230	143	183
Subtotal, development of health resources.....	2,479	2,688	2,722	2,381
<b>Providing or financing medical services:</b>				
Providing medical services.....	281	349	375	375
Financing medical services: <sup>3</sup>				
Medicare (trust funds).....	8,819	9,573	12,612	16,181
Proposed legislation.....			-516	15
Medicaid.....	4,601	4,301	5,247	5,272
Proposed legislation.....			-11	-11
Other financing.....	598	591	670	749
Health insurance for Federal employees.....	-56	-107	-19	
Subtotal, providing or financing medical services.....	14,245	14,707	18,358	22,580
<b>Prevention and control of health problems:</b>				
Preventing and controlling diseases.....	286	446	469	1,225
Consumer safety.....	105	156	186	197
Subtotal, prevention and control of health problems.....	391	602	656	1,422
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:<sup>4</sup></b>				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-3	-6	-7	-7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,112</b>	<b>17,991</b>	<b>21,730</b>	<b>26,377</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Consumer Product Safety Commission and the Federal Employees Health Benefits program. Excludes several major health programs which are classified in other functional sections of the budget, notably those of the Veterans Administration and the Department of Defense. The health outlays for these programs are included in Special Analysis J, *Federal Health Programs*, published in a separate volume.

<sup>2</sup> Compares with budget authority for 1972 and 1973, as follows: 1972, \$17,712 million; 1973, \$20,299 million.

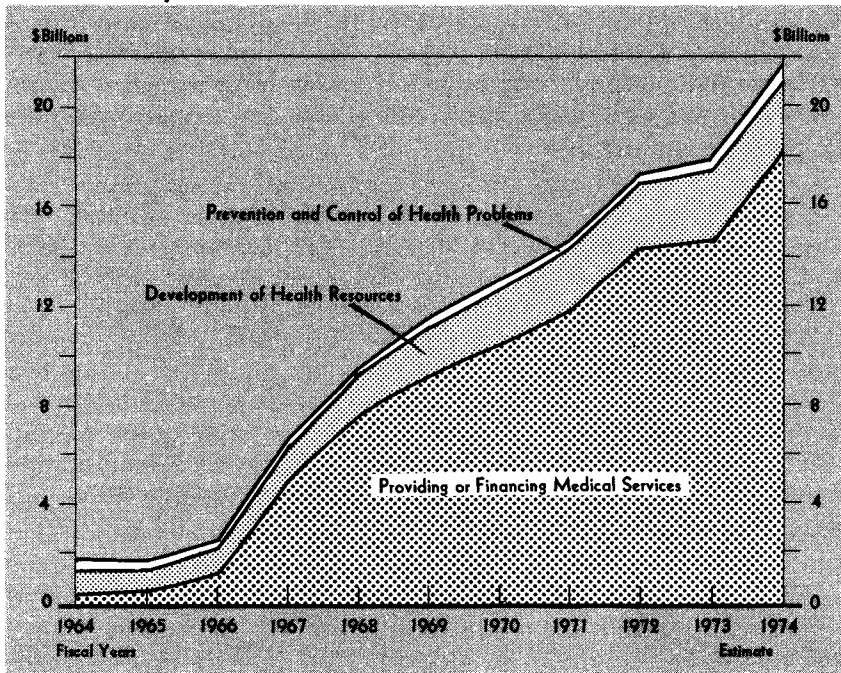
<sup>3</sup> Entries net of offsetting receipts.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes offsetting receipts which have been deducted by subfunction above: 1972, \$1,917 million; 1973, \$1,855 million; 1974, \$2,616 million.

**Development of health resources.**—These programs include support for research, manpower training and education, construction of health facilities, and efforts directed toward improving the organization and delivery of services. The 1974 budget targets research support funds on major problems such as cancer and heart disease, the development of manpower in critical health professions, and streamlining the organization and delivery of health services.

**Biomedical research.**—Outlays are estimated at \$1.7 billion in 1974, compared with the 1973 estimate of \$1.6 billion. Major research efforts are directed toward obtaining new knowledge to combat heart disease and cancer—the two leading causes of death in the United States. Budget authority for cancer research will total \$500 million in 1974, while funds for research on heart, lung, and blood diseases will reach \$265 million. Other targeted research areas include sickle cell anemia, aging, family planning, venereal disease, drug addiction, and environmental factors that affect health.

### Health Outlays



*Health manpower.*—Federal outlays in 1974 for training health manpower are estimated at \$705 million, compared with \$699 million in 1973. Steps already taken have significantly expanded the number of graduates of health manpower institutions. It is anticipated that by 1980, there will be 86,000 more practicing physicians than in 1971, an increase of 27%.

In 1974, funds for health manpower will be targeted on the training of physicians and dentists, and on areas of special emphasis. Efforts will continue to develop new types of health personnel, to improve access to health professions education by minorities and the disadvantaged, and to influence the geographic distribution of physicians. Scholarship funds for medical and dental students will be increased to meet Federal requirements for physicians and other health professionals. The new scholarship funds will be provided in return for a commitment to public service. Categorical support for allied and public health manpower training and institutional support for veterinary medicine, optometry, podiatry, pharmacy, and nursing will be phased out. States and localities have the option to support these institutions with funds available through General Revenue Sharing. No new special support for graduate students and postgraduates in research and other graduate training will be provided. Graduate students and postgraduates in the life and social sciences will be eligible for the expanded general educational assistance available to all graduate students.

*Health facilities construction.*—Over the past two decades, the medical facilities construction program has spent more than \$3.7 billion in Federal funds to assist over 10,000 hospitals and other health facilities. This program has resulted in 470,000 new hospital beds. Currently, the Nation is experiencing an over-supply of hospital beds, which has contributed to the inflation in medical care costs. The national average bed occupancy rate is now about 73%. In view of these facts the medical facilities construction program is being terminated. Any further construction that might be needed can be financed from charges for patient care through private, State, and local borrowing.

*Organization and delivery of health services.*—Improving the health care delivery system is a valid and important national objective. For this reason, legislation will be submitted to strengthen the *comprehensive health planning* program through restructuring and revitalization. Outlays for this program are estimated to be \$25 million in 1974 compared to \$12 million in 1973.

A variety of other tools for demonstrating improvement in health service delivery will be supported in 1974. The Federal role will be concentrated on health services research and demonstration efforts to identify and evaluate economical and effective alternatives. Limited and short-term support will be available for selected development innovations with potential for application nationally. The application to the health care delivery system of the results of these demonstration efforts will be primarily the responsibilities of States, localities, and private organizations and individuals with limited Federal assistance.

From 1966 through 1972, large-scale Federal support—in excess of \$500 million—has been provided to many individual groups as part of the *regional medical program* (RMP). This major level of funding has not significantly altered the health care delivery system nationally. Moreover, the original objective of RMP—to improve quality of care—will now be a major responsibility of the nationwide system of Professional Standards Review Organizations. For these reasons, the RMP will be phased out in 1974.

***Providing or financing medical services.***—The major Federal financing programs are Medicare and Medicaid. Additional financing is provided States, local governments, and private organizations under a number of grant programs for family planning, maternal and child health, migrant and comprehensive health services. Medical services are provided Indians on Federal reservations and merchant seamen in Public Health Service hospitals and clinics. A limited number of medically underserved areas are provided with health care personnel through demonstration efforts using the National Health Service Corps. The 1974 budget contains significant expansion and reform of the financing programs, including proposed legislation for a national health insurance program. Quality and appropriateness of care will be improved by initiating a nationwide system of physician-sponsored Professional Standards Review Organizations.

Reflecting major emphasis on financing mechanisms, program outlays will rise from \$14.7 billion in 1973 to \$18.4 billion in 1974.

*Medicare* outlays of \$12.1 billion will help to meet the medical costs of 11.6 million aged and disabled Americans in 1974. Legislation enacted last year increased program benefits and extended coverage to disabled persons eligible for social security benefits. Coverage was also extended to nearly all Americans who can benefit from kidney transplants or dialysis. An intensified utilization review effort will be initiated and legislation will be proposed to reduce financial burdens of lengthy hospitalization and to provide economic incentives to curb the use of medically unnecessary services.

*Medicaid* outlays of \$5.2 billion in 1974 will help to pay for medical care provided to 27 million low-income people. Legislation will be proposed requiring States under Medicaid to reimburse free-standing clinics for covered outpatient services. Legislation will also be submitted to terminate Federal matching payments for dental care for adults. States retain the discretion to continue to provide these services. Early and periodic screening of children for dental and other health problems will be continued. Medical services will be expanded for the aged, blind and disabled welfare recipients as a result of recent legislation.

The management of Medicaid will be improved by expanded eligibility screening and more effective program review. Further efficiency will result from legislation approved last year to improve utilization review, allow States to determine the level of benefits, and permit nominal cost-sharing by program beneficiaries.

Contracts with local health service organizations will be used to finance inpatient medical care to primary beneficiaries eligible for treatment at *Public Health Service* hospitals. Outlays for health services to *American Indians* and *Alaskan Natives* are estimated to be \$218 million in 1974.

*Other financing.*—Programs for family planning, maternal and child health, and comprehensive and neighborhood health centers will be maintained at current levels. Outlays for these programs will total almost \$700 million.

*Prevention and control of health problems.*—Major programs to prevent and control health problems include consumer safety, communicable disease control, and occupational safety. Programs to support mental health services, such as alcoholism and drug abuse services, are also considered prevention efforts. Outlays for these programs are expected to increase from \$602 million in 1973 to \$656 million in 1974, an increase of 9%.

This budget reflects a continued emphasis on *food, drug and consumer product safety*. Outlays for these activities will increase 19% over the 1973 level. The new Consumer Product Safety Commission will be established and its authorities to protect the public from hazardous consumer products fully implemented during 1974. In addition, the Food and Drug Administration will continue to expand its consumer safety activities with an emphasis on determining the effectiveness of vaccines and biologicals and inspecting blood banks.



Legislation will be submitted to assure the safety of medical devices and to aid in the rapid identification of prescription drug products. Legislation will also be proposed to finance regulatory activities that provide services for manufacturers through industry assessments. These services include review procedures for the approval of new drugs.

Programs in *occupational health* will be concentrated on the development of criteria for establishing safety and health standards in the work environment. Venereal disease control efforts will continue to be stressed in *communicable disease control*.

The attack on *drug abuse* will continue under the direction of the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention. Treatment and rehabilitation programs will move toward providing treatment to every addict who seeks such treatment voluntarily or as a result of increased law enforcement efforts. Outpatient services for narcotic addicts will be stressed. Funds and technical assistance will be provided to the States to assess the extent of the drug problem and to develop programs tailored to community needs.

In the areas of *mental health* and *alcoholism services*, funds will no longer be provided to initiate projects under the long-term community mental health center categorical authorities. In the past, grant funds have been made available to support services in a relatively few communities. Budget authority will be sought, however, to continue Federal support for all projects currently receiving funds so that they will have the resources originally contemplated in making the grants. Critical mental health services will be provided more equitably on a national basis by financing these services under national health insurance. Under the flexible formula grant program for alcoholism, States have the discretion to support community alcoholism services.

## INCOME SECURITY

### *Program Highlights*

- Increased cash benefits for social security from \$27 billion in 1969 to \$54 billion in 1974, about 20% of all Federal budget outlays.
- Enacted legislation to transfer administration of welfare for 6 million aged, blind and disabled recipients to the Federal Government, beginning on January 1, 1974 with benefit outlays totaling \$1.7 billion in 1974.
- Decreased unemployment insurance program outlays from \$5.7 billion in 1973 to \$5.1 billion in 1974.
- Continued special emphasis on assistance for the elderly.

### *Budget Proposals*

- Require more effective and economical management of welfare benefit and service programs at all levels of government.
- Phase-down unneeded and narrowly focused training programs for social work and related fields, placing greater reliance on general programs of educational assistance.

## INCOME SECURITY

Federal income security programs, which benefit millions of Americans, are designed to provide income assistance to families whose income has been lost or impaired by retirement, disability, illness, unemployment, poverty, or death. The major policy thrusts in recent years have been to reform income security programs to:

- Provide more equitable treatment of recipients;
- Reform the management of welfare programs to eliminate waste and provide equitable benefits; and
- Assure that the elderly receive an adequate share of the Nation's income.

For these programs outlays will be \$82 billion in 1974 and are expected to be \$87.6 billion in 1975.

***Retirement and social insurance.***—The social security program is the largest social insurance system in the world. Net outlays for benefits to retirees, survivors and the disabled are estimated to be \$54

## INCOME SECURITY

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recom- mended budget authority for 1974 <sup>1</sup>
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	

<b>Retirement and social insurance:</b>				
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (trust fund): <sup>2</sup>				
Present programs.....	39,409	48,547	54,542	57,272
Proposed legislation.....			-310	9
Unemployment benefits <sup>2 3</sup> .....	7,088	6,205	5,467	6,716
Federal employees retirement and disability <sup>2 3</sup> .....	3,686	4,336	4,723	8,627
Railroad retirement: <sup>2 3</sup>				
Present programs.....	2,128	2,449	2,058	2,563
Proposed legislation.....			561	612
Special benefits for disabled coal miners.....	418	1,486	966	968
<b>Public assistance:</b>				
Supplemental security income.....		76	2,208	2,212
<b>Grants to States for maintenance payments:</b>				
Present programs.....	6,559	5,962	5,528	5,528
Proposed legislation.....			-158	-158
Food stamps.....	1,909	2,192	2,196	2,196
Other food and nutrition.....	716	699	787	780
Assistance to refugees.....	129	143	103	90
<b>Social and individual services:</b>				
Grants to States for social services.....	1,932	2,445	1,891	2,091
Rehabilitation and other social services.....	726	906	984	964
Disaster relief.....	92	325	250	100
Allied services (proposed legislation).....				20
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	87	124	196	225
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:<sup>4</sup></b>				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-3	-6	-16	-16
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>64,876</b>	<b>75,889</b>	<b>81,976</b>	<b>90,799</b>

<sup>1</sup> Compares with budget authority for prior years, as follows: 1972, \$69,754 million; 1973, \$80,969 million.

<sup>2</sup> Entries net of offsetting receipts.

<sup>3</sup> Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes offsetting receipts which have been deducted by subfunction above: 1972, \$1,896 million; 1973, \$1,620 million; 1974, \$1,522 million.

billion in 1974, representing more than one-fifth of all Federal budget outlays and an increase of \$15 billion over 1972. This increase largely reflects the enactment of 1973 of program liberalizations and a 20% increase in benefits. As suggested by the Advisory Committee on Social Security, the Administration will propose legislation to eliminate certain optional payment procedures.

Retired or disabled railroad workers and Federal civil servants receive benefits under separate systems, also financed on a contributory basis. Outlays for these systems are expected to total \$7.3 billion in 1974, up \$1.5 billion over 1972. A special study commission has recommended basic restructuring of the railroad retirement system including sound, permanent financing of the temporary benefit increases enacted over the past several years. The budget assumes that these benefits will be extended and revenues will be provided to pay for them.

The basic *unemployment insurance* program generally provides 26 weeks of coverage, with 13 weeks additional coverage if the national insured unemployment rate is above 4.5%, or if the State insured unemployment rate is above 4%.

Temporary unemployment compensation, 13 weeks of benefits in addition to the National and State extended benefit programs, became available in 1972, in 19 States which had an insured unemployment rate of 6.5% or more. This program which benefited 1,100,000 workers was extended until December 1972. In addition, criteria for State extended benefit programs were modified, allowing eligible States to revise their laws to continue extended programs which would otherwise expire. These revised criteria will operate until the end of 1973. About seven States could take advantage of them.

Outlays for the unemployment insurance program are estimated to be \$5.1 billion in 1974, down \$600 million from 1973, in response to a decrease in the unemployment rate.

**Public assistance.**—On January 1, 1974 under the *supplemental security income* program enacted last year, the Federal Government assumes full responsibility for providing basic assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled. Federal outlays for benefits will total \$1.7 billion for the second half of 1974, aiding about 6 million people. Additional payments of \$150 million will be made to States assuring them that supplementing the Federal benefit level need not require State outlays higher than in 1972. Administrative costs will total \$358 million in 1974.

*Grants to States for maintenance payments* covers the programs of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and, until January 1, 1974, the Federal share of welfare benefits for the aged, blind and disabled. After several years of very sharp increases, outlays for the AFDC program are expected to begin leveling off in 1974. This reflects, management reforms begun in 1973 and proposed legislation to assure that welfare recipients receive only the benefits to which they are entitled. Total benefits under the AFDC program are ex-

pected to reach \$7.7 billion in 1974. The Federal share of these costs will be \$4.0 billion in 1974, or 52% of the total. This is an increase of less than \$100 million over 1973.

Welfare beneficiaries and other low-income families also receive a wide variety of benefits under other programs, including housing, health, and education. Among the more prominent of these in-kind programs are those relating to food and nutrition, particularly the *food stamp* program. Federal outlays for food stamps are expected to be \$2.2 billion in 1974, about the same as 1973. This reflects higher benefit levels offset by declining participation resulting from improved economic conditions and the impact of federalization of the adult welfare program. Outlays for the school lunch program, part of which is included in the agriculture and rural development function, will also rise in 1974, reaching \$1.3 billion, providing subsidized lunches to an average of 24.1 million schoolchildren each day. Of this total, 8.6 million will be needy children, receiving more heavily subsidized lunches.

At the same time, there will be changes in the milk subsidy program to integrate it with other child-feeding programs. The special milk subsidy will continue in schools and other child-service institutions not participating in other federally supported child-feeding programs. In schools serving federally supported, free and reduced priced meals, where milk is provided as an integral part of the meal, the redundant special milk subsidy will no longer be provided. Regulations for the summer feeding program will be revised to curb widespread program abuses while at the same time continuing to make the program available to needy children.

***Social and individual services.***—Several programs presently assist States and localities in providing social services to particular groups of citizens. One of these programs, grants to States for social services for public assistance recipients, had been growing rapidly for several years until a ceiling of \$2.5 billion was enacted in 1973. The Administration's efforts are directed to management reforms to assure that funds provided within this ceiling—which is seven times the level prevailing in 1969—will be spent effectively and prudently.

*Rehabilitation and other social services* includes several categorical grant programs funding services to particular groups and related activities. There will be continued growth in the vocational rehabilitation program. Obligations will rise from \$640 million in 1973 to \$650 million in 1974, allowing the number of people served to increase to 1,225,000.

The Administration continues to place major emphasis on meeting the special needs of older Americans. Obligations for special programs for the aging will be \$196 million in 1974, more than four times the level of 1972. About half of the 1974 funds will be applied to nutrition programs for the elderly. Legislation will again be submitted to improve the planning and delivery of allied human services at the State and local level.

Certain supporting activities are being reduced as a result of a reassessment of relative priorities. Social work training programs, for example, will be phased down in 1974 and terminated at the end of the year. The availability of general programs of student aid substantially reduces the need for this sort of specialized training program.

Outlays for *disaster relief* activities in the Office of Emergency Preparedness are expected to reach \$325 million in 1973 and then decline to \$250 million in 1974. This reflects the heavy impact in 1973 of several disasters, particularly tropical storm Agnes.

**VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES*****Program Highlights***

- Increased pension benefits an average of 7% on January 1, 1972, and compensation benefits an average of 10% on August 1, 1972.
- Broadened eligibility for education and training, and increased benefit payments from \$175 to \$220 per month for a single veteran.
- Continued jobs-for-veterans program to help returning veterans find job training and employment.
- Improved medical care by adding over 19,000 staff and 544 special care units since 1969.

***Budget Proposals***

- Improve the effectiveness and equity of compensation, pension, and burial programs by structural reforms.
- Expand efforts to provide jobs for veterans, with special emphasis on training for disadvantaged veterans.
- Increase hospital patient turnover through the appropriate use of outpatient and extended care facilities.
- Improve services to veterans through new organizational and management arrangements.

**VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES**

Our Nation's efforts to assist those who have served in the armed forces will be greatly enhanced through improved job and training opportunities to help them reenter civilian life. Veterans disabled in military service will continue to receive high quality medical care and improved compensation and rehabilitation benefits. This budget reaffirms and expands the Administration's commitment to these goals. Outlays for veterans programs will be \$11.7 billion in 1974 and are expected to reach \$11.9 billion in 1975.

## VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recom- mended budget authority for 1974 <sup>1</sup>
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	
<b>Income security:</b>				
Compensation and pensions:				
Service-connected compensation.....	3,485	3,797	3,736	3,745
Non-service-connected pensions.....	2,531	2,614	2,652	2,658
Other veterans benefits and services.....	85	94	103	103
Proposed legislation.....	-----	-----	-277	-277
Insurance programs:				
National service life insurance trust fund.....	720	501	588	798
U.S. Government life insurance trust fund.....	81	66	70	38
All other insurance programs.....	-69	-47	-58	-----
<b>Education, training, and rehabilitation:</b>				
Readjustment benefits.....	1,918	2,542	2,470	2,475
Other.....	42	55	51	51
<b>Housing:</b>				
Loan guaranty revolving fund.....	-54	-165	-175	4
Direct loan revolving fund.....	-246	-276	-78	-----
Other (HUD participation sales trust fund).....	-17	-8	-16	-----
<b>Hospital and medical care:</b>				
Medical care and hospital services.....	2,229	2,522	2,655	2,656
Construction of hospital and extended care facilities....	107	115	104	100
Medical administration, research and other <sup>2</sup> .....	92	104	113	108
Proposed legislation.....	-----	-----	-80	-80
<b>Other veterans benefits and services:</b>				
Veterans Administration administrative expenses.....	284	321	315	315
Other VA programs.....	-3	-2	*	*
Non-VA veterans support programs.....	36	45	45	45
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>				
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-2	-2	-2	-2
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-489	-480	-484	-484
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,731</b>	<b>11,795</b>	<b>11,732</b>	<b>12,253</b>

<sup>1</sup> Compares with budget authority of \$11,330 million in 1972 and \$12,604 million in 1973.<sup>2</sup> Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

\*Less than \$0.5 million.

**Income security for veterans.**—Income benefits are provided to veterans and their dependents when family earning ability has been reduced due to the disability or death of a veteran.



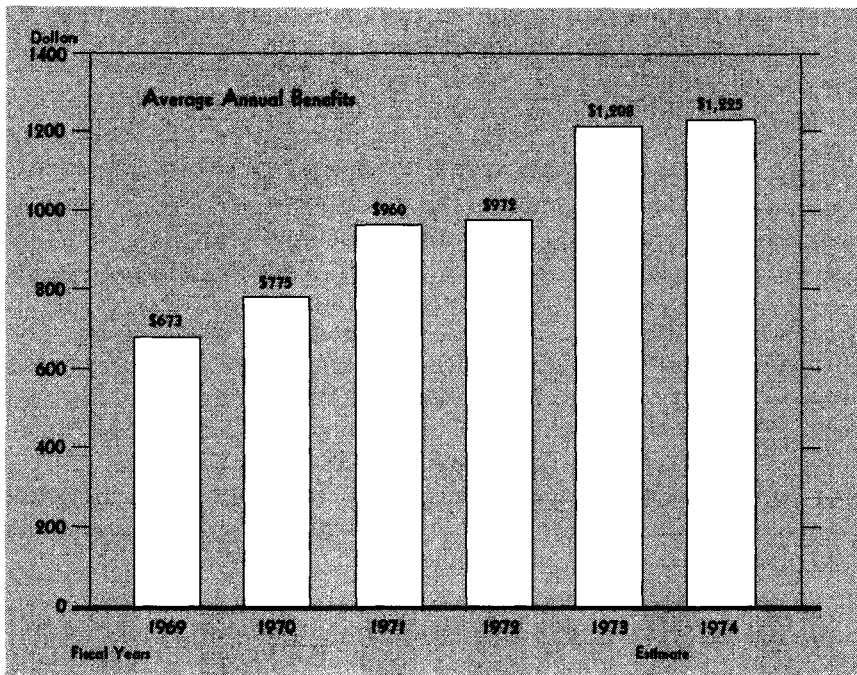
*Service-connected compensation.*—Monthly compensation is provided for veterans who have incurred or aggravated a disability as a result of military service. The amount of compensation is related to the disability and impairment of earning capacity. Benefits were increased by an average of 10%, effective August 1, 1972. Compensation is also paid to survivors of servicemen who died as a result of service-connected injuries. During 1974, \$3.8 billion in compensation payments will be made to 2.6 million veterans and survivors. New compensation rating schedules will be implemented and other structural reforms will be proposed to relate payments more equitably to earnings impairment.

*Non-service-connected pensions.*—Pensions are provided to needy veterans who serve during wartime periods and are disabled subsequent to their military service. Widows and children of wartime veterans also qualify for monthly pensions if they are in financial need. Pension rates were increased an average of 7% on January 1, 1972. In 1974, 2.3 million beneficiaries will receive \$2.4 billion in pension payments. Legislation will be proposed to continue the reforms, initiated last year, to align pension benefits more closely to financial need.

*Burial benefits.*—Families of deceased veterans receive VA assistance in defraying the costs of the veteran's funeral and interment. Many of these families also receive Social Security and other types of federally financed death benefits. Legislation and other actions will be proposed to improve the structure of veterans burial and cemetery benefits, including elimination of duplicate burial payments.

*Life insurance.*—Several insurance programs are administered for veterans of earlier wars and for their survivors. The two largest insurance funds, U.S. Government Life Insurance and National Service Life Insurance, provide coverage primarily to veterans of World Wars I and II, respectively. In 1974, these funds will provide \$27.5 billion coverage for 4.2 million families.

Vietnam-era servicemen are eligible for a \$15,000 policy under the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) program. In 1974, 3.7 million servicemen's families will have \$55.4 billion coverage under this program.

**Veterans Education Benefits—GI Bill**

***Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation.***—Education, training, and rehabilitation benefits under the GI bill enable Vietnam-era veterans to enhance their prospects for productive and satisfying civilian careers. The GI bill amendments, enacted October 24, 1972, increased the basic monthly rate for a single veteran from \$175 to \$220. As a result of these and other program liberalizations, support for trainees will have risen dramatically over the 1969 to 1974 period. For the nearly 2 million veterans in training in 1974, the average cost to the Federal Government per trainee will reach \$1,225—a level almost twice that paid for trainees in 1969. The slight reduction in 1974 enrollment primarily reflects a 20% decrease in separations from the Armed Forces.

**Veterans housing.**—In 1974, the Veterans Administration will help 360,000 veterans purchase homes by guaranteeing privately financed mortgages. This represents a 64% increase over the number of veterans assisted in 1969. As a result of these efforts to help veterans secure mortgage loans from private lenders, only 3,700 veterans will have to resort to the Government for direct loans in 1974. This represents a reduction of almost 67% from the number of direct loans in 1969.

## CREDIT PROGRAMS—VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Housing:</b>			
Direct housing loans:			
Approvals.....	(60)	(58)	(61)
Disbursements.....	49	58	61
Repayments.....	—305	—335	—125
Net loan outlays.....	—256	—277	—64
Housing loan guaranty and other:			
Disbursements.....	186	231	235
Repayments.....	—274	—424	—429
Net loan outlays.....	—88	—193	—194
<b>Other veterans benefits and services:</b>			
Insurance policy loans:			
Disbursements.....	125	124	118
Repayments.....	110	118	124
Net loan outlays.....	15	6	—7
<b>Total, net loan outlays.....</b>	<b>—329</b>	<b>—464</b>	<b>—265</b>

**Hospital and medical care for veterans.**—A full array of medical services are provided to eligible veterans. Outlays for medical care will increase by \$133 million over 1973 to an estimated \$2.7 billion in 1974.

Medical care is available to eligible veterans in over 210 VA hospitals and clinics across the country. By law, all veterans with service-connected disabilities are assured of care. To the extent that available facilities and staff are not fully utilized by these veterans, hospital care is also provided for veterans with disabilities or illness unrelated to service who are unable to pay the full cost of care. Many patients receiving treatment for non-service-connected ailments have private health insurance. Legislation is proposed to have private insurers of those patients reimburse VA for the services provided.

The budget provides for a wide range of medical services, with continued improvement in the quality and management of the medical program. Better patient care and better management of medical resources will be fostered by moving patients from hospitals to outpatient clinics, nursing homes, rehabilitation centers, or the patient's own home as soon as sound medical practice permits.

A record total of 1 million veterans will be cared for in VA hospitals in 1974, with another 31,000 treated in contract and State hospitals at VA expense. Extended care will also be expanded to provide treatment for a total of 70,000 veterans. An estimated 14 million outpatient visits will be funded—2 million more than in 1973.

The 1974 program will feature:

- An overall staff-to-patient ratio in VA hospitals of 1.5 to 1 with a ratio of 1.7 to 1 for medical and surgical beds;
- Further reduction in the length of patient stay;
- Expenditure of \$100 million to upgrade existing facilities and modernize or replace 5 hospitals; and
- Elimination of duplicative and under-utilized services through the medical regionalization program.

#### MEDICAL CARE FOR VETERANS

Program indicator	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Number receiving hospital care (thousands) .....	879	1,012	1,039
Staff/patient ratio for VA hospitals .....	1.47	1.49	1.50
Average length of stay (days) .....	34.9	30.5	28.9
Number receiving extended care (thousands) .....	65	69	70
Outpatient visits (millions) .....	10	12	14

***Other veterans benefits and services.***—The six-point Government and industry program, initiated in 1971 by the Administration to aid returning veterans gain job and training opportunities, surpassed its 1972 goal by 25%. Even though the number of servicemen separating in 1973 is lower than in 1972, the program goals are projected to be more than 5% higher.

- The National Alliance of Businessmen has pledged to provide 150,000 jobs for veterans in 1973.
- The Transition program in the Department of Defense will provide special training for servicemen whose combat duties prevented their acquiring civilian job skills;
- Federal agencies will continue their practice of granting hiring priorities to returned veterans;
- Government contractors have been required to list jobs with the U.S. Training and Employment Service. An average of over 530,000 new jobs were listed each month in 1972. New listings in 1973 are running 19% higher. Veterans will be given preferences in filling these jobs.
- Several agencies are forming counseling teams to contact separating servicemen earlier, to develop new training opportunities, and to assist veterans having difficulty in finding training or jobs.

The VA field structure will be realigned to fit the 10 standard Federal regions in order to improve coordination of Federal programs and services to the public.

## INTEREST

Interest costs, predominantly interest on the public debt, will rise by \$2.2 billion in 1973, and by another \$1.9 billion in 1974 reaching \$24.7 billion. By 1975 these cost are expected to reach \$25.4 billion.

### INTEREST <sup>1</sup>

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1974 <sup>2</sup>
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	
Interest on the public debt <sup>3</sup> .....	21,849	24,200	26,100	26,100
Interest on refunds of receipts.....	182	175	175	175
Interest on uninvested funds.....	6	5	5	5
Subtotal.....	22,037	24,380	26,280	26,280
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>				
Interest received by Treasury:				
From other Government accounts.....	-1,022	-1,181	-1,155	-1,155
From the public.....	-433	-392	-453	-453
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,582</b>	<b>22,808</b>	<b>24,672</b>	<b>24,672</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes interest on debt issued by various agencies, which is included in the outlays of the function served.

<sup>2</sup> For this function, budget authority equals outlays.

<sup>3</sup> Includes interest paid on the public debt held by Government investment accounts.

About \$1.6 billion of the estimated outlays for interest in 1974 will be offset by interest collections of the Treasury Department. These collections come mainly from interest on loans to other Federal agencies to finance their lending and other business-type operations, and to a lesser extent, from interest collected directly from the public, including interest on loans to foreign governments.

Of the estimated net interest outlays of \$24.7 billion in 1974, \$6.0 billion will be paid to trust funds and other Government investment accounts on Government securities held by them. In addition, \$3.7 billion of the interest paid on securities held by the Federal Reserve banks will be returned to Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Hence, the net impact on the 1974 unified budget deficit of interest paid on the Federal debt will be \$15.0 billion.

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

General government programs encompass many fundamental national functions established by the Constitution. These include collecting revenues, enforcing Federal laws, protecting the civil rights of Americans, and controlling the entry of noncitizens. A number of Government-wide programs supporting effective Federal operations are also included. Outlays for general government programs will increase by \$394 million to \$6.0 billion in 1974, and are estimated at \$6.4 billion in 1975.

The 1974 budget for general government highlights the Administration's determination to:

- Improve the management and organization of the Federal Government, making it more responsive to the needs of citizens;
- Assist State and local governments in their fight against crime by providing law enforcement revenue sharing funds;
- Reduce drug trafficking through intensified efforts directed at smuggling activities and organized crime; and
- Strengthen Federal programs to achieve equal opportunity for all Americans with particular attention to the rights of women and minorities.

***Law enforcement and justice.***—Outlays for law enforcement and criminal justice will total \$1,877 million in 1974, a 15% increase over 1973. Federal agencies will intensify activities aimed at disrupting organized crime, preventing smuggling, investigating tax fraud, and enforcing other Federal laws. Continuing emphasis will be placed on drug enforcement, assistance to State and local criminal justice systems, and rehabilitation of criminal offenders. (See Special Analysis M for a more comprehensive discussion of Federal anticrime activities.)

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1974 <sup>1</sup>
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	
<b>Law enforcement and justice:</b>				
Department of Justice.....	1,170	1,485	1,726	1,823
Other agencies.....	63	145	151	154
<b>Central fiscal operations:</b>				
Treasury Department:				
Internal Revenue Service.....	1,090	1,150	1,176	1,189
Bureau of Customs.....	181	216	239	236
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	278	294	311	313
Other agencies <sup>2</sup> .....	98	114	126	116
<b>Executive direction and management.....</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Central personnel management:</b>				
Civil Service Commission <sup>3</sup> .....	170	222	205	201
Department of Labor <sup>2</sup> .....	104	105	141	141
<b>General property and records management:</b>				
General Services Administration:				
Public works.....	206	254	262	5
Building operations, supply and other <sup>2</sup> .....	516	646	656	589
Other agencies.....	3	2		
<b>National Capital region:</b>				
District of Columbia.....	364	424	464	474
Rapid transit.....	84	80	167	151
Other.....	2	2	2	2
<b>Legislative functions.....</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>Judicial functions.....</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Other general government:</b>				
Territories and possessions.....	147	179	162	153
Treasury claims.....	65	86	108	108
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	133	142	160	176
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>				
Intrabudgetary transactions <sup>3</sup> .....	-131	-147	-433	-433
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-204	-429	-335	-335
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,891</b>	<b>5,631</b>	<b>6,025</b>	<b>5,809</b>

<sup>1</sup> Compares with budget authority of \$5.8 billion in 1972 and \$6.0 billion in 1973.<sup>2</sup> Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.<sup>3</sup> Excludes payments to trust fund to arrest increase in unfunded liability of the retirement program (1972, \$1,163 million; 1973, \$1,591 million; 1974, \$1,976 million).



## LAW ENFORCEMENT

### *Program Highlights*

- Strengthened State and local criminal justice systems by funding their program plans in the amount of \$628 million in 1972 through Federal law enforcement assistance grants.
- Intensified the fight against illicit drug trafficking through the newly established Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement and the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence.
- Initiated a new program to conduct tax fraud investigations against major drug traffickers.
- An increase of only 1% in reported crime, the smallest rate of growth in 12 years, and an actual decrease in crime in 83 major cities during the first 9 months of 1972.
- Removal of 5,613 pounds of morphine base and heroin from the worldwide market in 1972, a 45% increase over 1971.

### *Budget Proposals*

- Increase the effectiveness and flexibility of Federal anti-crime grants to State and local authorities under law enforcement revenue sharing.
- Expand training programs for drug enforcement officials of foreign governments.
- Increase the outlays for law enforcement by 52% over 1972.
- Enforce a comprehensive civil aviation security program.

*Law enforcement assistance.*—The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the Department of Justice fights crime through grants to State and local governments while providing strong Federal leadership for programs requiring national coordination. The grants strengthen the operations of State and local criminal justice systems, including police and investigative agencies, courts, corrections, probation and parole services, juvenile delinquency prevention and rehabilitation, and related training and education. Federal programs include research and technology development, demonstration and dissemination projects, and the coordination of national criminal data management activities.

The LEAA authorization expires in 1973. The continuation of its Federal functions will be proposed in new legislation, while its grant programs will be converted to law enforcement revenue sharing. This program will distribute funds by formula among the States with an assured "pass-through" to local governments, eliminating unnecessarily restrictive Federal limitations. It will also provide greater flexibility in meeting variations in State and local needs, and permit quicker, more responsive approaches to crime reduction and prevention. Of the total, 15% will be reserved for discretionary grants.

#### CONVERSION OF LEAA GRANT PROGRAMS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT REVENUE SHARING

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority		
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Law enforcement revenue sharing:			
Planning grants.....	35	50	800
Law enforcement block grants.....	487	569	
Corrections block grants.....	98	113	
Technical assistance.....	6	10	
Manpower development.....	31	45	
Technology development and dissemination.....	21	32	48
Data systems and statistical assistance.....	10	21	26
LEAA management and operations.....	12	16	17
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>891</b>

*Federal law enforcement.*—The momentum generated against illicit drug traffic will be maintained in 1974. The Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement will continue to work with State and local enforcement groups to focus a coordinated attack on street-level heroin traffic. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs will continue its efforts against middle and upper echelon drug traffickers, and will expand its program to train foreign narcotics control officers by 80%. The new Office of National Narcotics Intelligence will coordinate the collection and dissemination of narcotics intelligence. The Internal Revenue Service will intensify its investigations of high-level drug traffickers for tax fraud, and expects 60 convictions and assessments of \$70 million in fines in 1974.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation will begin operation of a fingerprint scanner to automatically classify the 24,000 sets of fingerprints received daily. It will also contract for research and development of supporting computer equipment to store and search the criminal fingerprints currently on file. Strike forces in 17 cities will continue to coordinate efforts against organized crime.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service will expand the use of anti-intrusion devices to detect unauthorized entry into the country. The number of aliens expelled has grown dramatically from 189,082 in 1968 to 467,193 in 1972. To discourage illegal entry of aliens looking for work, legislation will be introduced to prohibit their employment.

The program against airline hijacking will be strengthened through development of antihijacking programs in cooperation with airlines and local airport authorities. A law enforcement officer will be required at all airports, and all passengers and carry-on baggage will be inspected. The Federal Government will purchase metal detectors for use at all boarding gates, with additional security costs being borne by the air transportation system.

*Correctional programs.*—Outlays for Federal correctional programs will be \$185 million in 1974, an increase of \$17 million over 1973. Three new facilities, the Butner (North Carolina) Correctional Research Center and metropolitan correctional centers in Chicago and New York, will be opened in 1974.

## CIVIL RIGHTS

### *Program Highlights*

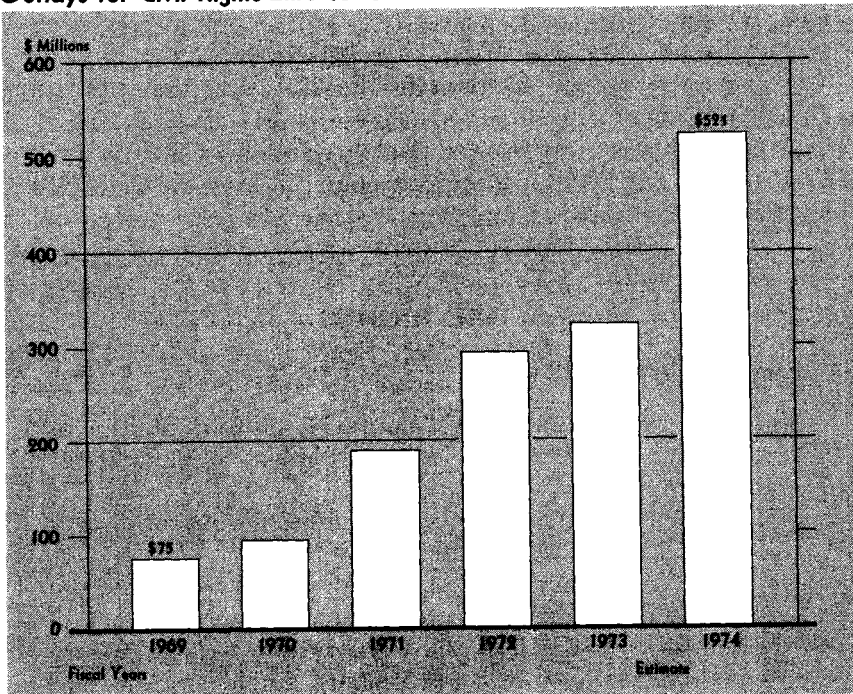
- Extended the life of the Commission on Civil Rights for 5 years and expanded its jurisdiction to include sex discrimination.
- Broadened the Civil Service Commission's authority over Federal agency equal opportunity plans.
- Gave local communities financial assistance to ease the process of desegregating their schools.
- Amended title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to cover State and local government employees and employees of educational institutions.

### *Budget Proposals*

- Maintain civil rights as a high-priority responsibility of the Federal Government.
- Strengthen Federal enforcement capability through improved oversight of individual agency organization and performance.
- Increase spending for civil rights enforcement by 62% over 1973.

**Civil rights.**—The constitutional guarantees of equal opportunity are enforced through civil rights programs. To insure these rights the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies will spend an estimated \$521 million in 1974 for civil rights enforcement, an increase of 62% over 1973. All agencies are expected to be fully aware of their civil rights responsibilities in carrying out the Administration's policies, and their performance will be continually reviewed throughout the year. (See Special Analysis L for a general discussion of Federal civil rights activities, including programs in different functions.)

### Outlays for Civil Rights Enforcement



The Community Relations Service's technical assistance program helped communities prepare grant applications. Administrative improvements and simplification of Federal grant procedures make it feasible to discontinue this program and to concentrate on the Service's original mandate of reducing tension, resolving disputes, and conducting State liaison activities. These programs will be increased to \$2.6 million despite a reduction in the total agency funding.

The emergency school assistance program provides financial assistance to local communities to aid them in the process of desegregating their school systems. Outlays of \$72 million in 1973 will be increased to \$204 million in 1974.

The Commission on Civil Rights will receive additional funds to carry out its new responsibility in the area of sex discrimination. A supplemental appropriation is recommended for 1973 to initiate this program. The Commission will spend \$5.7 million in 1974, an increase of 13%, as an independent, bipartisan, factfinding body and as an overseer of Federal performance in protecting the rights of all minorities and women.

The Federal Government has a special responsibility to assure non-discrimination in its own employment and federally financed State and local programs. Efforts will increase in both areas next year. Under the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, the Civil Service Commission will conduct an annual review and approve each agency's equal employment opportunity plan. The act also substantially enlarges the jurisdiction of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, including State and local government employees and employees of educational institutions for the first time. The Department of Justice will expand efforts to coordinate the enforcement of equal access to and equal benefit from Federal financial assistance. (See the education and manpower section for additional discussions of equal opportunity programs.)

**Central fiscal operations.**—Outlays for operations of the Internal Revenue Service are estimated at over \$1.1 billion in 1974. This will enable IRS to process 117 million tax returns, 3 million more than in 1973. Efforts to identify and locate nonfilers will be intensified. The field staff will continue to participate in wage and price control efforts. Legislation will be proposed to strengthen our voluntary tax system by making those providing assistance to taxpayers partially liable for improper filings.

Legislation will again be requested to establish a Federal Financing Bank, and thus provide for more efficient financing of Federal agency obligations.

Outlays for the Bureau of Customs will increase 10.7% to \$239 million in 1974. Included in the increase is the cost of inspecting an anticipated 6% increase in imported goods subject to duty and a 193% increase in investigations of fraudulent and undervalued importations.

**Executive direction and management.**—Changes in the size and structure of the Executive Office of the President are being made to enable the President to discharge his duties more effectively. Six staff offices will be discontinued and personnel will be reduced by 60%. Major policy issues will be dealt with on a functional basis through five Presidential Assistants and three Counsellors to the President.

The economic stabilization program, in conjunction with sound fiscal and monetary policy, has succeeded in reducing the rate of inflation to about 3% per year. At the same time, average annual pay has increased by about 5%, thus producing a 2% increase in real income. Legislation has been proposed to extend this program for another year.

Legislation will be proposed to create a revolving fund from which newly authorized boards and commissions may borrow funds pending their initial appropriation.

**Central personnel policy.**—Reductions in Federal civilian employment in 1974 will save an estimated \$545 million in Government-wide personnel costs.

**Property management and general services.**—By the end of 1974, projects with construction costs of \$859 million will have been awarded under recently enacted lease-purchase contracting authority. Financing construction payment over the life of a building will eliminate the 1972 backlog of authorized construction projects.

The 1971–72 buildup in guarding of Federal buildings in response to militant demonstrations resulted in a substantial increase in the General Services Administration regular protective force. The recent decrease in threats of violence permits a reduction in the force and a resultant 6.9% reduction in costs for standard building protection.

The 1974 budget proposes substantial reductions in GSA warehouse supply inventories. This inventory reduction is permitted by more economical supply practices through a greater use of direct shipments between manufacturers and agencies.

**National Capital region.**—Construction will be underway on more than half the planned regional rail rapid transit system during 1974. Initial operations are scheduled for December 1974. Development of the region's public transportation system was furthered by a Federal guarantee of the Metro system's bonds and authorization to acquire the area's four bus companies, permitting better coordination of bus and rapid rail service.

Funds are proposed for the new Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation to prepare plans for the revitalization of this historic area.

The District of Columbia's operating budget is financed by local taxes and an annual Federal payment to compensate for burdens placed on the District as the Nation's capital. The \$194 million Federal payment to the District of Columbia, while not earmarked for specific purposes, will aid progress in areas such as improvement of public safety, corrections, and welfare reform. Legislation will be proposed, to become effective in 1975, to strengthen financial management in the District by placing the Federal payment on a predictable basis and granting the District bonding authority to finance local public works projects.

**GENERAL REVENUE SHARING**

- Relieves mounting fiscal pressures on State and local governments;
- Cuts redtape;
- Distributes funds on the basis of need and tax effort; and
- Continues the development of a more effective and flexible Federal aid system by moving spending decisions and responsibilities closer to the people.

**GENERAL REVENUE SHARING**

General Revenue Sharing, enacted into law in October 1972, is a major reform of the federal system which improves relationships between the Federal Government and State and local governments. Federal tax revenues are shared with States and localities with minimum restrictions and controls, thus moving spending decisions closer to the people. This puts into practice the Administration's belief that State and local governments are in the best position to identify and solve local problems.

General Revenue Sharing authorizes quarterly payments totaling \$30.2 billion over the period 1972 to 1977, with half-year entitlements provided for in 1972 and 1977. These funds will assist States and localities in providing needed services, helping to avoid tax increases and in some cases permitting them to reduce taxes.

Outlays differ from entitlements because the law authorizes payment of the fourth quarter entitlement in the succeeding year. Outlays of \$6.8 billion in 1973 contain retroactive payments for 1972 and for that reason are larger than subsequent payments.



## GENERAL REVENUE SHARING

[In billions of dollars]

	Entitlements	Estimated outlays
1972.....	2.6	-----
1973.....	5.6	6.8
1974.....	6.1	6.0
1975.....	6.2	6.2
1976.....	6.4	6.3
1977.....	3.3	4.9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>30.2</b>

General Revenue Sharing funds are distributed among States on the basis of one of two formulas. The "three factor" formula distributes the funds on the basis of population, tax effort, and per capita income. The "five factor" formula includes two additional factors, urbanized population and State income tax collections. The amount distributed to each State is based on the formula that maximizes its share. If the total of the shares is greater than the available authorization, all shares are reduced proportionally.

Within the State one-third of all funds go to the State government, two-thirds to local governments. Distribution among local governments is based on the "three factor" formula.

The essence of revenue sharing is Federal aid with few strings attached. The legislation, however, contains some minimal restrictions.

- Local governments must spend their allotments within a wide grouping of "priority" areas: public safety, environmental protection (including sanitation), public transportation, health, recreation, libraries, social services for the poor and aged, financial administration, and "ordinary and necessary" capital expenditures. This restriction does not apply to State governments;
- Discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex is not permitted in any program financed with revenue sharing funds;
- Funds may not be used by State and local governments to match Federal funds provided under other grant programs;
- Construction workers paid with revenue sharing funds must be paid at least the wage prevailing on similar construction activity in the locality; and
- State and local governments must publish plans and publicly account for the use of revenue sharing funds.

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PART 5

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM  
BY AGENCY AND ACCOUNT

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### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

This tabulation contains information on budget authority (BA) and outlays (O) for each appropriation and fund account. The budget authority in this tabulation takes account of certain transfers between appropriations. All budget authority items are current and definite appropriations except where otherwise indicated.

Functional code numbers are shown for each account as a cross reference to table 14 (pp. 345-359), where the figures are summarized by functional classification. Types of funds in the budget and the deduct entries at the end of each chapter of this tabulation are explained in Part 6 (pp. 314-319).

Congressional action in the appropriation process occasionally takes the form of a limitation on the use of a trust fund or other fund, or of an appropriation to liquidate contract authority. Amounts for such items, which do not affect budget authority, are included here in parentheses and identified in the stub column, but are not included in the totals.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## SENATE

*Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Compensation and mileage of the Vice President and Senators.....901	BA O	4,777 4,763	4,778	4,782	4
Expense allowances of the Vice President and Majority and Minority leaders.....901	BA O	16 16	16	16	
Salaries, officers and employees.....901	BA O	51,106 49,735	54,258	54,284	26
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate.....901	BA O	467 429	474	474	
Payments to estates and widows of deceased Members of the Senate.....901	BA O	42 42	50		—50
Contingent expenses of the Senate: Senate policy committees.....901	BA O	604 481	620	620	
Automobiles and maintenance.....901	BA O	36 27	36	36	
Inquiries and investigations.....901	BA O	11,720 11,677	11,849	11,854	5
Folding documents.....901	BA O	73 73	74	74	
Miscellaneous items.....901	BA O	6,653 6,272	6,779	7,330	551
Postage stamps.....901	BA O	138 135	83	2	—81
Stationery (revolving fund).....901	BA O	401 373	212	21	—191
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Senate restaurant fund.....901	O	22			
Recording studio revolving fund.....901	O	95			
Total Federal funds Senate.....	BA O	76,034 74,140	79,229 75,268	79,493 76,019	264 751

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Compensation of Members.....901	BA O	20,262 20,075	20,262	20,366	104
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## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Con.					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Mileage of Members and expense allowance of the Speaker.....901	BA O	200 190	200	200	----- -----
Salaries, officers and employees.....901	BA O	24, 670 22, 877	26, 114	26, 384	270 -----
Members' clerk hire.....901	BA O	59, 820 58, 553	61, 000	63, 262	2, 262 -----
Contingent expenses of the House:					
Furniture.....901	BA O	587 460	1, 040	733	----- ----- -307
Miscellaneous items.....901	BA O	8, 024 5, 514	8, 500	8, 500	----- -----
Government contributions.....901	BA O	5, 495 5, 487	5, 770	5, 770	----- -----
Reporting hearings.....901	BA O	422 371	422	422	----- -----
Special and select committees.....901	BA O	11, 000 9, 314	12, 675	12, 675	----- -----
Telegraph and telephone.....901	BA O	4, 000 3, 782	4, 000	4, 500	500 -----
Stationery (revolving fund).....901	BA O	1, 530 1, 366	1, 530	1, 866	336 -----
Postage stamp allowances.....901	BA O	418 480	418	419	1 -----
Revision of laws.....901	BA O	40 35	40	40	----- -----
Speaker's automobile.....901	BA O	18 16	19	19	----- -----
Majority leader's automobile.....901	BA O	18 18	19	19	----- -----
Minority leader's automobile.....901	BA O	18 17	19	19	----- -----
New edition of the United States Code.....901	BA O	160 74	-----	100	100 -----
New edition of the District of Columbia Code.....901	BA O	----- 29	150	-----	----- -150

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued****HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Con.*****Federal Funds—Continued*****General and special funds—Continued**

Portrait of Speaker.....901 BA ..... 5 ..... —5

Payments to widows and heirs of BA 85 85 ..... —85  
deceased members of Congress O 85 .....

**Public enterprise funds:**

House of Representatives restaurant O 169 .....  
fund.....901

Recording studio revolving fund.901 O —67 .....  
Beauty shop (revolving fund)..901 O —6 .....

**Intragovernmental funds:**

Consolidated working fund.....901 O —9 .....

Total Federal funds House of BA 136,769 142,268 145,294 3,026  
Representatives. O 128,830 135,148 138,123 2,975

**JOINT ITEMS*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Joint Committee on Reduction of BA 71 73 73 .....  
Federal Expenditures.....901 O 66 .....

Joint Committee on Inaugural BA 650 .....  
Ceremonies of 1973.....901

Joint Economic Committee....901 BA 658 700 701 1  
O 799 .....

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy BA 490 499 499 .....  
901 O 443 .....

Joint Committee on Printing...901 BA 290 295 296 1  
O 280 .....

Joint Committee on Internal Reve- BA 780 938 938 .....  
nue Taxation.....901 O 748 .....

Joint Committee on Defense Pro- BA 137 140 140 .....  
duction.....901 O 130 .....

Joint Committee on Congressional BA 425 460 619 159  
Operations.....901 O 227 .....

Office of the Attending Physician BA 93 103 98 —5  
901 O 91 .....

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued****JOINT ITEMS—Continued****Federal Funds—Continued****General and special funds—Continued****Capitol Police:**

General expenses.....901	BA	361	236	394	158
	O	323			
Capitol Police Board.....901	BA	1,010	1,010	1,214	204
	O	1,623			
Education of pages.....901	BA	130	136	161	25
	O	130			
Official mail costs.....901	BA	32,994	21,226	38,118	16,892
	O	28,394			
Capitol guide service.....901	BA	328	322	301	—21
	O	297			
Statements of appropriations...901	BA	13	13	13	
	O	10			
Total Federal funds joint items	BA	38,428	26,151	43,565	17,414
	O	33,559	25,143	41,842	16,699

**ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries.....901	BA	1,106	1,198	1,250	52
	O	1,085	1,219	1,250	31
Contingent expenses.....901	BA	50	75	75	
	O	31	72	75	3
Capitol buildings.....901	BA	2,531	7,411 c 49	4,235	—3,352
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	80	10		
Reappropriation.....	BA	105	117		
	O	2,657	5,198	6,171	973
Extension of the Capitol.....901	O	1	62		—62
Capitol grounds.....901	BA	1,187	1,018 c 20	1,075	27
Reappropriation.....	BA		10		
	O	968	1,240	1,076	—164
Acquisition of property as an addition to the Capitol grounds...901	BA		1,450		—1,450
	O		1,250	200	—1,050
Senate office buildings.....901	BA	4,759	5,042 c 160	6,308	1,106
	O	4,870	5,601	5,668	67

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—Con.					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Construction of an extension of the new Senate office building.....901	BA O	----- -----	47,925 500	----- 1,500	-47,925 1,000
Extension of additional Senate office building site.....901	BA O	302 453	----- 204	----- -----	----- -204
Acquisition of property as a site for parking facilities for the United States Senate.....901	BA O	----- -----	4,075 1,500	----- 2,575	-4,075 1,075
Plans for garage and related facili- ties for the United States.....901	BA O	----- -----	50 -----	----- 50	-50 50
Senate garage.....901	BA O	86 91	89 c 3 96	97 97	5 1
House office buildings.....901	BA	8,314	7,121 c 311	8,858	951
Reappropriation.....	BA O	----- 6,520	475 8,603	8,453	-150
Acquisition of property, construc- tion, and equipment, additional House office building.....901	O	188	266	101	-165
Capitol Power Plant.....901	BA	4,449	5,261 c 21	5,207	-195
Reappropriation.....	BA O	178 4,481	120 5,647	5,209	-438
Expansion of facilities, Capitol Power Plant (liquidation of con- tract authority).....901	O	(285) 64	131	367	236
Modification and enlargement, Capitol Power Plant.....901	BA O	1,200 7	783	315	-468
John W. McCormack Residential Page School.....901	O	19	31	-----	-31
Structural and mechanical care, Library buildings and grounds 901	BA	1,171	1,531 c 28	1,594	35
Reappropriation.....	BA O	26 1,383	2,649	1,596	-1,053
Furniture and furnishings, Library buildings and grounds.....901	O	17	-----	-----	-----
Library of Congress, James Mad- ison Memorial Building.....901	BA O	71,090 6,962	11,665	29,800	18,135
Total Federal funds Architect of the Capitol.	BA O	96,633 29,798	83,570 46,717	28,699 64,503	-54,871 17,786

See footnotes at end of table.



## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
BOTANIC GARDEN					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....	901 BA	763	772	875	77
	O	740	c 26 827	877	50
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....	605 BA	33,931	36,429	40,256	3,827
	O	32,232	36,663	39,723	3,060
Copyright Office: Salaries and ex- penses.....	605 BA	4,622	5,062	5,242	180
	O	4,321	5,220	5,235	15
Congressional Research Service: Salaries and expenses.....	605 BA	7,238	9,155	11,111	1,956
	O	6,888	9,100	10,952	1,852
Distribution of catalog cards: Sal- aries and expenses.....	605 BA	9,549	10,132	10,343	211
	O	9,200	10,716	10,313	-403
Books for the general collections.....	605 BA	973	1,119	1,195	76
	O	885	1,151	1,195	44
Books for the law library.....	605 BA	156	182	208	26
	O	159	185	208	23
Books for the blind and physically handicapped: Salaries and ex- penses.....	605 BA	8,572	8,906	9,921	1,015
	O	8,854	9,770	9,303	-467
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents: Sala- ries and expenses.....	605 O	22	4	-----	-4
Collection and distribution of li- brary materials (special foreign currency program).....	605 BA	2,891	2,903	2,267	-636
	O	2,173	3,235	2,415	-820
Indexing and microfilming the Rus- sian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska.....	605 O	1	1	-----	-1
Furniture and furnishings.....	605 BA	454	4,435	2,876	-1,559
	O	384	604	4,527	3,923
Revision of annotated constitution: Salaries and expenses.....	605 BA	-----	-----	29	29
	O	56	50	33	-17
Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents: Salaries and ex- penses.....	605 BA	76	120	132	12
	O	40	119	131	12
See footnotes at end of table.					

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—Continued					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Oliver Wendell Holmes devise fund BA		5	5	4	—1
(special fund): Permanent....605 O		28	24	27	3
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....605 O		542	94	43	—51
Total Federal funds Library of BA		68,467	78,448	83,584	5,136
Congress. O		65,786	76,936	81,105	7,169
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Gift and trust fund accounts, nonre- BA		4,520	4,926	4,331	—595
volving: Permanent.....605 O		4,184	4,512	4,461	—51
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Printing and binding.....901 BA		38,000	46,500	64,000	17,500
O		43,956	45,942	61,800	15,858
Office of Superintendent of Docu- BA		14,830	29,447	28,421	—1,026
ments: Salaries and expenses.910 O		14,538	37,424	29,421	—8,003
Acquisition of site and general plans BA				7,800	7,800
and designs for buildings....910 O				7,800	7,800
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Government Printing Office revolv- BA		3,500		7,400	7,400
ing fund.....910 O		13,382	—15,625	—8,101	7,524
Total Federal funds Govern- BA		56,330	75,947	107,621	31,674
ment Printing Office. O		71,876	67,741	90,920	23,179
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....904 BA		89,203	96,058	103,850	7,792
O		85,447	95,174	103,650	8,476
COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....904 BA		1,500	1,557	1,500	—57
O		882	1,528	1,480	—48

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
UNITED STATES TAX COURT					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....	904 BA	3,984	4,307	5,760	1,453
	O	3,631	4,711	5,535	824
Construction.....	904 BA	18,712	1,916	-----	-1,916
	O	2,850	7,778	10,000	2,222
Total Federal funds United States Tax Court.	BA	22,696	6,223	5,760	-463
	O	6,481	12,489	15,535	3,046
Trust Funds					
Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund: Permanent.....	904 BA	57	65	78	13
	O	20	35	35	-----
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)-----	BA	586,825	590,249	600,241	9,992
	O	497,538	536,971	617,054	80,083
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions.....	850 BA	-5	-5	-4	1
	O				
	900 BA	-299	-270	-270	-----
	O				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	600 BA	-7,200	-7,308	-7,308	-----
	O				
	850 BA	-4	-----	-----	-----
	O				
	900 BA	-4,674	-4,746	-4,742	4
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	574,643	577,920	587,917	9,997
	O	485,356	524,642	604,730	80,088
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)-----	BA	4,577	4,991	4,409	-582
	O	4,204	4,547	4,496	-51
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	600 BA	-2,193	-2,250	-2,250	-----
	O				
	850 BA	-60	-65	-70	-5
	O				
Total trust funds.....	BA	2,324	2,676	2,089	-587
	O	1,951	2,232	2,176	-56
Total legislative branch.....	BA	576,967	580,596	590,006	9,410
	O	487,307	526,874	606,906	80,032

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>THE JUDICIARY</b>					
<b>SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries.....902	BA	3,482	3,784	3,964	180
	O	3,508	3,798	3,959	161
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports.....902	BA	317	355 } e 61	515	99
	O	232	334 } e 26	465 } e 61	166
Miscellaneous expenses.....902	BA	319	423	560	137
	O	276	411	560	149
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....902	BA	13	15	15	-----
	O	14	15	15	-----
Books for the Supreme Court.....902	BA	49	55	63	8
	O	46	55	63	8
Care of the building and grounds.....902	BA	561	1,000 } c 14	1,081	—28
Reappropriation.....	BA	-----	95 }		
	O	494	1,098	1,132	34
Total Federal funds Supreme Court of the United States.	BA	4,741	5,802	6,198	396
	O	4,570	5,737	6,255	518
<b>COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....902	BA	664	684	692	8
	O	651	680	690	10
<b>CUSTOMS COURT</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....902	BA	2,355	2,341	2,341	-----
	O	2,252	2,338	2,341	3
<b>COURT OF CLAIMS</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....902	BA	2,087	2,139	2,154	15
	O	2,003	2,132	2,153	21

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
THE JUDICIARY—Continued					
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries of judges.....	902 BA	26,143	26,500 } E 500	27,300	300
	O	25,853	26,485 } E 400	27,275 } E 100	490
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	902 BA	69,854	76,008	85,326	9,318
	O	69,778	75,900	85,114	9,214
Representation by court-appointed counsel and operations of defender organizations.....	902 BA	14,500	14,500 } E 4,000	16,000	—2,500
	O	13,353	14,750 } E 3,500	15,500 } E 500	—2,250
Fees of jurors.....	902 BA	18,030	18,500	18,500	-----
	O	16,559	18,400	18,500	100
Travel and miscellaneous expenses	902 BA	9,600	10,626	13,013	2,387
	O	10,075	10,600	12,673	2,073
Administrative Office of the United States Courts.....	902 BA	3,605	4,040	4,687	647
	O	3,619	4,020	4,640	620
Salaries and expenses of U.S. mag- istrates.....	902 BA	5,700	6,690	7,837	1,147
	O	5,429	6,566	7,754	1,188
Commission on Revision of the Federal Court Appellate Sys- tem.....	902 BA	-----	E 270	-----	—270
	O	-----	E 75	E 195	120
Salaries of referees (special fund)	902 BA	6,416	6,991	6,991	-----
	O	6,190	6,965	6,991	26
Expenses of referees (special fund)	902 BA	11,055	12,220	12,340	120
	O	10,619	12,059	12,324	265
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund, Ad- ministrative Office of the United States Courts.....	902 O	—66	23	-----	—23
Total Federal funds courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services.	BA	164,903	180,845	191,994	11,149
	O	161,409	179,743	191,566	11,823
FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	902 BA	1,255	1,544	2,062	518
	O	1,221	1,490	1,964	474
See footnotes at end of table.					

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)
<b>THE JUDICIARY—Continued</b>					
<b>FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER—Con.</b>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....	902 O	—100	100	-----	—100
Total Federal funds Federal	BA	1,255	1,544	2,062	518
Judicial Center.	O	1,121	1,590	1,964	374
<b>COMMISSION ON BANKRUPTCY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Commission on Bankruptcy Laws	BA	-----	426	-----	—426
of the United States (special	O	193	583	-----	—583
fund).....	902	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>JUDICIARY TRUST FUNDS</b>					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Judicial survivors' annuity fund: Per-	BA	1,750	1,884	2,036	152
manent, indefinite.....	O	701 858	1,006	1,040	34
Operation of the Public Defender	BA	1,659	1,730	1,883	153
Service for the District of Colum-	O	1,760	1,727	1,883	156
bia trust fund: Permanent, indefi-					
nite.....	703	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Judiciary trust funds...	BA	3,409	3,614	3,919	305
	O	2,618	2,733	2,923	190
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	176,005	193,781	205,441	11,660
	O	172,198	192,803	204,969	12,166
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—1	—2	—2	-----
public.....	O	850			
	BA	—215	—2,053	—2,053	-----
	O	900			
Total Federal funds.....	BA	175,789	191,726	203,386	11,660
	O	171,982	190,748	202,914	12,166
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	3,409	3,614	3,919	305
	O	2,618	2,733	2,923	190
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—1,659	—1,730	—1,883	—153
public.....	O	900			
Total trust funds.....	BA	1,750	1,884	2,036	152
	O	959	1,003	1,040	37
Total the Judiciary.....	BA	177,538	193,610	205,422	11,812
	O	172,941	191,751	203,954	12,203

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>					
<b>COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Compensation of the President.....	903 BA	250	250	250	-----
	O	250	250	250	-----
<b>THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	903 BA	9,342	9,767	9,110	—657
	O	9,604	9,767	9,110	—657
<b>SPECIAL PROJECTS</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Special projects.....	903 BA	1,500	1,500	1,500	-----
	O	1,117	1,500	1,500	-----
<b>EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Operating expenses.....	903 BA	1,245	1,372	1,370	—2
	O	1,218	1,427	1,368	—59
<b>SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Special assistance to the President.....	903 BA	735	773	675	—98
	O	643	794	675	—119
<b>COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	903 BA	2,112	1,369	1,376	7
	O	1,906	1,525	1,375	—150
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....	903 O	—140	109	-----	—109
<b>Total Council of Economic Advisers.</b>					
	BA	2,112	1,369	1,376	7
	O	1,766	1,634	1,375	—259

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued****COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL  
QUALITY AND OFFICE OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	903 BA	2,300	2,550	2,466	—84
	O	2,271	2,350	2,577	227

**Intragovernmental funds:**

Consolidated working fund.....	903 O	—381	—200	-----	200
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Total Council on Environmen- tal Quality and Office of Environmental Quality.	BA	2,300	2,550	2,466	—84
	O	1,891	2,150	2,577	427

**COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL  
ECONOMIC POLICY***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	903 BA	-----	1,000	1,400	400
	O	-----	920	1,368	448

**Intragovernmental funds:**

Consolidated working fund.....	903 O	—8	8	-----	—8
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Total Council on International Economic Policy.	BA	-----	1,000	1,400	400
	O	—8	928	1,368	440

**DOMESTIC COUNCIL***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	903 BA	2,209	2,122	1,168	—954
	O	1,871	1,622	1,193	—429

**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND  
SPACE COUNCIL***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	903 BA	500	480	-----	—480
	O	428	478	9	—469

**NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RE-  
SOURCE AND ENGINEERING DE-  
VELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION  
ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEER-  
ING, AND RESOURCES***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	903 O	29	-----	-----	-----
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See footnotes at end of table.



**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued****NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES—Continued****Federal Funds—Continued****Intragovernmental funds:**

Consolidated working fund.....903	O	6	-----	-----	-----
Total National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources.	O	34	-----	-----	-----

**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....903	BA	2,424	2,762	2,802	40
	O	2,221	2,600	2,800	200

**OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....903	BA	6,212	6,345	6,250	—95
	O	6,061	6,500	6,400	—100
Defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies.....059	BA	3,390	3,471	3,370	—101
	O	2,656	4,100	3,350	—750

**Summary****Federal funds:**

(As shown in detail above).....	BA	9,602	9,816	9,620	—196
	O	8,717	10,600	9,750	—850
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....850	BA } O }	—55	-----	-----	-----
Total Office of Emergency Preparedness.	BA	9,547	9,816	9,620	—196
	O	8,662	10,600	9,750	—850

**OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....903	BA	19,200	19,581	19,600	19
	O	18,369	19,514	19,500	—14

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued</b>					
<b>OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET—Continued</b>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....	903 O	—58	—17	-----	17
Total Office of Management and Budget.	BA O	19,200 18,311	19,581 19,497	19,600 19,500	19 3
<b>OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	903 BA O	2,300 1,829	2,100 2,052	----- 300	—2,100 —1,752
<b>OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	903 BA O	2,635 2,337	2,973 3,425	3,270 3,250	297 —175
<b>PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	903 O	7	-----	-----	-----
<b>SPECIAL ACTION OFFICE FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	903 BA O	3,000 1,082	26,856 18,500	25,199 17,700	—1,657 —800
Special fund for drug abuse.....	903 BA O	----- -----	25,000 17,500	40,000 15,000	15,000 —2,500
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....	903 O	—3	-----	-----	-----
Total Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention.	BA O	3,000 1,079	51,856 36,000	65,199 32,700	13,343 —3,300

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued</b>					
<b>SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	903 BA	814	1,000	1,550	550
	O	818	985	1,490	505
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....	903 O	-----	-35	35	70
Total Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.	BA	814	1,000	1,550	550
	O	818	950	1,525	575
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Interagency Committee on Civil Disorders: Consolidated working fund.....	O	1	-----	-----	-----
	903				
National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence: Con- solidated working fund.....	O	3	-----	-----	-----
	903				
President's Commission on Income Maintenance: Consolidated work- ing fund.....	O	2	-----	-----	-----
	903				
Advisory Commission on All-Volun- teer Armed Forces: Consolidated working fund.....	O	6	-----	-----	-----
	903				
Total miscellaneous.....	O	12	-----	-----	-----
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	60,168	111,271	121,356	10,085
	O	54,142	95,674	89,250	-6,424
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA } O }	-55	-----	-----	-----
	850				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	60,113	111,271	121,356	10,085
	O	54,087	95,674	89,250	-6,424
Total Executive Office of the President.	BA	60,113	111,271	121,356	10,085
	O	54,087	95,674	89,250	-6,424

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT</b>					
<b>APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Appalachian regional development programs.....507	BA	121,500	134,500	115,500	—14,000
Contract authority.....	BA	50,000	-----	-----	
Permanent.....	BA	170,000	180,000	185,000	
Liquidation of contract authority.....	O	(175,000)	(205,000)	(155,000)	(—50,000)
	O	241,007	266,000	297,000	31,000
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Appalachian housing fund.....507	BA	500	3,500	1,500	—2,000
	O	454	2,000	2,000	
Total Appalachian regional development programs.	BA	342,000	318,000	302,000	—16,000
	O	241,461	268,000	299,000	31,000
<b>DISASTER RELIEF</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Disaster relief.....703	BA	85,000	492,444	100,000	—492,444
	O	92,169	± 100,000 320,000 ± 5,000	200,000 ± 50,000	
					—75,000
<b>ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ACTIVITIES</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....903	BA	20,539	26,000	-----	18,942
	O	13,402	± 11,300 29,002 ± 10,735	± 56,242 1,300 ± 53,995	
					15,558
<b>EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Emergency fund for the President.....903	BA	1,000	1,000	1,000	-----
	O	455	1,014	1,000	—14
<b>EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Revolving fund, Defense Production Act.....059	O	—11,524	65,596	—7,679	—73,275

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued</b>					
<b>EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Expenses of management improve-	BA	400	700	350	—350
ment.....903 O		655	797	425	—372
<b>FOREIGN ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b>International Security Assistance</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Military assistance.....057	BA	500,600	553,100	685,000	131,900
	O	562,513	549,700	578,400	28,700
Foreign military credit sales....057	BA	400,000	400,000	525,000	125,000
	O	147,097	230,000	313,000	83,000
Military credit sales to Israel...057	O	68,924	90,000	37,789	—52,211
Security supporting assistance...152	BA	547,637	597,100	729,100	132,000
	O	717,054	562,613	708,355	145,742
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Liquidation of foreign military sales fund.....057	O	10,204	—9,939	—13,581	—3,642
<b>Deductions for offsetting re-</b>					
<b>ceipts:</b>					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—69,651	—101,200	—124,900	—23,700
public.....057 O }					
Total Federal funds.....	BA	1,378,586	1,449,000	1,814,200	365,200
	O	1,436,141	1,321,174	1,499,063	177,889
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
<b>Advances foreign military sales (per-</b>					
<b>manent, indefinite): 057</b>					
Contract authority.....	BA	3,193,457	3,361,900	3,090,000	—271,900
Liquidation of contract authority..		(1,096,694)	(2,298,205)	(2,490,708)	(192,503)
	O	1,183,794	2,139,644	2,500,000	360,356
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—1,096,694	—2,298,205	—2,490,708	—192,503
public.....057 O }					
Total trust funds.....	BA	2,096,763	1,063,695	599,292	—464,403
	O	87,100	—158,561	9,292	167,853
Total international security	BA	3,475,349	2,512,695	2,413,492	—99,203
assistance.	O	1,523,241	1,162,613	1,508,355	345,742

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)	
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE—Con.						
International Development Assistance						
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
International financial institutions	BA	1,394,060	738,380	1,113,380	483,571	
152				▫ 108,571		
	O	275,694	420,300	539,314	127,700	
				▫ 8,686		
International organizations and programs	BA	149,000	132,600	▫ 152,000	19,400	
152	O	195,932	146,998	134,454	—12,544	
Total multilateral assistance	BA	1,543,060	870,980	1,373,951	502,971	
	O	471,626	567,298	682,454	115,156	
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Grants and other programs	BA	646,134	576,340	▫ 481,350	—94,990	
152	O	406,203	494,635	531,542	36,907	
Public enterprise funds:						
Alliance for progress—development loans	BA	150,000	150,000	▫ 150,000	—	
152	O	183,529	169,653	239,947	70,294	
Development loans—revolving fund	BA	190,450	178,181	▫ 201,400	23,219	
152	O	360,063	320,384	126,460	—193,924	
Development loan fund (liquidation account)	O	—23,409	—23,303	—28,643	—5,340	
152						
Housing guaranty fund	O	—53	—75	—	75	
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	BA	12,500	12,500	72,500	60,000	
152	O	—21,342	6,580	—10,066	—16,646	
The Inter-American Foundation	152	O	1,579	4,940	7,959	3,019
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advance acquisition of property—revolving fund	O	—2,050	—349	—	349	
152						
Office of the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance	O	—42	25	—	—25	
152						
Consolidated working fund	152	O	3,438	—101	101	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public	BA	—43,957	—291,584	—49,811	241,773	
150	O					
850	BA	—16,225	—17,590	—17,590	—	
	O					
Total Federal funds bilateral assistance	BA	938,902	607,847	837,849	230,002	
	O	847,736	663,215	799,798	136,583	

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued</b>					
<b>BILATERAL ASSISTANCE—Continued</b>					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Technical assistance: Permanent, in- definite.....152	BA O	3,646 3,420	3,600 3,211	3,600 3,600	----- 389
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....150	BA O }	-3,646	-3,600	-3,600	-----
Total trust funds bilateral assistance.	O	-226	-389	-----	389
Total bilateral assistance.....	BA O	938,902 847,511	607,847 662,826	837,849 799,798	230,002 136,972
Total international develop- ment assistance.	BA O	2,481,962 1,319,138	1,478,827 1,230,124	2,211,800 1,482,252	732,973 252,128
<b>Contingencies</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds: President's foreign assistance con- tingency fund.....152	BA O	28,150 43,270	25,000 23,333	30,000 19,080	5,000 -4,253
<b>Summary</b>					
<b>Foreign Assistance</b>					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above).....	BA O	3,888,698 2,798,774	2,952,827 2,575,020	4,056,000 3,000,395	1,103,173 425,375
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above).....	BA O	2,096,763 86,874	1,063,695 -158,950	599,292 9,292	-464,403 168,242
Total foreign assistance.....	BA O	5,985,461 2,885,648	4,016,522 2,416,070	4,655,292 3,009,687	638,770 593,617
<b>OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds: Economic opportunity program: (Community planning, manage- ment, and development)....551	BA O	724,019 772,583	789,990 694,296	----- 328,437	-789,990 -365,859
(Elementary and secondary education).....601	O	241,226	25,000	-----	-25,000
(Manpower training and em- ployment services).....607	O	38,890	35,000	-----	-35,000
Total economic opportunity program.	BA O	724,019 1,052,699	789,990 754,296	----- 328,437	-789,990 -425,859

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC  
OPPORTUNITY—Continued*Trust Funds*

Gifts and contributions: Perma-	BA	3	2	-----	—2
nent.....551	O	-----	2	-----	—2

*Summary***Federal funds:**

(As shown in detail above).....	BA	724, 019	789, 990	-----	—789, 990
	O	1, 052, 699	754, 296	328, 437	—425, 859

## Deductions for offsetting receipts:

Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—50	—53	-----	53
public.....550	O				
850	BA	—200	—215	-----	215
	O				

Total Federal funds.....	BA	723, 769	789, 722	-----	—789, 722
	O	1, 052, 449	754, 028	328, 437	—425, 591

**Trust funds:**

(As shown in detail above).....	BA	3	2	-----	—2
	O	-----	2	-----	—2

Total Office of Economic Op-	BA	723, 772	789, 724	-----	—789, 724
portunity.....	O	1, 052, 449	754, 030	328, 437	—425, 593

## PHILIPPINE EDUCATION PROGRAM

*Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Philippine education program...153	O	1, 282	-----	-----	-----
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## PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION

*Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Public works acceleration.....507	O	289	1, 367	-----	—1, 367
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**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued</b>					
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above)-----	BA	5,191,489	5,102,635	4,707,893	—394,742
	O	4,319,494	4,441,201	4,119,174	—322,027
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—69,651	—101,200	—124,900	—23,700
public-----	O				
057	BA	—43,957	—291,584	—49,811	241,773
150	O				
550	BA	—50	—53		53
	O				
850	BA	—16,425	—17,805	—17,590	215
	O				
Total Federal funds-----	BA	5,061,406	4,691,993	4,515,592	—176,401
	O	4,189,412	4,030,559	3,926,873	—103,686
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above)-----	BA	3,197,106	3,365,502	3,093,600	—271,902
	O	1,187,214	2,142,857	2,503,600	360,743
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—1,096,694	—2,298,205	—2,490,708	—192,503
public-----	O				
057	BA	—3,646	—3,600	—3,600	
150	O				
Total trust funds-----	BA	2,096,766	1,063,697	599,292	—464,405
	O	86,874	—158,948	9,292	168,240
Total funds appropriated to the President.	BA	7,158,172	5,755,690	5,114,884	—640,806
	O	4,276,286	3,871,611	3,936,165	64,554

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT****Office of the Secretary****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Office of the Secretary-----	355	BA	9,485	11,112	10,933	—179
		O	9,288	10,281	10,674	393

Rural development grants and technical assistance-----	355	BA			20,000	20,000
		O			9,000	9,000

**Intragovernmental funds:**

Working capital fund-----	355	BA			9,600	9,600
		O	781			

Consolidated working fund-----	355	O	—11			
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Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.		BA	9,485	11,112	40,533	29,421
		O	10,058	10,281	19,674	9,393

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT—Continued</b>					
<b>Office of the Secretary—Continued</b>					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Miscellaneous contributed funds: Per-	BA	4			
manent.....	O		6		—6
<b>Office of the Inspector General</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Office of the Inspector General...355	BA	18,431	18,751	18,751	
	O	18,352	17,966	18,394	428
<b>Office of the General Counsel</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Office of the General Counsel...355	BA	6,560	6,666	6,666	
	O	6,741	6,362	6,375	13
<b>Office of Management Services</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Office of Management Services...355	BA	3,889	4,147	4,147	
	O	4,055	4,103	4,109	6
Total Federal funds depart-	BA	38,365	40,676	70,097	29,421
mental management.	O	39,206	38,712	48,552	9,840
Total trust funds departmental	BA	4			
management.	O		6		—6
<b>SCIENCE AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS</b>					
<b>Agricultural Research Service</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Agricultural Research Service...355	BA	211,490	188,026	170,790	—19,236
Permanent.....	BA	15,000	15,000	15,000	
Reappropriation.....	BA	2,000	2,000		
	O	248,858	200,098	194,216	—5,882
Scientific activities overseas (special	BA	10,000	10,000	10,000	
foreign currency program)---355	O	6,221	10,041	11,041	1,000

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued</b>					
<b>SCIENCE AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS—Continued</b>					
<b>Agricultural Research Service—Con.</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Working capital fund, Agricultural Research Center.....355	O	—94	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal funds Agricul- tural Research Service.	BA O	238,490 254,985	215,026 210,139	195,790 205,257	—19,236 —4,882
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Miscellaneous trust funds: Perma- nent, indefinite.....355	BA O	569 671	390 423	429 442	39 19
<b>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Animal and Plant Health Inspec- tion Service.....355	BA	101,745	289,052	336,171	35,019
	O	101,404	<sup>E</sup> 12,100 303,727 <sup>E</sup> 12,100	288,434	—27,393
Animal quarantine station (special fund): Permanent.....355	BA O	----- -----	100 50	327 471	227 421
Total Federal funds Animal and Plant Health Inspec- tion Service.	BA O	101,745 101,404	301,252 315,877	336,498 288,905	35,246 —26,972
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Miscellaneous trust funds: Perma- nent.....355	BA O	943 764	1,659 1,501	1,659 1,501	----- -----
<b>Cooperative State Research Service</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Cooperative State Research Serv- ice.....355	BA O	82,948 74,703	91,438 82,837	73,700 68,500	—17,738 —14,337
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Miscellaneous contributed funds: Per- manent.....355	BA O	4 3	4 4	4 4	----- -----

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued</b>					
<b>SCIENCE AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS—Continued</b>					
<b>Extension Service</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Extension Service.....355	BA	172, 279	194, 331	196, 831	2, 500
	O	169, 811	191, 698	197, 198	5, 500
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....355	O	—91	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal funds Extension Service.	BA	172, 279	194, 331	196, 831	2, 500
	O	169, 720	191, 698	197, 198	5, 500
<b>National Agricultural Library</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
National Agricultural Library...355	BA	4, 143	4, 227	4, 227	-----
	O	4, 208	4, 327	4, 333	6
Library facilities.....355	O	35	129	-----	—129
Total Federal funds National Agricultural Library.	BA	4, 143	4, 227	4, 227	-----
	O	4, 243	4, 456	4, 333	—123
Total Federal funds science and education programs.	BA	599, 605	806, 274	807, 046	772
	O	605, 055	805, 007	764, 193	—40, 814
Total trust funds science and education programs.	BA	1, 516	2, 053	2, 092	39
	O	1, 438	1, 928	1, 947	19
<b>AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS</b>					
<b>Statistical Reporting Service</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Statistical Reporting Service...355	BA	21, 080	22, 834	22, 834	-----
	O	21, 043	22, 433	22, 620	187
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Miscellaneous contributed funds: Permanent, indefinite.....355	BA	11	16	16	-----
	O	11	16	16	-----
<b>Economic Research Service</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Economic Research Service.....355	BA	16, 467	17, 826	17, 766	—60
	O	17, 231	17, 451	17, 754	303

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued</b>					
<b>AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Con.</b>					
<b>Economic Research Service—Continued</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....152	O	—59	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal funds Economic Research Service.	BA O	16,467 17,172	17,826 17,451	17,766 17,754	—60 303
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Miscellaneous contributed funds: Permanent, indefinite.....355	BA O	30 26	46 46	6 6	—40 —40
Total Federal funds agricultural economics.	BA O	37,547 38,215	40,660 39,884	40,600 40,374	—60 490
Total trust funds agricultural economics.	BA O	41 37	62 62	22 22	—40 —40
<b>MARKETING SERVICES</b>					
<b>Commodity Exchange Authority</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Commodity Exchange Authority.....355	BA O	2,826 2,943	2,906 2,891	2,906 2,848	----- —43
<b>Packers and Stockyards Administration</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Packers and Stockyards Administration.....355	BA O	4,006 3,933	4,055 3,899	4,055 3,939	----- 40
<b>Farmer Cooperative Service</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Farmer Cooperative Service.....355	BA O	1,909 1,944	2,055 1,955	1,955 1,951	—100 —4
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Miscellaneous contributed funds: Permanent, indefinite.....355	BA O	51 69	115 126	115 110	----- —16
Total Federal funds Marketing Services.	BA O	8,741 8,820	9,016 8,745	8,916 8,738	—100 —7
Total trust funds Marketing Services.	BA O	51 69	115 126	115 110	----- —16

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued</b>					
<b>INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS</b>					
<b>Foreign Agricultural Service</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Foreign Agricultural Service....355	BA	25,536	25,805	25,805	} ----- 117
Permanent.....	BA	3,117	3,117	3,117	
	O	27,766	28,992	29,109	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)....355	O	794	1,000	1,000	-----
Total Federal funds Foreign Agricultural Service.	BA O	28,653 28,560	28,922 29,992	28,922 30,109	----- 117
<b>Foreign Assistance and Special Export Programs</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Expenses, Public Law 480, foreign assistance programs, Agriculture.....154	BA O	1,320,400 993,200	895,000 847,100	653,638 766,200	----- -241,362 -80,900
Increase (—) or decrease in amount owed by general fund to Commodity Credit Corporation....351	O	327,200	47,900	-112,562	-160,462
Total Federal funds foreign assistance and special export programs.	BA O	1,320,400 1,320,400	895,000 895,000	653,638 653,638	----- -241,362 -241,362
Total Federal funds international programs.	BA O	1,349,053 1,348,960	923,922 924,992	682,560 683,747	----- -241,362 -241,245
<b>AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION</b>					
<b>Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....351	BA O	165,039 166,373	169,235 169,142	152,000 151,907	----- -17,235 -17,235
Sugar Act program.....351	BA O	86,000 86,133	84,500 87,700	89,500 92,500	5,000 4,800
Rural environmental assistance program:.....354					
Contract authority.....	BA	195,500	225,500	-----	-225,500
Liquidation of contract authority	O	(150,000)	(195,500)	(15,000)	(-180,500)
		185,371	182,500	10,000	-172,500

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued</b>					
<b>AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION—Continued</b>					
<b>Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service—Continued</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>General and special funds—Con.</b>					
Water Bank Act program.....354	BA	10,000	10,000	-----	-10,000
	O	90	1,198	831	-367
Cropland adjustment program...351	BA	67,100	52,500	51,900	-600
	O	66,783	52,665	52,065	-600
Conservation reserve program...351	O	80	54	-----	-54
Emergency conservation meas- ures.....354	BA	12,000	10,000	10,000	-----
	O	7,407	13,000	12,000	-1,000
Dairy and beekeeper indemnity payment program.....351	BA	7,500	3,500	-----	-3,500
	O	2,974	8,400	3,148	-5,252
Cropland conversion program...351	O	108	125	125	-----
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund....354	O	84	26	-----	-26
Total Federal funds Agricul- tural Stabilization and Con- servation Service.	BA	543,139	555,235	303,400	-251,835
	O	515,403	514,810	322,576	-192,234
<b>CORPORATIONS</b>					
<b>Federal Crop Insurance Corporation</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Administrative and operating ex- penses.....351	BA	12,000	11,978	12,000	-978
	O	12,066	11,978	12,000	-978
				1,000	
				1,000	
				1,000	
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund.....351	BA	10,000	-----	-----	-----
	O	-10,395	1,596	1,891	1,707
				1,412	
Limitation on administrative ex- penses.		(3,587)	(3,504)	(3,632)	(128)
Total Federal funds Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.	BA	22,000	11,978	11,000	-978
	O	1,671	13,574	14,303	729

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued</b>					
<b>CORPORATIONS—Continued</b>					
<b>Commodity Credit Corporation</b>					
<b>SUPPORT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Price support and related programs:					
Reimbursement for net realized losses.....351	BA	4,213,331	3,267,575	3,457,409	189,834
Contract authority: Permanent, indefinite.	BA	317,309	-----	-----	-----
Liquidation of contract authority	O	-----	(790,377)	-----	(-790,377)
Limitation on administrative expenses.	O	3,983,371 (40,200)	3,404,153 (39,900)	2,710,386 (41,800)	-693,767 (1,900)
Total Federal funds price support and related activities.	BA O	4,530,640 3,983,371	3,267,575 3,404,153	3,457,409 2,710,386	189,834 -693,767
<b>SPECIAL ACTIVITIES</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
National Wool Act (special fund):	BA	75,430	66,697	63,000	-3,697
Permanent, indefinite.....351	O	116,545	63,460	42,304	-21,156
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
(Game bird protection).....351	O	-7	14	-----	-14
(Conservation loans).....354	O	-27,200	-----	-----	-----
(Domestic consumption research).....355	O	-56	141	-----	-141
(Purchase of dairy products, section 709).....351	O	17	-----	-----	-----
Increase or decrease (—) in amount owed by general fund for foreign assistance programs.....351	O	-327,200	-47,900	112,562	160,462
Total Federal funds special activities.	BA O	75,430 -237,901	66,697 15,715	63,000 154,866	-3,697 139,151
Total Federal funds Commodity Credit Corporation.	BA O	4,606,070 3,745,470	3,334,272 3,419,868	3,520,409 2,865,252	186,137 -554,616
Total Federal funds corporations.	BA O	4,628,070 3,747,141	3,346,250 3,433,442	3,531,409 2,879,555	185,159 -553,887



## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease ( )
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued</b>					
<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<b>Rural Development Service</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Rural Development Service.....355	BA	250	400	400	-----
	O	158	355	360	5
<b>Rural Electrification Administration</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Loans: Authority to spend public	BA	669,100	633,000	-----	-633,000
debt receipts.....352	O	550,852	619,000	375,122	-243,878
Salaries and expenses.....352	BA	16,706	16,720	16,720	-----
	O	16,516	16,349	17,050	701
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Rural telephone bank.....352	BA	30,000	30,000	30,000	} 11,526
Authority to spend agency debt	BA	244,767	310,671	322,197	
receipts: Permanent, indefinite..	O	16	87,917	114,928	27,011
Total Federal funds Rural	BA	960,573	990,391	368,917	-621,474
Electrification Adminis-	O	567,384	723,266	507,100	-216,166
tration.					
<b>Farmers Home Administration</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Rural water and waste disposal	BA	44,000	92,000	-----	-92,000
grants.....352					
Reappropriation.....	BA	56,000	-----		
	O	35,409	46,500	46,600	100
Rural housing for domestic farm	BA	2,500	3,750	-----	-3,750
labor.....352	O	789	5,125	1,700	-3,425
Mutual and self-help housing...352	BA	2,000	3,000	3,000	-----
	O	797	3,000	3,000	-----
Salaries and expenses.....352	BA	100,032	114,955	112,500	-2,455
	O	100,682	112,584	112,500	-84
See footnotes at end of table.					

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued</b>					
<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT—Con.</b>					
<b>Farmers Home Administration—Con.</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Direct loan account.....	351 O	11, 116	—17, 615	-----	17, 615
Self-help housing land development fund.....	O 352	25	785	445	—340
Rural housing insurance fund: In- definite.....	BA 352	24, 399	51, 832	90, 650	38, 818
Authority to spend public debt re- ceipts: Permanent, indefinite.	BA O	61, 713 169, 093	—91, 182	128, 065	219, 247
Emergency credit revolving fund (disaster loans).....	O 351	—73, 295	—14, 064	-----	14, 064
Agricultural credit insurance fund indefinite.....	BA 351	37, 192	56, 762	74, 554	17, 792
Authority to spend public debt receipts: Permanent, indefinite.	BA O	337, 793 192, 617	—329, 213	103, 850	433, 063
Rural development insurance fund: Authority to spend public debt re- ceipts: Permanent, indefinite.	BA 352	-----	277, 535 —142, 998	511, 076 —80, 629	233, 541 62, 369
Economic opportunity loan fund	O 551	—7, 812	—4, 359	—2, 636	1, 723
Total Federal funds Farmers Home Administration.	BA O	665, 629 429, 421	599, 834 —431, 437	791, 780 312, 895	191, 946 744, 332
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Miscellaneous contributed funds: Permanent, indefinite.....	BA 352	38 145	-----	-----	-----
State rural rehabilitation funds.....	O 352	1, 172	78	—31	—109
Total trust funds Farmers Home Administration.	BA O	38 1, 317	78	—31	—109
Total Federal funds rural de- velopment.	BA O	1, 626, 452 996, 963	1, 590, 625 292, 184	1, 161, 097 820, 355	—429, 528 528, 171
Total trust funds rural devel- opment.	BA O	38 1, 317	78	—31	—109

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued					
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS					
Soil Conservation Service					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Conservation operations.....354	BA	155,766	160,000	153,923	—6,077
	O	155,047	157,800	157,169	—631
River basin surveys and investigations.....401	BA	10,082	11,603	12,351	748
	O	9,984	12,347	12,369	22
Watershed planning.....401	BA	6,730	7,619	7,053	—566
	O	6,890	7,377	7,596	219
Watershed and flood prevention operations.....401	BA	132,066	150,029	84,847	—65,182
	O	108,494	139,117	110,500	—28,617
Great Plains conservation program.....354	BA	18,114	18,114	18,172	58
	O	16,169	18,053	17,746	—307
Resource conservation and development.....354	BA	20,863	26,595	8,217	—18,378
	O	16,229	20,892	19,255	—1,637
Plant materials center (special fund).....354	O	160	287	-----	—287
Total Federal funds Soil Conservation Service.	BA	343,621	373,960	284,563	—89,397
	O	312,973	355,873	324,635	—31,238
Trust Funds					
Miscellaneous contributed funds: Permanent, indefinite:					
(Agricultural land and water resources).....354	BA	188	180	180	-----
	O	148	122	120	—2
(Water resources and power).....401	BA	1,163	1,120	1,120	-----
	O	937	1,224	1,180	—44
Total trust funds Soil Conservation Service.	BA	1,351	1,300	1,300	-----
	O	1,085	1,346	1,300	—46
Total Federal funds environmental programs.	BA	343,621	373,960	284,563	—89,397
	O	312,973	355,873	324,635	—31,238
Total trust funds environmental programs.	BA	1,351	1,300	1,300	-----
	O	1,085	1,346	1,300	—46

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued</b>					
<b>CONSUMER PROGRAMS</b>					
<b>Agricultural Marketing Service</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Marketing services.....355	BA	144,059	34,082	34,865	783
	O	148,322	33,632	34,651	1,019
Payments to States and possessions	BA	1,600	2,500	1,600	—900
355	O	1,600	1,600	1,600	-----
Funds for strengthening markets, in-	BA	508,175	811,763	705,352	—106,411
come, and supply (special fund):	O	593,215	791,057	749,446	—63,571
Permanent, indefinite.....351			21,960 }		
Perishable Agricultural Commodities	BA	658	1,356	1,356	-----
Act fund (special fund): Per-	O	705	1,344	1,344	-----
manent, indefinite.....355					
Total Federal funds Agricul-	BA	654,492	849,701	743,173	—106,528
tural Marketing Service.	O	743,842	849,593	787,041	—62,552
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Agricultural Marketing Service trust	BA	39,898	40,129	40,659	530
funds: Permanent, indefinite...355	O	43,961	39,239	39,477	238
Milk market orders assessment	O	—1,583	—289	—263	26
fund.....351					
Total trust funds Agricultural	BA	39,898	40,129	40,659	530
Marketing Service.	O	42,378	38,950	39,214	264
<b>Food and Nutrition Service</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Child nutrition programs.....702	BA	363,843	471,289	555,612	} 164,789
Permanent.....	BA	232,043	119,165	199,631	
	O	622,194	604,573	749,228	
Special milk program.....702	BA	104,000	97,123	25,000	—72,123
	O	93,552	94,025	38,000	—56,025
Food stamp program.....702	BA	2,285,038	2,495,654	2,195,750	—299,904
	O	1,909,166	2,192,414	2,195,750	3,336
Total Federal funds Food and	BA	2,984,924	3,183,231	2,975,993	—207,238
Nutrition Service.	O	2,624,912	2,891,012	2,982,978	91,966
Total Federal funds consumer	BA	3,639,416	4,032,932	3,719,166	—313,766
programs.	O	3,368,754	3,740,605	3,770,019	29,414
Total trust funds consumer	BA	39,898	40,129	40,659	530
programs.	O	42,378	38,950	39,214	264

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued</b>					
<b>FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT</b>					
<b>Forest Service</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Forest protection and utilization.....402	BA	378,923	349,079	327,359	—56,615
	O	374,450	<sup>E</sup> 34,895 336,076 <sup>E</sup> 57,000	329,447	—63,629
Construction and land acquisition.....402	BA	35,703	48,582	25,498	—23,084
	O	19,565	42,300	40,165	—2,135
Youth Conservation Corps.....402	BA	3,500	3,500	10,000	6,500
	O	2,770	3,500	10,000	6,500
Forest roads and trails: 402					
Contract authority: Permanent..	BA	170,000			
Liquidation of contract authority..	O	(148,740)	(158,840)	(87,700)	(—71,140)
		143,221	160,047	96,700	—63,347
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts (special fund).....402	BA	80	80	94	14
	O	68	80	80	—
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (special fund).....402	BA	26		55	55
	O	26		55	55
Cooperative range improvements (special fund).....402	BA	700	700	700	
	O	700	700	700	
Assistance to States for tree planting.....402	BA	1,028	1,020	1,020	
	O	1,147	1,104	1,045	—59
Construction and operation of recreation facilities: indefinite.....402	BA			3,546	3,546
	O			3,335	3,335
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....402	BA			1,000	1,000
	O			340	340
Other general funds.....402	O		350		—350
Forest service permanent appropriations (special funds): Permanent, indefinite.....402	BA	98,399	137,709	162,135	24,426
	O	96,730	138,140	163,175	25,035

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued</b>					
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Working capital fund.....	402 O	699	1,921	1,516	—405
Consolidated working fund.....	402 O	371	—75	14	89
Total Federal funds Forest Service.	BA O	688,359 639,747	575,565 741,143	531,407 646,572	—44,158 —94,571
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Cooperative work: Permanent, indefinite.....	BA O	53,874 41,114	54,000 47,035	55,000 49,000	1,000 1,965
Total Federal funds forest protection and management.	BA O	688,359 639,748	575,565 741,143	531,407 646,572	—44,158 —94,571
Total trust funds forest protection and management.	BA O	53,874 41,114	54,000 47,035	55,000 49,000	1,000 1,965
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	13,502,368 11,621,238	12,295,115 10,895,397	11,140,261 10,309,316	—1,154,854 —586,081
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA O	—188,298	—196,754	—209,745	—12,991
350	BA O	—362,727	—431,240	—389,782	41,458
400	BA O	—74	—74	—74	—
700	BA O	—126,107	—134,841	—140,341	—5,500
850	BA O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA O	12,825,162 10,944,032	11,532,206 10,132,488	10,400,319 9,569,374	—1,131,887 —563,114
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	96,773 87,438	97,659 89,531	99,188 91,562	1,529 2,031
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA O	—41,549	—42,359	—42,888	—529
350	BA O	—55,225	—55,300	—56,300	—1,000
400	BA O				
Total trust funds.....	BA O	—9,336	—8,128	—7,626	502
Total Department of Agriculture.	BA O	12,825,161 10,934,696	11,532,206 10,124,360	10,400,319 9,561,748	—1,131,887 —562,612

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</b>					
<b>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....506	BA	7,510	8,362	8,000	-362
	O	7,376	8,352	7,986	-366
Phase out of public works grants and loans.....507	BA	-----	-----	20,000	20,000
	O	-----	-----	20,000	20,000
Special foreign currency pro- grams.....506	BA	1,200	1,400	2,940	1,540
	O	1,527	2,104	3,002	898
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Public works grants and loans revolving fund.....507	O	-17,825	-19,018	-21,674	-2,656
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Working capital fund.....506	O	306	-----	-----	-----
Consolidated working fund.....506	O	-222	87	-----	-87
Total Federal funds General Administration.	BA	8,710	9,762	30,940	21,178
	O	-8,838	-8,475	9,314	17,789
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Gifts and bequests: Permanent, in- definite.....506	BA	586	443	503	60
	O	573	459	457	-2
<b>BUSINESS ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS</b>					
<b>Social and Economic Statistics Administration</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....506	BA	28,699	34,918	38,800	3,882
	O	29,265	33,300	36,500	3,200
Periodic censuses and programs 506	BA	18,932	13,984	21,000	7,016
	O	27,994	30,700	20,000	-10,700
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....506	O	-1,586	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal funds Social and Economic Statistics Admin- istration.	BA	47,631	48,902	59,800	10,898
	O	55,673	64,000	56,500	-7,500
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Special studies, services, and projects:	BA	3,373	4,000	3,800	-200
Permanent.....506	O	3,138	4,000	3,500	-500

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued</b>					
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b>Economic Development Administration</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Economic development assistance	BA	260,855	301,468	-----	-301,468
507 O		242,005	238,237	205,522	-32,715
Operations and administration	BA	23,537	24,086	-----	-24,086
507 O		23,838	21,779	1,148	-20,631
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund	O	-9	2	-----	-2
507 O					
Total Federal funds Economic	BA	284,392	325,554	-----	-325,554
Development Administration	O	265,834	260,018	206,670	-53,348
tion.					
<b>Regional Action Planning Commissions</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Regional development programs	BA	39,054	41,672	-----	-41,672
507 O		27,249	36,632	20,000	-16,632
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Regional action planning commissions:	BA	17,755	18,660	-----	-18,660
Permanent, indefinite	O	16,974	21,368	10,000	-11,368
507 O					
Total Federal funds Economic	BA	323,446	367,226	-----	-367,226
Development Assistance.	O	293,083	296,650	226,670	-69,980
<b>Total trust funds Economic</b>					
Development Assistance.	BA	17,755	18,660	-----	-18,660
	O	16,974	21,368	10,000	-11,368
<b>PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE</b>					
<b>Domestic and International Business Administration</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses	BA	44,845	46,183	48,821	2,638
506 O		45,794	45,723	46,345	622
Participation in U.S. expositions	BA	-----	3,500	-----	-11,500
506 O		50	8,000	-----	
			2,698	911	4,302
				6,089	

See footnotes at end of table.



## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued</b>					
<b>PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE—Continued</b>					
<b>Domestic and International Business Administration—Continued</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Financial and technical assistance BA		65,000			
506 O		956	7,800	13,500	5,700
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....506 O		—330	72		—72
Total Federal funds domestic and international business.	BA O	109,845 46,470	57,683 56,293	48,821 66,845	—8,862 10,552
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Contributions, educational and cul- BA		1,964	2,200	2,568	368
tural exchange: Permanent, indefi- O		2,115	2,115	2,555	440
nite.....506					
Special studies, services, and projects: BA		65	221	731	510
Permanent.....506 O		62	236	445	209
Total trust funds domestic and international business.	BA O	2,029 2,177	2,421 2,351	3,299 3,000	878 649
<b>Foreign Direct Investment Regulation</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....508 BA		2,572	2,300	2,600	300
O		2,550	2,578	2,600	22
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....508 O		—22	22		—22
Total Federal funds foreign di- BA		2,572	2,300	2,600	300
rect investment regulation.	O	2,528	2,600	2,600	
<b>Minority Business Enterprise</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Minority business development.506 BA		43,597	63,921	74,531	10,610
O		8,304	42,890	65,800	22,910
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....506 O		89	110		—110
Total Federal funds minority BA		43,597	63,921	74,531	10,610
business enterprise.	O	8,393	43,000	65,800	22,800

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued</b>					
<b>National Industrial Pollution Control Council</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....506	BA	310	323	323	-----
	O	327	313	320	7
<b>U.S. Travel Service</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....506	BA	6,475	9,000	9,000	-----
	O	4,952	7,986	9,000	1,014
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....506	O	95	14	-----	—14
Total Federal funds U.S.	BA	6,475	9,000	9,000	-----
Travel Service.	O	5,046	8,000	9,000	1,000
Total Federal funds promotion of industry and commerce.	BA	162,799	133,227	135,275	2,048
	O	62,765	110,206	144,565	34,359
Total trust funds promotion of industry and commerce.	BA	2,029	2,421	3,299	878
	O	2,177	2,351	3,000	649
<b>SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>					
<b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Operations, research, and facilities.....506	BA	326,866	366,661	343,089	—23,572
	O	330,832	299,634	355,237	55,603
Administration of Pribilof Islands (special fund).....506	BA	2,966	3,232	3,113	—119
	O	3,031	3,083	3,083	-----
Promote and develop fishery products and research pertaining to American fisheries (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....506	BA	7,553	10,042	6,737	—3,305
	O	7,784	7,608	7,097	—511
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Fisheries loan fund.....506	O	—565	149	-----	—149
Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries loan fund.		(425)	(435)	-----	(—435)
Fishermen's guaranty fund.....506	BA	61	61	61	-----
	O	215	61	61	-----
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund, fishing vessels.....506	O	—23	—645	—250	395

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued</b>				
<b>SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Con.</b>				
<b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Continued</b>				
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>				
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>				
Revolving fund.....506 O	—105	-----	-----	-----
Consolidated working fund.....506 O	67	30	-----	—30
Total Federal funds National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	BA 337,446 O 341,236	379,996 309,920	353,000 365,228	—26,996 55,308
<b>Trust Funds</b>				
Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.....506 O	BA 1,208 O 1,258	1,100 1,080	1,100 1,075	----- —5
<b>Patent Office, National Bureau of Standards, National Technical Information Service, and Office of Telecommunication</b>				
<b>Federal Funds</b>				
<b>General and special funds:</b>				
Scientific and technical research and services.....506 O	BA 117,661 O 111,560	144,257 123,215	129,529 127,500	—14,728 4,285
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>				
Working capital fund, National Bureau of Standards.....506 O	BA ----- O —1,345	-----	1,335 1,000	1,335 1,000
Consolidated working fund.....506 O	—1,020	—30	-----	30
Total Federal funds Patent Office, National Bureau of Standards, National Technical Information Service, and Office of Telecommunication.	BA 117,661 O 109,195	144,257 123,185	130,864 128,500	—13,393 5,315
<b>Trust Funds</b>				
Information products and services, National Technical Information Service: Permanent, indefinite_506	BA 4,613 O 3,880	6,042 6,000	8,047 8,000	2,005 2,000

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued</b>					
<b>SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Con.</b>					
<b>Office of State Technical Services</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Grants and expenses.....506	O	191	169	-----	—169
Total Federal funds science and technology.	BA	455, 107	524, 253	483, 864	—40, 389
	O	450, 622	433, 274	493, 728	60, 454
Total trust funds science and technology.	BA	5, 821	7, 142	9, 147	2, 005
	O	5, 138	7, 080	9, 075	1, 995
<b>OCEAN SHIPPING</b>					
<b>Maritime Administration</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Ship construction.....502	BA	229, 687	455, 000	▫ 275, 000	—180, 000
	O	143, 252	182, 000	213, 000	31, 000
Operating-differential subsidies. 502					
Contract authority, permanent, indefinite.	BA	219, 159	239, 800	▫ 213, 500	—26, 300
Liquidation of contract authority.	O	(239, 145) 235, 667	(232, 000) 215, 000	(221, 515) 247, 000	(—10, 485) 32, 000
Research and development.....502	BA	23, 750	29, 000	▫ 20, 000	—9, 000
	O	11, 399	17, 000	19, 000	2, 000
Operations and training.....502	BA	32, 396	34, 465	▫ 35, 027	562
	O	34, 458	31, 500	33, 500	2, 000
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Federal ship financing fund.....502	O	—10, 003	—8, 664	—10, 455	—1, 791
Vessel operations revolving fund.502	O	—360	—1, 327	436	1, 763
War risk insurance revolving fund 502	O	—243	—457	—291	166
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....502	O	7, 481	765	-----	—765
Total Federal funds Maritime Administration.	BA	504, 992	758, 265	543, 527	—214, 738
	O	421, 651	435, 817	502, 190	66, 373

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued</b>					
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	1,502,685	1,841,635	1,253,406	—588,229
	O	1,274,958	1,331,472	1,432,967	101,495
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions.....900	BA	—1	—1	—1	—
	O				
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—22,879	—15,132	—10,908	4,224
public.....500	O				
	BA	—1,199	—874	—564	310
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	1,478,606	1,825,628	1,241,933	—583,695
	O	1,250,879	1,315,465	1,421,494	106,029
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	29,564	32,666	16,749	—15,917
	O	28,000	35,258	26,032	—9,226
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—12,331	—14,850	—16,246	—1,396
public.....500	O				
Total trust funds.....	BA	17,233	17,816	503	—17,313
	O	15,669	20,408	9,786	—10,622
Intragovernmental transactions...500	BA	—16,648	—17,373	—	17,373
	O				
Total Department of Com-	BA	1,479,190	1,826,071	1,242,436	—583,635
merce.	O	1,249,900	1,318,500	1,431,280	112,780

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

## MILITARY PERSONNEL

## Federal Funds

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Military personnel, Army.....051	BA	8,012,375	7,526,895	7,175,000	—351,895
	O	8,093,665	7,497,000	7,139,000	—358,000
Military personnel, Navy.....051	BA	5,028,511	5,304,993	5,299,000	—5,993
	O	5,079,157	5,308,000	5,250,000	—58,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps	BA	1,467,786	1,536,061	1,541,100	5,039
051	O	1,421,866	1,539,000	1,536,000	—3,000
Military personnel, Air Force...051	BA	7,000,672	7,144,846	6,925,600	—219,246
	O	7,033,967	7,164,000	6,890,000	—274,000
Reserve personnel, Army.....051	BA	402,876	453,734	496,500	42,766
	O	404,079	447,000	488,000	41,000

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued</b>					
<b>MILITARY PERSONNEL—Con.</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Reserve personnel, Navy.....051	BA	201,824	228,960	212,100	—21,660
	O	189,084	<sup>±</sup> 4,800 211,200 <sup>±</sup> 4,800	208,000	—8,000
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	BA	59,604	76,806	67,500	—9,306
051	O	57,991	69,000	68,000	—1,000
Reserve personnel, Air Force....051	BA	106,184	123,542	139,300	13,458
	O	104,115	<sup>±</sup> 2,300 121,700 <sup>±</sup> 2,300	138,000	14,000
National Guard personnel, Army	BA	535,385	568,179	611,000	42,821
051	O	506,815	554,000	603,000	49,000
National Guard personnel, Air	BA	148,883	167,919	181,500	13,581
Force.....051	O	145,052	167,000	180,000	13,000
Total Federal funds military	BA	22,964,100	23,139,035	22,648,600	—490,435
personnel.	O	23,035,791	23,085,000	22,500,000	—585,000
<b>RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Retired pay, Defense.....051	BA	3,901,446	4,358,684	4,705,900	268,216
	O	3,884,688	<sup>±</sup> 79,000 4,363,000 <sup>±</sup> 79,000	4,706,000	264,000
<b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Operation and maintenance, Army	BA	6,714,725	6,569,898	6,331,100	—316,198
051			<sup>c</sup> 66,800 <sup>±</sup> 10,600		
Contract authority: Permanent,	BA	75,800	6,558,400	6,284,000	—285,000
indefinite.	O	7,179,537	<sup>±</sup> 10,600		
Operation and maintenance, Navy	BA	5,098,025	5,123,482	5,903,800	705,518
051			<sup>c</sup> 68,900 <sup>±</sup> 5,900		
Contract authority: Permanent,	BA	77,352	5,218,100	5,393,000	169,000
indefinite.	O	5,307,958	<sup>±</sup> 5,900		

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued</b>					
<b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps.....051	BA	363,049	374,061 c 3,300	404,700	27,339
	O	380,609	360,000	400,000	40,000
Operation and maintenance, Air Force.....051	BA	6,326,538	6,140,515 c 59,600 e 33,200	6,515,000	281,685
Contract authority: Permanent, indefinite.	BA	68,281			
	O	6,751,241	6,512,800 e 33,200	6,428,000	-118,000
Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies.....051	BA	1,224,785	1,422,087 c 2,700 e 3,100	1,478,400	50,513
	O	1,217,162	1,417,900 e 3,100	1,445,000	24,000
Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve.....051	BA		199,297 c 1,800	258,800	57,703
	O		180,000	232,000	52,000
Operation and maintenance, Navy Reserve.....051	BA		136,119 c 1,900	166,500	28,481
	O		112,000	148,000	36,000
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve.....051	BA		8,094	11,400	3,306
	O		7,000	10,000	3,000
Operation and maintenance, Air Force Reserve.....051	BA		189,250 c 1,900	225,600	34,450
	O		173,000	220,000	47,000
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard.....051	BA	378,066	443,194 c 5,100	536,600	88,306
	O	374,238	441,000	533,000	92,000
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard.....051	BA	420,632	456,726 c 3,800	518,400	57,874
	O	411,562	458,000	514,000	56,000
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army.....051	BA	122	159	159	
	O	111	150	160	10
Claims, Defense.....051	BA	39,000	45,000	49,100	4,100
	O	49,125	46,000	49,000	3,000
Contingencies, Defense.....051	BA	5,000	5,000	5,000	
	O	4,032	1,650	4,870	3,220

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued</b>					
<b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued</b>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Court of Military Appeals, De- BA		869	914	864	—50
fense.....051 O		839	900	870	—30
Miscellaneous expired accounts.051 O		—1,504	300	100	—200
Total Federal funds operation BA		20,792,244	21,382,396	22,405,423	1,023,027
and maintenance. O		21,674,910	21,540,000	21,662,000	122,000
<b>PROCUREMENT</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Aircraft procurement, Army....051 BA		90,400	33,500	181,000	147,500
O		61,400	59,000	83,000	24,000
Missile procurement, Army....051 BA		940,820	668,200	599,900	—68,300
O		176,652	721,000	694,000	—27,000
Procurement of weapons and BA		145,500	186,800	253,000	66,200
tracked combat vehicles, O		32,623	127,000	160,000	33,000
Army.....051					
Procurement of ammunition, BA		1,418,300	1,262,800	1,250,200	—12,600
Army.....051 O		587,395	848,000	1,010,000	162,000
Other procurement, Army.....051 BA		512,300	592,700	582,800	—9,900
O		63,286	304,000	376,000	72,000
Procurement of aircraft and mis- BA		3,855,000	3,541,340	-----	—3,541,340
siles, Navy.....051 O		3,175,616	3,348,000	3,004,000	—344,000
Aircraft procurement, Navy....051 BA		-----	-----	2,958,300	2,958,300
O		-----	-----	436,000	436,000
Weapons procurement, Navy....051 BA		-----	-----	942,000	942,000
O		-----	-----	132,000	132,000
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy BA		3,005,200	2,970,600	3,901,800	931,200
051 O		1,977,649	2,022,000	2,418,000	396,000
Other procurement, Navy.....051 BA		1,641,603	2,310,900	1,393,800	—917,100
O		1,839,309	1,585,000	1,787,000	202,000
Procurement, Marine Corps....051 BA		103,100	162,400	182,000	19,600
O		142,833	150,000	190,000	40,000

See footnotes at end of table.



**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued****PROCUREMENT—Continued****Federal Funds—Continued****General and special funds—Continued**

Aircraft procurement, Air Force.051	BA	2,899,000	2,239,300	▫ 2,912,800	673,500
	O	3,191,393	2,456,000	2,373,000	—83,000
Missile procurement, Air Force	BA	1,633,700	1,670,000	▫ 1,573,200	—96,800
051	O	1,333,408	1,452,000	1,582,000	130,000
Other procurement, Air Force...051	BA	1,478,998	2,099,300	2,004,900	—94,400
	O	1,522,958	1,948,000	1,979,000	31,000
Procurement, Defense agencies...051	BA	52,971	62,030	70,700	8,670
	O	53,797	60,000	63,000	3,000
Procurement of equipment and mis- siles, Army.....051	O	2,973,076	520,000	203,000	—317,000
Total Federal funds procure- ment.	BA	17,776,892	17,799,870	18,806,400	1,006,530
	O	17,131,395	15,600,000	16,490,000	890,000

**RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST,  
AND EVALUATION****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army.....051	BA	1,799,656	1,824,551	▫ 2,108,700	284,149
	O	1,778,730	1,822,000	1,917,000	95,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy.....051	BA	2,367,609	2,541,604	▫ 2,709,100	167,496
	O	2,426,633	2,319,000	2,559,000	240,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force.....051	BA	2,903,444	3,120,040	▫ 3,212,500	92,460
	O	3,205,071	3,005,000	3,097,000	92,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense agencies.051	BA	448,353	446,311	▫ 500,400	54,089
	O	470,775	465,000	473,000	8,000
Director of test and evaluation, Defense.....051	BA	-----	27,000	▫ 24,600	—2,400
	O	-----	11,000	23,000	12,000
Total Federal funds research, development, test, and eval- uation.	BA	7,519,062	7,959,506	8,555,300	595,794
	O	7,881,209	7,622,000	8,069,000	447,000

**MILITARY CONSTRUCTION****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Military construction, Army...051	BA	536,816	413,955	▫ 664,900	250,945
	O	390,263	405,000	435,000	30,000

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued****MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued***Federal Funds—Continued***General and special funds—Continued**

Military construction, Navy.....051	BA	355,500	517,830	▷ 685,400	167,570
	O	337,848	308,000	377,000	69,000
Military construction, Air Force.....051	BA	289,851	265,552	▷ 291,900	26,348
	O	315,393	261,000	272,000	11,000
Military construction, Defense agencies.....051	BA	14,139	36,704	▷ 19,100	—17,604
	O	11,459	20,000	34,000	14,000
Military construction, Army National Guard.....051	BA	29,000	40,000	▷ 35,200	—4,800
	O	19,409	26,400	37,000	10,600
Military construction, Air National Guard.....051	BA	10,600	16,100	▷ 20,000	3,900
	O	9,658	6,200	13,600	7,400
Military construction, Army Reserve.....051	BA	33,500	38,200	▷ 40,700	2,500
	O	13,376	23,700	30,300	6,600
Military construction, Naval Reserve.....051	BA	10,900	20,500	▷ 20,300	—200
	O	4,914	12,200	14,100	1,900
Military construction, Air Force Reserve.....051	BA	6,581	7,000	▷ 10,000	3,000
	O	5,685	5,500	7,000	1,500
Total Federal funds military construction.	BA	1,286,887	1,355,841	1,787,500	431,659
	O	1,108,005	1,068,000	1,220,000	152,000

**FAMILY HOUSING***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Family housing, Defense.....051	BA	852,075	967,380	▷ 1,150,400	183,020
	O	683,703	844,100	963,000	118,900

**Public enterprise funds:**

Homeowners assistance fund, Defense.....051	BA	7,575	---	---	---
	O	4,245	3,000	600	—2,400

Total Federal funds family housing.	BA	859,650	967,380	1,150,400	183,020
	O	687,948	847,100	963,600	116,500

**CIVIL DEFENSE***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Operation and maintenance, Civil Defense Preparedness Agency.....051	BA	55,103	60,335	64,100	3,765
	O	52,468	63,000	66,000	3,000

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued</b>					
<b>CIVIL DEFENSE—Continued</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Research, shelter survey and mark- BA		23,200	23,200	24,400	1,200
ing, Civil Defense Preparedness O		22,055	24,400	23,600	—800
Agency.....051					
Total Federal funds civil de- BA		78,303	83,535	88,500	4,965
fense. O		74,523	87,400	89,600	2,200
<b>SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Special foreign currency pro- BA		12,000	3,400	2,600	—800
gram.....051 O		2,645	8,000	9,000	1,000
<b>REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Defense production guarantees.051 O		—705	—75	899	974
Laundry service, Naval Acad- O		1	20	40	20
emy.....051					
Naval working fund.....051 O		715	1,000	1,000	-----
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Army stock fund.....051 O		—134,074	—72,200	—124,000	—51,800
Navy stock fund.....051 O		18,705	—68,700	—133,500	—64,800
Marine Corps stock fund.....051 O		7,322	2,000	1,200	—800
Air Force stock fund.....051 O		—3,385	—194,800	—135,300	59,500
Defense stock fund.....051 O		—251,286	—106,000	—153,400	—47,400
Army industrial fund.....051 O		116,231	—113,200	—1,900	111,300
Navy industrial fund.....051 O		—7,871	—105,500	—38,300	67,200
Marine Corps industrial fund...051 O		2,021	—800	100	900
Air Force industrial fund.....051 O		25,524	—48,400	—24,400	24,000
Defense industrial fund.....051 O		—3,810	—7,200	—6,600	600

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued</b>					
<b>REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS—Continued</b>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>Intragovernmental funds—Continued</b>					
Army management fund.....051	O	1,300	-----	-----	-----
Navy management fund.....051	O	6,299	940	7,976	7,036
Air Force management fund....051	O	-357	5,000	620	-4,380
Total Federal funds revolving and management funds	O	-223,370	-707,915	-605,565	102,350
<b>ALLOWANCES</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Civilian and military pay raises.051	BA	-----	▲ 780,000	▲ 2,885,000	2,105,000
	O	-----	▲ 710,000	▲ 2,680,000	1,970,000
All-volunteer force.....051	BA	-----	-----	■ 150,000	150,000
	O	-----	-----	■ 140,000	140,000
Military retirement systems re- form.....051	BA	-----	-----	■ 390,000	390,000
	O	-----	-----	■ 370,000	370,000
Total Federal funds allow- ances.	BA	-----	780,000	3,425,000	2,645,000
	O	-----	710,000	3,190,000	2,480,000
<b>TRUST FUNDS</b>					
Miscellaneous trust funds: Perma- nent, indefinite.....051	BA	6,621	6,730	6,643	-87
	O	7,181	6,515	6,465	-50
Miscellaneous trust revolving funds 051	O	-1,538	3,000	1,300	-1,700
Total trust funds.....	BA	6,621	6,730	6,643	-87
	O	5,643	9,515	7,765	-1,750
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	75,190,584	77,908,647	83,575,623	5,666,976
	O	75,257,744	74,301,585	78,293,635	3,992,050
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....051	BA	-106,596	-104,800	-95,100	9,700
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	75,083,988	77,803,847	83,480,523	5,676,676
	O	75,151,148	74,196,785	78,198,535	4,001,750

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued</b>					
<b>SUMMARY—Continued</b>					
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	6,621	6,730	6,643	—87
	O	5,643	9,515	7,765	—1,750
<b>Intragovernmental transactions.....051</b>	BA } O }	—6,137	—6,300	—6,300	-----
<b>Total Department of De-</b>	BA	75,084,472	77,804,277	83,480,866	5,676,589
<b>fense—Military.</b>	O	75,150,654	74,200,000	78,200,000	4,000,000

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL****CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

General investigations.....401	BA	50,714	57,005	52,900	—4,105
	O	43,319	55,000	60,000	5,000
Construction, general.....401	BA	1,025,084	1,205,443	858,517	—346,926
	O	997,696	1,041,943	930,002	—111,941
Operation and maintenance, gen- eral.....401	BA	388,519	407,100	413,000	5,900
	O	334,642	428,000	439,000	11,000
Flood control and coastal emergen- cies.....401	BA	5,000	33,000	7,000	—26,000
	O	703	21,700	7,000	—14,700
General expenses.....401	BA	29,723	31,483	32,883	1,400
	O	29,231	31,500	32,900	1,400
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries.....401	BA	86,000	111,620	110,000	—1,620
	O	90,851	109,000	112,000	3,000
Special recreation use fees: Indef- inite.....401	BA	-----	-----	1,000	1,000
	O	-----	-----	1,000	1,000
Permanent appropriations: Perma- nent, indefinite (special funds) 401	BA	4,153	3,450	3,700	250
	O	3,401	4,172	3,450	—722
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Revolving fund, Corps of Engi- neers—Civil.....401	O	—7,139	15,404	2,040	—13,364
Consolidated working fund.....401	O	22	1	-----	—1

*Trust Funds*

Corps of Engineers—Civil, trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.....401	BA	18,438	19,740	18,360	—1,380
	O	19,545	20,000	18,968	—1,032

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL—Con.

*Summary***Federal funds:**

(As shown in detail above) ----- BA 1,589,193 1,849,101 1,479,000 -370,101  
O 1,492,726 1,706,720 1,587,392 -119,328

## Deductions for offsetting receipts:

Proprietary receipts from the BA } -7,847 -8,370 -8,400 -30  
public ----- 400 O }  
BA } -505 -610 -600 10  
O }

Total Federal funds ----- BA 1,580,841 1,840,121 1,470,000 -370,121  
O 1,484,374 1,697,740 1,578,392 -119,348

**Trust funds:**

(As shown in detail above) ----- BA 18,438 19,740 18,360 -1,380  
O 19,545 20,000 18,968 -1,032

## Deductions for offsetting receipts:

Proprietary receipts from the BA } -18,438 -19,740 -18,360 1,380  
public ----- 400 O }

Total trust funds ----- BA -----  
O 1,107 260 608 348

Total Corps of Engineers— BA 1,580,841 1,840,121 1,470,000 -370,121  
Civil. O 1,485,481 1,698,000 1,579,000 -119,000

## CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

*Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses ----- 809 BA 22,588 28,920 24,088 -4,832  
O 21,307 28,600 25,500 -3,100

## RYUKYU ISLANDS

*Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Administration ----- 910 BA 4,234 ----- -716  
O 6,438 926 210

## Deductions for offsetting receipts:

Proprietary receipts from the BA } -272 -393 -410 -17  
public ----- 900 O }

Total Ryukyu Islands ----- BA 3,962 -393 -410 -17  
O 6,166 533 -200 -733

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued</b>					
<b>SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME</b>					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Operation and maintenance.....809	BA	11,583	11,596 + 558	13,326	1,172
	O	11,692	11,623 + 540	13,305 + 18	1,160
Capital outlay.....809	BA	80	244	2,521	2,277
	O	322	200	1,910	1,710
Payment of claims: Permanent, indefinite.....809	BA	-----	5	5	-----
	O	-----	5	5	-----
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home revolving fund.....809	O	-15	-----	-----	-----
Total trust funds (as shown in detail above).	BA	11,663	12,403	15,852	3,449
	O	11,999	12,368	15,238	2,870
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....800	BA	-142	-138	-138	-----
	O	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Soldiers' and Airmen's Home.	BA	11,521	12,265	15,714	3,449
	O	11,857	12,230	15,100	2,870
<b>THE PANAMA CANAL</b>					
<b>Canal Zone Government</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Operating expenses.....910	BA	50,800	55,200 + 786	59,361	3,375
	O	50,576	58,912	59,361	449
Capital outlay.....910	BA	3,700	4,500	4,500	-----
	O	2,460	4,986	4,000	-986
<b>Panama Canal Company</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
Public enterprise funds:					
Panama Canal Company fund.....502	O	540	9,651	-485	-10,136
Limitation on general and administrative expenses.		(19,283)	(20,556)	(21,037)	(481)
See footnotes at end of table.					

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued</b>					
<b>THE PANAMA CANAL—Continued</b>					
<b>Panama Canal Company—Continued</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>Public enterprise funds—Continued</b>					
Federal funds (as shown in detail above).	BA	54,500	60,486	63,861	3,375
	O	53,576	73,549	62,876	—10,67
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions.....900	BA	—26,036	—33,501	—30,691	2,810
	O				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....850	BA	—75	—70	—70	-----
	O				
	BA	—22,681	—26,693	—28,550	—1,857
	O				
	900				
Total the Panama Canal...	BA	5,708	222	4,550	4,328
	O	4,784	13,285	3,565	—9,720
<b>MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Wildlife conservation, etc., military reservations: Permanent, indefinite.....409	BA	464	505	515	10
	O	426	645	655	10
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA	—464	—505	—515	—10
	O				
Total miscellaneous accounts	O	—38	140	140	-----
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	1,670,979	1,939,012	1,567,464	—371,548
	O	1,574,473	1,810,440	1,676,633	—133,807
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions.....900	BA	—26,036	—33,501	—30,691	2,810
	O				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA	—8,311	—8,875	—8,915	—40
	O				
	850	—580	—680	—670	10
	O				
	900	—22,953	—27,086	—28,960	—1,874
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	1,613,099	1,868,870	1,498,228	—370,642
	O	1,516,593	1,740,298	1,607,397	—132,901



**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued</b>					
<b>SUMMARY—Continued</b>					
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above)-----	BA	30,101	32,143	34,212	2,069
	O	31,544	32,368	34,206	1,838
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from 400	BA	-18,438	-19,740	-18,360	1,380
the public-----	O				
	BA	-142	-138	-138	-----
	O				
Total trust funds-----	BA	11,521	12,265	15,714	3,449
	O	12,964	12,490	15,708	3,218
Total Department of De-	BA	1,624,620	1,881,135	1,513,942	-367,193
fense—Civil.	O	1,529,557	1,752,788	1,623,105	-129,683

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE****FOOD AND DRUG  
ADMINISTRATION****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses-----653	BA	112,409	163,670	161,140	14,722
	O	104,897	17,252 153,000	159,432	6,432

Buildings and facilities-----653	BA	-----	-----	5,000	5,000
	O	212	3,000	4,000	1,000

**Public enterprise funds:**

Revolving fund for certification and other services-----653	O	371	-----	-----	-----
--	---	-----	-------	-------	-------

Total Federal funds Food and Drug Administration.	BA	112,409	146,418	166,140	19,722
	O	105,480	156,000	163,432	7,432

**HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL  
HEALTH ADMINISTRATION****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Mental health:					
(Development of health re-	BA	289,726	268,737	230,272	930
sources)-----651	O	307,449	39,395 293,645	273,529	6,457
			29,930	3,357	

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued</b>					
<b>HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION—Con.</b>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
(Prevention and control of health problems).....653	BA	323,283	405,086	° 1,051,459	677,082
	O	173,786	° —30,709 289,210 ° —13,481	315,077 ° —9,184	30,164
Total mental health.....	BA	613,009	673,823	° 1,281,731	678,012
	O	481,235	° —70,104 582,855 ° —43,411	588,606 ° —12,541	36,621
Payment for Saint Elizabeths Hospital.....652	BA	-----	-----	38,000	38,000
	O	-----	-----	38,000	38,000
Saint Elizabeths Hospital: In- definite.....652	BA	27,947	36,007	-----	—36,007
	O	23,905	35,358	5,728	—29,630
Health services planning and devel- opment.....651	BA	474,165	330,187	° 103,081	6,081
	O	405,819	° —173,187 412,000 ° —20,100	° 60,000 352,240 ° —78,240 ° 18,000	—99,900
Health services delivery.....652	BA	747,250	751,295	° 851,530	145,475
	O	681,767	° —45,240 711,201 ° —16,773	796,503 ° —25,550	76,525
Preventive health services.....653	BA	88,762	157,372	° 125,080	—15,020
	O	78,229	° —17,272 129,171 ° —2,341	131,031 ° —14,931	—10,730
National health statistics.....651	BA	16,146	19,264	° 22,821	4,821
	O	13,956	° —1,264 18,543 ° —1,543	19,721 ° 279	3,000
Retirement pay and medical bene- fits for commissioned officers: Indefinite.....653	BA	23,960	29,163	34,103	4,940
	O	21,165	29,088	33,000	3,912
Buildings and facilities.....652	BA	-----	19,457	12,000	—550
	O	4,111	° —6,907 10,351 ° —4,351	12,556 ° —2,556	4,000
Office of the Administrator.....653	BA	12,681	13,126	14,304	1,178
	O	12,631	13,111	14,281	1,170

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued</b>					
<b>HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION—Con.</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Indian health services.....652	BA	155,301	172,748	176,968	8,928
	O	144,828	166,864	175,729	8,865
Indian health facilities.....652	BA	30,442	44,549	41,717	—2,832
	O	24,771	36,136	42,637	6,501
Emergency health.....059	BA	4,284	3,000	6,000	3,000
	O	4,701	2,983	5,000	2,017
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Medical facilities guarantee and loan fund.....651	BA	50,000	-----	-----	-----
	O	—1	-----	-----	-----
Operation of commissary, Lexington Clinical Research Center.....652	O	6	3	—2	—5
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Service and supply fund.....652	O	—279	—171	-----	171
Working capital fund, Lexington Clinical Research Center.....652	O	85	8	4	—4
Consolidated working funds.....653	O	—1,080	—39	-----	39
Total Federal funds Health Services and Mental Health Administration.	BA	2,243,946	1,931,309	2,767,335	836,026
	O	1,895,849	2,058,943	2,099,495	40,552
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Public Health Service trust funds:	BA	563	2,164	3,162	998
Permanent, indefinite.....652	O	619	1,453	2,430	977

**NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH****Federal Funds**

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Biologics standards.....651	BA	9,294	-----	-----	-----
	O	8,949	-----	-----	-----
National Cancer Institute.....651	BA	378,933	432,250	500,000	67,750
	O	258,898	354,289	445,000	90,711
National Heart and Lung Insti- tute.....651	BA	232,688	255,322	265,000	9,678
	O	193,527	221,939	249,804	27,865

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds—Continued					
National Institute of Dental Re- BA	43,404	44,422 }	38,452	-2,302	
search.....651		° -3,668 }			
O	38,241	42,811 }	39,937 }	-952	
		° -2,795 }	° -873 }		
National Institute of Arthritis, BA	153,353	159,121 }	133,608	-9,285	
Metabolic and Digestive		° -16,228 }			
Diseases.....651		151,011 }	142,070 }	-5,461	
O	146,399	° -9,854 }	° -6,374 }		
National Institute of Neurological BA	116,750	117,899 }	101,198	-6,464	
Diseases and Stroke.....651		° -10,237 }			
O	104,981	103,300 }	115,963 }	8,278	
		° -2,926 }	° -7,311 }		
National Institute of Allergy and BA	109,176	112,669 }	98,693	-4,008	
Infectious Diseases.....651		° -9,968 }			
O	105,865	107,890 }	103,027 }	-1,517	
		° -6,657 }	° -3,311 }		
National Institute of General Med- BA	173,472	176,001 }	138,573	-15,646	
ical Science.....651		° -21,782 }			
O	161,668	167,777 }	146,861 }	-11,184	
		° -15,757 }	° -6,025 }		
National Institute of Child Health BA	116,510	127,265 }	106,679	-4,423	
and Human Development...651		° -16,163 }			
O	97,528	113,276 }	120,131 }	-1,364	
		° -3,972 }	° -12,191 }		
National Eye Institute.....651	BA	37,132	37,392 }	32,092	-2,313
			° -2,987 }		
O	31,907	37,788 }	31,985 }	-7,790	
		° -500 }	° -2,487 }		
National Institute of Environ- BA	26,436	29,017 }	25,263	-850	
mental Health Sciences.....651		° -2,904 }			
O	24,051	27,275 }	26,940 }	89	
		° -1,664 }	° -1,240 }		
Research resources.....651	BA	74,981	75,027 }	88,632	15,737
			° -2,132 }		
O	70,945	72,642 }	96,664 }	23,590	
		° -850 }	° -1,282 }		
John E. Fogarty Center.....651	BA	4,307	4,545 }	3,586	-340
			° -619 }		
O	3,503	3,983 }	4,585 }	275	
		° -146 }	° -473 }		

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued</b>					
<b>NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH—Continued</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Health manpower.....651	BA	673,451	533,628 } G -93,010 }	382,180	-58,438
	O	455,706	605,250 } G -26,050 }	656,160 } G -60,960 }	16,000
National Library of Medicine...651	BA	24,127	28,568 } G -3,494 }	24,994	-80
	O	22,522	25,230 } G -1,230 }	26,264 } G -2,264 }	-----
Buildings and facilities.....651	BA	3,565	8,500 } G -500 }	8,000	-----
	O	1,785	6,246	7,000	754
Office of the Director.....651	BA	11,324	11,678 } G -618 }	12,000	940
	O	10,947	12,113 } G -600 }	11,565 } G -18 }	34
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program)....651	BA	25,545	25,619	1,912	-23,707
	O	12,282	20,447	18,843	-1,604
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Health professions education fund.....651	BA	2,569	2,127	2,250	123
	O	1,631	2,127	2,250	123
Nurse training fund.....651	BA	1,640	1,873	1,750	-123
	O	-411	1,873	1,750	-123
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
General research support grants.651	O	-1,205	12,000	-----	-12,000
National Institutes of Health man- agement fund.....651	O	-1,473	-1,537	-1,690	-153
Grants management fund.....651	O	5,976	-----	-----	-----
Service and supply fund.....651	O	-2,301	467	-----	-467
Total Federal funds National Institutes of Health.	BA	2,218,656	1,998,613	1,964,862	-33,751
	O	1,751,921	2,015,196	2,140,300	125,104

**EDUCATION DIVISION****Office of Assistant Secretary for  
Education****Federal Funds**

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....605	BA	-----	1,495	1,852	357
	O	-----	1,345	1,816	471

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued</b>				
<b>EDUCATION DIVISION— Continued</b>				
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>				
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>				
Postsecondary innovation.....602 BA	-----	-----	15,000	15,000
Total Federal funds Office BA	-----	1,495	16,852	15,357
of Assistant Secretary for O	-----	1,345	1,816	471
Education.	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>OFFICE OF EDUCATION</b>				
<b>Federal Funds</b>				
<b>General and special funds:</b>				
Education revenue sharing.....604 BA	-----	-----	<sup>a</sup> 2,527,366	2,527,366
O	-----	-----	<sup>a</sup> 1,692,699	1,692,699
Elementary and secondary educa- BA	2,028,804	1,786,893	<sup>b</sup> 76,000	—1,695,078
tion.....601		<sup>c</sup> —15,815		
O	1,887,810	1,863,237	553,916	—1,297,454
		<sup>c</sup> —13,841	<sup>c</sup> —1,974	
Indian education.....601 BA	-----	18,000	-----	-----
		<sup>d</sup> —18,000	-----	-----
School assistance in federally BA	612,634	430,910	<sup>b</sup> 60,500	—370,410
affected areas.....601 O	649,302	467,542	131,018	—336,524
Emergency school assistance...601 BA	73,396	270,640	270,640	-----
O	71,952	59,309	202,436	143,127
Education for the handicapped...601 BA	115,750	131,109	<sup>b</sup> 93,609	—37,500
O	93,674	113,881	89,950	—23,931
Occupational, vocational, and adult BA	569,027	542,127	<sup>b</sup> 45,000	—502,288
education.....603		<sup>c</sup> —2,000		
Permanent, indefinite..... BA	7,161	7,161	-----	-----
O	508,541	538,100	298,183	—241,717
		<sup>c</sup> —100	<sup>c</sup> —1,900	-----
Higher education.....602 BA	1,444,915	577,500	1,747,914	95,204
		<sup>d</sup> —44,300	-----	-----
		<sup>e</sup> 1,119,510	-----	-----
Permanent..... BA	2,600	2,700	2,700	-----
O	1,287,140	1,336,345	447,112	164,450
		<sup>c</sup> 995	<sup>c</sup> 1,054,678	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
OFFICE OF EDUCATION— Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds—Continued					
Library resources.....605	BA	85, 109	140, 587	}	—137, 730
	O	75, 178	<sup>1</sup> —2, 857 106, 731		72, 744
Educational development.....605	BA	249, 358	337, 365	}	—174, 450
	O	204, 059	<sup>1</sup> —11, 890 <sup>6</sup> —30, 650 247, 046 <sup>6</sup> —5, 835		120, 375 295, 922 <sup>6</sup> —18, 766
Educational activities overseas (special foreign currency pro- gram).....605	BA	3, 000	5, 000	}	—
	O	2, 279	<sup>6</sup> —2, 000 3, 129 <sup>6</sup> —393		3, 000 4, 407 <sup>6</sup> —1, 150
Salaries and expenses.....605	BA	52, 003	81, 047	}	7, 071
	O	50, 612	78, 596		81, 669
Civil rights education.....601	BA	19, 799	—	}	—
	O	22, 314	13, 391		1, 564
Public enterprise funds:					
Student loan insurance fund..602	BA	12, 765	29, 047	}	11, 243
	O	26, 589	<sup>6</sup> 17, 593 30, 374 <sup>6</sup> 15, 793		57, 883 55, 200 <sup>6</sup> 1, 800
Higher education facilities loan and insurance fund.....602	BA	2, 961	2, 921	}	—51
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	1, 731	1, 627		1, 549
	O	24, 469	14, 361	15, 576	
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....605	O	—207	—	—	—
Total Federal funds Office of Education.	BA	5, 281, 013	5, 374, 225	5, 097, 602	—276, 623
	O	4, 903, 714	4, 868, 661	4, 975, 084	106, 423
Trust Funds					
Special statistical compilations and surveys: Permanent, indefinite.605	BA	4	7	12	5
	O	—	8	10	2
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
National Institute of Education..605	BA	—	110, 000	162, 197	52, 197
	O	—	43, 000	118, 110	75, 110
Total Federal funds Educa- tion Division.	BA	5, 281, 013	5, 485, 720	5, 276, 651	—209, 069
	O	4, 903, 714	4, 913, 006	5, 095, 010	182, 004
Total trust funds Education Division.	BA	4	7	12	5
	O	—	8	10	2

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued</b>					
<b>SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Grants to States for public assistance:					
(Providing or financing medical services) -----652	BA	4,366,602	5,023,500	5,271,862	533,213
	O	4,601,293	4,596,676	5,246,555	934,730
			g -295,851	b -11,000	
			g -295,851	b -11,000	
(Public assistance) -----702	BA	6,154,367	6,983,295	5,528,546	-1,117,460
	O	6,558,733	6,457,592	5,528,380	-591,923
			g -495,289	b -158,000	
			g -495,289	b -158,000	
(Social and individual services) -----703	BA	1,694,165	1,337,909	2,090,640	-652,475
	O	1,931,877	1,039,343	1,890,640	-553,909
			g 1,405,206		
			g 1,405,206		
Total grants to States for public assistance.	BA	12,215,134	13,344,704	12,891,048	-1,236,722
	O	13,091,903	12,093,611	12,665,575	-211,102
			g 614,066	b -169,000	
			g 614,066	b -169,000	
Work incentives -----607	BA	259,198	454,483	534,434	241,514
	O	171,103	500,000	596,563	145,000
			g -161,563	g -56,563	
			g -105,000		
Social and rehabilitation services -----703	BA	830,664	1,029,113	964,128	-22,036
	O	726,404	940,296	992,101	78,656
			g -42,949	g -7,902	
			g -34,753		
Research and training activities overseas (special foreign currency program) -----703	BA	8,000	10,000	4,000	-6,000
	O	2,965	4,183	7,552	3,369
Salaries and expenses -----703	BA	45,003	60,215	78,800	20,585
	O	39,988	57,711	75,779	19,750
			g -2,000	g -133	
			g -1,815		
Assistance to refugees in the United States -----702	BA	138,990	145,000	90,000	-55,000
	O	129,173	143,217	103,000	-40,217
Allied services -----703	BA			20,000	20,000

See footnotes at end of table.



## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION  
SERVICE—Continued

## Federal Funds—Continued

## Intragovernmental funds:

Consolidated working fund.....703	O	—4, 120	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal funds Social and Rehabilitation Service.	BA	13, 496, 988	15, 451, 069	14, 413, 410	—1,037,659
	O	14, 157, 416	14, 211, 516	14, 206, 972	—4, 544

SOCIAL SECURITY  
ADMINISTRATION

## Federal Funds

## General and special funds:

Payments to social security trust  
funds:

(Providing or financing medical services).....652	BA	1, 927, 751	1, 949, 840 e —98, 626	2, 616, 393	765, 179
	O	1, 916, 647	1, 953, 838 e —98, 626	2, 616, 393	761, 181

(Retirement and social insur- ance).....701	BA	537, 546	525, 645	493, 788	—31, 857
	O	537, 546	525, 645	493, 788	—31, 857

Total payments to social security trust funds.	BA	2, 465, 297	2, 475, 485 e —98, 626	3, 110, 181	733, 322
	O	2, 454, 193	2, 479, 483 e —98, 626	3, 110, 181	729, 324

Special benefits for disabled coal miners.....701	BA	595, 956	1, 526, 500	967, 868	—558, 632
	O	417, 951	1, 486, 000	965, 500	—520, 500

Supplemental security income pro- gram.....702	BA	-----	e 77, 207	2, 211, 636	2, 134, 429
	O	-----	e 76, 445	2, 207, 676 e 762	2, 131, 993

## Intragovernmental funds:

Consolidated working fund.....703	O	—324	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal funds Social Se- curity Administration.	BA	3, 061, 253	3, 980, 566	6, 289, 685	2, 309, 119
	O	2, 871, 820	3, 943, 302	6, 284, 119	2, 340, 817

## Trust Funds

Limitation on salaries and expenses..	(1, 150, 167)	(1, 256, 498) e (146, 549)	(1, 887, 898)	(484, 851)
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Limitation on construction.....	(18, 194)	(1, 000)	-----	—(1, 000)
---------------------------------	-----------	----------	-------	-----------

Federal old-age and survivors insur- ance trust fund: Permanent.....	BA	37, 916, 321	44, 049, 806	51, 484, 824	7, 435, 018
	O	35, 848, 168	43, 816, 702	49, 064, 261	5, 247, 559

Federal disability insurance trust fund: Permanent.....701	BA	5, 291, 140	5, 979, 746	6, 784, 006	804, 260
	O	4, 309, 292	5, 559, 187	6, 474, 353	915, 166

Federal hospital insurance trust fund: Permanent.....652	BA	6, 031, 133	8, 619, 813	12, 401, 098	3, 781, 285
	O	6, 275, 514	6, 856, 081	9, 216, 989	2, 360, 908

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued</b>					
<b>SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—Con.</b>					
<b>Trust Funds—Continued</b>					
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund: Permanent.....	BA 652	2,734,349	2,884,735	3,780,008	895,273
	O	2,543,696	2,716,793	3,395,192	678,399
Social Security trust funds (proposed legislation):					
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	BA 701	-----	-----	<sup>B</sup> 9,000	9,000
	O	-----	-----	<sup>B</sup> -308,000	-308,000
Federal disability insurance trust fund.....	O 701	-----	-----	<sup>B</sup> -2,000	-2,000
Federal hospital insurance trust fund.....	BA 652	-----	-----	<sup>B</sup> 10,000	10,000
	O	-----	-----	<sup>B</sup> -345,000	-345,000
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund.....	BA 652	-----	-----	<sup>B</sup> 5,000	5,000
	O	-----	-----	<sup>B</sup> -171,000	-171,000
Total social security trust funds (proposed legislation).	BA O	-----	-----	24,000	24,000
	O	-----	-----	-826,000	-826,000
Total trust funds Social Security Administration.	BA O	51,972,942	61,534,100	74,473,936	12,939,836
	O	48,976,671	58,948,763	67,324,795	8,376,032
<b>SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
American Printing House for the Blind.....	BA 605	1,580	1,697	1,817	120
	O	1,580	1,697	1,817	120
National Technical Institute for the Deaf.....	BA 603	7,619	4,694	6,487	-122
	O	12,332	<sup>C</sup> 1,915 } 18,600	9,610 } <sup>C</sup> 1,915 }	-7,075
Model Secondary School for the Deaf.....	BA 601	17,491	4,625	3,962	-663
	O	2,873	8,863	8,492	-371
Gallaudet College.....	BA 602	13,371	9,486	10,492	1,006
	O	9,469	12,486	10,001	-2,485
Howard University.....	BA 602	61,341	58,881	57,873	-1,008
	O	49,449	72,500	71,355	-1,145
Total Federal funds special institutions.	BA O	101,402	81,298	80,631	-667
	O	75,704	114,146	103,190	-10,956

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued</b>					
<b>OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Office of Child Development.....601	BA	390,414	415,556	443,800	28,244
	O	215,623	385,300	420,470	35,170
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Office for Civil Rights.....703	BA	10,713	14,909	17,943	4,673
	O	10,247	14,863	17,900	3,798
			6 -1,639	6 -439	
Office of Consumer Affairs.....609	BA	1,434	1,076	1,200	124
	O	1,315	1,176	1,183	7
Departmental Management.....703	BA	49,356	57,084	122,198	64,450
	O		6 -721		
Reappropriation.....	BA		1,385		
	O	50,347	57,521	104,309	46,739
			6 -336	6 -385	
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Working capital fund.....703	O	-2,441	-147	200	347
Consolidated working fund.....703	O	-1,395			
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	BA	61,503	72,094	141,341	69,247
	O	58,072	71,877	122,768	50,891
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	26,967,587	29,562,643	31,543,855	1,981,212
	O	26,035,599	27,869,286	30,635,756	2,766,470
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA	-659	-350	-300	50
	O				
600	BA	-2,090	-4,137	-4,332	-195
	O				
650	BA	-3,115	-3,679	-3,745	-66
	O				
700	BA	-986	-3,062	-3,286	-224
	O				
850	BA	-22,783	-16,857	-19,610	-2,753
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	26,937,954	29,534,558	31,512,582	1,978,024
	O	26,005,966	27,841,201	30,604,483	2,763,282

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued</b>					
<b>SUMMARY—Continued</b>					
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above)-----	BA	51,973,510	61,536,271	74,477,110	12,940,839
	O	48,977,289	58,950,224	67,327,235	8,377,011
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>					
Interfund transactions-----701	BA	-748,531	-828,800	-996,700	-167,900
	O				
	850	BA	1		-1
		O			
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	-4	-7	-12	-5
public-----600	O				
	650	BA	-354	-2,028	-3,028
		O			-1,000
	700	BA	-42	-42	-42
		O			
Total trust funds-----	BA	51,224,579	60,705,395	73,477,328	12,771,933
	O	48,228,358	58,119,348	66,327,453	8,208,105
<b>Intragovernmental transactions-----652</b>					
	BA	-1,916,646	-1,855,212	-2,616,393	-761,181
	O				
	701	BA	-537,546	-525,645	-493,788
		O			31,857
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.	BA	75,708,334	87,859,096	101,879,729	14,020,633
	O	71,780,132	83,579,692	93,821,755	10,242,063

**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT****HOUSING PRODUCTION AND MORT-  
GAGE CREDIT: FEDERAL HOUSING  
ADMINISTRATION*****Federal Funds***

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses, housing pro- duction and mortgage credit pro- grams-----555	BA	17,000	15,748	5,300	-10,448
	O	17,000	15,748	5,300	-10,448
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Nonprofit sponsor assistance---555	BA	4,000	1,000		-1,000
	O	1,085	250	-1,000	-1,250
Low-rent public housing loans and other expenses-----555	O	-30,925		-10,000	-10,000
College housing—loans and other expenses: 602					
Participation sales insufficiencies..	BA	13,458	12,864	13,297	118
Permanent, indefinite-----	BA	9,294	420	105	
	O	37,056	10,786	-10,000	
Housing for the elderly or handi- capped fund-----555	O	-1,475	-7,800	-17,843	-10,043

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued</b>				
<b>HOUSING PRODUCTION AND MORTGAGE CREDIT: FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION—Continued</b>				
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>				
<b>Public enterprise funds—Continued</b>				
<b>Federal Housing Administration fund: 556</b>				
Authority to spend public debt receipts (permanent).....	BA 253,400	830,000	1,000,000	} 269,470
Authority to spend agency debt receipts (permanent).....	BA -----	—70,879	28,591	
Limitation on administrative expenses.	O 290,094	758,692	869,367	110,675
	(16,135)	(16,598)	(15,280)	(—1,318)
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.	(151,764)	(170,586)	(178,730)	(8,144)
<b>HOUSING PRODUCTION AND MORTGAGE CREDIT: GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION</b>				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
<b>Special assistance functions fund: 555</b>				
Participation sales insufficiencies.....	BA 4,303	5,411	101,071	} 94,618
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA 5,298	4,847	3,805	
	O 448,617	—593,724	27,627	621,351
Management and liquidating functions fund.....556	O —335,739	—567,976	—221,927	346,049
Limitation on administrative expenses.	(6,600)	(6,000)	(7,769)	(1,769)
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities.....556	O —2,637	—5,393	—7,187	—1,794
<b>Participation sales fund:</b>				
(Rural housing and public facilities).....352	O 1,983	151	—2,102	—2,253
(Advancement of business).....506	O 5,171	451	—1,796	—2,247
(Community planning, management, and development).....551	O 1,240	1,954	238	—1,716
(Low- and moderate-income housing aids).....555	O —15,382	—18,403	—20,064	—1,661
(Maintenance of the housing mortgage market).....556	O —4,721	—9,764	—12,400	—2,636
(Higher education).....602	O —1,540	2,414	—10,401	—12,815
(Development of health resources).....651	O —2	16	—2	—18
(Veterans housing).....803	O —16,838	—7,966	—15,885	—7,919
Total participation sales fund..	O —30,089	—31,147	—62,412	—31,265
Total Federal funds housing production and mortgage credit.	BA 306,753	799,411	1,152,169	352,758
	O 392,987	—420,564	571,925	992,489

**HOUSING MANAGEMENT***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Housing payments.....555	BA 1,371,705	1,800,000	2,100,000	300,000
	O 1,119,682	1,663,000	2,000,000	337,000

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued****HOUSING MANAGEMENT—Continued****Federal Funds—Continued****General and special funds—Continued**

Salaries and expenses, housing management programs.....555	BA O	16, 878 16, 878	21, 000 21, 000	24, 475 24, 475	3, 475 3, 475
Counseling services.....555	BA O	3, 250 -----	----- 1, 000	----- 1, 000	----- -----
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Community disposal operations fund.....551	O	—1, 777	—1, 850	—1, 550	300
Revolving fund (liquidating programs).....551	O	—782	4, 000	—2, 500	—6, 500
Total Federal funds housing management.	BA O	1, 391, 833 1, 134, 001	1, 821, 000 1, 687, 150	2, 124, 475 2, 021, 425	303, 475 334, 275

**COMMUNITY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Comprehensive planning grants.....551	BA O	100, 000 50, 170	100, 000 95, 000	110, 000 102, 000	10, 000 7, 000
Salaries and expenses, community planning and management programs.....551	BA O	7, 684 7, 684	10, 134 10, 134	11, 625 11, 625	1, 491 1, 491
Community development training and urban fellowship programs.....551	BA O	3, 500 2, 802	3, 500 3, 500	----- 3, 500	—3, 500 -----
New community assistance grants.....551	BA O	10, 000 194	7, 500 3, 100	----- 2, 000	—7, 500 —1, 100
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
New communities fund.....551	O	—2, 577	—5, 615	—6, 000	—385
Total Federal funds community planning and management.	BA O	121, 184 58, 273	121, 134 106, 119	121, 625 113, 125	491 7, 006

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses, community development programs.....551	BA O	23, 274 23, 274	25, 159 25, 159	22, 900 22, 900	—2, 259 —2, 259
Model Cities programs.....551	BA O	150, 000 499, 515	500, 000 583, 000	----- 600, 000	—500, 000 17, 000
Grants for neighborhood facilities.....551	BA O	40, 000 23, 177	40, 000 26, 000	----- 35, 000	—40, 000 9, 000
Open space land programs.....551	BA O	100, 000 52, 319	100, 000 57, 000	----- 70, 000	—100, 000 13, 000

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued****COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Con.****Federal Funds—Continued****General and special funds—Continued**

Grants for basic water and sewer facilities.....551	BA O	500,000 134,005	130,000	122,705	—7,295
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**Public enterprise funds:**

Urban renewal fund: 551

Capital grants:

Contract authority..... BA 1,250,000 1,450,000 137,500 —1,312,500

Liquidation of contract authority.  
O (1,250,000) (1,450,000) (137,500) (1,312,500)  
1,217,963 950,000 1,050,000 100,000

Loans and planning advances.551 O —28,584 50,000 —50,000

Total Federal funds, urban renewal fund. BA 1,250,000 1,450,000 137,500 —1,312,500  
O 1,189,379 1,000,000 1,050,000 50,000Rehabilitation loan fund.....555 BA 90,000 70,000 —20,000  
O 39,465 38,450 —515 —38,965

Public facility loans: 551

Participation sales insufficiencies. BA 1,782 1,221 1,100 —212

Permanent, indefinite..... BA 1,349 1,291 1,200  
O 22,422 20,000 28,000 8,000Total Federal funds community development. BA 2,156,405 2,187,671 162,700 —2,024,971  
O 1,983,556 1,879,609 1,928,090 48,481**FEDERAL INSURANCE  
ADMINISTRATION****Federal Funds****Public enterprise funds:**

National insurance development fund.....556 O —1,767 —4,000 —4,000

National flood insurance fund...556 BA 6,000 10,000 20,000 10,000  
O 6,808 12,000 18,000 6,000Total Federal funds Federal Insurance Administration. BA 6,000 10,000 20,000 10,000  
O 5,041 8,000 14,000 6,000**INTERSTATE LAND SALES  
REGISTRATION****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**Interstate land sales (special fund): BA 745 885 1,100 215  
Permanent, indefinite.....556 O — 627 1,460 833

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued</b>					
<b>RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Research and technology-----551	BA	45,090	53,000	71,450	18,450
	O	42,392	48,300	57,770	9,470
Special studies and low-income housing demonstration programs 551	O	238	1,861	-----	-1,861
Total Federal funds research and technology.	BA	45,090	53,000	71,450	18,450
	O	42,630	50,161	57,770	7,609
<b>FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Fair housing and equal opportunity	BA	8,411	9,489	9,850	361
556	O	8,411	9,489	9,850	361
<b>DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
General departmental management	BA	6,119	5,529	6,350	821
551	O	6,119	5,529	6,350	821
Salaries and expenses, office of gen- eral counsel-----551	BA	3,075	3,044	3,350	306
	O	3,075	3,044	3,350	306
Salaries and expenses, office of inspector general-----551	BA	-----	-----	8,125	8,125
	O	-----	-----	8,125	8,125
Administration and staff services	BA	16,412	16,475	11,500	-4,975
551	O	16,412	16,475	11,500	-4,975
Regional management and services	BA	19,338	20,344	20,200	-144
551	O	19,338	20,344	20,200	-144
Urban transportation-----503	O	327	900	1,000	100
Miscellaneous expired accounts.999	O	-----	36	-----	-36
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Administrative operations fund.551	O	-27,561	-2,234	-----	2,234
Working capital fund-----556	O	-181	-204	-144	60
Total Federal funds depart- mental management.	BA	44,944	45,392	49,525	4,133
	O	17,529	43,890	50,381	6,491



**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued</b>				
<b>SUMMARY</b>				
<b>Federal funds:</b>				
(As shown in detail above).....	BA 4,081,365	5,047,982	3,712,894	—1,355,088
	O 3,642,428	3,364,481	4,768,026	1,403,545
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA } —30	—30	—30	-----
	O }			
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development.	BA 4,081,335	5,047,952	3,712,864	—1,335,088
	O 3,642,398	3,364,451	4,767,996	1,403,545

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT****Bureau of Land Management****Federal Funds**

<b>General and special funds:</b>				
Management of lands and resources.....	BA 88,242	77,767 }	91,347	—5,420
	O 89,803	19,000 }		
		74,517 }	88,497 }	—3,420
		18,200 }	800 }	
Construction and maintenance...402	BA 4,827	7,765	6,300	—1,465
	O 3,659	5,198	8,000	2,802
Public lands development roads and trails: Contract authority: 402				
Permanent.....	BA 10,000	-----	-----	-----
Liquidation of contract authority.....	O (3,200)	(3,265)	(4,000)	(735)
	3,671	3,500	4,000	500
Oregon and California grant lands (special fund): Indefinite.....402	BA 18,946	17,500	17,500	-----
	O 20,521	18,700	20,000	1,300
Range improvements (special fund): Indefinite.....402	BA 2,523	2,714	3,376	662
	O 2,377	2,716	3,200	484
Recreation development and operation of recreation facilities (special fund): Indefinite.....402	BA -----	-----	165	165
	O -----	-----	155	155
Permanent appropriations (special fund): Permanent, indefinite...402	BA 90,907	94,881	96,096	1,215
	O 90,329	96,000	96,133	133
Total Federal funds Bureau of Land Management.	BA 215,445	219,627	214,784	—4,843
	O 210,360	218,831	220,785	1,954

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued</b>					
<b>PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Con.</b>					
<b>Bureau of Land Management—Con.</b>					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Bureau of Land Management trust funds: Permanent, indefinite...402	BA O	481 539	665 665	665 665	----- -----
<b>Bureau of Indian Affairs</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Education and welfare services...601	BA	273,094	303,285	295,572	} —7,713
Contract authority: Permanent, indefinite.	BA	1,500	1,500	1,500	
Liquidation of contract authority.		(693)	(271)	(1,500)	(1,229)
	O	267,435	296,499	285,000	—11,499
Resources management.....507	BA	75,764	83,141	85,358	} 26,217
	O	78,905	85,000 78,914 E 4,800	29,000 79,000 E 200 29,000	
					24,486
Construction.....601	BA	43,481	56,019	44,000	} —12,019
	O	37,917	42,551	48,000	
Road construction: Contract authority.....507	BA	-----	60,000	-----	} 15,000
Permanent.....	BA	30,000	-----	75,000	
Liquidation of contract authority		(33,600)	(45,539)	(43,000)	(—2,539)
	O	27,261	45,062	57,000	11,938
General administrative expenses.507	BA	6,161	6,200	5,319	—881
	O	6,148	6,200	5,319	—881
Claims and treaty obligations: Permanent, indefinite.....507	BA	12,500	50,065	70,000	} 19,935
	BA	238	161	161	
	O	12,849	50,226	70,161	19,935
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (special funds): Permanent, indefinite.....507	BA	9,712	7,420	7,579	159
	O	9,146	7,630	7,600	—30
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Revolving fund for loans.....507	BA	-----	5,000	5,000	-----
	O	—415	500	500	-----
			1,000	1,000	-----
Liquidation of Hoonah housing project revolving fund.....507	O	1	13	13	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued</b>					
<b>PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Con.</b>					
<b>Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....	507 O	438	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal funds Bureau of Indian Affairs.	BA O	452,450 439,685	577,791 533,395	618,489 582,793	40,698 49,398
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Tribal funds:	507 BA	2,904	3,000	3,000	-23,198
Indefinite.....	BA	13,555	13,530	13,505	
Permanent:	BA	12,500	50,000	70,000	127,700
Indefinite.....	BA	94,219	102,178	59,005	
	O	144,149	129,000	256,700	
Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.....	507 BA O	3,926 3,223	4,500 3,000	4,500 4,000	----- 1,000
Total trust funds Bureau of Indian Affairs.	BA O	127,104 147,372	173,208 132,000	150,010 260,700	-23,198 128,700
<b>Bureau of Outdoor Recreation</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	405 BA O	3,949 3,911	4,150 4,137	4,436 4,436	286 299
Land and water conservation (special fund):	405 BA	361,464	299,980	55,223	-244,757
Contract authority: Permanent...	BA O	30,000 189,581	30,000 235,223	30,000 245,223	
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....	405 O	20	56	50	-6
Total Federal funds Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.	BA O	395,413 193,512	334,130 239,416	89,659 249,709	-244,471 10,293
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Contributed funds.....	405 O	-----	3	-----	-3

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease: (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued</b>					
<b>PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Con.</b>					
<b>Territorial Affairs</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Administration of territories.....910	BA	21,304	22,375	15,000	—7,375
	O	17,977	25,030	18,645	—6,385
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....910	BA	59,980	60,000	<sup>D</sup> 56,000	—4,000
	O	50,564	70,000	61,000	—9,000
Micronesian war claims, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....910	BA	5,000	-----	-----	-----
	O	-----	700	800	100
Office of the Comptroller for Guam (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....910	BA	367	469	420	—49
Internal revenue collections for the Virgin Islands (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....910	BA	38,849	18,600	17,644	—956
	O	19,416	18,506	17,955	—551
Total Federal funds territorial affairs.	BA	125,500	101,444	89,064	—12,380
	O	87,956	114,236	98,400	—15,836
Total Federal funds public land management.	BA	1,188,810	1,232,992	1,011,996	—220,996
	O	931,514	1,105,878	1,151,687	45,809
Total trust funds public land management.	BA	127,583	173,873	150,675	—23,198
	O	147,912	132,668	261,365	128,697
<b>MINERAL RESOURCES</b>					
<b>Geological Survey</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Surveys, investigations and research.....409	BA	130,979	150,450	156,000	} 10,550
	O	127,480	142,585	<sup>B</sup> 5,000	
				152,000	
				<sup>B</sup> 4,000	} 13,415
Payment from proceeds, sale of water, Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, permanent.....401	BA	2	-----	-----	
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....409	O	—304	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal funds Geological Survey.	BA	130,981	150,450	161,000	10,550
	O	127,175	142,585	156,000	13,415

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued</b>					
<b>MINERAL RESOURCES—Continued</b>					
<b>Bureau of Mines</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
<b>Mines and minerals:</b>					
(Mineral resources).....	403 BA	50,526	60,804	55,462 * 7,000 * 5,000	1,658
	O	48,063	61,240		—2,240
(Other manpower aids).....	609 BA	82,682	96,037	81,362	—14,675
	O	75,296	95,107	82,000	—13,107
Total mines and minerals.....	BA	133,208	156,841	136,824 * 7,000 136,000 * 5,000	—13,017
	O	123,359	156,347		—15,347
Miscellaneous appropriations....	403 O	316	312	200	—112
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
<b>Helium fund:</b>					
Authority to spend public debt	403 BA	45,300	----- * 34,000	-----	—34,000
receipts.					
Contract authority: Permanent...	BA	946	-----	-----	-----
	O	42,296	481 * 28,000	—1,492 * 6,000	—23,973
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....	403 O	158	200	200	-----
Total Federal funds Bureau of	BA	179,454	190,841	143,824	—47,017
Mines.	O	166,129	185,340	145,908	—39,432
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Contributed funds: Permanent....	403 BA	1,377	1,300	1,300	-----
	O	1,430	1,300	1,300	-----
<b>Office of Coal Research</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	403 BA	30,650	43,490	52,500	9,010
	O	15,761	39,800	54,500	14,700
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Cosponsor funds: Permanent, indefi-	BA	2,084	17,916	10,000	—7,916
nite.....	403 O	2,119	17,916	10,000	—7,916

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued</b>					
<b>MINERAL RESOURCES—Continued</b>					
<b>Office of Oil and Gas</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....403	BA	1,500	1,485	1,485	-----
	O	1,452	1,565	1,485	—80
Total Federal funds mineral resources.	BA	342,585	386,266	358,809	—27,457
	O	310,518	369,290	357,893	—11,397
Total trust funds mineral resources.	BA	3,461	19,216	11,300	—7,916
	O	3,549	19,216	11,300	—7,916
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS</b>					
<b>Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Resource management.....405	BA	68,997	75,563	79,004	2,541
	O	68,010	76,985	80,485	3,500
Construction and anadromous fish.....405	BA	9,558	2,333	9,233	6,900
	O	7,212	11,000	8,203	—2,797
Migratory bird conservation account (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....405	BA	7,500	7,100	-----	—7,100
	BA	7,351	7,000	7,000	-----
	O	14,019	12,000	8,000	—4,000
Miscellaneous appropriations (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....405	BA	55,810	60,872	63,800	2,928
	O	53,282	61,097	64,012	2,915
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....405	O	210	398	200	—198
Total Federal funds Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.	BA	149,217	153,768	159,037	5,269
	O	142,731	161,480	160,900	—580
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Contributed funds: Permanent, indefinite.....405	BA	1,672	1,663	1,663	-----
	O	1,455	1,520	1,800	280

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS— Continued					
National Park Service					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Operation of the national park system.....405	BA	127,656	158,626	176,780	14,114
	O	122,782	154,112 E 4,040 E 3,839	171,579 E 201	13,829
Road construction: Contract authority: Permanent.....405	BA	50,000	-----	9,000	9,000
	O	(24,188)	(5,416)	(35,000)	(25,584)
Liquidation of contract authority.....	O	25,097	19,372	29,508	10,136
Preservation of historic properties.....405	BA	8,369	11,559	19,559	8,000
	O	6,789	10,000	15,000	5,000
Planning and construction.....405	BA	81,229	51,046	20,000	-31,046
	O	29,080	45,561	46,056	495
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....405	BA	-----	2,000	2,400	400
	O	-----	1,930	2,320	390
Planning, development, and operation of recreation facilities (special fund): Indefinite.....405	BA	-----	-----	32,925	32,925
	O	-----	-----	20,000	20,000
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....405	BA	265	336	336	-----
	O	191	336	336	-----
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....405	O	16	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal funds National Park Service.	BA	267,519	227,607	261,000	33,393
	O	183,955	235,150	285,000	49,850
Trust Funds					
National Park Service trust funds:	BA	2,138	3,000	3,000	-----
Permanent, indefinite.....405	O	2,754	3,000	3,000	-----
Total Federal funds fish and wildlife and parks.	BA	416,735	381,375	420,037	38,662
	O	326,686	396,630	445,900	49,270
Total trust funds fish and wildlife and parks.	BA	3,810	4,663	4,663	-----
	O	4,209	4,520	4,800	280

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued</b>					
<b>WATER AND POWER RESOURCES</b>					
<b>Bureau of Reclamation</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
General investigations.....401	BA	22,400	23,827	15,300	—8,527
	O	21,846	22,500	17,700	—4,800
Loan program.....401	BA	11,395	20,380	16,672	—3,708
	O	13,465	20,000	18,000	—2,000
Recreational and fish and wildlife facilities, Upper Colorado River storage project.....401	BA	605	950	600	—350
	O	1,478	2,000	800	—1,200
Emergency fund (special fund).....401	BA	1,000	-----	1,000	1,000
	O	178	1,000	1,000	-----
Construction and rehabilitation (special fund).....401	BA	217,161	271,329	177,268	—94,061
	O	187,235	255,230	216,533	—38,697
Operation and maintenance (special fund).....401	BA	71,990	77,500	82,000	4,500
	O	67,879	76,877	80,650	3,773
General administrative expenses (special fund).....401	BA	15,660	16,765	17,120	355
	O	15,756	17,000	16,920	—80
Other miscellaneous appropriations (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....401	BA	600	600	600	-----
	BA	2,428	2,700	2,700	-----
	O	2,976	3,290	3,290	-----
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Colorado River Basin project.....401	BA	1,775	11,200	2,000	—27,100
Contract authority: Permanent... Liquidation of contract authority.	BA	29,100	17,900	-----	-----
	O	(31,500)	(53,000)	(52,500)	(—500)
	O	33,915	63,687	57,385	—6,302
Upper Colorado River storage project.....401	BA	27,284	45,770	22,883	—22,887
	O	17,020	27,000	23,000	—4,000
Continuing fund for emergency expenses, Fort Peck project...401	O	—3,062	—1,533	-----	1,533
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....401	O	207	640	-----	—640
Total Federal funds Bureau of Reclamation.	BA	401,398	488,921	338,143	—150,778
	O	358,892	487,691	435,278	—52,413
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Reclamation trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.....401	BA	1,538	1,800	1,800	-----
	O	1,579	2,700	1,800	—900



**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued</b>					
<b>WATER AND POWER RESOURCES—Continued</b>					
<b>Alaska Power Administration</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
General investigations.....401	BA	500	597	513	—84
	O	621	619	500	—119
Operation and maintenance....401	BA	457	631	756	125
	O	437	628	750	122
Total Federal funds Alaska	BA	957	1,228	1,269	41
Power Administration.	O	1,058	1,247	1,250	3
<b>Bonneville Power Administration</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Construction.....401	BA	90,822	94,493	98,000	3,507
	O	93,868	87,134	94,000	6,866
Operation and maintenance....401	BA	27,784	31,020	33,500	2,480
	O	27,087	31,020	33,500	2,480
Continuing fund (special fund):	BA	255	-----	-----	-----
Permanent, indefinite.....401	O	158	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal funds Bonneville	BA	118,861	125,513	131,500	5,987
Power Administration.	O	121,113	118,154	127,500	9,346
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Bonneville Power Administration	BA	1,425	3,000	2,500	—500
trust fund: Permanent, in-	O	2,069	3,000	2,500	—500
definite.....401					
<b>Southeastern Power Administration</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Operation and maintenance....401	BA	870	900	900	-----
	O	744	900	900	-----
Continuing fund (special fund):	BA	-----	52	-----	—52
Permanent, indefinite.....401	O	-----	52	-----	—52
Total Federal funds South-	BA	870	952	900	—52
eastern Power Administra-	O	744	952	900	—52
tion.					

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued</b>					
<b>WATER AND POWER RESOURCES—Continued</b>					
<b>Southwestern Power Administration</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Construction.....401	BA	870	700	465	—235
	O	2,550	1,734	565	—1,169
Operation and maintenance.....401	BA	5,180	6,533	6,520	—13
	O	4,241	7,565	5,186	—2,379
Total Federal funds Southwestern Power Administration.	BA	6,050	7,233	6,985	—248
	O	6,792	9,299	5,751	—3,548
<b>Office of Water Resources Research</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....401	BA	14,290	16,344	13,149	—3,195
	O	13,644	13,060	13,159	99
Total Federal funds water and power resources.	BA	542,425	640,191	491,946	—148,245
	O	502,243	630,403	583,838	—46,565
Total trust funds water and power resources.	BA	2,963	4,800	4,300	—500
	O	3,647	5,700	4,300	—1,400
<b>SECRETARIAL OFFICES</b>					
<b>Office of the Solicitor</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....409	BA	6,567	7,351	7,850	499
	O	6,580	7,331	7,850	519
<b>Office of the Secretary</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....409	BA	12,893	15,253	15,895	642
	O	12,459	15,295	15,913	618
Departmental operations.....409	BA	3,687	4,736	5,737	1,001
	O	3,252	4,700	5,852	1,152
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....409	BA	500	500	1,630	1,130
	O	229	500	1,700	1,200
Underground electric power transmission research.....401	BA	875	1,000	1,000	-----
	O	226	1,300	1,300	-----

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued</b>					
<b>SECRETARIAL OFFICES—Continued</b>					
<b>Office of the Secretary—Continued</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Saline water research.....	401 BA	26,989	26,871	<sup>B</sup> 2,527	—24,344
	O	28,911	25,656	13,600	—12,056
Central energy research and devel- opment fund.....	401 BA	-----	-----	25,000	25,000
	O	-----	-----	15,000	15,000
Land use planning.....	402 BA	-----	-----	<sup>B</sup> 20,000	20,000
	O	-----	-----	<sup>B</sup> 12,260	12,260
Litter prevention and cleanup (special fund): Permanent, in- definite.....	402 BA	-----	100	100	-----
	O	-----	100	100	-----
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Working capital fund.....	409 O	—221	-----	-----	-----
Consolidated working funds: (Water resources and power).....	401 O	—44	136	-----	—136
(Other natural resources pro- grams).....	409 O	—172	119	-----	—119
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	BA	44,943	48,460	71,889	23,429
	O	44,640	47,806	65,725	17,919
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Cooperation with foreign agencies: Permanent.....	401 BA	1,464	54	-----	—54
Liquidation of contract authority..	O	(2,469)	(92)	-----	(—92)
		3,966	159	-----	—159
Total Federal funds secre- tarial offices.	BA	51,510	55,811	79,739	23,928
	O	51,220	55,137	73,575	18,438
Total trust funds secretarial offices.	BA	1,464	54	-----	—54
	O	3,966	159	-----	—159
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	2,542,066	2,696,635	2,362,527	—334,108
	O	2,122,181	2,557,338	2,612,893	55,555
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions.....	400 BA	—102	-----	-----	-----
	O	-----	-----	-----	-----
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	400 BA	—886,200	—4,764,450	—2,718,217	2,046,233
	O	-----	-----	-----	-----
	500 BA	—10,250	—7,870	—8,029	—159
	O	-----	-----	-----	-----
	600 BA	—80	—80	—80	-----
	O	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued</b>					
<b>SUMMARY—Continued</b>					
<b>Federal funds—Continued</b>					
850	BA	—2,644	—2,633	—2,725	—92
	O				
900	BA	—430	—725	—1,000	—275
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	1,642,360	—2,079,123	—367,524	1,711,599
	O	1,222,475	—2,218,420	—117,158	2,101,262
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	139,282	202,606	170,938	—31,668
	O	163,283	162,263	281,765	119,502
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—12,510	—26,490	—17,928	8,562
public.....	O				
400	BA	—71,552	—67,404	—71,601	—4,197
	O				
500	BA				
	O				
Total trust funds.....	BA	55,220	108,712	81,409	—27,303
	O	79,221	68,369	192,236	123,867
Intragovernmental transactions...500	BA	—45,996	—96,571	—70,000	26,571
	O				
Total Department of the	BA	1,651,584	—2,066,982	—356,115	1,710,867
Interior.	O	1,255,700	—2,246,622	5,078	2,251,700

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE****LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL  
ADMINISTRATION****Federal Funds**

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses, general ad-	BA	10,507	14,000	19,693	5,693
ministration.....	O	10,224	13,504	19,377	5,873
908					
Salaries and expenses, general legal	BA	40,230	46,300	47,342	1,042
activities.....	O	40,025	45,671	47,113	1,442
908					
Salaries and expenses, antitrust	BA	12,268	12,836	13,019	183
division.....	O	11,562	12,627	12,745	118
508					
Salaries and expenses, U.S. attor-	BA	85,078	92,117	99,528	7,411
neys and marshals.....	O	82,549	93,680	98,647	4,967
908					

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued</b>					
<b>LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued</b>					
<b><i>Federal Funds—Continued</i></b>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Fees and expenses of witnesses. 908	BA	8,900	10,500 E 500 }	13,000	2,000
	O	8,192	10,450 E 475 }	12,900 E 25 }	2,000
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service. 908	BA	5,934	6,766	2,818	—3,948
	O	5,507	6,596	2,618	—3,978
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund. 908	O	—5	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal funds legal activities and general administration.	BA	162,917	183,019	195,400	12,381
	O	158,055	183,003	193,425	10,422
<b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</b>					
<b><i>Federal Funds</i></b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses. 908	BA	335,792	350,080	366,506	16,426
	O	328,957	350,000	356,806	6,806
<b>IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE</b>					
<b><i>Federal Funds</i></b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses. 908	BA	130,934	135,068	139,698	4,630
	O	128,828	134,000	138,298	4,298
<b>FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM</b>					
<b><i>Federal Funds</i></b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons. 908	BA	104,836	115,381 E 1,350 }	129,021	12,290
	O	102,651	113,984 E 1,150 }	128,373 E 200 }	13,439
Buildings and facilities. 908	BA	59,801	42,616	14,800	—27,816
	O	8,862	31,176	33,910	2,734
Support of U.S. prisoners. 908	BA	14,545	17,000 E 2,500 }	22,400	2,900
	O	13,219	16,844 E 1,912 }	21,400 E 588 }	3,232

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued</b>					
<b>FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM—Continued</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.:					
Prison industries fund.....908	O	2,829	2,500	-----	-2,500
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(1,155)	(1,500)	(1,552)	(52)
Limitation on vocational expenses.		(4,635)	(4,869)	(5,600)	(731)
Total Federal funds Federal prison system.	BA O	179,182 127,561	178,847 167,566	166,221 184,471	-12,626 16,905
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Commissary funds, Federal prisons (trust revolving fund).....908	O	172	-----	-----	-----
<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....908	BA O	698,723 379,748	855,366 590,000	891,124 790,000	35,758 200,000
<b>BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....908	BA O	65,039 58,382	73,780 72,968	77,400 76,000	3,620 3,032
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	1,572,587 1,181,530	1,776,160 1,497,537	1,836,349 1,739,000	60,189 241,463
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....850	BA O	—21	—25	—25	-----
900	BA O	-1,337	-1,975	-1,975	-----
Total Federal funds.....	BA O	1,571,229 1,180,172	1,774,160 1,495,537	1,834,349 1,737,000	60,189 241,463
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	O	172	-----	-----	-----
Total Department of Justice..	BA O	1,571,229 1,180,343	1,774,160 1,495,537	1,834,349 1,737,000	60,189 241,463

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</b>					
<b>MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....607	BA	62, 126	64, 506 } e -2, 206 }	67, 830	5, 530
	O	73, 922	73, 122 } e -2, 100 }	64, 641 } e -106 }	-6, 487
Manpower revenue sharing.....607	BA	1, 682, 066	1, 549, 416 } e -283, 881 }	1, 340, 000	165, 881
	O	1, 665, 420	1, 480, 154 } e -28, 154 }	1, 263, 262 } e -63, 262 }	-252, 000
Emergency employment assist- ance.....607	BA	1, 000, 000	1, 249, 317	-----	-1, 249, 317
	O	567, 030	1, 100, 000	580, 317	-519, 683
Federal unemployment benefits and allowances.....701	BA	856, 600	475, 000	365, 000	-110, 000
	O	541, 464	475, 000	365, 000	-110, 000
Advances to the extended un- employment compensation ac- count.....701	BA	600, 000	120, 000 } e 74, 000 }	-----	-194, 000
	O	573, 458	146, 542 } e 74, 000 }	-----	-220, 542
Federal grants to States for em- ployment services.....607	BA	-----	66, 700 } e -3, 100 }	64, 400	800
	BA	-----	66, 700 } e -3, 100 }	64, 400	800
	O	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Advances to the employment secu- rity administration account...701	O	-536	-500	-----	500
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....607	O	-1, 535	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal funds Man- power Administration.	BA	4, 200, 792	3, 218, 336	1, 837, 230	-1, 381, 106
	O	3, 419, 223	3, 381, 664	2, 274, 252	-1, 107, 412
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Limitation on grants to States for un- employment insurance and em- ployment services.....		(832, 000)	(840, 300) } e (-49, 100) }	(817, 400)	(26, 200)
Unemployment trust fund: Permanent:					
Receipts appropriated:					
(Manpower training and employ- ment services).....607	BA	430, 568	386, 677	417, 437	30, 760
(Retirement and social insurance) 701	BA	5, 019, 192	5, 562, 765	6, 350, 563	787, 798

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued</b>					
<b>MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION—Con.</b>					
<i>Trust Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
(Manpower training and employ- O	379, 326	369, 299	398, 222	28, 923	
ment services).....607					
(Retirement and social insurance) O	6, 546, 587	5, 730, 701	5, 101, 778	—628, 923	
701					
Total unemployment trust fund BA	5, 449, 760	5, 949, 442	6, 768, 000	818, 558	
O	6, 925, 913	6, 100, 000	5, 500, 000	—600, 000	
<b>LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....609 BA	22, 768	25, 441	23, 500	—1, 941	
O	21, 464	24, 304	23, 500	—804	
<b>EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....609 BA	85, 001	49, 410	52, 050	2, 640	
O	83, 137	55, 737	52, 050	—3, 687	
Special benefits.....906 BA	112, 000	81, 992	141, 250	32, 958	
O	103, 586	26, 300 } 78, 931 } 26, 300 }	141, 250	36, 019	
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....609 O	—2	51	—	—51	
Total Federal funds Employ- BA	197, 001	157, 702	193, 300	35, 598	
ment Standards Administra- O	186, 721	161, 019	193, 300	32, 281	
tion.					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Special workmen's compensation ex- BA	20	2, 351	3, 679	1, 328	
penses: Permanent, indefinite..906 O	60	2, 364	3, 664	1, 300	
Administration of the District of BA	477	—	—	—	
Columbia workmen's compensation O	476	85	—	—85	
program: Permanent, indefinite..906					
Total trust funds Employment BA	497	2, 351	3, 679	1, 328	
Standards Administration. O	536	2, 449	3, 664	1, 215	

See footnotes at end of table.



## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued</b>					
<b>OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	609 BA	-----	68,705	69,836	1,131
	O	-----	51,102	64,363	13,261
<b>BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	609 BA	37,300	45,651	47,400	1,749
	O	34,648	45,075	47,400	2,325
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....	609 O	—1,830	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal funds Bureau of Labor Statistics.	BA	37,300	45,651	47,400	1,749
	O	32,819	45,075	47,400	2,325
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Special statistical work: Perma- nent, indefinite.....	609 BA	395	328	283	—45
	O	303	328	283	—45
<b>DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	609 BA	20,237	25,386	23,225	—951
	O	21,018	23,225	23,225	1,210
Federal contract compliance and civil rights activities.....	609 O	14	-----	-----	-----
Special foreign currency pro- gram.....	609 BA	100	309	200	—109
	O	47	309	190	—119
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Working capital fund.....	609 O	164	—48	—46	2
Consolidated working fund.....	609 O	—356	—519	-----	519
Total Federal funds Depart- mental Management.	BA	20,337	24,485	23,425	—1,060
	O	20,887	21,757	23,369	1,612
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	4,478,198	3,540,320	2,194,691	—1,345,629
	O	3,681,114	3,684,921	2,626,184	—1,058,737

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued</b>					
<b>SUMMARY—Continued</b>					
<b>Federal funds—Continued</b>					
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA } O }	—410	—309	—299	10
600					
700	BA } O }	—11	—1,360	—10,513	—9,153
Total Federal funds.....	BA O	4,477,777 3,680,694	3,538,651 3,683,252	2,183,879 2,615,372	—1,354,772 —1,067,880
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	5,450,653 6,926,753	5,952,121 6,102,777	6,771,962 5,503,947	819,841 —598,830
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA } O }	—395	—328	—283	45
600					
900	BA } O }	—477	-----	-----	-----
Total trust funds.....	BA O	5,449,781 6,925,881	5,951,793 6,102,449	6,771,679 5,503,664	819,886 —598,785
<b>Intragovernmental transactions.....</b>					
701	BA } O }	—573,458	—220,542	-----	220,542
906	BA } O }	-----	—2,332	—3,600	—1,268
Total Department of Labor....	BA O	9,354,100 10,033,117	9,267,570 9,562,827	8,951,958 8,115,436	—315,612 —1,447,391

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE****ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS****Federal Funds**

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	151 BA O	249,266 242,528	261,792 259,994	276,293 273,693	14,501 13,699
Representation allowances.....	151 BA O	993 932	993 990	1,200 1,175	207 185
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.....	151 BA O	18,750 14,708	27,000 16,920	21,173 23,451	—5,827 6,531
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency program)....	151 BA O	6,850 5,792	6,485 8,716	5,038 7,089	—1,447 —1,627
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	151 BA O	2,100 1,603	2,100 2,100	2,100 2,000	----- —100

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued</b>				
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Continued</b>				
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>				
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>				
Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....151	BA 2,972	2,972	2,972	3,700
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA 5,600	8,800	12,500	
	O 8,572	11,772	15,472	3,700
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>				
Working capital fund.....151	O —173	100	—10	—110
Consolidated working fund.....151	O —27	—	—	—
Total Federal funds administration of foreign affairs.	BA 286,531	310,142	321,276	11,134
	O 273,935	300,592	322,870	22,278
<i>Trust Funds</i>				
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: Permanent, indefinite.....701	BA 31,323	45,968	48,232	2,264
	O 26,524	29,301	32,303	3,002
Miscellaneous appropriations: Permanent, indefinite.....151	BA 797	830	1,080	250
	O 775	758	978	220
Total trust funds administration of foreign affairs.	BA 32,121	46,798	49,312	2,514
	O 27,300	30,059	33,281	3,222
<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES</b>				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
<b>General and special funds:</b>				
Contributions to international organizations.....151	BA 162,172	176,191	199,787	14,979
	O 162,157	176,543	199,698	14,538
		± 8,617		
		± 8,617		
Missions to international organizations.....151	BA 4,843	5,097	5,300	203
	O 4,313	5,050	5,250	200
International conferences and contingencies.....151	BA 2,177	3,450	4,650	1,200
	O 2,461	3,159	4,024	865
International trade negotiations.....151	BA —	—	1,542	1,542
	O —	—	1,341	1,341
Total Federal funds international organizations and conferences.	BA 169,192	193,355	211,279	17,924
	O 168,932	193,369	210,313	16,944

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued</b>					
<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES—Continued</b>					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Gifts and bequests, National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation: Permanent, indefinite.....151	BA	10	10	10	-----
	O	6	10	10	-----
<b>INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses.....401	BA	3,997	4,123 } c 63	d 4,284	98
	O	3,997	4,200	4,286	86
Construction.....401	BA	6,280	10,246 } e 12,881	d 6,800	-16,327
	O	2,952	7,733 } e 200	11,368 } e 4,262	7,697
Chamizal settlement.....401	O	223	32	-----	-32
American sections, international commissions.....401	BA	738	735	d 990	255
	O	676	735	953	218
International fisheries commissions.....409	BA	3,114	3,276	d 3,494	218
	O	3,163	3,245	3,469	224
Total Federal funds international commissions.	BA	14,129	31,324	15,568	-15,756
	O	11,011	16,145	24,338	8,193
<b>EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities.....153	BA	40,816	45,000	d 53,000	8,000
	O	37,244	41,350	47,000	5,650
International educational exchange activities (special foreign currency program).....153	O	117	95	65	-30
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West.....153	BA	5,630	6,200	d 6,800	600
	O	4,832	6,000	6,500	500
Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments (special foreign currency program).....153	O	-----	25	25	-----
See footnotes at end of table.					

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued</b>					
<b>EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE—Continued</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Educational exchange permanent BA		353	353	353	-----
appropriations (special fund): O		361	366	366	-----
Permanent, indefinite.....153					
Total Federal funds educational BA		46,799	51,553	60,153	8,600
exchange. O		42,555	47,836	53,956	6,120
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Educational exchange trust funds:					
Permanent, indefinite:					
(Economic and financial assist- BA		323	325	325	-----
ance).....152 O		356	350	325	-25
(Foreign information and ex- BA		137	140	140	-----
change activities).....153 O		137	137	137	-----
Total trust funds educational BA		460	465	465	-----
exchange. O		493	487	462	-25
<b>OTHER</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Migration and refugee assist- BA		15,881	12,500	8,800	-3,700
ance.....152 O		24,220	13,400	10,200	-3,200
Assistance to refugees from the BA			50,000		-50,000
Soviet Union.....152 O			33,500	16,500	-17,000
Payment to International Center, BA			2,200		-2,200
Washington, D.C.....151 O			2,200		-2,200
International Center, Washington, BA			2,200		
D.C. (special fund): Permanent, BA				722	-1,478
indefinite.....151 O			500	1,700	1,200
Payment to the Republic of Pan- BA		1,930	2,095	2,095	-----
ama: Permanent.....151 O		1,930	2,095	2,095	-----
Total Federal funds other..... BA		17,811	68,995	11,617	-57,378
O		26,150	51,695	30,495	-21,200
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above)..... BA		534,461	655,369	619,893	-35,476
O		522,583	609,637	641,972	32,335
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions.....150 BA		-430	-467	-467	-----
O }					

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued</b>					
<b>SUMMARY—Continued</b>					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA } 150 O } 400 BA } O } 500 BA } O } 850 BA } O }	—4,111	—3,972	—4,702	—730
		—87	—60	—60	-----
		—348	—340	—340	-----
		—154	—143	—135	8
Total Federal funds.....	BA } O }	529,331 517,452	650,387 604,655	614,189 636,268	—36,198 31,613
<b>Trust Funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA } O }	32,591 27,798	47,273 30,556	49,787 33,753	2,514 3,197
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions.....	701 BA } O }	—44	—50	—50	-----
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA } 150 O }	—323	—325	—325	-----
Total trust funds.....	BA } O }	32,224 27,432	46,898 30,181	49,412 33,378	2,514 3,197
<b>Intragovernmental transactions.....</b>	151 BA } O }	—8,572	—13,972	—15,472	—1,500
Total Department of State....	BA } O }	552,983 536,312	683,313 620,864	648,129 654,174	—35,184 33,310

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION****OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY****Federal Funds**

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	506 BA } O }	21,789 21,077	23,938 24,200	24,500 24,300	562 100
Transportation planning, research, and development.....	506 BA } O }	22,000 13,239	31,500 20,100	28,675 29,984	—2,825 9,884
Transportation research activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....	506 BA } O }	500 1	----- 300	500 500	500 200
Grants-in-aid for natural gas pipe- line safety.....	506 BA } O }	750 362	875 960	875 875	----- —85
Consolidation of departmental headquarters.....	506 BA } O }	1,760 303	800 1,850	850 941	50 —909

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued</b>					
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—Continued</b>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Working capital fund.....506	O	145	—197	-----	197
Consolidated working fund, transportation systems center.....506	O	—6,437	—2,618	1,400	4,018
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	BA O	46,799 28,690	57,113 44,595	55,400 58,000	—1,713 13,405
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Gifts and donations, Office of the Secretary (permanent, indefinite).....506	BA	8	-----	-----	-----
<b>COAST GUARD</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Operating expenses.....502	BA O	503,143 497,971	548,642 521,585	546,198 543,691	—2,444 22,106
Acquisition, construction, and improvements.....502	BA O	97,682 83,465	131,550 93,937	74,500 94,000	—57,050 63
Alteration of bridges.....502	BA O	9,750 1,350	12,500 6,125	7,000 8,000	—5,500 1,875
Retired pay.....502	BA O	70,800 70,514	72,789 72,789 4,511 4,511	81,000 81,000	3,700 3,700
Reserve training.....502	BA O	28,005 28,055	31,735 29,035	25,000 25,000	—6,735 —4,035
Research, development, test, and evaluation.....502	BA O	14,500 10,279	17,500 17,756	17,000 20,000	—500 2,244
State boating safety assistance.....502	BA O	3,000 2,325	4,500 4,500	4,500 4,500	----- -----
Oil pollution fund (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....502	BA O	312 347	5,000 5,000	5,000 4,000	----- —1,000
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Coast Guard supply fund.....502	O	69	-----	26	26
Coast Guard yard fund.....502	O	—6,551	2,000	1,000	—1,000
Total Federal funds Coast Guard.	BA O	727,192 687,823	828,727 757,238	760,198 781,217	—68,529 23,979

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued</b>					
<b>COAST GUARD—Continued</b>					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Coast Guard general gift fund BA		20	30	30	-----
(permanent, indefinite).....502 O		24	30	30	-----
Coast Guard surcharge collections, O		—26	-----	-----	-----
sales of commissary stores (trust revolving fund).....502					
Coast Guard cadet fund (trust revolving fund).....502 O		—256	—5	153	158
Total trust funds Coast Guard.. BA		20	30	30	-----
O		—257	25	183	158

**FEDERAL AVIATION  
ADMINISTRATION***Federal Funds*

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Operations.....501 BA		-----	1,172,290	1,225,000	52,710
O		77,789	1,050,000	1,205,492	155,492
Facilities and equipment.....501 O		153,741	-----	-----	-----
Research and development.....501 BA		15,033	-----	-----	-----
O		15,542	9,000	4,000	—5,000
Civil supersonic aircraft develop- O		26,730	12,000	10,000	—2,000
ment.....501					
Civil supersonic aircraft develop- BA		58,500	-----	-----	-----
ment termination.....501 O		64,499	4,500	4,500	-----
Federal payment to the airport and BA		646,882	48,728	-----	—73,397
airway trust fund.....501 O		646,882	E 24,669	-----	—73,397
			48,728	-----	
			E 24,669	-----	
Safety regulation.....501 BA		159,998	-----	-----	-----
O		134,493	24,000	2,505	—21,495
Operation and maintenance, Na- BA		11,467	12,265	14,800	2,535
tional Capital Airports.....501 O		11,149	12,082	14,600	2,518
Construction, National Capital Air- BA		4,930	2,600	3,400	800
ports.....501 O		4,117	6,683	7,000	317
United States International Aero- BA		2,200	-----	-----	-----
nautical Exposition.....501 O		3,454	1,493	-----	—1,493

See footnotes at end of table.



**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued</b>					
<b>FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION—Continued</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Aviation war risk insurance revolving fund.....501	O	—3,414	—1,965	—1,000	965
Total Federal funds Federal Aviation Administration.	BA O	899,010 1,134,981	1,260,552 1,191,190	1,243,200 1,247,097	—17,352 55,907
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and airway trust fund).....501	BA	15,000	15,000	3,000	548,000
Contract authority.....	BA	—	—	560,000	
Liquidation of contract authority.....	O	(92,000) 105,483	(100,000) 220,000	(200,000) 234,000	(100,000) 14,000
Facilities and equipment (Airport and airway trust fund):.....501	BA	301,809	302,650	250,000	—52,650
Reappropriation.....	BA O	153,741 224,059	221,200	252,000	—30,800
Research, engineering and development (Airport and airway trust fund).....501	BA	63,361	66,000	70,000	4,000
Reappropriation.....	BA O	14,925 58,460	51,110	65,000	13,890
Operations (Airport and airway trust fund):.....501	BA	989,074	—	—	—
Reappropriation.....	BA O	86,789 1,000,464	73,150	12,003	—61,147
Total trust funds Federal Aviation Administration.	BA O	1,624,699 1,388,467	383,650 565,460	883,000 563,003	499,350 —2,457
<b>FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....503	BA O	5,729 7,070	7,725 7,793	5,400 5,400	—2,325 —2,393
Highway beautification:.....503	BA	648	965	1,020	65,055
Contract authority: Permanent.....	BA	65,000	—	65,000	
Liquidation of contract authority.....	O	(10,000) 5,267	(12,000) 28,000	(35,000) 38,000	(23,000) 10,000
Highway-related safety grants:.....503	BA	10,000	—	—	—
Contract authority: Permanent.....	BA	(1,667)	(4,000)	(3,000)	(—1,000)
Liquidation of contract authority.....	O	816	3,750	4,000	250
Rail crossings— demonstration projects.....503	BA O	7,000 2	1,400 2,100	12,600 7,000	11,200 4,900

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued</b>					
<b>FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION—Continued</b>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Territorial highways: 503					
Contract authority: Permanent	BA	4,500	4,500	3,500	—1,000
Liquidation of contract authority	O	(1,000) 71	(2,000) 2,600	(2,600) 2,866	(600) 266
Darien Gap Highway.....152	BA	15,000	15,000	30,000	15,000
	O	509	9,500	19,000	9,500
Forest highways: 503					
Liquidation of contract authority	O	(25,000) 25,181	(23,000) 16,000	(8,000) 14,000	(—15,000) —2,000
Public lands highways: 503					
Liquidation of contract authority	O	----- 10,086	(16,000) 10,500	(3,000) 9,000	(—13,000) —1,500
Miscellaneous accounts:					
(Economic and financial assistance).....152	O	1,978	3,000	3,000	-----
(Ground transportation)....503	O	11,182	14,860	9,734	—5,126
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund....503	O	1	6	-----	—6
Total Federal funds Federal Highway Administration.	BA	107,877	29,590	117,520	87,930
	O	62,162	98,109	112,000	13,891
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Federal-aid highways (trust fund): 503	BA	-----	1,450,000	-----	—100,000
Contract authority: Permanent....	BA	5,700,000	4,200,000	5,550,000	-----
Liquidation of contract authority..	O	(4,662,093) 4,657,134	(4,891,990) 4,713,073	(4,320,000) 4,530,000	(—571,990) —183,073
Right-of-way revolving fund (trust revolving fund).....503					
Liquidation of contract authority..	O	(25,000) 17,116	(35,000) 47,500	(16,000) 50,200	(—19,000) 2,700
Forest highways: 503					
Contract authority: Permanent....	BA	33,000	-----	33,000	33,000
Liquidation of contract authority..	O	(10,000)	-----	-----	-----
			250	4,000	3,750
Public lands highways: 503					
Contract authority: Permanent....	BA	16,000	-----	16,000	16,000
Liquidation of contract authority..	O	(5,000)	-----	-----	-----
				1,000	1,000
Baltimore-Washington Parkway trust fund.....503	BA	2,500	-----	-----	-----
	O	-----	400	1,500	1,100

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued</b>					
<b>FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION—Continued</b>					
<i>Trust Funds—Continued</i>					
Trust fund share of other highway programs: 503	BA	4,400	6,200	15,200	39,000
Contract authority: Permanent.....	BA	20,000	-----	30,000	-----
Liquidation of contract authority.....	O	(3,333)	(8,000)	(7,000)	(—1,000)
	O	3,031	13,800	22,300	8,500
Other Federal Highway Administration trust funds:					
(Economic and financial assistance):					
Permanent..... 152	BA	650	800	800	-----
Liquidation of contract authority.....	O	(1,200)	(2,070)	-----	(—2,070)
	O	964	1,076	800	—276
(Ground transportation):					
Permanent..... 503	BA	993	1,200	1,200	-----
Contract authority: Permanent.....	BA	37	-----	-----	-----
Liquidation of contract authority.....	O	(279)	(37)	-----	(—37)
	O	2,604	4,855	1,200	—3,655
Total trust funds Federal Highway Administration.	BA	5,777,580	5,658,200	5,646,200	—12,000
	O	4,680,849	4,780,954	4,611,000	—169,954
<b>NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Traffic and highway safety..... 503	BA	43,577	47,673	50,063	2,390
	O	46,986	31,165	52,275	21,110
Construction of compliance facilities 503	BA	9,600	-----	-----	-----
	O	-----	582	-----	—582
State and community highway safety: 503					
Contract authority: Permanent.....	BA	33,333	-----	-----	-----
Liquidation of contract authority.....	O	(61,000)	(40,500)	(30,252)	(—10,248)
	O	70,997	38,918	34,695	—4,223
Total Federal funds National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.	BA	86,510	47,673	50,063	2,390
	O	117,983	70,665	86,970	16,305
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Trust fund share of traffic safety programs: 503	BA	25,750	29,490	41,882	162,392
Contract authority, permanent.....	BA	66,667	-----	150,000	-----
Liquidation of contract authority.....	O	(6,000)	(29,500)	(70,305)	(40,805)
	O	12,936	64,335	102,530	38,195

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued</b>					
<b>FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Office of the Administrator: Sal- BA		2,240	2,835	3,200	365
aries and expenses.....503 O		1,845	2,835	3,200	365
Railroad research.....503 BA		10,350	10,350	13,000	2,650
	O	2,410	9,225	9,000	—225
Railroad safety.....503 BA		5,631	6,998	8,000	1,002
	O	5,376	7,000	8,000	1,000
High-speed ground transportation BA		25,000	52,500	27,100	—25,400
research and development.....503 O		20,097	25,000	28,300	3,300
Grants to National Railroad Pas- BA		170,000	9,100	93,000	83,900
senger Corporation.....503 O		77,875	106,900	93,000	—13,900
Emergency rail facilities restora- BA			40,000		—40,000
tion.....503 O			30,000	10,000	—20,000
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Alaska Railroad revolving fund.503 O		—536	1,000		—1,000
Total Federal funds Federal BA		213,221	121,783	144,300	22,517
Railroad Administration. O		107,066	181,960	151,500	—30,460
<b>URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....503 O		382	184		—184
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Urban mass transportation fund: BA		71,300	102,792	70,000	—3,000,000
Contract authority.....503 BA		—71,300	2,897,208	—70,000	
Liquidation of contract authority		(150,000)	(232,000)	(380,000)	(148,000)
	O	231,674	380,000	494,000	114,000
Total Federal funds Urban BA			3,000,000		—3,000,000
Mass Transportation Ad- O		232,056	380,184	494,000	114,816
ministration.					
<b>SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DE- VELOPMENT CORPORATION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Saint Lawrence Seaway Develop- O		—4,128	—3,000	—1,550	1,450
ment Corporation fund.....502					
Limitation on administrative		(742)	(797)	(840)	(43)
expenses.					
See footnotes at end of table.					

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued</b>					
<b>NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	506	BA 7,150	7,768	8,000	232
		O 6,901	7,700	7,900	200
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....		BA 2,087,759	5,353,206	2,378,681	—2,974,525
		O 2,373,534	2,728,641	2,937,134	208,493
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the		BA } —18,770	—19,883	—72,731	—52,848
public.....	500	O }			
	850	BA } —11	—2	—2	-----
		O }			
Total Federal funds.....		BA 2,068,978	5,333,321	2,305,948	—3,027,373
		O 2,354,753	2,708,756	2,864,401	155,645
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....		BA 7,494,724	6,071,370	6,721,112	649,742
		O 6,081,995	5,410,774	5,276,716	—134,058
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the		BA } —1,850	—2,870	—800	2,070
public.....	150	O }			
	500	BA } —1,266	—1,227	—1,190	37
		O }			
Total trust funds.....		BA 7,491,608	6,067,273	6,719,122	651,849
		O 6,078,879	5,406,677	5,274,726	—131,951
Intragovernmental transactions..	501	BA } —902,337	—73,397	-----	73,397
		O }			
Total Department of Trans- portation.		BA 8,658,249	11,327,197	9,025,070	—2,302,127
		O 7,531,295	8,042,036	8,139,127	97,091

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY****OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary.....	904	BA 11,892	16,287	17,000	713
		O 11,275	16,270	17,000	730
Salaries and expenses, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.....	908	BA 1,358	1,887	2,200	313
		O 1,238	1,955	2,200	245

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued</b>					
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—Con.</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Construction, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.....	BA 908 O	21,000 2,361	----- 2,526	6,000 5,000	6,000 2,474
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (special funds): Indefinite .....	BA O 904	22 20	21 23	21 23	----- -----
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Liquidation of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	O 904	-----	1	1	-----
Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	O 904	—838	—567	—493	74
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Working capital fund.....	O 904	—132	7	16	9
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	BA O	34,272 13,923	18,195 20,215	25,221 23,747	7,026 3,532
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund: Permanent.....	BA O 904	7 7	7 7	7 7	----- -----
<b>BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	BA 904 O	61,241 72,614	62,032 ^ 53,063 17,467 63,173 ^ 1,100 ^ 1,100	71,100 71,100	7,968 6,827
Subsidy payment to Environmental Financing Authority: Permanent, indefinite.....	BA O 910	----- -----	----- -----	1,188 1,188	1,188 1,188
Claims, judgments, and relief acts 910	BA O	49,662 48,727	16,437 ^ 53,063 17,467 ^ 52,963 15,100 15,100	----- ^ 91,500 10 ^ 91,500 15,100 15,100	22,000 21,080
Permanent indefinite.....	BA O 910	16,233 16,233	15,100 15,100	15,100 15,100	----- -----
Interest on uninvested funds: Permanent, indefinite.....	BA O 853	5,717 5,923	5,486 5,486	5,185 5,185	—301 —301
See footnotes at end of table.					

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued</b>					
<b>BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS—Continued</b>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Payment of Government losses in BA		700	300	800	500
shipment.....904 O		768	300	800	500
Eisenhower College grants ....602 O		1,688	72	-----	-72
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Fishermen's protective fund.....506 BA		-----	\$ 3,000	-----	-3,000
O		-----	\$ 1,396	-----	-1,396
Total Federal funds Bureau of BA		133,553	156,518	184,873	28,355
accounts. O		145,953	157,057	184,883	27,826
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
<b>Bureau of Accounts trust funds: Per-</b>					
<b>manent, indefinite:</b>					
(Defense-related activities).....059 BA		1	2	2	-----
O		1	2	2	-----
(Central fiscal operations) .....904 BA		-----	1	1	-----
O		-----	1	1	-----
(Other general government) ...910 BA		18	18	18	-----
O		18	18	18	-----
Total trust funds Bureau of BA		19	21	21	-----
Accounts. O		19	21	21	-----
<b>BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....908 BA		-----	75,469	73,000	-2,469
O		-----	69,922	72,000	2,078
<b>BUREAU OF CUSTOMS</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....904 BA		192,846	211,034	236,400	25,366
O		180,523	216,304	239,400	23,096
Miscellaneous permanent appropri- BA		83,243	92,000	103,000	11,000
ations (special fund): Indefinite O		81,295	92,000	103,000	11,000
904					
Total Federal funds Bureau of BA		276,089	303,034	339,400	36,366
Customs. O		261,818	308,304	342,400	34,096

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued</b>					
<b>BUREAU OF CUSTOMS—Con.</b>					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Refunds, transfers and expenses, un-	BA	2,053	2,000	2,000	-----
claimed, abandoned and seized	O	1,493	3,000	2,000	-1,000
goods: Permanent, indefinite....904					
<b>BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Air conditioning the Bureau of En-	O	13	151	-----	-151
graving and Printing buildings					
904					
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	BA	3,000	3,000	-----	-3,000
fund.....904	O	1,153	1,410	227	-1,183
Total Federal funds Bureau of	BA	3,000	3,000	-----	-3,000
Engraving and Printing.	O	1,166	1,561	227	-1,334
<b>BUREAU OF THE MINT</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....904	BA	24,495	23,976	24,500	524
	O	29,275	24,643	24,000	-643
Construction of mint facilities...904	BA	1,500	2,000	-----	-2,000
	O	135	2,500	-----	-2,500
Coinage profit fund (special fund):	BA	1,470	1,004	2,500	1,496
Permanent, indefinite.....904	O	2,030	2,364	2,500	136
Total Federal funds Bureau	BA	27,466	26,980	27,000	20
of the Mint.	O	31,440	29,507	26,500	-3,007
<b>BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Administering the public debt...904	BA	72,499	73,998	79,400	5,402
	O	69,388	76,200	78,400	2,200



## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued</b>					
<b>INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....904	BA	32,726	34,500	34,687	23
	O	30,994	34,298 <sup>164</sup> <sup>129</sup>	34,152 <sup>35</sup>	—240
Accounts, collection and taxpayer service.....904	BA	474,209	499,721 <sup>9,748</sup>	531,683	22,214
	O	446,123	504,891 <sup>8,182</sup>	521,117 <sup>1,566</sup>	9,610
Compliance.....904	BA	622,402	591,902 <sup>2,627</sup>	622,430	27,901
	O	613,279	600,747 <sup>2,071</sup>	618,874 <sup>556</sup>	16,612
Refunding internal revenue collec- tions, interest: Permanent, in- definite.....852	BA	182,393	175,000	175,000	-----
	O	182,393	175,000	175,000	-----
Internal Revenue collections for Puerto Rico (specia. fund): Per- manent, indefinite.....910	BA	104,762	110,000	116,000	6,000
	O	101,493	110,000	116,000	6,000
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Federal tax lien revolving fund..904	O	—224	—149	-----	149
Total Federal funds Internal Revenue Service.	BA	1,416,491	1,423,662	1,479,800	56,138
	O	1,374,058	1,435,169	1,467,300	32,131
<b>OFFICE OF THE TREASURER</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....904	BA	10,035	11,300	12,700	1,400
	O	10,147	11,272	12,700	1,428
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Check forgery insurance fund..904	BA	-----	1,800	-----	—1,800
	O	—135	13	15	2
Total Federal funds Office of the Treasurer.	BA	10,035	13,100	12,700	—400
	O	10,012	11,285	12,715	1,430
<b>SECRET SERVICE</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....908	BA	57,092	62,523 <sup>1,825</sup>	64,000	—348
	O	54,096	62,280 <sup>1,720</sup>	63,395 <sup>105</sup>	—500

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued****SECRET SERVICE—Continued****Federal Funds—Continued****General and special funds—Continued**

Construction of Secret Service O	190	24	-----	-24
training facilities.....908				

Contribution for annuity benefits: BA	1,916	1,200	1,500	300
Permanent, indefinite.....903 O	1,299	1,836	1,484	-352

Total Federal funds Secret BA	59,008	65,548	65,500	-48
Service. O	55,585	65,860	64,984	-876

**OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER  
OF THE CURRENCY****Trust Funds**

Assessment funds (trust revolving O	-4,010	-2,103	-1,231	872
fund).....508				

**INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Interest on the public debt: Per- BA	21,848,807	24,200,000	26,100,000	1,900,000
manent, indefinite.....851 O	21,848,807	24,200,000	26,100,000	1,900,000

**GENERAL REVENUE SHARING****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Payments to State and local gov- BA	-----	8,294,670	6,054,780	-2,239,890
ernment fiscal assistance trust O	-----	8,294,670	6,054,780	-2,239,890
fund: Permanent †.....940				

**Trust Funds**

State and local government fiscal BA	-----	8,294,670	6,054,780	-2,239,890
assistance trust fund: Perma- O	-----	6,785,619	6,034,999	-750,620
nent †.....940				

**SUMMARY****Federal funds:**

(As shown in detail above)..... BA	23,881,220	34,654,174	34,441,674	-212,500
O	23,812,151	34,669,750	34,427,936	-241,814

† General revenue sharing funds are paid from general funds into a trust account from which disbursements are made to State and local governments.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued****SUMMARY—Continued****Federal Funds—Continued****Deductions for offsetting receipts:**

Interfund transactions.....	850 BA	-1,018,262	-1,177,547	-1,152,787	24,760
	O				
	900 BA	-43	-50	-50	-----
	O				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	050 BA	-2,399	-2,400	-2,400	-----
	O				
	150 BA	-224,977	-271,316	-153,045	118,271
	O				
	500 BA	-1	-1	-1	-----
	O				
	850 BA	-258,638	-216,163	-270,533	-54,370
	O				
	900 BA	-76,859	-130,687	-135,859	-5,172
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	22,300,041	32,856,010	32,726,999	-129,011
	O	22,230,972	32,871,586	32,713,261	-158,325
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	2,079	8,296,698	6,056,808	-2,239,890
	O	-2,491	6,786,544	6,035,796	-750,748
<b>Intragovernmental transactions.....</b>	900 BA	-104,473	-113,587	-117,435	-3,848
	O				
	940 BA	-----	‡-8,294,670	‡-6,054,780	2,239,890
	O				
Total Department of the Treasury.	BA	22,197,647	32,744,451	32,611,592	-132,859
	O	22,124,008	31,249,873	32,576,842	1,326,969

**ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Operating expenses.....	058 BA	1,951,910	2,138,780	1,754,750	-384,030
	O	2,019,740	1,766,250	1,866,400	100,150
Plant and capital equipment.....	058 BA	341,450	494,610	674,625	180,015
	O	372,333	427,500	507,600	80,100

**Trust Funds**

Advances for cooperative work: Permanent.....	058 BA	370	119	119	-----
	O	301	202	119	-83

‡See General revenue sharing Federal funds account above.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION—Continued</b>					
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	2,293,360	2,633,390	2,429,375	—204,015
	O	2,392,073	2,193,750	2,374,000	180,250
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—45	—	—	—
public.....058	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	2,293,315	2,633,390	2,429,375	—204,015
	O	2,392,028	2,193,750	2,374,000	180,250
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	370	119	119	—
	O	301	202	119	—83
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—370	—119	—119	—
public.....058	O				
Total trust funds.....	O	—69	83	—	—83
Total Atomic Energy Com-	BA	2,293,315	2,633,390	2,429,375	—204,015
mission.	O	2,391,960	2,193,833	2,374,000	180,167

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY****Federal Funds**

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Research and development.....404	BA	—	173,145	148,700	—24,445
	O	—	60,000	125,000	65,000
Abatement and control.....	BA	—	212,034	243,100	77,066
Contract authority.....	BA	—	50,000	—	—
Permanent.....	BA	—	—	96,000	—
	O	—	102,000	189,000	87,000
Enforcement.....404	BA	—	35,574	47,400	11,826
	O	—	27,000	43,000	16,000
Agency and regional management	BA	—	46,184	50,800	4,616
404	O	—	35,000	48,000	13,000
Construction grants.....	BA	2,000,000	1,900,000	—	—6,900,000
Contract authority.....	BA	—	5,000,000	—	—
Liquidation of contract author-	—	—	—	(200,000)	(200,000)
ity	O	413,408	727,000	1,600,000	873,000
Scientific activities overseas (special	BA	7,000	4,000	4,000	—
foreign currency program)....404	O	1,451	5,000	6,000	1,000
Operations, research, and facilities	BA	440,520	—	—	—
404	O	347,991	191,400	115,975	—75,425

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY—Continued</b>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Revolving fund for certification and other services.....404	O	—49	-----	-----	-----
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....404	O	169	510	1,000	490
Total Federal funds Environ- mental Protection Agency.	BA O	2,447,520 762,970	7,420,937 1,147,910	590,000 2,127,975	—6,830,937 980,065
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Miscellaneous trust funds: Perma- nent.....404	BA O	45 20	25 90	25 25	----- —65
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	2,447,520 762,970	7,420,937 1,147,910	590,000 2,127,975	—6,830,937 980,065
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....404	BA O }	—44	—448	—1,048	—600
Total Federal funds.....	BA O	2,447,476 762,926	7,420,489 1,147,462	588,952 2,126,927	—6,831,537 979,465
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	45 20	25 90	25 25	----- —65
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....404	BA O }	—45	—25	—25	-----
Total trust funds.....	O	—25	65	-----	—65
Total Environmental Pro- tection Agency.	BA O	2,447,476 762,901	7,420,489 1,147,527	588,952 2,126,927	—6,831,537 979,400

**GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION****REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Public Buildings Service, operating expenses.....905	BA	416,744	473,200 c 5,000 }	390,982	—87,218
	O	418,079	473,525 c 5,000 }	489,700	11,175

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued</b>					
<b>REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES—Con.</b>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Repair and improvement of public buildings.....	BA 905 O	92,000 88,168	88,045 87,566	----- 95,000	—88,045 7,434
Construction, public buildings projects.....	BA 905 O	246,398 108,752	203,312 160,000	----- 165,000	—203,312 5,000
Sites and expenses, public buildings projects.....	BA 905 O	20,047 25,513	25,031 30,000	2,000 22,000	—23,031 —8,000
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts.....	BA 905 O	2,400 2,401	2,450 2,525	7,300 7,300	4,850 4,775
Expenses, U.S. court facilities.....	BA 905 O	2,780 1,853	5,344 5,500	7,512 7,000	2,168 1,500
Additional court facilities.....	BA 905 O	4,161	5,300	5,500	200
Real property miscellaneous accounts.....	O 905	12	462	-----	—462
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Buildings management fund.....	O 905	—4,007	382	—500	—882
Construction services, public buildings.....	O 905	74	—5,259	—1,184	4,075
Consolidated working fund, real property activities.....	O 905	882	24	25	1
Total Federal funds real property activities.	BA O	780,369 645,888	802,382 765,025	407,794 789,841	—394,588 24,816
<b>PERSONAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	BA 905	90,324	94,340 c 400	99,753	5,013
	O	89,047	94,969	98,537	3,568
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
General supply fund.....	O 905	—55,584	—4,922	—45,000	—40,078
Total Federal funds personal property activities.	BA O	90,324 33,463	94,740 90,047	99,753 53,537	5,013 —36,510

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued****RECORDS ACTIVITIES*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

National Archives and Records Service, operating expenses.....905	BA O	29,556 28,608	31,998 31,500	33,230 33,100	1,232 1,600
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Records declassification.....905	BA O	----- -----	1,200 875	1,000 1,075	-200 200
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Total Federal funds records activities.	BA O	29,556 28,608	33,198 32,375	34,230 34,175	1,032 1,800
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***Trust Funds***

National Archives (trust revolving fund).....905	O	-873	178	-116	-294
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National Archives gift fund (permanent).....905	BA O	148 409	347 451	----- 405	-347 -46
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Total trust funds records activities.	BA O	148 -464	347 629	----- 289	-347 -340
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**AUTOMATED DATA AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Automated Data and Telecommunications Service, operating expenses.....905	BA O	7,519 7,342	6,160 6,277	6,688 6,726	528 449
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**Intragovernmental funds:**

Federal telecommunications fund 905	O	-1,908	-490	-----	490
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Automatic data processing fund.905	O	3,200	-6,785	-8,900	-2,115
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Total Federal funds Automated Data and Telecommunications Activities.	BA O	7,519 8,634	6,160 -998	6,688 -2,174	528 -1,176
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**PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Property Management and Disposal Service, operating expenses:

Defense related activities.....059	BA O	28,960 25,644	27,300 27,882	26,437 27,300	-863 -582
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**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued</b>					
<b>PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES—Continued</b>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
General Property and Records Management.....905	BA	7,500	13,700 ± 1,300	7,400	—7,600
	O	5,872	10,118 ± 1,300	11,400	—18
Total operating expenses	BA	36,460	41,000 ± 1,300	33,837	—8,463
Property Management and Disposal Service (special fund).	O	31,516	38,000 ± 1,300	38,700	—600
Property management and disposal, miscellaneous accounts (defense related activities).....059	O	—804	—143	-----	143
Expenses, disposal of surplus and real and related personal property (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....905	BA	679	700	700	-----
	O	581	700	700	-----
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Defense Production Act, loan guarantee activities.....059	O	—28	—27	—27	-----
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund, Property Management and Disposal Service.....059	O	—257	100	100	-----
Total Federal funds property management and disposal activities.	BA	37,139	43,000	34,537	—8,463
	O	31,008	39,930	39,473	—457

**GENERAL ACTIVITIES***Federal Funds*

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Office of Administrator, salaries and expenses.....905	BA	1,400	1,450	1,500	50
	O	1,281	1,450	1,500	50
Consumer Information Center, salaries and expenses.....905	BA	-----	733	635	—98
	O	-----	685	585	—100
Indian tribal claims.....905	BA	-----	1,800	2,280	480
	O	-----	1,004	2,260	1,256
Allowances and office staff for former Presidents.....903	BA	418	408	236	—172
	O	258	368	236	—132
Expenses, presidential transition 903	BA	-----	900	-----	—900

See footnotes at end of table.



**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)
<b>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued</b>				
<b>GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued</b>				
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>				
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>				
Refunds under Renegotiation Act 905	O	25	25	-----
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>				
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund 905	O	-55	-58	-58
Virgin Islands Corporation liquidation fund 905	O	-1,026	-1,416	-1,355
				61
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>				
Administrative operations fund 905	O	-1,157	-325	-500
				-175
Working capital fund 905	O	-200	-121	-106
				15
<b>General and special funds:</b>				
Expenses for economic opportunity (liquidating functions) 905	BA	-----	33,000	33,000
	O	-----	27,130	27,130
Total Federal funds general activities.	BA	1,818	5,291	37,651
	O	-899	1,612	29,717
				32,360
				28,105
<b>SUMMARY</b>				
<b>Federal funds:</b>				
(As shown in detail above) -----	BA	946,725	984,771	620,653
	O	746,703	927,991	944,569
				-364,118
				16,578
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>				
Interfund transactions 050	BA	-10,304	-----	-----
	O	-----	-----	-----
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	BA	-95,633	-749,000	-380,000
	O	-----	-----	369,000
	850	-4,455	-1,981	-813
	O	-----	-----	1,168
	900	-46,832	-138,019	-65,187
	O	-----	-----	72,832
Total Federal funds -----	BA	789,501	95,771	174,653
	O	589,479	38,991	498,569
				78,882
				459,578
<b>Trust funds:</b>				
(As shown in detail above) -----	BA	148	347	-----
	O	-464	629	289
				-347
				-340
Total General Services Administration.	BA	789,649	96,118	174,653
	O	589,015	39,620	498,858
				78,535
				459,238

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
<b>Research and development:</b>					
(Manned space flight).....251	BA	1,279,075	1,182,400	1,032,000	—150,400
	O	1,376,592	1,094,500	1,134,000	39,500
(Space science and applications).....252	BA	739,400	904,419	700,000	—204,419
	O	728,445	754,050	761,000	6,950
(Space technology).....253	BA	127,825	86,310	65,000	—21,310
	O	142,232	83,450	81,000	—2,450
(Aeronautical technology)....254	BA	110,000	175,440	146,000	—29,440
	O	102,908	120,000	128,000	8,000
(Supporting space activities).....259	BA	266,400	252,331	254,000	1,669
	O	272,983	244,000	255,000	11,000
Total research and develop- ment.	BA	2,522,700	2,600,900	2,197,000	—403,900
	O	2,623,160	2,296,000	2,359,000	63,000
<b>Construction of facilities:</b>					
(Manned space flight).....251	BA	18,500	27,900	67,200	39,300
	O	12,920	17,500	29,800	12,300
(Space science and applications).....252	BA	15,200	11,205	3,010	—8,195
	O	5,974	10,600	8,600	—2,000
(Space technology).....253	O	1,480	100	400	300
(Aeronautical technology)....254	BA	6,500	12,935	2,410	—10,525
	O	6,419	7,900	9,000	1,100
(Supporting space activities).....259	BA	12,500	25,260	39,380	14,120
	O	23,526	17,900	22,200	4,300
Total construction of facilities.	BA	52,700	77,300	112,000	34,700
	O	50,319	54,000	70,000	16,000
<b>Research and program manage- ment:</b>					
(Manned space flight).....251	BA	341,706	310,492	285,900	—24,592
	O	350,755	304,900	285,900	—19,000
(Space science and applications).....252	BA	145,767	182,672	195,900	13,228
	O	155,370	178,100	195,900	17,800
(Space technology).....253	BA	85,264	74,738	57,300	—17,438
	O	84,786	72,500	57,300	—15,200
(Aeronautical technology)....254	BA	119,115	125,504	132,400	6,896
	O	117,598	121,500	132,400	10,900
(Supporting space activities).....259	BA	40,739	36,029	35,500	—529
	O	40,874	35,100	35,500	400

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued****Federal Funds—Continued****General and special funds—Continued**

Total research and program management.	BA	732,591	729,435	707,000	—22,435
	O	749,383	712,100	707,000	—5,100

Total Federal funds National Aeronautics and Space Administration.	BA	3,307,991	3,407,635	3,016,000	—391,635
	O	3,422,862	3,062,100	3,136,000	73,900

**Trust Funds**

Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.	BA	11,748	9,900	500	—9,400
	O	11,980	9,900	500	—9,400

**SUMMARY****Federal funds:**

(As shown in detail above)	BA	3,307,991	3,407,635	3,016,000	—391,635
	O	3,422,862	3,062,100	3,136,000	73,900

**Deductions for offsetting receipts:**

Proprietary receipts from the public	BA	—1,331	—1,065	—965	100
	O				
	BA	—33	—35	—35	
	O				

Total Federal funds	BA	3,306,627	3,406,535	3,015,000	—391,535
	O	3,421,498	3,061,000	3,135,000	74,000

**Trust funds:**

(As shown in detail above)	BA	11,748	9,900	500	—9,400
	O	11,980	9,900	500	—9,400

**Deductions for offsetting receipts:**

Proprietary receipts from the public	BA	—11,748	—9,900	—500	9,400
	O				

Total trust funds	O	232			
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Total National Aeronautics and Space Administration.	BA	3,306,627	3,406,535	3,015,000	—391,535
	O	3,421,730	3,061,000	3,135,000	74,000

**VETERANS ADMINISTRATION****Federal Funds****General and special funds:****Compensation and pensions:****(Income security):**

Veterans service-connected compensation	BA	3,545,968	3,730,052	3,745,228	15,176
	O	3,485,451	3,796,399	3,736,455	—59,944

Veterans non-service-connected pension	BA	2,574,629	2,568,478	2,658,076	—133,402
	O	2,530,690	2,614,131	2,651,849	—185,282
				—223,000	
				—223,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued</b>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Other veterans income security programs.....801	BA	85,352	94,270	102,696	—45,574
	O	85,352	94,270	102,696	
				▪ —54,000	
				▪ —54,000	
Total income security....	BA	6,205,949	6,392,800	6,506,000	—163,800
	O	6,101,493	6,504,800	6,491,000	
				▪ —277,000	
				▪ —277,000	
(Education, training, and rehabilitation).....802	BA	42,051	55,200	-----	—55,200
	O	42,051	55,200	-----	
Total compensation and pensions.	BA	6,248,000	6,448,000	6,506,000	—219,000
	O	6,143,544	6,560,000	6,491,000	
				▪ —277,000	
				▪ —277,000	
Readjustment benefits.....802	BA	1,888,700	2,224,400	2,526,000	—16,400
	O	1,917,509	2,294,000	2,451,000	
			£ 318,000	£ 70,000	
			£ 248,000		
Veterans insurance and indemnities.....801	BA	6,500	4,400	-----	—4,400
	O	14,040	10,407	7,233	
Medical care.....804	BA	2,299,326	2,606,080	2,656,000	—30,080
	O	2,228,900	2,522,000	2,655,000	
				▪ —80,000	
				▪ —80,000	
Medical and prosthetic research.....804	BA	69,907	76,818	71,000	—5,818
	O	66,463	71,000	75,000	
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....804	BA	22,531	28,737	32,600	3,863
	O	20,973	27,800	32,600	
General operating expenses.....809	BA	291,113	320,683	315,000	—5,683
	O	283,851	320,558	314,875	
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....804	BA	93,622	-----	-----	-----
	O	105,106	71,066	34,696	
Construction, major projects.....804	BA	-----	125,993	61,299	—64,694
	O	-----	26,639	27,970	
Construction, minor projects.....804	BA	-----	55,000	38,701	—16,299
	O	-----	12,295	37,334	
Grants for construction of State extended care facilities.....804	BA	8,000	6,000	-----	—6,000
	O	1,831	5,000	4,500	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....804	BA	2,100	2,000	2,000	-----
	O	1,999	1,989	2,100	

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued</b>				
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>				
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>				
Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial.....809	O	38		—38
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies.....803	BA	1,291		
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>				
Loan guaranty revolving fund:				
Authority to spend debt receipts.....803	BA	4,638	5,000	4,400
	O	—54,057	—164,962	—175,175
		(350,000)	(375,000)	(400,000)
Limitation on obligations.....				—600
				—10,213
				(25,000)
Direct loan revolving fund.....803	O	—245,838	—275,778	—77,926
Canteen service revolving fund.....809	O	—1,367	—213	—195
Rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters.....809	O	—4		
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....801	O	—4,807	152	4,958
				4,806
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.....801	O	6	10	1
				—9
Veterans reopened insurance fund.....801	O	—31,399	—31,902	—31,973
				—71
Veterans special life insurance fund.....801	O	—36,108	—37,073	—38,285
				—1,212
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund.....802	O	4		
Servicemen's group life insurance fund.....801	O	—11,363	11,363	
				—11,363
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>				
Supply fund: Contract authority:	BA	30,865	2,475	576
Permanent, indefinite.....809	O	—1,146	—1,635	474
				—1,899
Consolidated working fund.....809	O	—144		2,109
<i>Trust Funds</i>				
General post fund, National Homes:	BA	3,394	2,700	2,800
Permanent, indefinite.....804	O	2,576	2,970	2,990
				100
National service life insurance fund:	BA	772,790	783,935	797,997
Permanent.....801	O	720,074	501,318	588,273
				14,062
				86,955
U.S. Government life insurance fund:	BA	40,293	38,839	37,725
Permanent.....801	O	81,213	66,254	69,570
				—1,114
				3,316

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued</b>					
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	10,966,593	12,223,586	11,856,576	—367,010
	O	10,397,993	11,670,754	11,528,187	—142,567
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—312	—312	—312	-----
public.....400	O				
	BA	—1,793	—1,236	—1,236	-----
800	O				
	BA	—53	—53	—53	-----
850	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	10,964,435	12,221,985	11,854,975	—367,010
	O	10,395,835	11,669,153	11,526,586	—142,567
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	816,477	825,474	838,522	13,048
	O	803,863	570,542	660,833	90,291
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—486,744	—479,087	—482,467	—3,380
public.....800	O				
Total trust funds.....	BA	329,733	346,387	356,055	9,668
	O	317,119	91,455	178,366	86,911
Intragovernmental transactions...800	BA	—2,484	—2,415	—2,245	170
	O				
Total Veterans Administration	BA	11,291,684	12,565,957	12,208,785	—357,172
	O	10,710,469	11,758,193	11,702,707	—55,486

**OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES****ACTION****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Peace Corps, Action inter-	BA	72,500	80,842	77,001	—3,841
national programs.....152	O	76,790	82,279	76,696	—5,583
Operating expenses, domestic pro-	BA	79,092	93,758	92,399	—1,359
grams.....551	O	51,958	87,721	86,004	—1,717

**Trust Funds**

Miscellaneous trust funds: Perma-	BA	520	550	550	-----
nent, indefinite.....152	O	477	563	550	—13

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued</b>					
<b>ACTION—Continued</b>					
<i>Summary</i>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	151, 592	174, 600	169, 400	—5, 200
	O	128, 748	170, 000	162, 700	—7, 300
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA } O }	—106	—62	—62	-----
Total Federal funds.....	BA	151, 486	174, 538	169, 338	—5, 200
	O	128, 642	169, 938	162, 638	—7, 300
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	520	550	550	-----
	O	477	563	550	—13
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA } O }	—233	—235	—235	-----
Total trust funds.....	BA	287	315	315	-----
	O	244	328	315	—13
Total Action.....	BA	151, 773	174, 853	169, 653	—5, 200
	O	128, 886	170, 266	162, 953	—7, 313
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	908 BA	408	450	700	250
	O	421	484	674	190
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....	908 O	—3	3	-----	—3
Total Administrative Conference of the United States.	BA	408	450	700	250
	O	418	487	674	187
<b>ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL PAY</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	903 BA	-----	-----	130	130
	O	-----	-----	120	120
<b>AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	809 BA	3, 367	3, 370 c 251 e 18	3, 800	161
	O	3, 359	3, 644 18	3, 871	209

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued****AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS  
COMMISSION—Continued***Trust Funds*

Contributions: Permanent, indefi-	BA	9	83	24	—59
nite.....809	O	11	84	24	—60

*Summary***Federal funds:**

(As shown in detail above).....	BA	3,367	3,639	3,800	161
	O	3,359	3,662	3,871	209

**Deductions for offsetting receipts:**

Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—2	—2	—2	-----
public.....800	O }				

Total Federal funds.....	BA	3,365	3,637	3,798	161
	O	3,356	3,660	3,869	209

**Trust funds:**

(As shown in detail above).....	BA	9	83	24	—59
	O	11	84	24	—60

Total American Battle Monu-	BA	3,374	3,720	3,822	102
ments Commission.	O	3,367	3,744	3,893	149

**ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMA-  
MENT AGENCY***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Arms control and disarmament	BA	9,116	10,000	6,700	—3,300
activities.....151	O	9,006	10,000	7,800	—2,200

**Deductions for offsetting receipts:**

Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—4	—4	—4	-----
public.....150	O }				

Total Arms Control and Dis-	BA	9,112	9,996	6,696	—3,300
armament Agency.	O	9,002	9,996	7,796	—2,200

**CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPOR-  
TUNITIES FOR SPANISH-SPEAK-  
ING PEOPLE***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....908	BA	890	1,000	1,000	-----
	O	912	1,004	950	—54

**Intragovernmental funds:**

Consolidated working fund.....908	O	—50	50	-----	—50
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Total Cabinet Committee on	BA	890	1,000	1,000	-----
Opportunities for Spanish-	O	862	1,054	950	—104
Speaking People.					

See footnotes at end of table.



**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued****CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Construction.....	905 O	10	-----	-----	-----
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**CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	508 BA	13,543	14,090	14,767	677
	O	13,215	14,367	14,966	599
Payments to air carriers.....	501 BA	53,600	42,509	66,431	-2,878
Contract authority: Permanent, indefinite.	BA	11,491	26,800	-----	
Liquidation of contract authority.		-----	(11,491)	-----	(-38,291)
			£ (26,800)		
	O	62,977	54,492	60,896	-8,830
			£ 21,017	£ 5,783	

***Summary*****Federal funds:**

(As shown in detail above).....	BA	78,634	83,399	81,198	-2,201
	O	76,192	89,876	81,645	-8,231
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA	-100	-103	-105	-2
	O				
	BA	-4	-----	-----	-----
	O				
Total Civil Aeronautics Board.	BA	78,530	83,296	81,093	-2,203
	O	76,088	89,773	81,540	-8,233

**CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	906 BA	59,744	65,804	65,774	-30
	O	55,230	68,020	65,416	-2,604
Limitation payable under trust funds.		(10,407)	(12,000)	(14,000)	(2,000)
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits.....	906 BA	109,568	137,608	125,114	-12,494
	O	109,568	137,608	125,114	-12,494
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund.....	906 BA	547,731	547,714	589,905	384,780
			£ 42,200		
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	615,564	1,001,411	1,386,200	384,870
	O	1,162,537	1,549,125	1,976,195	
			£ 42,200		

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued</b>					
<b>CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—Con.</b>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Federal Labor Relations Council: BA		731	764	726	—38
Salaries and expenses.....906 O		559	764	726	—38
Intergovernmental personnel as- BA		12,500	15,000	10,000	—5,000
sistance.....906 O		2,959	14,541	14,000	—541
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Revolving fund.....906 BA		1,000	-----	-----	-----
	O	980	—201	—173	28
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Civil service retirement and dis- BA		6,734,635	7,572,165	8,586,287	1,014,122
ability fund: Permanent, indef- O		3,777,847	4,505,142	5,093,465	588,323
inite.....701					
Employees health benefits fund O		—54,089	—104,154	—21,320	82,834
(trust revolving fund).....652					
Employees life insurance fund O		—116,113	—187,009	—394,521	—207,512
(trust revolving fund).....701					
Retired employees health benefits O		—1,663	—2,649	2,537	5,186
fund (trust revolving fund).....652					
<i>Summary</i>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above)..... BA		1,346,838	1,810,501	2,177,719	367,218
	O	1,331,833	1,812,057	2,181,278	369,221
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the BA		—6	—505	—505	-----
public.....900 O }					
Total Federal funds..... BA		1,346,832	1,809,996	2,177,214	367,218
	O	1,331,827	1,811,552	2,180,773	369,221
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above)..... BA		6,734,635	7,572,165	8,586,287	1,014,122
	O	3,605,982	4,211,330	4,680,161	468,831
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions.....701 BA		—3,528	—12,500	—9,400	3,100
	O }				
Total trust funds..... BA		6,731,107	7,559,665	8,576,887	1,017,222
	O	3,602,454	4,198,830	4,670,761	471,931
<b>Intragovernmental transactions.....900 BA</b>					
	O }	-----	-----	—284,667	—284,667
	906 BA	—1,161,416	—1,590,181	—1,976,105	—385,924
	O }				
Total Civil Service Commission BA		6,916,523	7,779,480	8,493,329	713,848
	O	3,772,865	4,420,201	4,590,762	170,560

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued****COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	909 BA	124	135	144	9
	O	128	155	144	-11

**COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	908 BA	3,816	4,808 + 352	5,814	654
	O	3,637	4,743 + 341	5,709 + 11	636

**COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE OF  
PRODUCTS AND SERVICES OF THE  
BLIND AND OTHER SEVERELY  
HANDICAPPED*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	609 BA	83	200	240	40
	O	3	212	236	24

**CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY  
COMMISSION*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	653 BA	-----	-----	30,900	30,900
	O	-----	-----	23,057	23,057

**CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC  
BROADCASTING*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.....	605 BA	35,000	45,000 + 10,000	45,000	10,000
	O	35,000	45,000 + 10,000	45,000	10,000

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Federal payment to District of Columbia.....	909 BA	177,740	185,574 + 8,500	194,083	9
	O	177,740	185,574 + 8,500	194,083	9

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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## OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued

*Federal Funds—Continued*

## General and special funds—Continued

Loans to District of Columbia for capital outlay.....909	BA O	102,086 147,026	130,819 189,000	238,915 229,300	108,096 40,300
Advances to stadium sinking fund, Armory Board: Authority to spend public debt receipts: Permanent, indefinite.....909	BA O	732 732	832 832	832 832	----- -----
Repayable advances to the District of Columbia general fund: Permanent, indefinite.....909	BA O	38,100 38,100	40,000 40,000	40,000 40,000	----- -----

*Summary*

## Federal funds:

(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	318,658 363,598	365,725 423,906	473,830 464,215	108,105 40,309
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....900	BA O }	-48,640	-51,662	-52,943	-1,281
Total District of Columbia...	BA O	270,018 314,958	314,063 372,244	420,887 411,272	106,824 39,028

## EMERGENCY LOAN GUARANTEE BOARD

*Federal Funds*

## Public enterprise funds:

Emergency loan guarantee fund.506	O	-1,796	-3,511	-4,230	-719
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## EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

*Federal Funds*

## General and special funds:

Salaries and expenses.....609	BA O	22,819 20,796	31,758 29,700	46,934 43,000	15,176 13,300
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	BA O }	-1	-----	-----	-----
Total Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.	BA O	22,818 20,795	31,758 29,700	46,934 43,000	15,176 13,300

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued</b>					
<b>EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Export-Import Bank of the United States fund.....	O 152	38,718	-----	-----	-----
<b>FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Revolving fund for administrative expenses.....	O 351	—303	226	-----	—226
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA } O } 350	—2	-----	-----	-----
Total Farm Credit Administration.	BA } O } 900	—2 —305	----- 226	----- -----	----- —226
<b>FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	508 BA } O }	31,859 28,515	34,173 37,017	36,860 36,375	2,687 —642
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA } O } 500	—17	—16	—17	—1
	BA } O } 900	-----	—66,000	—34,000	32,000
Total Federal Communications Commission.	BA } O }	31,843 28,498	—31,843 —28,999	2,843 2,358	34,686 31,357
<b>FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION</b>					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation fund (trust revolving fund).....	O 506	—432,780	—518,662	—536,400	—17,738

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued****FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR  
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN  
ALASKA*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	507 O	48	-----	-----	-----
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**FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Interest adjustment payments.....	556 BA	62,500	-----	-----	-----
	O	-----	4,556	3,992	-564

**Public enterprise funds:**

Federal Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund.....	556 O	-2,071	7,741	4,486	-3,255
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Limitation on administrative expenses.		(8,301)	(8,900)	(9,600)	(700)
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Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.		(17,274)	(17,923)	(18,100)	(177)
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Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation fund.....	556 O	-148,826	-190,808	-329,665	-138,857
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Limitation on administrative expenses.		(509)	(550)	(740)	(190)
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Home Owners Loan Corporation fund.....	556 O	1	1	1	-----
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Total Federal Home Loan Bank Board.	BA	62,500	-----	-----	-----
	O	-150,897	-178,510	-321,186	-142,676

**FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	508 BA	5,267	5,679	6,040	361
	O	5,162	5,700	5,945	245

**Deductions for offsetting receipts:**

Proprietary receipts from the public.....	500 BA	-12	-15	-15	-----
	O }	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total Federal Maritime Commission.	BA	5,255	5,664	6,025	361
	O	5,151	5,685	5,930	245

**FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CON-  
CILIATION SERVICE*****Federal Funds*****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	609 BA	10,385	10,646	10,960	314
	O	10,011	10,375	10,660	285

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued****FEDERAL METAL AND NONMETALLIC  
MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....609	BA	167	160	160	-----
	O	47	85	150	65

**FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....401	BA	22,200	23,500 E 100	27,163	3,563
	O	21,279	24,464 E 71	26,993 E 29	2,487

Payments to States under Federal Power Act: Permanent, indefi- nite, special fund.....401	BA	81	82	82	-----
	O	83	81	82	1

*Summary***Federal funds:**

(As shown in detail above).....	BA	22,281	23,682	27,245	3,563
	O	21,362	24,616	27,104	2,488

Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA	-15	-16	-16	-----
	O				

Total Federal Power Com- mission.	BA	22,266	23,666	27,229	3,563
	O	21,347	24,600	27,088	2,488

**FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION***Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....508	BA	25,092	30,430	30,090	-340
	O	24,556	29,445	30,040	595

Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	BA	-14	-15	-15	-----
	O				

Total Federal Trade Com- mission.	BA	25,078	30,415	30,075	-340
	O	24,542	29,430	30,025	595

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued</b>					
<b>FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....151	BA	750	743	810	67
	O	608	763	799	36
Payment of Vietnam and U.S.S. <i>Pueblo</i> prisoner of war claims.....151	BA	100	-----	-----	-----
	O	10	100	63	—37
Payment of Korean claims.....151	O	14	-----	-----	-----
Total Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.	BA	850	743	810	67
	O	631	863	862	—1
<b>HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS</b>					
<b>American Revolution Bicentennial Commission</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....910	BA	3,834	3,356	7,100	876
	O	1,805	2,868	6,912	3,272
			3,572	1,400	
			1,468		
Commemorative activities: Permanent, indefinite.....910	BA	1,204	5,229	7,975	2,746
	O	-----	2,757	4,566	1,809
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Gifts and donations: Permanent, indefinite.....910	BA	11	50	125	75
	O	3	42	111	69
<i>Summary</i>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	5,038	11,453	15,075	3,622
	O	1,805	7,797	12,878	5,081
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....900	BA	—1,204	—5,229	—7,975	—2,746
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	3,834	6,224	7,100	876
	O	601	2,568	4,903	2,335
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	11	50	125	75
	O	3	42	111	69
Total American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.	BA	3,845	6,274	7,225	951
	O	604	2,610	5,014	2,404

See footnotes at end of table.



**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued****HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL  
COMMISSIONS—Continued****Other Historical and Memorial  
Commissions****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Me- morial Commission.....910	BA O	37 11	38 36	----- 33	838 -3
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Miscellaneous appropriations...910	BA O	250 1	----- 264	----- -----	----- -264
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**Trust Funds**

Miscellaneous trust funds: Perma- nent, indefinite.....910	BA O	253 41	50 264	----- -----	-50 -264
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**Summary****Federal funds:**

(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	4, 121 613	6, 262 2, 868	7, 100 4, 936	838 2, 068
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**Trust funds:**

(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	264 44	100 306	125 111	25 -195
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Total Historical and Memorial Commissions.	BA O	4, 385 657	6, 362 3, 174	7, 225 5, 047	863 1, 873
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**INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....902	BA O	1, 045 1, 044	1, 075 1, 075	1, 086 1, 086	11 11
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**INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES****Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental  
Relations****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....910	BA O	733 778	794 794	901 901	107 107
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**Intragovernmental funds:**

Consolidated working fund.....910	O	-126	132	65	-67
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**Trust Funds**

Contributions: Permanent, indefi- nite.....910	BA O	100 88	63 63	57 57	-6 -6
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See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued****INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
AGENCIES—Continued****Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental  
Relations—Continued***Summary*

<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above)-----	BA	733	794	901	107
	O	652	926	966	40
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above)-----	BA	100	63	57	-6
	O	88	63	57	-6
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public-----900	BA }-----		-33		33
	O }				
<b>Total trust funds</b> -----	BA	100	30	57	27
	O	88	30	57	27
<b>Total Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.</b>	BA	833	824	958	134
	O	740	956	1,023	67

**Appalachian Regional  
Commission***Federal Funds*

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses-----507	BA	1,113	1,217	1,492	275
	O	1,106	1,217	1,492	275
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund-----507	O	-602	1,083		-1,083

*Trust Funds*

Miscellaneous trust fund accounts:	BA	1,958	2,582	2,670	88
Permanent, indefinite-----507	O	1,845	2,582	2,670	88

*Summary*

<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above)-----	BA	1,113	1,217	1,492	275
	O	504	2,300	1,492	-808
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above)-----	BA	1,958	2,582	2,670	88
	O	1,845	2,582	2,670	88
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public-----500	BA }-----	-869	-1,181	-1,215	-34
	O }				
<b>Total trust funds</b> -----	BA	1,089	1,401	1,455	54
	O	976	1,401	1,455	54
<b>Intragovernmental transactions</b> ...500	BA }-----	-1,089	-1,401	-1,455	-54
	O }				
<b>Total Appalachian Regional Commission.</b>	BA	1,113	1,217	1,492	275
	O	391	2,300	1,492	-808

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued****INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
AGENCIES—Continued****Delaware River Basin Commission****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	401 BA	65	69	69	-----
	O	67	69	69	-----
Contribution.....	401 BA	179	216	242	26
	O	179	216	242	26
Total Delaware River Basin Commission.	BA	244	285	311	26
	O	246	285	311	26

**Interstate Commission on the Potomac  
River Basin****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Contribution.....	909 BA	20	34	34	-----
	O	20	34	34	-----

**Susquehanna River Basin Commission****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	401 BA	51	68	71	3
	O	41	75	71	—4
Contribution.....	401 BA	75	150	150	-----
	O	75	150	150	-----
Total Susquehanna River Basin Commission.	BA	126	218	221	3
	O	116	225	221	—4

**Washington Metropolitan Area Transit  
Authority****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Federal contribution.....	909 BA	188,011	174,321	§ 151,294	—27,912
			± 4,885		
	O	83,995	75,000	167,443	87,558
			± 4,885		
Total Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.	BA	188,011	179,206	151,294	—27,912
	O	83,995	79,885	167,443	87,558

See footnotes at end of table.

§ An advance appropriation of \$90,360 thousand is being requested for 1975.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued****INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
AGENCIES—Continued***Summary*

<b>Federal funds</b> (As shown in detail above).	BA	190, 247	181, 754	154, 253	—27, 501
	O	85, 533	83, 655	170, 467	86, 812
<b>Trust funds</b> (As shown in detail above).	BA	2, 058	2, 645	2, 727	82
	O	1, 933	2, 645	2, 727	82
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	BA } —869	—1, 181	—1, 215	—34	
	O }				
	BA } —	—33	—	33	
	O }				
Total trust funds.....	BA	1, 189	1, 431	1, 512	81
	O	1, 064	1, 431	1, 512	81
Intragovernmental transactions...500	BA } —1, 089	—1, 401	—1, 455	—54	
	O }				
Total Intergovernmental Agencies...	BA	190, 347	181, 784	154, 310	—27, 474
	O	85, 508	83, 685	170, 524	86, 839

**INTERNATIONAL RADIO  
BROADCASTING***Federal Funds*

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
International radio broadcasting activities.....153	BA	32,225	38,795	44,640	5,845
	O	32,000	38,520	44,640	6,120

**INTERSTATE COMMERCE  
COMMISSION***Federal Funds*

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....508	BA	30,640	33,120	35,000	1,880
	O	30,770	33,245	35,250	2,005
Payment of loan guaranties.....508	BA	29,330	12,323	—	—12,323
	O	29,330	12,323	—	—12,323

*Summary*

<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above) .....	BA	59,970	45,443	35,000	—10,443
	O	60,099	45,568	35,250	—10,318
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	BA } —421	—270	—270	—270	-----
	O }				
Total Interstate Commerce Commission.	BA	59,548	45,173	34,730	—10,443
	O	59,678	45,298	34,980	—10,318

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued</b>					
<b>LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation.....	BA 551 O	-----	-----	\$ 71,500 \$ 33,000	71,500 33,000
<b>MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	405 BA O	-----	-----	825 500	825 500
<b>NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	909 BA O	1,300 1,058	1,425 1,450	1,462 1,425	37 -25
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system.....	O 909	-----	48	-----	-48
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Advances from District of Columbia: Permanent, indefinite.....	BA O 909	180 104	140 140	140 140	----- -----
<i>Summary</i>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	1,300 1,058	1,425 1,498	1,462 1,425	37 -73
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	180 104	140 140	140 140	----- -----
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA O } 900	-180	-140	-140	-----
Total trust funds.....	O	-77	-----	-----	-----
Total National Capital Planning Commission.....	BA O	1,300 981	1,425 1,498	1,462 1,425	37 -73

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued</b>					
<b>NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....605	BA	200	406	406	-----
	O	92	295	390	95
<b>NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....507	BA	275	290	300	10
	O	300	300	300	-----
<b>NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Operating fund.....703	O	620	—540	—345	195
Credit union share insurance fund.....703	O	—10,237	—7,528	—10,128	—2,600
Total National Credit Union Administration.	O	—9,616	—8,068	—10,473	—2,405
<b>NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....605	BA	54,315	74,514	138,000 } 15,000 }	71,486
Indefinite.....	BA	7,000	7,000	105,000 }	
	O	35,807	63,470		41,530
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....605	O	707	145	-----	—145
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Gifts and donations: Permanent..605	BA	7,509	8,385	15,000 } 15,000 }	6,615
	O	7,509	8,385		6,615

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued****NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE  
ARTS AND HUMANITIES—Continued***Summary*

<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	61,315	81,514	153,000	71,486
	O	36,514	63,615	105,000	41,385
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—1	—	—	—
public.....850	O }				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	61,314	81,514	153,000	71,486
	O	36,513	63,615	105,000	41,385
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	7,509	8,385	15,000	6,615
	O	7,509	8,385	15,000	6,615
Total National Foundation on	BA	68,823	89,899	168,000	78,101
the Arts and the Humanities.	O	44,022	72,000	120,000	48,000

**NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS  
BOARD***Federal Funds*

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....609	BA	48,460	50,394	55,050	4,656
	O	47,467	50,293	55,000	4,707
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—147	—128	—128	—
public.....600	O }				
Total National Labor Rela-	BA	48,313	50,266	54,922	4,656
tions Board.	O	47,320	50,165	54,872	4,707

**NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD***Federal Funds*

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....609	BA	2,789	2,888	2,867	—21
	O	2,440	2,880	2,860	—20
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—	—50	—100	—50
public.....600	O }				
Total National Mediation	BA	2,789	2,838	2,767	—71
Board.	O	2,440	2,830	2,760	—70

**NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION***Federal Funds*

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....606	BA	618,912	638,562	579,600	—58,962
	O	575,586	579,745	584,565	4,820
Scientific activities (special foreign	BA	3,000	7,000	3,000	—4,000
currency program).....606	O	1,972	2,850	3,530	680

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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## OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

NATIONAL SCIENCE  
FOUNDATION—Continued

## Federal Funds—Continued

## Intragovernmental funds:

Consolidated working funds.....606	O	—10,938	—10,000	—2,000	8,000
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## Trust Funds

Donations: Permanent, indefinite..606	BA	1	3	3	-----
	O	1	5	5	-----

## Summary

## Federal funds:

(As shown in detail above).....	BA	621,912	645,562	582,600	—62,962
	O	566,620	572,595	586,095	13,500

## Deductions for offsetting receipts:

Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—584	—599	—599	-----
public.....600	O				
	BA	—1	—1	—1	-----
850	O				

Total Federal funds.....	BA	621,327	644,962	582,000	—62,962
	O	566,035	571,995	585,495	13,500

## Trust funds:

(As shown in detail above).....	BA	1	3	3	-----
	O	1	5	5	-----

Total National Science Foun- dation.	BA	621,328	644,965	582,003	—62,962
	O	566,035	572,000	585,500	13,500

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND  
HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

## Federal Funds

## General and special funds:

Salaries and expenses.....609	BA	1,592	5,979	4,890	537
			g —1,626		
	O	837	5,716	4,931	779
			g —1,595	g —31	

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOP-  
MENT CORPORATION

## Federal Funds

## General and special funds:

Salaries and expenses.....909	BA	-----	-----	200	—535
			E 735		
	O	-----	-----	200	535
			E 200	E 535	

See footnotes at end of table.



## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued</b>					
<b>POSTAL SERVICE</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Payment to the Postal Service fund.....	BA 505	1,417,522	1,410,000	1,373,096	—36,904
	O	1,417,522	1,410,000	1,373,096	—36,904
<b>Public enterprise funds:</b>					
Postal Service fund.....	505 O	354,804	299,975	-----	—299,975
Total Postal Service.....	BA O	1,417,522 1,772,326	1,410,000 1,709,975	1,373,096 1,373,096	—36,904 —336,879
<b>PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON YOUTH OPPORTUNITY</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	609 O	5	-----	-----	-----
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....	609 O	76	7	-----	—7
Total President's Council on Youth Opportunity.	O	81	7	-----	—7
<b>RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Payments for military service credits.....	BA 701	20,757	21,645	22,478	833
	O	20,757	21,645	22,478	833
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Railroad retirement account: Indefinite.....	BA 701	-----	-----	612,000	} 903,771
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	2,044,005	2,283,607	2,575,378	
	O	2,139,095	2,457,837 6 1,558	2,069,845 6 561,000	} 171,450
Limitation on salaries and expenses...		(19,663)	(19,822) 6 (1,558)	(21,330)	(1,508) (—1,558)
<i>Summary</i>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	20,757 20,757	21,645 21,645	22,478 22,478	833 833
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA 700	—1	-----	-----	-----
	O }				
Total Federal funds.....	BA O	20,756 20,756	21,645 21,645	22,478 22,478	833 833

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)
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**OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued****RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD—  
Continued****Summary—Continued**

<b>Trust funds:</b>						
(As shown in detail above)-----	BA	2,044,005	2,283,607	3,187,378	903,771	
	O	2,139,095	2,459,395	2,630,845	171,450	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions-----700	BA	-11,888	-11,000	-12,000	-1,000	
	O					
850	BA	-3,717	-3,000	-2,500	500	
	O					
Total trust funds-----	BA	2,028,400	2,269,607	3,172,878	903,271	
	O	2,123,490	2,445,395	2,616,345	170,950	
Intragovernmental transactions....701	BA	-20,757	-21,645	-22,478	-833	
	O					
Total Railroad Retirement Board.	BA	2,028,399	2,269,607	3,172,878	903,271	
	O	2,123,489	2,445,395	2,616,345	170,950	

**RENEGOTIATION BOARD****Federal Funds**

General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses-----904	BA	4,786	4,887	4,690	-197
	O	4,678	4,842	4,685	-157
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public-----900	BA	-1	-1	-1	-----
	O				
Total Renegotiation Board..	BA	4,785	4,886	4,689	-197
	O	4,677	4,841	4,684	-157

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE  
COMMISSION****Federal Funds**

General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses-----508	BA	26,776	29,606	31,210	1,604
	O	25,889	29,915	31,000	1,085
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public-----500	BA	-6	-7	-7	-----
	O				
Total Securities and Exchange Commission.	BA	26,770	29,599	31,203	1,604
	O	25,883	29,908	30,993	1,085

**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM  
Federal Funds**

<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses-----059	BA	80,058	83,300	55,000	-28,300
	O	74,867	91,914	54,800	-37,114

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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## OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

## SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM—Con.

*Federal Funds—Continued*

## General and special funds—Continued

## Deductions for offsetting receipts:

Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA } —21	—20	—20	-----
050 O }				

Total Selective Service Sys-tem.	BA	80,037	83,280	54,980	—28,300
	O	74,846	91,894	54,780	—37,114

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

*Federal Funds*

## General and special funds:

Salaries and expenses.....	506 BA	22,786	22,560	22,300	—260
	O	21,095	22,192	23,000	808

Payment of participation sales insufficiencies.....	506 BA	359	650	-----	—650
---	--------	-----	-----	-------	------

## Public enterprise funds:

Business loan and investment fund.....	506 BA	276,128	395,320	225,973	—168,517
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	1,627	-----	830	-----
	O	142,073	156,266	140,626	—15,640

Disaster loan fund.....	506 BA	170,000	1,380,000	-----	—1,380,429
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	2,354	2,390	1,961	-----
	O	289,207	1,135,507	143,677	—991,830

Lease and surety bond guarantees revolving fund.....	506 O	—744	—1,185	—2,285	—1,100
--	-------	------	--------	--------	--------

*Summary*

## Federal funds:

(As shown in detail above).....	BA	473,254	1,800,920	251,064	—1,549,856
	O	451,631	1,312,780	305,018	—1,007,762

## Deductions for offsetting receipts:

Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA } —16	-----	-----	-----
500 O }				

Total Small Business Admin-istration.	BA	473,238	1,800,920	251,064	—1,549,856
	O	451,616	1,312,780	305,018	—1,007,762

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

*Federal Funds*

## General and special funds:

Salaries and expenses.....	605 BA	44,501	51,433	56,238	4,805
	O	41,508	50,192	56,438	6,246

Museum programs and related research (special foreign cur-rency program).....	605 BA	3,500	3,500	9,000	5,500
	O	2,364	3,829	10,000	6,171

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued</b>					
<b>SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—Con.</b>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>					
Science information exchange....605	BA	1,600	1,600	1,665	65
	O	1,300	1,650	1,665	15
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park....605	BA	200	675	3,850	3,175
	O	742	1,938	2,083	145
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....605	BA	550	5,014	1,220	—3,794
	O	1,393	3,908	3,542	—366
Construction.....605	BA	1,900	40,000	-----	—40,000
Liquidation of contract authority.....	O	(3,697)	-----	(27,000)	(27,000)
	O	4,090	15,039	13,871	—1,168
Miscellaneous appropriations....605	O	47	170	-----	—170
The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....605	BA	-----	1,500	-----	—1,500
Permanent.....	BA	700	-----	-----	-----
	O	1,038	1,503	-----	—1,503
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....605	BA	4,841	5,420	5,832	412
	O	4,543	5,483	5,799	316
Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....605	BA	695	850	800	—50
	O	872	866	800	—66
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Smithsonian Institution trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.....605	BA	34	35	37	2
	O	35	35	37	2
<i>Summary</i>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	58,487	109,992	78,605	—31,387
	O	57,897	84,578	94,198	9,620
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	BA	—16	—15	—15	-----
	O	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal funds.....	BA	58,471	109,977	78,590	—31,387
	O	57,881	84,563	94,183	9,620
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	34	35	37	2
	O	35	35	37	2
Total Smithsonian Institution.....	BA	58,506	110,012	78,627	—31,385
	O	57,915	84,598	94,220	9,622

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued</b>					
<b>SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	908 BA	450	350	-----	—350
	O	421	367	-----	—367
<b>TARIFF COMMISSION</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	151 BA	5,299	6,000	7,300	1,300
	O	5,126	6,046	7,240	1,194
<b>TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS</b>					
<b>Aviation Advisory Commission</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....	501 O	—115	115	-----	—115
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Trust fund.....	501 BA	750	-----	-----	-----
	O	685	1,156	-----	—1,156
Total Aviation Advisory Com- mission.	BA	750	-----	-----	-----
	O	570	1,271	-----	—1,271
<b>Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	507 BA	125	709	750	41
	O	-----	677	750	73
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Cooperative funds: Permanent, in- definite.....	507 BA	-----	576	570	—6
	O	-----	478	570	92
<i>Summary</i>					
<b>Federal Funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	125	709	750	41
	O	-----	677	750	73
<b>Trust Funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	-----	576	570	—6
	O	-----	478	570	92

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)
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## OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued

TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS—  
ContinuedJoint Federal-State Land Use Planning  
Commission for Alaska—Continued

## Summary—Continued

## Trust Funds—Continued

Deductions for offsetting receipts:

Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA } .....	-576	-570	6
	O } .....			
Total trust funds.....	O .....	-98		98
Total Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska.	BA 125	709	750	41
	O .....	579	750	171

## Other Temporary Study Commissions

## Federal Funds

## General and special funds:

Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission: Salaries and expenses.....502	O 19	-----	-----	-----
Commission on American Shipbuilding: Salaries and expenses.....502	BA 437	550	205	-345
	O 253	730	220	-510
Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries: Salaries and expenses.....906	BA -----	100	-----	-100
	O -----	100	-----	-100
Commission on Government Procurement: Salaries and expenses.....905	BA 4,120	-----	-----	-----
	O 3,159	1,825	-----	-1,825
Commission on Highway Beautification: Salaries and expenses.....503	BA 200	-----	-----	-250
	O 93	E 250 } 107 } E 117 } E 133 }	-----	-91
Commission on Obscenity and Pornography: Salaries and expenses.....903	O 51	16	-----	-16
Commission on Population Growth and the American Future: Salaries and expenses.....910	BA 650	-----	-----	-----
	O 825	117	-----	-117
Commission on Railroad Retirement: Salaries and expenses.....701	BA 492	101	-----	-154
Reappropriation.....	BA 44	53	-----	-----
	O 565	232	-----	-232
Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy: Salaries and expenses.....151	BA -----	200	-----	-200
	O -----	200	-----	-200

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued</b>				
<b>TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS—Continued</b>				
<b>Other Temporary Study Commissions—Continued</b>				
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>				
<b>General and special funds—Continued</b>				
Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia: Salaries and expenses.....909	BA 425 O 624	20		—20
Commission To Review National Policy Toward Gambling: Salaries and expenses.....908	BA O		356 340	356 340
Joint Commission on the Coinage: Salaries and expenses.....904	O	1		—1
National Commission for the Review of Federal and State Laws Relating to Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance: Salaries and expenses.....908	BA O		332 320	332 320
National Commission on Consumer Finance: Salaries and expenses.....609	BA 625	365		—365
Reappropriation.....	BA 297 O 730	584	25	—559
National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control: Salaries and expenses.....506	BA 286 O 304	450 475		—450 —475
National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse: Salaries and expenses.....653	BA 1,228 O 1,266	1,120 1,522	200	—1,120 —1,322
National Commission on Materials Policy: Salaries and expenses.....506	BA 500 O 307	1,300 1,363	91 205	—1,209 —1,158
National Commission on Productivity: Salaries and expenses.....903	BA 2,500	5,000 2,300 152	200 3,800	—5,000 1,548
National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws: Salaries and expenses.....908	O 3			
National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education: Salaries and expenses.....605	BA O	1,500 500	1,000	—1,500 500

See footnotes at end of table.

**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
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**OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued****TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS—Continued****Other Temporary Study Commissions—Continued****Federal Funds—Continued****General and special funds—Continued**

National Study Commission on	BA		200	1,000	800
Water Quality Management:	O		180	920	740
Salaries and expenses.....404					

National Tourism Resources Review	BA	300	400		—400
Commission: Salaries and	O	244	499	5	—494
expenses.....506					

National Water Commission: Salaries and expenses.....401	BA	1,200	760		—760
	O	1,587	936	80	—856

Public Land Law Review Commission: Salaries and expenses.....402	O	35			
--	---	----	--	--	--

**Consolidated Working Funds****Intragovernmental funds:**

Miscellaneous consolidated working funds.....903	O	194			
--	---	-----	--	--	--

**Summary****Federal funds:**

(As shown in detail above).....	BA	13,429	13,058	2,734	—10,324
	O	10,144	12,768	8,198	—4,570

**Trust funds:**

(As shown in detail above).....	BA	750			
	O	685	1,058		—1,058

Total temporary study commissions.	BA	14,179	13,058	2,734	—10,324
	O	10,829	13,826	8,198	—5,628

**TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY****Federal Funds****Public enterprise funds:**

Tennessee Valley Authority fund	BA	67,150	64,550	43,176	—21,374
401	O	448,153	465,000	380,200	—84,800



**BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued**

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued</b>					
<b>TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY— Continued</b>					
<b>Federal Funds—Continued</b>					
<b>Public enterprise funds—Continued</b>					
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA } O }	—130	—24	—24	-----
Total Tennessee Valley Authority.	BA O	67,020 448,023	64,526 464,976	43,152 380,176	—21,374 —84,800
<b>UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY</b>					
<b>Federal Funds</b>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	BA O	181,151 179,672	187,991 186,776	196,737 195,565	8,746 8,789
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)....	BA O	13,000 11,233	12,500 11,718	16,542 9,282	—5,958 —2,436
Special international exhibitions.....	BA O	3,519 3,845	4,946 5,305	4,057 4,714	—889 —591
Special international exhibitions (special foreign currency program).....	BA O	306 327	357 364	68 128	—289 —236
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	BA O	1,100 3,218	1,000 3,258	17,000 3,315	16,000 57
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
United States Information Agency trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.....	BA O	18 19	18 41	18 18	----- —23
<b>Summary</b>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	199,076 198,295	206,794 207,421	224,404 213,004	17,610 5,583
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA } O }	—406	—406	—410	—4
Total Federal funds.....	BA O	198,670 197,889	206,388 207,015	223,994 212,594	17,606 5,579
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	18 19	18 41	18 18	----- —23

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued</b>					
<b>UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY—Continued</b>					
<i>Summary—Continued</i>					
<b>Trust funds—Continued</b>					
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....150	BA } O }	—12	—12	—12	-----
Total trust funds.....	BA O	6 7	6 29	6 6	----- -23
Total United States Information Agency.	BA O	198,675 197,896	206,394 207,044	224,000 212,600	17,606 5,556
<b>WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL</b>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<b>General and special funds:</b>					
Water resources planning.....401	BA	5,919	7,086 £ 500	7,812	226
	O	4,971	7,388 £ 350	7,750 £ 150	162
<b>Intragovernmental funds:</b>					
Consolidated working fund.....401	O	71	7	-----	-7
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
River basin commissions: Permanent, indefinite.....401	BA O	1,867 1,720	2,579 3,039	2,759 2,754	180 -285
<i>Summary</i>					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	5,919 5,042	7,586 7,745	7,812 7,900	226 155
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	1,867 1,720	2,579 3,039	2,759 2,754	180 -285
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA } O }	-534	-771	-981	-210
Total trust funds.....	BA O	1,333 1,186	1,808 2,268	1,778 1,773	-30 -495
Intragovernmental transactions....400	BA } O }	-1,333	-1,808	-1,778	30
Total Water Resources Council	BA O	5,919 4,895	7,586 8,205	7,812 7,895	226 -310

See footnotes at end of table.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
SUMMARY					
<b>Federal funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above)-----	BA	5,529,364	7,451,893	6,380,397	-1,071,496
	O	5,851,157	7,327,146	6,352,033	-975,113
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public-----	BA	-21	-20	-20	-----
	O				
	050				
	150	-516	-472	-476	-4
	O				
	350	-2	-----	-----	-----
	O				
	400	-145	-40	-40	-----
	O				
	500	-586	-426	-429	-3
	O				
	600	-748	-792	-842	-50
	O				
	700	-1	-----	-----	-----
	O				
	800	-2	-2	-2	-----
	O				
	850	-6	-1	-1	-----
	O				
	900	-49,851	-123,397	-95,424	27,973
	O				
Total Federal funds-----	BA	5,477,486	7,326,743	6,283,163	-1,043,580
	O	5,799,280	7,201,996	6,254,799	-947,197
<b>Trust funds:</b>					
(As shown in detail above)-----	BA	8,791,850	9,870,886	11,795,618	1,924,732
	O	5,324,829	6,168,940	6,796,542	627,602
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions-----	BA	-15,416	-23,500	-21,400	2,100
	O				
	850	-3,717	-3,000	-2,500	500
	O				
Proprietary receipts from the public-----	BA	-245	-247	-247	-----
	O				
	150				
	400	-534	-1,347	-1,551	-204
	O				
	500	-869	-1,181	-1,215	-34
	O				
	900	-180	-173	-140	33
	O				
Total trust funds-----	BA	8,770,889	9,841,438	11,768,565	1,927,127
	O	5,303,868	6,139,492	6,769,489	629,997

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
SUMMARY—Continued					
Intragovernmental transactions...	400 BA	—1,333	—1,808	—1,778	30
	O				
	500 BA	—1,089	—1,401	—1,455	—54
	O				
	701 BA	—20,757	—21,645	—22,478	—833
	O				
	900 BA	-----	-----	—284,667	—284,667
	O				
	906 BA	—1,161,416	—1,590,181	—1,976,105	—385,924
	O				
Total other independent agencies.	BA	13,063,779	15,553,146	15,765,245	212,099
	O	9,918,553	11,726,453	10,737,805	—988,648
SPECIAL ALLOWANCES					
Allowances for:					
Civilian agency pay raises.....	999 BA	-----	\$26,000	1,050,000	1,024,000
	O	-----	25,000	1,000,000	975,000
Contingencies.....	999 BA	-----	724,000	950,000	226,000
	O	-----	475,000	750,000	275,000
Total special allowances.....	BA	-----	750,000	2,000,000	1,250,000
	O	-----	500,000	1,750,000	1,250,000
BUDGET TOTALS					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	189,517,897	218,141,046	209,155,250	—8,985,796
	O	181,716,670	197,416,785	205,344,663	7,927,878
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions.....	BA	—1,055,482	—1,211,841	—1,184,270	27,571
	O				
Proprietary receipts from the public.	BA	—2,701,766	—7,814,915	—5,052,322	2,762,593
	O				
Total deductions.....	BA	—3,757,248	—9,026,756	—6,236,592	2,790,164
	O				
Federal fund totals.....	BA	185,760,649	209,114,290	202,918,658	—6,195,632
	O	177,959,422	188,390,029	199,108,071	10,718,042
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	78,081,627	96,356,395	110,141,221	13,784,826
	O	69,661,991	86,510,250	94,588,104	8,077,854
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions.....	BA	—767,708	—855,349	—1,020,650	—165,301
	O				
Proprietary receipts from the public.	BA	—1,821,445	—3,031,037	—3,213,916	—182,879
	O				
Total deductions.....	BA	—2,589,153	—3,886,386	—4,234,566	—348,180
	O				
Trust fund totals.....	BA	75,492,474	92,470,009	105,906,655	13,436,646
	O	67,072,838	82,623,864	90,353,538	7,729,674

\*Reflects estimate of amount that cannot be absorbed. The total 1973 cost of the January 1973 pay raise is about \$300 million for civilian agencies. Most of this amount is expected to be offset by savings.

## BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1972 enacted	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)
<b>BUDGET TOTALS—Continued</b>				
<b>Intragovernmental transactions (—):</b>				
Employer share, employee retirement.....951	BA } -2,768,449	-2,979,863	-3,156,693	-176,830
	O }			
Interest received by trust funds.952	BA } -5,089,065	-5,401,087	-5,973,622	-572,535
	O }			
Applied by agency above.....	BA } -5,298,892	-12,837,051	-11,666,496	1,170,555
	O }			
Total intragovernmental transactions.	BA } -13,156,406	-21,218,001	-20,796,811	421,190
	O }			
Budget totals   .....	BA 248,096,715	280,366,298	288,028,502	7,662,204
	O 231,875,854	249,795,892	268,664,798	18,868,906

|| Budget totals are distributed as follows:

	1973		1974	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
<b>Federal funds:</b>				
Enacted and pending.....	214,872,587	194,873,165	201,246,471	198,143,708
Proposed changes:				
(6) Amendments to pending requests.....	964,786	338,021	-----	668,196
(1) Proposed rescissions.....	-382,888	-----	-----	-----
Supplementals now requested:				
(E) Existing legislation.....	819,101	674,992	-----	157,018
(C) Wage-board pay raises.....	225,644	221,331	-----	4,312
(H) Civilian pay raises.....	4,053	3,877	-----	176
For later transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation.....	87,063	80,963	91,500	97,500
(B) Proposed legislation.....	20,700	14,435	2,392,279	1,333,752
Allowances.....	1,530,000	1,210,000	5,425,000	4,940,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts..	-9,026,756	-9,026,756	-6,236,592	-6,236,592
Total Federal funds.....	209,114,290	188,390,029	202,918,658	199,108,071
<b>Trust funds:</b>				
Enacted and pending.....	96,355,837	86,508,152	109,505,221	94,853,086
Proposed changes:				
(6) Amendment to pending request.....	558	540	-----	18
Supplemental now requested:				
(E) Existing legislation.....	-----	1,558	-----	-----
For later transmittal:				
(B) Proposed legislation.....	-----	-----	636,000	-265,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts..	-3,886,386	-3,886,386	-4,234,566	-4,234,566
Total trust funds.....	92,470,009	82,623,864	105,906,655	90,353,538
Intragovernmental transactions....	-21,218,001	-21,218,001	-20,796,811	-20,796,811
Budget totals.....	280,366,298	249,795,892	288,028,502	268,664,798

A Proposed for later transmittal under existing legislation.

B Proposed for later transmittal under proposed legislation.

C Supplemental now requested, wage-board pay raise.

D Additional authorizing legislation required.

E Supplemental now requested under existing legislation.

F Supplemental now requested, additional authorizing legislation to be proposed.

G Amendment to 1973 budget now proposed.

H Supplemental now requested, special civilian pay raises.

I Proposed rescission of budget authority. In the distribution table above, the effect of these proposed rescissions on outlays is included in "enacted and pending."

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PART 6

THE BUDGET SYSTEM  
AND CONCEPTS

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## THE BUDGET SYSTEM AND CONCEPTS

The budget system of the U.S. Government is based upon a structure for financial administration which has as objectives the efficient management of programs in relation to the requirements of the Nation, and effective financial control.

### COVERAGE OF THE BUDGET TOTALS

**Agencies and programs.**—The budget totals cover all agencies and programs (including Government corporations) administered by the Federal Government, no matter how funded, except the Exchange stabilization fund, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Export-Import Bank of the United States (after Aug. 16, 1971), the Environmental Financing Authority (being established in 1974), and the Postal service fund (beginning in 1974). In addition to these exceptions, the totals exclude privately owned, Government-sponsored enterprises, such as the Federal land banks and Federal home loan banks. Information on the excluded Government agencies and on the Government-sponsored agencies is presented in the form of “annexed budgets” in Part IV of the *Budget Appendix*.

**Types of funds.**—Agency activities are financed through Federal (Government-owned) funds and through trust funds, both of which are included in the budget.

*Federal funds* are of four types. The *general* fund is credited with receipts not earmarked by law, and is charged with payments from such revenues and from general borrowing. *Special* funds contain Federal receipts earmarked for specific purposes, other than carrying out a cycle of operations. *Public enterprise* (revolving) funds finance a cycle of operations in which outlays generate receipts, primarily from the public. *Intragovernmental revolving* and *management* funds facilitate financing operations within and between Government agencies.

*Trust funds* are established by law to account for receipts which are held in a fiduciary capacity by the Government for use in carrying out specific purposes and programs. Within the category of trust funds there is a special subcategory of *trust revolving* funds which carry on a cycle of business-type operations.

**Current expense and capital outlay.**—The budget embraces spending for both current operating costs and capital outlays such as the purchase of lands, structures, and equipment. It also includes capital outlays in the form of lending and the purchase of investments. However, it excludes from obligations and outlays the acquisition of Federal securities issued by the Government itself (either by the Treasury Department or other Federal agencies).

### THE SPENDING-LENDING DISTINCTION

For several years prior to the 1974 budget, financial information was presented in most tabulations so as to distinguish outlays for genuine loans from other expenditures. This distinction is being dropped from the 1974 budget to simplify the presentation.

### BUDGET AUTHORITY AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

**Budget authority.**—Government agencies are permitted to enter into obligations, requiring either immediate or future payment of money, only when they have been granted authority to do so by law.<sup>1</sup> The amounts thus authorized by Congress are called *budget authority* (BA).

Budget authority controls the *obligations* to be incurred, and for most accounts the amount of the authority is related to the obligations expected to be incurred during the year. In some cases—especially construction (other than water resource projects), research, and procurement—budget authority is requested and granted to finance the full cost of each project at the time it is started, regardless of when obligations are expected to be incurred, and the expected time of completion.

Budget authority usually takes the form of *appropriations* which permit obligations to be incurred and payments to be made. Some budget authority is in the form of *contract authority* which permits obligations, but requires an appropriation or receipts “to liquidate” (pay) these obligations. There is also *authority to spend debt receipts*; such budget authority permits the use of borrowed money to incur obligations and make payments. Where such authority pertains to the use of Treasury borrowing, it is authority to spend *public debt receipts*; authority for a Government agency to borrow directly from the public or from a Government-administered fund available for investment, is authority to spend *agency debt receipts*.

<sup>1</sup> For a more detailed discussion of this system see the coverage of the congressional authorization and appropriation process in the Budget Process section of this part.



Most appropriations for current operations are made available for obligation only within the year (*1-year appropriations*). Some are for a specified longer period (*multiple-year appropriations*). Others, including most of those for construction, some for research, and nearly all trust fund appropriations are made available until expended (*no-year appropriations*), and therefore remain available for obligation until the objectives have been attained.

When budget authority is made available by Congress for a specific period of time, any part which is not used for obligations during that period lapses, and cannot be used later. However, *reappropriations* are congressional actions to continue availability of unused balances which would otherwise lapse; they are counted as budget authority in the year of the congressional action.

A *rescission* is an action of Congress which cancels budget authority previously granted and remaining available, but still unused. Such rescissions are offset against new budget authority in arriving at the total of budget authority for each year.

Most authority to obligate funds is granted year by year (*current authority*). Under certain laws, some budget authority in Federal funds and most budget authority in the trust funds becomes available from time to time without further action by Congress (*permanent authority*).

The amount of budget authority is usually named specifically in the legislation which makes it available (*definite authority*). In a few cases the amount is left indefinite to be determined by subsequent circumstances (*indefinite authority*); examples of the latter are the appropriation for interest on the public debt, and the trust fund appropriation equal to receipts, for social security, under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

***Obligations incurred.***—Following the enactment of budget authority, *obligations* are incurred by Government agencies. Such obligations include the currently accruing liabilities for salaries and wages, certain contractual services, and interest; entering into contracts for purchase of supplies and equipment, construction, and land; entering into contracts to make loans; and other commitments requiring the payment of money.

***Outlays.***—Obligations generally are liquidated by the issuance of checks or the disbursement of cash; such payments are called *outlays* (O). In lieu of issuing checks, obligations may also be liquidated (and outlays occur) by the maturing of interest coupons in the case of some bonds, or by the issuance of bonds or notes (or increases in the redemption value of bonds outstanding).

Outlays during any fiscal year may be payments of obligations incurred in prior years or in the same year. Such outlays, therefore, flow in part from unexpended balances of prior year budget authority and in part from budget authority provided for the year in which the money is spent.<sup>2</sup>

**Balances of authority.**—Not all budget authority enacted for a fiscal year is obligated and paid out in the same year. In the case of salaries and wages, 1 to 3 weeks elapse between the time of obligation and the time of payment. In the case of major procurement and construction, up to several years may elapse. Amounts which have been obligated, and the balances of budget authority to cover such obligations, are always carried forward until the subsequent payment of such obligations. Such amounts are known as *obligated balances*.

In addition, amounts may also be carried forward in multiple-year or no-year accounts which are still available for obligation. These are *unobligated balances*. Therefore, a change in the amount of budget authority for a given year does not necessarily result in a similar change either in the obligations incurred or the budget outlays in that same year. A change in budget authority in any 1 year may have an effect on obligations over 2 or more years, and may affect budget outlays for an even longer period.

**Allocations between agencies.**—In some cases, one or more agencies may share in the administration of a program for which appropriations are made to another agency or to the President. This is made possible, in the accounts, by the establishment of allocations from the “parent” account. Such allocations permit the other agencies to incur obligations which are included with the parent account in the *Budget* (without separate identification) and in the *Budget Appendix* (where the total obligations thereunder of each participating agency are identified separately).

## RECEIPTS

**In general.**—Receipts represent collections during the year, and are classified into two types:

- *Budget receipts*, which are compared with outlays in determining the budget surplus or deficit.
- *Offsetting receipts*, which are deducted from spending in determining total outlays. Corresponding offsets are made in arriving at total budget authority and *net* obligations incurred.

<sup>2</sup> This process is depicted on a chart “Relation of Budget Authority to Outlays—1974 Budget” on page 32 of this volume.

**Budget receipts.**—The fundamental characteristic of budget receipts is that they are collections from the public, which result from the exercise of the Government's sovereign or *governmental* powers. These consist primarily of tax revenues, but also include receipts from court fines, regulatory requirements for certain licenses, war reparations (in applicable years), and the like. Gifts and contributions (as distinguished from payments for services or cost-sharing deposits by State and local governments) are also counted as budget receipts.

**Offsetting receipts.**—Offsetting receipts occur in four circumstances:

**Revolving funds.**—For three types of funds—public enterprise, intra-governmental, and trust revolving funds—outlays are regularly stated net of receipts.

**Reimbursements and refunds.**—Some incidental sums received are, when authorized by law, treated as reimbursements to appropriations; these are netted in determining outlays from such appropriations. Most appropriation reimbursements are transactions within the Government, though some are from the public. The collection of refunds, representing a return of previous erroneous expenditures, is also usually offset against outlays of the account involved.

**Other proprietary receipts from the public.**—Receipts which arise out of the businesslike and market-oriented activities of the Government and which are placed in the general fund, special funds, or trust funds—that is, loan repayments, interest, sale of property and products, charges for nonregulatory services, rents and royalties, etc.—are not counted as budget receipts, but are offset against budget authority and outlays in total for each agency and for each “function.”<sup>3</sup> They are offset against budget authority in the same amounts. Loan repayments are considered proprietary receipts and are offset accordingly.

**Intrabudgetary transactions.**—Certain payments between funds are accounted for as outlays of one fund and as receipts of another in financial statements that relate to the individual funds. When all funds are consolidated into a single total in the budget, the duplication involved in these intrabudgetary transactions must be eliminated. This is generally done by deducting the amounts involved from both the outlays and the budget authority for the agency receiving the payment. However, in a few cases where the

<sup>3</sup> The functional classification of programs relates to their purposes. A further discussion of this subject is found in Part 4 of this volume.

payment is in the nature of a transfer of receipts, the deduction is made instead from the figures for the agency making the payment.<sup>4</sup> Intrabudgetary transactions which are from one Federal fund to another or from one trust fund to another are called *interfund*; those which are from a Federal fund to a trust fund or vice versa are called *intragovernmental*. When used in the Budget, the term *intra-budgetary transactions* represents the sum of interfund and intragovernmental transactions, or signifies that such transactions are mixed.

### OTHER TRANSACTIONS

***Borrowing and repayments.***—The proceeds from borrowing are not receipts. Repayments of borrowing are not outlays. These rules are applied whether the borrowing is by the Treasury in the form of public debt, or by individual agencies in the form of agency debt. The sale of certificates representing participation in the ownership of a pool of loans under the Participation Sales Act of 1966 or under comparable circumstances is considered to be borrowing. So is the incurrence of other firm long-term liabilities, such as the issuance of mortgages on military family housing. However, borrowing from another fund (like the corresponding investment by the lending fund) is a transaction within the budget universe, and does not enter into the totals of borrowing from the public. Borrowing from the public by Federally owned activities excluded from the budget totals is included in Federal borrowing.

***Exercise of the monetary power.***—Seigniorage is the profit from coining money; it is the difference between the monetary value of coins and their cost, including the manufacturing expense. The seigniorage on coins, arising from the exercise of the Government's monetary powers, differs from receipts coming from the public, since there is no corresponding payment on the part of another party. Therefore, seigniorage is excluded from receipts and treated, like borrowing, as a means of financing a budget deficit, or as a supplementary amount to be applied (to reduce debt or to increase the cash in Treasury) in the years of a budget surplus. Similarly the increment resulting from the revaluation of gold is treated like seigniorage.

***Liabilities in deposit fund accounts.***—Accounts outside the budget, known as deposit funds, are established to record certain unearned income and certain unpaid liabilities, including savings

<sup>4</sup> In two situations the intrabudgetary transactions are not deducted from the figures of any agency or function, but appear as special deduct lines in computing total outlays and budget authority for the Government as a whole. One of these consists of the agencies' payments as employers into trust funds for retirement of employees. The other consists of the interest receipts of the trust funds. These payments are known as "undistributed intragovernmental transactions" (i.e., those not distributed by agency and function).

accounts for military personnel, State and local income taxes withheld from Federal employees' salaries, and payroll deductions for the purchase of savings bonds by civilian employees of the Government.

***Exchange of cash.***—The Government's deposits with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are considered similar to cash assets. Therefore, the movement of money between the IMF and the Treasury Department is not in itself considered a receipt or an outlay, borrowing or lending.

***Obligations to international lending organizations.***—Debt instruments issued (in lieu of checks) in payment of subscriptions to international lending organizations are not considered borrowing or an outlay, but remain a part of the obligated balances until they are cashed—at which time they become an outlay. These differ only in form, and not in substance, from ordinary balances for unpaid obligations.

### BASIS FOR BUDGET FIGURES

***In general.***—Receipts and repayments reflect collections. Outlays are stated in terms of checks issued, including cash paid in lieu of checks. The accrual basis is generally used for interest on the public debt; in the case of bonds and notes where interest expense of the Government is reflected in periodic changes in redemption value, the interest expenditure is counted when the redemption value changes.

***Data for 1972.***—The 1972 column of this budget presents the actual transactions and balances for that year, as recorded in agency accounts, and as summarized in the central financial reports prepared by the Treasury Department.

***Data for 1973.***—The amounts for 1973 include budget authority actually made available by Congress, and estimates of the budget outcome for the year as a whole, taking account of action up to the time the budget schedules were prepared. Congress has, by now (January 1973), completed action on appropriations and other budget authority for 1973, except for two regular appropriation bills—one for the Departments of Labor, HEW, and related agencies; and one for foreign assistance. However, additional supplemental appropriations will be required in certain cases. Part III of the *Budget Appendix* includes appropriation language and narrative explanations for 1973 supplementals *now requested*. These represent unforeseen costs which can now be accurately estimated for programs already authorized.

Part III also includes certain proposed amendments to still unenacted amounts previously requested by the President in the 1973 budget. (In a few cases, rescission is proposed in Part III of amounts previously enacted.)

Where the word "enacted" is used with reference to 1973, as in tables 4 and 5, the amount represents budget authority already voted by Congress, except in the case of the agencies in the two bills still pending. The enacted sums include the amounts likely to be required in the case of indefinite appropriations. Where the word "estimate" is used, the amounts include needed supplementals as well as budget authority which has been enacted. Certain standard footnotes are used in Part 5 of the *Budget* to distinguish the status of the several proposed items for 1973.

**Data for 1974.**—This budget is complete as to the estimates for 1974. Part I of the *Budget Appendix* generally includes the proposed appropriation language for the various items identified in the budget. However, in some instances, estimates are included in the budget tables without appropriation language for 1973 and 1974 supplementals. For these, proposed legislation may be required and/or the estimated amounts will be requested later when the requirements are more certain than at the time the budget is transmitted. In certain tables of the budget these items for later transmittal and the related outlays are identified in separate columns, or by special footnotes. Where there is no separate identification, the estimates for 1974 includes both the amounts formally proposed herein and the amounts planned for later transmittal.

**Special allowances.**—A lump-sum allowance is included in the tables to cover possible additional supplemental proposals which may be required for 1973 and 1974. The need for such supplementals may arise from requirements not now foreseen for existing programs, or from the enactment of legislation not specifically provided for in the budgets of the agencies concerned. This entry ("Allowances for contingencies and civilian agency pay raises") also includes an estimate of the supplemental appropriations or amendments that will be required for pay raises of employees of civilian Government agencies—those approved for January 1973, and those anticipated for 1974. A separate allowance for pay increases is shown for the military and civilian employees of the Department of Defense and is included in its figures. These increases cannot be reflected in the various program appropriation requests since the applicable detailed amounts could not be determined in time for inclusion.

## THE BUDGET PROCESS

The budget process has four identifiable phases: (1) Executive formulation and transmittal; (2) congressional authorization and appropriation; (3) budget execution and control; and (4) review and audit. Each of these phases interrelates and overlaps with the others.

***Executive formulation and transmittal.***—The President's transmittal of his budget proposals to the Congress early in each calendar year climaxes many months of planning and analysis throughout the executive branch. The budget sets forth the President's financial plan of operation and thus indicates national priorities for the coming year. Formulation of the 1974 budget, which covers the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1973, and ending June 30, 1974, began in the spring of 1972.

During the period when a budget is being formulated in the executive branch, there is a continuous exchange of information, proposals, evaluations, and policy determinations among the President, the Office of Management and Budget, and the various Government agencies.

In the spring, each agency evaluates its programs, identifies policy issues, and makes budgetary projections, giving attention both to important modifications and innovations in its programs and to alternative long-range program plans. After review in the agency and by the Office of Management and Budget, preliminary plans are presented to the President for his consideration. At about the same time, the President receives projections of the economic outlook and revenue estimates prepared jointly by the Treasury Department, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Office of Management and Budget.

Following a review of both sets of projections, the President establishes general budget and fiscal policy guidelines for the fiscal year that will begin about 12 months later. Tentative policy determinations and planning ceilings are then given to the agencies as guidelines for the preparation of their budgets.

Individual agency budgets are reviewed in detail by the Office of Management and Budget throughout the fall and early winter, and are presented to the President for decision. Overall fiscal policy problems—relating to total budget receipts and outlays—are again examined. Thus, the budget process involves the consideration simultaneously of individual program levels, and of total outlays and receipts in relation to the condition of the national economy. The budget reflects the results of both these considerations.

***Congressional authorization and appropriation.***—Congressional review starts when the President sends his budget to the Congress. The Congress can change programs, eliminate them, or add programs not requested by the President. It can increase or decrease the amounts recommended by the President to finance existing and proposed new programs. It may also act upon legislation determining taxes and other means of raising revenues.

The Congress does not normally vote on outlays directly, but rather upon budget authority. Under the traditional procedures, the Congress first enacts legislation which authorizes an agency to carry out a particular program and, in some cases, sets a limit on the amount that can subsequently be considered for appropriation for the program. Many programs are authorized for a specified number of years, or even indefinitely; other programs, such as atomic energy, space exploration, defense procurement, and some construction programs, receive annual authorizing legislation.

The granting of budget authority usually is a separate subsequent action. In most cases, budget authority becomes available each year only as voted by the Congress. However, in some cases, the Congress has voted "permanent" budget authority, under which funds become available annually without further congressional action. Most trust fund appropriations are "permanent," as is the appropriation to pay interest on the public debt.

Congressional consideration of requests for changes in revenue laws and for appropriations follows an established pattern. They are considered first in the House of Representatives. The Ways and Means Committee reviews proposed revenue measures; the Appropriations Committee, through its 13 subcommittees, studies the proposals for appropriations and examines in detail each agency's performance. Each committee then recommends the action to be taken by the House of Representatives.

As parts of the budget are approved by the House, the appropriation and tax bills are forwarded to the Senate, where a similar process is followed. In case of disagreement between the two Houses of Congress, a conference committee (consisting of Members of both bodies) meets to resolve the issues. The conference report is returned to both Houses for approval, and the measure is then transmitted to the President, in the form of an enrolled bill, for his approval or veto. When action on appropriations is not completed by the beginning of the fiscal year, the Congress may enact a "continuing resolution" to provide authority for the affected agencies to continue operations until their regular appropriations are enacted.



**Budget execution and control.**—Once approved, the budget becomes the financial basis for the operations of each agency during the fiscal year.

Central control over most of the budget authority made available to the executive branch is maintained through a system of “apportioning” the authority. Under the law and delegation by the President, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget distributes appropriations and other budget authority to each agency by time periods (usually quarterly), or by activities. Obligations may not be incurred in excess of the amount apportioned. The objective of the apportionment system is to assure the effective and orderly use of available authority and—for annual appropriations—to prevent the need for requesting additional or supplemental authority where possible.

It is, of course, necessary to insure flexibility if circumstances change. Under certain circumstances (for example, if developments indicate that an agency will not require all the authority made available during the immediate fiscal year, or if use of the authority might conflict with other laws), “reserves” may be established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to withhold some of these amounts. Reserves may be released subsequently (under authority delegated by the President) if necessary, but only for the purposes of the appropriation. On the other hand, changes in laws or other factors may indicate the need for more authority, and supplemental requests may have to be submitted to the Congress.

**Review and audit.**—This is the “final” step in the budget process. The individual agencies are responsible for assuring—through their own review and control systems—that the obligations they incur and the resulting outlays are in accordance with the provisions of the authorizing and appropriating legislation, as well as other laws and regulations relating to the obligation and expenditure of funds. The Office of Management and Budget reviews program and financial reports and keeps abreast of agency programs in attainment of program objectives.

In addition, the General Accounting Office conducts a continuing program of auditing, examination, and evaluation of Government activities and their administration, with particular attention to aspects which appear to be in need of improvement. Its findings and recommendations for corrective action are made to the Congress, to the Office of Management and Budget, and to the agencies concerned.

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PART 7

SUMMARY TABLES

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## EXPLANATORY NOTE RELATING TO THE SUMMARY TABLES

*Types of tables.*—This part of the budget consists of tables as follows:

- Tables 1 through 11 are short summary tables of the budget, often only one page each.
- Tables 12 through 14 provide greater detail in support of data in the first three tables.
- Table 15 presents 5-year projections of the estimated costs of proposed legislation pursuant to section 221(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.
- Tables 16 through 20 are historical in nature, giving data, for earlier years, comparable to those in the first tables, and also giving information on the national income accounts and the gross national product over a longer period.

*Concepts followed.*—The concepts used in the current and historical tables are discussed in part 6 of this volume.

*Other sources of data.*—The Special Analyses volume, part 1, presents a series of data covering Government finances and operations as a whole. These include, for example:

- Special Analysis A—which compares budget totals with the Federal sector of the national income accounts.
- Special Analysis B—which provides a breakdown of selected data between Federal funds and trust funds.
- Special Analysis C—which gives the detail of the agency debt and the holdings of U.S. securities which are summarized here in table 10.
- Special Analysis D—which focuses on the distinction between outlays that are of an investment or “capital” nature and outlays for operating or “current” purposes.
- Special Analysis G—which presents information on civilian employment in the executive branch.

Table 1. BUDGET SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)

Description	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Budget authority (largely appropriations):</b>			
Available through current action by Congress:			
Enacted and pending.....	164,806	179,575	-----
Proposed in this budget.....	-----	3,269	172,820
Available without current action by Congress.....	102,793	131,653	146,477
Deductions for offsetting receipts <sup>1</sup> .....	-19,503	-34,131	-31,268
<b>Total budget authority.....</b>	<b>248,097</b>	<b>280,366</b>	<b>288,029</b>
<b>Receipts and outlays:</b>			
Receipts:			
Federal funds.....	148,846	154,250	171,308
Trust funds.....	72,959	91,952	105,471
Intragovernmental transactions.....	-13,156	-21,218	-20,797
<b>Total budget receipts.....</b>	<b>208,649</b>	<b>224,984</b>	<b>255,982</b>
Outlays:			
Federal funds.....	177,959	188,390	199,108
Trust funds.....	67,073	82,624	90,354
Intragovernmental transactions.....	-13,156	-21,218	-20,797
<b>Total budget outlays.....</b>	<b>231,876</b>	<b>249,796</b>	<b>268,665</b>
Surplus or deficit (-):			
Federal funds.....	-29,114	-34,140	-27,800
Trust funds.....	5,886	9,328	15,117
<b>Total budget.....</b>	<b>-23,227</b>	<b>-24,812</b>	<b>-12,683</b>
	1971 actual		
<b>Outstanding debt, end of year:</b>			
Gross Federal debt.....	409,467	437,329	473,325
Held by:			
Government agencies.....	105,140	113,559	124,555
The public.....	304,328	323,770	348,770
Federal Reserve System.....	65,518	71,426	-----
Others.....	238,810	252,344	-----
<b>MEMORANDUM</b>			
<b>Outstanding loans, end of year:</b>			
Direct loans.....	53,113	50,149	50,062
Guaranteed and insured loans <sup>2</sup> .....	118,114	133,061	150,270
Government-sponsored agencies loans <sup>3</sup> .....	38,809	48,881	59,605

<sup>1</sup> These consist of intrabudgetary transactions and proprietary receipts from the public.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes loans held by Government accounts and special credit agencies.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Federal Reserve banks, but starting in 1972 includes Export-Import Bank (previously reported as direct loans) and starting in 1974 includes newly authorized Environmental Financing Authority.

Table 2. BUDGET RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND BUDGET AUTHORITY  
(in millions of dollars)

Description	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Receipts by source:</b>			
Individual income taxes.....	94,737	99,400	111,600
Corporation income taxes.....	32,166	33,500	37,000
Social insurance taxes and contributions:			
Employment taxes and contributions.....	46,120	55,610	67,866
Unemployment insurance.....	4,357	5,262	6,267
Contributions for other insurance and retirement.....	3,437	3,667	4,029
Excise taxes.....	15,477	15,970	16,798
Estate and gift taxes.....	5,436	4,600	5,000
Customs duties.....	3,287	3,000	3,300
Miscellaneous receipts.....	3,633	3,975	4,122
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>208,649</b>	<b>224,984</b>	<b>255,982</b>
<b>Outlays by functions:</b>			
National defense <sup>1</sup> .....	78,336	76,435	81,074
International affairs and finance.....	3,726	3,341	3,811
Space research and technology.....	3,422	3,061	3,135
Agriculture and rural development.....	7,063	6,064	5,572
Natural resources and environment.....	3,761	876	3,663
Commerce and transportation.....	11,201	12,543	11,580
Community development and housing.....	4,282	3,957	4,931
Education and manpower.....	9,751	10,500	10,110
Health.....	17,112	17,991	21,730
Income security.....	64,876	75,889	81,976
Veterans benefits and services.....	10,731	11,795	11,732
Interest.....	20,582	22,808	24,672
General government.....	4,891	5,631	6,025
General revenue sharing.....		6,786	6,035
Allowances for contingencies and civilian agency pay raises.....		500	1,750
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:			
Employer share, employee retirement.....	-2,768	-2,980	-3,157
Interest received by trust funds.....	-5,089	-5,401	-5,974
<b>Total outlays.....</b>	<b>231,876</b>	<b>249,796</b>	<b>268,665</b>
<b>Budget surplus or deficit (—).....</b>	<b>-23,227</b>	<b>-24,812</b>	<b>-12,683</b>
<b>Budget authority by function:</b>			
National defense <sup>1</sup> .....	80,314	81,719	87,303
International affairs and finance.....	5,010	3,705	4,465
Space research and technology.....	3,307	3,407	3,015
Agriculture and rural development.....	8,172	7,275	6,665
Natural resources and environment.....	5,608	6,862	1,259
Commerce and transportation.....	12,734	17,138	12,678
Community development and housing.....	4,924	5,918	3,863
Education and manpower.....	10,729	10,948	9,947
Health.....	17,712	20,299	26,377
Income security.....	69,754	80,969	90,799
Veterans benefits and services.....	11,330	12,611	12,253
Interest.....	20,582	22,808	24,672
General government.....	5,779	6,044	5,809
General revenue sharing.....		8,295	6,055
Allowances for contingencies and civilian agency pay raises.....		750	2,000
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions.....	-7,858	-8,381	-9,130
<b>Total budget authority.....</b>	<b>248,097</b>	<b>280,366</b>	<b>288,029</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes allowances for All-Volunteer Force, retirement systems reform and civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.

Table 3. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY  
(in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	Budget authority			Outlays		
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Legislative Branch.....	577	581	590	487	527	607
The Judiciary.....	178	194	205	173	192	204
Executive Off. of the President.....	60	111	121	54	96	89
Funds approp. to the President.....	7,158	5,756	5,115	4,276	3,872	3,936
Agriculture.....	12,825	11,532	10,400	10,935	10,124	9,562
Commerce.....	1,479	1,826	1,242	1,250	1,318	1,431
Defense—Military <sup>1</sup> .....	75,084	77,804	83,481	75,151	74,200	78,200
Defense—Civil.....	1,625	1,881	1,514	1,530	1,753	1,623
Health, Education, & Welfare.....	75,708	87,859	101,880	71,780	83,580	93,822
Housing & Urban Development.....	4,081	5,048	3,713	3,642	3,364	4,768
Interior.....	1,652	-2,067	-356	1,256	-2,247	5
Justice.....	1,571	1,774	1,834	1,180	1,496	1,737
Labor.....	9,354	9,268	8,952	10,033	9,563	8,115
State.....	553	683	648	536	621	654
Transportation.....	8,658	11,327	9,025	7,531	8,042	8,139
Treasury.....	22,198	32,744	32,612	22,124	31,250	32,577
Atomic Energy Commission.....	2,293	2,633	2,429	2,392	2,194	2,374
Environmental Protect. Agency.....	2,447	7,420	589	763	1,148	2,127
General Services Admin.....	790	96	175	589	40	499
Nat'l Aero. & Space Admin.....	3,307	3,407	3,015	3,422	3,061	3,135
Veterans Administration.....	11,292	12,566	12,209	10,710	11,758	11,703
Other Independent Agencies.....	13,064	15,553	15,765	9,919	11,726	10,738
Allowances for contingencies and civilian agency pay raises.....		750	2,000		500	1,750
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:						
Employer share, employee retirement.....	-2,768	-2,980	-3,157	-2,768	-2,980	-3,157
Interest rec'd by trust funds.....	-5,089	-5,401	-5,974	-5,089	-5,401	-5,974
<b>Total budget authority and outlays.....</b>	<b>248,097</b>	<b>280,366</b>	<b>288,029</b>	<b>231,876</b>	<b>249,796</b>	<b>268,665</b>

## MEMORANDUM

Portion available through current action by Congress <sup>2</sup> .....	164,806	182,844	172,820	115,353	120,346	120,615
Portion available without current action by Congress.....	102,793	131,653	146,477	40,813	66,431	74,074
Outlays from obligated balances.....				48,401	51,398	55,715
Outlays from unobligated balances.....				46,812	45,753	49,528
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-14,980	-23,285	-23,002	-14,980	-23,285	-23,002
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-4,523	-10,846	-8,266	-4,523	-10,846	-8,266
<b>Total budget authority and outlays.....</b>	<b>248,097</b>	<b>280,366</b>	<b>288,029</b>	<b>231,876</b>	<b>249,796</b>	<b>268,665</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes allowances for All-Volunteer Force, retirement systems reform and civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.

<sup>2</sup> Budget authority excludes appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations. Outlays from such appropriations are included as outlays from balances below.

Table 4. BUDGET AUTHORITY AVAILABLE THROUGH CURRENT ACTION BY CONGRESS (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1972 actual	1973 estimate			1974 estimate		
		Enacted and pending	Pro-posed changes	Total	Recom-mended herein	Pro-posed changes	Total
Legislative branch.....	587	590	1	590	600	-----	600
The Judiciary.....	176	189	5	194	205	-----	205
Executive Off. of the President.....	60	111	-----	111	121	-----	121
Funds approp. to the President.....	5,021	4,811	111	4,923	4,358	165	4,523
Agriculture.....	11,436	10,503	47	10,550	9,147	9	9,155
Commerce.....	1,276	1,584	8	1,592	1,033	-----	1,033
Defense—Military <sup>1</sup> .....	74,969	76,774	1,135	77,909	80,151	3,425	83,576
Defense—Civil.....	1,678	1,946	1	1,947	1,579	-----	1,579
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	26,956	28,676	875	29,551	29,101	2,462	31,564
Housing and Urban Development.....	3,811	4,281	-----	4,281	2,678	-----	2,678
Interior.....	2,200	2,403	68	2,471	2,001	66	2,067
Justice.....	1,573	1,772	4	1,776	1,836	-----	1,836
Labor.....	4,478	3,822	-282	3,540	2,195	-----	2,195
State.....	527	618	26	644	604	-----	604
Transportation.....	3,632	7,144	69	7,213	3,245	-----	3,245
Treasury Department.....	1,637	1,688	72	1,760	1,776	92	1,867
Atomic Energy Commission.....	2,293	2,633	-----	2,633	2,429	-----	2,429
Environmental Protection Agency.....	2,448	7,421	-----	7,421	494	-----	494
General Services Admin.....	946	977	7	984	620	-----	620
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	3,308	3,408	-----	3,408	3,016	-----	3,016
Veterans Administration.....	10,936	11,903	318	12,221	12,213	-357	11,856
Other independent agencies.....	4,858	6,321	54	6,375	4,871	684	5,555
Allowances for contingencies and civilian agency pay raises.....	-----	-----	750	750	-----	2,000	2,000
<b>Total budget authority available through current action by Congress.....</b>	<b>164,806</b>	<b>179,575</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>182,844</b>	<b>164,275</b>	<b>8,545<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>172,820</b>

## MEMORANDUM

## Appropriations to liquidate contract authority:

Legislative branch.....	*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Funds approp. to the President.....	1,272	2,503	-----	2,503	2,646	-----	2,646
Agriculture.....	299	1,145	-----	1,145	103	-----	103
Commerce.....	239	232	-----	232	222	-----	222
Housing and Urban Development.....	1,250	1,450	-----	1,450	138	-----	138
Interior.....	96	107	-----	107	136	-----	136
Transportation.....	5,054	5,396	-----	5,396	5,075	-----	5,075
Environmental Protection Agency.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	200	-----	200
Other independent agencies.....	4	11	27	38	27	-----	27
<b>Total appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....</b>	<b>8,213</b>	<b>10,845</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10,872</b>	<b>8,546</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>8,546</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes allowances for All-Volunteer Force, retirement systems reform and civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.

<sup>2</sup> In addition, appropriations to become available in fiscal year 1975 are recommended in this budget for \$90 million for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

\*Less than \$500 thousand.

Table 5. OUTLAYS FROM BUDGET AUTHORITY AVAILABLE THROUGH CURRENT ACTION BY CONGRESS (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1972 actual	1973 estimate			1974 estimate		
		Enacted and pending	Pro- posed changes	Total	Recom- mended herein	Pro- posed changes	Total
Legislative branch.....	434	462	1	463	524	*	524
The Judiciary.....	158	173	4	177	188	*	188
Executive Off. of the President.....	49	85	-----	85	65	-----	65
Funds approp. to the President.....	1,264	1,430	16	1,446	1,033	62	1,095
Agriculture.....	9,726	8,805	47	8,852	8,613	-1	8,612
Commerce.....	556	555	-----	555	536	-----	536
Defense—Military <sup>1</sup> .....	55,418	55,614	1,061	56,674	55,477	3,120	58,597
Defense—Civil.....	1,249	1,336	1	1,337	1,118	*	1,118
Health, Education, and Wel- fare.....	18,925	19,938	284	20,222	19,070	715	19,785
Housing and Urban Develop- ment.....	1,055	1,393	-----	1,393	1,570	-----	1,570
Interior.....	1,318	1,478	57	1,535	1,455	50	1,505
Justice.....	834	937	4	941	1,084	-----	1,084
Labor.....	2,843	2,396	66	2,462	1,453	-----	1,453
State.....	465	527	12	539	538	-----	538
Transportation.....	2,615	1,874	59	1,933	2,047	-----	2,047
Treasury Department.....	1,439	1,537	68	1,605	1,610	92	1,702
Atomic Energy Commission.....	1,142	1,008	-----	1,008	756	-----	756
Environmental Protection Agency.....	280	580	-----	580	257	-----	257
General Services Admin.....	633	716	7	722	590	*	590
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	2,147	1,922	-----	1,922	1,819	-----	1,819
Veterans Administration.....	9,786	10,801	248	11,049	11,152	-277	10,875
Other independent agencies.....	3,019	4,297	46	4,343	3,753	594	4,347
Allowances for contingencies and civilian agency pay raises.....	-----	-----	500	500	-----	1,550	1,550
<b>Total outlays from budg- et authority available through current action by Congress.....</b>	<b>115,353</b>	<b>117,865</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>120,346</b>	<b>114,710</b>	<b>5,905</b>	<b>120,615</b>

## MEMORANDUM

From appropriations to liqui-  
date contract authorizations:

Legislative branch.....	*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Funds approp. to the Presi- dent.....	1,272	2,345	-----	2,345	2,646	-----	2,646
Agriculture.....	139	949	-----	949	77	-----	77
Commerce.....	236	215	-----	215	222	-----	222
Housing and Urban Develop- ment.....	1,250	1,450	-----	1,450	138	-----	138
Interior.....	81	107	-----	107	131	-----	131
Transportation.....	4,833	5,123	-----	5,123	5,059	-----	5,059
Environmental Protection Agency.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	200	-----	200
Other independent agencies.....	-----	11	21	32	14	6	20

Total outlays from app-  
ropriations to liqui-  
date contract author-  
ity.....

7,811	10,200	21	10,221	8,487	6	8,493
-------	--------	----	--------	-------	---	-------

<sup>1</sup> Includes allowances for All-Volunteer Force, retirement systems reform and civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.

\*Less than \$500 thousand.



Table 6. RELATION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY TO OUTLAYS

(in millions of dollars)

Description	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<i>Budget authority available through current action by Congress:</i>			
Enacted and pending:			
Appropriations <sup>1</sup> .....	162,354	167,805	163,648
Authority to spend debt receipts.....	714	633	-----
Contract authority.....	1,424	11,133	628
Reappropriations and reauthorizations.....	314	4	-----
Proposed changes:			
Appropriations <sup>1</sup> .....	-----	3,235	8,545
Authority to spend debt receipts.....	-----	34	-----
<b>Total budget authority available through current action by Congress (table 4).....</b>	<b>164,806</b>	<b>182,844</b>	<b>172,820</b>
<i>Budget authority available without current action by Congress (permanent authorizations):</i>			
Appropriations <sup>1</sup> .....	91,461	122,240	135,066
Authority to spend debt receipts.....	898	1,348	1,863
Contract authority.....	10,434	8,065	9,548
<i>Deductions for offsetting receipts (table 13):</i>			
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-14,980	-23,285	-23,002
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-4,523	-10,846	-8,266
<b>Total budget authority for the year (table 3).....</b>	<b>248,097</b>	<b>280,366</b>	<b>288,029</b>
<i>Unobligated balances and adjustments:</i>			
Unobligated balances:			
Brought forward at start of year (table 9).....	175,158	177,185	184,009
Written off (rescinded, lapsed, etc.) <sup>2</sup> .....	-3,498	-1,902	-10,415
Carried forward at end of year (table 9).....	-177,185	-184,009	-186,585
Application of new authority to prior obligations:			
Budget authority of year, obligated previously.....	-3,090	-3,338	-3,668
Budget authority of subsequent year, obligated currently.....	3,338	3,668	4,081
<b>Obligations incurred, net (table 8).....</b>	<b>242,821</b>	<b>271,970</b>	<b>275,450</b>
<i>Obligated balances:</i>			
Brought forward at start of year, funded (table 9).....	85,965	92,354	114,534
Adjustments in expired accounts <sup>2</sup> .....	-4,556	-6	-2,186
Deficiency appropriations.....	-----	13	-----
Carried forward at end of year (table 9).....	-92,354	-114,534	-119,134
<b>Outlays.....</b>	<b>231,876</b>	<b>249,796</b>	<b>268,665</b>

## MEMORANDUM

## Federal funds included above:

Budget authority available through current action by Congress.....	163,120	180,946	171,211
Budget authority for the year.....	185,761	209,114	202,919
Obligations incurred <sup>3</sup> .....	183,718	206,764	204,423
Outlays <sup>3</sup> .....	177,959	188,390	199,108

<sup>1</sup> Excludes appropriations to liquidate contract authority:

	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
For later transmittal.....	-----	27	-----
All other.....	8,213	10,845	8,546

<sup>2</sup> Includes writeoff of balances of the Export-Import Bank and the Postal Service fund resulting from removal from the budget totals.<sup>3</sup> Amounts are net of interfund transactions and proprietary receipts from the public.

Table 7. CONTROLLABILITY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS (in billions of dollars)

Description	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Relatively uncontrollable under present law:</b>			
Open-ended programs and fixed costs:			
Social insurance trust funds:			
Social security.....	40.2	49.4	55.5
Medicare.....	8.8	9.6	12.6
Unemployment.....	6.9	6.1	5.5
Retirement and other.....	5.8	6.7	6.8
Subtotal, social insurance trust funds.....	61.7	71.7	80.4
Interest.....	20.6	22.8	24.7
Veterans benefits: Pensions, compensation, education, and insurance.....	8.3	9.1	9.1
Medicaid program.....	4.6	4.3	5.2
Other public assistance grants.....	8.5	8.4	7.4
General revenue sharing.....	-----	6.8	6.0
Military retired pay.....	3.9	4.4	4.7
Farm price supports (Commodity Credit Corporation).....	4.0	3.4	2.7
Supplemental security income.....	-----	.1	2.2
Food stamp program.....	1.9	2.2	2.2
Housing payments.....	1.1	1.7	2.0
Postal Service.....	1.8	1.7	1.4
Legislative and Judiciary.....	.7	.7	.8
Other.....	2.4	3.9	3.7
Subtotal, open-ended programs and fixed costs.....	119.3	141.3	152.6
Outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations:			
National defense.....	20.2	19.2	21.9
Civilian programs.....	19.0	20.7	23.6
Allowance for pay raises:			
Department of Defense.....	-----	.7	2.7
Civilian agencies.....	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.0
Total, relatively uncontrollable outlays.....	158.5	181.9	201.8
<b>Relatively controllable outlays:</b>			
National defense.....	54.7	52.6	52.3
Civilian programs.....	26.5	23.2	22.9
Total, relatively controllable programs.....	81.2	75.8	75.2
Allowances for contingencies.....	-----	.5	.8
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions.....	-7.9	-8.4	-9.1
Total budget outlays.....	231.9	249.8	268.7

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$50 million. The total cost of the January 1973 pay raise is about \$300 million for civilian agencies; most of this amount is expected to be offset by savings.

Table 8. OBLIGATIONS INCURRED, NET (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Legislative branch.....	508	550	608
The Judiciary.....	174	193	205
Executive Office of the President.....	57	109	123
Funds appropriated to the President:			
International security assistance.....	4,898	2,489	2,396
International development assistance.....	1,280	1,749	2,000
Other.....	1,278	1,737	-22
Agriculture.....	12,156	9,226	9,354
Commerce.....	1,419	1,638	1,345
Defense—Military <sup>1</sup> .....	76,180	79,985	82,776
Defense—Civil.....	1,621	1,814	1,800
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	73,036	87,039	95,006
Housing and Urban Development.....	3,800	5,808	2,171
Interior.....	1,453	-2,079	29
Justice.....	1,510	1,921	1,866
Labor.....	10,523	9,483	7,690
State.....	546	658	652
Transportation.....	8,521	8,684	8,566
Treasury.....	22,164	32,744	32,631
Atomic Energy Commission.....	2,501	2,667	2,645
Environmental Protection Agency.....	1,154	4,357	3,919
General Services Administration.....	774	17	381
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	3,230	3,518	3,108
Veterans Administration.....	10,859	11,770	11,776
Civil Service Commission.....	3,968	4,757	5,037
Export-Import Bank.....	301	-----	-----
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	-367	-476	-512
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	-201	-206	-336
Postal Service.....	2,231	2,526	1,373
Railroad Retirement Board.....	2,138	2,484	2,614
Other independent agencies.....	2,965	4,438	3,377
Allowances for contingencies and civilian agency pay raises.....	-----	750	2,000
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions.....	-7,858	-8,381	-9,130
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>242,821</b>	<b>271,970</b>	<b>275,450</b>
<b>MEMORANDUM</b>			
Federal funds.....	183,718	206,764	204,423
Trust funds.....	72,259	86,424	91,824
Intragovernmental transactions.....	-13,156	-21,218	-20,797
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>242,821</b>	<b>271,970</b>	<b>275,450</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes allowances for All-Volunteer Force, retirement systems reform, and civilian and military pay raises for the Department of Defense.

Table 9. BALANCES OF BUDGET AUTHORITY (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	Start 1972		End 1972		End 1973		End 1974	
	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated
Legislative branch.....	37	91	57	158	80	177	81	150
The Judiciary.....	15	7	16	8	17	8	17	9
Executive Office of the President.....	7	1	10	2	23	2	57	*
Funds appropriated to the President:								
Intl. security assistance.....	2,519	2,354	5,890	916	7,217	901	8,105	798
Intl. development assistance.....	3,872	7,908	3,788	9,159	4,307	8,931	4,825	9,176
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	2,011	109	1,818	27	2,076	—79	1,109	163
Agriculture.....	5,741	1,455	6,956	1,583	6,063	3,478	5,841	4,203
Commerce.....	1,194	262	1,333	283	1,653	336	1,567	233
Defense—Military <sup>2</sup> .....	23,018	12,961	24,005	11,872	29,790	9,447	34,366	9,870
Defense—Civil.....	324	228	419	230	480	298	657	12
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	12,574	41,443	13,672	44,277	17,131	45,425	18,313	52,705
Housing and Urban Development.....	8,513	13,914	8,666	13,214	11,110	12,143	8,513	13,701
Interior.....	822	845	1,017	979	1,184	943	1,208	518
Justice.....	491	144	819	205	1,245	58	1,373	26
Labor.....	1,161	11,707	1,580	10,204	1,500	9,973	1,075	11,216
State.....	68	67	73	75	110	100	109	96
Transportation.....	9,038	10,383	10,018	10,485	10,659	13,100	11,087	13,557
Treasury.....	151	40	189	64	1,684	64	1,738	44
Atomic Energy Commission.....	1,008	458	1,117	250	1,591	216	1,862	—
Environ. Protection Agency.....	1,631	241	2,028	1,534	5,237	4,548	7,029	1,143
General Services Administration.....	318	249	504	255	481	331	363	123
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	1,464	199	1,271	253	1,729	127	1,701	34
Veterans Administration.....	1,357	8,641	1,498	8,895	1,510	9,332	1,583	9,663
Civil Service Commission.....	1,312	24,894	1,506	27,842	1,843	30,864	2,290	34,320
Export-Import Bank.....	3,848	1,458	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	322	7,351	387	7,718	430	8,194	454	8,706
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	92	7,382	1,42	7,545	14	7,751	—1	8,086
Postal Service.....	917	10,831	1,355	10,216	2,171	9,100	—	—
Railroad Retirement Board.....	157	4,694	172	4,583	211	4,382	209	4,958
Other independent agencies.....	1,985	4,843	2,149	4,354	2,739	3,861	3,102	3,075
Allowances.....	—	—	—	—	250	—	500	—
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>85,965</b>	<b>175,158</b>	<b>92,354</b>	<b>177,185</b>	<b>114,534</b>	<b>184,009</b>	<b>119,134</b>	<b>186,585</b>
<b>MEMORANDUM</b>								
Federal funds.....	72,163	72,282	73,369	71,103	91,749	71,883	94,878	60,376
Trust funds.....	13,802	102,876	18,985	106,082	22,785	112,126	24,256	126,209
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>85,965</b>	<b>175,158</b>	<b>92,354</b>	<b>177,185</b>	<b>114,534</b>	<b>184,009</b>	<b>119,134</b>	<b>186,585</b>

<sup>1</sup> Unobligated balances shown are net of deficiencies in the Revolving fund, Defense Production Act: Start 1972, \$194 million; end 1972, \$275 million; end 1973, \$319 million; end 1974, \$72 million (assuming enactment of proposed legislation).

<sup>2</sup> Includes balances of allowances for All-Volunteer Force, retirement systems reform, and civilian and military pay raises for the Department of Defense.

\*Less than \$500 thousand.

Table 10. **BUDGET FINANCING AND OUTSTANDING DEBT**  
(in millions of dollars)

BUDGET FINANCING				
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	
<b>Borrowing from the public:</b>				
Increase or decrease (—) in debt held by the public:				
Nonbank investors.....	14,854			
Commercial banks.....	—1,320			
Federal Reserve banks.....	5,908			
Net borrowing from the public.....	19,442	25,000	16,500	
<b>Other means of financing (or disposition of surplus (—)):</b>				
Decrease or increase (—) in available cash and monetary assets.....	—2,470	3,000	-----	
Increase or decrease (—) in liabilities for:				
Checks outstanding, etc. <sup>1</sup> .....	3,556	22	—145	
Deposit fund balances.....	1,403	—2,081	—1,198	
Transactions other than debt not applied to current year surplus or deficit:				
Seigniorage on coins.....	581	489	474	
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	716	—1,618	—2,948	
Subtotal, other means of financing.....	3,785	—188	—3,817	
Total, financing transactions.....	23,227	24,812	12,683	
<b>OUTSTANDING DEBT, END OF YEAR</b>				
	1971 actual	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Gross Federal debt:</b>				
Public debt (issued by Treasury).....	397,305	426,435	461,013	490,662
Agency debt (issued by agencies).....	12,163	10,894	12,312	14,790
Total gross Federal debt.....	409,467	437,329	473,325	505,453
<b>Held by:</b>				
Government agencies.....	105,140	113,559	124,555	140,183
The public.....	304,328	323,770	348,770	365,270
Federal Reserve system.....	65,518	71,426		
Others.....	238,810	252,344		

See footnotes at end of table.

## DEBT SUBJECT TO PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT, END OF YEAR

	1971 actual	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Public debt (issued by Treasury)-----	397,305	426,435	461,013	490,662
Notes issued by Treasury to International Monetary Fund (not in debt above)-----	825	825	825	825
Agency and District of Columbia debt subject to general limit on public debt-----	1,972	1,939	1,538	1,567
Portion of public debt not subject to limit -----	-627	-623	-622	-622
<b>Total, debt subject to public debt limit <sup>3</sup>-----</b>	<b>399,475</b>	<b>428,576</b>	<b>462,754</b>	<b>492,432</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes military payment certificates, accrued interest (less unamortized discount) on public debt; and as offset certain collections in transit.

<sup>2</sup> These transactions consist of increases in gold assets of the United States authorized by section 2 of the Par Value Modification Act and net disbursements of the following extrabudgetary entities: Export-Import Bank, Postal Service Fund and Environmental Financing Authority.

<sup>3</sup> By Act of October 27, 1972, the statutory debt limit was established at \$400 billion and temporarily increased to \$465 billion through June 30, 1973. Previous applicable limitations are: July 1, 1970, to March 16, 1971, \$395 billion; March 17, 1971, to March 14, 1972, \$430 billion; March 15, 1972, to June 30, 1972, \$450 billion; and July 1, 1972, to October 31, 1972, \$450 billion. Legislation is needed to change the limitation.

Table 11. FULL-TIME PERMANENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT  
IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Agency	As of June <sup>1</sup>			
	1972 actual	1973 estimate		1974 estimate
		In 1973 budget	Current	
Agriculture.....	82,511	83,400	83,400	78,800
Commerce.....	28,412	29,700	28,200	28,400
Defense—military functions <sup>2</sup> .....	1,009,562	1,005,800	980,000	956,000
Defense—civil functions.....	30,585	31,300	32,400	30,800
Health, Education, and Welfare <sup>3</sup> .....	105,764	99,500	110,200	101,800
Housing and Urban Development.....	15,200	16,000	15,800	13,900
Interior.....	56,892	56,900	57,000	56,900
Justice.....	45,446	46,300	47,200	47,100
Labor.....	12,339	12,600	12,800	12,400
State.....	22,699	22,800	23,200	23,400
Transportation.....	67,232	69,200	67,700	69,400
Treasury.....	95,728	99,200	103,000	104,000
Atomic Energy Commission.....	6,836	6,900	7,000	7,400
Environmental Protection Agency.....	7,835	8,500	8,900	9,200
General Services Administration.....	36,002	39,400	38,100	37,800
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	27,428	26,800	26,800	25,000
Veterans Administration.....	163,179	174,100	171,600	170,000
Other agencies:				
Agency for International Development.....	11,719	11,800	10,800	9,900
Civil Service Commission.....	5,260	6,000	6,000	6,000
Selective Service System.....	5,791	6,100	5,700	3,900
Small Business Administration.....	3,916	4,000	4,200	4,100
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	14,001	14,000	14,000	14,000
Panama Canal.....	13,777	14,000	14,000	14,000
United States Information Agency.....	9,255	9,400	9,400	9,100
Miscellaneous agencies.....	33,494	34,600	35,800	35,800
Subtotal.....	1,910,863	1,928,300	1,913,200	1,869,100
Allowance for contingencies <sup>4</sup> .....		5,000	2,000	5,000
Subtotal.....	1,910,863	1,933,300	1,915,200	1,874,100
Postal Service.....	594,834	618,500	569,500	564,500
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,505,697</b>	<b>2,551,800</b>	<b>2,484,700</b>	<b>2,438,600</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes disadvantaged worker-trainees in the Public Service Careers program.<sup>2</sup> Excludes civilianization program of 5,000 in 1973 and 31,000 in 1974.<sup>3</sup> To maintain comparability, excludes increases of approximately 9,000 in 1973 and 15,000 in 1974 for preparation and transfer of adult welfare categories to the Federal Government under Public Law 92-603 (effective Jan. 1, 1974); does reflect phasedown of Public Health Service hospitals and transfer of Saint Elizabeths Hospital to the District of Columbia during 1974.<sup>4</sup> Subject to later distribution.

Table 12. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (in millions of dollars)

	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Individual income taxes:</b>			
Withheld.....	83,200	96,100	108,400
Other.....	25,679	25,300	26,800
Proposed legislation.....			-600
Gross individual income taxes.....	108,879	121,400	134,600
Refunds.....	-14,143	-22,000	-23,000
Net individual income taxes.....	94,737	99,400	111,600
<b>Corporation income taxes.....</b>	<b>34,926</b>	<b>36,200</b>	<b>39,500</b>
Refunds.....	-2,760	-2,700	-2,500
Net corporation income taxes.....	32,166	33,500	37,000
<b>Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds):</b>			
Employment taxes and contributions:			
Old-age and survivors insurance.....	35,132	41,170	48,468
Disability insurance.....	4,775	5,423	6,199
Hospital insurance.....	5,205	7,848	11,294
Railroad retirement.....	1,008	1,169	1,294
Proposed legislation.....			612
Total employment taxes and contributions.....	46,120	55,610	67,866
Unemployment insurance:			
State taxes deposited in Treasury <sup>1</sup> .....	3,226	3,780	4,600
Federal unemployment tax receipts <sup>1</sup> .....	1,011	1,365	1,553
Railroad unemployment tax receipts <sup>1</sup> .....	120	117	114
Total unemployment insurance.....	4,357	5,262	6,267
Contributions for other insurance and retirement:			
Supplementary medical insurance.....	1,340	1,424	1,700
Federal employees' retirement—employee contributions.....	2,058	2,202	2,286
Other retirement contributions <sup>2</sup> .....	39	41	43
Total contributions for other insurance and retirement.....	3,437	3,667	4,029
Total social insurance taxes and contributions.....	53,914	64,540	78,162
<b>Excise taxes:</b>			
Federal funds:			
Alcohol taxes:			
Distilled spirits.....	3,721	4,000	4,300
Beer.....	1,164	1,225	1,300
Rectification tax.....	27	29	31
Wines.....	178	185	190
Special taxes in connection with liquor occupations.....	20	21	21
Refunds.....	-106	-110	-110
Total alcohol taxes.....	5,004	5,350	5,732

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 12. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Excise taxes—Continued</b>			
<b>Federal funds—Continued</b>			
<b>Tobacco taxes:</b>			
Cigarettes.....	2, 151	2, 175	2, 200
Cigars.....	54	54	54
Cigarette papers and tubes.....	1	1	1
Other.....	1	1	1
Refunds.....	-2	-2	-2
<b>Total tobacco taxes.....</b>	<b>2, 205</b>	<b>2, 229</b>	<b>2, 254</b>
<b>Manufacturers' excise taxes:</b>			
Gasoline.....	28	30	31
Passenger automobiles.....	1, 486	-100	-----
Firearms, shells, and cartridges.....	36	37	39
Fishing rods, creels, etc.....	13	14	15
Pistols and revolvers.....	8	8	8
Other.....	*	*	*
Refunds.....	-934	-27	-6
<b>Total manufacturers' excise taxes.....</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Miscellaneous excise taxes:</b>			
General and toll telephone and teletype service.....	1, 650	1, 890	1, 855
Wagering taxes, including occupational taxes.....	5	5	5
Sugar tax.....	116	118	120
Coin-operated gaming devices.....	15	7	7
<b>Interest equalization tax:</b>			
Existing law.....	72	70	*
Proposed legislation.....	-----	-----	85
Tax on foundations.....	56	50	50
Foreign insurance policies.....	16	16	17
Other (including repealed taxes).....	1	1	1
Refunds.....	-14	-15	-15
<b>Total miscellaneous excise taxes.....</b>	<b>1, 916</b>	<b>2, 142</b>	<b>2, 125</b>
<b>Undistributed Federal tax deposits and unapplied collections.....</b>	<b>-256</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>-----</b>
<b>Total Federal fund excise taxes.....</b>	<b>9, 506</b>	<b>9, 683</b>	<b>10, 198</b>
<b>Trust funds:</b>			
<b>Highway:</b>			
Gasoline.....	3, 728	3, 940	4, 119
Trucks, buses, and trailers.....	605	366	375
Tires, innertubes, and tread rubber.....	682	724	744
Diesel fuel used on highways.....	292	304	319
Use-tax on certain vehicles.....	151	152	154
Truck parts and accessories.....	87	91	94
Lubricating oils.....	91	92	95
Refunds.....	-313	-153	-151
<b>Total highway trust fund.....</b>	<b>5, 322</b>	<b>5, 516</b>	<b>5, 749</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>Excise taxes—Continued</b>			
Trust funds—Continued			
Airport and airway:			
Transportation of persons.....	518	621	697
Waybill tax.....	27	36	39
Tax on fuels.....	38	44	44
International departure tax.....	44	50	52
Aircraft registration fees.....	20	19	19
Tires and innertubes.....	3	2	1
Refunds.....	-1	-1	-1
Total airport and airway trust fund.....	649	771	851
Total trust fund excise taxes.....	5,971	6,287	6,600
Total excise taxes.....	15,477	15,970	16,798
Estate and gift taxes.....	5,436	4,600	5,000
Customs duties.....	3,287	3,000	3,300
Miscellaneous receipts: <sup>3</sup>			
Miscellaneous taxes.....	91	100	111
Deposit of earnings, Federal Reserve System.....	3,252	3,350	3,700
Fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services:			
Immigration, passport, and consular fees.....	50	55	60
Patent and copyright fees.....	30	31	32
Registration and filing fees.....	35	39	41
Miscellaneous fees for permits, licenses, etc.....	21	23	23
Miscellaneous fees for regulatory and judicial services.....	17	28	28
Fees for legal and judicial services.....	1	*	*
Total fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services...	154	176	184
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures:			
Existing law.....	48	45	45
Proposed legislation.....		228	
Total fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	48	273	45
War reparations and recoveries under military occupation...	103	57	57
Gifts and contributions.....	16	18	24
Undistributed collections.....	-32		
Total miscellaneous receipts.....	3,633	3,975	4,122
Total budget receipts.....	208,649	224,984	255,982
<b>MEMORANDUM</b>			
Federal funds.....	148,846	154,250	171,308
Trust funds.....	72,959	91,952	105,471
Intragovernmental transactions.....	-13,156	-21,218	-20,797

\*Less than \$500 thousand.

<sup>1</sup> Deposits by States are State payroll taxes that cover the benefit part of the program. Federal unemployment tax receipts cover administrative costs at both the Federal and State level. Railroad unemployment tax receipts cover both the benefits and administrative costs of the program for the railroads.

<sup>2</sup> Represents employer and employee contributions to the civil service retirement and disability fund for covered employees of Government-sponsored, privately owned enterprises and the District of Columbia municipal government.

<sup>3</sup> Includes both Federal and trust funds. Trust fund amounts in miscellaneous receipts are: 1972, \$23 million; 1973, \$23 million; 1974, \$29 million.

Note.—Estimates for 1973 and 1974 include effects of proposed legislation.

Table 13. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE (in millions of dollars)

Type	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>INTRABUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS</b>			
<b>Federal interfund transactions:</b>			
Interest on Government capital in enterprises.....	1,018	1,178	1,153
Reimbursements by Panama Canal Company.....	26	34	31
Other.....	11	*	*
Total Federal interfunds.....	1,055	1,212	1,184
<b>Trust interfund transactions:<sup>1</sup></b>			
Railroad retirement/social security.....	760	840	1,009
Civil service retirement/foreign service retirement and other.....	7	16	12
Total trust interfunds.....	768	855	1,021
Total interfund transactions.....	1,823	2,067	2,205
<b>Intragovernmental transactions distributed by agency and function:</b>			
Federal fund payments to trust funds:			
Contributions to insurance programs:			
Old-age and survivors insurance.....	351	337	303
Military service credits, various programs.....	256	259	261
Supplementary medical insurance.....	1,365	1,426	2,031
Hospital insurance.....	503	381	537
Supplementary retirement contributions.....	1,170	1,602	2,276
Unemployment insurance.....	573	221	-----
Workmen's compensation.....	-----	2	4
Veterans life insurance.....	2	2	2
Miscellaneous:			
State and local government fiscal assistance.....	-----	8,295	6,055
Payments to Airport and airway trust fund.....	902	73	-----
Awards, Indian Claims Commission.....	33	47	-----
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	38	79	80
Subtotal.....	5,194	12,723	11,549
Trust fund payments to Federal funds:			
Charges for administrative expense of Social Security Act.....	104	114	117
Total distributed intragovernmental transactions.....	5,299	12,837	11,666
<b>Intragovernmental transactions undistributed by agency or function:</b>			
Employer share, employee retirement:			
Civil service retirement and disability insurance.....	2,018	2,154	2,234
Old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance (contribution as employer) <sup>2</sup> .....	742	816	912
Other Federal employees retirement.....	9	10	11
Total employer share, employee retirement.....	2,768	2,980	3,157
Interest received by trust funds.....	5,089	5,401	5,974
Total undistributed intragovernmental transactions.....	7,858	8,381	9,130
Total intragovernmental transactions.....	13,156	21,218	20,797
<b>Total intrabudgetary transactions.....</b>	<b>14,980</b>	<b>23,285</b>	<b>23,002</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Type	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC</b>			
<b>Interest:</b>			
Interest on Rural Electrification Administration loans...	126	134	140
Interest on foreign loans and deferred foreign collections.	176	170	173
Other interest (domestic) <sup>3</sup> .....	152	125	178
Total interest.....	454	429	492
<b>Dividends and other earnings</b> .....	5	3	1
<b>Rents:</b>			
Rent on Outer Continental Shelf lands.....	28	3,145	1,800
Rent of land and other real property <sup>3</sup> .....	52	55	56
Rent of equipment and other personal property.....	21	23	23
Total rents.....	100	3,223	1,878
<b>Royalties:</b>			
Royalties on Outer Continental Shelf lands.....	251	1,030	300
Miscellaneous royalties <sup>3</sup> .....	162	170	175
Total royalties.....	414	1,200	475
<b>Sale of products:</b>			
Sale of timber and other natural land products <sup>3</sup> .....	463	521	482
Sale of power and other utilities.....	339	320	344
Sale of other products.....	57	114	121
Recovery of mint manufacturing expense.....	26	25	27
Total sale of products.....	885	980	974
<b>Fees and other charges for services and special benefits:</b>			
Veterans life insurance.....	487	479	482
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	244	339	357
Total fees and other charges.....	731	819	839
<b>Sale of Government property:</b>			
Sale of land and other real property <sup>3</sup> .....	49	38	34
Sale of equipment and other personal property:			
Sale from the stockpile of strategic and critical materials.....	96	749	380
Military assistance program sales (trust fund).....	1,097	2,298	2,491
Other.....	30	21	19
Sale of scrap and salvage material <sup>3</sup> .....	15	1	1
Total sale of property.....	1,286	3,107	2,925

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Type	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC—</b> Continued			
<b>Realization upon loans and investments:</b>			
Rural Electrification Administration .....	186	195	208
Foreign military credit sales .....	50	66	88
Principal on real property loans .....	22	73	23
Repayment of loans to United Kingdom .....	66	67	69
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	298	369	231
Total realization upon loans and investments .....	622	770	618
<b>Recoveries and refunds <sup>3</sup> .....</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Undistributed collections .....</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total proprietary receipts from the public <sup>4</sup> .....</b>	<b>4,523</b>	<b>10,846</b>	<b>8,266</b>
<b>Total offsetting receipts .....</b>	<b>19,503</b>	<b>34,131</b>	<b>31,268</b>

<sup>1</sup> Interchange receipts between the social security and railroad retirement funds place the social security funds in the same position they would have been in if there were no separate railroad retirement system. Interchange receipts between Federal retirement funds occur when an employee transfers from coverage by one system to coverage by another system.

<sup>2</sup> Includes provision for covered Federal civilian employees and military personnel.

<sup>3</sup> Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

<sup>4</sup> Consists of:

	1972	1973	1974
Federal funds .....	2,702	7,815	5,052
Trust funds .....	1,821	3,031	3,214

\*Less than \$500 thousand.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION  
AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate
<b>050 NATIONAL DEFENSE</b>						
<b>051 Department of Defense—</b>						
<b>Military:</b>						
Military personnel.....	22,964	23,139	22,649	23,036	23,085	22,500
Retired military personnel.....	3,901	4,438	4,706	3,885	4,442	4,706
Operation and maintenance.....	20,792	21,382	22,405	21,675	21,540	21,662
Procurement.....	17,777	17,800	18,806	17,131	15,600	16,490
Research, development, test, and evaluation.....	7,519	7,960	8,555	7,881	7,622	8,069
Military construction.....	1,287	1,356	1,788	1,108	1,068	1,220
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	957	1,061	1,248	547	244	464
Allowances for:						
Civilian and military pay raises.....		780	2,885		710	2,680
All-volunteer force.....			150			140
Military retirement systems reform.....			390			370
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	—6	—6	—6	—6	—6	—6
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	—107	—105	—95	—107	—105	—95
Total 051.....	75,084	77,804	83,481	75,151	74,200	78,200
<b>057 Military assistance:</b>						
Funds appropriated to the Presi- dent <sup>1 2</sup> .....	2,928	1,916	1,684	806	600	800
<b>058 Atomic energy:</b>						
Atomic Energy Commission <sup>1 2</sup> .....	2,293	2,633	2,429	2,392	2,194	2,374
<b>059 Defense-related activities:</b>						
Executive Office of the President.....	3	3	3	3	4	3
Funds appropriated to the President.....				—12	66	—8
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	4	3	6	5	3	5
Department of the Treasury (trust fund).....	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Services Administration.....	29	27	26	25	28	27
Other independent agencies: Selective Service System.....	80	83	55	75	92	55
Total 059.....	117	117	91	95	192	83
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts: <sup>4</sup></b>						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	—10			—10		
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	—98	—751	—382	—98	—751	—382
Total national defense.....	80,314	81,719	87,303	78,336	76,435	81,074

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate
<b>150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE</b>						
<b>151 Conduct of foreign affairs:</b>						
Department of State <sup>1 3</sup> .....	450	497	521	437	486	522
Other independent agencies:						
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.....	9	10	7	9	10	8
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tariff Commission.....	5	6	7	5	6	7
Commission on the organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy.....		*			*	
Total 151.....	465	514	536	452	503	538
<b>152 Economic and financial assistance:</b>						
Funds appropriated to the President <sup>1</sup> .....	3,122	2,414	3,042	2,143	2,129	2,281
Department of Agriculture.....				—*		
Department of State <sup>1</sup> .....	16	63	9	25	47	27
Department of Transportation <sup>1</sup> .....	16	16	31	3	14	23
Other independent agencies:						
Action <sup>1</sup> .....	73	81	78	77	83	77
Export-Import Bank of the United States.....				39		
Total 152.....	3,226	2,574	3,159	2,287	2,273	2,408
<b>153 Foreign information and exchange activities:</b>						
Funds appropriated to the President.....				1		
Department of State <sup>1</sup> .....	47	52	60	43	48	54
Other independent agencies:						
International Radio Broadcasting.....	32	39	45	32	39	45
United States Information Agency <sup>1</sup> .....	199	207	224	198	207	213
Total 153.....	278	297	329	274	294	312
<b>154 Food for Peace:</b>						
Department of Agriculture.....	1,320	895	654	993	847	766
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:<sup>5</sup></b>						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	—280	—574	—213	—280	—574	—213
Total international affairs and finance.....	5,010	3,705	4,465	3,726	3,341	3,811

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate
<b>250 SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY</b>						
251 Manned space flight:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	1,639	1,521	1,385	1,740	1,417	1,450
252 Space science and applications:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	900	1,098	899	890	943	966
253 Space technology:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	213	161	122	228	156	139
254 Aeronautical technology:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	236	314	281	227	249	269
259 Supporting space activities:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration <sup>1</sup> .....	331	324	329	349	307	313
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public..	-13	-11	-1	-13	-11	-1
Total space research and technology.....	3,307	3,407	3,015	3,422	3,061	3,135
<b>350 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>						
351 Farm income stabilization:						
Department of Agriculture <sup>1</sup> .....	5,837	4,525	4,605	5,146	4,251	3,920
Other independent agencies: Farm Credit Administration.....	-----	-----	-----	—*	*	-----
Total 351.....	5,837	4,525	4,605	5,146	4,251	3,920
352 Rural housing and public facilities:						
Department of Agriculture <sup>1</sup> .....	1,251	1,533	1,086	875	657	719
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	-----	-----	-----	2	*	-2
Total 352.....	1,251	1,533	1,086	877	657	717
354 Agricultural land and water resources:						
Department of Agriculture <sup>1</sup> .....	412	450	190	354	394	217

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate
<b>350 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT—Continued</b>						
<b>355 Research and other agricultural services:</b>						
Department of Agriculture <sup>1</sup> .....	901	1,006	1,037	916	1,001	971
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>						
Proprietary receipts from the public..	-230	-239	-253	-230	-239	-253
Total agriculture and rural develop- ment.....	8,172	7,275	6,665	7,063	6,064	5,572
<b>400 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT</b>						
<b>401 Water resources and power:</b>						
Department of Agriculture <sup>1</sup> .....	150	170	105	126	160	132
Department of Defense—Civil <sup>1</sup> .....	1,608	1,869	1,497	1,512	1,727	1,606
Department of the Interior <sup>1</sup> .....	575	673	525	539	663	618
Department of State.....	11	28	12	8	13	21
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Power Commission.....	22	24	27	21	25	27
Delaware River Basin Commission	*	*	*	*	*	*
Susquehanna River Basin Com- mission.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other temporary study commis- sions.....	1	1	-----	2	1	*
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	67	65	43	448	465	380
Water Resources Council <sup>1</sup> .....	8	10	11	7	11	11
Total 401.....	2,442	2,840	2,221	2,664	3,065	2,795
<b>402 Land management:</b>						
Department of Agriculture <sup>1</sup> .....	742	630	586	681	788	696
Department of the Interior <sup>1</sup> .....	216	220	236	211	220	234
Other independent agencies: Public Land Law Review Commission.....	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	-----
Total 402.....	958	850	822	892	1,008	929
<b>403 Mineral resources:</b>						
Department of the Interior <sup>1</sup> .....	132	159	128	112	151	131
<b>404 Pollution control and abatement:</b>						
Environmental Protection Agency <sup>1 2</sup>	2,447	7,420	589	763	1,148	2,127
Other independent agencies: National Study Commission on Water Quality Management.....	-----	*	1	-----	*	1
Total 404.....	2,447	7,421	590	763	1,148	2,128
<b>405 Recreational resources:</b>						
Department of the Interior <sup>1</sup> .....	816	720	514	524	641	700
Other independent agencies: Marine Mammal Commission.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1
Total 405.....	816	720	515	524	641	701

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate
<b>400 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT—Continued</b>						
<b>409 Other natural resources programs:</b>						
Department of Defense—Civil.....	*	1	1	*	1	1
Department of the Interior.....	155	178	192	149	171	187
Department of State.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total 409.....	158	182	196	153	174	191
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts: <sup>6</sup></b>						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2
Proprietary receipts from the public..	-1,345	-5,308	-3,212	-1,345	-5,308	-3,212
Total natural resources and environment.....	5,608	6,862	1,259	3,761	876	3,663
<b>500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION</b>						
<b>501 Air transportation:</b>						
Department of Transportation <sup>1 3</sup> .....	1,621	1,571	2,126	1,621	1,683	1,810
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	65	69	66	63	76	67
Aviation Advisory Commission <sup>1</sup> .....	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----
Total 501.....	1,687	1,640	2,193	1,685	1,760	1,877
<b>502 Water transportation:</b>						
Department of Commerce.....	505	758	544	422	436	502
Department of Defense—Civil.....	-----	-----	-----	1	10	—*
Department of Transportation <sup>1</sup> .....	727	829	760	683	754	780
Other independent agencies: Other temporary study commissions.....	*	1	*	*	1	*
Total 502.....	1,223	1,588	1,304	1,106	1,200	1,282
<b>503 Ground transportation:</b>						
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	-----	-----	-----	*	1	1
Department of Transportation <sup>1</sup> .....	6,262	8,871	6,119	5,210	5,563	5,535
Other independent agencies: Commission on Highway Beautification.....	*	*	-----	*	*	*
Total 503.....	6,262	8,871	6,119	5,210	5,564	5,536
<b>505 Postal service:</b>						
Other independent agencies: Postal Service.....	1,418	1,410	1,373	1,772	1,710	1,373

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
<b>500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION—Continued</b>						
<b>506 Advancement of business:</b>						
Department of Commerce <sup>1</sup> .....	683	728	704	587	629	719
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....				5	*	-2
Department of Transportation <sup>1</sup> .....	54	65	63	36	52	66
Department of the Treasury.....		3			1	
Other independent agencies:						
Emergency Loan Guarantee Board.....				-2	-4	-4
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (trust fund).....				-433	-519	-536
Small Business Administration.....	473	1,801	251	452	1,313	305
Other Temporary Study Commissions.....	1	2	*	1	2	*
Total 506.....	1,212	2,599	1,019	645	1,476	548
<b>507 Area and regional development:</b>						
Funds appropriated to the President.....	342	318	302	242	269	299
Department of Commerce <sup>1</sup> .....	341	386	20	292	299	235
Department of the Interior <sup>1</sup> .....	261	390	427	282	326	510
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska.....				*		
Appalachian Regional Commission <sup>1</sup> .....	3	4	4	2	5	4
National Council on Indian Opportunity.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska <sup>1</sup> .....	*	1	1		1	1
Total 507.....	948	1,099	755	818	901	1,050
<b>508 Regulation of business:</b>						
Department of Commerce.....	3	2	3	3	3	3
Department of Justice.....	12	13	13	12	13	13
Department of the Treasury (trust fund).....				-4	-2	-1
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	14	14	15	13	14	15
Federal Communications Commission.....	32	34	37	29	37	36
Federal Maritime Commission.....	5	6	6	5	6	6
Federal Trade Commission.....	25	30	30	25	29	30
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	60	45	35	60	46	35
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	27	30	31	26	30	31
Total 508.....	177	175	170	168	175	168
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:<sup>7</sup></b>						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-64	-115	-71	-64	-115	-71
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-139	-128	-183	-139	-128	-183
Total commerce and transportation.....	12,734	17,138	12,678	11,201	12,543	11,580

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate
<b>550 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING</b>						
<b>551 Community planning, manage- ment, and development:</b>						
Funds appropriated to the Presi- dent <sup>1</sup> .....	724	790	*	773	694	328
Department of Agriculture.....	-----	-----	-----	-8	-4	-3
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	2,278	2,337	405	2,061	2,045	2,145
Other independent agencies:						
Action.....	79	94	92	52	88	86
Legal Services Corporation.....	-----	-----	72	-----	-----	33
Total 551.....	3,081	3,221	569	2,878	2,822	2,590
<b>555 Low and moderate income hous- ing aids:</b>						
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	1,512	1,918	2,235	1,595	1,120	2,009
<b>556 Maintenance of the housing mortgage market:</b>						
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	269	779	1,060	-40	193	653
Other independent agencies: Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	62	-----	-----	-151	-179	-321
Total 556.....	331	779	1,060	-191	15	332
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>						
Proprietary receipts from the public..	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Total community development and housing.....	4,924	5,918	3,863	4,282	3,957	4,931
<b>600 EDUCATION AND MAN- POWER</b>						
<b>601 Elementary and secondary edu- cation:</b>						
Funds appropriated to the President..	-----	-----	-----	241	25	-----
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3,258	3,024	949	2,944	2,898	1,406
Department of the Interior.....	318	361	341	305	339	333
Total 601.....	3,576	3,385	1,290	3,490	3,262	1,739

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate
<b>600 EDUCATION AND MAN- POWER—Continued</b>						
<b>602 Higher education:</b>						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	1,540	1,775	1,896	1,397	1,483	1,656
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	23	13	13	36	13	-20
Department of the Treasury.....	-----	-----	-----	2	*	-----
Total 602.....	1,562	1,788	1,910	1,434	1,496	1,635
<b>603 Vocational education:</b>						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	584	554	51	521	557	308
<b>604 Education revenue sharing:</b>						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	-----	-----	2,527	-----	-----	1,693
<b>605 Other education aids:</b>						
Legislative branch <sup>1</sup> .....	73	83	88	70	81	89
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare <sup>1</sup> .....	391	630	377	334	475	557
Other independent agencies:						
Corporation for Public Broadcast- ing.....	35	35	45	35	35	45
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities <sup>1</sup> .....	69	90	168	44	72	120
Smithsonian Institution <sup>1</sup> .....	59	110	79	58	85	94
National Commission on the Financ- ing of Postsecondary Education.....	-----	2	-----	-----	1	1
Total 605.....	627	950	757	541	749	906
<b>606 General science:</b>						
Other independent agencies: National Science Foundation <sup>1</sup> .....	622	646	583	567	573	586
<b>607 Manpower training and employ- ment services:</b>						
Funds appropriated to the President.....	-----	-----	-----	39	35	-----
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	259	293	534	171	395	540
Department of Labor <sup>1</sup> .....	3,175	2,936	1,889	2,684	3,056	2,307
Total 607.....	3,434	3,229	2,424	2,894	3,486	2,847

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate
<b>600 EDUCATION AND MAN- POWER—Continued</b>						
<b>609 Other manpower aids:</b>						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Department of the Interior.....	83	96	81	75	95	82
Department of Labor <sup>1</sup> .....	166	214	216	159	198	211
Other independent agencies:						
Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.....	23	32	47	21	30	43
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	10	11	11	10	10	11
Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Board of Review.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
National Labor Relations Board.....	48	50	55	47	50	55
National Mediation Board.....	3	3	3	2	3	3
Occupational Health Safety Review Commission.....	2	4	5	1	4	5
President's Council on Youth Oppor- tunity.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
National Commission on Consumer Finance.....	1	\$	-----	1	1	\$
<b>Total 609.....</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>411</b>
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>						
Proprietary receipts from the public..	-13	-15	-15	-13	-15	-15
<b>Total education and manpower....</b>	<b>10,729</b>	<b>10,948</b>	<b>9,947</b>	<b>9,751</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,110</b>
<b>650 HEALTH</b>						
<b>651 Development of health resources:</b>						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3,049	2,403	2,381	2,479	2,688	2,722
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	-----	-----	-----	—*	*	—*
<b>Total 651.....</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>2,722</b>
<b>652 Providing or financing medical services:</b>						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare <sup>1 3</sup> .....	14,105	17,198	22,580	14,300	14,814	18,377
Other independent agencies: Civil Service Commission (trust fund)....	-----	-----	-----	-56	-107	-19
<b>Total 652.....</b>	<b>14,105</b>	<b>17,198</b>	<b>22,580</b>	<b>14,245</b>	<b>14,707</b>	<b>18,358</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate
<b>650 HEALTH—Continued</b>						
<b>653 Prevention and control of health problems:</b>						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	561	703	1,391	390	601	633
Other independent agencies:						
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	-----	-----	31	-----	-----	23
National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse.....	1	1	-----	1	2	*
Total 653.....	562	704	1,422	391	602	656
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts: <sup>8</sup></b>						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-3	-6	-7	-3	-6	-7
Total health.....	17,712	20,299	26,377	17,112	17,991	21,730
<b>700 INCOME SECURITY</b>						
<b>701 Retirement and social insurance:</b>						
The Judiciary (trust fund).....	2	2	2	1	1	1
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare <sup>1 3</sup> .....	43,055	50,727	58,249	39,827	50,033	55,197
Department of Labor <sup>1 3</sup> .....	5,902	6,011	6,716	7,088	6,205	5,467
Department of State (trust fund) <sup>3</sup> .....	31	46	48	26	29	32
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Service Commission (trust fund) <sup>3</sup> .....	6,731	7,560	8,577	3,658	4,306	4,690
Railroad Retirement Board <sup>1 3</sup> .....	2,032	2,273	3,175	2,127	2,448	2,619
Commission on Railroad Retirement.....	1	*	-----	1	*	-----
Total 701.....	57,754	66,619	76,767	52,728	63,023	68,006
<b>702 Public assistance:</b>						
Department of Agriculture.....	2,985	3,183	2,976	2,625	2,891	2,983
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	6,293	6,710	7,672	6,688	6,182	7,682
Total 702.....	9,278	9,893	10,648	9,313	9,073	10,665

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION  
AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate
<b>700 INCOME SECURITY—Con.</b>						
<b>703 Social and individual services:</b>						
The Judiciary (trust fund).....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Funds appropriated to the President.....	85	592	100	92	325	250
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2,638	3,869	3,298	2,754	3,481	3,080
Other independent agencies: National Credit Union Administration.....	-----	-----	-----	-10	-8	-10
Total 703.....	2,725	4,463	3,400	2,838	3,800	3,321
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts: <sup>9</sup></b>						
Proprietary receipts from the public..	-3	-6	-16	-3	-6	-16
Total income security.....	69,754	80,969	90,799	64,876	75,889	81,976
<b>800 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES</b>						
<b>801 Income security for veterans:</b>						
Veterans Administration <sup>1</sup> .....	7,026	7,220	7,065	6,833	7,025	6,814
<b>802 Veterans education, training and rehabilitation:</b>						
Veterans Administration.....	1,931	2,598	2,526	1,960	2,597	2,521
<b>803 Veterans housing:</b>						
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	-----	-----	-----	-17	-8	-16
Veterans Administration.....	6	5	4	-300	-441	-253
Total 803.....	6	5	4	-317	-449	-269
<b>804 Hospital and medical care for Veterans:</b>						
Veterans Administration <sup>1</sup> .....	2,499	2,903	2,784	2,428	2,741	2,792
<b>809 Other veterans benefits and Services:</b>						
Department of Defense—Civil <sup>1</sup> .....	34	41	40	33	41	41
Veterans Administration.....	322	323	316	281	319	315
Other independent agencies: American Battle Monuments Commission <sup>1</sup> .....	3	4	4	3	4	4
Total 809.....	360	368	359	318	363	360
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Proprietary receipts from the public..	-489	-480	-484	-489	-480	-484
Total veterans benefits and services.....	11,330	12,611	12,253	10,731	11,795	11,732

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate
<b>850 INTEREST</b>						
<b>851 Interest on the public debt:</b>						
Department of the Treasury.....	21,849	24,200	26,100	21,849	24,200	26,100
<b>852 Interest on refunds of receipts:</b>						
Department of the Treasury.....	182	175	175	182	175	175
<b>853 Interest on uninvested funds:</b>						
Department of the Treasury.....	6	5	5	6	5	5
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts:</b>						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-1,022	-1,181	-1,155	-1,022	-1,181	-1,155
Proprietary receipts from the public..	-433	-392	-453	-433	-392	-453
Total interest.....	20,582	22,808	24,672	20,582	22,808	24,672
<b>900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT</b>						
<b>901 Legislative functions:</b>						
Legislative branch.....	387	379	362	311	329	383
<b>902 Judicial functions:</b>						
The Judiciary.....	176	194	205	172	193	205
Other independent agencies: Indian Claims Commission.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total 902.....	177	195	207	173	194	206
<b>903 Executive direction and manage- ment:</b>						
Executive Office of the President....	57	108	118	51	92	86
Funds appropriated to the President..	22	39	58	15	42	57
Department of the Treasury.....	2	1	2	1	2	1
General Services Administration.....	*	1	*	*	*	*
Other independent agencies:						
Advisory Committee on Federal Pay.....			*			*
Other temporary study commis- sions.....	2	5		*	2	4
Total 903.....	84	154	177	68	138	148
<b>904 Central fiscal operations:</b>						
Legislative branch <sup>1</sup> .....	113	104	111	93	109	121
Department of the Treasury <sup>1</sup> .....	1,594	1,641	1,738	1,549	1,660	1,727
Other independent agencies:						
Renegotiation Board.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Joint Commission on the Coinage.....					*	
Total 904.....	1,713	1,749	1,854	1,647	1,774	1,852

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate
<b>900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Con.</b>						
<b>905 General property and records management:</b>						
General Services Administration <sup>1</sup> .....	917	957	594	721	900	917
Other independent agencies:						
Central Intelligence Agency.....				*		
Commission on Government Pro- curement.....	4			3	2	
Total 905.....	922	957	594	725	902	917
<b>906 Central personnel management:</b>						
Department of Labor <sup>1 3</sup> .....	112	108	141	104	105	141
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Service Commission <sup>1 3</sup> .....	185	220	201	170	222	205
Commission on Executive, Legisla- tive and Judicial Salaries.....		*			*	
Total 906.....	298	329	343	275	327	347
<b>908 Law enforcement and justice:</b>						
Department of Justice <sup>1</sup> .....	1,560	1,763	1,823	1,170	1,485	1,726
Department of the Treasury.....	79	142	145	58	138	143
Other independent agencies:						
Administrative Conference of the United States.....	*	*	1	*	*	1
Cabinet Committee on Oppor- tunities for Spanish-Speaking People.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Commission on Civil Rights.....	4	5	6	4	5	6
Subversive Activities Control Board.....	*	*		*	*	
Other Temporary Study Commis- sions.....			1	*		1
Total 908.....	1,645	1,912	1,977	1,233	1,630	1,877
<b>909 National capital region:</b>						
Other independent agencies:						
Commission of Fine Arts.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
District of Columbia.....	319	366	474	364	424	464
Interstate Commission on the Poto- mac River Basin.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.....	188	179	151	84	80	167
National Capital Planning Com- mission <sup>1</sup> .....	1	2	2	1	2	1
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....		1	*		*	1
Commission on the Organization of the Government of the Dis- trict of Columbia.....	*			1	*	
Total 909.....	509	547	627	450	506	634

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate
<b>900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Con.</b>						
<b>910 Other general government:</b>						
Legislative branch.....	18	29	44	28	22	29
Department of Defense—Civil.....	59	60	64	59	65	64
Department of the Interior.....	126	101	89	88	114	98
Department of the Treasury <sup>1</sup> .....	171	195	224	166	196	224
Other independent agencies:						
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.....	5	12	15	2	8	13
Other historical and memorial com- missions <sup>1</sup> .....	1	*	-----	*	1	*
Advisory Commission on Intergov- ernmental Relations <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.....	1	-----	-----	1	*	-----
Total 910.....	380	398	437	345	406	429
<b>Deductions for offsetting receipts: <sup>10</sup></b>						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-131	-147	-432	-131	-147	-432
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-204	-429	-335	-204	-429	-335
Total general government.....	5,779	6,044	5,809	4,891	5,631	6,025
<b>940 GENERAL REVENUE SHAR- ING</b>						
Department of the Treasury <sup>13 11</sup> .....	-----	8,295	6,055	-----	6,786	6,035
<b>OTHER</b>						
Allowances for contingencies and civil- ian agency pay raises.....	-----	750	2,000	-----	500	1,750
Undistributed intragovernmental trans- actions:						
Employer share, employee retirement.....	-2,768	-2,980	-3,157	-2,768	-2,980	-3,157
Interest received by trust funds.....	-5,089	-5,401	-5,974	-5,089	-5,401	-5,974
Total budget authority and outlays.....	248,097	280,366	288,029	231,876	249,796	268,665

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION  
AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate	1972 actual	1973 esti- mate	1974 esti- mate

## MEMORANDUM

Federal funds.....	185,761	209,114	202,919	177,959	188,390	199,108
Trust funds.....	75,492	92,470	105,907	67,073	82,624	90,354
Intragovernmental transactions.....	-13,156	-21,218	-20,797	-13,156	-21,218	-20,797

<sup>1</sup> Includes both Federal and trust funds.<sup>2</sup> Net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions, and proprietary receipts from the public.<sup>3</sup> Net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions.<sup>4</sup> Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1972, \$1,279 million; 1973, \$2,511 million; 1974, \$2,717 million.<sup>5</sup> Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1972, \$9 million; 1973, \$14 million; 1974, \$15 million.<sup>6</sup> Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1972, \$0; 1973, \$0.5 million; 1974, \$1.1 million.<sup>7</sup> Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1972, \$902 million; 1973, \$73 million; 1974, \$0.<sup>8</sup> Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1972, \$1,917 million; 1973, \$1,855 million; 1974, \$2,616 million.<sup>9</sup> Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1972, \$1,896 million; 1973, \$1,620 million; 1974, \$1,534 million.<sup>10</sup> Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1972, \$1,161 million; 1973, \$1,593 million; 1974, \$1,980 million.<sup>11</sup> Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1972, \$0; 1973, \$8,295 million; 1974, \$6,055 million.

\*Less than \$500 thousand.

Table 15. LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS FOR MAJOR NEW AND EXPANDED PROGRAMS IN THE 1974 BUDGET  
PROJECTION OF COSTS <sup>1</sup> (in millions of dollars)

Description		Fiscal year estimate						Explanation
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
<b>Funds appropriated to the President.</b>	BA <sup>2</sup>	-----	119	119	119	10	-----	Contributions to Asian Development Bank and new UN
	O <sup>2</sup>	-----	13	15	16	18	19	Environment Fund.
<b>Department of Defense:</b>								
All Volunteer Armed Force.....	BA	-----	150	223	291	229	190	Revises special pay structure for uniformed services.
	O	-----	140	219	287	235	196	
Military retirement systems.....	BA	-----	390	393	396	398	398	Provides for improved retention incentives and other reforms.
	O	-----	370	395	397	399	400	
<b>Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:</b>								
Health insurance.....	BA	-----	-----	200	800	500	300	
	O	-----	-----	200	800	500	300	
Education special revenue sharing <sup>3</sup>	BA	-----	(2,771)	(2,771)	(2,771)	(2,771)	(2,771)	
	O	-----	(1,937)	(2,771)	(2,771)	(2,771)	(2,771)	
Allied services.....	BA	-----	20	20	20	20	20	Provides grants for improving State and local planning and delivery of social services.
	O	-----	-----	15	20	20	20	
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</b>								
Urban community development	BA	-----	-----	(2,300)	(2,300)	(2,300)	(2,300)	
special revenue sharing. <sup>3</sup>	O	-----	-----	(560)	(1,700)	(2,200)	(2,300)	
<b>Department of the Interior:</b>								
Indian programs.....	BA	5	34	34	34	34	34	Provides for loans and grants to Indians for resource, human, and economic development.
	O	1	30	30	30	30	30	

Land use and environmental programs.	BA	-----	32	52	57	50	50	Provides for land use control, mined area protection, and other environmental legislation.
	O	-----	21	31	41	50	50	
<b>Department of Justice:</b>								
Law enforcement special revenue sharing. <sup>3</sup>	BA	-----	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	Includes both formula payments and discretionary grants.
	O	-----	(221)	(500)	(800)	(800)	(800)	
Allowance for relatively small and unforeseen items.	BA	150	250	350	400	450	500	
	O	100	150	250	300	350	400	

<sup>1</sup> This table is supplied pursuant to the requirements of sec. 221(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-510). The estimates represent simple projections of cost expressed in constant dollars at prices existing at the time the estimates are prepared. They are not intended to predict future economic conditions; they do not reflect possible changes in the scope or quality of the proposal which might result from experience gained in actual practice; nor do they reflect in all cases possible reductions in the costs of other programs that may come about as a result of adoption of the proposals. Further, the resources which might appropriately be applied in later years will require a reexamination of the relative priorities of these and other Government programs, in the light of economic and other circumstances then prevailing. Thus, the estimates do not represent a commitment as to amounts to be included in future budgets.

<sup>2</sup> BA represents budget authority and O represents outlays.

<sup>3</sup> The costs of these new programs are approximately the same as the costs of the narrower categorical grant programs they would replace.

Table 16. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, 1964-1974 (in millions of dollars)

Source	Actual									Estimate	
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Individual income taxes.....	48,697	48,792	55,446	61,526	68,726	87,249	90,412	86,230	94,737	99,400	111,600
Corporation income taxes.....	23,493	25,461	30,073	33,971	28,665	36,678	32,829	26,785	32,166	33,500	37,000
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds):											
Employment taxes and contributions:											
Old-age and survivors insurance.....	15,242	15,567	17,556	22,197	22,265	25,484	29,396	31,354	35,132	41,170	48,468
Disability insurance.....	1,124	1,156	1,530	2,204	2,651	3,469	4,063	4,490	4,775	5,423	6,199
Hospital insurance.....			893	2,645	3,493	4,398	4,755	4,874	5,205	7,848	11,294
Railroad retirement.....	593	636	683	776	814	885	919	980	1,008	1,169	1,906
Total employment taxes and contributions.....	16,959	17,359	20,662	27,823	29,224	34,236	39,133	41,699	46,120	55,610	67,866
Unemployment insurance.....	4,045	3,819	3,777	3,659	3,346	3,328	3,464	3,674	4,357	5,262	6,267
Contributions for other insurance and retirement:											
Supplementary medical insurance.....				647	698	903	936	1,253	1,340	1,424	1,700
Employees' retirement—employee contributions.....	993	1,065	1,111	1,201	1,334	1,426	1,735	1,916	2,058	2,202	2,286
Other retirement contributions.....	15	16	18	19	20	24	29	37	39	41	43
Total contributions for other insurance and retirement.....	1,008	1,081	1,129	1,867	2,052	2,353	2,701	3,205	3,437	3,667	4,029
Total social insurance taxes and contributions.....	22,012	22,258	25,567	33,349	34,622	39,918	45,298	48,578	53,914	64,540	78,162

<b>Excise taxes:</b>											
<b>Federal funds:</b>											
Alcohol.....	3,499	3,689	3,720	3,980	4,189	4,482	4,610	4,696	5,004	5,350	5,732
Tobacco.....	2,048	2,142	2,066	2,077	2,121	2,136	2,093	2,205	2,205	2,229	2,254
Other.....	4,664	5,081	3,358	3,221	3,390	3,967	3,649	3,609	2,297	2,104	2,212
<b>Total Federal excise taxes.....</b>	<b>10,211</b>	<b>10,911</b>	<b>9,145</b>	<b>9,278</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>10,585</b>	<b>10,352</b>	<b>10,510</b>	<b>9,506</b>	<b>9,683</b>	<b>10,198</b>
<b>Trust funds:</b>											
Highway.....	3,519	3,659	3,917	4,441	4,379	4,637	5,354	5,542	5,322	5,516	5,749
Airport and airway.....								563	649	771	851
<b>Total trust excise taxes.....</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>3,659</b>	<b>3,917</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>4,637</b>	<b>5,354</b>	<b>6,104</b>	<b>5,971</b>	<b>6,287</b>	<b>6,600</b>
<b>Total excise taxes.....</b>	<b>13,731</b>	<b>14,570</b>	<b>13,062</b>	<b>13,719</b>	<b>14,079</b>	<b>15,222</b>	<b>15,705</b>	<b>16,614</b>	<b>15,477</b>	<b>15,970</b>	<b>16,798</b>
Estate and gift taxes.....	2,394	2,716	3,066	2,978	3,051	3,491	3,644	3,735	5,436	4,600	5,000
Customs duties.....	1,252	1,442	1,767	1,901	2,038	2,319	2,430	2,591	3,287	3,000	3,300
<b>Miscellaneous receipts:</b>											
Deposit of earnings by Federal Reserve System.....	947	1,372	1,713	1,805	2,091	2,662	3,266	3,533	3,252	3,350	3,700
Other miscellaneous receipts <sup>1</sup> .....	138	222	162	303	400	247	158	325	381	625	422
<b>Total miscellaneous receipts.....</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>3,633</b>	<b>3,975</b>	<b>4,122</b>
<b>Total budget receipts.....</b>	<b>112,662</b>	<b>116,833</b>	<b>130,856</b>	<b>149,552</b>	<b>153,671</b>	<b>187,784</b>	<b>193,743</b>	<b>188,392</b>	<b>208,649</b>	<b>224,984</b>	<b>255,982</b>

**MEMORANDUM**

Federal funds.....	87,205	90,943	101,427	111,835	114,726	143,321	143,158	133,785	148,846	154,250	171,308
Trust funds.....	28,518	29,230	32,997	42,935	44,716	52,009	59,362	66,193	72,959	91,952	105,471
Intragovernmental transactions.....	-3,061	-3,339	-3,568	-5,218	-5,771	-7,547	-8,778	-11,586	-13,156	-21,218	-20,797

<sup>1</sup> Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.



Table 17. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1964-1974 (in millions of dollars)

Function	Actual									Estimate	
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>050 National defense:</b>											
051 Department of Defense—Military <sup>1</sup>											
Military personnel.....	12,986	13,387	15,162	17,956	19,859	21,374	23,031	22,633	23,036	23,085	22,500
Retired military personnel.....	1,209	1,384	1,591	1,830	2,095	2,444	2,849	3,386	3,885	4,442	4,706
Operation and maintenance.....	11,932	12,349	14,710	19,000	20,578	22,227	21,609	20,941	21,675	21,540	21,662
Procurement.....	15,351	11,839	14,339	19,012	23,283	23,988	21,584	18,858	17,131	15,600	16,490
Research and development.....	7,021	6,236	6,259	7,160	7,747	7,457	7,166	7,303	7,881	7,622	8,069
Military construction and other.....	1,236	928	2,279	2,636	3,975	525	1,059	1,552	1,655	1,312	1,684
Allowances <sup>2</sup> .....										710	3,190
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-159	-150	-160	-138	-164	-143	-148	-126	-113	-111	-101
Subtotal, Department of Defense—Military..	49,577	45,973	54,178	67,457	77,373	77,872	77,150	74,546	75,151	74,200	78,200
057 Military assistance <sup>1</sup> .....	1,209	1,125	1,003	858	654	789	731	999	806	600	800
058 Atomic energy <sup>1</sup> .....	2,764	2,625	2,403	2,264	2,466	2,450	2,453	2,275	2,392	2,194	2,374
059 Defense-related activities.....	172	136	-62	-17	139	260	79	-70	95	192	83
Deductions for offsetting receipts <sup>3</sup> .....	-130	-281	-738	-481	-116	-138	-118	-89	-108	-751	-382
<b>Total national defense.....</b>	<b>53,591</b>	<b>49,578</b>	<b>56,785</b>	<b>70,081</b>	<b>80,517</b>	<b>81,232</b>	<b>80,295</b>	<b>77,661</b>	<b>78,336</b>	<b>76,435</b>	<b>81,074</b>
<b>150 International affairs and finance:</b>											
151 Conduct of foreign affairs <sup>1</sup> .....	296	347	315	336	354	371	398	405	452	503	538
152 Economic and financial assistance.....	1,756	2,041	2,329	3,057	3,053	2,420	2,231	1,807	2,287	2,273	2,408
153 Foreign information and exchange activities.....	207	223	227	245	253	237	235	242	274	294	312
154 Food for Peace.....	2,049	1,852	1,784	1,452	1,204	975	937	918	993	847	766
Deductions for offsetting receipts <sup>3</sup> .....	-191	-123	-165	-542	-245	-217	-232	-276	-280	-575	-213
<b>Total international affairs and finance.....</b>	<b>4,117</b>	<b>4,340</b>	<b>4,490</b>	<b>4,547</b>	<b>4,619</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>3,726</b>	<b>3,341</b>	<b>3,811</b>
<b>250 Space research and technology:</b>											
251 Manned space flight.....	2,768	3,538	4,210	3,649	3,096	2,781	2,209	1,885	1,740	1,417	1,450
252 Space science and applications.....	754	751	778	796	700	569	656	661	890	943	966
253 Space technology.....	432	484	435	440	410	344	328	272	228	156	139

254 Aeronautical technology.....	40	58	75	89	128	168	188	210	227	249	269
259 Supporting space activities.....	178	262	435	452	390	390	374	365	349	307	313
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-1	-2	-1	-2	-3	-6	-6	-11	-13	-11	-1
<b>Total space research and technology.....</b>	<b>4, 170</b>	<b>5, 091</b>	<b>5, 933</b>	<b>5, 423</b>	<b>4, 721</b>	<b>4, 247</b>	<b>3, 749</b>	<b>3, 381</b>	<b>3, 422</b>	<b>3, 061</b>	<b>3, 135</b>
<b>350 Agriculture and rural development:</b>											
351 Farm income stabilization.....	4, 134	3, 667	2, 536	3, 167	4, 542	5, 000	4, 589	3, 651	5, 146	4, 251	3, 920
352 Rural housing and public facilities.....	513	569	468	511	678	490	754	503	877	657	717
354 Agricultural land and water resources.....	325	342	347	353	351	343	344	346	354	394	217
355 Research and other agricultural services.....	440	483	528	567	615	642	730	813	916	1, 001	971
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-228	-257	-203	-224	-246	-258	-216	-217	-230	-239	-253
<b>Total agriculture and rural development.....</b>	<b>5, 184</b>	<b>4, 805</b>	<b>3, 676</b>	<b>4, 373</b>	<b>5, 940</b>	<b>6, 218</b>	<b>6, 201</b>	<b>5, 096</b>	<b>7, 063</b>	<b>6, 064</b>	<b>5, 572</b>
<b>400 Natural resources and environment:</b>											
401 Water resources and power.....	1, 703	1, 761	1, 940	2, 025	2, 070	2, 042	1, 984	2, 390	2, 664	3, 065	2, 795
402 Land management.....	459	509	556	618	639	643	754	837	892	1, 008	929
403 Mineral resources.....	46	59	62	73	85	71	94	130	112	151	131
404 Pollution control and abatement <sup>1</sup> .....	117	134	158	190	249	303	350	701	763	1, 148	2, 128
405 Recreational resources.....	202	215	241	285	331	372	370	479	524	641	701
409 Other natural resources programs.....	70	79	90	93	102	107	122	136	153	174	191
Deductions for offsetting receipts <sup>3</sup> .....	-632	-701	-1, 011	-1, 408	-1, 754	-1, 369	-1, 106	-1, 959	-1, 347	-5, 310	-3, 214
<b>Total natural resources and environment.....</b>	<b>1, 966</b>	<b>2, 056</b>	<b>2, 036</b>	<b>1, 878</b>	<b>1, 722</b>	<b>2, 169</b>	<b>2, 568</b>	<b>2, 716</b>	<b>3, 761</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>3, 663</b>
<b>500 Commerce and transportation:</b>											
501 Air transportation <sup>1</sup> .....	835	875	879	945	951	1, 042	1, 223	1, 602	1, 685	1, 760	1, 877
502 Water transportation.....	658	728	708	773	852	870	909	1, 049	1, 106	1, 200	1, 282
503 Ground transportation.....	3, 686	4, 092	4, 043	4, 093	4, 367	4, 413	4, 632	5, 070	5, 210	5, 564	5, 536
505 Postal Service.....	578	805	888	1, 141	1, 080	920	1, 510	2, 183	1, 772	1, 710	1, 373
506 Advancement of business.....	252	405	351	332	447	152	487	738	645	1, 476	548
507 Area and regional development.....	538	557	315	318	472	584	590	717	818	901	1, 050
508 Regulation of business.....	91	98	99	119	99	108	121	181	168	175	168
Deductions for offsetting receipts <sup>2</sup> .....	-128	-160	-112	-127	-173	-170	-162	-230	-203	-244	-254
<b>Total commerce and transportation.....</b>	<b>6, 511</b>	<b>7, 399</b>	<b>7, 171</b>	<b>7, 594</b>	<b>8, 094</b>	<b>7, 921</b>	<b>9, 310</b>	<b>11, 310</b>	<b>11, 201</b>	<b>12, 543</b>	<b>11, 580</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1964-1974 (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function	Actual									Estimate	
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>550 Community development and housing:</b>											
551 Community planning, management, and development.....	320	460	721	1,023	1,277	1,509	2,171	2,486	2,878	2,822	2,590
555 Low and moderate income housing aids.....	37	81	391	478	948	871	1,280	1,243	1,595	1,120	2,009
556 Maintenance of the housing mortgage market.....	-511	-237	1,545	1,133	1,863	-406	-487	-319	-191	15	332
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-31	-16	-13	-19	-12	-13	-*	-53	-*	-*	-*
<b>Total community development and housing.....</b>	<b>-185</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>3,357</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>3,957</b>	<b>4,931</b>
<b>600 Education and manpower:</b>											
601 Elementary and secondary education.....	566	645	1,804	2,441	2,596	2,481	2,968	3,164	3,490	3,262	1,739
602 Higher education.....	383	414	705	1,159	1,392	1,231	1,382	1,429	1,434	1,496	1,635
603 Vocational education.....	41	132	136	250	265	262	289	415	521	557	308
604 Education revenue sharing.....											1,693
605 Other education aids.....	110	158	155	264	334	373	429	534	541	749	906
606 General science.....	310	309	368	415	449	490	464	522	567	573	586
607 Manpower training and employment services.....	299	534	989	1,236	1,587	1,560	1,602	1,952	2,894	3,486	2,847
609 Other manpower aids.....	49	100	112	100	132	142	169	223	318	393	411
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-5	-9	-11	-14	-16	-15	-15	-13	-13	-15	-15
<b>Total education and manpower.....</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>5,853</b>	<b>6,739</b>	<b>6,525</b>	<b>7,289</b>	<b>8,226</b>	<b>9,751</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,110</b>
<b>650 Health:</b>											
651 Development of health resources.....	1,163	1,023	1,140	1,424	1,829	1,920	2,122	2,221	2,479	2,688	2,722
652 Providing or financing medical services <sup>1</sup> .....	393	493	1,165	4,994	7,516	9,416	10,484	11,926	14,245	14,707	18,358
653 Prevention and control of health problems.....	161	189	204	252	265	277	307	319	391	602	656
Deductions for offsetting receipts <sup>3</sup> .....	-1	-1	-1	-2	-3	-2	-6	-3	-3	-6	-7
<b>Total health.....</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>6,667</b>	<b>9,608</b>	<b>11,611</b>	<b>12,907</b>	<b>14,463</b>	<b>17,112</b>	<b>17,991</b>	<b>21,730</b>
<b>700 Income security:</b>											
701 Retirement and social insurance <sup>1</sup> .....	22,234	22,530	25,563	27,351	29,566	32,540	37,275	46,749	52,728	63,023	68,006

702 Public assistance.....	3,085	3,119	3,151	3,180	3,726	4,272	5,186	7,775	9,313	9,073	10,665
703 Social and individual services.....	199	249	410	692	831	888	1,331	1,617	2,838	3,800	3,321
Deductions for offsetting receipts <sup>3</sup> .....	-409	-196	-109	-59	-16	-1	-1	-1	-3	-6	-16
<b>Total income security.....</b>	<b>25,110</b>	<b>25,702</b>	<b>29,016</b>	<b>31,164</b>	<b>34,108</b>	<b>37,699</b>	<b>43,790</b>	<b>56,140</b>	<b>64,876</b>	<b>75,889</b>	<b>81,976</b>
<b>800 Veterans benefits and services:</b>											
801 Income security for veterans.....	4,646	4,710	4,700	5,209	4,997	5,528	6,021	6,448	6,833	7,025	6,814
802 Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation.....	77	58	54	305	478	701	1,015	1,659	1,960	2,597	2,521
803 Veterans housing.....	44	*	169	304	210	102	54	-179	-317	-449	-269
804 Hospital and medical care for veterans.....	1,231	1,271	1,320	1,393	1,472	1,566	1,802	2,038	2,428	2,741	2,792
809 Other veterans benefits and services.....	185	179	196	195	218	237	260	294	318	363	360
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-502	-497	-518	-509	-492	-493	-477	-484	-491	-483	-486
<b>Total veterans benefits and services.....</b>	<b>5,681</b>	<b>5,722</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>6,897</b>	<b>6,882</b>	<b>7,640</b>	<b>8,677</b>	<b>9,776</b>	<b>10,731</b>	<b>11,795</b>	<b>11,732</b>
<b>850 Interest:</b>											
851 Interest on the public debt.....	10,666	11,346	12,014	13,391	14,573	16,588	19,304	20,959	21,849	24,200	26,100
852 Interest on refunds of receipts.....	88	77	104	120	120	120	113	132	182	175	175
853 Interest on uninvested funds.....	11	12	14	13	10	7	6	6	6	5	5
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-955	-1,078	-846	-936	-959	-925	-1,110	-1,487	-1,455	-1,573	-1,608
<b>Total interest.....</b>	<b>9,810</b>	<b>10,357</b>	<b>11,285</b>	<b>12,588</b>	<b>13,744</b>	<b>15,791</b>	<b>18,312</b>	<b>19,609</b>	<b>20,582</b>	<b>22,808</b>	<b>24,672</b>
<b>900 General Government:</b>											
901 Legislative functions.....	126	142	159	167	180	192	229	256	311	329	383
902 Judicial functions.....	66	76	79	87	94	110	133	146	173	194	206
903 Executive direction and management.....	22	23	24	25	27	31	37	45	68	138	148
904 Central fiscal operations.....	808	844	886	969	1,024	1,094	1,271	1,414	1,647	1,774	1,852
905 General property and records management.....	576	606	585	658	591	590	619	640	725	902	917
906 Central personnel management <sup>1</sup> .....	110	107	107	116	140	146	166	218	275	327	347
908 Law enforcement and justice.....	335	366	385	426	452	534	666	959	1,233	1,630	1,877
909 National capital region.....	58	61	73	87	143	205	265	275	450	506	634
910 Other general government.....	189	190	192	218	243	268	273	341	345	406	429
Deductions for offsetting receipts <sup>3</sup> .....	-249	-206	-197	-243	-333	-305	-322	-324	-335	-576	-768
<b>Total general government.....</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>2,866</b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>3,970</b>	<b>4,891</b>	<b>5,631</b>	<b>6,025</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1964-1974 (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function	Actual									Estimate	
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
940 General revenue sharing.....										6,786	6,035
Allowances for contingencies and civilian agency pay raises.....										500	1,750
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:											
Employer share, employee retirement.....	-1,256	-1,329	-1,447	-1,661	-1,825	-2,018	-2,444	-2,611	-2,768	-2,980	-3,157
Interest received by trust funds.....	-1,621	-1,780	-1,917	-2,275	-2,674	-3,099	-3,936	-4,765	-5,089	-5,401	-5,974
Total outlays.....	118,584	118,430	134,652	158,254	178,833	184,548	196,588	211,425	231,876	249,796	268,665
Federal funds.....	95,761	94,807	106,512	126,779	143,105	148,811	156,301	163,651	177,959	188,390	199,108
Trust funds.....	25,884	26,962	31,708	36,693	41,499	43,284	49,065	59,361	67,073	82,624	90,354
Intragovernmental transactions.....	-3,061	-3,339	-3,568	-5,218	-5,771	-7,547	-8,778	-11,586	-13,156	-21,218	-20,797

<sup>1</sup> Entries net of offsetting receipts.<sup>2</sup> Includes allowances for All-Volunteer Forces, retirement systems reform, and civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.<sup>3</sup> Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above.

\* Less than \$500 thousand.

Table 18. FEDERAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS, 1963-1974 (in billions of dollars)

Description	Actual										Estimate	
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>RECEIPTS, NATIONAL INCOME BASIS</b>												
Personal taxes and nontaxes.....	49.6	50.7	51.3	57.6	64.5	71.4	90.0	93.7	87.1	100.1	104.2	116.6
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	23.5	25.7	27.7	31.0	31.2	33.7	37.4	33.1	32.0	33.5	38.7	41.6
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals....	15.0	15.6	16.9	15.7	15.8	17.1	18.6	19.2	20.1	20.1	20.5	21.6
Contributions for social insurance.....	22.1	23.5	24.6	28.5	35.7	38.3	44.4	49.0	53.8	58.3	69.8	83.2
<b>Total receipts, national income basis...</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>147.2</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>190.4</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>193.0</b>	<b>211.9</b>	<b>233.3</b>	<b>263.0</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES, NATIONAL INCOME BASIS</b>												
Purchases of goods and services.....	63.4	65.7	64.4	71.7	85.3	94.9	99.4	98.3	95.8	103.1	105.8	111.5
Defense.....	(50.4)	(50.9)	(48.9)	(54.4)	(67.7)	(75.9)	(78.0)	(77.3)	(73.2)	(74.3)	(74.6)	(75.9)
Nondefense.....	(13.0)	(14.7)	(15.5)	(17.3)	(17.6)	(18.9)	(21.4)	(21.0)	(22.6)	(28.8)	(31.1)	(35.6)
Transfer payments.....	28.5	29.5	30.5	34.2	39.4	44.8	50.7	56.8	69.8	78.6	91.6	101.9
Domestic ("to persons").....	(26.4)	(27.3)	(28.3)	(31.8)	(37.2)	(42.7)	(48.5)	(54.8)	(67.5)	(75.8)	(88.9)	(99.1)
Foreign.....	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(2.3)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.8)
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments...	8.4	9.8	10.9	12.7	14.8	17.8	19.2	22.6	27.0	32.7	41.6	41.6
Net interest paid.....	7.5	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.9	10.9	12.3	14.0	14.3	13.5	14.6	15.8
Subsidies less current surplus of Government enterprises.....	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.1	4.1	4.7	5.8	5.2	6.3	4.8
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-.1	.1	-----	-----	-----
<b>Total expenditures, national income basis.....</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>172.5</b>	<b>185.7</b>	<b>196.3</b>	<b>212.8</b>	<b>233.1</b>	<b>259.9</b>	<b>275.5</b>
<b>Excess of receipts (+) or expenditures (-), national income basis.....</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-19.7</b>	<b>-21.1</b>	<b>-26.6</b>	<b>-12.5</b>

Source.—Actual data for 1963-72 are based on the estimates prepared by the Department of Commerce. Data for 1973 and 1974 are based on estimates by the Office of Management and Budget in cooperation with the Department of Commerce.

Table 19. FEDERAL FINANCES AND THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1954-1973 (dollar amounts in billions)

Fiscal year	Gross national product	Budget receipts		Budget outlays		Federal debt, end of year			
						Total		Held by the public	
		Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP
1954.....	362.1	69.7	19.3	70.9	19.6	270.8	74.8	224.5	62.0
1955.....	378.6	65.5	17.3	68.5	18.1	274.4	72.5	226.6	59.9
1956.....	409.4	74.5	18.2	70.5	17.2	272.8	66.6	222.2	54.3
1957.....	431.3	80.0	18.5	76.7	17.8	272.4	63.1	219.4	50.9
1958.....	440.3	79.6	18.1	82.6	18.8	279.7	63.5	226.4	51.4
1959.....	469.1	79.2	16.9	92.1	19.6	287.8	61.3	235.0	50.1
1960.....	495.2	92.5	18.7	92.2	18.6	290.9	58.7	237.2	47.9
1961.....	506.5	94.4	18.6	97.8	19.3	292.9	57.8	238.6	47.1
1962.....	542.1	99.7	18.4	106.8	19.7	303.3	55.9	248.4	45.8
1963.....	573.4	106.6	18.6	111.3	19.4	310.8	54.2	254.5	44.4
1964.....	612.2	112.7	18.4	118.6	19.4	316.8	51.7	257.6	42.1
1965.....	654.2	116.8	17.9	118.4	18.1	323.2	49.4	261.6	40.0
1966.....	721.2	130.9	18.1	134.7	18.7	329.5	45.7	264.7	36.7
1967.....	769.8	149.6	19.4	158.3	20.6	341.3	44.3	267.5	34.8
1968.....	826.0	153.7	18.6	178.8	21.6	369.8	44.8	290.6	35.2
1969.....	898.3	187.8	20.9	184.5	20.5	367.1	40.9	279.5	31.1
1970.....	955.0	193.7	20.3	196.6	20.6	382.6	40.1	284.9	29.8
1971.....	1,010.4	188.4	18.6	211.4	20.9	409.5	40.5	304.3	30.1
1972.....	1,093.1	208.6	19.1	231.9	21.2	437.3	40.0	323.8	29.6
1973 estimate.....	1,209.9	225.0	18.6	249.8	20.6	473.3	39.1	348.8	28.8

Table 20. BUDGET RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS, 1789-1974  
(in millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (-)	Fiscal year	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (-)
ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET				CONSOLIDATED CASH STATEMENT			
1789-1849.....	1,160	1,090	+70	1940.....	6,879	9,589	-2,710
1850-1900.....	14,462	15,453	-991	1941.....	9,202	13,980	-4,778
1901.....	588	525	+63	1942.....	15,104	34,500	-19,396
1902.....	562	485	+77	1943.....	25,097	78,909	-53,812
1903.....	562	517	+45	1944.....	47,818	93,956	-46,138
1904.....	541	584	-43	1945.....	50,162	95,184	-45,022
1905.....	544	567	-23	1946.....	43,537	61,738	-18,201
1906.....	595	570	+25	1947.....	43,531	36,931	+6,600
1907.....	666	579	+87	1948.....	45,357	36,493	+8,864
1908.....	602	659	-57	1949.....	41,576	40,570	+1,006
1909.....	604	694	-89	1950.....	40,940	43,147	-2,207
1910.....	676	694	-18	1951.....	53,390	45,797	+7,593
1911.....	702	691	+11	1952.....	68,011	67,962	+49
1912.....	693	690	+3	1953.....	71,495	76,769	-5,274
1913.....	714	715	—*	UNIFIED BUDGET			
1914.....	725	726	—*	1954.....	69,719	70,890	-1,170
1915.....	683	746	-63	1955.....	65,469	68,509	-3,041
1916.....	761	713	+48	1956.....	74,547	70,460	+4,087
1917.....	1,101	1,954	-853	1957.....	79,990	76,741	+3,249
1918.....	3,645	12,677	-9,032	1958.....	79,636	82,575	-2,939
1919.....	5,130	18,493	-13,363	1959.....	79,249	92,104	-12,855
1920.....	6,649	6,358	+291	1960.....	92,492	92,223	+269
1921.....	5,571	5,062	+509	1961.....	94,389	97,795	-3,406
1922.....	4,026	3,289	+736	1962.....	99,676	106,813	-7,137
1923.....	3,853	3,140	+713	1963.....	106,560	111,311	-4,751
1924.....	3,871	2,908	+963	1964.....	112,662	118,584	-5,922
1925.....	3,641	2,924	+717	1965.....	116,833	118,430	-1,596
1926.....	3,795	2,930	+865	1966.....	130,856	134,652	-3,796
1927.....	4,013	2,857	+1,155	1967.....	149,552	158,254	-8,702
1928.....	3,900	2,961	+939	1968.....	153,671	178,833	-25,161
1929.....	3,862	3,127	+734	1969.....	187,784	184,548	+3,236
1930.....	4,058	3,320	+738	1970.....	193,743	196,588	-2,845
1931.....	3,116	3,577	-462	1971.....	188,392	211,425	-23,033
1932.....	1,924	4,659	-2,735	1972.....	208,649	231,876	-23,227
1933.....	1,997	4,598	-2,602	1973 est.....	224,984	249,796	-24,812
1934.....	3,015	6,645	-3,630	1974 est.....	255,982	268,665	-12,683
1935.....	3,706	6,497	-2,791				
1936.....	3,997	8,422	-4,425				
1937.....	4,956	7,733	-2,777				
1938.....	5,588	6,765	-1,177				
1939.....	4,979	8,841	-3,862				

\*Less than \$500 thousand.

Notes.—Certain interfund transactions are excluded from receipts and outlays starting in 1932. For years prior to 1932 the amounts of such transactions are not significant.

Refunds of receipts are excluded from receipts and outlays starting in 1913; comparable data are not available for prior years.



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