

THE BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1975

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THE BUDGET DOCUMENTS

Data and analyses relating to the budget for 1975 are published in four documents:

The Budget of the United States Government, 1975 contains the information that most users of the budget would normally need, including the Budget Message of the President. The *Budget* presents an overview of the President's budget proposals which includes explanations of spending programs and estimated receipts. This document also contains a description of the budget system and various summary tables on the budget as a whole. (Price \$2.45.)

The Budget of the United States Government, 1975—Appendix contains detailed information on the various appropriations and funds which comprise the budget.

The *Appendix* contains more detailed information than any of the other budget documents. It includes for each agency: the proposed text of appropriation language, budget schedules for each account, explanations of the work to be performed and the funds needed, proposed general provisions applicable to the appropriations of entire agencies or groups of agencies, and schedules of permanent positions. Supplemental proposals for the current year and new legislative proposals are identified separately. Information is also provided on certain activities, whose outlays are not part of the budget totals. (Price \$15.05.)

Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, 1975 contains 16 special analyses that are designed to highlight specified program areas or provide other significant presentations of Federal budget data.

This document includes analytical information about: Government finances and operations as a whole and how they affect the economy; government-wide program and financial information for Federal education, manpower, health, income security, civil rights, and crime reduction programs; trends and developments in the areas of Federal aid to State and local governments, research and development, and environmental protection. (Price \$1.75.)

The United States Budget in Brief, 1975 provides a more concise, less technical overview of the 1975 Budget than the above volumes. Summary and historical tables on the Federal budget and debt are also provided, together with graphic displays. (Price 95¢.)

GENERAL NOTES

1. All years referred to are fiscal years, unless otherwise noted.
2. Detail in the tables, text, and charts of this volume may not add to the totals because of rounding.

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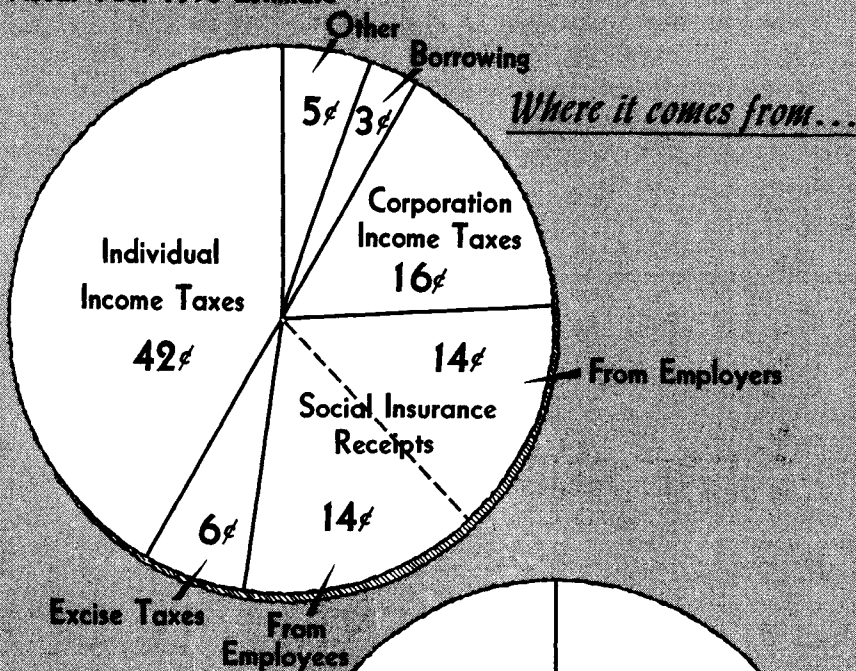
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PART I

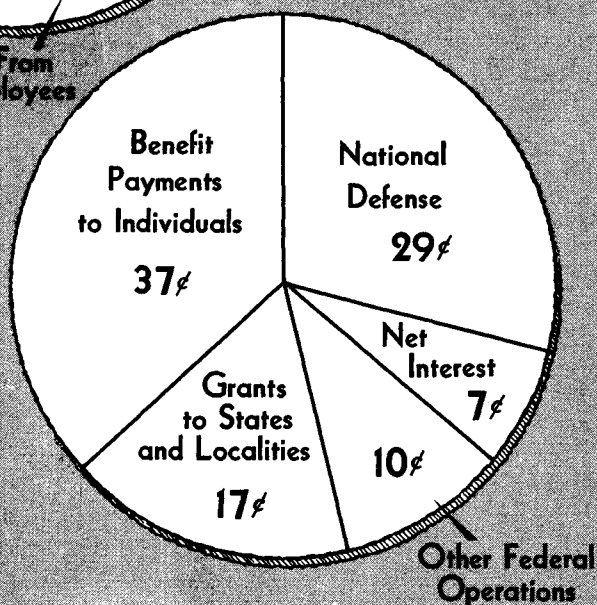
THE BUDGET MESSAGE
OF THE
PRESIDENT

THE BUDGET DOLLAR

Fiscal Year 1975 Estimate



Where it goes...



BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

The Federal budget must be both a consistent statement of our national objectives and a responsible plan for achieving them. The budget that I propose for fiscal year 1975 meets these standards. It places special emphasis on:

- the proper fiscal balance to keep the economy on the track to sustained high employment and more stable prices;
- a strong defense force in support of our efforts to build an enduring structure of peace in the world;
- a comprehensive energy program to deal with current shortages and to reestablish our ability to be self-sufficient in energy;
- the New Federalism philosophy of strengthening the role of State and local governments, and of the individual citizen;
- basic reforms of major domestic programs; and
- efficient management of the Federal Government in the years ahead, through a more intensive focus on the tangible results that programs achieve.

In the face of economic uncertainty, my budget recommendations provide for a fiscal policy that would support high employment while restraining inflation. It would maintain the flexibility to take further action, if needed, to offset the effects of energy shortages. My budget recommendations hold the rise of Federal spending to the minimum increases necessary.

The budget recommends total outlays of \$304.4 billion in 1975, \$29.8 billion more than in 1974, and anticipates receipts of \$295 billion, a \$25 billion increase over 1974. About 90% of the increase in outlays between 1974 and 1975 represents mandatory spending increases that are unavoidable under current law.

THE BUDGET AT A GLANCE

[In billions of dollars]

Item	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Receipts.....	232.2	270.0	295.0
Outlays.....	246.5	274.7	304.4
Deficit (—).....	—14.3	—4.7	—9.4

Under conditions of full employment—conventionally defined as a 4% unemployment rate—Federal receipts would be substantially higher and outlays somewhat lower than these figures. Thus, on a *full employment basis* the budget shows a surplus of \$4 billion in 1974 increasing to \$8 billion in 1975.

The budget proposes increases for defense activities so that we can increase our defense preparedness and preserve present force levels in the face of rising costs. These proposals reflect minimum prudent levels of defense spending consistent with maintaining adequate armed forces to assure our national security.

The budget includes my program, Project Independence, to reestablish our capability for self-sufficiency in energy. I plan Federal funding of \$10 billion for the accelerated energy research and development component of this program over the next 5 years. Other measures already underway or proposed will help reduce low-priority energy use and minimize economic dislocations due to shortages. Our vigorous diplomatic efforts to restore an acceptable pattern of world trade in petroleum will complement these measures.

The budget carries forward the New Federalism philosophy. This philosophy stresses the need to recognize the different roles appropriate to each level of government, and to the private sector—thereby strengthening individual choice and self-reliance in America. The New Federalism calls for Federal support in meeting national problems and holds that State and local authorities are best able to make decisions on local and statewide needs in accordance with local conditions and community aspirations. Federal aid in the areas of law enforcement, manpower, and rural development incorporate the principles of the New Federalism. I now propose to apply this philosophy in major reforms of Federal assistance for health, education, community development, and transportation.

Our welfare system is inefficient and inequitable. I urge the Congress to work with my Administration in developing a new system that is simple, fair, and compassionate.

I am once again proposing a comprehensive plan for national health insurance that would make adequate insurance against the costs of health care available to *all* Americans. This far-reaching reform is long overdue. I urge early congressional action on it. The budget proposes measures to prepare for this program.

Federal taxes impose a large burden on the Nation. Each Federal program, therefore, must be managed as efficiently as possible, and each must be subject to continuous scrutiny as to how well it meets today's highest priority needs. This budget supports the major management initiatives I have undertaken to ensure that Federal

programs produce results that truly satisfy the needs of the American people—and do so at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayer.

The end of American combat involvement in the Vietnam war and the reduction of cold war tensions in recent years have contributed to a significant shift in the composition of the Federal budget. Defense outlays remained virtually constant from 1968 to 1974, despite substantial cost increases and the pay raises which have accompanied the transition to an all-volunteer armed force. These added costs were offset by large savings resulting from reductions in men and materiel. Defense costs have been a decreasing share of our national budget, falling from 44% of Federal spending in 1969 to an estimated 29% in 1975.

Conversely, Federal nondefense spending has increased from 56% of Federal spending in 1969 to 71% in this budget. In the process, the form that Federal spending takes has shifted dramatically away from support for direct Federal operations and toward benefit payments to individuals and grants to State and local governments.

When I took office as President in 1969, defense outlays were nearly one-fifth more than combined outlays for aid to individuals under human resource programs and for aid to State and local governments. While our defenses are being maintained and strengthened, this budget proposes spending nearly *twice* as much money for aid to individuals and to State and local governments as for defense. This dramatic shift in Federal spending both reflects and supports the New Federalism.

THE BUDGET AND THE ECONOMY

During the past year, our economy operated at close to full capacity. In fact, the Nation's capacity for producing basic materials was used at a higher rate than in any previous year since World War II. New jobs were created for about 2¼ million people. Unemployment fell from a 5.4% average rate in the second half of calendar year 1972 to a 4.7% rate in the second half of 1973. At the same time, adverse weather and other conditions cut into the world's food supplies, including ours, while the policies of exporting countries cut supplies of oil and raised its price sharply.

These developments created a severe inflation during calendar year 1973, particularly in prices of food and energy. Our budget policy has been a key element in the effort to control that inflation. Strict limitation of expenditures in 1973 applied fiscal restraint to an economy that was expanding at an unsustainable rate. The budget totals recommended here continue a policy of fiscal responsibility as part of a continuing anti-inflation program.

THE BUDGET TOTALS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Budget receipts	232.2	270.0	295.0
Budget outlays	246.5	274.7	304.4
Deficit (—)	—14.3	—4.7	—9.4
Budget authority	276.7	310.9	322.1
	1972 actual		
Outstanding debt, end of year:			
Gross Federal debt.....	437.3	468.4	486.4
Debt held by the public.....	323.8	343.0	346.5
Outstanding Federal and federally assisted credit, end of year:			
Direct loans.....	50.1	43.9	45.9
Guaranteed and insured loans ¹	133.7	147.7	159.7
Government-sponsored agency loans ²	48.9	67.2	83.3

¹ Excludes loans held by Government accounts and special credit agencies.² See table E-7 in Special Analysis E, *Federal Credit Programs*, published in a separate volume.

There is now evidence that the economy is slowing down. In part this is due to the energy shortage, which limits our ability to produce some products and reduces demand for others. Our energy-use policies are designed to minimize the adverse impact of the energy shortage on the economy, but some effect is inescapable.

Some slowdown in the growth of demand is appropriate to help check inflation. This is especially true in view of supply limitations. But this slowdown should not be permitted to go too far. Therefore, I propose a budget which will continue a posture of moderate restraint rather than greatly intensifying that restraint. Also, my Administration is developing and will be prepared to use a range of measures to support the economy if that should be necessary—measures tailored to the special conditions of the energy shortage. Along these lines, the Congress should enact the proposals I made last year to improve our regular unemployment insurance system by establishing higher minimum benefit standards and extending coverage to farm workers.

Under conditions of full employment the budget outlays I propose would be less than the receipts from present and proposed taxes by about \$4 billion in 1974 and \$8 billion in 1975. A 4% rate of unemployment is used as a measure of full employment in calculating these surpluses. These surpluses, following a small full-employment

deficit in 1973, and rising somewhat from 1974 to 1975, are consistent with our objective of moderate restraint.

In large part, the estimated increase in the full-employment surplus is the result of the high inflation rate experienced in calendar year 1973 and expected to continue for the first half of 1974. In the short run, inflation increases receipts more than it increases outlays. Thus, it increases for a time the surplus that would be achieved at high employment. This means that the budget has the effect of restraining inflation. The rising full-employment surpluses estimated here are largely the product of an inflation that is proceeding too rapidly. To use the size of these surpluses as an invitation or an excuse for more spending would only make the inflation rate worse.

THE FULL EMPLOYMENT BUDGET

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	1976 projection
Full-employment receipts.....	243	278	311	339
Full-employment outlays ¹	245	274	303	329
Full-employment surplus or deficit (—).....	—2	4	8	10

¹ In these estimates, outlays for unemployment insurance benefits and the Emergency Employment Act program are calculated as they would be at an unemployment rate of only 4%.

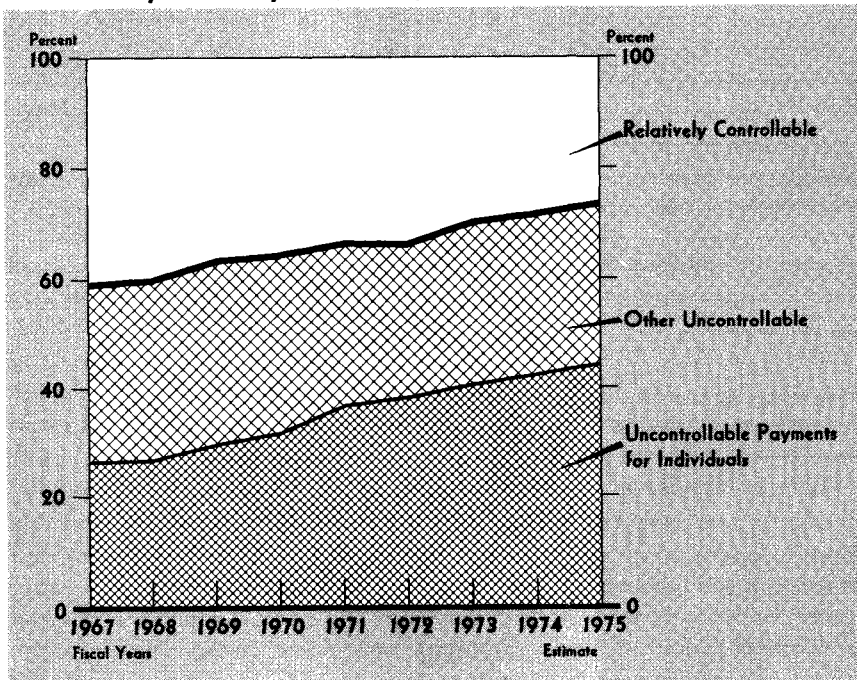
A 4% unemployment rate is used in calculating full-employment receipts and outlays as a conventional standard which approximately removes the effects on the budget estimates of year-to-year changes in the level of economic activity. To serve this purpose the unemployment rate used for the calculations must be reasonably stable from year to year. However, this does not mean that the feasible and proper target for unemployment is always represented by the same figure. In fact, as a result of changes in the composition of the labor force, a 4% overall unemployment rate today would mean much tighter conditions in labor markets than would have been true ten or twenty years ago.

The estimates of receipts in this budget include the windfall profits tax on oil producers which I have proposed. This tax would recapture the excess profits that these producers would otherwise realize due to rising oil prices.

I continue to urge action on the tax reform and simplification proposals that were discussed with Congress last year. These proposals would not appreciably affect the *overall* tax burden on the economy; they would simply distribute it more equitably.

Our ability to carry out sound fiscal policy and to provide the resources needed to meet emerging problems is limited by decisions made in the past. The portion of the budget subject to discretionary control has shrunk in recent years primarily because of the relative decline in controllable defense spending, the growth in mandatory grants to State and local governments, and the growth in human resource programs (which largely take the form of benefit payments, set by law, to individuals and families). In 1975, over \$223 billion in outlays, or nearly three-quarters of the budget, will be *virtually uncontrollable* in the short run due to existing law and prior-year commitments. This represents a substantial decline in the controllability of the budget since 1967, when only 59% of outlays were uncontrollable.

Controllability of Outlays — (Percentage)



Just as each budget is heavily influenced by commitments embodied in those that have preceded it, so each, in turn, strongly influences those that follow. Therefore, the future impact of current decisions must be taken into account by projecting future available resources and the known claims against these resources. This is why the 1975 budget presents detailed projections of its 1976 spending implications; this is also the reason that all five budgets submitted by my Administration have contained 5-year projections of full employment outlays and receipts.

The costs of existing programs and of the new programs I have proposed will rise over time in response to growth in the number of eligible beneficiaries for programs such as social security and other entitlement programs, and in response to price increases. The rise in outlays for existing and currently proposed programs, however, will be less rapid than the rise in tax receipts. Thus, by 1979, receipts are projected to reach about \$428 billion on a full-employment basis, while outlays for existing and proposed programs will be \$391 billion. This leaves a budget margin—a margin which can be used for tax reduction, new initiatives, or retirement of public debt—of about \$37 billion for 1979. This compares with a margin of \$10 billion projected for 1976. The 1979 margin is a relatively small one—less than 9% of the projected 1979 receipts—to cover the exigencies of the next 5 years. But it is indicative of longer-term fiscal health if proper fiscal discipline is exercised.

TOWARD A LASTING WORLD PEACE

The overriding goal of American foreign policy is to build a lasting world peace, a peace resting on the solid foundation of mutual respect among all nations.

We have made great progress toward this objective during the past few years. During this Administration we have:

- ended American combat involvement in the war in Vietnam;
- ended the draft;
- established more cooperative relations with the Soviet Union;
- developed promising new relationships with the People's Republic of China;
- concluded an initial strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union; and
- provided diplomatic leadership toward a Middle East peace settlement.

Building sound foundations for a durable peace requires patient and skillful diplomacy. To be effective, statesmanship must be backed by credible military strength. The 1975 budget provides for the defense forces essential to protect our national security and to maintain the credibility and effectiveness of our diplomatic efforts to preserve world peace.

Increases in spending for military functions are necessary for both 1974 and 1975. Outlays of \$85.8 billion are proposed for 1975, compared to \$79.5 billion for 1974. These figures include the outlay impacts of proposed supplemental appropriations. These increases are required to improve the readiness of our armed forces, to build up levels of essential equipment and supplies, and to meet today's higher costs of maintaining force levels. They would also provide for a vigorous research and development effort that would enable us to produce new weapon systems if they are needed to maintain the strategic balance.

Because of the urgency I attach to a strong defense effort, I am recommending supplemental appropriations for 1974. An increase of \$2.8 billion in budget authority is proposed to improve combat readiness and modernize forces, to augment munitions stock levels in accordance with lessons learned in the Middle East war, and to meet higher fuel costs.

The increases proposed for defense should be viewed in the context of the substantial—but prudent—reduction in our defense forces that has taken place since I took office. This reduction has resulted primarily from our success in bringing about a general easing of world tensions, in achieving mutual arms limitations, and in improving weapons systems and military efficiency. We have 36% fewer men under arms today than we had in 1968. In constant dollar terms, we will spend substantially less for defense in 1975 than we did in 1964, before the Vietnam buildup began.

The dollar costs of defense manpower are much higher with an all-volunteer armed force than they were under the draft. The Nation is now paying the full real costs of its defense in dollar terms; we no longer “tax” the young by commanding their services at less than their market value. I hope that we will never again need a draft.

Strengthening international economic cooperation is essential to our quest for peace. Expansion of peaceful trade relationships helps bind together the peoples of the world. We have already made considerable progress toward international monetary reform, progress which has helped bring about dramatic improvement in our balance of payments. The Trade Reform Act, now before the Congress, would authorize U.S. participation in a new round of international discussions to reduce trade barriers. Failure to enact this measure in a responsible form could result in a wave of trade protectionism that would undermine the economic well-being of all nations. I urge the Congress to approve it.

This budget provides for the continuation of our foreign assistance programs to strengthen the economies of developing nations, to provide humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and to help friendly nations provide for their own defense.

MEETING THE NATION'S NEEDS FOR ENERGY AND BASIC RESOURCES

Until recent years, this country was largely self-sufficient in energy production. The rapidly growing demands of our households and industries for more and more energy, however, have now outstripped available low-cost domestic supplies. During the past few years we have become dangerously dependent on imported petroleum, which until recently was low in price. Development of relatively high-cost domestic sources has lagged.

Three years ago, in the first energy message delivered to the Congress by any President, I warned that the long era of abundant low-cost supplies of energy was drawing to a close. I proposed an expanded program to produce greater supplies of clean energy. Last April, in my second energy message, I warned that if existing trends continued unchecked, the Nation would face a serious energy problem; I proposed legislative action to meet this challenge. Since then, I have repeated my previous warnings and proposed urgent measures to restore our capability for energy self-sufficiency. The interruption of oil exports by Arab countries following the Middle East war last October has aggravated the energy problem and underscored sharply the need for this country to regain its ability to be self-sufficient in energy. I have taken all responsible actions I can within my existing authority to meet this challenge.

The 1975 budget reflects a comprehensive national energy policy to deal with current shortages and provides funds to initiate the Federal portion of Project Independence, an accelerated private and governmental effort to reestablish our capability for self-sufficiency in energy by 1980. I anticipate that the research and development component of this program will require about \$10 billion in Government funds during its first 5 years; greater amounts may be needed thereafter. These funds will complement an even larger research and development investment in the private sector, which I will continue to encourage.

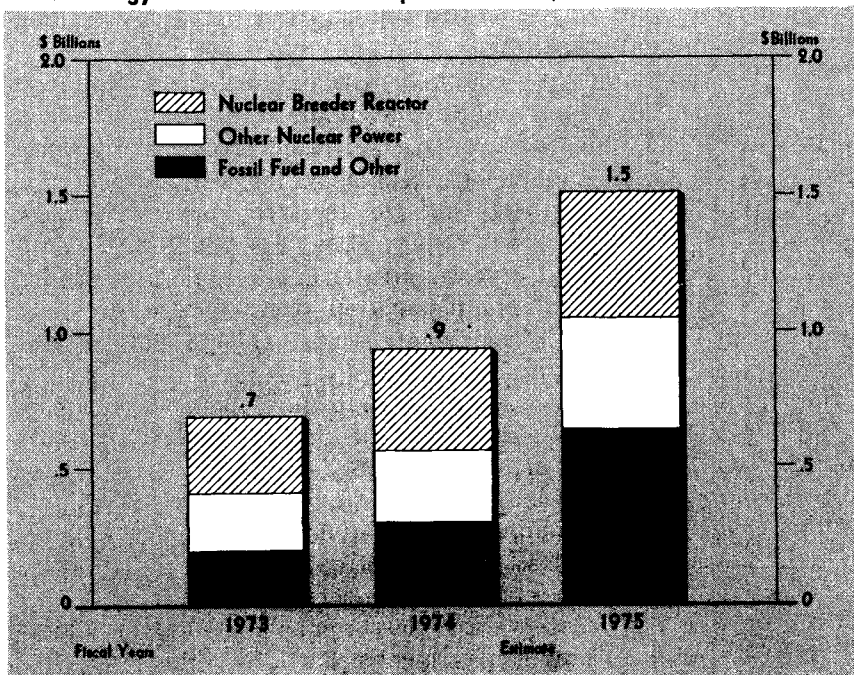
Higher prices will be necessary to stimulate development of adequate supplies of fuel through the mechanism of the free market. To assure that this will not result in excess profits for oil producers, I have proposed an emergency windfall profits tax on these producers.

Other elements of my comprehensive national energy policy include:

- reorganization of Federal administrative machinery to deal more effectively with short- and long-term energy needs;
- stringent energy conservation measures and mandatory allocation of petroleum products as long as shortages persist;
- mandatory reporting of oil production, inventories, reserves, and costs;
- modernization of regulations for railroads in order to permit energy savings and other economies;
- policies to accelerate development of domestic oil and gas reserves, including removal of ceilings on wellhead prices for new natural gas, production from the Elk Hills, Calif., Naval Petroleum Reserve, and development by private industry of western oil shale and of off-shore oil and gas deposits;
- measures to permit increased use of our vast coal reserves, including environmental safeguards for surface mining, conversion of oil-fired electric powerplants to coal, improvement of

- mining techniques, and accelerated efforts to develop technology for coal gasification, coal liquefaction, advanced combustion systems, and pollution control;
- development of fast breeder nuclear reactors, which will greatly increase the amount of energy recoverable from our nuclear fuel resources;
- more timely approval of sites for energy facilities and accelerated construction of nuclear powerplants; and
- increased research on advanced energy sources, including fusion power, and geothermal and solar energy.

Direct Energy Research and Development — Outlays



The budget provides for \$1.5 billion in outlays for direct energy research and development programs in 1975, compared to \$942 million in 1974. An additional \$128 million in outlays is provided in 1975 for complementary basic research and for environmental and health effects research. I will submit additional details on this accelerated effort to the Congress shortly.

The Federal Government alone cannot overcome the energy crisis. Project Independence will require a maximum effort by private industry as well. The measures proposed in this budget provide the essential governmental leadership to get this joint public and private program underway. In addition, every American household and every

American business must economize on energy usage if we are to share temporary shortages equitably, as we must, and reestablish our energy independence in the long run.

The energy crisis has brought to the fore the need for a realistic balancing of the demands of economic growth and the demands of environmental protection. Shortages of "clean" fuels will mean that some temporary variances from air quality plans will be necessary to meet high priority energy needs. The progress we have made in pollution control in recent years, however, along with reductions in energy consumption, should insure that overall air quality will continue to improve.

The adverse impact of energy shortages on the economy could be aggravated by shortages of other raw materials. A comprehensive study on supplies of metal ores and other basic resources and our needs for them is now underway. This study will help insure that our policies properly anticipate potential problems.

We must also do everything we can to avoid a shortage of agricultural commodities such as we experienced last year. For many years this country enjoyed abundant agricultural production. This abundance not only met domestic needs, but aided greatly in alleviating hunger and malnutrition abroad. In 1972, however, adverse conditions throughout much of the world created widespread agricultural shortages. Food costs began to spiral, both here and abroad.

My Administration made a number of important program changes in 1973 to bring more farm land into production and to increase farm output. These steps, combined with favorable weather conditions, made 1973 a record crop year; farm income reached an all-time high level. Agricultural income now depends more upon the private market, and less upon the Government, than has been the case for over 3 decades. In 1973, direct Government payments to farmers experienced their largest dollar decline in history.

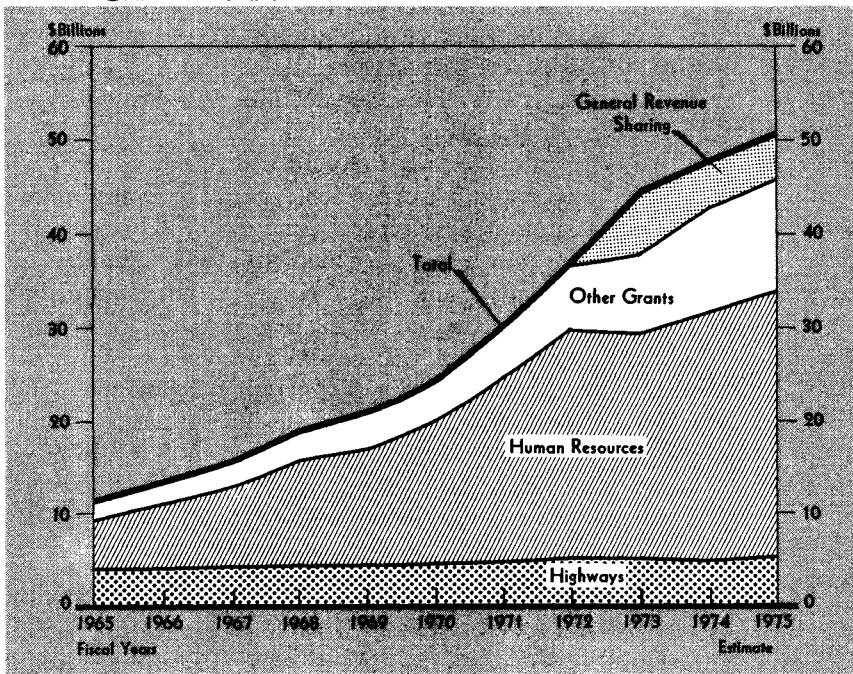
HELPING PEOPLE THROUGH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Ours is a *federal* system of government. Our Constitution, now nearly two centuries old, provides for a logical division of responsibilities among:

- a strong national government, concerned with essential national needs;
- State and local governments close to, and responsive to, the needs of individuals and local communities; and
- private citizens endowed with civil liberties that are secure from governmental encroachment.

During the first century and a half of our national experience, State and local governments were able to meet community and State needs from their own revenue sources. They were financially independent of the Federal Government. During the past 40 years, however, the needs of State and local governments have outstripped their resources. The Federal Government has therefore come to play a larger and larger role in financing their day-to-day operations. In the 4 years between 1969 and 1973, Federal grants to States and localities doubled. In 1973 this financial aid, disbursed through literally hundreds of separate programs, provided more than 20% of total State and local revenues.

Federal Grants to State and Local Governments



Unfortunately, these Federal programs have all too often been accompanied by regulations and restrictions which have stifled innovation and initiative on the part of State and local officials, severely limiting the ability of those officials most familiar with problems at the local level to respond to local needs.

In response to this problem I have applied a philosophy of government that has come to be known as the New Federalism. It calls for each level of government to focus its attention on the functions most appropriate to that level. By strengthening the resources and responsibilities of State and local governments, it permits their policies and programs to reflect local needs more sensitively.

Broader sharing of Federal revenues with State and local governments is helping to make this philosophy a reality. Under the General Revenue Sharing program, now in its second year, State and local governments receive over \$6 billion a year for use in meeting State and local needs as they see them.

This Administration has also sought to substitute broad-based formula grants for narrow categorical grant programs, giving State and local governments significant discretion as to how funds are used and insuring that Federal aid is more equitably distributed among recipients. These principles now apply to several major areas of Federal assistance.

The *Law Enforcement Assistance* program has demonstrated the feasibility of broad-based formula grants. Aid under this program is being increased from \$28 million in 1969 to \$747 million in 1975 and is helping to make the streets of America safer.

The *Comprehensive Employment and Training Act* which I signed in December extends these same grant principles to manpower programs. Under this Act, the Federal Government will no longer specify the types, methods, and proportions of various manpower services to be provided. Instead, State and local governments will be able to use the funds allocated to them to provide the mix of services which they decide best meets the needs of their areas. The budget provides for \$2 billion in outlays for this program in 1975.

New authorities under the *Rural Development Act* are being implemented this year in a manner which is supportive of State and local development plans and priorities.

I urge congressional action to achieve similar reform in additional areas this year:

The principles embodied in the *Education Grants Consolidation and Reform* I proposed last year deserve priority attention. State and local education agencies should have greater freedom to direct Federal assistance toward meeting what they view as high priority local needs. I will continue to work with the Congress, therefore, on legislation to consolidate and improve education grant programs.

The *Better Communities Act* would replace several ineffective grant and loan programs with a more streamlined approach to the problems of urban areas. This act would allow localities to decide for themselves how to allocate community development funds. The budget proposes funding for this program of \$2.3 billion in 1975.

The *Unified Transportation Assistance Program* I am proposing this year would provide \$2.3 billion in highway and mass transit funds, and permit States and localities to allocate these grant funds flexibly, in accordance with local conditions and priorities. Since

transportation is a major consumer of energy and is strongly affected by the energy crisis, high priority must be given to enabling States and localities to make decisions on transportation systems based on their assessment of economy, energy conservation, environmental impact, and safety considerations.

I am proposing legislation for a new *Economic Adjustment Assistance* program. This legislation would permit States and communities to respond flexibly to problems of economic change and unemployment.

Another central feature of the New Federalism is strengthening the ability of State and local governments to perform effectively. The *Responsive Governments Act* would broaden Federal assistance available for improving State and local planning, decisionmaking, and management capabilities.

I urge the earliest possible enactment of all these measures.

In parallel with these legislative initiatives, my Administration is continuing its efforts to consolidate and streamline categorical grant programs, to simplify complex and burdensome procedures, and to remove unnecessary, inflexible program restrictions.

As part of this same effort, Federal programs are being decentralized along uniform regional lines, and the Federal Regional Councils are being strengthened to facilitate coordination of Federal with State and local activities at the operating level.

The budget accelerates our programs for aiding State and local governments in improving water quality. The Environmental Protection Agency has allotted \$4 billion to the States for 1975 to make grants for municipal sewage treatment plants, a \$1 billion increase over the allotment for 1974. Priorities for grants within these allotments will be determined by the States. A total of \$6.9 billion was made available for this program in 1973 and 1974, more than twice the amount made available in the preceding 2 years.

STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF THE INDIVIDUAL

Abraham Lincoln believed that:

"The legitimate object of Government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot do so well, for themselves, in their separate and individual capacities. *In all that the people can individually do as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere.*"

I share this belief. This philosophy underlies the efforts of my Administration to strengthen the role of the individual in American society. It is a cornerstone of the New Federalism.

I believe that government policy should seek to maintain an economic environment in which all who are able to work can find employment and adequate earnings. For those unable to support

themselves, government should help to provide the means necessary to meet personal and family needs, while preserving individual dignity and self-respect.

My Administration has consistently endeavored to strengthen the role of the individual in American society and to ensure that all Americans enjoy equality of opportunity in education, in employment, in business, and in housing. We have consistently worked to improve assistance for the retired, the disabled, and the unemployed.

Reflecting these concerns, Federal human resource programs have grown dramatically. Between 1969 and 1975, outlays for these programs will have increased by 139%, while outlays for all other programs will have risen only 26%.

The national health insurance plan I am proposing represents another major step toward improving the lives of individual Americans. My proposal calls for basic reform in the financing of medical care. It would bring comprehensive insurance protection against medical expenses within reach of all Americans, including millions of people who cannot now obtain adequate insurance coverage. Costs of coverage for low-income families would be federally supported, with payments scaled according to family income.

It will take several years for this reform to become fully operational. In the interim, the 1975 budget provides \$26.3 billion for existing health programs. Under this budget, the momentum of cancer, heart, and other research initiatives would be sustained, and total funding for biomedical research would exceed \$2 billion in 1975, almost double the 1969 level. To support continued reform of our medical care system, the budget proposes a total of \$125 million in 1974 and 1975 to demonstrate health maintenance organization concepts throughout the Nation. I am also proposing a Health Resources Planning Act to enhance State and regional capabilities and responsibilities for planning and regulating health services.

The rapid growth of human resource programs in recent years has brought about many improvements in the well-being of the American people. Higher social security benefits and extension of the Medicare program, for example, have increased the economic security of the elderly and the disabled. Cash benefits under social security programs will rise from \$26.2 billion in 1969 to \$62.9 billion in 1975. They now reach 29 million beneficiaries. Five social security benefit increases have been enacted since 1969. Taken together, these increases total nearly 70%, far exceeding the increases in the cost of living, and in average wages, over this period. I continue to urge enactment of legislation to reform private pension plans, legislation which would further strengthen the economic security of millions of Americans in their retirement years.

The Supplemental Security Income program began operation on January 1, 1974, replacing the various State public assistance programs for the aged, the blind, and the disabled with a more uniform and equitable national system. This broad reform provides higher benefits for these disadvantaged groups. In addition, Federal assumption of responsibility for these programs will provide substantial fiscal relief to State and local governments.

Also during the past month, food stamp benefits have been increased by over 20%, and the program has been extended to those parts of the country where it was not available before. Outlays for food stamps will be \$3.9 billion in 1975, 78% higher than the 1973 level.

I propose further measures to improve the income security of Americans, including:

- reform of pensions for veterans and their dependents, with provisions for automatic cost-of-living adjustments in benefits, and better matching of pensions to family need;
- an increase in education benefits for veterans to help meet cost increases since these benefits were last raised;
- automatic cost-of-living increases for the aged, blind, and disabled beneficiaries of the Supplemental Security Income program;
- transfer of food stamps and related nutrition programs to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to improve coordination of income maintenance programs; and
- continued priority efforts to develop a practical program of direct cash assistance for housing.

One of the major unfinished pieces of business of my Administration is the replacement of the current welfare system with a new system that *works*. Figures collected over the past year are grim testimony to the fact that our current welfare system is a mess; these figures show that fully 40% of the payments made are incorrect. I intend to make new proposals to solve this continuing problem.

As we begin this effort, I hope that the debate can focus on the substance of the issues, not on superficial labels. I believe that the majority of the American people agree on the principles that should guide Federal income assistance:

- the system should provide strong work incentives for those able to help themselves;
- income assistance should be provided in cash, rather than in kind, so that families can make their own spending decisions;
- the system should be as simple as possible, replacing the chaotic rules and overlapping programs that we have now;

- the levels of support provided should reflect the compassionate spirit of the American people toward those who cannot provide for themselves; and
- Federal aid should be provided on an equitable basis nationwide.

I believe that the Administration and the Congress, working together, can *and must* find a solution that accords with these principles.

IMPROVING MANAGEMENT IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The recommendations contained in this budget are part of a broad effort by my Administration, working with the Congress and with State and local officials, to improve public services at all levels. The New Federalism is a crucial element of this broad endeavor. A second, complementary element consists of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of Federal programs in carrying out Federal responsibilities.

Concern for meeting problems must extend beyond the well-intended commitment of public funds. What really matters are the tangible results produced through the effective use of these funds—results measured in terms of better lives for all Americans.

Since I assumed office as President, I have encouraged extensive efforts to streamline and revitalize the organization and management of the Federal Government. These efforts are helping to ensure that the taxpayers get their money's worth from the Government.

To enable the Federal Government to meet emerging challenges more effectively, several new organizations have been created during my Administration, and existing ones have been improved. Among these new offices are Action, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Council on Environmental Quality, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Domestic Council, the Office of Management and Budget, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Council on International Economic Policy, and the Federal Energy Office.

In 1971 I proposed creation of four new departments, including a department to be responsible for energy and natural resources. I continue to urge congressional approval of this proposal as revised in legislation submitted last year. In addition, I ask the Congress to join me in renewing consideration of other departmental reorganization legislation that will permit more effective management of the Government.

During the past 25 years, Presidents have been able to make many improvements in Government organization under Presidential Reorganization Plan Authority. This legislation has now expired. I urge the Congress to restore this authority as soon as possible in order to facilitate continued modernization of our governmental structure.

Good organization is only a first step toward improving governmental performance. Government can be effective only if the public service can develop and retain capable leadership. In response to this need, this Administration has placed high priority on the identification and development of the most able career managers. We intend to intensify this effort.

Increasing the effectiveness of individual programs is another essential step in improving overall governmental performance. During the past year I have launched an intensive effort to strengthen the management of major Federal activities. The emphasis in this management initiative is not on producing a great display of activity, nor on merely rearranging work processes; the emphasis is on producing significant *results*. To help keep a constant focus on program results, I have asked each major department and agency to work with me in developing a set of specific objectives to be achieved during fiscal year 1974. As we approach 1975, we will identify further objectives. Currently, we are working toward more than 200 such objectives, ranging from international monetary reform to improvement of opportunities for minorities and women.

These objectives will not simply be identified and then filed away and forgotten. Specific results are to be achieved by specific deadlines. These commitments will be reviewed continually and will guide day-to-day operations until the objectives are met.

Congressional procedures, too, are in need of reform—particularly those that deal with the budget. In my last three budget messages I encouraged the Congress to reform its procedures for considering the budget. I noted that the Congress faced a fundamental problem because it lacks a system for relating each individual spending decision—whether or not it is part of the appropriation process—to overall budget totals. The need for a more systematic congressional process was once again illustrated during the session just concluded. Congressional actions, taken together, increased spending totals over my proposals by \$3.8 billion in 1974 and by \$8.2 billion in 1975.

The Congress is currently moving toward a new budgetary system. I commend this action and urge that the final procedures worked out by the Congress recognize the necessary and proper role of the President and his responsibility for efficient administration of the executive branch. I am particularly concerned about provisions which would subject some of the most routine financial actions of the executive branch to veto by either house of the Congress.

CONCLUSION

The proposals set forth in this budget are constructive and forward-looking. They meet the Federal Government's responsibility to provide vigorous national leadership toward the solution of major national problems. They do so within the bounds of fiscal prudence.

But the Federal Government cannot do everything. It should not be expected to. Nor can money alone solve all our problems. Recognizing these limitations, my Administration has made an intensive effort to identify and *do well* those things which the Federal Government should do. By the same token, this budget, like my previous ones, stresses the revitalization of individual initiative and of State and local capabilities. It represents an important further step in my efforts to restore a proper balance of individual and governmental power in America.

RICHARD NIXON.

FEBRUARY 4, 1974.

PART 2

PERSPECTIVES
ON THE BUDGET

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, separate sections discuss budget authority and then budget funds and the Federal debt. These sections are followed by a discussion of fiscal activities outside the Federal budget, particularly the outlays of off-budget Federal agencies and privately owned Government-sponsored enterprises. Finally, the longer range outlook is examined and the next year's budget—the budget for 1976—is previewed in some detail.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

The Congress must provide budget authority, generally in the form of appropriations, before Federal agencies can commit the Government

BUDGET AUTHORITY

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Available through current action by the Congress:			
Enacted.....	181.4	188.3	-----
Proposed in this budget.....	-----	10.4	186.2
To be requested separately:			
Upon enactment of proposed legislation.....	-----	3.4	7.2
Allowances:			
Civilian agencies ¹	-----	.4	2.2
Department of Defense—Military ²	-----	.1	2.2
Subtotal available through current action by the Congress.....	181.4	202.6	197.7
Available without current action by the Congress (permanent authorizations):			
Trust funds (existing law).....	90.8	104.7	120.9
Interest on the public debt.....	24.2	29.1	30.5
Other.....	13.1	11.7	12.6
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-33.1	-37.3	-39.5
Total budget authority.....	276.4	310.9	322.1

¹ Includes allowances for acceleration of energy research and development programs, civilian agency pay raises, and contingencies.

² Includes allowances for All-Volunteer Force, military retirement systems reform, and civilian and military pay raises for the Department of Defense.

to make expenditures or loans. For 1975, a total of \$322.1 billion of budget authority is recommended.

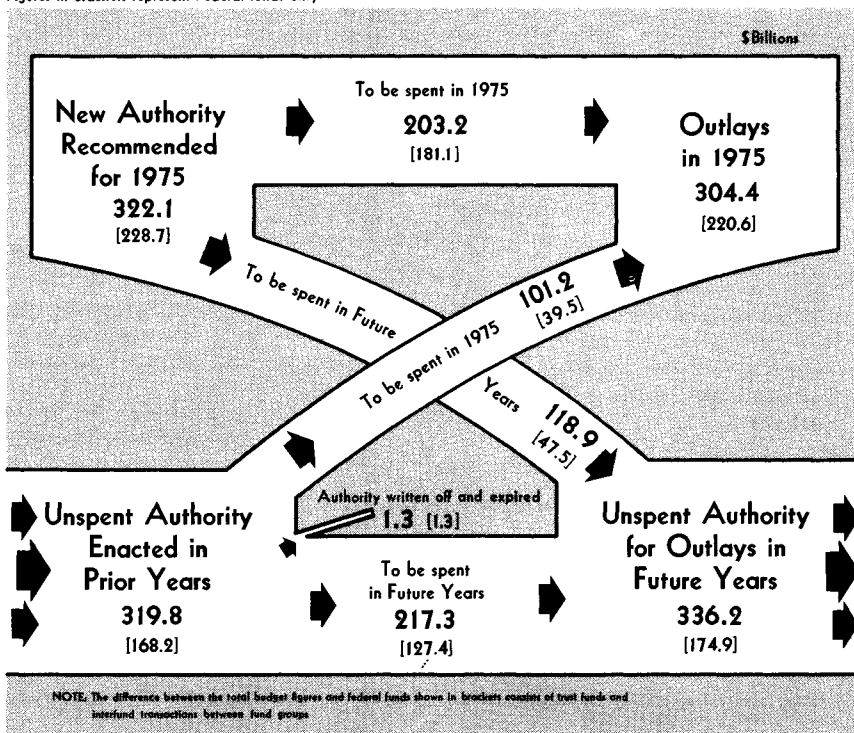
The Congress will have to act on \$197.7 billion of the total budget authority proposed for 1975 in order for it to become available. The remaining \$124.4 billion will be available under existing laws without further action by the Congress. Such authority consists mainly of trust fund programs for which existing law generally appropriates the receipts of the fund automatically, and of interest on the public debt, for which budget authority is automatically provided under a permanent appropriation enacted in 1847.

Not all of the budget authority provided for 1975 will be 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 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 projects progresses.

Relation of Budget Authority to Outlays—1975 Budget

Figures in brackets represent Federal funds only



- 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.

As shown in the preceding chart, \$101.2 billion of outlays in 1975, over 33% of the total, will be made under budget authority enacted in previous years. Conversely, nearly 37% of 1975 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.

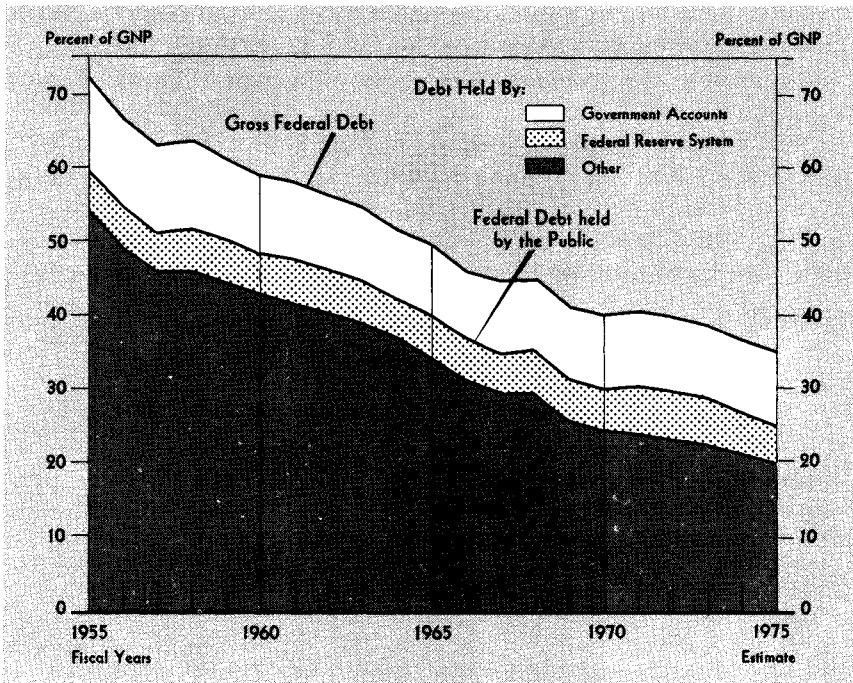
BUDGET FINANCING AND CHANGE IN DEBT OUTSTANDING, 1973-75

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Budget surplus (—) or deficit	14.3	4.7	9.4
Means of financing other than debt:			
Increase or decrease (—) in available cash and monetary assets..	.9	—3.0	-----
Decrease or increase (—) in liabilities for:			
Checks outstanding, etc.....	3.0	.1	.1
Deposit fund balances.....	.9	.7	.8
Seigniorage on coins (—).....	—4.4	—4.4	—7.7
Outlays of off-budget Federal agencies.....	.6	2.7	2.8
Increment on gold (—).....	-----	—1.2	-----
Total, means of financing other than debt	5.0	—1.2	3.1
Change in Federal debt held by public	19.3	3.5	12.5
Increase or decrease (—) in Federal agency investments in Federal debt:			
Federal funds investments.....	.8	.3	.6
Trust fund investments.....	¹ 11.0	14.1	8.5
Change in gross Federal debt	¹ 31.1	17.9	21.6

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

Federal Debt as a Percent of GNP



The budget combines the receipts and outlays for both types of funds and deducts the various transactions that occur between them. Hence, the Federal budget is called the "unified budget." Generally, the budget displays the net financial transactions between the Federal Government and the public. Thus, as is shown in the previous table, the unified budget surplus or deficit is the principal determinant of the change in Federal debt held by the public.¹

The deficit expected for 1975 and the other factors noted in the preceding table will increase the Federal debt held by the public from \$346.5 billion at the end of 1974 to \$359.0 billion at the end of 1975. As the chart below shows, the growth of debt held by the public has, for most years, been considerably slower than the growth of the economy.

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 Federal debt. At the end of 1973 the outstanding debt of such agencies that was held by the public was \$9.1 billion. This amount is expected to rise to \$12.6 billion by the end of 1975.

¹ Federal debt held by the public includes debt held by the Federal Reserve System.

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.

Gross Federal debt is expected to rise from \$486.4 billion on June 30, 1974 to \$508.0 billion on June 30, 1975. As the lower section of the preceding table indicates, \$9.1 billion, or approximately 42%, 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.

FEDERAL FUNDS FINANCING AND CHANGE IN DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT, 1973-75

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Federal funds surplus (—) or deficit	25.0	18.1	17.9
Means of Federal funds financing other than debt:			
Decrease or increase (—) in deposit fund balances .....	.8	.7	.8
Seigniorage on coins (—)	— .4	— .4	— .7
Increase or decrease (—) in cash balances and other means of financing (net)	¹ 4.2	— 3.5	.2
Total, means of financing other than debt	¹ 4.6	— 3.3	.3
Increase or decrease (—) in Federal funds investment in Federal debt .....	.4	.7	.8
Decrease or increase (—) in Federal funds debt not subject to limit (net)	— .2	— .2	— .3
Effect of off-budget agencies on debt subject to limit .....	.7	.9	1.1
Change in debt subject to limit	¹ 30.5	16.3	19.8

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

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

The concept of *Federal debt subject to statutory 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 Federal funds deficit in 1975 is estimated to be \$17.9 billion and the debt subject to limit is estimated to increase by \$19.8 billion. The preceding table indicates the sources of the difference between the two figures.

FEDERAL FUNDS RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Outlays (by agency):			
Department of Defense military functions and military assistance ¹	74.2	79.6	86.0
Department of the Treasury:			
Interest on the debt.....	24.2	29.1	30.5
Other.....	8.6	6.8	7.3
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	26.7	32.3	36.1
Veterans Administration.....	11.9	13.0	13.4
Department of Agriculture.....	10.0	9.3	9.2
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	3.6	5.0	5.6
Allowances ².....		.3	1.6
All other.....	27.3	28.2	31.1
Total.....	186.4	203.7	220.6
Receipts.....	161.4	185.6	202.8
Deficit.....	25.0	18.1	17.9
Change in debt subject to limit.....	30.5	16.3	19.8

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

² Includes allowances for acceleration of energy research and development programs, civilian agency pay raises, and contingencies.

A substantial part of Federal funds 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 contribution for supplementary medical insurance and its payment to finance the unfunded liability of the civil service retirement fund) and interest paid on Treasury debt securities held by trust funds.

From 1963 through 1973, there was a cumulative Federal funds deficit of \$170 billion, of which \$84 billion was attributable to transactions with trust funds. Indeed, a significant Federal funds 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 1973 through 1975 are shown in the following table:

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (—) BY FUND GROUP

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Federal funds:			
Transactions with the public.....	-4.0	2.2	5.3
Transactions with trust funds.....	-21.1	-20.4	-23.2
Total.....	-25.0	-18.1	-17.9
Trust funds:			
Transactions with the public.....	-10.3	-6.9	-14.8
Transactions with Federal funds.....	21.1	20.4	23.2
Total.....	10.7	13.5	8.4
Budget total:			
Federal funds.....	-25.0	-18.1	-17.9
Trust funds.....	10.7	13.5	8.4
Total.....	-14.3	-4.7	-9.4

FISCAL ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE FEDERAL BUDGET

The budget does not include several fiscal activities of the Federal Government that result in spending similar to budget outlays. Two major exclusions—the off-budget activities of Federal agencies and the activities of privately owned Government-sponsored enterprises¹—are discussed in some detail below.

Outlays of off-budget Federal agencies and Government-sponsored enterprises.—Off-budget agencies are federally owned and controlled, but their transactions have been excluded from the budget totals under provisions of law. Therefore, their fiscal activities are not reflected in either budget outlays or the budget surplus or deficit, and appropriations requests for their off-budget activities are not included in the totals of budget authority. The debt of these agencies is not subject to the statutory debt limitation but is, however, part of the gross Federal debt.

The first off-budget agency was the Export-Import Bank (excluded by statute as of August 17, 1971),² although prior to the adoption of the unified budget for fiscal year 1969 the substantial trust fund activity of the Federal Government was not included in the administrative budget. Since 1972, the Postal Service fund, the Rural Telephone Bank, and the lending activities that became the Rural electrification

¹ Detailed financial statements for these organizations are contained in the Budget Appendix, Part IV, Annexed Budgets.

² The Exchange Stabilization Fund and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (but not the Federal Reserve Banks) are Federal entities. They are excluded from this discussion.

and telephone revolving fund were removed from the budget; and the Environmental Financing Authority fund, the Federal Financing Bank, and the United States Railway Association were authorized to be established outside the budget. The budget totals do, however, still include administrative expenses of the Rural Electrification Administration lending programs and the United States Railway Association, and they also include subsidies paid to the Postal Service and the Environmental Financing Authority.

While the budget authority and outlays of off-budget activities are excluded from the budget totals, not all of these activities are excluded from Presidential and congressional review. For example, a limitation on the program activity of the Export-Import Bank is established annually.

Government-sponsored enterprises were established and chartered by the Federal Government to perform specialized functions that were needed to achieve national objectives. The earlier enterprises were all created with partial or full Government ownership and direct Government control, but, in time, some of these were converted to private ownership and some new enterprises were established as privately owned institutions. The current rule governing the budget treatment of these enterprises dates back to 1967, when a recommendation on this subject by the President's Commission on Budget Concepts was adopted. The rule excludes from the budget those privately owned Government-sponsored enterprises in which the Government has no equity.

The Federal Land Banks and Federal Home Loan Banks both had become fully privately owned by 1952 and have always been excluded from the unified budget. The Federal National Mortgage Association, the Banks for Cooperatives, and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks became wholly privately owned by repaying the Federal equity capital during fiscal year 1969 and were accordingly removed from the budget. The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and the Student Loan Marketing Association were subsequently authorized to be established with full private ownership.

Except in the case of the Postal Service, the excluded outlays are for loan programs. These programs are similar to the direct loan programs in the unified budget. The outlays of most of these loan programs reflect primarily, but not solely, the difference between new loans disbursed and repayments of principal. For example, during 1973 new loans disbursed by the excluded programs equaled \$35.4 billion and repayments were \$22.8 billion. Outlays were \$11.4 billion. Like direct loans in the budget, the loans of the excluded programs are designed to influence economic resources toward particular uses. They also provide some stimulus to aggregate economic activity, although this is offset to a degree in that their net lending has to be financed

COMPARISON OF OUTLAYS FOR THE UNIFIED BUDGET, OFF-BUDGET FEDERAL AGENCIES, AND GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ENTERPRISES

[In billions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Outlays		
	Unified budget	Off-budget Federal agencies ¹	Government-sponsored enterprises
1954.....	70.9	---	-0.3
1955.....	68.5	---	.2
1956.....	70.5	---	.4
1957.....	76.7	---	.1
1958.....	82.6	---	-.5
1959.....	92.1	---	1.1
1960.....	92.2	---	.4
1961.....	97.8	---	-.3
1962.....	106.8	---	1.1
1963.....	111.3	---	.5
1964.....	118.6	---	1.8
1965.....	118.4	---	1.2
1966.....	134.7	---	1.9
1967.....	158.3	---	-2.9
1968.....	178.8	---	1.7
1969.....	184.5	---	4.3
1970.....	196.6	---	9.6
1971.....	211.4	---	.3
1972.....	231.9	0.1	4.1
1973.....	246.5	.6	10.8
1974 estimate.....	274.7	2.7	12.9
1975 estimate.....	304.4	2.8	1.2

¹ Excludes the Federal Financing Bank and the off-budget activities of the United States Railway Association, which were authorized in recent legislation.

largely by borrowing from the financial markets just as does a deficit in the unified budget. The Government-sponsored enterprises primarily provide support to housing and also support agriculture and higher education.

In the table above, the excluded outlays of the off-budget Federal agencies and the privately owned Government-sponsored enterprises are compared to the unified budget outlays. The outlays of the off-budget agencies began at a negligible amount in 1972 but have grown substantially since then, in part because more off-budget agencies have been created. These outlays are expected to equal \$2.8 billion or about 1% of budget outlays in 1975.

The excluded outlays of the Government-sponsored enterprises have likewise grown—from small amounts in the early 1960's to an average of \$5.8 billion, or 2.7% of budget outlays, during 1969–73, when more Government-sponsored enterprises were outside the budget. In 1974 and 1975 these enterprises are expected to spend \$12.9 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively, which equal 4.7% and 0.4% of budget outlays. The off-budget Federal agencies and the Government-sponsored enterprises together are estimated to spend an average \$9.8 billion in 1974–75, which equals 3.4% of budget outlays in these years.

In large part because the excluded outlays are primarily for credit programs, they have certain characteristics that tend to differentiate them from most budget outlays. This can be seen most clearly with respect to the Government-sponsored enterprises, several of which have operated outside the budget long enough for comparisons to be made.

One distinguishing characteristic is that the excluded outlays are more volatile than total budget outlays, although they are not more volatile than some individual programs within the budget. As the table shows, the outlays of the Government-sponsored enterprises have fluctuated by large amounts several times, particularly since the mid-1960's. The most important reason has been the cyclical nature of mortgage lending and institutional deposit flows, which for certain of the enterprises leads to large swings in lending, the repayment of past loans they have made, and the sale of assets. In some years these factors have even produced large negative outlays for the Federal Home Loan Banks. The largest yearly change in the outlays of Government-sponsored enterprises is expected to occur in 1975, with a total decrease of \$11.7 billion. This will be due primarily to a large decline in the credit advanced by the Federal Home Loan Banks to their member savings institutions, and a large increase in the repayment of past advances.

Another distinction is that the outlays of the Government-sponsored enterprises are less predictable than the total outlays in the unified budget, and for much the same reason that they are volatile. In 4 of the 5 years from 1969 to 1973, the absolute difference between the actual outlays and the original budget estimate of outlays was more for the Government-sponsored enterprises as a group than for the entire unified budget—which is over 20 times larger. During this period the absolute difference averaged \$4.0 billion for these enterprises, which is greater than the \$3.0 billion average absolute difference for the unified budget.³

³ The original budget estimate of the 1969 outlays was adjusted to take out the enterprises that became fully privately owned and were accordingly removed from the budget during 1969.

Other fiscal activities.—Several other fiscal activities that are not measured in the budget also have economic impacts. Two of the most significant of these activities are credit guarantees and tax expenditures.

Credit guarantees.—Credit guarantees influence economic resources toward particular uses, especially toward housing, and provide some stimulus to the total spending in the economy. The outstanding guaranteed loans held by the public are large and have grown substantially each year.⁴ By the end of 1973, they were \$147.7 billion. Their total impact on the economy is uncertain, however, since some portion of the private loans that were guaranteed might have been made anyway.

Tax expenditures.—Tax expenditures are benefits to individuals or corporations that result from tax exclusions, tax deductions, preferential tax rates, or tax deferrals. Tax expenditures are very difficult to estimate, though, even for past periods.⁵ The concept requires a standard for comparison with the actual tax base, and there is substantial disagreement on what this standard should be. In addition, the estimate of any one tax expenditure depends on whether one tax provision is assumed to change at a time or all provisions are assumed to change simultaneously. Moreover, the aggregate impact of all tax expenditures on receipts depends on the extent that the statutory tax rates would be reduced in order to compensate for broadening the tax base. If the impact would be largely offset, the effects of tax expenditures on total receipts and aggregate spending in the economy would be small. Thus, while tax expenditures clearly do have substantial effects on the allocation of economic resources, the concept of tax expenditures and the problem of estimating them prospectively are such that estimates have been prepared only for past calendar years by the staffs of the Treasury Department and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

THE BUDGET OUTLOOK TO 1979

In an age of increasingly complex problems requiring long-range solutions, the Nation cannot afford to look only a single year into the future when making budgetary decisions. Such decisions have longer range implications which we must try to assess before committing ourselves and our limited resources. The composition and level of the

⁴ See Special Analysis E, "Federal Credit Programs", in *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1975*.

⁵ See "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures", Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, June 1, 1973.

1975 budget have been largely determined by past decisions and will, in turn, strongly affect subsequent budgets, mandating many expenditures, precluding others, and generally limiting our options in future years.

The Administration believes that the long-range implications of the budget are important. Thus, in the 1971 budget, it pioneered in presenting 5-year projections of Federal outlays and receipts. The 1973 budget expanded the presentation by including detailed 5-year projections of the cost of legislative proposals for major new and expanded programs. In the 1974 budget, a detailed preview of the next budget was introduced. This year more information on the outlook is presented.

By making these estimates available to the Congress, the public, and agencies of the executive branch, a framework is provided within which to examine this and future budgets. Such information helps us foresee difficulties, and thereby avoid becoming prisoners of the unintended consequences of past decisions. Analysis of these projections underscores the disciplined approach needed to maintain consistent fiscal policies that promote economic growth and stability, while providing the resources needed to support essential Federal services.

The 1979 outlook.—In the tables and discussion that follow, receipt and outlay estimates assume that the economy is operating at full employment, which is defined as a 4% rate of unemployment in the civilian labor force. The receipts projections assume that new taxes proposed in this budget are adopted, and that the existing tax law is not otherwise changed.

THE 1979 OUTLOOK

[In billions of dollars]

Item	Actual 1973	Estimate			
		1974	1975	1976	1979
Full-employment receipts.....	243	278	311	339	428
Full-employment outlays, current programs.....	245	274	303	329	391
Full-employment margin, current programs.....	-2	4	8	10	37

The outlay estimates are simply projections of the consequences of continuing current and proposed programs; *they are not forecasts of what the Administration will propose in future budgets or of possible program levels after future policy decisions.* Generally, they reflect what is required by existing law and contractual obligations, extensions of expiring laws, 1975 budget proposals, and the minimum pay and price

adjustments necessary to maintain real program levels. The assumption that expiring laws will be extended is not an Administration commitment to continue these programs, because no decision has necessarily been made on their future status. The assumption is used simply to reflect approximately how the 1975 program mix would look in 1979. These projections are a pragmatic way of preparing to meet future problems because they indicate the direction current decisions are taking us. They provide a means of recognizing the uncertainties of the future and provide a warning if the course set is wrong.

Full-employment receipts are expected to grow by 38% between 1975 and 1979 to about \$428 billion. The receipts projection reflects an increase in the average tax rate on taxable personal income as inflation and rising real income move people into higher tax brackets. This form of implicit tax increase raises taxes by about \$17 billion in 1979. Full-employment outlays for 1975 programs are expected to grow more slowly, increasing by 29% to about \$391 billion by 1979.

The excess of full-employment receipts over full-employment outlays provides an estimate of the margin that would be available to cover new initiatives, such as tax reductions, reductions in the public debt, and new or expanded programs between now and the end of 1979. The margin can be used not only to guide resource allocation but also as a guide to fiscal policy. For example, the \$8 billion margin in 1975, following a \$4 billion margin in 1974, is providing appropriate restraint on the economy. The potential 1979 margin is about \$37 billion. Almost half of this margin results from the implicit tax increase mentioned above.

The full-employment margin foreseen is predicated on conservative projections of the future costs of 1975 programs. For example, in the past, various initiatives have added to the budget total and thereby decreased the margin. The Congress added \$7.0 billion to the 1973 budget and \$3.8 billion to the 1974 budget, both of which will have an even larger impact on future budgets. Thus, past experience suggests that the margin now projected is larger than it will be in the future. Ignoring the limitations implicit in these estimates may lead to unsound budgetary commitments, and thereby seriously inhibit policy options for years to come.

Initiatives in the 1975 budget.—Projections of the cost for the major new and expanded programs which are legislative proposals appear in summary table 15. These proposals, plus the initiative for an energy research and development program which does not require new legislation, could add as much as \$10 billion to outlays by 1979. These programs, however, address pressing national needs. They underline this Administration's priorities—with an eye to available resources. These initiatives permit us to live within our means while still allowing a margin for coping with future problems.

Program trends.—The outlay trends between 1975 and 1979 for the major program categories are summarized in the following table.

The 21% increase in outlays for national security and international affairs is significantly less than the 29% growth in total outlays. The major increases arise from military pay and price allowances. This projection implies a continued decline in the proportion of the budget devoted to these outlays—barring major changes in the international situation.

Human resources programs exhibit marked growth—36% from 1975 to 1979. This growth reflects the Nation's heavy commitment to health and income security, the outlays for which will be determined largely by price trends and the growing number of persons eligible for benefit payments.

PROJECTED FULL-EMPLOYMENT OUTLAYS FOR CURRENT PROGRAMS, 1975-79

[In billions of dollars]

Major category ¹	Estimate			Percent change 1975-79
	1975	1976	1979	
National security and international affairs.....	91.8	99.1	111.1	21
Domestic affairs.....	192.6	212.7	261.3	36
Human resources.....	149.9	161.8	204.2	36
Physical resources.....	24.9	28.6	29.0	16
General Revenue Sharing.....	6.2	6.3	6.6	8
Other.....	11.6	14.7	21.5	85
Net interest.....	22.0	22.5	22.5	2
Employer share, employee retirement.....	-3.6	-3.7	-4.1	14
Total, full-employment outlays.....	302.8	329.4	390.8	29

¹ These broad categories are defined to include the following functions: National security and international affairs includes national defense and international affairs and finance. Human resources includes education and manpower; health; income security; and veterans benefits and services. Physical resources includes agriculture and rural development; natural resources and environment; commerce and transportation; and community development and housing. Other includes space research and technology; general government; and undistributed allowances and adjustments. Net interest includes the interest function less interest received by trust funds.

The projected increases in outlays for physical resources programs and General Revenue Sharing assume that the authorizations for those programs that expire before 1979 will be continued. The major changes in programs summarized under "Other" are the allowances for civilian pay and price increases and increases in law enforcement programs. The projections of net interest assume that the amount of debt outstanding will be the same as at the end of 1975, with any changes due to the refinancing of the existing debt at current interest rates.

Federal payments to individuals and aid to State and local governments.—Federal spending has shifted markedly in the past 20

years—and with particular abruptness in the last 5 years—away from direct Federal purchases of goods and services, for such programs as defense and space, and toward direct Federal payments to individuals and aid to State and local governments. From 1959 to 1973, payments to individuals and aid to State and local governments have almost doubled as a percentage of total outlays and increased five-fold in dollar terms.

**PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS AND FEDERAL AID TO
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ¹**

[In billions of dollars]

Category	1959 actual	1969 actual	1973 actual	1975 est.	1979 ² est.
Payments to individuals.....	19.7	47.8	85.0	117.5	167.8
Aid to State and local governments.....	6.7	20.3	44.0	51.7	59.5
To finance payments for individuals.....	2.4	7.1	14.5	16.9	21.7
Other.....	4.3	13.2	29.4	34.8	37.8
Total.....	26.3	68.1	128.9	169.2	227.3
Percentage of total outlays.....	28.6	36.9	52.3	55.6	58.2

¹ Payments to individuals plus aid to State and local governments to finance payments for individuals equal Federal payments for individuals, as in Summary Table 7, Controllability of Budget Outlays, plus the effects of proposed legislation.

² The 1979 projection assumes the extension of expiring programs, such as General Revenue Sharing.

The present outlook indicates that payments to individuals and aid to State and local governments under existing programs will grow to about 58% of total outlays by 1979. Between 1975 and 1979 these outlays will increase by \$58 billion and reach a total of \$227 billion.

These projections indicate that the Federal Government is having, and will continue to have, an increasingly indirect budgetary impact on the marketplace. In keeping with the principles of the New Federalism, Federal money is being channelled into payments to individuals and into broader, more flexible assistance to State and local governments.

Ability to control outlays.—The need to project future resources and the claims upon them is underscored by the increasing long-term budgetary commitments and the consequent declining controllability of budget outlays. In 1967, 59% of total Federal spending was virtually uncontrollable due to existing law or prior legal commitments. Since then, repeated increases in uncontrollable programs have been enacted into law. As a result, uncontrollable spending has been rising at a faster rate than Federal receipts, and more rapidly than the rate of growth of the whole economy. In 1975, about 74% of the budget will be virtually uncontrollable. Of this amount, 78% are “open-ended programs and fixed costs,” which includes social security, General

CONTROLLABILITY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS

[In billions of dollars]

Category	Estimate		Percent change from 1975 to 1979
	1975	1979 ¹	
Relatively uncontrollable under present law:			
Open-ended programs and fixed costs:			
Payments for individuals:			
Social security and railroad retirement.....	67.2	94.1	40
Medicare.....	14.2	23.0	62
All other payments for individuals.....	52.8	64.7	22
Subtotal, payments for individuals.....	134.2	181.8	36
Other open-ended programs and fixed costs.....	37.2	31.7	—15
Total, open-ended programs and fixed costs.....	171.4	213.6	25
Outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations.....	52.3	181.4	33
Relatively controllable outlays.....	84.4		
Undistributed employer share, employee retirement.....	—3.6	—4.1	14
Total budget outlays.....	304.4	390.8	28

¹ The assumption to continue General Revenue Sharing after the law expires in 1977 allows discretionary control in the 1979 program level. Therefore, General Revenue Sharing is included in relatively controllable outlays in 1979.

Revenue Sharing, interest on the Federal debt, veterans benefits, and similar programs.

As the above table shows, uncontrollable outlays for payments for individuals will increase by 36% between 1975 and 1979. This growth will be as fast as the expected rate of growth in full-employment receipts, and portends a continued struggle to maintain policy flexibility, with an increased concentration of the burden of fiscal policy adjustments being placed on a small part of the budget.

The budget in 1976.—Within the framework provided by the 5-year outlook, greater detail can be presented for 1976. However, the projections do not represent decisions or commitments as to specific amounts that will be requested for particular programs or agencies when the 1976 budget itself is submitted a year from now. New decisions will have to be made in light of the conditions that will exist next year. The implications of the 1975 recommendations for the 1976 budget are presented in the following tables, which show estimated 1976 budget authority and outlays by function and major agency. The estimate for the 1976 unemployment trust fund assumes that the economy is at full employment.

Implications of the outlook.—This outlook demonstrates that the initiatives proposed in this budget will not unduly restrict our

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Budget authority by function:				
National defense ¹	82.8	88.2	95.0	101.0
International affairs and finance.....	3.6	5.3	4.7	4.1
Space research and technology.....	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4
Agriculture and rural development.....	7.1	6.7	7.4	5.6
Natural resources and environment.....	7.2	2.5	— .3	9.0
Commerce and transportation.....	10.5	22.8	14.5	15.1
Community development and housing.....	6.1	5.0	6.4	6.8
Education and manpower.....	12.0	13.8	11.5	11.8
Health.....	22.2	26.2	28.0	30.2
Income security.....	79.8	93.0	104.0	² 112.3
Veterans benefits and services.....	12.8	13.8	14.1	14.0
Interest.....	22.8	27.8	29.1	30.4
General government.....	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.0
General Revenue Sharing.....	8.3	6.1	6.2	6.4
Allowances ³	—	.4	2.2	5.3
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions..	-8.4	-10.0	-10.7	-11.6
Total budget authority.....	276.4	310.9	322.1	² 350.5
Budget authority by agency:				
Legislative and judicial branches.....	.8	.9	1.0	1.0
Executive Office of the President.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Funds appropriated to the President.....	6.6	9.2	5.3	4.9
Agriculture.....	11.4	11.8	14.0	12.6
Commerce.....	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7
Defense—Military ¹	77.6	82.7	91.0	96.0
Defense—Civil.....	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	89.2	106.5	113.7	122.9
Housing and Urban Development.....	5.2	4.5	6.2	6.6
Interior.....	-1.9	-3.8	-2.6	-2.3
Justice.....	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2
Labor.....	10.4	9.3	9.7	² 9.3
State.....	.7	.8	.9	.8
Transportation.....	3.6	17.6	9.8	10.5
Treasury.....	32.7	35.8	37.7	39.3
Civil Service Commission.....	7.8	9.4	10.2	11.3
National Aeronautics and Space Administration..	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4
Veterans Administration.....	12.7	13.8	14.1	13.9
Other agencies.....	18.8	13.7	10.8	20.8
Allowances ³	—	.4	2.2	5.3
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions..	-8.4	-10.0	-10.7	-11.6
Total budget authority.....	276.4	310.9	322.1	² 350.5

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

² Includes an estimate for the unemployment trust fund which assumes full employment. Because of the increasing uncertainties, no forecast of the unemployment rate has been made for 1976.

³ Includes allowances for acceleration of energy research and development programs, civilian agency pay raises, and contingencies.

BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Outlays by function:				
National defense ¹	76.0	80.6	87.7	94.8
International affairs and finance.....	3.0	3.9	4.1	4.3
Space research and technology.....	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4
Agriculture and rural development.....	6.2	4.0	2.7	4.1
Natural resources and environment.....	.6	.6	3.1	4.1
Commerce and transportation.....	13.1	13.5	13.4	13.7
Community development and housing.....	4.1	5.4	5.7	7.4
Education and manpower.....	10.2	10.8	11.5	12.3
Health.....	18.4	23.3	26.3	28.6
Income security.....	73.1	85.0	100.1	² 107.2
Veterans benefits and services.....	12.0	13.3	13.6	13.8
Interest.....	22.8	27.8	29.1	30.4
General government.....	5.5	6.8	6.8	6.9
General Revenue Sharing.....	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.3
Allowances ³.....	.....	.3	1.6	4.4
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions..	-8.4	-10.0	-10.7	-11.6
Total outlays.....	246.5	274.7	304.4	² 329.4
Outlays by agency:				
Legislative and judicial branches.....	.7	.9	1.0	1.0
Executive Office of the President.....	*	.1	.1	.1
Funds appropriated to the President.....	3.7	4.6	4.4	4.3
Agriculture.....	10.0	9.3	9.2	10.4
Commerce.....	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8
Defense—Military ¹	73.3	78.4	84.6	90.8
Defense—Civil.....	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	82.0	96.8	111.0	120.6
Housing and Urban Development.....	3.6	5.0	5.6	7.4
Interior.....	-2.3	-3.8	-2.7	-2.4
Justice.....	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2
Labor.....	8.6	8.6	10.0	² 8.9
State.....	.6	.7	.8	.8
Transportation.....	8.2	8.4	9.1	9.7
Treasury.....	31.0	35.8	37.6	39.3
Civil Service Commission.....	4.6	5.9	7.3	8.1
National Aeronautics and Space Administra- tion.....	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4
Veterans Administration.....	12.0	13.2	13.6	13.7
Other agencies.....	10.8	12.0	13.3	14.7
Allowances ³.....	.....	.3	1.6	4.4
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions..	-8.4	-10.0	-10.7	-11.6
Total outlays.....	246.5	274.7	304.4	² 329.4

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

² Includes an estimate for the unemployment trust fund which assumes full employment. Because of the increasing uncertainties, no forecast of the unemployment rate has been made for 1976.

³ Includes allowances for acceleration of energy research and development programs, civilian agency pay raises, and contingencies.

*Less than \$50 million.

ability to respond to issues in the future. Moreover, a good part of the growing long-range uncontrollability of the budget, due to increased commitments to assist individuals and State and local governments, furthers the Administration's objective of improving the effectiveness and responsiveness of government by permitting decisions to be made by those closest to the problem. The outlook also highlights the fact that our resources are not unlimited and that the Nation must make Federal budget decisions within the constraints of these longer range projections if an appropriate division of resources between the Federal Government and the rest of the economy is to be maintained.

PART 3

BUDGET RECEIPTS

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 1975 are estimated at \$295 billion, compared with \$270 billion in 1974, an increase of \$25 billion. The estimates for 1974 and 1975 are given in round numbers to emphasize the difficulties of making accurate forecasts of budget receipts. The estimates should be considered in terms of a range of estimates extending a minimum of one percent on either side.

The expansion of economic activity, although expected to be at a lower rate than in the recent past, will raise individual incomes and provide increased budget receipts in 1975. In addition, estimated budget receipts in 1975 reflect:

- Higher social insurance taxes and contributions resulting from legislated increases in the taxable earnings base.
- Proposed legislation to institute an Emergency Windfall Profits Tax, which will take the form of a graduated tax on the sale of domestic crude oil at prices higher than the ceiling price established by the Cost of Living Council on December 1, 1973.
- The tax reform and simplification proposals submitted by the Administration in April of last year. These proposals include a property tax credit for the elderly, a new and expanded minimum taxable income provision, a limitation on artificial accounting losses, and a proposal to simplify our tax structure.
- Legislation which has been proposed to liberalize deductions for individual contributions to pension plans.

Composition of budget receipts.—The Federal tax system relies predominantly on income and payroll taxes. In 1975:

- Income taxes paid by individuals and corporations are estimated at \$129 billion and \$48 billion, respectively. Combined receipts from these income taxes will account for 60% of total budget receipts.

- Social insurance taxes and contributions—composed largely of payroll taxes levied on wages and salaries and paid equally by employers and employees—will produce an estimated \$85.6 billion, 29% of the total.
- Excise taxes imposed on selected commodities, services, and activities are expected to provide \$17.4 billion, 6% of total budget receipts.
- Other taxes and miscellaneous receipts will amount to an estimated \$15.0 billion, 5% of the total.

BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

[In billions of dollars]

Source	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Individual income taxes.....	103.2	118.0	129.0
Corporation income taxes.....	36.2	43.0	48.0
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds).....	64.5	77.9	85.6
Excise taxes ¹	16.3	17.1	17.4
Estate and gift taxes.....	4.9	5.4	6.0
Customs duties.....	3.2	3.5	3.8
Miscellaneous receipts ¹	3.9	5.0	5.2
Total budget receipts.....	232.2	270.0	295.0

¹ Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

The economic assumptions that underlie the estimates of budget receipts are shown in the table below. The projection for calendar year 1974 reflects the expected slowdown in the rate of economic expansion from the unsustainable rate of the previous 2-year period. This slowdown will be accentuated by the shortage of energy supplies.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

[Calendar years. In billions of dollars]

Description	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Gross national product.....	1,155	1,288	1,390
Personal income.....	939	1,035	1,135
Corporate profits before tax.....	98	126	124

Full-employment receipts.—While actual receipts are affected by 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 were \$243 billion in 1973 and are estimated to be \$278 billion in 1974 and \$311 billion in 1975.

CHANGES IN BUDGET RECEIPTS

Budget receipts are estimated to rise by \$37.8 billion in 1974 and \$25.0 billion in 1975. The year-to-year changes can be divided between those due to growth in the tax base and those due to revisions in the tax structure. Under tax laws in effect in January 1972, receipts would have risen by \$28.4 billion in 1974 (from \$228.7 billion to \$257.1 billion) and by \$19.8 billion in 1975 (from \$257.1 billion to \$276.9 billion). Thus, enacted and proposed tax law changes, which are shown in the accompanying table, increase the growth in receipts by \$9.4 billion in 1974 and by \$5.2 billion in 1975.

CHANGES IN BUDGET RECEIPTS

[In billions of dollars]

	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Receipts under tax rates and structure in effect on Jan. 1, 1972...	228.7	257.1	276.9
Enacted legislative changes:			
Social security taxes:			
Rate increase from 10.4% to 11.7% effective Jan. 1, 1973 ¹ ...	+3.2	+6.8	+7.0
Taxable earnings base increases:			
\$9,000 to \$10,800 effective Jan. 1, 1973 ¹	+0.4	+4.7	+5.4
\$10,800 to \$13,200 effective Jan. 1, 1974.....	-----	+0.4	+4.6
\$13,200 to \$14,100 effective Jan. 1, 1975.....	-----	-----	+0.1
Reduction in telephone excise tax.....	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5
Increase in Medicare premium.....	-----	+0.1	+0.2
Total receipts under existing legislation.....	232.2	268.8	293.7
Changes due to proposed legislation:			
Emergency Windfall Profits Tax ²	-----	+1.0	+3.0
Administration tax reform and simplification proposals.....	-----	-----	-1.0
Liberalized deductions for individual contributions to pension plans.....	-----	-----	-0.9
Increase in railroad retirement receipts.....	-----	-----	+0.2
Write-off of silver certificates.....	-----	+0.2	-----
Total receipts from existing and proposed legislation.....	232.2	270.0	295.0

¹ The effect of the tax rate increase from 10.4% to 11.7% is calculated using the taxable earnings base of \$9,000; the effect of the taxable earnings base increase from \$9,000 to \$10,800 is calculated using the 11.7% tax rate.

² The estimates for this proposal are shown net of the impact on regular corporation income taxes. The gross impact in 1975 is \$5 billion.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

Individual income taxes.—Individual income tax receipts are estimated at \$118 billion in 1974 and \$129 billion in 1975. The increase of \$11 billion in 1975 is largely due to growth in taxable personal income. The estimate for 1975 reflects the Administration tax reform and simplification proposals, which will reduce taxes by \$1 billion. The 1975 estimate also reflects legislation which has been proposed to liberalize deductions for individual pension plans. The tax loss from this proposal is estimated to be \$0.9 billion in 1975.

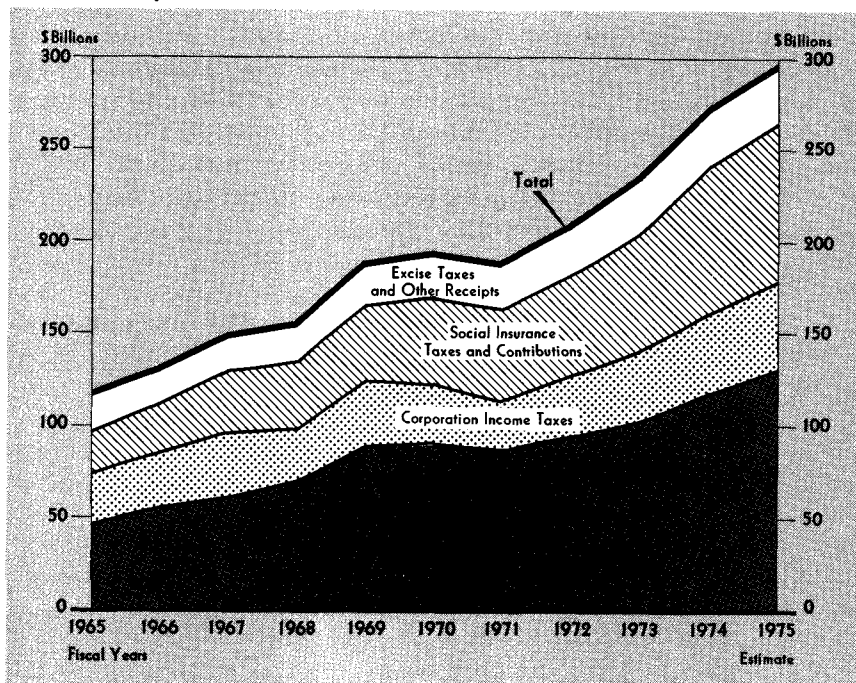
Corporation income taxes.—Corporation income tax receipts are estimated at \$48 billion in 1975, an increase of \$5 billion over the previous year. A large part of this increase results from the proposed Emergency Windfall Profits Tax.

Social insurance taxes and contributions.—Receipts from this source are expected to total \$85.6 billion in 1975, up by \$7.7 billion from 1974. 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 amount of payrolls covered by the social security system and by other retirement and insurance programs due to the expansion of employment and the rise in wage rates;
- A statutory increase in the taxable earnings base under social security from \$10,800 to \$13,200 effective January 1, 1974, and an anticipated increase from \$13,200 to \$14,100 effective January 1, 1975, through the operation of the automatic adjustment mechanism; and
- Anticipated legislation to provide the increased receipts that are 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 1975 are estimated at \$17.4 billion, which is \$0.3 billion more than in 1974. Excise tax receipts in both 1974 and 1975 reflect the continued phasing out of the telephone excise tax. This tax rate was reduced from 9% to 8% on January 1, 1974, and will be reduced to 7% on January 1, 1975.

Budget Receipts



Other receipts.—Estate and gift taxes, customs, and miscellaneous receipts are estimated to total \$15.0 billion in 1975, an increase of \$1.0 billion from 1974.

The detail of budget receipts by source is shown in table 11 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 12 in part 7.

PART 4

THE FEDERAL
PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

This section discusses the budget in terms of the functions or purposes being served. Outlays for each program are placed in the single function which best represents that program's 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 being served. Because of the special interest in energy programs, they are discussed in a separate section, even though outlays are included under various functions or in a special allowance for acceleration of energy research and development.

SUMMARY

Total outlays in 1975 are estimated to be \$304.4 billion, an increase of \$29.8 billion over 1974. In 1976, full-employment outlays for programs in the current budget are projected at \$329 billion.¹

Major functions.—Distribution of 1975 budget outlays among major functions may be summarized as follows:

- National defense accounts for \$87.7 billion or 28.8% of the total.
- International affairs and finance outlays account for \$4.1 billion, or 1.3% of the total.
- Human resources programs (education and manpower, health, income security, and veterans benefits and services) account for \$151.5 billion, 49.8% of the budget.
- Physical resources programs (agriculture and rural development, natural resources and environment, commerce and transportation, and community development and housing) represent \$24.9 billion, or 8.2%.
- General Revenue Sharing is \$6.2 billion, or 2.0% of the budget.
- A special allowance for acceleration of energy research and development will total \$0.5 billion in 1975.
- Programs in other domestic affairs functions (space research and technology and general government), and allowances will total \$11.1 billion, or 3.7% in 1975.
- Net interest (interest paid to the public) is \$22.0 billion, or 7.2% of the budget.

¹ Includes an estimate for the unemployment trust fund which assumes full-employment. Because of the increasing uncertainties, no forecast of the actual unemployment rate has been made for 1976.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION

[In billions of dollars]

Function	Outlays				Recom- mended budget authority for 1975 ¹
	1969 actual	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	
National security and international affairs:					
National defense ²	81.2	76.0	80.6	87.7	95.0
International affairs and finance.....	3.8	3.0	3.9	4.1	4.7
Domestic affairs:					
Human resources programs.....	(63.5)	(113.7)	(132.4)	(151.5)	(157.6)
Education and manpower.....	6.5	10.2	10.8	11.5	11.5
Health.....	11.6	18.4	23.3	26.3	28.0
Income security.....	37.7	73.1	85.0	100.1	104.0
Veterans benefits and services.....	7.6	12.0	13.3	13.6	14.1
Physical resources programs.....	(18.3)	(24.0)	(23.6)	(24.9)	(28.0)
Agriculture and rural development.....	6.2	6.2	4.0	2.7	7.4
Natural resources and environment.....	2.2	.6	.6	3.1	-.3
Commerce and transportation.....	7.9	13.1	13.5	13.4	14.5
Community development and housing.....	2.0	4.1	5.4	5.7	6.4
General Revenue Sharing.....	-----	(6.6)	(6.1)	(6.2)	(6.2)
Other.....	(7.0)	(8.8)	(10.3)	(11.6)	(12.2)
General government.....	2.8	5.5	6.8	6.8	6.8
Space research and technology.....	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2
Special allowance for acceleration of energy research and development.....	-----	-----	-----	.5	.8
Allowances ³	-----	-----	.3	1.1	1.4
Net interest:					
Interest.....	15.8	22.8	27.8	29.1	29.1
Interest received by trust funds.....	-3.1	-5.4	-6.4	-7.1	-7.1
Employer share, employee retirement.....	-2.0	-2.9	-3.5	-3.6	-3.6
Total budget outlays.....	184.5	246.5	274.7	304.4	322.1

¹ Compares with budget authority in 1969 of \$196.2 billion, in 1973 of \$276.4 billion, and in 1974 of \$310.9 billion.

² Includes allowances for All-Volunteer Force, military retirement systems reform and civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.

³ Includes allowances for civilian agency pay raises and contingencies.

OUTLAY TRENDS SINCE WORLD WAR II

Both the size and composition of the Federal budget have changed dramatically in the past 3 decades. The years 1947-50 were characterized by relatively heavy outlays for veterans benefits, foreign assistance, and net interest—which together accounted for more than 42% of total outlays in each of those years. National defense spending ran between 30% and 36% of total outlays, and the remaining functions amounted to only 22% to 27% of the total. By 1953, due to the Korean War, spending for veterans, international affairs, and net

interest had dropped to 16% of the total, while defense amounted to two-thirds, and all other spending was less than 20%. The rise in defense spending in conjunction with Vietnam fighting peaked in 1968 at 45% of total outlays. Last year, outlays for veterans, international affairs, and net interest dropped to 13% of the total, defense spending was reduced to less than one-third, and all other spending rose to over half of the total.

The following table, showing budget outlays at 5-year intervals since 1950, illustrates many of the changes that have occurred.

BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION SINCE 1950

[In billions of dollars]

Function	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975 estimate
National security and international affairs:						
National defense ¹	13.1	40.2	45.9	49.6	80.3	87.7
International affairs and finance.....	4.8	2.0	3.1	4.3	3.6	4.1
Domestic affairs:						
Human resources.....	(14.0)	(14.5)	(25.5)	(35.4)	(72.6)	(151.5)
Education and manpower.....	.2	.6	1.1	2.3	7.3	11.5
Health.....	.3	.3	.8	1.7	12.9	26.3
Income security.....	4.7	9.1	18.3	25.7	43.7	100.1
Veterans benefits and services.....	8.8	4.5	5.4	5.7	8.7	13.6
Physical resources.....	(5.9)	(5.7)	(10.1)	(14.6)	(21.2)	(24.9)
Agriculture and rural development.....	2.8	4.0	3.3	4.8	6.2	2.7
Natural resources and environment.....	1.2	.5	1.0	2.1	2.6	3.1
Commerce and transportation.....	1.6	1.1	4.8	7.4	9.5	13.4
Community development and housing.....	.2	*	1.0	.3	3.0	5.7
General Revenue Sharing.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(6.2)
Other.....	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.6)	(7.3)	(7.0)	(11.6)
General government.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	3.3	6.8
Space research and technology.....	.1	.1	.4	5.1	3.7	3.3
Special allowance for acceleration of energy research and development.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.5
Allowances ²	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.1
Net interest:						
Interest.....	5.7	6.0	8.3	10.4	18.3	29.1
Interest received by trust funds.....	-.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.8	-3.9	-7.1
Employer share, employee retirement ³	-.8	-*	-.9	-1.3	-2.4	-3.6
Total budget outlays.....	43.1	68.5	92.2	118.4	196.6	304.4
Percent distribution:						
National security and international affairs.....	41.5	61.7	53.1	45.5	42.7	30.2
Domestic affairs.....	49.1	31.2	40.4	48.4	51.3	63.8
Net interest.....	11.3	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.2
Employer share, employee retirement ³	-1.8	-**	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2

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

² Includes allowances for civilian agency pay raises and contingencies.

³ Includes -\$0.5 billion of budget outlays in 1950 unallocable by function.

*Less than \$50 million.

**Less than 0.05%.

A broader perspective is gained by focusing on the major groupings relative to total output in the economy (GNP).

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975 estimate
Outlays (in billions of dollars):						
National security and international affairs.....	17.9	42.3	49.0	53.9	83.9	91.8
Domestic affairs.....	21.2	21.4	37.3	57.3	100.8	194.2
Other.....	4.1	4.8	6.0	7.2	11.9	18.4
Total.....	43.1	68.5	92.2	118.4	196.6	304.4
Percent of GNP:						
National security and international affairs.....	6.8	11.2	9.9	8.2	8.8	6.3
Domestic affairs.....	8.0	5.7	7.5	8.8	10.6	13.3
Other.....	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3
Total.....	16.4	18.1	18.6	18.1	20.6	20.9

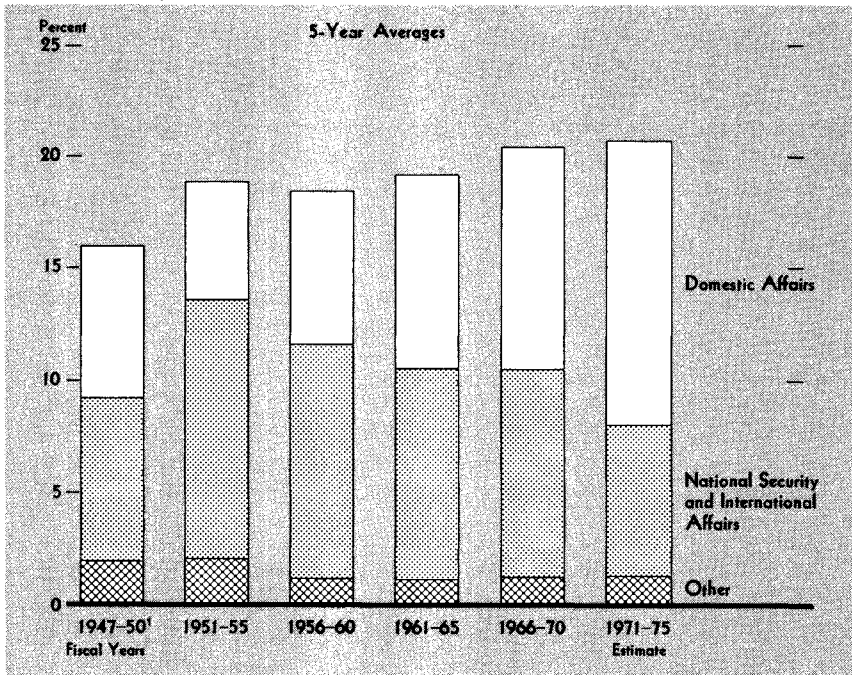
Total outlays have risen in response to the expansion of the economy, the demand for more public services, and inflation. However, these factors do not affect all components of the budget equally. Spending for national security and international affairs programs has fluctuated greatly as a share of GNP depending on world conditions, but the trend has been sharply downward for most of the post-World War II period. In contrast, the trend of domestic affairs spending has been steadily upward over most of this period, while net interest has grown at about the same rate as the total economy. The following chart, by focusing on averages for several groups of years, helps to show the trends that have dominated Federal spending over this span of time.

Total outlays as a percent of GNP rose substantially between 1947 and 1966, initially because of the national security affairs expansion necessitated by the Korean War and post-Korean security needs, and subsequently because of the rapid rise in domestic affairs spending. For the period 1967-75, the decline in national security and international spending relative to GNP has been sufficient to offset virtually all of the increase in domestic affairs spending, so total outlays have fluctuated narrowly around 21% of GNP since 1967.

The decline in the proportion of our economy devoted to national security and international affairs is reflected in the following results.

- The armed forces in 1973 reached the lowest manpower level since 1951.
- Foreign assistance in real terms (adjusted for inflation) is at the lowest level since World War II.
- Total defense spending in real terms (adjusted for inflation) was lower in 1973 than in any year since 1951.

Budget Outlays as a Percent of GNP



¹ Covers only 4 years, since 1946 included significant World War II spending.

The 1975 budget proposes an increase in national security and international affairs spending in real terms. However, total spending on national security and international affairs—again, in real terms—will be markedly below the peacetime levels of the 1955-65 period. In fact, in the 3 years covered by this budget, national security and international affairs outlays will be the lowest percentage of GNP since fiscal year 1941.

In contrast, spending on domestic affairs programs has expanded rapidly and is continuing to expand. The bulk of this growth is concentrated in human resources programs, especially in income security and health activities.

In 1960, human resources programs amounted to \$26 billion, which was 68% of total outlays for domestic affairs but only 28% of total budget outlays. By 1970 these outlays had increased to \$73 billion, totaling 72% of domestic affairs spending and 37% of total outlays. By 1975, outlays for human resources programs are estimated to be over \$150 billion, and amount to 78% of spending for domestic affairs and half of total outlays.

SPENDING FOR DOMESTIC AFFAIRS AS A PERCENT OF GNP

Fiscal year	Total	Human resources	All other
1950.....	8.0	¹ 5.3	2.7
1955.....	5.7	3.8	1.8
1960.....	7.5	5.2	2.4
1965.....	8.8	5.4	3.3
1970.....	10.6	7.6	3.0
1975 estimate.....	13.3	10.4	2.9

¹ Veterans benefits and services accounted for nearly two-thirds of this percentage, but by 1975 will be less than 10% of the human resources total.

Net interest is the third major category of Federal budgetary outlays. While it varies from year to year, net interest has been a relatively stable percent of the GNP for 2 decades.

ENERGY

Until recent years, this country was largely self-sufficient in energy production. With low energy prices in this country, households and industries increased their consumption rapidly. The growing demand for energy has now outstripped readily available domestic supplies. Thus, we have become more dependent on imported petroleum, which was, until recently, low in cost, and the development of higher priced domestic sources lagged. The interruption of oil exports by Arab countries following the Middle East war, which aggravated the energy problem, underscores sharply the need for this country to reestablish its ability to be self-sufficient in energy.

The 1975 budget provides funds for the Federal role in a comprehensive national energy policy to deal with current shortages and funds to initiate Project Independence. This is an accelerated private and governmental effort to reestablish the Nation's capability for self-sufficiency in energy by 1980. The research and development component of this program, which takes into account the recommendations of the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, anticipates Federal funding of \$10 billion or more during the next 5 years. Greater amounts may be needed after 1980. It is intended that this R. & D. program will encourage and complement, rather than supplant, a vigorous research and development effort by private industry.

Other key elements of the comprehensive national energy policy include:

- stringent energy conservation measures to curtail use of scarce fuels;

- allocation of petroleum products to give priority to energy supplies critical to economic growth and employment;
- adjustment of outmoded regulatory restrictions on railroads in order to permit energy savings and other economies;
- accelerated development of domestic oil and gas reserves, including removal of the ceiling on the wellhead price of new natural gas, production from the Elk Hills, Calif., Naval Petroleum Reserve, and development by private industry of western oil shale and Outer Continental Shelf oil deposits;
- increased early use of our vast coal resources, including coal from surface mining under guidelines and standards governing environmental impact;
- increased use of currently available technologies for secondary and tertiary recovery of oil and for gasification of coal;
- accelerated approval of sites for energy facilities and construction of nuclear power plants; and
- reorganization of the Federal administrative machinery to deal more effectively with short- and long-term energy needs.

Recent steps toward the goal of achieving the capability for energy self-sufficiency include:

- establishment of the Federal Energy Office as a focal point for energy matters within the executive branch;
- accelerated leasing of the Outer Continental Shelf for oil and gas development;
- enactment of legislation permitting the construction of the Alaskan pipeline;
- first leasing of Federal land to permit the production of oil from shale; and,
- \$115 million supplemental funding during the fiscal year 1974 to initiate accelerated Federal support of energy research and development.

Achieving the capability for energy self-sufficiency will require that the United States sharply increase its ability to utilize domestic coal, nuclear, and other energy resources. For the longer term, the Nation must also develop advanced technologies which will permit energy self-sufficiency through the exploitation of renewable or virtually inexhaustible energy resources, such as fusion and solar energy.

In carrying forward this national research and development strategy, there are important reasons for a strong Federal role.

- National security and economic stability require the capability for energy self-sufficiency even if the availability of imported petroleum in the short-term improves.
- Federal support or encouragement of energy R. & D. can speed the commercial availability of new energy technologies.

- The magnitude and urgency of the R. & D. effort required for energy self-sufficiency can require Federal as well as private involvement.

While these factors indicate the need for strong Federal support, it is imperative that the private sector's primary responsibility for energy R. & D. be fostered and that its technical and financial capabilities be fully utilized. The Federal program must be structured to encourage private investment in energy R. & D. and to avoid unnecessary Government expenditures which may merely replace private sector investments.

A key element of the Federal program is the flexibility to tailor the Federal effort in each R. & D. area to the characteristics of the technology, the stage of development, and the industry involved. In some R. & D. areas in which there is considerable uncertainty as to the level of private funding that will actually be forthcoming in response to market forces, this implies flexibility to step up Federal support if required, and reduce it when no longer needed.

The 1975 budget provides a total of over \$2.0 billion in budget authority for energy R. & D. as reflected in the following table.

The budget provides for a substantial increase in nuclear energy programs. Specifically, this increase provides for continued growth in

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(In millions of dollars)

Program or agency	Outlays		Recom- mended budget authority for 1975
	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	
Energy research and development programs included under regular functional categories:			
National defense: Atomic Energy Commission.....	648	791	856
Natural resources and environment:			
Department of the Interior.....	182	200	232
Environmental Protection Agency.....	60	63	70
Education and manpower: National Science Foundation.....	24	30	38
Other.....	28	47	47
Subtotal, energy R. & D. programs included under regular functional categories.....			
	942	1,131	1,243
Special allowance for acceleration of energy research and develop- ment.....		461	809
Total, all energy research and development programs.....	942	1,592	2,052

¹ Includes an increase of \$84 million in outlays and \$172 million in budget authority for related basic research and for environmental and health effects research.

the program to develop the liquid metal fast breeder reactor as well as a greatly expanded effort to develop the technology for harnessing nuclear fusion as a future energy source. Funds under the total shown for the Atomic Energy Commission will also be used for programs to develop other advanced converter and breeder reactors, to make nuclear systems even safer, to develop improved methods for producing enriched uranium, and to increase basic research in relevant physical and biological sciences. These funds will be further augmented by allocations from the allowance for R. & D. acceleration shown in the table above.

While some increases for nonnuclear energy R. & D. programs are shown by agency in the table above, the major expansion of funds for these programs will be financed from the allowance for acceleration of energy R. & D. The combination of these funds will provide for greatly expanded programs to develop improved technologies for coal extraction, for producing clean liquid and gaseous fuels from coal and for direct combustion of coal.

Coal gasification and liquefaction techniques, presently at an early state of development, can increase the versatility of coal and enhance its importance as an energy resource. The success of these techniques will contribute greatly to U.S. energy self-sufficiency because the United States has the world's largest known reserves of coal. The allowance for acceleration of R. & D. also supports programs to develop and demonstrate new technologies for environmental control and expanded programs in solar and geothermal energy, as well as research to improve the efficiency of energy conversion. In addition, the allowance for acceleration of energy R. & D. provides for increased efforts in basic research and in environmental sciences and health effects research.

The overall plans for energy R. & D. in 1975, and through 1979, have been provided in the President's Energy Message of January 23. Budget amendments will be transmitted, concurrently with this budget, to the Congress, distributing the allowance for acceleration of R. & D. by agency.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Program Highlights

- Ended American combat involvement in the war in Vietnam.
- Maintained military strength.
- Continued negotiations on further strategic arms limitations with the Soviet Union.
- Initiated discussions on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe with the Warsaw Pact countries.
- Completed the transition to an All-Volunteer Force.

New Developments

- Strengthen military readiness and modernize combat forces.
- Introduce a number of new research and development programs to maintain the effectiveness of the general purpose forces and to have the option to produce new strategic systems.
- Expand airlift capabilities.
- Increase the ratio of combat to support forces.
- Improve military efficiency by reducing overhead costs.

Peace throughout the world, and continued progress toward prosperity, are related goals shared by all civilized nations. In order to contribute toward these goals, the national security programs of the United States must enable us to deter other nations from initiating conflict which affects this Nation's vital interests, and if deterrence fails, to defeat any aggressor.

Military strength, the will to employ that strength if necessary, and the recognition of American resolve by potential adversaries, are also requirements for successful negotiations. Unless the United States maintains its strength and its resolve, there is only limited incentive for potential adversaries to keep the peace and to compromise where perceived national interests conflict.

Supplemental appropriations in 1974, and an increase from \$88.2 billion budget authority in 1974 to \$95.0 billion in budget authority in 1975, are necessary to maintain a level of U.S. military strength consistent with the achievement of these goals.

These increases are the minimum required to insure the combat readiness and modernization of American forces, to provide for the

development of future weapons and to offset the erosion of defense purchasing power through pay and price increases. Despite these essential increases, national defense programs in 1974 and 1975 will require a smaller percentage of gross national product and the Federal budget, and will employ a smaller portion of the Nation's labor force than at any time since 1950.

Outlays for national defense programs, including those provided for by the supplemental appropriations request for 1974, will be \$87.7 billion in 1975 and are expected to reach \$94.8 billion in 1976.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1975 ¹
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	
Department of Defense—Military ^{2 3}	73,297	78,400	84,600	90,974
Military Assistance ^{2 3}	531	1,100	1,200	1,925
Subtotal, Military and Military Assistance ²	73,828	79,500	85,800	92,899
Atomic Energy ^{2 3}	2,393	2,328	2,886	3,058
Defense-related activities.....	177	—16	12	59
Deductions for offsetting receipts ⁴	—377	—1,240	—969	—969
Total.....	76,021	80,573	87,729	95,047

¹ Compares with budget authority of \$82,787 million in 1973 and \$88,177 million in 1974.

² Entries net of offsetting receipts.

³ Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

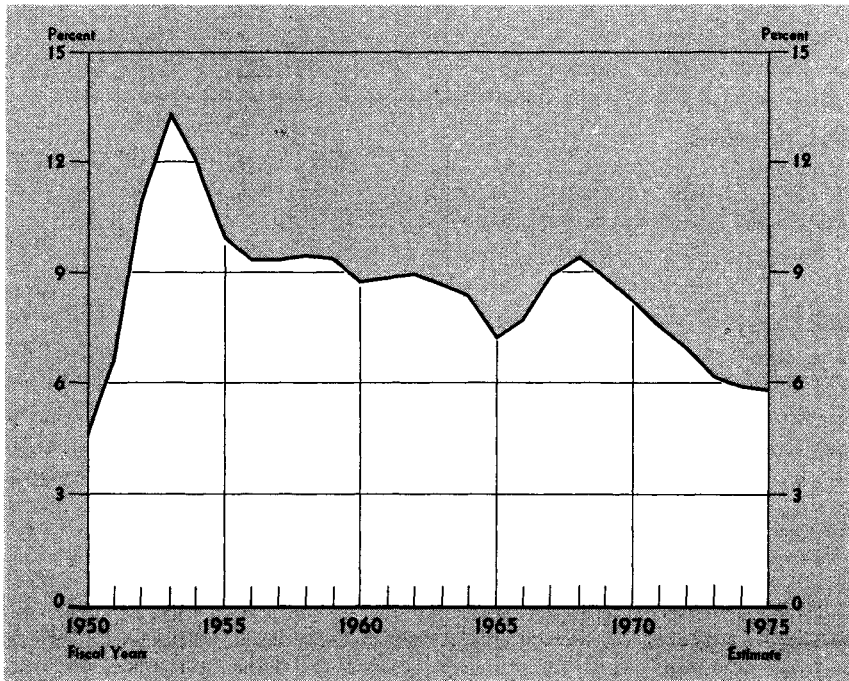
⁴ Excludes offsetting receipts which have been deducted by subfunctions above: 1973, \$1,933 million; 1974, \$2,912 million; 1975, \$3,706 million.

Department of Defense—Military.—The Soviet Union continues to pursue an aggressive program to develop new military weapons. As U.S. forces and defense spending, measured in dollars of constant purchasing power, have been reduced, Soviet forces and spending have been increased. In order to prevent a serious imbalance from developing, the United States must continue to modernize and to improve the readiness of its combat forces.

It is hoped that negotiations toward strategic arms limitations and mutual and balanced force reductions will be successful in reducing further the threat of war. However, while negotiations continue, the United States must maintain adequate force levels and technology. If negotiations fail and the Soviet Union seeks military advantage, the United States must be prepared to increase its forces quickly and effectively.

Because the time required for development and deployment of major weapon systems is long, decisions made today will shape the

Defense* Outlays as a Percent of GNP



* Department of Defense—Military and military assistance.

ability of the United States to maintain its strength 5 to 10 years from now. Although American forces are adequate today, the United States must begin the research and development efforts necessary to prepare for the future.

As long as the allies of the United States assume their share of the burden, general purpose force levels overseas will be maintained in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries. Agreement with Warsaw Pact members upon mutual reductions, if reached, will leave the security of all NATO nations undiminished. Efforts to inject new vitality into the NATO alliance will be pursued through serious, candid discussions. As the Asian allies of the United States become increasingly self-sufficient, they will be expected to increase their share of the burden for their defense. Even though many American forces have been withdrawn from Southeast Asia, the United States will continue to lend substantial support to its allies there.

Specific materiel shortages which were brought to light during the Middle-East crisis will be eliminated, and the readiness of ships, aircraft and weapons will be increased in accord with more realistic estimates based upon this recent experience. Military efficiency will be improved through increasing the ratio of combat to support forces.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OUTLAYS¹

	Actual		Estimated	
	1968	1973	1974	1975
Outlays (in billions):				
Manpower.....	32.6	41.2	43.9	47.5
Operating costs (other than payroll).....	12.3	10.5	12.1	13.3
Procurement, research and development, and construction.....	33.1	22.1	23.5	25.0
Total.....	78.0	73.8	79.5	85.8
Percent of total:				
Manpower.....	42	56	55	55
Operating costs (other than payroll).....	16	14	15	16
Procurement, research and development, and construction.....	42	30	30	29
Total.....	100	100	100	100

¹ Includes military assistance program and foreign military sales programs.

Manpower costs for 1974 and 1975 will require a larger share of the military budget than the total of operations, procurement, research and development, and construction, as indicated in the accompanying table. Data for 1968, the peak year of the Vietnam war, are shown for comparative purposes.

Major Department of Defense missions are shown in the following table in terms of total obligational authority. Total obligational authority for any year is the sum of budget authority granted or requested from the Congress in that year plus unused budget authority from prior years and other financial adjustments.

Strategic forces.—Total obligational authority of \$7.6 billion is proposed in 1975 for strategic forces. The primary objective of these forces is to deter nuclear attack against the United States and its allies. To achieve this objective, the United States must have a secure capability to limit conflict and, even after absorbing a first strike, to inflict unacceptable damage upon a potential aggressor. Although the United States is hopeful that continued strategic arms limitations negotiations will lead to further equitable agreements, this country must continue to be in a position to prevent its potential adversaries from attaining nuclear superiority.

In view of the extensive development of strategic weapons now underway in the Soviet Union, the United States must maintain a wide range of weapons development programs. Development of the Trident sea-based ballistic missile system and the B-1 advanced manned strategic bomber will continue. Research and development

SUMMARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET PROGRAM¹

[In billions of dollars]

Major military programs	Total obligational authority			
	Actual		Estimate	
	1968	1973	1974	1975
Strategic forces.....	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.6
General purpose forces.....	30.4	25.8	27.9	29.2
Intelligence and communications.....	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.5
Airlift and sealift.....	1.8	.9	1.0	1.0
Guard and Reserve.....	2.2	3.9	4.4	4.8
Research and development ²	4.3	6.5	7.0	8.4
Central supply and maintenance.....	8.4	8.6	8.9	9.3
Training, medical, and other general personnel activities.....	12.2	16.4	18.2	20.1
Administration and associated activities.....	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.2
Support of other nations ¹	1.8	2.6	1.8	2.2
Total obligational authority.....	75.0	79.3	83.8	91.3
Prior year funds and other financial adjustments.....	1.4	-1.7	-1.1	-.3
Total budget authority.....	76.4	77.6	82.7	91.0

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

projects to provide a number of other possible strategic weapons will be initiated. These include larger warheads for intercontinental ballistic missiles, mobile missiles, cruise missiles, and a smaller ballistic missile submarine. Decision to produce and deploy these systems will depend, among other things, upon the outcome of the strategic arms limitation negotiations.

In response both to the interim strategic arms limitations agreement and to a reassessment of the nature of the strategic threat, the United States will continue a major reorientation of the strategic defensive forces. The Safeguard antiballistic missile system at Grand Forks, N. Dak., will become operational in 1975, thus providing protection to Minuteman missiles located in that area. However, Safeguard deployment will be limited at this time to the North Dakota site.

In recognition of the reduced threat of a massive bomber attack, the Nike-Hercules surface-to-air missile batteries located in the United States, and some fighter interceptor squadrons, are being phased out. Current U.S. air defense efforts concentrate on surveillance, control of U.S. air space, warning of attack, and a prudent interception capability. The ability to detect and warn of an enemy missile attack will be improved by means of satellite-based sensors and sophisticated radar systems.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL AND FORCES

Description	Actual		Estimated	
	June 30, 1968	June 30, 1973	June 30, 1974	June 30, 1975
Military personnel (in thousands):				
End strength:				
Army.....	1,570	801	782	785
Navy.....	765	564	551	541
Marine Corps.....	307	196	196	196
Air Force.....	905	691	645	630
Total, Department of Defense.....	3,547	2,252	2,174	2,152
Average strength:				
Army.....	1,487	839	788	780
Navy.....	752	579	562	554
Marine Corps.....	298	198	192	196
Air Force.....	899	708	676	647
Total, Department of Defense.....	3,436	2,324	2,218	2,177
Strategic forces:				
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 bombers.....	719	506	506	506
General purpose forces:				
Land forces:				
Army divisions.....	192 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	13	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Marine divisions.....	4	3	3	3
Tactical air forces:				
Air Force wings.....	25	22	22	22
Navy attack wings.....	15	14	14	14
Marine Corps wings.....	3	3	3	3
Naval forces:				
Attack and antisubmarine carriers.....	23	16	14	15
Nuclear attack submarines.....	33	60	61	67
Other warships.....	381	242	186	191
Amphibious assault ships.....	157	66	65	65
Airlift and sealift forces:				
C-5A airlift squadrons.....	0	4	4	4
Other strategic airlift squadrons.....	32	13	13	13
Troopships, cargo ships, and tankers.....	130	53	32	32

General purpose forces.—Strong general purpose forces are also necessary. These include: Army divisions, Marine Corps divisions, tactical air forces, and naval combat and support ships. In order to maintain combat strength on which national security is founded, 1975 programs for general purpose forces center on improving combat preparedness and on modernizing weapons. Increasing the ratio of combat to support forces without reducing readiness is also a major

goal. Additional combat units will be added to the active forces within current total manpower by decreasing the number of support units and by reducing headquarters staffs.

Modernization of *land forces* will continue with emphasis on tank and antitank systems, tactical air defense, artillery, and battlefield air mobility. Modern tanks with increased capabilities and new Cobra helicopters equipped with wire-guided missiles will be purchased to increase antitank capabilities. Development of an advanced attack helicopter, a new tank and a more effective antitank missile also will be continued. Tactical air defense will be enhanced through additional purchases of the Improved Hawk missile system and through development and testing of a new hand-held antiaircraft missile and short range air defense system. Artillery capabilities will be improved through the development and procurement of new medium artillery systems and conventional munitions with greater range and power. Mobility on the battlefield will be provided in the next few years by the development of troop transport and heavy lift helicopters.

Naval forces preserve our vital right to use the seas and protect our interests on faraway shores. Increased modernization is planned through refitting existing naval forces with improved missiles, torpedoes, radars and sonars, and purchase of smaller, less costly ships which will be required for control of the seas. Included are seven patrol frigates, four patrol hydrofoils, and a sea control ship. The last is the first of a new class of vessel which can be used to launch a variety of helicopters and short take-off and landing aircraft to perform anti-submarine, antiaircraft, and other missions. Procurement of one nuclear-powered guided missile frigate and additional nuclear attack submarines is recommended. Naval support forces will also be strengthened by the addition of the first of a new class of tankers and the continuation of the destroyer tender building program.

A high rate of production of tactical aircraft is proposed to continue the modernization of the *tactical air forces*. This is essential to assure continued U.S. air superiority. Ground attack and close air support capabilities will be enhanced through the procurement of electronically-guided bombs and missile systems. Coordination of tactical air forces will be improved with the purchase of aircraft for the airborne warning and control system. The 1975 budget also provides funds for engineering development of a new fighter for the Air Force and the initiation of the development of a new Navy fighter. Both programs are designed to provide an aircraft capable of ensuring air superiority but at a lower cost than the F-14 and F-15.

Greater purchases of flight simulators, designed to maintain the quality of training while saving fuel and reducing accidents, is a major new initiative. This added ability to train pilots under realistic threat

and emergency conditions at less overall cost will help assure continuing superiority of the tactical air forces.

Airlift and sealift forces.—The effective use of airlift for strategic purposes was clearly demonstrated during the recent transfer of supplies to the Middle East. The ability to react in a convincing fashion to distant armed conflict with material support contributed substantially to limiting the duration of combat.

A major initiative of this budget is the expansion of airlift capabilities. Modifications to lengthen the C-141 and to provide efficient cargo capability for wide body commercial aircraft in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet are proposed. Funds for additional C-141 and C-5 crews will increase the capability to react in an emergency. New material handling equipment will also be developed. Total obligational authority of \$1.0 billion is provided for these initiatives and to maintain overseas equipment, to operate aircraft and ships, and to improve force readiness.

Guard and Reserve.—The Guard and Reserve forces constitute an available force, equipped to meet military contingency requirements at lower peacetime costs than active forces. Guard and Reserve forces are designated as the initial source of manpower to augment the active forces in an emergency.

In recent years the amount of equipment assigned to the Guard and Reserve units has increased substantially. Old equipment has been replaced with modern equipment which is more compatible with that of the active forces. Training also has been improved. However, added incentives are required to recruit and retain members, particularly those with prior military service.

A comprehensive study is underway to review and identify ways to use more efficiently the Reserve forces, and the results of that work will be reflected in the 1976 Budget. In the interim, total obligational authority of \$4.8 billion in 1975 will provide for a more capable Guard and Reserve force.

Research and development.—An increase in total obligational authority from \$7.0 billion in 1974 to \$8.4 billion in 1975 is planned to strengthen the research and development program. This effort will be directed toward maintaining the technological lead and anticipating the possible technological advances of potential adversaries. This will include the development of new strategic and tactical systems to maintain force effectiveness. Work will also proceed on the development of a new tank, an advanced attack helicopter, an improved antiship missile defense system to protect carriers, and an array of systems to counter enemy air defenses.

In addition, the research and development program will explore technology that may be used in the development of future systems.

Guidance technology for both tactical and strategic missiles, laser technology, and advanced reconnaissance technology will continue to receive emphasis.

Training, medical, and other general personnel support activities.—The transition to an all-volunteer force has required substantial increases in the compensation of members of the armed forces. Between 1968 and 1975 total active duty pay costs will have increased \$5 billion, from \$19 billion to \$24 billion, although the number of personnel has been reduced from 3.5 million to 2.2 million. A doubling of per capita average pay, from \$5,500 to \$11,000 has caused this increase.

The cost of providing health services to the 9.5 million eligible beneficiaries of the military health care system will exceed \$3 billion in 1975. A major interdepartmental study of this system is underway to determine the ability of the current system to meet future needs of the armed forces. This study will identify ways to ensure quality medical care for Department of Defense beneficiaries consistent with the President's national health initiatives.

An allowance of about \$0.4 billion for recomputation of military retired pay has been included in each of the past two Defense budget requests, in fulfillment of a pledge made in 1968. In both years the request was not approved by the Congress. Consequently, although the Administration continues to support recomputation, it cannot realistically include it in the budget request.

Current law provides that 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 feature results in an inadvertent overstatement of basic pay and an understatement of the allowances for quarters and subsistence. This in turn results in accelerated increases in the costs of those elements of compensation, such as retirement pay and reenlistment bonuses, which are paid as a percentage of basic pay. Legislation has been proposed to permit military pay raises to be applied separately to basic pay and allowances but still retain the matching increase requirement.

Benefits to former military personnel will require \$6.0 billion total obligational authority in 1975, an increase of \$0.8 billion over 1974 and \$4.8 billion over 1964. Because the 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 has been submitted to change the program gradually to provide better support to manpower goals at a lower cost. The total of 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.

Support of other nations.—This program includes direct support by the Defense Department for the armed forces of South Vietnam within the limits permitted by the Paris Agreement. Also included are 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 1975, \$2.2 billion in total obligational authority is recommended for this program.

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. Additional discussion of these programs is contained in the International Affairs and Finance section.

Atomic Energy Commission

Program Highlights

- Signed contract for construction of a liquid metal fast breeder power reactor demonstration plant.
- Achieved significant progress toward controlling nuclear fusion for power reactors.
- Completed the world's most powerful nuclear particle accelerator at the National Accelerator Laboratory.

New Developments

- Will increase research and development to help achieve the capability for self-sufficiency in energy.
- Will propose legislation and take administrative actions to expedite the construction of nuclear power plants.

Atomic Energy.—Outlays by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) will increase by \$558 million in 1975 to \$2.9 billion. Outlays are expected to reach \$3.0 billion in 1976.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Military programs.....	1,340	1,414	1,498
Civilian energy programs.....	781	1,029	1,288
Research programs.....	476	476	503
Regulatory program.....	46	55	69
Program support and cost adjustments.....	146	159	198
Total program outlays.....	2,789	3,133	3,556
Deductions for revenues and reimbursements from non-Federal sources for services and materials.....	-396	-805	-670
Net outlays.....	2,393	2,328	2,886

Military programs.—The development, underground testing, and production of nuclear weapons will continue at about the 1974 level. Outlays for the production of plutonium and other reactor products to meet military needs will be higher. The development of improved

naval nuclear propulsion plants will increase, primarily because of additional research and development on the *Trident* submarine reactor.

Civilian energy programs.—The increase of \$259 million from the 1974 level reflects the President's commitment to a greatly increased energy program over the next 5 years. The accelerated research and development program is described in a special section on energy at the beginning of Part 4.

The AEC uranium enrichment plants will operate at higher levels of production to meet the increasing demand for fuel for power reactors. Expansion of the capacity of these plants will proceed at a rapid pace. In addition, the AEC will continue the development of improved methods for producing enriched uranium, primarily by gas centrifuge.

Research in the physical, biomedical, and environmental sciences.—AEC will increase spending on programs to provide new knowledge of physical properties and phenomena applicable to energy problems and to increase understanding of the environmental and health effects of energy production.

Regulatory program.—AEC will expand its activities for the licensing and inspection of the nuclear power industry in order to accelerate licensing of vitally needed power plants while maintaining rigorous safety standards.

Revenues.—Revenues from the sale of uranium enrichment services will decline from the 1974 level because of the very large sale to Japan which occurred in that year.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE***Program Highlights***

- Continued to encourage international cooperation to resolve economic problems and stimulate trade.
- Encouraged other developed nations to provide a greater share of the support for international financial institutions and the United Nations.
- Provided disaster relief to Nicaragua, Pakistan, and drought-stricken countries in Africa.
- Initiated a shift in Indochina assistance toward reconstruction and economic development.
- Provided emergency military assistance to Israel.

New Developments

- Will further orient bilateral development aid toward agriculture, health, population, and education.
- Will participate in international negotiations to lower trade barriers and improve the trading system.
- Will increase efficiency of export promotion programs.

The world community must make a renewed commitment to international cooperation. Work is underway to construct a new international monetary system responsive to future needs. A new round of multilateral trade negotiations will begin this year. The challenge of economic development is increasingly being met through cooperative action by donor countries.

Outlays for international affairs and finance are estimated to be \$4.1 billion in 1975 and \$4.3 billion in 1976.

Economic and financial assistance.—Through foreign assistance programs, the United States continues to assist friendly developing nations in their quest for economic advancement and a secure defense. These programs, together with continued U.S. leadership in negotiations on arms control, trade, investment, and monetary reform, constitute vital elements of U.S. strategy to build a durable structure of peace.

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

International security assistance.—These programs help friendly developing countries establish and maintain the capacity for self-defense. Total Federal fund outlays for 1975 are estimated at \$1.5 billion, compared to \$1.4 billion in 1974. In 1974, \$2,550 million is

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1975 ¹
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	
Economic and financial assistance:				
International security assistance:				
(Military assistance) ²	(865)	(1,261)	(1,350)	(1,079)
Security supporting assistance	645	117	118	63
Indochina postwar reconstruction		493	648	790
International development assistance:				
Multilateral	510	669	772	1,184
Bilateral ⁴	837	995	964	1,004
President's foreign assistance contingency fund	11	24	27	30
Peace Corps ⁴	74	78	84	83
Other	52	70	57	55
Subtotal, economic and financial assistance	2,129	2,446	2,670	3,209
Food for Peace	754	796	742	778
Foreign information and exchange activities:				
United States Information Agency ⁴	207	219	247	257
Board for International Broadcasting Activities	39	51	50	50
Department of State and other	50	55	62	65
Subtotal, foreign information and exchange	295	326	359	372
Conduct of foreign affairs:				
Department of State ^{4,5}	461	586	623	617
Other	15	24	29	21
Subtotal, conduct of foreign affairs	476	610	652	638
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Intragovernmental transactions ⁶	*	-1	-1	-1
Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies	-50	-50	-50	-50
Proprietary receipts from the public	-646	-241	-268	-268
Total	2,957	3,886	4,103	4,680

¹ Compares with budget authority of \$3,628 million for 1973 and \$5,322 million for 1974.² 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.³ Excludes trust funds. Net of offsetting receipts.⁴ Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.⁵ Entries net of offsetting receipts.⁶ Excludes offsetting receipts which have been deducted by subfunction above: 1973, \$14 million; 1974, \$38 million; 1975, \$41 million.

*Less than \$0.5 million.

available for regular and emergency security assistance to Israel. Because of the uncertainties in the Middle East, additional budget authority for security assistance to Israel is not being requested at this time. As the situation clarifies, a budget amendment may be requested.

Military assistance includes grants for equipment and training and credit sales of military equipment. This program, which is administered by the Department of Defense, is classified in the national defense function.

Military assistance is structured to encourage a shift from grants to credit assistance and to cash sales as the economies of recipient countries strengthen and the world political situation becomes more stable. Several countries, such as the Republic of China and Greece, no longer receive grants. Others, such as Turkey, receive a mixture of grants and loans. (Military assistance to South Vietnam is included in the Defense Department appropriations and is not included in the table above; such assistance to Laos will be transferred back to the military assistance program in 1975.) Total Federal fund outlays for military assistance are estimated at \$1.4 billion in 1975, compared to \$1.3 billion in 1974.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

[In millions of dollars]

Assistance program	Budget authority			Outlays		
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Military assistance: ^{1 2}						
Grant military assistance.....	551	³ 650	925	485	510	645
Foreign military credit sales.....	400	325	315	233	293	280
Credit sales to Israel.....				123	4	
Emergency security assistance for Israel.....		2,200			691	671
Emergency military assistance for Cambodia ⁴		150				
Offsetting receipts, and other ac- counts.....	-90	-131	-161	24	-237	-245
Subtotal, military assistance..	861	3,194	1,079	865	1,261	1,350
Security supporting assistance.....	598	113	63	645	117	118
Total.....	1,459	3,307	1,142	1,510	1,378	1,468

¹ Military assistance is classified in the national defense function.

² Excludes trust funds.

³ Includes \$200 million in contract authority to draw down military department stocks for assistance to Cambodia pursuant to Section 506 of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended.

⁴ Availability subject to authorization.

Security supporting assistance helps sustain the economies of countries important to the foreign policy interests of the United States. Outlays for 1975 are estimated to be \$118 million.

Indochina postwar reconstruction.—Economic assistance to South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia is being shifted from general support to reconstruction and longer-term development. Stable economic

growth should enable these nations to become less dependent on foreign assistance, although progress has been limited by continuing security problems. The United States is joining with other nations and with international financial institutions in this effort and in refugee relief. Outlays are estimated at \$648 million for 1975.

International development assistance.—These programs support the economic advancement of less developed countries. The program levels proposed for 1975 reflect the continuing commitment of the United States to join with other donor countries in a cooperative effort. Outlays are estimated at \$1.6 billion in 1975. Assistance is provided both multilaterally—through international institutions—and bilaterally.

The principal instruments for multilateral assistance are the international financial institutions—the World Bank Group and the Inter-American, Asian, and African Development Banks. These institutions mobilize private and governmental capital to help solve development problems. During recent years, U.S. contributions have declined as a percentage of total contributions to these institutions. This trend reflects the general acceptance of responsibility for sharing the development burden among industrialized countries. Budget authority of \$1.0 billion is requested for 1975.

Budget authority for U.S. voluntary contributions to international organizations is proposed at \$179 million in 1975. The largest share, \$110 million, is for the United Nations Development Program, which supports technical advisors and pre-investment surveys. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which provides food, housing, schooling and health services to about 800,000 displaced refugees in the Middle East, will receive an estimated \$23 million.

Bilateral development assistance is administered principally by the Agency for International Development (AID). Outlays are estimated at \$964 million in 1975, about the same as in 1974. In response to congressional directives, AID is emphasizing programs that help the lower income groups in developing countries in a number of key areas—food and nutrition, health care, population control, and education. Much of this assistance will be provided in the context of multidonor groups. In addition, U.S. bilateral aid is used for urgent disaster relief needs such as arose last year in Nicaragua, Pakistan, and the Sahel region in Africa.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) offers insurance against expropriation, war, or currency inconvertibility to U.S. firms investing in less developed countries. Budget authority of \$25 million is requested for 1975 to add to OPIC's reserves.

The Inter-American Foundation supports experimental activities in Latin America undertaken primarily by private nonprofit organizations. Outlays are estimated at \$9 million for 1975.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

[In millions of dollars]

Assistance program	Budget authority			Outlays		
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Multilateral:						
International financial institutions:						
International Bank for Recon- struction and Development.....				1	12	
International Development As- sociation.....	320	320	320	125	220	270
Inter-American Development Bank.....	418	418	500	193	285	312
Asian Development Bank.....		171	171	4	16	26
African Development Bank.....			15			1
Special payments ¹		1,449				
International organizations.....	127	146	179	186	136	163
Subtotal, multilateral.....	865	2,503	1,184	510	669	772
Bilateral:						
Functional development programs ²		579	868		766	722
Development loans.....	392			381		
Grants and other programs.....	518	285	103	456	214	231
Overseas Private Investment Cor- poration.....	13	25	25	-10	1	-5
Inter-American Foundation.....				4	7	9
Other.....	7	8	8	6	7	8
Subtotal, bilateral.....	931	896	1,004	837	995	964
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-320	-104	-123	-320	-104	-123
Total.....	1,476	3,295	2,065	1,027	1,560	1,613

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

² Includes all of the activities previously included under development loans and several of the activities previously included under grants and other programs.

The President's foreign assistance contingency fund.—This fund allows the United States to meet unforeseen circumstances. It is used principally for humanitarian assistance, but also may be used for development and security aid. Budget authority of \$30 million is requested for 1975.

The Peace Corps (Action).—This agency sends volunteers to over 69 developing nations to help meet their needs for trained manpower and to promote better international understanding. In 1975, approximately 6,800 Peace Corps volunteers will help to train people, primarily in health, education, and agriculture. Financial support from host countries will supplement the \$83 million budget authority requested in 1975.

Food for peace.—The United States donates and sells agricultural commodities on favorable terms to friendly nations under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480). Smaller quantities of commodities will be shipped in 1974 than in previous years because of commodity shortages and increased food prices. Because of the possibility of continuing shortages of some commodities, a limited program is projected for 1975. Outlays for Food for Peace are estimated at \$742 million in 1975.

Foreign information and exchange activities.—Important mutual benefits flow from widened social, educational and cultural contacts between the people of the United States and other countries. The Department of State will encourage private institutions to participate more actively in exchange activities. Programs of the United States Information Agency will continue at about current levels.

Conduct of foreign affairs.—Increased operating costs of the Department of State will require additional outlays in 1975, even though employment will not increase. Assessment rates for U.S. contributions to the United Nations and most affiliated organizations will decline to 25% of total contributions beginning in 1975. This will reduce U.S. contributions by about \$22 million below the levels that otherwise would have been required.

SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY***Program Highlights***

- Conducted Skylab missions to test man's ability to work in space for long periods of time.
- Continued development of the space shuttle transportation system to reduce the cost of future space operations.
- Completed the first unmanned spacecraft photographic examination of the planet Jupiter.
- Demonstrated techniques to survey earth resources from space.

New Developments

- Will further the application of space technology to domestic needs by surveying natural resources, monitoring the world's oceans, and improving weather forecasting capabilities.
- Will develop spacecraft to explore the atmosphere of Venus.

The 1975 budget provides a program that is balanced among space science, aeronautics, and the practical application of space technology. The development of a manned, reusable space shuttle will continue in order to make possible more economical access to space. Outlays in 1975 of \$3.3 billion are \$95 million greater than anticipated 1974 expenditures. In 1976, outlays are expected to be about \$3.4 billion.

Manned Space Flight.—In calendar 1973, Skylab, a three-man experimental space station, began to test man's ability to live and work in space for up to 84 days. In July 1975, the United States and the U.S.S.R. will conduct a rendezvous and docking mission with manned spacecraft. By about 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 space, and reuse of launch vehicles.

Space Science and Applications.—Exploration of the solar system will proceed using unmanned spacecraft. Work has begun on spacecraft which will explore the atmosphere of Venus. Preparations will continue for the July 1976 Viking unmanned search for life on Mars. Recently, the first spacecraft to travel to Jupiter obtained scientific measurements and photographed that planet. Two larger spacecraft are being developed to explore Jupiter and Saturn in more detail late

SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1975 ¹
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	
Manned space flight:				
Earth orbital program.....	1,218	1,409	1,562	1,530
Apollo lunar program.....	319	70	6	-----
Subtotal, manned space flight.....	1,537	1,479	1,568	1,530
Space science and applications.....	1,064	948	936	939
Space technology.....	166	141	133	133
Aeronautical technology.....	242	288	310	311
Supporting space activities ²	316	358	352	356
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-13	-37	-25	-25
Total.....	3,311	3,177	3,272	3,245

¹ Compares with budget authority for 1973 and 1974 as follows: 1973, \$3,406 million; 1974, \$3,038 million.

² Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

in the 1970's. Development will continue on high energy astronomy observatories to study the composition of distant stars.

In the applications program, research and development will continue on a new generation of weather satellites to provide major improvements in weather forecasting. A satellite to monitor the earth's pollution is being developed. In addition, the demonstration of the utility of satellite data for agriculture, geology, and other applications will continue with the launch and operation of the second earth resources technology satellite. Work will begin on a spacecraft to locate and map geothermal sources which have the potential of being used as sources of energy. A satellite will be developed to monitor the oceans and improve weather prediction capabilities.

Space and aeronautical technology.—Research to develop improved materials, structures, propulsion, electric power sources, communications, and data processing for use in future space missions will be continued.

The budget for aeronautical research and technology includes funds for reducing aircraft noise and exhaust pollution and for improving fuel consumption. Improvements in aircraft performance, reliability, and safety will also be sought.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Program Highlights

- Released producers of major crops from Federal controls.
- Increased farm exports to record levels.
- Expanded agricultural research programs.

New Developments

- Costs of price support programs will decline as farm income rises.
- Credit for rural electrification and telephones will increase.
- Conservation funds will be focused on practices of long-range public benefit.
- Rural development programs will be directed toward State and local plans and priorities.

Agriculture programs provide income protection for farmers. Rural development programs assist in the economic development of rural areas and provide financial assistance for public facilities, such as water supply systems. Other agriculture programs also provide food assistance for the needy and help assure wholesome food supplies to the consumer.

Outlays for these programs will be \$2.7 billion in 1975 and are expected to increase to \$3.4 billion in 1976 as a result of lower asset sales.

Farm Income Stabilization.—Record high farm income in 1973 has sharply reduced agriculture's dependence on Federal price support programs. A shortfall in world agricultural output pushed farm product prices up sharply last year. This shortfall and the consequent release of producers of major crops from Federal controls increases the opportunity for farmers to respond to the forces of the market place.

With the incentive of higher prices and the absence of restrictions on acreage of major crops, farm output is expected to reach record levels.

The Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 instituted a system of guaranteed or target prices and deficiency payments to three major commodity groups—wheat, feed grains, and upland cotton. Farmers will be guaranteed returns on the normal production of land in the program if average prices drop below target levels. The Administration has proposed similar legislation for rice and peanuts.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

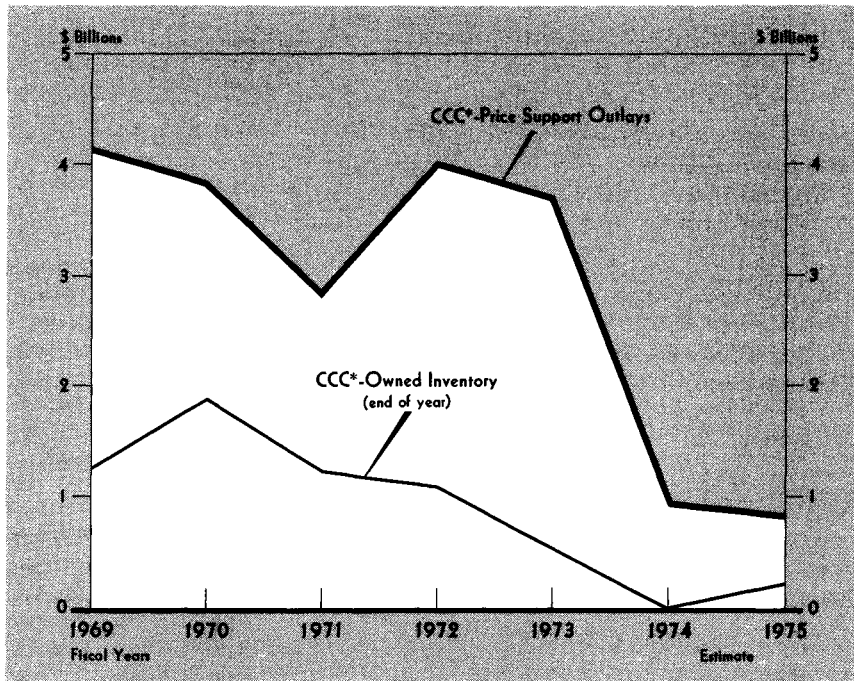
[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1975
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	
Farm income stabilization:				
Price support and related programs.....	3,555	909	932	4,249
Proposed legislation.....			-175	
Long-term land retirement programs.....	52	50	49	49
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities.....	740	867	355	304
National Wool Act.....	74	7	3	70
Sugar Act.....	87	91	92	90
Agricultural and emergency credit programs (less net asset sales) ²	162	137	-38	485
Other ²	170	282	188	187
Subtotal, farm income stabilization.....	4,840	2,343	1,405	5,434
Rural housing and public facilities:				
Rural Electrification Administration.....	529	17	19	19
Rural housing (less net asset sales).....	-227	158	-224	127
Community facilities and industrial development.....	-181	122	18	245
Other ²	104	120	129	129
Subtotal, rural housing and public facilities.....	225	417	-59	520
Agricultural land and water resources:				
Soil Conservation Service—conservation operations...	150	172	192	193
Rural environmental program.....	188	88	114	119
Other ²	19	23	24	20
Subtotal, agricultural land and water resources...	356	283	330	332
Research and other agricultural services:				
Research and extension programs.....	471	523	544	542
Consumer protection, marketing and regulatory programs.....	380	401	426	493
Other ²	103	120	134	143
Subtotal, research and other agricultural services...	955	1,044	1,104	1,178
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-185	-48	-51	-51
Total.....	6,191	4,039	2,729	7,411

¹ Compares with budget authority of \$7,148 million for 1973 and \$6,652 million for 1974.² Includes both Federal and trust funds.

The act also requires payments to wheat, cotton, and feed grain producers whose yields fall below two-thirds of normal due to natural forces. Since the costs involved could be substantial and crop insurance is generally available to cover such situations, legislation will be proposed to eliminate this provision from the act.

Federal Subsidies for Agricultural Price Supports



* Commodity Credit Corporation

CCC—Commodity Credit Corporation.

Net Federal expenditures for commodity price support declined in 1973 and are expected to drop further to \$0.8 billion in 1975, the lowest since 1958.

Exports of agricultural products have been an important factor in achieving a favorable balance of trade. Agriculture's net contribution to the U.S. trade balance in 1974 will be around \$10 billion, nearly double the \$5.6 billion of 1973. Devaluation of the dollar and heavy international demand for U.S. commodities lifted both the value and the physical volume of exports to record levels. U.S. agricultural exports in the current fiscal year are expected to be \$19 billion, up from \$13 billion in 1973. The volume of exports may reach 94 million metric tons, up 2 million from the previous record.

Rural Housing and Public Facilities.—The Rural Development Act of 1972 is in its first year of operation. The new programs under this act will be administered in a manner supportive of the plans and priorities of State and local governments. These programs consist of \$400 million for business and industrial development; \$600 million for loans for water, sewer, and other community facilities; \$20 million for grants for water and sewer facilities; and \$10 million for grants for

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION OUTLAYS

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Agriculture and rural development:			
Price support operations:			
Wheat payments.....	863	477	-----
Feed grain payments.....	1,846	1,171	-----
Cotton payments.....	813	715	4
Other price support operations.....	4,673	2,606	3,263
Receipts and adjustments.....	-4,640	-4,060	-2,510
Subtotal, price support operations.....	3,555	909	757
Other activities.....	74	139	-22
Subtotal.....	3,629	1,048	735
International affairs and finance:			
Food for Peace:			
Gross outlays.....	1,141	1,095	982
Receipts and reimbursements.....	-387	-299	-240
Subtotal.....	754	796	742
Total outlays.....	4,383	1,844	1,476

other community facilities. These funds will be allocated among the States on the basis of rural population and income through the Farmers Home Administration.

The budget provides for continuation of the rural housing programs with several major changes in direction and content. As a result of the recent Federal housing study, subsidized housing assistance is being redirected to provide more assistance to lower income families through low-interest rehabilitation loans. In addition, home ownership will be assisted primarily through purchase of existing housing units rather than through new construction with its higher costs. These rural housing assistance programs will be continued on an interim basis pending further results from the Administration's housing allowances pilot program.

An experimental program of loan guarantees will be undertaken to test the effectiveness of attracting private capital into the rural housing market. Direct Federal mortgages will also be available through the Farmers Home Administration.

Electric and telephone loans, which by law are excluded from the budget totals, will be \$2.3 billion in 1975. \$1.4 billion will consist of Federal guarantees of loans to bulk power suppliers.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ¹

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Farm income stabilization:			
Commodity Credit Corporation:			
Disbursements.....	2,563	1,642	2,538
Repayments.....	-2,910	-2,454	-2,342
Net loan outlays.....	-348	-813	196
Agricultural and emergency credit programs:			
Disbursements.....	1,119	1,291	1,093
Repayments.....	-1,357	-1,255	-1,214
Net loan outlays.....	-239	35	-121
Rural housing and public facilities: ²			
Rural electrification and telephones:			
Disbursements.....	519	-----	-----
Repayments.....	150	-----	-----
Net loan outlays.....	369	-----	-----
Community facilities and industrial development:			
Disbursements.....	181	527	628
Repayments.....	-420	-487	-682
Net loan outlays.....	-240	40	-55
Rural housing and other:			
Disbursements.....	1,826	2,563	2,477
Repayments.....	-2,054	-2,498	-2,845
Net loan outlays.....	-228	65	-368
Total net loan outlays.....	-685	-672	-348

¹ Includes both direct and insured loans funds. The latter are provided primarily by private lenders.

² Rural electrification and telephone loans were excluded from the budget totals by statute effective May 12, 1973:

Off-Budget Credit—Rural Electrification and Telephone

(In millions of dollars)

	1973	1974	1975
Disbursements.....	103	921	980
Repayments.....	20	156	195
Net loan outlays.....	83	765	785

Agricultural land and water resources.—Conservation programs have been redirected and will be funded at about the same level as in 1974. Funding has been shifted away from contracts covering practices which must be repeated every year. It will be directed in favor of multiyear contracts which require that a comprehensive set of practices with enduring benefits be carried out over the entirety of a farm. This should result in a more effective use of Federal funds.

Research and other agricultural services.—In the past, agricultural technology and research has contributed to lower food prices through gains in production efficiency. Efforts in 1975 will be directed towards increasing animal and plant production efficiency in response to increased consumer food demand and growing exports. Soybean and meat research funds will be increased by \$9 million with the goals of reducing costs of beef, pork, and lamb production and of increasing yields of soybeans. Funds also have been added to improve forecasting of supply, demand, and prices of major agricultural commodities.

Outlays for regulatory and control programs will increase by \$25 million in 1975. The Federal meat and poultry inspection program will be expanded to assure that the meat and poultry products which consumers buy are wholesome and unadulterated.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT***Program Highlights***

- Proposed legislation dealing with adjustment of natural gas regulation, deep water ports, electric facilities siting, and emergency energy development, allocation, and conservation.
- Proposed 84 million acres in Alaska for inclusion in the national parks, national forests, wildlife refuge, and wild and scenic rivers systems.
- Assisted State and local governments in acquiring 95,000 acres of park and recreation lands in 1974 through the Land and Water Conservation fund.
- Expended \$2.7 billion for construction of municipal sewage facilities in 1973 and 1974.
- Developed a State and Federal permit program to regulate discharges of pollutants into waterways.

New Developments

- Contract authority allotted to the States for 1975 for waste treatment plant construction will increase by \$1 billion, and reach a level of \$4 billion, an increase of 33% over 1974 and 100% over 1973 levels.
- A total of \$41 million will be provided in 1975 to carry out proposed legislation for land use planning and mined area protection.
- Outlays for research and development and abatement and control activities of the Environmental Protection Agency will increase by 35%.

Natural resources and environmental programs encourage wise use of the Nation's resources of water, timber, energy, minerals, and recreation lands, while protecting and improving the quality of the environment.

Outlays for these programs, before deduction of offsetting receipts, will be \$1.6 billion above the 1974 level of \$7.8 billion. By 1976 these outlays are projected to reach \$10.5 billion. Receipts and other deductions will total \$6.3 billion in 1975. A major part of these receipts is from outer continental shelf oil and gas leases. Other receipts are from sales of other mineral leases, timber, grazing forage, and electric power.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1975 ¹
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	
Pollution control and abatement:				
Sewage plant construction grants.....	684	2,000	3,350	⁴ (4,000)
Other ³	429	564	649	700
Subtotal, pollution control and abatement.....	1,114	2,564	3,999	700
Recreational resources:				
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation ²	209	280	261	335
National Park Service ²	209	307	330	414
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and other ²	152	177	190	201
Subtotal, recreational resources.....	570	765	781	951
Water resources and power:				
Corps of Engineers ²	1,709	1,606	1,644	1,640
Department of the Interior:				
Bureau of Reclamation ²	447	438	479	436
Other water and power programs ²	185	182	190	194
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	367	420	458	75
Soil Conservation Service—watershed projects ²	124	190	163	149
Federal Power Commission and other ²	40	61	82	151
Subtotal, water resources and power.....	2,873	2,897	3,016	2,644
Land management:				
Forest Service ²	723	875	776	796
Bureau of Land Management and other ²	226	268	283	290
Proposed legislation for land use control.....		*	36	42
Subtotal land management.....	949	1,143	1,095	1,128
Mineral resources	122	267	323	354
Other natural resources programs	168	204	246	250
Subtotal, all programs.....	5,795	7,841	9,460	6,026
Deduction for offsetting receipts:				
Intragovernmental transactions.....	-2	-2	-2	-2
Proprietary receipts from the public:				
Rents and royalties on outer continental shelf lands.....	-3,956	-6,000	-5,000	-5,000
Other.....	-1,248	-1,230	-1,330	-1,330
Total	589	609	3,128	-306

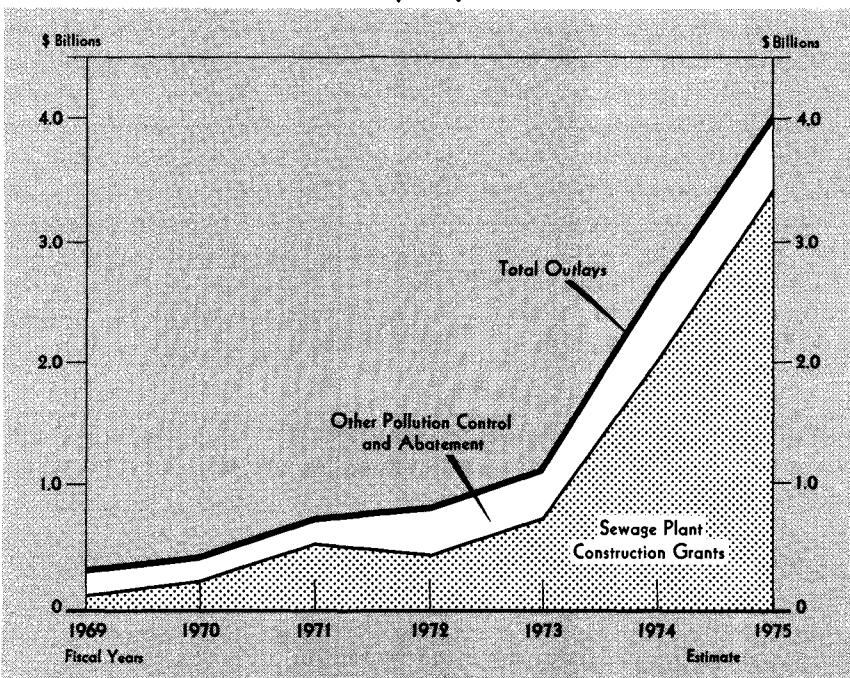
¹ Compares with budget authority of \$7,183 million for 1973 and \$2,483 million for 1974.² Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.³ Net of \$1 million of offsetting receipts in 1974.⁴ Contract authority totaling \$4,000 million for 1975 was made available in 1974 as provided by law, therefore no new budget authority is requested.

* Less than \$0.5 million.

Pollution control and abatement.—The basic responsibility for controlling and abating pollution rests with State and local governments, private industry, and the general public. In support of pollution control objectives the Federal Government carries out a broad range of programs including research on the sources and effects of pollution; setting and enforcement of standards; technical assistance; and grants to State and local governments for pollution control programs and for construction of sewage treatment facilities. In 1975, special emphasis will be placed on encouraging State and local governments to assume an increasing share of the responsibility. Areas best handled by those levels of government include carrying out Federal standards in controlling air and water pollution, insuring proper use of pesticides, and adopting environmentally sound techniques in solid waste management.

Outlays for pollution control and abatement programs in 1975 will increase by \$1.4 billion to a level of \$4 billion. Most of this total increase will be for grants for construction of waste treatment plants, which will total \$3.4 billion in 1975. Funds allotted to the

Pollution Control and Abatement (EPA)



States for waste treatment facilities from contract authority provided under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 will total \$4 billion for 1975 compared with \$3 billion for 1974 and \$2 billion for 1973. Outlays for research and development and abatement and control programs in the Environmental Protection Agency will be increased from \$355 million in 1974 to \$478 million in 1975.

Recreational resources.—Recreation programs include grants to State and local governments for buying and developing park and recreation areas as well as Federal purchase, development, and operation of nationally significant natural areas and historic sites. Outlays for these programs will increase by \$16 million from \$765 million in 1974 to \$781 million in 1975.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund provides for both grants to State and local governments and purchase of Federal park and recreation lands. This program will be fully funded in 1975 at \$300 million. This will allow obligation of \$196 million for grants to State and local governments in 1975, an increase of \$9 million, and \$98 million for Federal purchase of park lands in 1975. Allocation of two-thirds of the program funds for grants to State and local governments will help to assure that recreation program decisions are made by the levels of government which are closer and more responsive to the people using the recreation areas. In addition, each dollar so allocated by the Federal Government will be matched by State or local funds.

Outlays for National Park Service, and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife programs will increase from \$484 million in 1974 to \$519 million in 1975, a change of \$35 million. Included in these totals are funds for construction of projects within the District of Columbia and 14 national park areas related to the 1976 American Revolution Bicentennial celebration. Authority for these projects will be \$37 million in 1974 and \$54 million in 1975, totaling about \$100 million over the 1973–1975 period.

Water resources and power.—Outlays for water resources and power programs in 1975 will be \$3.0 billion, an increase of \$119 million over 1974.

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 1975 budget provides for \$1,375 million for construction of water resources projects by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, compared with \$1,333 million in 1974. Within this amount, priority is placed on funding projects for hydroelectric power,

municipal and industrial water supply, and urban flood control. High priority is given to maintaining schedules for projects nearing completion.

Legislation will be proposed to authorize the International Boundary and Water Commission to construct, operate, and maintain a desalting plant and other works necessary to improve the quality of the Colorado River water entering Mexico pursuant to a recent international agreement. Funds are included to implement this agreement.

New principles and standards for water resource project planning and evaluation are now being put into effect. These new guidelines will better identify more efficient projects and place greater emphasis on environmental considerations. The recommendations of the National Water Commission are being reviewed for reforms which will broaden the responsibilities of State and local governments in water resources development.

Power programs.—Outlays for power programs in 1975 will be \$613 million, compared to \$566 million in 1974. Gross outlays for the Tennessee Valley Authority will rise from \$1,431 million in 1974 to \$1,639 million in 1975, an increase of \$208 million. This increase will go mainly to power operation and capital investment. Net outlays will increase by \$38 million.

Land management.—The public lands, national forests, and outer continental shelf are administered to encourage wise use of natural resources, to provide opportunities for recreation, to manage and protect wildlife habitat and 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 both the Nation's fuels and wood products.

Land management outlays in 1975 will be \$1,095 million. Excluding outlays for fighting forest fires, which vary considerably from year to year, land management outlays will increase by \$63 million above 1974 levels. Timber totaling 11.8 billion board feet will be prepared for sale from the national forests in 1975, an amount equal to the 1974 level. Reforestation in 1975 will total about 400,000 acres yielding timber for the future, while preventing erosion and protecting wildlife habitat.

Purchase of the Klamath Indian Forest lands as directed by Public Law 93-102 will be undertaken in 1975. Funds will be requested when the reappraisal of these lands is completed.

Payments to States and counties of a share of revenues produced by public lands and national forests will increase by \$2 million to a 1975 level of \$221 million. Outlays of \$41 million are provided for proposed legislation for land use planning and mined area protection.

Other proposed legislation will determine national policies to govern the use and management of public domain lands, require more competitive mineral leasing, and improve control and environmental safeguards over mineral development.

Oil and gas leases issued on the outer continental shelf in 1975 are expected to total 2.4 million acres. Six oil shale leases are being offered in 1974. These leases will contain unique royalty and bonus credit provisions designed to stimulate development of an industry which will supplement the Nation's energy supply. These special lease provisions will be included only in the 1974 oil shale leases and will not be included in later oil shale leases or leases covering other minerals where the industry has been established. Environmental protection and restoration will be emphasized during both development and production phases of oil shale exploitation.

Mineral resources.—These programs include energy research and development, mine safety enforcement, petroleum allocation programs, energy conservation, research and development, and energy data and analysis programs. Funding for these programs will be substantially increased in 1975. The major increases in the 1975 budget for Federal funding of energy research and development are covered in a special section on energy programs as part of the introduction to Part 4.

Other natural resources programs.—These programs include topographic surveys and mapping, geological and mineral resources surveys and mapping, and water resources investigations. Outlays will be \$246 million in 1975, an increase of \$42 million over the 1974 level.

The budget includes an increase of \$9 million to support national land use legislation activities through the topographic surveys and mapping program, the earth resources observation systems program, and a new land use data and analysis program.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

Major objectives of commerce and transportation programs in 1975 are:

- Assist in the development of a rational and healthy transportation system;
- Improve efforts to help communities and regions adjust to changing economic conditions through a new assistance program;
- Expand aid to small business and minority businessmen; and
- Develop strategies to conserve energy in transportation and commerce.

Outlays for commerce and transportation will be \$13.4 billion in 1975 and are expected to rise to \$13.7 billion in 1976.

Transportation

Program Highlights

- Provided flexibility to meet urban transportation needs through implementation of the 1973 Highway Act.
- Obtained legislation to restructure the bankrupt Northeast railroads.
- Increased resources available to Amtrak for improvements of rail passenger service.
- Commenced automated tracking of aircraft to increase safety and efficiency in the airways.

New Developments

- Propose the Unified Transportation Assistance Program to increase State and local flexibility in attacking urban transportation problems.
- Emphasize bus system improvements to conserve energy and reduce automotive pollution.
- Emphasize highway construction safety program and encourage enactment of State safety legislation.
- Propose legislation to allocate the costs of the aviation system more fairly among its users.
- Improve the navigation system of the Pacific coastal region.
- Propose the modernization of the regulation of the Nation's railroads.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

[In millions of dollars]

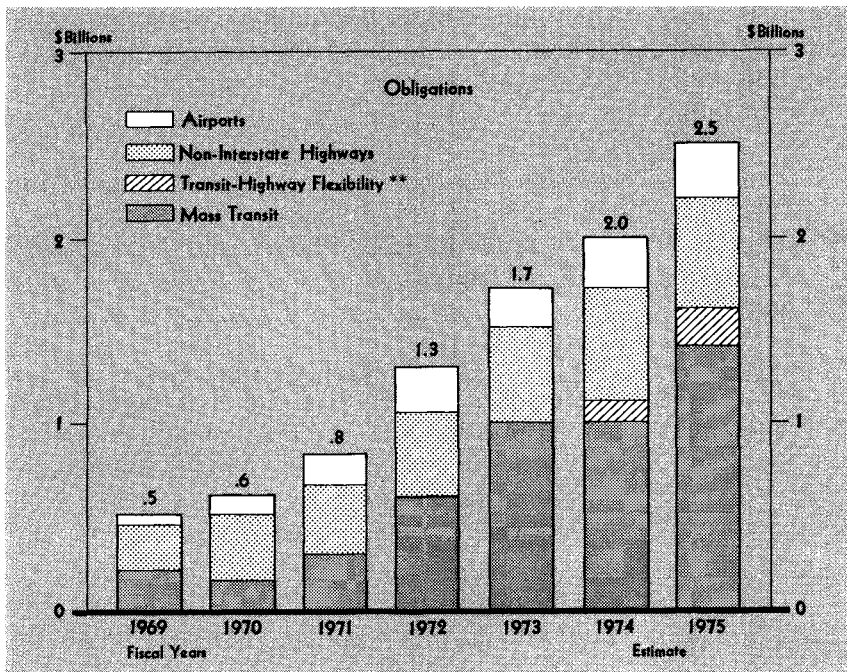
Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1975 ¹
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	
Ground transportation:				
Highway improvement ²	4,805	4,677	4,848	6,539
Traffic and highway safety ²	140	190	175	282
Mass transit.....	415	488	700	(³)
Railroads.....	158	292	265	229
Subtotal, ground transportation.....	5,518	5,648	5,989	7,051
Air transportation:				
Airways and airports ²	1,849	1,907	2,107	1,755
Air carrier subsidies.....	72	67	66	63
Subtotal, air transportation.....	1,922	1,974	2,173	1,819
Water transportation:				
Coast Guard ²	783	848	909	913
Ocean shipping.....	457	502	569	563
Other.....	-7	9	4	-----
Subtotal, water transportation.....	1,234	1,360	1,481	1,477
Postal service	1,567	1,999	1,553	1,553
Advancement of business:				
Export and travel promotion ²	40	49	48	48
Economic and demographic statistics ²	59	68	76	77
Physical environment (NOAA) ²	340	393	447	471
Promotion of technology ²	127	146	153	153
Small business assistance ⁴	1,317	750	471	448
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	-538	-558	-565	-----
Other aids to business ²	126	158	206	236
Subtotal, advancement of business.....	1,471	1,006	836	1,433
Area and regional development:				
Disaster relief.....	358	450	250	100
Area and district development.....	278	254	277	270
Regional development ²	323	367	398	370
Other.....	547	634	657	604
Subtotal, area and regional development.....	1,506	1,705	1,582	1,345
Regulation of business	139	172	200	197
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Intragovernmental transactions.....	-131	-159	-87	-87
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-155	-184	-327	-327
Total	13,070	13,521	13,400	14,459

¹ Compares with budget authority of \$10,543 million in 1973 and \$22,822 million in 1974.² Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.³ A large amount of budget authority is available from prior year actions. Therefore, no new budget authority is requested.⁴ Includes assistance to minority business.

Ground transportation.—In order to provide State and local governments with greater discretion in the use of Federal financial assistance for ground transportation, the Administration will propose major new transportation assistance legislation. The proposal will provide Federal funding for non-Interstate highways, bus and rail car purchases, rail system construction, and transit operating assistance in urbanized areas. It will also contain additional funding and flexibility for rural areas. This Unified Transportation Assistance Program will promote decisionmaking at the local level and will foster better local trade-offs between capital investment and operating expenses.

Pending enactment of this initiative, the budget includes recommendations for the existing Federal mass transit and highway programs. New obligations (i.e., new commitments to spend in current and future years) for urban mass transit investment will be more than \$1.4 billion in 1975, including at least \$200 million from highway authorizations. This is an increase of about 50% over 1974 funding for transit capital investments. In order to accelerate reductions in energy consumption and automotive pollution quickly, special priority will be given to the expansion of transit bus fleets. In addition, sub-

Federal Support for Urban* Transportation



*Areas over 50,000.

**Highway authority used for mass transit.

Note: Chart shows existing programs and does not reflect Unified Transportation Assistance Program.

stantial funding will be available for long-term commuter rail and rapid rail system investments which meet productivity and cost-effectiveness criteria.

An effective transportation system requires continued attention to the Nation's extensive highway system. New obligations for the highway program will be \$4.8 billion, with \$875 million allocated to urban highway improvements and \$250 million to safety improvements. The Interstate Highway System, which will continue to receive over half of the available highway funds, will carry over 20% of all highway traffic when completed in the early 1980's.

In addition, funding for State and community highway safety programs will be increased to \$148 million, with half of the increase earmarked as incentives to encourage State enactment of mandatory seatbelt legislation. Improved grant management and evaluation efforts should lead to more effective allocation of these safety grants to the States. Continued emphasis will be placed on eradicating the serious drinking-driver problem.

For several years, the Nation's rail freight industry has suffered serious financial problems which have prevented full utilization of its inherent efficiency. However, growing energy and environmental concerns have increased the demand for improved rail transportation. Legislation to restructure the bankrupt Northeast railroads has been enacted to insure that the railroads are able to meet this challenge. In addition, the Administration has proposed legislation to modernize regulation of the Nation's railroads and to provide financial assistance for the upgrading of plant and equipment. These efforts should improve the economic efficiency and energy utilization of the railways.

To accommodate Amtrak's rapidly increasing ridership and utilize its energy conservation potential, the Administration is revising its 1974 recommendations of \$100 million in Federal loan guarantees to provide a combined 1974-75 capital investment program of at least \$350 million.

Air transportation.—The Administration is committed to the continued orderly development of the national aviation system. Additional automation and improvements of the system will become fully operational in 1975 and will lead to a more efficient and reliable airway system. The successful Airport Security Program, based upon Federal monitoring of air carrier and airport security procedures, will be continued.

The Administration reemphasizes its support of the principle that the users of the aviation system should pay for the services they receive. The Airport and Airway Cost Allocation Study, recently submitted to the Congress, has established that many users are not paying for the full cost of the Federal aviation services they consume. Legisla-

tion will be proposed to increase service fees and to provide for user payment through the trust fund for part of the operating costs of the Federal aviation system. This proposal will close the gap between the revenues and costs of services related to civilian use over the next 4 years. It will also contain provisions to assure the continued funding of present Federal airport and airway capital development programs.

Legislation to transfer the National Capital Airports to local authorities will also be proposed, in order to provide local ownership that is more responsive to community needs.

Water transportation.—To increase the international competitiveness of American ship construction and operation, the Federal maritime program will provide \$283 million for construction subsidies, and operating subsidies of \$243 million in 1975. The research and development program will emphasize shipyard automation, nuclear ship propulsion, and advanced ship operations.

A navigation system will be funded by the Federal Government to meet non-military maritime and aviation requirements in the Pacific coastal region. In line with the continued emphasis on marine environmental protection, the Coast Guard will increase the resources it devotes to these problems.

Postal Service.—The Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 converted the Post Office Department into the U.S. Postal Service. It is an independent agency within the executive branch under the sole direction of an 11-member Board of Governors, who have authority to set postal rates following recommendations of the independent Postal Rate Commission.

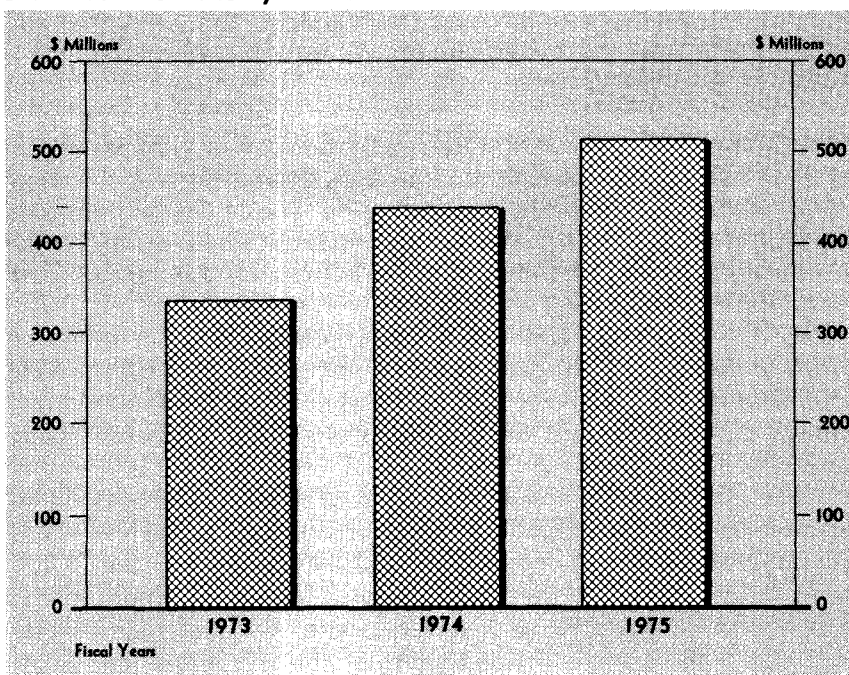
Since the Postal Service began operations in 1972, an intensive capital improvement program has been underway. This will provide more economical processing of an ever-increasing volume of mail through automation and construction of special purpose processing centers.

Budget treatment of the Postal Service for 1975 reflects its independence from direct Federal control. Information on postal operations is shown in the Annexed Budget section of the Budget Appendix. Only the Federal subsidy to the Postal Service, covering public service costs, reductions in revenue associated with free and reduced-rate mail, and transition costs resulting from the reorganization, is included in the budget totals. The recommended use of full, rather than subsidized, rates for third-class mail will reduce the 1975 subsidy by \$257 million to \$1,553 million. The budget also includes full Postal Service reimbursement to the Government for the portion of the unfunded liability of the Civil Service retirement and disability fund attributable to postal pay increases since the establishment of the Service.

Advancement of business.—While the programs of Federal agencies influence business activities, the major initiative in business remains in the private sector. The primary effects of Federal actions on the private business sector are through fiscal and monetary policy, credit programs, tax policy, and regulation. In specific areas, however, Federal agencies do provide important direct services to the private sector.

The Small Business Administration will increase its guaranteed loans by 10% in 1975 to encourage greater private institutional financing of small business. Approximately 43,000 firms received such loans from the SBA in 1974. Funds for SBA loans to minority firms will be increased by 18% to aid approximately 11,000 minority firms. In addition, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise will provide management assistance to 25,000 minority firms in 1975. Through use of coordinated financial and management assistance, these programs will improve the likelihood that minority firms will be successful.

SBA Loans to Minority Businesses



Includes both direct and guaranteed loans. Funds for the latter come primarily from private sources.

The Administration has proposed establishment of a National Bureau of Fire Prevention in the Department of Commerce to assist State and local governments in improving their capabilities in fire

prevention through education and training activities, research and development, and a national data system.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's outlays will increase by \$54 million to provide expanded weather data collection, automation of field weather station activities and nautical chart production, and additional grants to universities under the Sea Grant program.

Business and Economic Development

Program Highlights

- Established major programs to develop minority business; decentralized program administration.
- Increased total guaranteed and direct loans to small businesses from \$575 million in 1969 to \$2.8 billion in 1975.
- Continued efforts to improve weather warning systems to reduce loss of life and property.
- Proposed the Disaster Preparedness and Assistance Act to consolidate the responsibility for disaster relief.
- Proposed legislation to reform and modernize patent laws.

New Developments

- Propose a new economic adjustment assistance program for States and communities.
- Increase efforts to analyze the impact of Federal Government actions on business conditions.
- Improve minority business assistance programs to assure greater success of minority firms; increase loans to minority business.
- Establish the National Bureau of Fire Prevention to assist States and communities in reducing the loss of life and property from fires.

The technology development and utilization activities of the National Bureau of Standards will be increased, with emphasis on research efforts to insure safe control of radiation hazards, improve instruments to measure pollution, and increase the efficiency and security of government computer operations. Patent reform legislation proposed by the Administration will represent the most comprehensive reform and modernization of patent law since 1836. Efforts will be undertaken to improve the quality of Federal statistics used by both the private sector and governments.

MAJOR CREDIT PROGRAMS—COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

[In millions of dollars]

Agency and program	1973	1974	1975
LOAN APPROVALS¹			
Small Business Administration:			
Minority businesses.....	335	434	511
Nonminority businesses.....	1,917	2,491	2,698
Department of Commerce:			
Area and regional development.....	75	22	19
Trade adjustment assistance.....	13	17	12
NET LOAN OUTLAYS			
Small Business Administration.....	46	101	147
Department of Commerce:			
Area and regional development.....	29	33	16
Trade adjustment assistance.....	7	9	9
Water transportation.....	-5	-4	-6
Other.....	-2		
Total net loan outlays.....	75	139	166

¹ Includes both direct and guaranteed loans. Funds for the latter are provided by the private sector.

Area and regional development.—The public works and related programs of the Economic Development Administration and the Regional Action Planning Commissions will be continued in 1975 to permit an orderly transition to a new economic adjustment assistance program to be proposed by the Administration. This new program will facilitate flexible State and community response to problems of economic change and unemployment.

Federal disaster aid is estimated to decline from nearly \$1,022 million in 1974 to \$485 million in 1975. Current expenditures still reflect the heavy, but declining, outlay impact of tropical storm Agnes in 1972 and the Mississippi River flooding in 1973. The administration of disaster assistance will be consolidated and improved under the proposed Disaster Preparedness and Assistance Act, which places emphasis upon preventive measures and encourages the use of insurance before disasters occur. The role of State and local officials in determining how Federal funds will be spent in assisting disaster-stricken communities will be enhanced.

The health, education, mine restoration, and supplemental grant programs of the Appalachian Regional Commission will be increased and consolidated into a bloc grant, with \$40 million set aside for area development programs based on subregional development plans.

Programing for the Appalachian Development Highway System will emphasize route segments which meet the Commission's priorities.

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 programs and services, to provide Federally guaranteed or insured loans to Indians, and to create an Indian Trust Counsel Authority to protect Indian rights to natural resources. Additional legislation has been proposed to foster local Indian self-determination by providing flexible bloc grants to replace some current fixed-purpose programs. Total outlays for all Indian programs, including education, health, and welfare services classified in other functions, will increase by \$24 million, to \$1.6 billion in 1975.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING***Program Highlights***

- Authorized \$5.5 billion for programs to alleviate short-term housing credit problems.
- Redirected Federal policies toward more effective and more equitable means for addressing the primary cause of inadequate housing—low income.
- Aided 539,000 families in 1973 through mortgage insurance programs.
- Began phaseout of seven Federal grant and loan programs which tended to distort local priorities and interfere with comprehensive local community development programs.
- Secured enactment of the Flood Disaster Protection Act to expand the use of flood insurance in place of disaster assistance.

New Developments

- Will provide \$2.3 billion through the Better Communities Act to expand and improve Federal support for local community development activities.
- Will make commitments to purchase mortgages financing construction of up to 200,000 housing units at reduced interest rates.
- Will use a revised public housing leasing program to provide low-income housing assistance and expand efforts to determine whether a policy of direct cash assistance for housing is practical.
- Will aid additional homebuyers through legislation increasing the size of mortgages eligible for Federal insurance.
- Will help State and local governments improve their managerial capabilities through the Responsive Governments Act.

The community development and housing function, as discussed here, primarily covers the activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB). Viewed broadly, however, this function is affected by programs and policies throughout the Federal Government. For example, the quality of housing available to an individual family is primarily determined by the family's income and assets; and many Federal agencies administer programs or set policies which affect these

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recom- mended budget authority for 1975 ¹
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	

Maintenance of the housing mortgage market:				
Department of Housing and Urban Development:				
Mortgage insurance and related programs.....	66	1,003	801	1,079
Fair housing and equal opportunity.....	9	10	12	12
Federal property insurance and other.....	9	15	37	36
Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and other.....	-249	-325	-334	-----
Subtotal, maintenance of the housing mortgage market.....	-165	704	515	1,127
Low- and moderate-income housing aids:				
Housing payments.....	1,608	1,888	2,263	2,425
Special assistance functions.....	-201	-148	-2	8
Rehabilitation loans and other.....	12	46	32	34
Subtotal, low- and moderate-income housing aids.....	1,420	1,786	2,292	2,467
Community planning, management, and development:				
Department of Housing and Urban Development:				
Better Communities Act (proposed legislation).....	-----	-----	² 560	2,300
Responsive Governments Act ³	76	110	118	110
Water and sewer facilities grants.....	157	160	160	-----
Urban renewal.....	992	1,125	1,100	-----
Model Cities.....	590	590	220	-----
Open space land programs.....	61	70	70	-----
Neighborhood facilities grants.....	27	35	35	-----
Research and technology.....	45	55	67	70
Departmental management and administration.....	33	55	69	71
Other planning, management, and development.....	43	51	60	37
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	782	611	235	-----
Action: Domestic volunteer programs.....	78	101	108	102
Other:				
Economic opportunity loan fund.....	-7	-4	-2	-----
Legal Services Corporation (proposed legislation)....	-----	-----	33	72
Residual administrative expenses for Economic Opportunity (proposed legislation).....	-----	-----	27	33
Subtotal, community planning, management, and development.....	2,877	2,960	2,859	2,795
Total.....	4,132	5,450	5,667	6,389

¹ Compares with budget authority of \$6,093 million in 1973 and \$4,960 million in 1974.² Estimated actual spending from full \$2.3 billion made available to communities for use in 1975.³ Legislation has been proposed to replace the comprehensive planning assistance program, for which \$110 million is requested in 1975, with a broader form of support for State and local planning and management under the Responsive Governments Act.

factors. Similarly, Federal actions directly affecting the development of individual communities occur in all budget functions. The Department of Agriculture's Farmers Home Administration, in particular, administers a number of community development and housing programs similar to programs in this function but included in the agriculture and rural development function. Discussion of programs and policies in this and other functional areas is not repeated here.

Despite the many different ways in which Federal actions can affect the Nation's housing and community development, private sector action is the primary force. Hence, direct Federal outlays are not nearly as important in influencing housing and community development as other Federal actions which affect the overall performance of the private sector. The most important Federal activities in this regard are fiscal and monetary policies. Policies relating to financial institutions and capital markets also have a major impact on this function, although they result in little Federal spending. Finally, important Federal aids to housing are provided through credit guarantees and special credit institutions which involve little or no budget outlays.

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

- Assure an economic and institutional 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 problems and to 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.

In 1975, the major policy actions in this area will (1) help alleviate the current problem of high interest rates on housing loans, (2) improve and expand support for community development and management under the Better Communities Act and the Responsive Governments Act, (3) develop further experience with direct cash assistance as a means for providing housing assistance to lower income families, and (4) continue the phaseout of ineffective and wasteful Federal programs while utilizing other programs in a revised form.

Budget outlays in 1975 for community development and housing will total \$5.7 billion, an increase of \$200 million over outlays in 1974. Most of this spending will result from prior-year commitments, many of which will require continued expenditures for many years. Outlays in 1976 are projected at \$7.4 billion.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Maintenance of the housing mortgage market:			
Department of Housing and Urban Development:			
Mortgage insurance and related programs:			
Disbursements.....	432	469	555
Repayments.....	918	124	250
Net loan outlays.....	-486	345	305
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:			
Disbursements.....	-8	1	1
Repayments.....	24	9	5
Net loan outlays.....	-32	-8	-4
Low- and moderate-income housing aids:			
Special assistance functions and other: ¹			
Disbursements.....	2,088	2,515	4,616
Repayments.....	2,535	2,838	5,012
Net loan outlays.....	-447	-323	-396
Community planning, management, and development:			
Urban renewal, public facilities, and other:			
Disbursements.....	803	1,034	841
Repayments.....	832	1,054	881
Net loan outlays.....	-29	-20	-40
Total net loan outlays.....	-994	-6	-135

¹ "Special assistance functions" includes Tandem Plans.

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 and through maintenance of an efficient and flexible financial system.

Several Federal or federally sponsored agencies help to increase the supply of funds available for housing. The Federal Home Loan Bank System maintains public confidence in savings and loan associations, the principal source of funds for home financing, by insuring savings deposited with these institutions, by regulating them, and by providing loans to expand their mortgage lending or to meet unexpected withdrawals. In addition, 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 (GNMA) achieves a similar result through its guarantee program for mortgage-backed securities.

In addition to their regular activities in support of the market, these agencies have helped to alleviate housing credit problems of a temporary nature. In September, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board authorized up to \$2.5 billion in forward commitments to savings and loan associations to expand lending activities by assuring that they will have the funds needed to meet their commitments. Also in September, GNMA reinstituted the Tandem Plan, under which support for FHA-insured or VA-guaranteed mortgages was authorized at interest rates somewhat below those prevailing. To insure that improvements in mortgage market conditions continue, HUD will revise and expand the Tandem Plan in 1974 by making commitments to buy additional mortgages financing the construction of up to 200,000 housing units at lower interest rates. This will benefit all parties in the housing market—homebuyers, sellers, and builders alike.

To assure the availability of adequate housing credit in the future, these temporary measures must be accompanied by a basic reform of the Nation's financial system. To this end, the Administration has proposed the Financial Institutions Act, which would enable savings and loan associations to compete more effectively for funds, and would encourage additional investment in residential mortgages through a tax credit on mortgage investment income.

The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) will continue to provide *mortgage insurance* during 1975 for those families who are able to fulfill the obligations accompanying a mortgage loan, but who are not adequately served by private mortgage insurers. Heavy default rates experienced under some mortgage insurance programs—particularly those aimed at older, declining areas—will keep net outlays near the \$1 billion level in both 1974 and 1975. The Administration's proposed Housing Act would extend the benefits of FHA mortgage insurance to additional homebuyers by increasing dollar limits and loan-to-value ratios on loans eligible for insurance.

In addition to encouraging an adequate supply of funds for housing, the Federal Government helps protect the right of individuals and families to obtain housing and mortgage financing on a nondiscriminatory basis. Outlays for *fair housing* and *equal opportunity* programs are expected to total \$12 million in 1975.

Federal property insurance programs provide cooperative Federal and private insurance against property damage caused by floods, crime, and civil disorders. Legislation strengthening and expanding the

national flood insurance program has been enacted, and should reduce annual flood losses by discouraging unwise development in flood-prone areas. It will also improve assistance to flood victims by expanding the use of insurance indemnification in place of the current system of disaster loans.

Low- and moderate-income housing aids.—In the generally favorable economic and institutional climate of the last two decades, the private housing industry has made great strides in increasing the Nation's housing stock, thus helping to reduce the occupancy of sub-standard dwellings. The proportion of households living in housing without plumbing has dropped from 34% in 1950 to only 6% in 1970.

In an effort to accelerate the pace at which the Nation's housing goals are met, the Federal Government has committed itself to long-term housing assistance payments on behalf of approximately 2.5 million families. It is estimated that these commitments will cost the Federal taxpayer between \$66 billion and \$90 billion in direct subsidy payments over the years, in addition to large sums for direct and indirect tax subsidies. Recently, a massive study of Federal housing policy found many subsidized housing programs to be seriously defective. Specifically, the programs were shown to:

- Benefit those relatively few fortunate families who live in federally aided housing, while taxing other (sometimes lower income) families to pay the subsidies;
- Underwrite new housing construction when good—and far less expensive—existing housing could have been used;
- Inflate the cost of the housing provided by up to 40% over private market costs;
- Limit the freedom of individuals to make their own choices; and
- In some cases, provide benefits valued by the recipients at less than 50¢ per \$1 of Federal expenditures.

The study also indicated that adequate housing can best be brought within the reach of those who are without it through improvements in their real income, not through Federal production subsidies.

Accordingly, priority is being given to efforts aimed at determining whether a policy of direct cash assistance for housing can be put into practical operation. Experimental programs involving direct cash assistance are already underway in 10 cities. These programs will provide the basic information and experience which must precede any decision to launch a new program involving billions of tax dollars.

HUD will also provide housing assistance under the public housing leasing program, revised to minimize the shortcomings of the old subsidy programs, which will develop valuable information on a direct cash assistance approach. The Administration's proposed Housing Act would increase the flexibility of this leasing program.

During 1974, commitments for projects will be made under the rent supplement, homeownership assistance, and rental housing assistance programs, as necessary to meet bona fide commitments which cannot be met under the revised public housing leasing program.

New authorizations for contract approvals covering both bona fide commitments and the revised leasing program are provided at 200,000 units in 1974. In 1975, HUD is authorized to process applications for an additional 200,000 units under the revised leasing program.

The Administration's housing study drew attention to the problems of operating public housing. Further review has confirmed that the problems of its residents go far beyond housing, and require the attention of State and local governments. It has also shown that the present system, with local control but Federal financial responsibility, is structurally inefficient and fosters poor management. It inequitably penalizes taxpayers in communities where public housing is efficiently managed to make up deficits in other areas.

This budget represents a step in a long-term program to improve the operation of public housing, increasing operating subsidies from \$280 million to \$350 million in 1974 and \$400 million in 1975. These increases will permit revisions to the present method of allocating operating subsidies in a manner that will provide greater incentives for more effective management. Public housing will be further aided by reinvestment under new guidelines of the modernization program, under which capital improvements costing \$235 million in both 1974 and 1975 will be made. It is contemplated that the States and, where appropriate, localities will bear a greater portion of the costs of operating public housing in future years.

Total *housing payments* for the subsidized housing programs are expected to reach \$2.3 billion in 1975, a \$375 million increase over 1974.

Finally, Federal insurance for low down payment mortgages and vigorous enforcement of fair housing laws will assist low- and moderate-income families in obtaining housing.

Community planning, management, and development.—In 1975, funding for the Administration's *Better Communities Act* and *Responsive Governments Act* will complete the transition from restrictive categorical grants to more responsive forms of support for community planning, management, and development.

By July 1, 1974, seven narrow and inflexible grant and loan programs in the community development area will have been phased out, thereby creating room in the budget for the more promising approach to local development problems and higher funding level of the *Better Communities Act*. The fragmented nature of the present programs, combined with the red-tape and Federal second-guessing that goes with them, tended to prevent local governments from responding effectively to the needs of their citizens. Also, the lack of a uniform

mechanism for allocating funds resulted in some communities being aided and others being ignored on a relatively haphazard basis.

The Better Communities Act would make funds available to metropolitan cities and urban counties on the basis of relative need as determined by objective criteria, and would give local officials more flexibility to design community development activities in accordance with local priorities. Communities of any size would be eligible to receive Federal aid under the program from funds made available to the States. Funding for the Better Communities Act will be \$2.3 billion, with the full amount available to recipient governments for use in 1975.

The Responsive Governments Act will expand and improve Federal planning and management assistance. Grants totaling \$110 million will enable State and local governments to strengthen their decision-making and managerial capabilities.

Research and technology programs will continue to test new approaches in the housing and community development area. In addition to work on cash assistance for housing, the 1975 budget will finance projects in the areas of public housing management, housing in rural areas, and subsidized mortgage insurance. Funding for research and technology will total \$70 million in 1975.

Office of Economic Opportunity.—In 1974 other agencies assumed responsibility for most programs previously financed through the Office of Economic Opportunity. The migrant workers program was delegated to the Department of Labor, the Native American program was assumed by HEW, health projects were transferred to HEW, and research and development functions were transferred to agencies with statutory responsibility in fields of current OEO activity. The Congress appropriated funds to those agencies to finance the delegated programs as proposed. In addition, legislation was submitted to establish a Legal Services Corporation and to transfer the community economic development program to the Office of Minority Business Enterprise of the Department of Commerce. With the phaseout of direct Federal funding for Community Action, the continued existence of OEO as an operating agency is no longer necessary.

Action.—Action's domestic volunteer programs include Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), University Year for Action, Older Americans volunteer programs and a broad range of developmental volunteer programs in other social program areas. In 1975, Action will emphasize the development of new programs sponsored by private organizations at the local level in accordance with locally-defined needs. Action will also work toward developing programs that more fully utilize such volunteers as middle-aged persons and ethnic groups. In 1975, domestic volunteer programs will enroll an estimated 9,400 full-time and 129,000 part-time volunteers.

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

Education, general science, and manpower programs increase the capacity of the Nation to achieve social and economic progress. Outlays in this function are estimated at \$10.8 billion in 1974, \$11.5 billion in 1975, and are expected to be \$12.3 billion in 1976.

Education

Program Highlights

- Increased support for disadvantaged students at the elementary and secondary levels from \$1.1 billion in 1969 to \$1.7 billion in 1975.
- Established basic educational opportunity grants, aiding 425,000 first-year, full-time postsecondary students in 1973-74.
- Provided approximately 1.7 million loans to students in higher education through expanded loan programs in 1973.
- Helped the development of 360,000 preschool children through Head Start programs during 1973.

New Developments

- Seek legislation to consolidate educational grant programs, providing greater flexibility to State and local education authorities.
- Fully fund basic educational opportunity grants for some 1.6 million eligible postsecondary students in the 1975-76 school year.
- Propose legislation to increase the maximum amount professional and other graduate students may borrow under the guaranteed loan program.
- Expand educational research and development through the National Institute of Education.
- Increase support of cultural activities through the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

EDUCATION

State and local governments have the primary responsibility for public education and pay 90% of its cost. Federal efforts are focused on equalizing educational opportunity, research, demonstration, innovation, and reform. Outlays for education programs will be \$6.9 billion in 1974 and are expected to reach \$7.6 billion in 1975, an increase of \$3.2 billion since 1969.

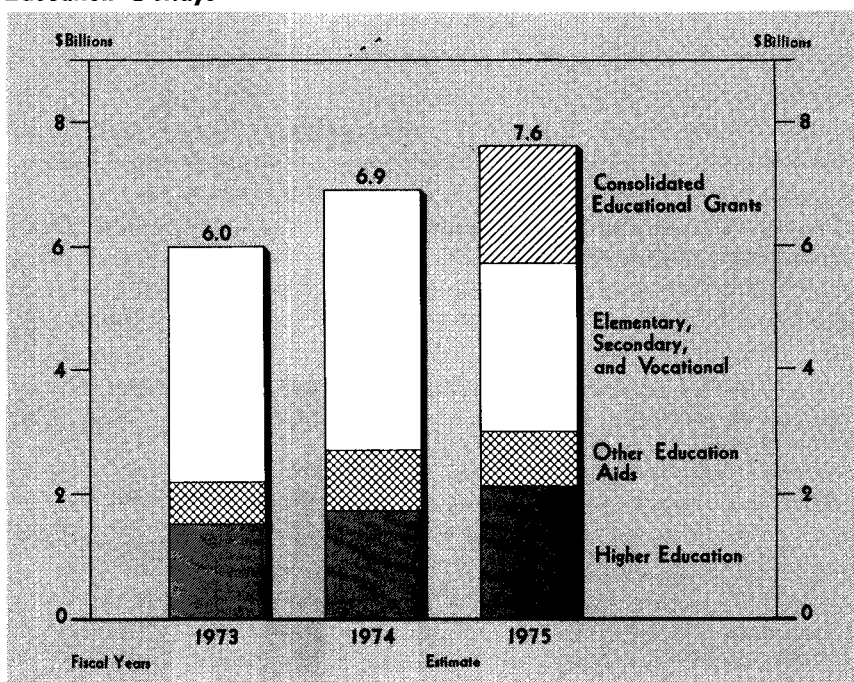
EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1975 ¹
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	
Education:				
Consolidated education grants (proposed legislation) ..	-----	-----	1,910	2,875
Elementary and secondary education:				
Child development.....	384	411	440	459
Aid to school districts.....	2,557	2,919	1,558	675
Other.....	238	247	302	271
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education..	3,179	3,578	2,300	1,405
Vocational education.....	624	596	334	65
Higher education:				
Student assistance.....	1,079	1,289	1,678	1,986
Other.....	435	388	399	379
Subtotal, higher education.....	1,515	1,677	2,077	2,366
Other education aids:				
National Institute of Education.....	36	96	113	130
Educational development.....	239	249	159	-----
Cultural activities.....	250	342	422	454
Other.....	163	324	257	160
Proposed legislation.....	-----	-----	5	15
Subtotal, other education aids.....	688	1,011	956	759
Subtotal, education.....	6,005	6,863	7,578	7,470
General science ²	585	598	630	672
Manpower:				
Manpower training and employment services:				
Manpower program activities.....	1,541	1,552	2,067	2,118
Work incentive program.....	281	310	316	280
Emergency employment assistance.....	1,014	641	-----	-----
Federal-State employment service ²	446	463	464	464
Subtotal, manpower training and employment services.....	3,283	2,966	2,848	2,862
Other manpower aids ²	326	405	494	498
Subtotal, manpower.....	3,608	3,371	3,342	3,360
Deduction for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-13	-13	-13	-13
Total.....	10,185	10,819	11,537	11,489

¹ Compares with budget authority of \$12,049 million in 1973 and \$13,782 million in 1974.² Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

Education Outlays



Consolidated education grants.—Reform legislation to establish consolidated education grants is currently before Congress. It provides for six basic program categories: education of the disadvantaged, vocational education, adult education, education of the handicapped, innovation, and supportive services and material. The objectives the Administration is seeking are:

- Reform of the distribution of funds for the education of disadvantaged children to achieve greater equity of payment to school districts;
- Consolidation of many categorical programs into more flexible funding arrangements;
- Provision of more decisionmaking authority to State and local education agencies; and
- Reform of the Impacted Area Aid Program to phase out support for pupils whose families live on property subject to local taxation.

Achievement of these objectives will allow State and local administrators to be more responsive to the problems of their jurisdictions.

At the same time, it will allow the Federal Government to assist in equalizing educational opportunity.

Upon enactment of acceptable separate legislative authorities—elementary and secondary, vocational, and adult education—the Administration will propose 1974 supplemental appropriations totaling \$2,852 million in budget authority for the 1974–75 school year. Planning by State and local school officials will be greatly facilitated by this forward funding.

Elementary and secondary education.—Outlays in this category appear to decline because many elementary and secondary education programs are being converted into consolidated education grants in 1975.

Child development.—Federal funds support research, development, demonstration, and dissemination to States of programs aiding the development of preschool children. The largest single activity, Head Start, will continue in 1975 to reach 282,000 children on a year-round basis and an additional 78,000 preschoolers in the summer.

Aid to school districts.—In 1975, budget authority of approximately \$75 million will be provided to assist local educational agencies in school desegregation; \$35 million will be provided for support of bilingual education projects; and \$100 million will fund special programs for the handicapped other than those in consolidated education grants. In addition, provision will be made for support of those children whose parents reside on nontaxable Federal land within local school districts. Other funds in this category will be replaced by consolidated education grants.

Vocational education.—The Administration is supporting legislation to consolidate vocational education programs under an authority which will provide greater decisionmaking authority and flexibility for State agencies. In 1975, most vocational education programs will be included in this consolidated grant program. Career education and teacher training will continue to be funded under this category.

Higher education.—The policy of giving Federal aid directly to students in need, rather than through institutions, will be expanded.

Student assistance.—The budget provides increased direct assistance to students in financial need. In 1975, \$1.3 billion is requested to fund basic educational opportunity grants of up to \$1,400 for an estimated 1.6 million eligible students in the 1975–76 academic year. These basic grants will be supplemented by \$250 million for the College Work Study program, which will assist an estimated 520

thousand students. In addition, existing direct student loan revolving funds will use repayments of previous loans to make \$165 million in new loans to an estimated 330 thousand students. The guaranteed student loan program, with the infusion of additional private capital generated by the Student Loan Marketing Association, will make available more than \$1 billion of student loans annually to about one million students. Legislation will be proposed to increase the present \$10,000 ceiling on guaranteed loans to a new level of \$25,000 to provide for professional or other graduate education.

Other higher education.—Outlays to support improvement of developing institutions, including Black colleges, will rise to \$90 million in 1975, compared with \$70 million in 1974 and \$27 million in 1969. The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education will support innovation and reform projects to increase the quality of postsecondary education. Funding for Howard University and Gallaudet College will be increased over the 1974 level.

Other education aids.—Increased funding will be provided for research and innovation in education as well as additional support for cultural activities.

National Institute of Education.—The National Institute of Education functions as the national focal point for educational research and development. Research results are disseminated to the education community as an aid in solving educational problems. Outlays for NIE will increase by 18% over the 1974 level.

Educational development.—The programs in this category will be transferred to the elementary and secondary and vocational education categories. The National Center for Educational Statistics has been merged with the Office of Education planning and evaluation activities.

Cultural activities.—In 1975, about \$164 million will be spent by the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, an increase of \$69 million over fiscal year 1974. There will be a continuing emphasis on support for projects related to the Bicentennial. Some \$100 million will support the Smithsonian Institution's many activities in the arts and sciences.

Other.—The budget reflects proposed legislation to support the demonstration of new methods of delivering public library services.

General Science

Program Highlights

- Strengthened support of basic research including research on broad societal problems and the development of a scientific manpower base.
- Emphasized research addressing specific national needs, such as the development of solar and geothermal energy and earthquake engineering.
- Transferred the responsibilities of the Office of Science and Technology to the National Science Foundation.

New Developments

- Will increase research support by 12% across a wide front with emphasis on the uses of science to strengthen the American economy.
- Will expand the program of Research Applied to National Needs by 12% to increase the Federal energy program and social and environmental research.

GENERAL SCIENCE

The National Science Foundation will increase its outlays from \$598 million in 1974 to \$630 million in 1975. Further emphasis on energy research programs, under the President's accelerated 5-year commitment to such research and development, will provide additional outlays in 1975, the details of which are covered in an Energy section as part of the introduction to Part 4.

As reflected by obligations (new commitments to spending in present or future years), research programs will increase substantially. A \$34 million increase, to a total of \$325 million, will be distributed over a wide spectrum of research fields with emphasis given to strengthening research related to industrial progress—particularly in engineering and materials research—and to providing basic knowledge on the Nation's varied energy problems. Another \$8 million increase, to a total of \$13 million, will be used to accelerate construction of an advanced radio astronomy facility designed for study of the universe and its evolution. Obligations for the program of Research Applied to National Needs will rise to \$84 million. This increase of \$9 million over 1974 will be used to accelerate energy research, primarily in solar and geothermal energy, and research on socio-economic and environmental problems.

Manpower

Program Highlights

- Consolidated categorical manpower programs into the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act that provides States and localities the flexibility needed to meet their own needs.
- Found jobs for 137,000 recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children in 1973.
- Helped assure all workers equal employment opportunity regardless of age, sex, or race.

New Developments

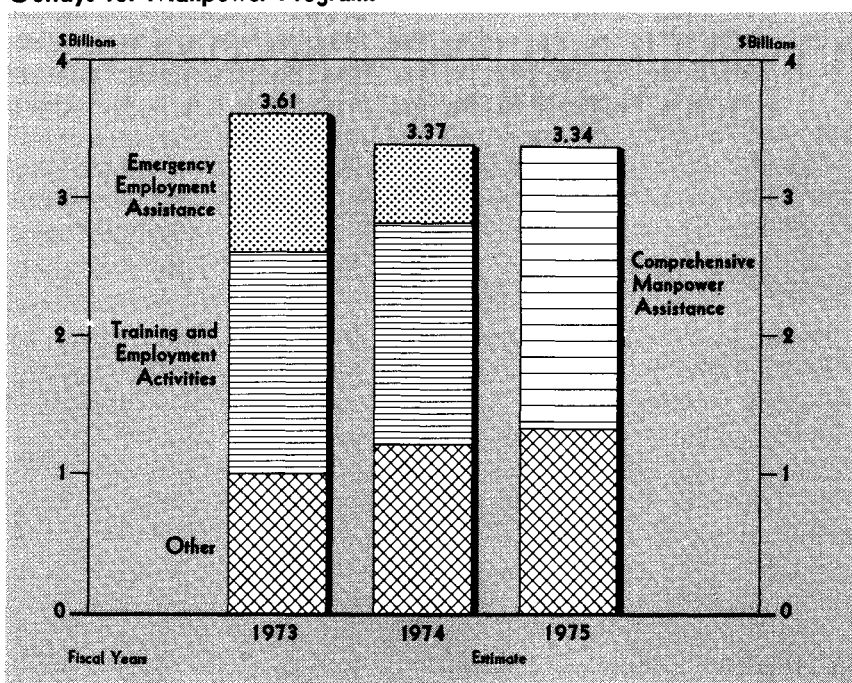
- Will fund under the new act a locally determined mix of training, transitional public service employment, and other manpower services, including the means to create 700,000 summer jobs for disadvantaged youth.
- Will place 200,000 recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children into unsubsidized jobs.
- Will fund 30 approved State occupational safety and health plans, and increase enforcement through State or Federal inspections of workplaces.
- Will increase efforts to prevent job discrimination through the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Federal Contract Compliance program.
- Urge legislation to protect workers' pensions.

MANPOWER

The Federal Government works with States and localities to help train people for jobs, match the skills of those looking for work with available jobs, prevent job-related disease and accidents, enforce minimum wage and other standards regulating employment practices, and insure equality in employment opportunities.

Manpower training and employment services.—Help is provided to States and localities to train unemployed or underemployed people, to match jobs with people seeking jobs, and to provide transitional employment opportunities.

Outlays for Manpower Programs



Manpower program activities.—In December 1973, the Congress enacted manpower program reforms which embodied the major goals of the Administration. Many separate programs have been consolidated into one statute. Most of the appropriation of \$2.1 billion under this Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) will be distributed to State and local governments by formula. Prime sponsors—generally cities of 100,000 population or more, States, or combinations of local government units—will be able to use the money, in accordance with plans they have prepared, for the manpower services they choose to meet the needs of the people within their areas. These services can include skill training, remedial education, on-the-job training, job development, job matching, transitional public service employment, vocational counseling, and related supporting services.

Under the new legislation, \$250 million is proposed as a 1974 supplemental and \$350 million is provided in 1975 for distribution to prime sponsors in areas with unemployment rates of 6.5% or more. These funds are designed to enable localities with high unemployment rates to increase their transitional public employment, or otherwise expand their manpower programs. With funds provided by a proposed 1974 supplemental and the 1975 request, \$300 million will be distributed each year under the CETA formula for use in special summer employment programs for school-age youths by those States and

localities wishing to do so. Under the new act, States can exercise authority throughout their areas by coordinating State agency services with prime sponsor activities, providing for planning areas, developing consistent labor market information, and giving technical assistance to local prime sponsors.

The remainder of the total manpower appropriation is available to the Department of Labor for special national manpower programs, including those for migrant workers, Indians, and the Job Corps.

About 592,000 man-years of training and employment will be provided in 1975 with \$2 billion in outlays.

Work incentive program (WIN).—People receiving welfare payments from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program are aided in finding jobs so that they may become self-sufficient. Every employable AFDC recipient must register for work or training. Through testing, counseling, and exposure to various job opportunities and methods of finding jobs, the local WIN staff help the recipients find suitable jobs. Where necessary, opportunities for work experience or subsidized on-the-job training are provided. If employment cannot be developed otherwise, the recipients are trained in skills in a classroom setting. When these opportunities cannot be found, transitional public service employment can be provided. Local welfare agencies supply child care, minor medical, and other supportive services to assure that the WIN registrants can accept and retain jobs. In 1973, about 137,000 WIN registrants were placed in jobs, and 65% of these were still working after 90 days. In 1974, it is estimated that the program will spend about \$300 million to help 200,000 registrants obtain jobs. The program will be kept at this level through 1975 as its effect on the welfare system is evaluated.

Emergency employment assistance.—About 325,000 individuals were employed in transitional public service jobs over a 30-month period in fiscal years 1972, 1973, and 1974. This emergency program was enacted in 1971 when the national unemployment rate was 6%. Authorization for appropriations for this program expired June 30, 1973.

The *Federal-State Employment Service* is operated by State governments with 100% Federal financing. In 1975, about 4.6 million people will be placed in nonfarm jobs, about the same as in 1974. The Federal Government will work closely with the States to help increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Service.

Other manpower aids.—These programs help reduce job-caused accidents and disease; enforce minimum wage and hour laws; assure equal opportunities in employment; secure fair practices and resolve disputes in labor-management relations; and obtain the basic statistical data to support economic, fiscal, and program decisions. In 1975, outlays for these programs are expected to be \$494 million, \$89 million more than in 1974. Unemployment benefits are discussed in the Income Security function.

In 1975, 30 States are expected to be enforcing occupational safety and health standards under programs which are as effective as the Federal Government's. The Department of Labor pays 50% of the cost of these State programs, and sets and enforces health and safety standards in areas not covered by approved State plans.

The Government will expand efforts to assure that every worker has nondiscriminatory opportunities for hiring and promotion. In 1975, under the leadership of the Department of Labor, the 18 compliance agencies in the Federal Contract Compliance Program will intensify their review of the performance of Federal contractors' affirmative action plans. These plans provide minorities and women equal employment opportunities. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will conduct an estimated 33,000 investigations and 15,000 conciliations of complaints of job discrimination in 1975. Legislation is again recommended to extend the law which prohibits job discrimination against older workers so that it will cover State and local government workers.

The Administration will continue its efforts to secure passage of responsible legislation to assure workers the pensions which they expect by requiring adequate vesting, funding, and fiduciary responsibility.

Many educational, scientific, and manpower programs are part of other functions. For a coordinated discussion of these programs see Special Analysis H, "Federal Education Programs," Special Analysis I, "Federal Manpower Programs," and Special Analysis P, "Federal Research and Development Programs," all in the Special Analyses volume of the budget.

HEALTH

Program Highlights

- Increased support of biomedical research from \$1.1 billion in 1969 to \$2.2 billion in 1975.
- Aided training of over 300,000 students in health careers.
- Increased Medicare and Medicaid expenditures from \$8.9 billion in 1969 to \$20.7 billion in 1975, expanding coverage from 26 million to 47 million aged, disabled, and low-income Americans.
- Funded consumer safety and disease prevention and control with \$450 million in 1975, as compared with \$346 million in 1973.

New Developments

- National health insurance legislation is being proposed to provide financial assistance in obtaining quality medical care for all Americans.
- A total of \$125 million will be used to demonstrate health maintenance organizations in 1974 and 1975.
- The quality and appropriateness of medical services will be improved through Professional Standards Review Organizations.
- Federal support for health manpower will be reoriented to assure students the means to finance their educational costs and to reduce unnecessary Federal subsidies.

Outlays for Federal programs in the health function are estimated at \$26.3 billion in 1975, an increase of \$3 billion (13%) from 1974. Outlays are expected to rise to \$28.6 billion in 1976.

Development of health resources.—Programs for the development of health resources include support for research, training and education, construction, and efforts to improve the organization and delivery of services.

Biomedical research.—Outlays are estimated at nearly \$2.2 billion in 1975. Major efforts to obtain new knowledge about heart disease and cancer will continue. Budget authority for cancer research will total \$600 million in 1975, with outlays of \$559 million anticipated. Outlays for research on heart, lung, and blood diseases will reach \$334 million. Emphasis will also be placed on other important research areas including digestive diseases, cystic fibrosis, neurological disease, sickle cell

HEALTH

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1975 ¹
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	
Development of health resources:				
Supporting biomedical research.....	1,639	2,035	2,188	1,964
Training health manpower.....	712	693	776	428
Proposed legislation.....	-----	5	20	20
Constructing health facilities.....	188	264	216	-----
Improving the organization and delivery of health services.....	244	349	184	128
Proposed legislation.....	-----	-----	40	75
Subtotal, development of health resources.....	2,784	3,345	3,424	2,615
Financing or providing medical services:				
Financing medical services: ²				
Medicare (trust funds).....	9,479	12,180	14,191	16,714
Medicaid.....	4,600	5,827	6,563	6,592
Proposed legislation.....	-----	-----	-55	-55
Other financing.....	849	1,057	1,264	1,218
Providing medical services.....	345	430	430	413
Proposed legislation.....	-----	-----	42	42
Health insurance for Federal employees.....	17	-12	-23	-----
Subtotal, financing or providing medical services..	15,290	19,482	22,412	24,925
Prevention and control of health problems:				
Preventing and controlling diseases.....	203	239	213	244
Consumer safety.....	143	206	237	243
Subtotal, prevention and control of health problems	346	445	450	487
Deductions for offsetting receipts: ³				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-4	-4	-5	-5
Total.....	18,417	23,268	26,282	28,022

¹ Compares with budget authority for 1973 and 1974, as follows: 1973, \$22,226 million; 1974, \$26,153 million.

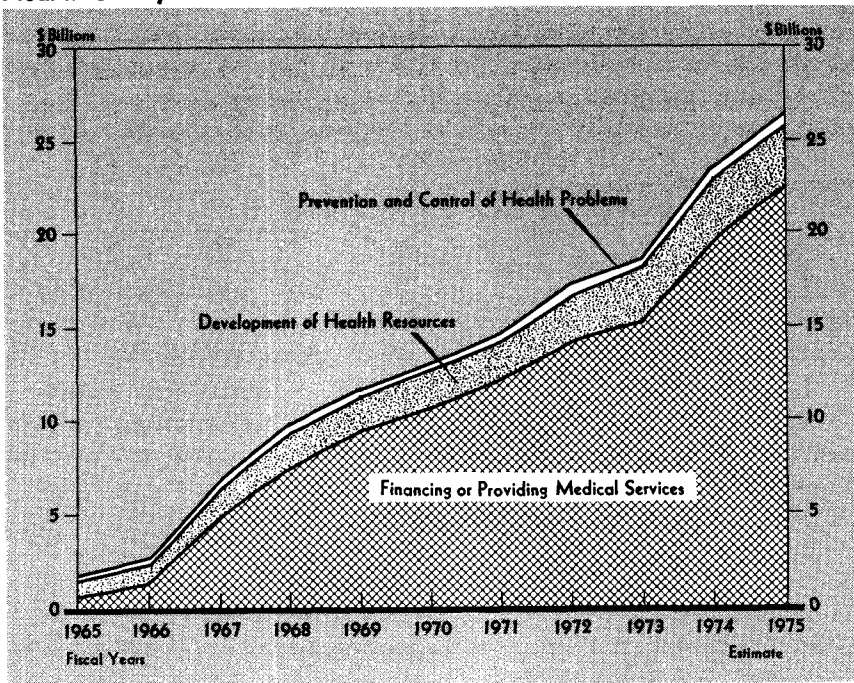
² Entries net of offsetting receipts.

³ Excludes offsetting receipts which have been deducted by subfunction above: 1973, \$1,860 million; 1974, \$2,507 million; 1975, \$2,846 million.

anemia, schizophrenia, aging, family planning, venereal disease, drug addiction, alcoholism, and environmental factors that affect health.

Health manpower.—Measures undertaken since 1969 have assured a major increase in the number of graduates of U.S. health professions schools. Since 1965, first-year medical school enrollments have grown from 8,854 to 13,726, a 55% increase. As in other fields of higher education, emphasis will be placed on aiding students rather than institutions, and on reducing unnecessary Federal subsidies. Students in the health professions, who can anticipate high earnings, generally are

Health Outlays



able to finance a greater share of their educational costs. Federally guaranteed private loans are available, and proposed legislation will increase their usefulness to students in the health professions by raising ceilings on loans. In addition, legislation has been requested for a scholarship program which will both assist students and help meet Federal requirements for health professionals. Scholarships will be provided in return for a commitment to a period of public service. A new program of fellowships will provide postgraduate research training support. General purpose support to institutions will be phased out gradually as Federal assistance shifts toward providing financial assistance to individual students. In 1975, Federal outlays for training health manpower are estimated at \$796 million.

Health facilities construction.—Over the past two and a half decades, the Federal Government has spent over \$4.0 billion to assist construction of hospitals and other health facilities. These funds represent the Federal share of construction and modernization projects which created some 470,000 additional hospital beds. Currently, however, the Nation is experiencing an aggregate oversupply of hospital beds. This oversupply contributes to inflation in medical care costs. To minimize further oversupply, termination of the medical facilities construction program is again being proposed. Recent experience has

repeatedly demonstrated that where construction is needed, it can normally be financed through private and State and local government borrowing, since public and private health insurance now reimburse for the costs of such borrowing.

Organization and delivery of health services.—Legislation will be submitted to improve the Federal, State, and local partnership in health planning. Research into ways of improving the delivery of health services and understanding the relationship between health services and health status will continue to be stressed in 1975.

Financing or providing medical services.—This activity represents the largest Federal effort in the health sector.

Financing medical services.—National health insurance legislation is being proposed to guarantee that every American will be financially able to obtain comprehensive medical care. In keeping with New Federalism, financing of national health insurance will involve a partnership between the Federal Government and the States, and between employers and employees.

Until national health insurance legislation is enacted, Medicare and Medicaid will remain the major Federal programs for financing medical care. In 1975, Medicare outlays of \$14.2 billion will help to meet the medical costs of an estimated 12.2 million aged and disabled Americans, 3.2 million more people than were aided in 1969. Review of the quality and appropriateness of services provided under Medicare will be intensified.

Medicaid outlays of \$6.5 billion in 1975 will help to pay for medical care for an estimated 28.6 million low-income Americans. This represents a 200% increase in persons helped and a 182% increase in funding since 1969. Early and periodic screening of children for dental and other health problems will be emphasized in order to identify health problems before they reach an advanced stage and become unnecessarily costly to treat. The management of Medicaid will be improved by expanded eligibility screening and more effective program review. The budget reflects legislation proposed earlier in the 93d Congress to eliminate Federal matching for routine dental services for adults. New legislation will be submitted to authorize Medicaid reimbursement for care received in free-standing clinics.

Efforts to improve the ways in which health services are made available will be strengthened. In 1975, emphasis on the demonstration of health maintenance organizations (HMO's) will continue. These organizations provide health care on a prepaid basis and stress preventive services.

Total Federal funding for mental health, drug abuse, alcoholism, family planning, maternal and child health, and comprehensive and

neighborhood health center programs will remain at approximately the current levels pending the establishment of national health insurance.

The national effort against opiate abuse has succeeded in reducing the total number of addicts and even more markedly reducing the number of new addicts. Nationally, treatment capacity exists for all addicts who seek treatment voluntarily or as a result of increased law enforcement efforts. The effort against opiate abuse will continue in 1975 with the addition of new outreach activities in an effort to help hard-core addicts.

Subsidies to community mental health centers have demonstrated the viability of mental health services in a community setting. In 1975, Federal support for existing centers will continue through the 8 year demonstration cycle. Mental health services will be available more equitably under national health insurance than under the existing project grant system which funds centers in some communities but not in others.

Improving the quality and appropriateness of medical care will be the goal of a nationwide system of physician-sponsored Professional Standards Review Organizations (PSRO's). Approximately 120 of the proposed 182 PSRO's will be in existence by the end of 1975.

Providing medical services.—In addition to financing medical services, the Federal Government also provides medical care directly. Health services are provided to American Indians on reservations, Alaska Natives, and merchant seamen. An estimated \$472 million will be expended on provision of medical services in 1975. Of this, \$284 million in outlays will be requested for the care of American Indians and Alaska Natives, which is \$177 million (160%) over the 1969 level. Legislation has been introduced to transfer Saint Elizabeths Hospital from the Federal Government to the District of Columbia and to reimburse the District of Columbia for the care and treatment of Federal beneficiaries at the Hospital.

Prevention and control of health problems.—Major programs to prevent and control health problems include consumer safety, communicable disease control, and occupational safety and health. Outlays for these programs are expected to reach \$450 million in 1975.

The 1975 budget reflects a continued emphasis on consumer health and safety. For the consumer safety activities of the Food and Drug Administration, outlays of \$195 million are being requested for 1975. Emphasis on developing standards for the effectiveness of vaccines, biologicals, and medical devices, and on inspecting blood banks will continue.

Programs in occupational health will continue to stress research and the development of criteria for establishing safety and health standards in the work environment. Efforts to control the spread of venereal disease will continue to be emphasized in 1975.

Special Analysis J, "Federal Health Programs," discusses all Federal activities related to health, including those outside this function such as programs for military personnel and veterans. See the Special Analyses volume of the budget.

INCOME SECURITY

Program Highlights

- Increased cash benefits for social security from \$26 billion in 1969 to \$63 billion in 1975, reaching 32.7 million recipients and amounting to about 21% of the Federal budget.
- Initiated the new program of Supplemental Security Income on January 1, 1974, with outlays totaling \$4.8 billion for 5.6 million recipients in 1975.
- Increased food assistance program outlays from \$1.2 billion in 1969 to \$5.8 billion in 1975.
- Increased grants to States for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) from \$1.7 billion for 6.1 million recipients in 1969 to \$4.4 billion for 11.5 million recipients in 1975.
- Covered 74% of the working population with unemployment insurance.

New Developments

- Achieve more effective management of welfare and service programs.
- Propose legislation to transfer the food stamp and related programs to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- Seek legislation authorizing a new program to demonstrate the benefits of coordinated delivery of related human services at the State and local level.
- Propose legislation to provide automatic cost of living increases for the aged, blind, and disabled beneficiaries of the Supplemental Security Income program.
- Develop legislation to replace current welfare programs with a system that works.

The primary objectives of Federal income security programs are to provide financial and other assistance to those in need and to provide partial replacement of income lost through retirement, disability, illness, unemployment, or death. In recent years, the major emphasis has been on:

- Providing a more adequate level of benefits for the elderly, the blind, and the disabled; and
- Improving management to increase equity and eliminate waste.

Outlays for income security programs will be \$85 billion in 1974 and are expected to reach \$100 billion in 1975, one-third of all Federal budget outlays, and an increase of \$62 billion since 1969. Full-employment outlays in 1976 are estimated to be \$107.2 billion.¹

¹ Includes an estimate for the unemployment trust fund which assumes full-employment. Because of the increasing uncertainties, no forecast of the actual unemployment rate has been made for 1976.

INCOME SECURITY

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1975 ¹
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	
Retirement and disability:				
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: ²				
Present programs.....	48,288	55,258	64,351	65,173
Proposed legislation.....			-345	11
Federal employees retirement and disability ^{2 3}	4,514	5,935	7,230	10,240
Railroad retirement: ^{2 3}				
Present programs.....	2,440	2,679	2,801	2,776
Proposed legislation.....			198	238
Special benefits for disabled coal miners.....	952	998	879	876
Subtotal, retirement and disability.....	56,194	64,871	75,114	79,315
Unemployment insurance ^{2 3}	5,362	5,566	7,065	6,655
Public assistance:				
Supplemental security income.....	41	2,192	4,770	4,774
Grants to States for maintenance payments:				
Present programs.....	5,922	5,347	4,550	4,601
Proposed legislation.....			-203	-203
Food stamps.....	2,208	2,992	3,926	3,985
School lunch and other child nutrition.....	693	914	1,389	1,468
Assistance to refugees.....	135	128	72	60
Subtotal, public assistance.....	8,999	11,573	14,505	14,685
Social services:				
Grants to States for social services.....	1,614	1,786	2,078	2,079
Rehabilitation services.....	699	760	788	769
Services for the aging and other special groups.....	63	224	296	265
Allied services (proposed legislation).....				20
Administrative expenses and other ³	144	217	227	226
Subtotal, social services.....	2,520	2,987	3,389	3,359
Deductions for offsetting receipts: ⁴				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-1	-1	-2	-2
Total.....	73,073	84,995	100,071	104,012

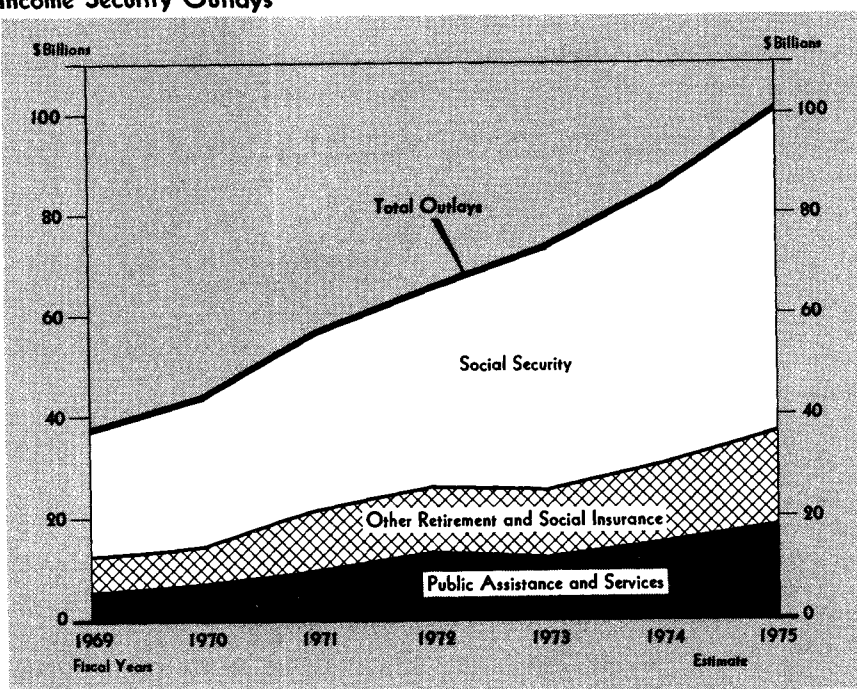
¹ Compares with budget authority for 1973 and 1974, as follows: 1973, \$79,818 million; 1974, \$93,015 million.

² Entries net of offsetting receipts.

³ Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

⁴ Excludes offsetting receipts which have been deducted by subfunction above: 1973, \$1,508 million; 1974, \$1,761 million; 1975, \$1,680 million.

Income Security Outlays



Retirement and disability.—The social security cash benefit programs are the largest system of retirement, survivors, and disability insurance in the world. In 1975, the system will pay an average of \$203 per month to a total of 13.2 million retired workers. The total number of beneficiaries, including dependents and survivors, is expected to be 32.6 million. Net outlays are expected to be \$64 billion in 1975, an increase of \$9 billion over 1974 and now representing 21% of all Federal budget outlays. The rise in outlays reflects the recently enacted increase in benefits, the rising proportion of the elderly in the population, and the steady rise in average wages which produces higher average benefits as each generation of workers retires. To finance these rising benefits, the amount of an employee's earnings which is subject to the Social Security payroll tax rose from \$10,800 in 1973 to \$13,200 in 1974, and will probably rise to \$14,100 on January 1, 1975, through the operation of the automatic adjustment mechanism. The Administration will continue to seek legislation to carry out the recommendation of the Social Security Advisory Council, that retroactive benefit payments be eliminated when they have the effect of permanently reducing a beneficiary's regular monthly check.

Separate contributory systems provide benefits for retired or disabled railroad workers and Federal civilian employees. Outlays under

these programs are estimated at \$10.2 billion in 1975, an increase of \$1.6 billion from 1974. For the railroad retirement system, the budget assumes that legislation will be enacted to continue the present temporary benefits and to provide the revenues necessary to pay for them as part of a sound structure of permanent financing. Public Law 93-69 requires the railroad industry to develop and submit to the Congress by April 1, 1974, a proposal to assure the long-term actuarial soundness of the system. The Administration is firmly committed to the view that benefits paid under the railroad retirement system, to the extent that they exceed those of the social security system, should be financed by the railroad industry itself, as is the case with other industrial pension systems.

Unemployment insurance.—The basic unemployment insurance program, which is established by States in conformance with Federal standards, generally provides up to 26 weeks of benefits to those unemployed who worked in jobs covered by State laws. The amount of the benefits is usually 50% of the worker's previous wages, subject to a maximum set by the various State laws. Another 13 weeks of benefits can be paid if the national insured unemployment rate is above 4.5%, or if a State insured unemployment rate is above 4% and at the same time at least 20% higher than it was in the previous two years. Temporary legislation in effect through March 1974, permits the States to suspend the application of the 20% test.

Administrative improvements in the unemployment insurance program will be continued to assure prompt payment of unemployment compensation benefits and the efficient collection of taxes by the States. The Administration has proposed legislation to require States to provide coverage for farmworkers and to increase the maximum weekly benefit to at least 66% of the State's average weekly wage. Outlays for unemployment insurance benefits which include the program for ex-Federal workers are expected to be \$7.1 billion in 1975.

Public assistance.—The Federal program of *supplemental security income*, initiated on January 1, 1974, replaces federally aided State programs of assistance to the aged, blind, and disabled. Federal benefits are expected to total \$3.9 billion in 1975, assisting up to 5.6 million recipients by the end of 1975, including 600,000 who will be receiving only State supplementation payments. This includes the cost of recently enacted benefit increases. Legislation will be proposed to provide automatic cost of living adjustments in the future in line with those provided in the social security cash benefit programs. Administrative costs of \$397 million for the program are expected in 1975. In addition to the direct cost of the program, the Federal Government will pay an

estimated \$452 million to States to assure that their supplementation of Federal benefits does not involve costs in excess of those incurred by each State in 1972.

State and local programs of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) are assisted through *grants to States for maintenance payments*. Until January 1, 1974, the Federal share of welfare benefits for the aged, blind, and disabled were also covered by these grants. The AFDC program is expected to grow only very slowly in 1975, partly because it is believed that most eligible families are now receiving benefits, but also because of intensive efforts by Federal and State governments to simplify and tighten up the management of the program. Recent studies indicate that about 23% of all AFDC recipients are receiving a greater payment than they should, 10% are receiving a payment for which they are not eligible and another 8% are underpaid. To overcome this problem, steps are being taken to assure that only eligible people receive benefits, and that they receive the benefits to which they are properly entitled. In addition, the Administration will continue to seek legislation to standardize procedures for deductions from earnings and the treatment of work-related expenses.

Food assistance is a major adjunct of the cash assistance programs. Total outlays for food assistance are expected to reach \$5.8 billion in 1975, including activities discussed in the agriculture and rural development function. Outlays for the *food stamp* program will rise rapidly in 1975 to \$3.9 billion, an increase of \$0.9 billion from 1974 and double the level of 1972. This reflects a large cost of living adjustment on January 1, 1974, which produced not only a 22% increase in the food stamp allotment, but also a major expansion in the eligible population. Reflecting the increased subsidy rates provided under recent legislation, outlays for the school lunch and related programs, part of which is included in the agriculture and rural development function, will also rise in 1975, to a total of \$1.8 billion. Subsidized lunches will be provided to an average of 24 million school children each day, including 9.3 million needy children who receive extra subsidies.

In view of the close relationship between food assistance programs and other income security programs, legislation will be proposed to transfer the food stamp and related programs from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This proposal is part of the Administration's broad organizational objective of a Department of Human Resources. This reform will assure more effective coordination, particularly between the food

stamp and AFDC programs. These two programs are administered by the same State and local agencies and provide benefits to largely overlapping groups of people. The two programs are also encountering much of the same sort of management problems. Recent studies indicate that the food stamp program is experiencing about the same proportion of ineligibles and overpayment as in the AFDC program.

In addition to the administrative problems with the welfare programs already noted, there is increasing recognition of the inequity and inefficiency which results from the massive overlaps, duplication, and confusion of the present collection of welfare programs. In response to these problems the Administration will develop a proposal to replace the current welfare programs with a new system that will work more efficiently and effectively.

Social services.—The primary responsibility for providing social services to individuals and groups rests with State and local governments and private voluntary agencies. The Federal Government, however, does provide substantial financial assistance for these activities.

An estimated \$2.1 billion will be provided in 1975 under the program of *grants to States for social services* and related activities such as child welfare services. These grants cover activities ranging from day care for children to homemaker counseling. Within the permanent statutory ceiling of \$2.5 billion for this program, the Administration will continue to seek effective management of the funds to assure that they are spent on useful services for those most in need.

Outlays for *rehabilitation services* will also rise in 1975, reaching \$788 million, compared to \$760 million in 1974. Included in these amounts are funds to continue support of State programs for the developmentally disabled (persons with disabilities such as mental retardation and cerebral palsy) as well as the traditional program of vocational rehabilitation. The latter program will continue emphasis on rehabilitation of those receiving public assistance and will give additional emphasis to rehabilitation of the severely disabled. The total number of people served under the vocational rehabilitation program is expected to reach 1.3 million in 1975. Additional funds for vocational rehabilitation services are provided under two other programs. The old age, survivors, and disability insurance programs, under social security, will provide \$70 million in 1974 and \$83 million in 1975 for services to beneficiaries. A further \$40 million in 1974 and \$54 million

in 1975 will be provided for vocational rehabilitation services for disabled beneficiaries of the Supplemental Security Income program.

Services for the aging and other special groups will also receive increased support in 1975, with outlays rising \$72 million to a total of \$296 million. Outlays for nutrition and other services for the aging will reach \$242 million in 1975, compared with \$190 million in 1974. The major emphasis of the aging program is on encouraging coordinated service delivery programs at the local level, which can bring together available Federal, State, local, and private funds in an effective service delivery system. This is also the emphasis of the juvenile delinquency prevention program for which the funding will be increased from \$10 million in 1974 to \$15 million in 1975. This will permit a significant expansion of the successful program of support for model projects, including the demonstration of coordinated services for runaway youth.

The Administration will also continue to seek legislation for a new *allied services* program. This program, for which \$20 million will be proposed for 1975, is designed to demonstrate the benefits of coordinated planning and delivery of related human service programs at the State and local level.

Disaster assistance programs, which were included in this section in prior years, are now discussed as part of the commerce and transportation function.

Other activities which contribute to income security objectives, such as military retired pay, veterans benefits, housing, and health programs, are outside the scope of this section. For further information, see Special Analysis K, "Federal Income Security Programs," in the Special Analyses volume of the Budget.

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

- Increased outlays for pension programs from \$2.2 billion in 1969 to \$2.9 billion in 1975, covering 2.4 million beneficiaries.
- Increased compensation for service-connected disability or death from \$2.7 billion to \$3.9 billion between 1969 and 1975.
- Financed the education of 4.1 million veterans under the GI bill since 1969.
- Increased the number of veterans assisted through guaranteed mortgage loans by 46% since 1969.
- Increased the flexibility of the Veterans Administration medical care system through the Health Care Expansion Act of 1973.

New Developments

- Refinements of the pension system will be proposed to bring payments more into line with need and rising costs.
- Replacement of five VA hospitals will be funded; over 7,600 full-time medical personnel will be added.
- Proposed legislation will increase GI bill educational payments an average of 8% to cover cost increases.

In peace, as in times of war, the Nation will not slacken its efforts to help those who have served in the armed forces. This budget proposes spending for benefits and services to veterans and their families of \$13.6 billion. Outlays for 1976 are estimated at \$13.8 billion.

Income security for veterans.—Several programs help to maintain family income when veterans are disabled, aged, or deceased.

Service-connected compensation.—The Veterans Administration pays compensation to those veterans who, as a result of military service, have a disability that impairs their earning ability. The amount paid varies with the degree of earnings impairment. For the severely disabled, compensation is supplemented by a dependents' allowance and special payments for losses of limbs and organs. Survivors of veterans who have died from service-connected injuries also receive compensation. Compensation payments will reach \$3.9 billion in 1975.

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1975 ¹
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	
Income security for veterans:				
Compensation and pensions:				
Service-connected compensation.....	3,836	3,909	3,946	3,944
Non-service-connected pensions.....	2,565	2,569	2,602	2,601
Other veterans benefits and services.....	95	151	172	172
Proposed pensions and cemetery legislation.....	-----	-----	165	165
Insurance programs:				
National service life insurance trust fund.....	519	603	623	837
U.S. Government life insurance trust fund.....	66	75	74	38
All other insurance programs.....	-48	-61	-63	-----
Subtotal, income security.....	7,031	7,242	7,519	7,757
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation:				
Readjustment benefits and other.....	2,801	3,246	2,678	2,676
Proposed legislation.....	-----	-----	200	200
Subtotal, education, training, and rehabilitation..	2,801	3,246	2,878	2,876
Veterans housing:				
Loan guaranty revolving fund.....	-149	-104	-65	2
Direct loan revolving fund.....	-241	-111	-81	-----
Other (HUD participation sales trust fund).....	9	11	-8	-----
Subtotal, housing.....	-381	-203	-154	2
Hospital and medical care for veterans:				
Medical care and hospital services.....	2,512	2,847	3,177	3,175
Proposed legislation.....	-----	-----	-98	-98
Construction of hospital and extended care facilities...	96	122	182	276
Medical administration, research, and other ²	106	135	152	142
Subtotal, hospital and medical care.....	2,715	3,104	3,413	3,495
Other veterans benefits and services:				
VA administrative expenses and other.....	311	345	402	401
Non-VA veterans support programs.....	36	32	26	20
Subtotal, other veterans benefits and services...	347	377	428	421
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Intragovernmental transactions.....	-2	-2	-2	-2
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-497	-479	-469	-469
Total.....	12,013	13,285	13,612	14,080

¹ Compares with budget authority of \$12,782 million in 1973 and \$13,786 million in 1974.² Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

Non-service-connected pensions.—Disabled and aged veterans whose income falls below minimal levels are eligible for pensions, provided they have served in wartime. The families of deceased wartime veterans also qualify for pensions if they are in financial need. Much needs to be done to improve the pension program—notably, to raise benefits for the neediest, to relate pension levels more closely to need, to equalize the treatment of widows and veterans, and to adjust pensioners' income to rising costs of living on a regular basis. The budget provides an extra \$250 million to fund these improvements. With the enactment of these proposals, outlays for pensions will rise to \$2.9 billion in 1975.

Cemetery and burial benefits.—The National Cemeteries Act of 1973 established a National Cemetery System under VA jurisdiction. The Act also liberalized payments to families of deceased veterans. Further reforms of cemetery and burial benefits are proposed, based upon a study mandated by the Act.

Life insurance.—Five life insurance programs for veterans and their survivors provide \$35.6 billion of coverage for 5.1 million families. In addition, the Veterans Administration supervises the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance program for active duty military personnel, providing \$37.9 billion of coverage for 3.4 million families.

Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation.—The educational benefits of the "GI bill" are varied—ranging from college courses to vocational and on-the-job training—but all are designed to prepare recipients for productive civilian careers. Most of the 2.1 million current beneficiaries are Vietnam-era veterans, although servicemen on active duty and widows, wives, and children of veterans who have died or been totally disabled in military service are also eligible. Service-disabled veterans with significant disability have a choice between regular GI bill benefits or vocational education fully financed by the Government. Outlays per beneficiary have increased sharply, more than doubling between 1969 and 1975. To help meet the rising cost of living, the budget reflects proposed legislation which would provide an average 8% increase in educational benefits in 1975.

Veterans housing.—In 1975, the VA will help some 346,000 veterans to become homeowners by guaranteeing mortgage loans. This represents a 46% increase over the number of veterans assisted in 1969. Efforts to help veterans secure mortgage loans from private lenders have greatly reduced the need for direct Government loans.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Housing:			
Direct housing loans:			
Approvals.....	(46)	(48)	(51)
Disbursements.....	47	48	51
Repayments.....	—283	—151	—134
Net loan outlays.....	—236	—103	—83
Housing loan guaranty and other:			
Disbursements.....	225	293	312
Repayments.....	—410	—437	—413
Net loan outlays.....	—185	—144	—101
Other veterans benefits and services:			
Insurance policy loans:			
Disbursements.....	129	134	139
Repayments.....	—108	—113	—119
Net loan outlays.....	21	21	20
Total, net loan outlays.....	—400	—225	—164

Hospital and medical care for veterans.—The Veterans Administration operates the largest civilian medical care system in the country. Outlays for medical programs will reach \$3.4 billion in 1975, a \$309 million increase over 1974.

Medical care and hospital services.—Medical care will be available to eligible veterans in 170 hospitals, 87 nursing homes, and 218 outpatient clinics across the country. All veterans with service-connected disabilities may obtain care in VA facilities. To the extent that available facilities and staff are not fully utilized by these veterans, care is also provided for veterans with disabilities or illness unrelated to service who are unable to pay the cost of care. Because many patients receiving treatment for non-service-connected ailments have private health insurance, legislation is proposed to require insurance reimbursement to the VA medical system.

The Health Care Expansion Act of 1973 is being used to increase the flexibility of the medical care system. Outpatient and ambulatory care programs will be expanded to eliminate unneeded hospitalization. Some veterans will be admitted directly to nursing homes without prior hospitalization being required. Emphasis will be placed on arrangements, such as medical care in the home, which will permit earlier discharge of patients and convalescence in a more familiar environment. The Health Care Expansion Act also extends care to some dependents and survivors of veterans who previously have had no Government-sponsored health care.

In 1975, over 1 million veterans will be treated in VA hospitals with another 30 thousand treated in other hospitals at VA expense. In addition, an estimated 14 million outpatient visits will be funded—2 million more than in 1974. Evidence of continued advancement in quality and efficiency of services is reflected in:

- The opening of 6 geriatric research and clinical centers;
- The addition of 119 specialized medical services, such as intensive care units, and the upgrading of 147 others;
- Affiliation of 11 more hospitals with medical schools; and
- The consolidation of medical regions and the strengthening of regional management to provide faster responses to problems at individual hospitals.

MEDICAL CARE FOR VETERANS

Program indicator	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Number receiving hospital care (thousands)-----	1,015	1,044	1,095
Staff patient ratio for VA hospitals-----	1.51	1.53	1.58
Average length of stay (days)-----	42.1	36.5	34.6
Number receiving extended care (thousands)-----	68	74	77
Outpatient visits (millions)-----	11	12	14

Construction of hospital and extended care facilities.—Budget authority of \$276 million, an increase of \$165 million over 1974, will fully fund already approved construction projects and initiate new ones. Design or construction will progress on five replacement hospitals. \$87 million is requested for modernization, air-conditioning, and correction of safety hazards in existing facilities.

Other veterans benefits and services.—In 1973, the President's Veterans Program placed 614,000 veterans in jobs, an 82% increase over the number placed in 1971. Unemployment among Vietnam-era veterans fell from 11% in February 1971 to 4% in December 1973. Both government agencies and private industry—through Jobs for Veterans and the National Alliance of Businessmen—have contributed to this success. Nonetheless, much remains to be done. In fiscal year 1974, the goal is to place 1.2 million veterans in jobs or training programs.

INTEREST

Budget outlays for the interest function will rise by \$4.9 billion in 1974, and by another \$1.4 billion in 1975 reaching \$29.1 billion. By 1976 these costs are projected to reach \$30.4 billion.

INTEREST ¹

[In millions of dollars]

	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1975 ¹
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	
Interest on the public debt ²	24,167	29,100	30,500	30,500
Interest on refunds of receipts.....	175	183	206	206
Interest on uninvested funds.....	6	5	5	5
Subtotal.....	24,349	29,289	30,711	30,711
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Intragovernmental.....	-1,225	-1,300	-1,341	-1,341
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-311	-235	-249	-249
Total.....	22,813	27,754	29,122	29,122

¹ Excludes interest on debt issued by various agencies, which is included in the outlays of the function served. For this function, budget authority equals outlays.

² Includes interest paid on the public debt held by Government investment accounts.

A substantial amount of the outlays in the interest function is paid to trust funds on Government securities held by them. These payments, amounting to \$7.1 billion in 1975, are deducted from both outlays and budget authority in arriving at budget totals, since they are intragovernmental transactions. Therefore, as shown in the table below, net interest outlays are projected to be \$22.0 billion in 1975.

[In millions of dollars]

	1973	1974	1975
Outlays for the Interest function.....	22,813	27,754	29,122
Interest received by trust funds.....	-5,436	-6,420	-7,140
Net interest outlays.....	17,377	21,335	21,982
Deduct: Deposit of earnings by Federal Reserve System ¹	3,495	4,400	4,700
Net impact ².....	13,882	16,935	17,282

¹ Shown as budget receipts.

² Net amount of interest to be paid from receipts or other means of financing.

In addition, \$4.7 billion of the interest paid on securities held by the Federal Reserve banks will be returned to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Hence, the net impact on the 1975 budget of interest paid will be \$17.3 billion.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

General government programs encompass many fundamental Federal activities, including 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 decrease by \$26 million in 1975, and are estimated to total \$6.8 billion in 1975 and \$6.9 billion in 1976.

The 1975 budget for general government highlights the Administration's determination to:

- Improve the management and organization of the Federal Government, making it more efficient and more responsive to the needs of citizens;
- Assist State and local governments in their fight against crime through increased funding for law enforcement assistance;
- Reduce the supply of illegal narcotics through intensive domestic and international efforts to reduce smuggling;
- Strengthen programs to achieve equal opportunity for all, with particular attention to the rights of women and minorities; and
- Simplify our tax system and make it more equitable.

Law Enforcement and Justice

Program Highlights

- Promoted more effective State and local criminal justice systems through an expanded and reorganized law enforcement assistance program.
- Consolidated all narcotics enforcement agencies into the Drug Enforcement Administration in the Department of Justice.
- Significantly increased narcotics seizures and arrests.

New Developments

- Increase outlays for law enforcement by 25% over 1973.
- Restructure law enforcement assistance programs in accord with New Federalism objectives.
- Intensify enforcement activities directed against drug traffickers, illegal immigration, and tax fraud.
- Continue developing a balanced correctional system by building new community and institutional facilities and emphasizing vocational rehabilitation programs.
- Begin construction of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1975 ¹
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	
Law enforcement and justice:				
Department of Justice.....	1,533	1,941	2,110	2,142
Other agencies.....	147	167	190	208
Subtotal, law enforcement and justice.....	1,680	2,108	2,300	2,350
Central fiscal operations:				
Internal Revenue Service.....	1,146	1,286	1,556	1,559
U.S. Customs Service.....	205	245	286	286
Other ²	378	454	503	506
Subtotal, central fiscal operations.....	1,729	1,985	2,345	2,351
Executive direction and management	80	192	144	123
Central personnel management ³	218	225	289	289
General property and records management:				
General Services Administration:				
Public buildings program.....	745	834	-110	9
Supply and other operations ²	172	115	243	272
Other agencies ²	1	*	-----	-----
Subtotal, general property and records management.....	918	949	133	281
National Capital region:				
District of Columbia.....	361	464	490	448
Rapid transit.....	76	183	184	128
Other.....	1	3	4	3
Subtotal, National Capital region.....	438	650	678	579
Legislative functions	333	418	470	439
Judicial functions	188	213	311	311
Other general government:				
Territories and possessions.....	105	106	116	103
Treasury claims.....	87	149	177	173
Other ²	216	233	258	267
Subtotal, other general government.....	409	488	551	543
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Intragovernmental transactions ³	-143	-150	-149	-149
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-371	-279	-297	-297
Total	5,480	6,800	6,774	6,820

¹ Compares with budget authority of \$6,260 million in 1973 and \$6,714 million in 1974.² Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.³ Excludes payments to trust fund to arrest increase in unfunded liability of the retirement program (1973, \$1,761 million; 1974, \$2,367 million; 1975, \$2,890 million).

*Less than \$0.5 million.

Law enforcement and justice.—Federal law enforcement programs include both direct action on the Federal level and support for law enforcement activities of State and local governments. These programs will continue to emphasize better law enforcement, prompt and efficient administration of justice, and more effective rehabilitation programs for criminal offenders. Outlays for these purposes will exceed \$2.6 billion in 1975. (Special Analysis M, "Federal Programs for the Reduction of Crime," in the Special Analyses volume of the Budget discusses all Federal activities related to the reduction of crime).

Law enforcement assistance.—The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), in the Department of Justice, helps State and local governments strengthen all phases of their criminal justice process—police, courts, corrections, crime prevention programs, and criminal research and statistics. Total outlays for 1975 are estimated at \$910 million, of which \$774 million will be distributed as grants.

In accordance with the principles of New Federalism, State discretion in the use of LEAA funds is being increased and Federal controls are being reduced. LEAA has also completed an internal management review to identify ways to strengthen the agency's organization, audit capability, financial management, evaluation and planning, and civil rights compliance activities. These improvements will assist in a more orderly distribution of the \$592 million in bloc grants and \$141 million in discretionary grants budgeted for 1975. Disbursement of unspent prior-year funds accounts for the remainder of LEAA grants in 1975.

Federal law enforcement.—During the past year, Federal drug enforcement activities for the first time have been consolidated in one agency, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in the Department of Justice. In 1975 DEA will employ 4,148 personnel, including 2,242 special agents, to limit the availability of illicit drugs. An additional 116 special agents, intelligence analysts, and support personnel will be assigned overseas in 1975 to help foreign governments restrict the flow of illicit narcotics to the United States.

DEA will coordinate Federal activities, provide technical expertise and training to support State and local police, and assist foreign governments in controlling the illegal production and smuggling of dangerous drugs. During 1975, DEA will complete a national narcotics intelligence system to coordinate the collection, analysis, and dissemination of narcotics information to all law enforcement agencies and diplomatic services.

An additional 258 personnel will be added to the FBI in 1975 to support criminal investigative activities in 59 field offices across the Nation. The FBI will place increased emphasis on the collection of drug intelligence in order to support intensified drug enforcement efforts, and will continue its expanded support of State and local enforcement activities.

The 1975 budget provides funds for 350 additional personnel to bolster the enforcement activities of the Immigration and Nationalization Service (INS). During 1975, INS will conduct a special study into the nature and scope of illegal immigration, its impact on the national economy, and the best means to control it.

Law enforcement activities in the Treasury Department will also be broadened in 1975. The Internal Revenue Service will add over 300 personnel in 1975 for tax fraud investigations. IRS staff will also participate in efforts to assure compliance with laws and regulations governing energy conservation. The U.S. Customs Service's computerized system to intercept smugglers and fugitives will be improved. Under direction of the Treasury Department, construction of the new Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Beltsville, Md., is scheduled to begin in 1975.

Federal prosecution.—Outlays for the legal divisions of the Justice Department will increase 24% in 1975 to \$202 million. Staff in the U.S. attorneys' field offices will increase 10% to handle additional caseloads and to deal with increasingly complex issues. The Department will also augment the economic planning and analysis capability of its Antitrust Division.

Correctional programs.—Federal correctional programs will continue to expand in both community and institutional treatment areas. Four additional community treatment centers and two new correctional institutions will be opened in 1975. Increased emphasis will be given to vocational rehabilitation of criminal offenders.

Central fiscal operations.—Outlays for operations of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) are expected to rise to about \$1.6 billion in 1975, enabling the processing of 2 million more tax returns than in 1974. Tax forms have been simplified, and more assistance will be provided to taxpayers by the IRS. The accuracy of tax returns prepared by private tax preparers will be increased by legislation to be proposed which will make the preparing firms partially liable for improper filings. In addition, a larger percentage of returns will be audited in 1975.

Outlays for the U.S. Customs Service are estimated at \$286 million for 1975, an increase of 17%. The Service will test a computerized cargo control system designed to speed the movement of goods into the United States. In addition, clearing more air passengers at foreign airports in 1975 will alleviate congestion at domestic airports.

Under new legislation, the Department of the Treasury is authorized to require Federal agencies to borrow through the new Federal Financing Bank. This procedure will provide for more efficient and better coordinated financing of Federal agency obligations in a manner consistent with overall economic policies. Additional reform legislation resulting from the report of the President's Committee on Financial Structure and Regulation has been submitted to the Congress. This legislation will broaden competition among financial institutions and will improve their services to the public.

Property management and general services.—In the past, the General Services Administration (GSA) has borne the costs of providing office space and services for Government agencies. In order to encourage greater efficiency, agencies using GSA space and services in 1975 will now be required to pay rent into the Federal buildings fund. Since this will constitute payments to GSA from other Government agencies, overall budget totals will not be affected. Rental collections, based on commercially equivalent rates and covering 266 million square feet of Government-owned and commercially leased space, will total \$1.2 billion in 1975. During 1975, GSA will concentrate on developing a system of incentives to encourage agencies to effect further economies in space utilization.

The level of GSA new construction activity will rise slightly in 1975, with total project costs totaling \$275 million. The program will continue to emphasize private investment financing where it is shown to be more economical.

The 1975 budget proposes that the Federal supply system be reformed to give agencies more flexibility for direct procurement from commercial sources when such actions would reduce costs.

Executive direction and management.—It has been 5 years since any adjustment has been made in the salaries of Congressmen, Federal judges, agency heads, and other high-level officials in the Federal Government. Pursuant to Public Law 90-206, the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries has recommended increases of 25%. The President's proposal for a 7.5% annual increase for each of the next 3 years, while smaller than the Commission's recommendation, will help to ease the inequities in the Federal pay structure which the current system has brought about.

Central personnel management.—The Civil Service Commission will intensify its efforts to assure equal employment opportunity in the Federal work force. Measurable objectives will be developed to evaluate agency affirmative action plans.

National Capital region.—With passage of Home Rule for the District of Columbia, a new mechanism for local self-government will begin in 1975. A number of local functions now carried out by Federal agencies will be transferred to the District and, after approval of the new charter, residents will elect their mayor and city council.

The District of Columbia's operating budget is financed by local taxes and by an annual Federal payment to compensate for burdens placed on the District as the Nation's capital. A Federal payment of \$230 million is requested in 1975, as authorized by the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act. This act also strengthens the District's financial management by granting it bonding authority to finance its capital outlay program. This authority, which will first take effect in 1975, will supplant the Treasury loans which now finance local public works.

Construction will have begun in 1975 on some 28 miles and 31 stations of the planned regional rapid transit system, nearly a third of the planned total. In addition, funds are requested in 1975 to provide facilities for the handicapped in each of the system's stations. Initial operation of the system is scheduled for June 1975.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation was established in 1974 with the goal of revitalizing Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the Capitol. During 1975, the Corporation will revise and begin implementation of plans for the redevelopment of this historic area.

American Revolution Bicentennial.—The new American Revolution Bicentennial Administration will complete a master calendar of activities for the Bicentennial observance. Federal agencies will continue to support local and nationwide participation encompassing the themes of Heritage '76, Festival USA, and Horizons '76.

Civil rights.—The constitutional guarantees of equality are enforced through civil rights programs. To insure these rights the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies will spend an estimated \$604 million in 1975 for civil rights enforcement, an increase of 16% over 1974. 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.)

Civil Rights

Program Highlights

- Established the Office of Indian Rights in the Department of Justice.
- Expanded efforts of the Departments of Justice and Treasury to insure that General Revenue Sharing funds will be spent in a nondiscriminatory manner.
- Strengthened the Attorney General's authority in enforcing equal access to benefits from Federal financial assistance programs.

New Developments

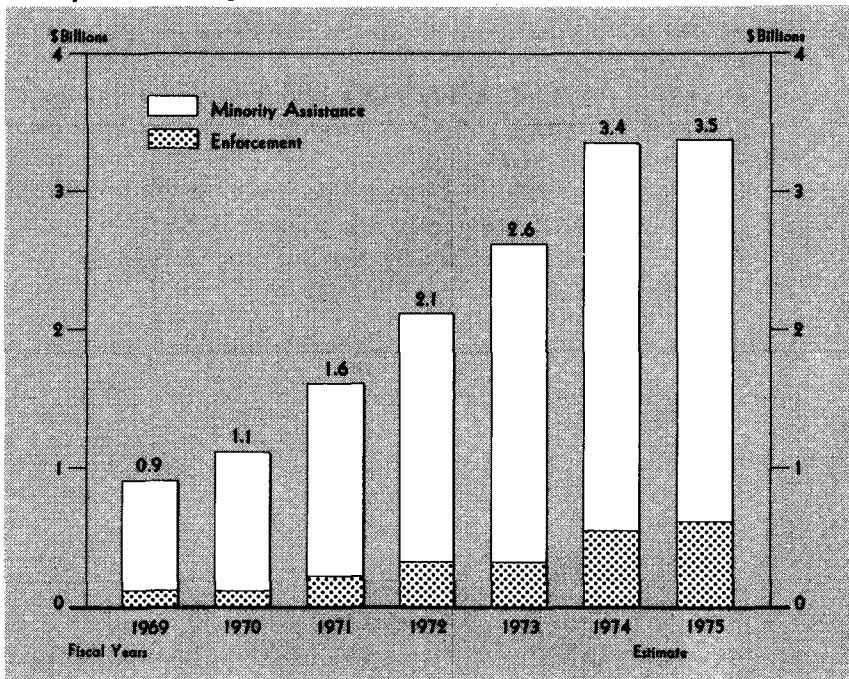
- Maintain civil rights as a high-priority responsibility of the Federal Government.
- Strengthen Federal enforcement capability through improved oversight of individual agency organization and performance.
- Increase spending for civil rights enforcement by 16% over 1974.

The Community Relations Service will expand its crisis resolution and State liaison programs to assist State and local officials in developing crisis contingency plans. This assistance will help local communities to better utilize their resources, and eventually enable them to conduct community relations programs without Federal assistance.

The emergency school assistance program will provide financial assistance to local communities to aid them in the process of desegregating their school systems.

The Federal Government has a special responsibility to assure equal opportunity in its own employment and in federally financed State and local programs. The management-by-objectives approach is being applied in the enforcement of equal employment opportunity in the Federal Government. The Department of Justice will expand efforts to coordinate the enforcement of equal access to and equal benefit from Federal financial assistance. It will work together with the Treasury Department to assure nondiscrimination under the General Revenue Sharing program. (See the education and manpower section for additional discussions of equal opportunity programs.)

Outlays for Civil Rights Activities



GENERAL REVENUE SHARING

- Relieves fiscal pressures on State and local governments and their citizens;
- Cuts red tape;
- 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, now in its second year, is a major component of the New Federalism effort and constitutes a major reform of the fiscal relationships between the Federal Government and State and local governments. Federal payments are made to States and localities with minimal restrictions and controls, thus narrowing the distance between people and the governmental authorities dealing with their problems. By permitting State and local governments greater latitude in setting priorities—without undue Federal interference—General Revenue Sharing is helping to restore a balanced federal system while increasing public accountability.

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING

[In billions of dollars]

	Entitle- ments	Outlays ¹
1972.....	2.6	-----
1973.....	5.6	6.6
1974.....	6.1	6.1
1975.....	6.2	6.2
1976.....	6.4	6.3
1977.....	3.3	5.0
Total.....	30.2	30.2

¹ Outlays differ from entitlements because the law permits payment of the fourth quarter entitlement in the succeeding year.

Within each State one-third of all funds go to the State government, two-thirds to local governments. The distribution is automatic and carries only the following minimal restrictions:

- Local governments must spend their allotments within a wide grouping of "priority" areas: public safety, environmental pro-

tection (including sanitation), public transportation, health, recreation, libraries, social services for the poor and aged, financial administration, and "ordinary and necessary" capital expenditures. These restrictions do 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;
- Under specified conditions, construction workers paid with revenue sharing funds must be paid at least the wage prevailing on similar construction activity in the area; and
- State and local governments must publish plans and publicly account for the use of revenue sharing funds.

Through January 7, 1974, \$11.2 billion has been distributed. These funds have enabled State and local governments to provide needed services, to reduce debt burdens, and in many cases to reduce taxes.

The following table shows how funds for the first three entitlement periods—January 1, 1972 through June 30, 1973—have been reported as spent in the "actual use reports" required by law. As the table indicates, recipient governments reported spending \$2.7 billion, or 41%, of the \$6.7 billion they had received by the end of this period. State and local governments have 2 years from receipt of funds in which to spend them.

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING—ACTUAL USE REPORTS ¹

[In millions of dollars]

Category ²	State governments		Local governments	
	Operating and main- tenance	Capital	Operating and main- tenance	Capital
Education.....	643.0	21.3	-----	22.9
Environment.....	1.3	6.1	91.2	89.3
General government.....	18.5	5.9	0.0	177.8
Health.....	30.0	2.7	71.4	63.9
Public safety.....	15.1	5.0	481.4	153.9
Recreation.....	1.4	2.3	34.4	78.9
Social services.....	57.5	3.7	30.6	9.2
Transportation.....	45.5	10.1	138.4	222.9
Other.....	78.6	6.4	69.9	58.9
Total.....	890.9	63.5	917.3	877.7

¹ As provided by recipient governments. For a further evaluation of actual use expenditures see the forthcoming publication of the Office of Revenue Sharing, "General Revenue Sharing—The First Actual Use Reports."

² These categories are not precisely additive. "Local" operating and maintenance categories are specified by law, while "State" categories are not.

PART 5

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM
BY AGENCY AND ACCOUNT

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 13 (pp. 303-317), 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. 277-282).

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	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	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 0	4,778 4,764	4,782	4,784	2
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Expense allowances of the Vice President and Majority and Minority Leaders.....901	BA 0	16 16	16	16
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Salaries, officers and employees...901	BA 0	53,982 53,791	63,311 F4,390}	68,426	725
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Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate.....901	BA 0	474 455	474 F21}	499	4
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Payments to estates and widows of deceased Members of the Senate 901	BA 0	50 50
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Contingent expenses of the Senate: Senate policy committees.....901	BA 0	620 488	620 F45}	672	7
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Automobiles and maintenance.901	BA 0	36 37	36	36
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Inquiries and investigations.....901	BA 0	12,125 12,349	13,443 F1,068}	14,172	-339
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Folding documents.....901	BA 0	74 72	74 F7}	82	1
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Miscellaneous items.....901	BA 0	6,779 6,638	8,426 F2}	8,126	-302
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Postage stamps.....901	BA 0	83 78	2	2
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Stationery (revolving fund).....901	BA 0	212 209	26	25	-1
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Public enterprise funds:

Senate restaurant fund (revolving fund).....901	0	-19
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Recording studio (revolving fund) 901	0	-58
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Total Federal funds Senate.....	BA 0	79,229 78,870	96,743 93,355	96,840 93,935	97 580
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Payments to widows and heirs of deceased Members of Congress 901	BA 0	128 85	85	-85
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Compensation of Members.....901	BA 0	20,262 20,149	20,366	20,374	8
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See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds—Continued					
Mileage of Members.....901	BA	202	220	210	-10
	O	200			
Salaries, officers and employees ..901	BA	26,274	26,221 F1,533	16,548	-11,206
	O	24,892			
House leadership offices.....901	BA			1,096	1,096
Committee employees.....901	BA			8,624	8,624
Committee on Appropriations.....901	BA			1,875	1,875
Office of Legislative Counsel.....901	BA			1,067	1,067
Members' clerk hire.....901	BA	64,300	70,062 F5,716	80,000	4,222
	O	64,288			
Contingent expenses of the House:					
Miscellaneous items.....901	BA	9,100	8,500	13,125	4,625
	O	6,968			
Telegraph and telephone.....901	BA	4,000	4,500 F1,500	6,000	
	O	4,268			
Stationery (revolving fund).....901	BA	1,866	1,866 F439	2,305	
	O	1,890			
Postage stamp allowances.....901	BA	418	419	420	1
	O	382			
Government contributions.....901	BA	6,005	5,770 F487	6,669	412
	O	5,965			
Special and select committees.....901	BA	12,675	14,175 F745	14,618	-302
	O	11,020			
Reporting hearings.....901	BA	400	422	422	
	O	289			
Furniture.....901	BA	1,040	733	996	263
	O	1,008			
Leadership automobiles.....901	BA			61	61
Speaker's automobile.....901	BA	19	19 F1		-20
	O	17			
Majority leader's automobile.....901	BA	19	19 F1		-20
	O	18			
Minority leader's automobile.....901	BA	19	19 F1		-20
	O	19			
Revision of laws.....901	BA	40	40	40	
	O	36			
New edition of the United States Code.....901	BA		100		-100
	O	45			

a footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
New edition of the District of Columbia Code.....901	BA 0	150 44	..... .....	100	100
Portrait of Speaker.....901	BA 0	8 1	..........	.....	.....
Public enterprise funds:					
House of Representatives restaurant fund (revolving fund).....901	0	-24	.....	.....	.....
Recording studio (revolving fund) 901	0	87	.....	.....	.....
Beauty shop (revolving fund).....901	0	3	.....	.....	.....
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....901	0	-2	.....	.....	.....
Total Federal funds House of Representatives.	BA 0	146,925 141,648	163,959 159,040	174,550 169,312	10,591 10,272
JOINT ITEMS					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.....901	BA 0	73 71	73 F6	80	1
Joint Economic Committee.....901	BA 0	700 836	768 F57	834	9
Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy.901	BA	.....	50 F16	.....	-66
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy 901	BA 0	499 444	499 F27	530	4
Joint Committee on Printing.....901	BA 0	295 291	301 F19	322	2
Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1973.....901	BA 0	..... 432	10	.....	-10
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.....901	BA 0	938 845	938 F58	1,006	10
Joint Committee on Defense Production.....901	BA 0	143 144	140 F12	154	2
Joint Committee on Congressional Operations.....901	BA 0	460 390	530 F43	665	92
Office of the Attending Physician.901	BA 0	103 92	98	104	6
Capitol Police:					
General expenses.....901	BA 0	236 236	304	475	171

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
JOINT ITEMS—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Capitol Police:—Continued					
Capitol Police Board.....901	BA	1,010	1,214	1,214	
	O	768			
Education of pages.....901	BA	136	161	143	-18
	O	136			
Official mail costs.....901	BA	21,226	30,500	38,756	8,256
	O	24,719			
Capitol Guide Service.....901	BA	322	320 F24	347	3
	O	289			
Statements of appropriations.....901	BA	13	13	13	
	O	6			
Total Federal funds Joint Items.	BA	26,154	36,181	44,643	8,462
	O	29,699	35,031	43,303	8,272

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT**Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....901	BA		2,000	5,000	3,000
	O		1,750	4,800	3,050

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

Salaries.....901	BA	1,222	1,250 F62	1,433	121
	O	1,195	1,329	1,433	104
Contingent expenses.....901	BA	75	75	115	40
	O	30	89	115	26
Capitol buildings.....901	BA	8,954	4,535	4,440	-320
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	10			
			E100 F10		
Reappropriation.....	BA	117	115		
	O	3,079	7,436	7,804	368
Extension of the Capitol.....901	O	18	44		-44
Capitol grounds.....901	BA	1,038	1,337 E24	1,176	-185
Reappropriation.....	BA	10			
	O	1,122	1,421	1,202	-219
Acquisition of property as an addition to the Capitol grounds.....901	BA	1,450			
	O	1,405	45		-45
Additional parking facilities for congressional employees.....901	BA	50	153		-153
	O		203		-203
Senate office buildings.....901	BA	5,228	6,577 E208 F74	6,234	-625
	O	5,350	6,773	6,384	-389
Construction of an extension to the New Senate Office Building.....901	BA	47,925	20,900		-20,900
	O		1,100	5,100	4,000

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Extension of additional Senate Office					
Building site: 901					
Reappropriation.....	BA	174	174		-174
	O	15			-174
Acquisition of property as a site for parking facilities for the United States Senate.....901	BA	4,075	3,833	242	-3,591
	O				
Plans for garage and related facilities for the United States 901	BA	50	49		-49
	O	1			
Senate garage.....901	BA	92	97 E3	103	3
	O	91	104	103	-1
House office buildings.....901	BA	7,451	8,881 E372	8,672	-681
Reappropriation.....	BA	475	100		
	O	7,872	9,766	9,192	-574
Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, additional House Office Building (liquidation of contract authority).....901	O	176	190	(175) 175	(175) -15
Capitol Power Plant.....901	BA	5,282	5,207 E15	5,443	159
Reappropriation.....	BA	120	62		
	O	4,363	5,485	5,444	-41
Expansion of facilities, Capitol Power Plant.....901	O	12	436	50	-386
Modifications and enlargement, Capitol Power Plant.....901	BA	17,400			
	O	213	510	7,724	7,214
John W. McCormack Residential Page School.....901	O	20	1		-1
Structural and mechanical care, Library buildings and grounds.901	BA	1,559	1,594 E37	1,631	-150
Reappropriation.....	BA		150		
	O	1,287	2,456	1,633	-823
Library of Congress, James Madison Memorial Building.....901	O	6,301	20,674	30,225	9,551
Contributions to United States Capitol Historical Society.....901	O	-10			
Total Federal funds Architect of the Capitol.	BA	102,583	52,112	29,247	-22,865
	O	32,540	62,118	76,826	14,708
BOTANIC GARDEN					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....901	BA	811	860 E24	917	33
	O	804	911	919	8

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....605	BA	37,181	39,458 F199 F2,461	49,778	7,660
	O	36,490	42,159	48,304	6,145
Copyright Office: Salaries and expenses.....605	BA	4,911	5,139 F1 F368	5,962	454
	O	4,705	5,685	5,929	244
Congressional Research Service: Salaries and expenses.....605	BA	9,155	10,927 F735	13,871	2,209
	O	8,811	11,723	13,693	1,970
Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses.....605	BA	10,193	10,343 F17 F466	11,215	389
	O	9,508	11,512	11,245	-267
Books for the general collections.....605	BA	1,119	1,195	1,458	263
	O	1,046	1,219	1,458	239
Books for the law library.....605	BA	182	208	229	21
	O	146	243	229	-14
Books for the blind and physically handicapped: Salaries and expenses.....605	BA	8,906	9,805 F89	11,490	1,596
	O	9,100	9,895	10,557	662
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents: Salaries and expenses.....605	O		4		-4
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program).....605	BA	2,903	2,267	2,014	-253
	O	3,022	2,021	2,088	67
Indexing and microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska.....605	O		1		-1
Furniture and furnishings.....605	BA	4,435	2,868	3,340	472
	O	482	813	775	-38
Revision of Annotated Constitution: Salaries and expenses.....605	BA		29 F3	34	2
	O	46	38	34	-4
Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents: Salaries and expenses 605	BA	120	132 F11		-143
	O	85	142	7	-135
Oliver Wendell Holmes devise fund (special fund): Permanent.....605	BA	4	4	3	-1
	O	20	20	20	
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....605	O	-206	286	2	-284
Total Federal funds Library of Congress.	BA	79,109	86,725	99,394	12,669
	O	73,255	85,761	94,341	8,580
Trust Funds					
Gift and trust fund accounts, non-revolving: Permanent.....605	BA	4,820	4,113	4,113	
	O	4,478	4,361	3,964	-397

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Printing and binding.....901	BA	46,500	64,000	88,136	24,136
	O	49,288	65,654	81,236	15,582
Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and expenses 910	BA	29,762	36,471 } 508	36,078	-901
	O	37,282	37,410	37,078	-332
Acquisition of site and general plans and designs of buildings.....910	BA		4,600	15,500	10,900
	O		4,600	12,500	7,900
Intragovernmental funds:					
Government Printing Office revolving fund.....910	BA		7,400	12,000	4,600
	O	3,146	-4,326	-6,000	-1,674
Total Federal funds Government Printing Office.	BA	76,262	112,979	151,714	38,735
	O	89,716	103,338	124,814	21,476
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....904	BA	97,794	103,795 } 6,850	123,700	13,055
	O	95,265	109,830	126,800	16,970
COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....904	BA	1,650	1,500	1,650	150
	O	1,480	1,432	1,620	188
UNITED STATES TAX COURT					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....904	BA	4,307	5,760 } 58	6,457	639
	O	3,886	6,142	6,662	520
Construction.....904	BA	1,916			
	O	4,202	10,576	3,000	-7,576
Total Federal funds United States Tax Court.	BA	6,223	5,818	6,457	639
	O	8,088	16,718	9,662	-7,056
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund: Permanent, indefinite.....904	BA	73	71	73	2
	O	19	20	20	
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	616,740	669,546	734,112	64,566
	O	551,365	669,284	746,332	77,048
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Intrafund transactions.....850	BA } O }	-4	-4	-3	1
	900 BA } O }	-427	-390	-390	
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	BA } O }	-6,898	-7,509	-7,759	-250

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
SUMMARY—Continued					
Federal funds:—Continued					
900	BA } O }	-5,602	-5,434	-5,389	45
Total Federal funds.....	BA O	<u>603,809</u> 538,434	<u>656,209</u> 655,947	<u>720,571</u> 732,791	<u>64,362</u> 76,844
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	<u>4,893</u> 4,497	<u>4,184</u> 4,381	<u>4,186</u> 3,984	<u>2</u> -397
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	BA } O }	-2,385	-2,389	-2,389	.....
850	BA } O }	-60	-65	-65	.....
Total trust funds.....	BA O	<u>2,448</u> 2,052	<u>1,730</u> 1,927	<u>1,732</u> 1,530	<u>2</u> -397
Interfund transactions.....900	BA } O }	-26	-20	-20	.....
Total Legislative Branch.....	BA O	<u>606,231</u> 540,460	<u>657,919</u> 657,854	<u>722,283</u> 734,301	<u>64,364</u> 76,447

THE JUDICIARY**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries.....902	BA	3,784	3,964 F233	4,496	299
	O	3,782	4,153	4,477	324
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports.....902	BA O	<u>442</u> 244	<u>515</u> 485	<u>565</u> 515	<u>50</u> 30
Miscellaneous expenses.....902	BA O	<u>423</u> 377	<u>605</u> 517	<u>642</u> 642	<u>37</u> 125
Automobile for the Chief Justice...902	BA	15	15 F1	16	.....
	O	14	16	16	.....
Books for the Supreme Court.....902	BA O	<u>55</u> 53	<u>63</u> 63	<u>63</u> 63	<u>.....</u>
Care of the building and grounds 902	BA	1,014	1,477 F16	669	-899
Reappropriation.....	BA O	<u>95</u> 738	<u>75</u> 1,649	<u>.....</u> 862	<u>.....</u> -787
Total Federal funds Supreme Court of the United States.	BA O	<u>5,828</u> 5,208	<u>6,964</u> 6,883	<u>6,451</u> 6,575	<u>-513</u> -308

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS**Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....902	BA	684	677 F32	816	107
	O	663	706	809	103

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
THE JUDICIARY—Continued					
CUSTOMS COURT					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....902	BA	2,341	2,341 F158	2,479	-20
	O	2,209	2,486	2,480	-6
COURT OF CLAIMS					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....902	BA	2,139	2,154 F88	2,341	99
	O	2,102	2,232	2,334	102
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries of judges.....902	BA	27,000	27,300	27,975	675
	O	26,843	27,286	27,953	667
Salaries of supporting personnel..902	BA	77,208	83,450 F7,248	103,756	13,058
	O	76,641	90,544	103,602	13,058
Representation by court-appointed counsel and operation of defender organizations.....902	BA	15,972	16,500 F175	15,700	-975
	O	15,724	16,295	15,744	-551
Fees of jurors.....902	BA	18,218	18,500	18,500	.....
	O	17,566	18,457	18,500	43
Travel and miscellaneous expenses 902	BA	10,626	12,909	15,365	2,456
	O	10,292	12,544	14,974	2,430
Administrative Office of the United States Courts.....902	BA	4,122	4,346 F302	6,085	1,437
	O	4,051	4,611	5,985	1,374
Salaries and expenses of United States magistrates.....902	BA	6,690	7,837 F243	8,764	684
	O	6,090	7,939	8,714	775
Commission on Revision of the Federal Court Appellate System of the United States: Indefinite.....902	BA	255	.....	.....	.....
	O	.....	168	87	-81
Space and facilities, The Judiciary 902	BA	.....	.....	78,500	78,500
	O	.....	.....	78,480	78,480
Salaries of referees (special fund) 902	BA	6,755	6,991	6,990	-1
	O	6,528	6,976	6,990	14
Expenses of referees (special fund) 902	BA	12,456	12,220 F855	13,661	586
	O	11,625	12,933	13,565	632
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund, Administrative Office of the United States Courts.....902	O	-14	19	.....	-19
Total Federal funds Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial Services.	BA	179,302	198,876	295,296	96,420
	O	175,346	197,772	294,594	96,822

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
THE JUDICIARY—Continued					
FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses	902 BA	1,544	2,000 ^{F73}	2,699	626
	O	1,371	1,943	2,545	602
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund	902 O	53	47		-47
Total Federal funds Federal	BA	1,544	2,073	2,699	626
Judicial Center.	O	1,424	1,990	2,545	555
COMMISSION ON BANKRUPTCY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses (special fund)	BA	426			
	O	441	145		-145
	902				
JUDICIARY TRUST FUNDS					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Judicial survivors' annuity fund:	BA	1,949	2,024	2,070	46
Permanent, indefinite.....	O	1,043	1,030	1,120	90
	701				
Operation of the Public Defender	BA	1,864	1,782	1,679	-103
Service for the District of Columbia:	O	1,776	1,782	1,681	-101
Permanent, indefinite.....					
	908				
Total trust funds Judiciary	BA	3,813	3,806	3,749	-57
Trust Funds.	O	2,819	2,812	2,801	-11
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	192,264	213,363	310,082	96,719
	O	187,393	212,214	309,337	97,123
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	-2	-2	-2	
public.....	O				
	850				
	900	-5,047	-154	-54	100
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	187,215	213,207	310,026	96,819
	O	182,344	212,058	309,281	97,223
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	3,813	3,806	3,749	-57
	O	2,819	2,812	2,801	-11
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	-1,864	-1,782	-1,679	103
public.....	O				
	900				
Total trust funds.....	BA	1,949	2,024	2,070	46
	O	955	1,030	1,122	92
Total The Judiciary	BA	189,164	215,231	312,096	96,865
	O	183,299	213,088	310,403	97,315

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Compensation of the President.....903	BA	250	250	250	.....
	O	250	250	250	.....
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....903	BA	9,767	10,610 F668	16,510	5,232
	O	9,735	11,278	16,510	5,232
SPECIAL PROJECTS					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Special projects.....903	BA	1,500	414	.....	-414
	O	1,650	659	.....	-659
EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Operating expenses.....903	BA	1,372	1,370 F63	1,695	262
	O	1,057	1,728	1,695	-33
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Special assistance to the President 903	BA	773	675 F17	920	228
	O	628	704	920	216
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....903	BA	1,369	1,376 F38	1,607	193
	O	1,502	1,413	1,647	234
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....903	O	-4	94	.....	-94
Total Council of Economic Advisers.	BA	1,369	1,414	1,607	193
	O	1,498	1,507	1,647	140
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality.....903	BA	2,550	2,466	2,525	59
	O	2,576	2,466	2,525	59
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....903	O	-266	.....	.....	.....
Total Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality.	BA	2,550	2,466	2,525	59
	O	2,310	2,466	2,525	59

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued					
COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....903	BA	1,000	1,350 F26	H1,800	424
	O	650	1,548	1,800	252
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund .....903	O	8			
Total Council on International Economic Policy.	BA	1,000	1,376	1,800	424
	O	658	1,548	1,800	252
DOMESTIC COUNCIL					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....903	BA	2,122	1,100	1,331	231
	O	1,627	1,091	1,331	240
FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....403	BA		9,360	H19,000	9,640
	O		8,892	18,518	9,626
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....903	BA	480			
	O	414	43		-43
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....903	O	-2			
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....903	BA	2,762	2,802	2,932	130
	O	2,437	2,850	2,927	77
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....903	BA	19,581	18,500 F1,000	23,400	3,900
	O	18,573	19,864	23,400	3,536
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund .....903	O	-29	2		-2
Total Office of Management and Budget.	BA	19,581	19,500	23,400	3,900
	O	18,544	19,866	23,400	3,534

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued					
OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses	903 BA	2,973	2,070	9,512	7,386
			⁵⁶		
	O	2,574	2,927	9,162	6,235
SPECIAL ACTION OFFICE FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses	903 BA	26,856	25,000	7,000	-18,000
	O	4,473	21,200	17,118	-4,082
Special fund for drug abuse.....	903 BA	25,000	26,000	11,000	-15,000
	O	450	33,660	21,250	-12,410
Total Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention.	BA	51,856	51,000	18,000	-33,000
	O	4,923	54,860	38,368	-16,492
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses	903 BA	1,014	1,500	1,925	406
			¹⁹		
	O	967	1,499	1,885	386
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund	903 O	-116	109		-109
Total Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.	BA	1,014	1,519	1,925	406
	O	851	1,608	1,885	277
MISCELLANEOUS					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
Intragovernmental funds:					
National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, Consolidated working fund.....	903 O	10			
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	99,369	106,730	101,407	-5,323
	O	49,164	112,277	120,938	8,661
Total Federal funds	BA	99,369	106,730	101,407	-5,323
	O	49,164	112,277	120,938	8,661
Total Executive Office of the President.	BA	99,369	106,730	101,407	-5,323
	O	49,164	112,277	120,938	8,661

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Appalachian regional development programs.....507	BA	134,500	113,500	133,500	20,000
Contract authority, Permanent	BA	180,000	185,000	185,000	
Liquidation of contract authority....	O	(205,000)	(155,000)	(160,000)	(5,000)
		264,425	297,000	336,300	39,300
Public enterprise funds:					
Appalachian housing fund.....507	BA	3,500	1,500		-1,500
	O	505	2,000	2,000	
Total Appalachian Regional Development Programs.	BA	318,000	300,000	318,500	18,500
	O	264,930	299,000	338,300	39,300
DISASTER RELIEF					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Disaster relief.....507	BA	592,444	400,000	100,000	-300,000
	O	358,252	450,000	250,000	-200,000
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ACTIVITIES					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....903	BA	26,000	72,000		-42,660
			#1,000	#35,000	
			#4,660		
	O	26,405	80,522		-46,522
			#1,000	#35,000	
EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Emergency fund for the President	BA	1,000	1,000	1,000	
903	O	14	1,000	1,000	
EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
Public enterprise funds:					
Revolving fund, Defense Production Act.....059	O	68,034	-135,099	-51,001	84,098
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Expenses of management improvement.....903	BA	700	350	500	150
	O	548	779	500	-279
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE					
<i>International Security Assistance</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Military assistance.....057	BA	550,900	450,000	#925,000	275,000
Contract authority.....	BA		200,000		
	O	484,671	509,565	644,700	135,135

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued					
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE—Continued					
<i>International Security Assistance—Continued</i>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Foreign military credit sales.....057	BA	400,000	325,000	^H 315,000	–10,000
	O	232,953	292,700	279,700	–13,000
Military credit sales to Israel.....057	O	123,354	4,435		–4,435
Emergency security assistance for Israel.....057	BA		2,200,000		–2,200,000
	O		691,000	670,800	–20,200
Emergency military assistance for Cambodia.....057	BA		150,000		–150,000
Security supporting assistance.....152	BA	597,705	112,500	^H 63,000	–49,500
	O	645,251	117,000	117,740	740
Public enterprise funds:					
Liquidation of foreign military sales fund.....057	O	113,263	–106,000	–84,500	21,500
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Advances, foreign military sales: 057					
Contract authority, Permanent, indefinite.	BA	3,634,799	3,658,600	4,095,700	437,100
Liquidation of contract authority.....	O	(1,729,513)	(2,615,000)	(3,250,000)	(635,000)
	O	1,396,125	2,454,000	3,100,000	646,000
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	1,548,605	3,437,500	1,303,000	–2,134,500
	O	1,599,492	1,508,700	1,628,440	119,740
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....050	BA } –89,708	–130,700	–160,700	–30,000	
	O }				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	1,458,897	3,306,800	1,142,300	–2,164,500
	O	1,509,784	1,378,000	1,467,740	89,740
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	3,634,799	3,658,600	4,095,700	437,100
	O	1,396,125	2,454,000	3,100,000	646,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....050	BA } –1,729,513	–2,615,000	–3,250,000	–635,000	
	O }				
Total trust funds.....	BA	1,905,286	1,043,600	845,700	–197,900
	O	–333,388	–161,000	–150,000	11,000
Total International Security Assistance.	BA	3,364,183	4,350,400	1,988,000	–2,362,400
	O	1,176,396	1,217,000	1,317,740	100,740
<i>Indochina Post War Reconstruction Assistance</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Indochina post war reconstruction assistance.....152	BA		450,000	^H 789,800	339,800
	O		493,000	648,000	155,000

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued					
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE—Continued					
<i>International Development Assistance</i>					
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
International financial institutions	BA	738,380	2,237,013	870,000	—1,352,013
152			^B 120,635	^B 135,635	
	O	323,532	523,400	598,400	76,000
			^B 9,600	^B 10,600	
International organizations and programs.....	BA	127,000	145,500	^B 178,600	33,100
152	O	186,227	136,000	163,000	27,000
Total Federal funds, Multilateral Assistance.	BA	865,380	2,503,148	1,184,235	—1,318,913
	O	509,759	669,000	772,000	103,000
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Functional development assistance program.....	BA		578,699	^B 868,300	289,601
152	O		789,865	749,902	—39,963
Grants and other programs.....	BA	518,302	284,551	103,400	—181,151
152	O	456,042	214,000	231,000	17,000
Public enterprise funds:					
Alliance for Progress—development loans.....	BA	150,000			
152	O	188,164			
Development loans—revolving fund	BA	242,235			
152	O	215,552			
Development loan fund (liquidation account).....	O	—22,490	—23,818	—27,908	—4,090
152					
Housing guaranty fund.....	O	490			
152					
Overseas Private Investment Corporation.....	BA	12,500	25,000	25,000	
152	O	—10,060	1,444	—5,248	—6,692
The Inter-American Foundation.....	O	3,982	6,767	9,033	2,266
152					
Intragovernmental funds:					
Advance acquisition of property—revolving fund.....	O	—1,410			
152					
Office of the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance.....	O	—13	12		—12
152					
Consolidated working fund.....	O	378			
152					
Total Federal funds, Bilateral Assistance.	BA	923,037	888,250	996,700	108,450
	O	830,635	988,270	956,779	—31,491
Trust Funds					
Technical assistance: Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	7,469	7,500	7,500	
152	O	6,457	6,500	7,500	1,000
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	1,788,417	3,391,398	2,180,935	—1,210,463
	O	1,340,394	1,657,270	1,728,779	71,509
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA	—294,091	—58,463	—70,773	—12,310
150	O				

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued				
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE—Continued				
<i>International Development Assistance—Con.</i>				
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE—Continued				
850 BA } -18,203 -38,263 -45,093 -6,830				
0 }				
Total Federal funds.....	BA 1,476,123	3,294,672	2,065,069	-1,229,603
	O 1,028,100	1,560,544	1,612,913	52,369
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above).....	BA 7,469	7,500	7,500	
	O 6,457	6,500	7,500	1,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the	BA } -7,469 -7,500 -7,500			
public.....150	O }			
Total trust funds.....	O -1,012	-1,000		1,000
Total International Development	BA 1,476,123	3,294,672	2,065,069	-1,229,603
Assistance.	O 1,027,088	1,559,544	1,612,913	53,369
Contingencies				
Federal Funds				
General and special funds:				
President's foreign assistance	BA 25,000	15,000	30,000	15,000
contingency fund.....152	O 10,535	24,000	27,000	3,000
SUMMARY				
Total Federal funds Foreign	BA 2,960,020	7,066,472	4,027,169	-3,039,303
Assistance.	O 2,548,419	3,455,544	3,755,653	300,109
Total trust funds Foreign	BA 1,905,286	1,043,600	845,700	-197,900
Assistance.	O -334,400	-162,000	-150,000	12,000
Total Foreign Assistance...	BA 4,865,306	8,110,072	4,872,869	-3,237,203
	O 2,214,018	3,293,544	3,605,653	312,109
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY				
Federal Funds				
General and special funds:				
Economic opportunity program:				
(Community planning,	BA 789,968	346,100		-346,100
management, and	O 782,331	611,000	235,000	-376,000
development).....551				
(Elementary and secondary	O 15,452			
education).....601				
(Manpower training and	O 3,049			
employment services).....607				
Total, Economic opportunity	BA 789,968	346,100		-346,100
program.	O 800,832	611,000	235,000	-376,000
Summary				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above).....	BA 789,968	346,100		-346,100
	O 800,832	611,000	235,000	-376,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the	BA } -20 -10			
public.....550	O }			
				10

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued					
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY—Con.					
<i>Summary—Continued</i>					
Federal funds:—Continued					
850	BA } O }	-133	-100	.....	100
Total Office of Economic Opportunity.	BA O	789,815 800,679	345,990 610,890	..... 235,000	-345,990 -375,890
PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Public works acceleration	507 O	40	1,280	.....	-1,280
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	5,090,134 4,469,476	8,419,008 4,992,452	4,758,735 4,841,018	-3,660,273 -151,434
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public	BA } O }	-89,708	-130,700	-160,700	-30,000
057					
150	BA } O }	-294,091	-58,463	-70,773	-12,310
550	BA } O }	-20	-10	.....	10
850	BA } O }	-18,336	-38,363	-45,093	-6,730
Total Federal funds	BA O	4,687,979 4,067,321	8,191,472 4,764,916	4,482,169 4,564,452	-3,709,303 -200,464
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	3,642,268 1,402,582	3,666,100 2,460,500	4,103,200 3,107,500	437,100 647,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public	BA } O }	-1,729,513	-2,615,000	-3,250,000	-635,000
057					
150	BA } O }	-7,469	-7,500	-7,500	.....
Total trust funds	BA O	1,905,286 -334,400	1,043,600 -162,000	845,700 -150,000	-197,900 12,000
Total Funds Appropriated to the President.	BA O	6,593,265 3,732,921	9,235,072 4,602,916	5,327,869 4,414,452	-3,907,203 -188,464

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT***Departmental Administration**Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Departmental Administration	355 BA	40,901	39,694	47,832	5,302
			2,552		
Proposed transfer for civilian pay raises.	BA O 37,297	284 41,580 46,829	5,249

Intragovernmental funds:

Working capital fund	355 BA			9,600	9,600
	O	-171	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued					
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT—Continued					
<i>Departmental Administration—Continued</i>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
<i>Intragovernmental funds:—Continued</i>					
Consolidated working fund.....355	O	-100			
Total Federal funds	BA	40,901	42,530	57,432	14,902
Departmental Administration.	O	37,026	41,580	46,829	5,249
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Miscellaneous contributed funds.....355	O	6			
Total Federal funds	BA	40,901	42,530	57,432	14,902
Departmental Management.	O	37,026	41,580	46,829	5,249
Total trust funds Departmental Management.	O	6			
SCIENCE AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS					
<i>Agricultural Research Service</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<i>General and special funds:</i>					
Agricultural Research Service.....355	BA	190,882	175,773	204,994	14,868
Permanent.....	BA	15,000	15,000	15,000	
			<i>E</i> 1,859		
			<i>F</i> 10,494		
Reappropriation.....	BA	2,000	2,000		
	O	193,608	211,149	226,202	15,053
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....355	BA	10,000	5,000	10,000	5,000
	O	5,348	8,500	9,800	1,300
<i>Intragovernmental funds:</i>					
Working capital fund, Agricultural Research Center.....355	O	-223	378		-378
Total Federal funds Agricultural Research Service.	BA	217,882	210,126	229,994	19,868
	O	198,733	220,027	236,002	15,975
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.....355	BA	405	436	437	1
	O	393	449	450	1
<i>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<i>General and special funds:</i>					
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.....355	BA	304,647	285,872	394,769	91,246
	O	308,227	<i>F</i> 17,651 308,758	329,052	20,294
Animal quarantine station (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....355	BA		100	327	227
	O		50	471	421
Total Federal funds Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.	BA	304,647	303,623	395,096	91,473
	O	308,227	308,808	329,523	20,715
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.....355	BA	1,524	1,460	1,498	38
	O	1,190	1,589	1,585	-4

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued					
SCIENCE AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS—Con.					
<i>Cooperative State Research Service</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Cooperative State Research Service	BA	91,438	89,957	98,701	8,596
355					
Proposed transfer for civilian pay	BA		148		
raises.	O	82,340	90,379	96,180	5,801
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Miscellaneous contributed funds:	BA	5	8	8	
Permanent, indefinite.....355	O	4	8	8	
<i>Extension Service</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Extension Service.....355	BA	194,331	204,073	208,063	3,990
	O	185,803	207,286	206,850	—436
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....355	O	46			
Total Federal funds Extension	BA	194,331	204,073	208,063	3,990
Service.	O	185,849	207,286	206,850	—436
<i>National Agricultural Library</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
National Agricultural Library.....355	BA	4,227	4,227	4,859	390
Proposed transfer for civilian pay	BA		242		
raises.	O	4,195	4,559	4,907	348
Library facilities.....355	O	12	117		—117
Total Federal funds National	BA	4,227	4,469	4,859	390
Agricultural Library.	O	4,207	4,676	4,907	231
Total Federal funds Science	BA	812,525	812,396	936,713	124,317
and Education Programs.	O	779,356	831,176	873,462	42,286
Total trust funds Science and	BA	1,934	1,904	1,943	39
Education Programs.	O	1,587	2,046	2,043	—3
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS					
<i>Statistical Reporting Service</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Statistical Reporting Service.....355	BA	22,766	22,717	26,938	2,864
Proposed transfer for civilian pay	BA		1,357		
raises.	O	21,318	24,000	26,852	2,852
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Miscellaneous contributed funds:	BA	22	9	9	
Permanent, indefinite.....355	O	16	9	9	
<i>Economic Research Service</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Economic Research Service.....355	BA	18,187	18,331	21,831	2,193
			1,307		
	O	16,011	19,600	21,828	2,228

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued					
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued					
<i>Economic Research Service—Continued</i>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....152	O	-662			
Total Federal funds Economic Research Service.	BA	18,187	19,638	21,831	2,193
	O	15,349	19,600	21,828	2,228
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Miscellaneous contributed funds:	BA	174	730	915	185
Permanent, indefinite.....355	O	94	754	915	161
Total Federal funds Agricultural Economics.	BA	40,953	43,712	48,769	5,057
	O	36,667	43,600	48,680	5,080
Total trust funds Agricultural Economics.	BA	196	739	924	185
	O	110	763	924	161
MARKETING SERVICES					
<i>Commodity Exchange Authority</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Commodity Exchange Authority.....355	BA	2,906	3,245	4,309	850
Proposed transfer for civilian pay raises.	BA		214		
	O	2,730	3,354	4,210	856
<i>Packers and Stockyards Administration</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Packers and Stockyards Administration.....355	BA	4,055	4,047	4,626	303
	O	3,744	4,189	4,505	316
<i>Farmer Cooperative Service</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Farmer Cooperative Service.....355	BA	2,055	2,088	2,354	125
	O	1,871	2,220	2,350	130
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Miscellaneous contributed funds:	BA	116	116	116	
Permanent, indefinite.....355	O	73	110	110	
Total Federal funds Marketing Services.	BA	9,016	10,011	11,289	1,278
	O	8,345	9,763	11,065	1,302
Total trust funds Marketing Services.	BA	116	116	116	
	O	73	110	110	
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS					
<i>Foreign Agricultural Service</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Foreign Agricultural Service.....355	BA	25,971	27,105	29,034	1,048
Appropriation, Permanent.....	BA	3,117	3,117	3,117	
	O	26,376	30,327	32,375	2,048

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued					
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS—Continued					
<i>Foreign Agricultural Service—Continued</i>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds—Continued					
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....355	O	545	1,000	1,000	.....
Total Federal funds Foreign Agricultural Service.	BA O	<u>29,088</u> 26,921	<u>31,103</u> 31,327	<u>32,151</u> 33,375	<u>1,048</u> 2,048
<i>Foreign Assistance Programs and Special Export Programs</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Expenses, Public Law 480, foreign assistance programs, Agriculture 154	BA O	<u>895,000</u> 753,974	<u>553,638</u> 796,109	<u>778,473</u> 741,690	<u>224,835</u> -54,419
Increase (—) or decrease in amount owed by general fund to Commodity Credit Corporation..351	O	141,026	-242,471	36,783	279,254
Total Federal funds Foreign Assistance Programs and Special Export Programs.	BA O	<u>895,000</u> 895,000	<u>553,638</u> 553,638	<u>778,473</u> 778,473	<u>224,835</u> 224,835
Total Federal funds International Programs.	BA O	<u>924,088</u> 921,921	<u>584,741</u> 584,965	<u>810,624</u> 811,848	<u>225,883</u> 226,883
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION					
<i>Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....351	BA	<u>170,085</u>	<u>169,235</u>	<u>172,867</u>	<u>6,216</u>
Proposed transfer to other accounts for pay raises (—).	BA O	..... 163,621	<u>-2,584</u> 162,983	..... 169,617	..... 6,634
Sugar Act program.....351	BA O	<u>84,500</u> 87,127	<u>88,500</u> 90,800	<u>90,200</u> 91,500	<u>1,700</u> 700
Agricultural conservation program (REAP).....354	BA	.....	<u>15,000</u>	.....	<u>-175,000</u>
Contract authority.....	BA	<u>225,500</u>	<u>160,000</u>	.....	.....
Liquidation of contract authority....	O	(195,500) 162,598	(15,000) 23,160	(90,000) 87,000	(75,000) 63,840
Rural environmental programs.....354	BA O	..... .....	..... .....	<u>118,800</u> 51,900	<u>118,800</u> 51,900
Water Bank Act program.....354	BA O	<u>10,000</u> 833	<u>10,000</u> 2,183	..... .....	<u>-10,000</u> -2,183
Cropland adjustment program.....351	BA	<u>51,650</u>	<u>51,900</u>	<u>48,601</u>	<u>-1,700</u>
Proposed transfer to other accounts for pay raises (—).	BA O	..... 51,456	<u>-1,599</u> 50,300	..... 48,601	..... -1,699
Conservation reserve program.....351	O	-53	32	.....	-32
Emergency conservation measures 354	BA O	<u>25,000</u> 9,228	<u>10,000</u> 19,000	..... .....	<u>-10,000</u> -19,000

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued					
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION—Continued					
<i>Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation</i>					
<i>Service—Continued</i>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Dairy and beekeeper indemnity payment program.....351	BA 0	3,500 6,762	1,850 3,775	1,850 2,850	1,850 -925
Cropland conversion program.....351	0	107	107	107	
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....354	0	-186	212		-212
Total Federal funds Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.	BA 0	570,235 481,493	500,452 352,552	432,318 451,575	-68,134 99,023
CORPORATIONS					
<i>Federal Crop Insurance Corporation</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Administrative and operating expenses.....351	BA 0	11,978 11,723	11,994 11,994	12,000 12,000	6 6
Public enterprise funds:					
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund.....351	0	-12,582	-4,034	4,057	8,091
Limitation on administrative and operating expenses.		(3,632)	(3,632)	(5,818)	(2,186)
Limitation on administrative and operating expenses.			(1,008)		(-1,008)
Total Federal funds Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.	BA 0	11,978 -859	11,994 7,960	12,000 16,057	6 8,097
<i>Commodity Credit Corporation</i>					
SUPPORT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
Public enterprise funds:					
Price support and related programs: Reimbursement for net realized losses.....351	BA 0	3,267,575 (790,377)	3,301,940 909,043	4,249,412 932,032 #-175,000	947,472 -152,011
Liquidation of contract authority....		3,555,289			
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(39,900)	(39,900)	(42,200)	(2,300)
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
National Wool Act (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....351	BA 0	66,697 74,000	58,804 7,399	70,000 2,704	11,196 -4,695
Intragovernmental funds:					
(Game bird protection).....351	0	3	11		-11
(Conservation loans).....354	0		25,000	-25,000	-50,000
(Domestic consumption research) 355	0	-37			
(Purchase of dairy products, section 709).....351	0	100	13,836		-13,836

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued					
CORPORATIONS—Continued					
<i>Commodity Credit Corporation—Continued</i>					
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES—Continued					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
Intragovernmental funds:—Continued					
(Purchase of commodities for donations).....351	O	.....	92,931	.....	-92,931
Increase or decrease (—) in amount owed to the Corporation by Public Law 480 general fund for foreign assistance programs.....351	O	-141,026	242,471	-36,783	-279,254
Total Federal funds, Special Activities.	BA	<u>66,697</u>	<u>58,804</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>11,196</u>
	O	-66,960	381,648	-59,079	-440,727
Total Federal funds Commodity Credit Corporation.	BA	<u>3,334,272</u>	<u>3,360,744</u>	<u>4,319,412</u>	<u>958,668</u>
	O	3,488,329	1,290,691	697,953	-592,738
Total Federal funds Corporations.	BA	<u>3,346,250</u>	<u>3,372,738</u>	<u>4,331,412</u>	<u>958,674</u>
	O	<u>3,487,470</u>	<u>1,298,651</u>	<u>714,010</u>	<u>-584,641</u>
RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
<i>Rural Development Service</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Rural Development Service.....355	BA	400	723	1,300	379
			170		
			28		
	O	193	710	1,239	373
			163	47	
<i>Rural Electrification Administration</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Loans:					
Authority to spend public debt receipts.....352	BA	633,000	.....	.....	.....
	O	484,561	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and expenses.....352	BA	16,720	16,720	19,116	1,627
			769		
	O	14,655	17,158	19,062	1,904
Public enterprise funds:					
Rural telephone bank.....352	BA	30,000	.....	.....	.....
Authority to spend agency debt receipts, Permanent, indefinite.	BA	280,564	.....	.....	.....
	O	29,303	.....	.....	.....
Total Federal funds Rural Electrification Administration.	BA	<u>960,284</u>	<u>17,489</u>	<u>19,116</u>	<u>1,627</u>
	O	<u>528,519</u>	<u>17,158</u>	<u>19,062</u>	<u>1,904</u>
<i>Farmers Home Administration</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Rural water and waste disposal grants.....352	BA	92,000	30,000	.....	-30,000
	O	42,030	51,600	37,692	-13,908
Rural development grants.....352	BA	.....	10,000	10,000	.....
	O	.....	1,000	6,000	5,000
Rural housing for domestic farm labor.....352	BA	3,750	7,500	.....	-7,500
	O	4,097	3,000	1,705	-1,295
Mutual and self-help housing.....352	BA	3,000	4,000	.....	-4,000
	O	1,486	3,000	5,469	2,469

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued					
RURAL DEVELOPMENT—Continued					
Farmers Home Administration—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Salaries and expenses.....352	BA	116,539	112,392	129,112	8,370
			8,350		
	O	104,068	119,692	128,632	8,940
Public enterprise funds:					
Direct loan account.....351	O	-17,615			
Self-help housing land development fund.....352	O	-84	879	763	-110
Rural housing insurance fund: Indefinite.....352	BA	53,092	90,316	126,860	-119,809
Authority to spend public debt receipts, Permanent, indefinite.	BA	24,460	156,353		
	O	-231,801	158,934	-230,368	-389,302
Emergency credit revolving fund (disaster loans).....351	O	-14,063			
Agricultural credit insurance fund: Indefinite.....351	BA	56,762	74,554	485,262	370,633
Authority to spend public debt receipts, Permanent, indefinite.	BA	82,876	40,075		
	O	194,095	136,725	-38,343	-175,068
Rural development insurance fund: Indefinite.....352	BA			17,446	-107,643
Authority to spend public debt receipts, Permanent, indefinite.	BA		342,218	217,129	
	O	-222,762	68,772	-25,717	-94,489
Economic opportunity loan fund...551	O	-6,523	-3,616	-2,435	1,181
Total Federal funds Farmers Home Administration.	BA	432,479	875,758	985,809	110,051
	O	-147,072	539,986	-116,596	-656,582
Trust Funds					
State rural rehabilitation funds.....352	O	12	181		-181
Total Federal funds Rural Development.	BA	1,393,163	894,168	1,006,225	112,057
	O	381,640	558,017	-96,288	-654,305
Total trust funds Rural Development.	O	12	181		-181
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS					
Soil Conservation Service					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Conservation operations.....354	BA	163,371	159,866	192,826	27,503
			5,457		
	O	149,820	171,987	192,202	20,215
River basin surveys and investigations.....401	BA	11,855	12,341	14,167	1,826
	O	10,465	13,826	14,297	471
Watershed planning.....401	BA	7,786	9,998	10,800	802
	O	6,615	10,864	11,309	445
Watershed and flood prevention operations.....401	BA	170,029	133,986	122,828	-11,158
	O	105,979	164,214	136,342	-27,872
Great plains conservation program.....354	BA	18,114	18,172		-18,172
	O	15,174	18,300		-18,300
Resource conservation and development.....354	BA	26,595	17,204	19,908	2,704
	O	18,540	23,000	24,000	1,000

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued					
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS—Continued					
<i>Soil Conservation Service—Continued</i>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Plant materials center (special fund) 354	O	288			
Total Federal funds Soil Conservation Service.	BA O	<u>397,750</u> 306,881	<u>357,024</u> 402,191	<u>360,529</u> 378,150	<u>3,505</u> -24,041
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Miscellaneous contributed funds:					
(Agricultural land and water resources): Permanent, indefinite.....354	BA O	<u>128</u> 125	<u>136</u> 136	<u>137</u> 137	<u>1</u> 1
(Water resources and power): Permanent, indefinite.....401	BA O	<u>1,068</u> 993	<u>1,142</u> 1,172	<u>1,147</u> 1,207	<u>5</u> 35
Total trust funds Soil Conservation Service.	BA O	<u>1,196</u> 1,118	<u>1,278</u> 1,308	<u>1,284</u> 1,344	<u>6</u> 36
Total Federal funds Environmental Programs.	BA O	<u>397,750</u> 306,881	<u>357,024</u> 402,191	<u>360,529</u> 378,150	<u>3,505</u> -24,041
Total trust funds Environmental Programs.	BA O	<u>1,196</u> 1,118	<u>1,278</u> 1,308	<u>1,284</u> 1,344	<u>6</u> 36
CONSUMER PROGRAMS					
<i>Agricultural Marketing Service</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Marketing services .....355	BA	<u>34,520</u>	<u>34,842</u>	<u>39,915</u>	<u>2,851</u>
Proposed transfer for civilian pay raises.	BA O	<u>2,222</u> 30,301	<u>2,222</u> 36,850	<u>39,915</u> 39,702	<u>2,852</u>
Payments to States and possessions 355	BA O	<u>2,500</u> 1,600	<u>1,600</u> 1,600	<u>1,600</u> 1,600	<u>-1,600</u> -1,600
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (section 32) (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....351	BA O	<u>811,763</u> 740,222	<u>706,450</u> 852,389 15,000	<u>303,529</u> 354,978	<u>-402,921</u> -512,411
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund (special fund): Permanent, indefinite .....355	BA O	<u>1,793</u> 1,723	<u>1,460</u> 1,449	<u>1,582</u> 1,571	<u>122</u> 122
Total Federal funds Agricultural Marketing Service.	BA O	<u>850,576</u> 773,846	<u>746,574</u> 907,288	<u>345,026</u> 396,251	<u>-401,548</u> -511,037
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Agricultural Marketing Service trust funds: Permanent, indefinite .....355	BA O	<u>30,154</u> 30,578	<u>42,926</u> 43,156	<u>45,621</u> 45,206	<u>2,695</u> 2,050
Milk market orders assessment fund 351	O	-359	-491	-275	216
Total trust funds Agricultural Marketing Service.	BA O	<u>30,154</u> 30,219	<u>42,926</u> 42,665	<u>45,621</u> 44,931	<u>2,695</u> 2,266

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued					
CONSUMER PROGRAMS—Continued					
<i>Food and Nutrition Service</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Child nutrition programs.....703	BA	477,289	561,583	^H 642,029	515,241
			^A 71,500		
Appropriation, Permanent.....	BA	119,165	199,631	^H 705,926	
	O	602,402	748,350	1,269,190	449,340
			^A 71,500		
Special milk program.....703	BA	97,123	97,123	120,000	22,877
	O	90,858	94,025	120,000	25,975
Food stamp program.....703	BA	2,495,654	2,495,651	3,984,919	989,552
			^A 500,000		
Proposed transfer to other	BA		-284		
accounts for pay raises (—).	O	2,207,532	2,492,367	3,926,500	934,133
			^A 500,000		
Total Federal funds Food and	BA	3,189,231	3,925,204	5,452,874	1,527,670
Nutrition Service.	O	2,900,792	3,906,242	5,315,690	1,409,448
Total Federal funds Consumer	BA	4,039,807	4,671,778	5,797,900	1,126,122
Programs.	O	3,674,638	4,813,530	5,711,941	898,411
Total trust funds Consumer	BA	30,154	42,926	45,621	2,695
Programs.	O	30,219	42,665	44,931	2,266
FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT					
<i>Forest Service</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Forest protection and utilization...402	BA	393,786	354,937	385,367	-77,530
			^A 90,800		
	O	374,818	^F 17,160	387,462	-58,638
			355,300		
			^A 90,800		
Construction and land acquisition	BA	48,795	26,443	24,147	-2,296
402	O	28,085	49,990	33,919	-16,071
Youth Conservation Corps.....402	BA	3,500	10,000	^H 10,240	240
	O	3,255	8,015	10,214	2,199
Forest roads and trails: 402			^H 6,000		-140,000
Contract authority.....	BA		134,000		
Permanent.....	BA		140,000	140,000	
Liquidation of contract authority...		(158,840)	(92,200)	(121,000)	(28,800)
	O	140,618	126,628	116,000	-10,628
Acquisition of lands for national	BA	80	94	161	67
forests, special acts (special	O	87	80	150	70
fund).....402					
Acquisition of lands to complete	BA		55	39	-16
land exchanges (special fund).402	O		55	39	-16
Cooperative range improvements	BA	700	700	700	
(special fund).....402	O	700	700	700	
Assistance to States for tree	BA	1,020	1,013	1,346	333
planting.....402	O	898	1,090	1,342	252
Construction and operation of	BA		3,278	1,260	-2,018
recreation facilities: Indefinite.402	O		3,128	1,150	-1,978

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued					
FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT					
—Continued					
<i>Forest Service—Continued</i>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Other general funds.....402	O	8	342	.....	—342
Forest Service permanent	BA	142,995	183,370	165,363	—18,007
appropriations (special funds):	O	137,106	184,364	168,184	—16,180
Permanent, indefinite.....402					
Intragovernmental funds:					
Working capital fund.....402	O	—5,227	—3,801	—3,158	643
Consolidated working fund.....402	O	—1,461	1,334	.....	—1,334
Total Federal funds Forest	BA	590,876	967,850	728,623	—239,227
Service.	O	678,887	818,025	716,002	—102,023
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Cooperative work: Permanent, indefinite	BA	61,639	63,700	67,600	3,900
402	O	44,321	57,293	60,096	2,803
Total Federal funds Forest	BA	590,876	967,850	728,623	—239,227
Protection and Management.	O	678,887	818,025	716,002	—102,023
Total trust funds Forest	BA	61,639	63,700	67,600	3,900
Protection and Management.	O	44,321	57,293	60,096	2,803
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	12,165,564	12,257,400	14,521,834	2,264,434
	O	10,794,324	9,754,050	9,667,274	—86,776
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—152,602	—2,491	—2,718	—227
public.....350	O				
400	BA	—483,242	—433,569	—472,484	—38,915
	O				
700	BA	—39	—39	—39	.....
	O				
850	BA	—112,249	—245	—245	.....
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	11,417,432	11,821,056	14,046,348	2,225,292
	O	10,046,192	9,317,706	9,191,788	—125,918
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	95,235	110,663	117,488	6,825
	O	77,446	104,366	109,448	5,082
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—32,528	—45,821	—48,741	—2,920
public.....350	O				
400	BA	—62,707	—64,842	—68,747	—3,905
	O				
Total trust funds.....	O	—17,789	—6,297	—8,040	—1,743
Total Department of Agriculture	BA	11,417,432	11,821,056	14,046,348	2,225,292
	O	10,028,403	9,311,409	9,183,748	—127,661

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses	506 BA	8,526	7,964 ^A	10,773	2,165
			185 ^B		
			559 ^C		
	O	8,328	8,526 ^A	10,706	2,095
			185 ^B		
Special foreign currency program	506 BA	1,400	2,940		-2,940
	O	882	2,342	900	-1,442
Area and regional economic adjustment	507 BA			^B 100,000	100,000
	O			^B 10,000	10,000
Intragovernmental funds:					
Working capital fund	506 O	-247			
Consolidated working fund	506 O	-243			
Total Federal funds General Administration.	BA	9,926	11,548	110,773	99,225
	O	8,720	10,953	21,606	10,653
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite	506 BA	496	503	503	
	O	532	457	457	
BUSINESS ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS					
<i>Social and Economic Statistics</i>					
<i>Administration</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses	506 BA	34,323	38,225 ^A	49,983	8,985
			533 ^B		
			2,740 ^C		
	O	32,638	41,395	49,492	8,097
Periodic censuses and programs	506 BA	14,580	17,800 ^A	23,579	4,469
			1,310 ^B		
	O	28,352	22,442	22,965	523
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund	506 O	-5,163			
Total Federal funds Social and Economic Statistics Administration.	BA	48,903	60,108	73,562	13,454
	O	55,827	63,837	72,457	8,620
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Special studies, services, and projects: Permanent, indefinite	506 BA	3,035	4,400	3,800	-600
	O	2,775	4,274	3,900	-374
Total Federal funds Business Economics and Statistics.	BA	48,903	60,108	73,562	13,454
	O	55,827	63,837	72,457	8,620
Total trust funds Business Economics and Statistics.	BA	3,035	4,400	3,800	-600
	O	2,775	4,274	3,900	-374
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE					
<i>Economic Development Administration</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Administration of economic development assistance programs	507 BA		18,907 ^A	^H 16,000	-4,050
			1,143 ^B		
	O		17,433	16,560	-873

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE—Con.					
<i>Economic Development Administration—Con.</i>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Economic development assistance programs.....507	BA	301,468	220,500	^H 154,000	—66,500
	O	273,769	256,887	268,340	11,453
Operations and administration.....507	BA	24,086			
	O	22,548	1,845		—1,845
Public enterprise funds:					
Public works grants and loans revolving fund.....507	O	—18,596	—21,674	—18,050	3,624
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....507	O	2			
Total Federal funds Economic Development Administration.	BA	325,554	240,550	170,000	—70,550
	O	277,723	254,491	266,850	12,359
<i>Regional Action Planning Commissions</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Regional development programs.....507	BA	41,672	41,987	^H 35,008	—6,979
	O	40,361	42,155	39,511	—2,644
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Regional action planning commissions: Permanent, indefinite.....507	BA	23,243	27,300	16,823	—10,477
	O	17,673	26,050	20,462	—5,588
Total Federal funds Economic Development Assistance.	BA	367,226	282,537	205,008	—77,529
	O	318,084	296,646	306,361	9,715
Total trust funds Economic Development Assistance.	BA	23,243	27,300	16,823	—10,477
	O	17,673	26,050	20,462	—5,588
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE					
<i>Domestic and International Business Administration</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Operations and administration.....506	BA	46,906	51,103	^H 59,521	5,754
	O	45,554	^F 2,664 54,183	60,067	5,884
Participation in United States expositions.....506	BA	11,500	150		—150
	O	506	7,187	1,940	—5,247
Financial and technical assistance 506	O	7,208	9,500	9,300	—200
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....506	O	49	23		—23
Total Federal funds Domestic and International Business Administration.	BA	58,406	53,917	59,521	5,604
	O	53,317	70,893	71,307	414
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.....506	BA	2,730	2,999	4,500	1,501
	O	2,272	2,931	4,500	1,569

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued					
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE					
—Continued					
<i>Foreign Direct Investment Regulation</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses	508 BA	2,300	2,600 F121	1,971	—750
	O	2,435	2,716	1,996	—720
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund	508 O	22			
Total Federal funds Foreign	BA	2,300	2,721	1,971	—750
Direct Investment Regulation.	O	2,457	2,716	1,996	—720
<i>Minority Business Enterprise</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Minority business development	506 BA	63,921	35,200 F493	94,901	59,208
	O	39,122	53,327	77,644	24,317
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund	506 O	20	90		—90
Total Federal funds Minority	BA	63,921	35,693	94,901	59,208
Business Enterprise.	O	39,142	53,417	77,644	24,227
<i>National Industrial Pollution Control Council</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses	506 BA	330			
	O	332	18		—18
<i>United States Travel Service</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses	506 BA	9,000	11,000 F147	11,533	386
	O	7,588	10,508	10,794	286
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund	506 O	—2	15		—15
Total Federal funds United	BA	9,000	11,147	11,533	386
States Travel Service.	O	7,586	10,523	10,794	271
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Special studies, services, and projects:					
Permanent, indefinite	506 BA		3	3	
	O		3	3	
Total Federal funds Promotion	BA	133,957	103,478	167,926	64,448
of Industry and Commerce.	O	102,834	137,567	161,741	24,174
Total trust funds Promotion of	BA	2,730	3,002	4,503	1,501
Industry and Commerce.	O	2,272	2,934	4,503	1,569

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued					
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
<i>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Operations, research, and facilities	BA	366,024	351,087	^H 443,606	77,251
506			^E 350 ^F 14,509 ^G 409		
	O	324,895	371,936	415,120	43,184
Coastal zone management.....	BA		12,000	12,000	
506	O		6,055	15,545	9,490
Administration of Pribilof Islands	BA	3,232	3,113	3,937	333
(special fund).....			^A 336 ^E 33 ^F 122		
506	O	2,790	3,112	3,576	200
			^A 300	^A 36	
Promote and develop fishery	BA	10,042	7,288	7,428	140
products and research pertaining	O	7,437	7,380	7,794	414
to American fisheries (special					
fund): Permanent, indefinite....					
506					
Public enterprise funds:					
Fisheries loan fund.....	O	1,325			
506		(435)			
Limitation on administrative					
expenses, fisheries loan fund.					
Fishermen's guaranty fund.....	BA	61	61	125	64
506	O	10	247	125	-122
Federal ship financing fund, fishing					
vessels:.....					
506					
Authority to spend public debt	BA	275			
receipts.	O	1,068	50		-50
Intragovernmental funds:					
Revolving fund.....	O	-121			
506					
Consolidated working fund.....	O	-194			
506					
Total Federal funds National	BA	379,634	389,308	467,096	77,788
Oceanic and Atmospheric	O	337,210	389,080	442,196	53,116
Administration.					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent,	BA	4,658	4,400	4,400	
indefinite.....	O	2,534	4,375	4,400	25
506					
<i>National Bureau of Fire Prevention</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Operations, research, and	BA			^H 13,000	9,000
administration.....			^A 4,000		
506	O			7,000	8,000
			^D 1,000	^D 2,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued					
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Continued					
<i>Science and Technical Research</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Scientific and technical research and services.....506	BA	144,152	128,529	139,489	3,323
			^E 162		
			^F 7,475		
	O	121,982	136,781	140,896	4,115
Intragovernmental funds:					
Working capital fund.....506	BA	115	1,335	3,540	2,205
	O	-111	500	2,100	1,600
Consolidated working fund.....506	O	-130			
Total Federal funds Science and Technical Research.	BA	144,267	137,501	143,029	5,528
	O	121,741	137,281	142,996	5,715
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Information products and services: Permanent, indefinite.....506	BA	5,597	8,495	9,700	1,205
	O	5,006	8,309	9,700	1,391
<i>Office of State Technical Services</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Grants and expenses.....506	O	7			
Total Federal funds Science and Technology.	BA	523,901	530,809	623,125	92,316
	O	458,958	527,361	594,192	66,831
-Total trust funds Science and Technology.	BA	10,255	12,895	14,100	1,205
	O	7,540	12,684	14,100	1,416
OCEAN SHIPPING					
<i>Maritime Administration</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Ship construction.....502	BA	455,000	275,000	^H 275,000	
	O	185,878	200,000	282,787	82,787
Operating-differential subsidies: Contract authority, Permanent, indefinite.	BA	224,100	218,711	220,000	1,289
Liquidation of contract authority....		(232,000)	(221,515)	^H (242,800)	(-1,715)
			^A (23,000)		
	O	226,711	235,289	242,800	-15,489
			^A 23,000		
Research and development.....502	BA	29,000	19,000	^H 27,900	8,900
	O	21,025	19,000	24,325	5,325
Operations and training.....502	BA	34,465	35,026	^H 40,462	3,556
			^A 213		
			^F 1,667		
	O	34,205	37,778	38,848	1,070
Public enterprise funds:					
Federal ship financing fund.....502	O	-9,801	-12,004	-19,819	-7,815
Vessel operations revolving fund..502	O	-640	-750		750
War risk insurance revolving fund 502	O	-398	-295	-335	-40

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued					
OCEAN SHIPPING—Continued					
Maritime Administration—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....502	O	169	250		-250
Total Federal funds Maritime Administration.	BA O	<u>742,565</u> <u>457,149</u>	<u>549,617</u> <u>502,268</u>	<u>563,362</u> <u>568,606</u>	<u>13,745</u> <u>66,338</u>
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	<u>1,826,478</u> <u>1,401,572</u>	<u>1,538,097</u> <u>1,538,632</u>	<u>1,743,756</u> <u>1,724,963</u>	<u>205,659</u> <u>186,331</u>
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Intrafund transactions.....900	BA O }	-2	-1	-1	
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	BA O }	-23,326	-16,989	-13,373	3,616
850	BA O }	-1,415	-1,874	-3,785	-1,911
Total Federal funds.....	BA O	<u>1,801,735</u> <u>1,376,829</u>	<u>1,519,233</u> <u>1,519,768</u>	<u>1,726,597</u> <u>1,707,804</u>	<u>207,364</u> <u>188,036</u>
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	<u>39,759</u> <u>30,792</u>	<u>48,100</u> <u>46,399</u>	<u>39,729</u> <u>43,422</u>	<u>-8,371</u> <u>-2,977</u>
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	BA O }	-17,252	-21,597	-23,703	-2,106
Total trust funds.....	BA O	<u>22,507</u> <u>13,540</u>	<u>26,503</u> <u>24,802</u>	<u>16,026</u> <u>19,719</u>	<u>-10,477</u> <u>-5,083</u>
Interfund transactions.....500	BA O }	-22,010	-26,000	-15,523	10,477
Total Department of Commerce.	BA O	<u>1,802,232</u> <u>1,368,359</u>	<u>1,519,736</u> <u>1,518,570</u>	<u>1,727,100</u> <u>1,712,000</u>	<u>207,364</u> <u>193,430</u>

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Military personnel, Army.....051	BA	7,702,546	7,109,950 40,200 611,650	7,914,800	153,000
	O	7,565,753	7,666,900 39,100	7,832,000 1,000	127,000
Military personnel, Navy.....051	BA	5,454,204	5,261,450 26,500 432,150	5,765,200	45,100
	O	5,390,172	5,652,000 26,000	5,732,600 400	55,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps..051	BA	1,577,623	1,547,000 48,100 121,434	1,728,700	52,166
	O	1,519,447	1,640,300 47,700	1,724,600 400	77,000

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued					
MILITARY PERSONNEL—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds—Continued					
Military personnel, Air Force.....051	BA	7,341,016	6,863,350 ^53,300 ^571,250	7,450,000	-37,900
	O	7,247,020	7,363,800 ^52,200	7,411,900 ^1,100	-3,000
Reserve personnel, Army.....051	BA	461,658	452,408 ^600 ^41,092	490,600	-3,500
	O	424,752	457,500 ^500	479,900 ^100	22,000
Reserve personnel, Navy.....051	BA	237,322	209,403 ^13,837	209,700	-13,600
	O	220,275	218,000	211,000	-7,000
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps..051	BA	76,806	61,173 ^3,827	73,000	8,000
	O	64,146	63,000	72,000	9,000
Reserve personnel, Air Force.....051	BA	124,542	126,962 ^200 ^9,885	148,565	11,518
	O	108,129	125,800 ^200	145,000	19,000
National Guard personnel, Army...051	BA	583,595	555,900 ^51,600	621,700	14,200
	O	544,337	578,000	619,000	41,000
National Guard personnel, Air Force 051	BA	167,919	177,500 ^14,583	198,577	6,494
	O	161,710	190,000	197,000	7,000
Total Federal funds Military Personnel.	BA	23,727,231	24,365,364	24,600,842	235,478
	O	23,245,741	24,081,000	24,428,000	347,000
RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Retired pay, Defense.....051	BA	4,441,684	4,681,900 ^468,800	5,687,600	536,900
	O	4,390,097	4,676,200 ^468,800	5,685,000	540,000
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Operation and maintenance, Army 051	BA	6,698,598	6,211,383 ^209,040 ^90,526 ^183,634	6,837,400	142,817
	O	6,339,161	6,545,600 ^185,400	6,680,800 ^20,200	-30,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy 051	BA	5,315,082	6,071,717 ^359,600 ^76,895 ^124,605	7,291,000	658,183
	O	5,196,057	5,685,500 ^270,500	6,691,000 ^72,000	807,000

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued					
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps.....051	BA	379,061	410,763 ^16,800 ^6,248 ^7,952	446,300	4,537
	O	371,148	406,100 ^13,900	434,500 ^2,500	17,000
Operation and maintenance, Air Force.....051	BA	6,383,515	6,494,490 ^291,850 ^37,500 ^125,650	7,519,400	569,910
	O	6,369,844	6,515,550 ^256,450	7,112,000 ^34,000	374,000
Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies.....051	BA	1,446,889	1,466,691 ^830 ^2,591 ^90,159	1,876,800	316,529
	O	1,398,287	1,604,170 ^830	1,827,000	222,000
Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve.....051	BA	202,997	253,867 ^1,936 ^8,854	279,700	15,043
	O	182,946	257,000	277,000	20,000
Operation and maintenance, Navy Reserve.....051	BA	138,419	173,750 ^30,000 ^1,615 ^1,885	238,400	31,150
	O	113,864	151,000 ^25,000	223,000 ^45,000	52,000
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve.....051	BA	8,094	11,000 ^30 ^50	11,400	320
	O	5,620	9,970 ^430	11,000	1,000
Operation and maintenance, Air Force Reserve.....051	BA	192,550	221,900 ^7,000 ^2,090 ^6,030	278,200	41,180
	O	174,921	228,500 ^6,500	273,600 ^400	39,000
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard.....051	BA	451,694	524,400 ^3,210 ^5,805 ^16,065	608,400	58,920
	O	416,610	545,790 ^3,210	601,000	52,000
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard.....051	BA	463,226	514,250 ^16,000 ^4,660 ^12,590	596,100	48,600
	O	454,050	526,500 ^14,500	591,100 ^900	51,000
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army.....051	BA	159	159 ^11	178	8
	O	119	170	180	10

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued					
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Claims, Defense.....051	BA	45,000	49,100	54,600	5,500
	O	44,919	49,000	54,400	5,400
Contingencies, Defense.....051	BA	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....
	O	261	4,180	4,350	170
Court of Military Appeals, Defense 051	BA	914	864 +53	1,065	148
	O	764	850	1,070	220
Miscellaneous expired accounts....051	O	37	-200	.....	200
Total Federal funds Operation and Maintenance.	BA	21,731,198	24,151,098	26,043,943	1,892,845
	O	21,068,608	23,306,000	24,917,000	1,611,000
PROCUREMENT					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Aircraft procurement, Army.....051	BA	25,600	138,400 +22,000	139,500	179,100
	O	14,652	108,500 +1,500	114,200 +4,800	9,000
Missile procurement, Army.....051	BA	657,500	525,100 +84,400	459,200	-150,300
	O	652,045	733,000 +18,000	633,000 +39,000	-79,000
Procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army.....051	BA	176,800	224,300 +121,800	385,300	39,200
	O	150,601	108,000 +26,000	130,000 +70,000	66,000
Procurement of ammunition, Army 051	BA	1,255,800	784,300 +268,000	1,344,800	292,500
	O	1,028,696	879,000 +56,000	816,000 +131,000	12,000
Other procurement, Army.....051	BA	558,500	461,690 +56,700	786,200	267,810
	O	312,205	459,400 +5,600	483,700 +20,300	39,000
Procurement of aircraft and missiles, Navy.....051	BA	3,521,170	.....	.....	.....
	O	3,180,688	2,885,000	1,258,000	-1,627,000
Aircraft procurement, Navy.....051	BA	.....	2,722,700 +219,200	2,960,600	18,700
	O	.....	251,000 +22,000	1,640,000 +100,000	1,467,000
Weapons procurement, Navy.....051	BA	.....	800,700 +28,600	833,900	4,600
	O	.....	143,000 +7,000	535,000 +19,000	404,000
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy 051	BA	2,956,800	3,468,100 +24,800	3,562,600	69,700
	O	1,981,647	2,019,000 +1,000	2,445,000 +5,000	430,000

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued					
PROCUREMENT—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Other procurement, Navy.....051	BA	2,225,370	1,204,200	1,684,500	256,100
	O	1,664,840	^A 224,200 1,607,000 ^A 40,000	1,394,000 ^A 108,000	-145,000
Procurement, Marine Corps.....051	BA	161,200	173,932	^H 228,800	14,168
	O	200,672	^B 40,700 162,700 ^D 5,300	193,900 ^D 16,100	42,000
Aircraft procurement, Air Force.....051	BA	2,186,800	2,720,400	^H 3,496,600	331,200
	O	2,395,718	^D 445,000 2,071,000 ^D 41,000	2,703,000 ^D 185,000	776,000
Missile procurement, Air Force.....051	BA	1,651,400	1,393,300	^H 1,610,800	178,500
	O	1,454,155	^D 39,000 1,550,400 ^D 6,600	1,446,200 ^D 19,800	-91,000
Other procurement, Air Force.....051	BA	2,034,600	1,542,700	2,071,800	331,400
	O	1,947,781	^A 197,700 1,678,000 ^A 40,000	1,654,000 ^A 100,000	36,000
Procurement, Defense agencies....051	BA	61,830	66,000	102,017	36,017
	O	48,142	54,000	70,000	16,000
Procurement of equipment and missiles, Army.....051	O	622,488	165,000	25,000	-140,000
Total Federal funds	BA	17,473,370	17,997,922	19,866,617	1,868,695
Procurement.	O	15,654,330	15,144,000	16,359,000	1,215,000
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army.....051	BA	1,824,551	1,911,932	^H 1,985,976	19,001
	O	1,912,094	^D 19,145 ^F 2,078 ^F 33,820 1,922,000 ^D 10,000	1,939,000 ^D 6,000	13,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy.....051	BA	2,541,604	2,652,388	^H 3,261,933	541,717
	O	2,404,199	^D 29,300 ^F 38,528 2,555,000 ^D 17,000	3,003,000 ^D 10,000	441,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force.....051	BA	3,120,040	3,042,000	^H 3,518,860	393,094
	O	3,361,887	^D 54,300 ^E 1,817 ^F 27,649 3,366,000 ^D 40,000	3,398,000 ^D 13,000	5,000

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued					
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION—Continued					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense agencies...051	BA	446,311	457,900 ^{D5,836} ^{F5,016}	^H 528,700	59,948
	O	475,191	480,955 ^{D3,045}	495,000 ^{D2,000}	13,000
Director of test and evaluation, Defense .....051	BA	27,000	24,600	^H 27,000	2,400
	O	3,404	20,000	24,000	4,000
Total Federal funds Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation.	BA	7,959,506	8,306,309	9,322,469	1,016,160
	O	8,156,775	8,414,000	8,890,000	476,000
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Military construction, Army .....051	BA	413,955	578,120	^H 740,500	162,380
	O	373,261	510,000	512,000	2,000
Military construction, Navy.....051	BA	517,830	609,292 ^{D29,000}	^H 643,900	5,608
	O	383,487	402,600 ^{D400}	547,400 ^{D11,600}	156,000
Military construction, Air Force.....051	BA	265,552	247,277	^H 536,400	289,123
	O	263,163	261,000	285,000	24,000
Military construction, Defense agencies.....051	BA	36,704	.....	^H 50,600	50,600
	O	18,150	19,000	23,000	4,000
Military construction, Army National Guard .....051	BA	40,000	35,200	^H 59,000	23,800
	O	27,249	36,000	37,000	1,000
Military construction, Air National Guard .....051	BA	16,100	20,000	^H 30,000	10,000
	O	12,543	16,000	20,000	4,000
Military construction, Army Reserve.....051	BA	38,200	40,700	^H 43,700	3,000
	O	20,946	32,000	36,000	4,000
Military construction, Naval Reserve.....051	BA	20,500	22,900	^H 20,800	-2,100
	O	11,494	14,000	17,000	3,000
Military construction, Air Force Reserve.....051	BA	7,000	10,000	^H 16,000	6,000
	O	8,976	8,000	10,000	2,000
Total Federal funds Military Construction.	BA	1,355,841	1,592,489	2,140,900	548,411
	O	1,119,269	1,299,000	1,499,000	200,000
FAMILY HOUSING					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Family housing, Defense.....051	BA	967,362	1,087,631 ^{E2,701} ^{F1,165}	^H 1,237,100	145,603
	O	728,938	948,000	1,077,000	129,000

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued					
FAMILY HOUSING—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
Public enterprise funds:					
Homeowners assistance fund,	BA	7,000	^H 5,000	}	-2,793
Defense.....051					
Authority to spend agency debt	BA	3,793	^H 3,000	}	-6,000
receipts, Permanent, indefinite.	O	33	18,000		
			12,000		
Total Federal funds Family	BA	967,362	1,102,290	1,245,100	142,810
Housing.	O	728,971	966,000	1,089,000	123,000
CIVIL DEFENSE					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Operation and maintenance, Defense	BA	60,122	59,994	64,300	4,306
Civil Preparedness Agency.....051	O	53,737	60,000	63,000	3,000
Research, shelter survey and	BA	23,200	22,000	22,000	
marking, Defense Civil	O	20,328	23,000	24,000	1,000
Preparedness Agency.....051					
Total Federal funds Civil	BA	83,322	81,994	86,300	4,306
Defense.	O	74,065	83,000	87,000	4,000
SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Special foreign currency program.051	BA	3,400	2,600	^H 2,900	300
	O	4,374	7,000	7,000	
NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Naval petroleum reserve.....051	BA			6,900	} 24,200
				^H 17,300	
	O			5,000	} 18,000
				^H 13,000	
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS					
Federal Funds					
Public enterprise funds:					
Defense production guarantees.....051	O	86	-469	966	1,435
Laundry service, Naval Academy.....051	O	-2			
Naval working fund.....051	O	-1,436	6,000	5,000	-1,000
Intragovernmental funds:					
Army stock fund.....051	O	-283,394	-31,000	-35,000	-4,000
Navy stock fund.....051	O	-72,204	-30,100	-34,000	-3,900
Marine Corps stock fund.....051	O	-4,322	5,800	4,300	-1,500
Air Force stock fund.....051	O	-196,938	40,100	-106,800	-146,900
Defense stock fund.....051	O	-154,436	-43,000	-75,000	-32,000
Army industrial fund.....051	O	-62,363	-24,800	-3,200	21,600
Navy industrial fund.....051	O	-117,408	55,630	-41,063	-96,693
Marine Corps industrial fund.....051	O	-558	370	63	-307
Air Force industrial fund.....051	O	-121,609	30,100	10,900	-19,200
Defense industrial fund.....051	O	-10,601	-4,161	-966	3,195

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued					
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS—Con.					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
Intragovernmental funds:—Continued					
Army management fund.....051	O	—1,407	180	150	—30
Navy management fund.....051	O	—6,485	—600	1,200	1,800
Air Force management fund.....051	O	2,997	1,500	800	—700
Total Federal funds Revolving and Management Funds.	O	—1,030,080	5,550	—272,650	—278,200
ALLOWANCES					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Civilian and military pay raises...051	BA			^c 2,000,000	2,000,000
	O			^c 1,942,500	1,942,500
All-volunteer force.....051	BA		^B 63,600	^B 153,000	89,400
	O		^B 62,400	^B 151,200	88,800
Military retirement systems reform	BA		^B 13,000	^B 55,000	42,000
051	O		^B 13,000	^B 55,000	42,000
Other legislation.....051	BA		^B 22,000	^B 34,000	12,000
	O		^B 22,000	^B 34,000	12,000
Total Federal funds Allowances.	BA		98,600	2,242,000	2,143,400
	O		97,400	2,182,700	2,085,300
TRUST FUNDS					
Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.....051	BA	8,333	6,653	6,621	—32
	O	7,449	6,555	6,605	50
Miscellaneous (trust revolving funds) 051	O	—9,104	11,895	—455	—12,350
Total trust funds.....	BA	8,333	6,653	6,621	—32
	O	—1,655	18,450	6,150	—12,300
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	77,742,914	82,849,366	91,262,871	8,413,505
	O	73,412,150	78,547,950	84,889,050	6,341,100
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....051	BA } O }	—105,424	—160,100	—288,900	—128,800
Total Federal funds.....	BA	77,637,490	82,689,266	90,973,971	8,284,705
	O	73,306,726	78,387,850	84,600,150	6,212,300
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	8,333	6,653	6,621	—32
	O	—1,655	18,450	6,150	—12,300
Total trust funds.....	BA	8,333	6,653	6,621	—32
	O	—1,655	18,450	6,150	—12,300
Interfund transactions.....051	BA } O }	—7,973	—6,300	—6,300	
Total Department of Defense—Military.	BA	77,637,850	82,689,619	90,974,292	8,284,673
	O	73,297,098	78,400,000	84,600,000	6,200,000

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL					
CEMETERIAL EXPENSES, ARMY					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....809	BA	28,920	7,811	267	-7,544
	O	20,170	13,620	5,400	-8,220
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
General investigations.....401	BA	57,805	56,142	59,300	3,158
	O	52,733	58,000	60,000	2,000
Construction, general.....401	BA	1,203,943	873,589	927,500	53,911
	O	943,720	913,307	935,362	22,055
Operation and maintenance, general	BA	407,100	426,625	445,000	18,375
401	O	379,904	422,000	443,000	21,000
Flood control and coastal	BA	136,000	107,000	15,000	-92,000
emergencies.....401	O	190,783	6,000	10,000	4,000
General expenses.....401	BA	32,183	32,883	39,100	3,892
			2,183		
			142		
	O	31,360	35,710	39,000	3,290
Flood control, Mississippi River and	BA	111,620	164,600	130,000	-34,600
tributaries.....401	O	83,741	140,000	130,000	-10,000
Special recreation use fees (special	BA		700	300	-400
fund).....401	O		700	300	-400
Permanent appropriations (special	BA	3,723	3,700	3,825	125
funds): Permanent, indefinite...401	O	4,154	3,771	3,700	-71
Intragovernmental funds:					
Revolving fund, Corps of	O	2,952	7,018	-2,662	-9,680
Engineers—Civil.....401					
Consolidated working fund.....401	O	-284	286		-286
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Corps of Engineers—Civil, trust funds:	BA	29,403	18,360	20,000	1,640
Permanent, indefinite.....401	O	20,117	18,968	25,300	6,332
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	1,952,374	1,667,564	1,620,025	-47,539
	O	1,689,063	1,586,792	1,618,700	31,908
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	-7,701	-7,450	-8,235	-785
public.....400	O				
850	BA	-623	-950	-765	185
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	1,944,050	1,659,164	1,611,025	-48,139
	O	1,680,739	1,578,392	1,609,700	31,308
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	29,403	18,360	20,000	1,640
	O	20,117	18,968	25,300	6,332

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued				
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL—Continued				
<i>Summary—Continued</i>				
Trust funds:—Continued				
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA } -29,403	-18,360	-20,000	-1,640
	O }			
Total trust funds.....	O -9,286	608	5,300	4,692
Total Corps of Engineers—Civil	BA 1,944,050	1,659,164	1,611,025	-48,139
	O 1,671,453	1,579,000	1,615,000	36,000
RYUKYU ISLANDS, ARMY				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Administration.....910	O 430	100	50	-50
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....900	BA } -506	-410	-410	
	O }			
Total Ryukyu Islands, Army.....	BA -506	-410	-410	
	O -76	-310	-360	-50
SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME				
<i>Trust Funds</i>				
Operation and maintenance.....809	BA 12,276	13,326	14,505	663
		^E 136 ^F 380		
	O 12,096	13,721	14,455	734
Capital outlay.....809	BA 2,309	456		-456
	O 68	781	1,445	664
Payment of claims: Permanent, indefinite.....809	BA	5	5	
	O	5	5	
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home revolving fund (trust revolving fund).....809	O 4			
<i>Summary</i>				
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above).....	BA 14,585	14,303	14,510	207
	O 12,168	14,507	15,905	1,398
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....800	BA } -142	-160	-160	
	O }			
Total Soldiers' and Airmen's Home.	BA 14,442	14,143	14,350	207
	O 12,025	14,347	15,745	1,398
THE PANAMA CANAL				
CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Operating expenses.....910	BA 55,950	59,000	63,000	2,903
		^F 1,097		
	O 55,768	60,097	63,000	2,903
Capital outlay.....910	BA 4,500	3,500	6,500	3,000
	O 2,624	5,200	8,964	3,764
Total Federal funds, Canal Zone Government.	BA 60,450	63,597	69,500	5,903
	O 58,392	65,297	71,964	6,667

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued					
THE PANAMA CANAL—Continued					
CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
Public enterprise funds:					
Corporation: Panama Canal Company fund.....502	0	-2,385	10,967	5,566	-5,401
Limitation on general and administrative expenses.		(20,556)	(21,037) F(942)	(23,837)	(1,858)
Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	60,450	63,597	69,500	5,903
	0	56,007	76,264	77,530	1,266
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Intrafund transactions.....900	BA } 0 }	-20,908	-23,790	-23,127	663
Proprietary receipts from the public.....850	BA } 0 }	-69	-69	-69	.....
900	BA } 0 }	-35,464	-37,905	-40,834	-2,929
Total The Panama Canal.....	BA	4,009	1,833	5,470	3,637
	0	-434	14,500	13,500	-1,000
MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Wildlife conservation, etc., military reservations: Permanent, indefinite 409	BA	538	658	660	2
	0	512	798	760	-38
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA } 0 }	-538	-658	-660	-2
Total Miscellaneous Accounts....	0	-26	140	100	-40
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	2,042,282	1,739,630	1,690,452	-49,178
	0	1,766,182	1,677,574	1,702,440	24,866
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Intrafund transactions.....900	BA } 0 }	-20,908	-23,790	-23,127	663
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA } 0 }	-8,239	-8,108	-8,895	-787
800	BA } 0 }	-1	.....	.....	.....
850	BA } 0 }	-692	-1,019	-834	185
900	BA } 0 }	-35,970	-38,315	-41,244	-2,929
Total Federal funds.....	BA	1,976,472	1,668,398	1,616,352	-52,046
	0	1,700,372	1,606,342	1,628,340	21,998
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	43,988	32,663	34,510	1,847
	0	32,285	33,475	41,205	7,730

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued					
SUMMARY—Continued					
Trust funds:—Continued					
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA } O }	-29,403	-18,360	-20,000	-1,640
800	BA } O }	-142	-160	-160	.....
Total trust funds.....	BA O	14,443 2,740	14,143 14,955	14,350 21,045	207 6,090
Total Department of Defense—Civil.	BA O	1,990,915 1,703,112	1,682,541 1,621,297	1,630,702 1,649,385	-51,839 28,088

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....653	BA	164,629	160,590	200,056	34,096
Proposed transfer for wage board pay raises.	BA	.....	105	.....	.....
Proposed transfer for civilian pay raises.	BA	.....	4,955	.....	.....
Proposed transfer for military pay raises.	BA O	..... 143,307	310 173,800	..... 195,000	..... 21,200

Public enterprise funds:

Revolving fund for certification and other services.....653	O	-499	.....	.....	.....
Total Federal funds Food and Drug Administration.	BA O	164,629 142,808	165,960 173,800	200,056 195,000	34,096 21,200

Trust Funds

Unconditional gift fund.....653	O	7	-7
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HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Health services.....652	BA	751,141	859,908 ^65,000	896,405	-30,973
Proposed transfer for civilian pay raises.	BA	.....	2,442	.....	.....
Proposed transfer for military pay raises.	BA O	..... 673,460	28 835,946 ^7,260	..... 899,780 ^15,747	..... 72,321
Buildings and facilities.....652	BA O	12,550 2,769	9,500 9,900	.....	-9,500 -9,900
Indian health.....652	BA	219,932	234,092 ^6,591	280,999	30,906
Proposed transfer for wage board pay raises.	BA	.....	1,189	.....	.....
Proposed transfer for civilian pay raises.	BA	.....	6,068	.....	.....
Proposed transfer for military pay raises.	BA O	..... 197,574	2,153 246,466 ^5,623	..... 282,617 ^968	..... 31,496

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Con.					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Emergency health.....059	BA	3,078	5,976		-5,976
	O	3,047	5,380	425	-4,955
Total Federal funds Health	BA	986,701	1,192,947	1,177,404	-15,543
Services Administration.	O	876,851	1,110,575	1,199,537	88,962
CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Preventive health services.....653	BA	160,139	134,453	^H 137,814	1,572
Proposed transfer for civilian pay	BA		1,789		
raises.	O	136,229	168,045	135,171	-32,874
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
National Cancer Institute.....651	BA	492,250	527,306	^H 600,000	72,694
	O	384,310	530,998	559,411	28,413
National Heart and Lung Institute	BA	300,042	286,465	309,299	22,834
651	O	232,921	305,801	333,779	27,978
National Institute of Dental Research	BA	46,998	43,949	^H 43,959	10
651	O	39,413	47,381	50,047	2,666
National Institute of Arthritis,	BA	167,348	152,941	^H 152,961	20
Metabolism and Digestive	O	149,528	171,514	188,857	17,343
Diseases.....651					
National Institute of Neurological	BA	130,694	119,903	^H 119,958	55
Diseases and Stroke.....651	O	110,755	133,500	153,236	19,736
National Institute of Allergy and	BA	113,434	110,369	^H 110,404	35
Infectious Diseases.....651	O	106,394	119,566	121,850	2,284
National Institute of General Medical	BA	183,212	168,329	^H 168,329	
Sciences.....651	O	170,841	197,515	208,505	10,990
National Institute of Child Health	BA	130,450	124,867	^H 124,897	30
and Human Development.....651	O	114,718	134,125	145,099	10,974
National Eye Institute.....651	BA	38,570	39,938	^H 39,947	9
	O	34,325	36,187	38,585	2,398
National Institute of Environmental	BA	30,960	28,386	^H 28,684	298
Health Sciences.....651	O	25,849	31,370	33,609	2,239
Research resources.....651	BA	75,091	128,313	^H 82,700	-44,235
Proposed transfer to other	BA		-1,378		
accounts for pay raises (—).	O	73,280	124,275	141,417	17,142
John E. Fogarty International Center	BA	4,666	4,745	4,784	22
for Advanced Study in the Health					
Sciences.....651					
Proposed transfer for civilian pay	BA		17		
raises.	O	4,253	5,235	6,247	1,012
National Library of Medicine.....651	BA	28,568	25,851	^H 27,738	1,429
Proposed transfer for civilian pay	BA		458		
raises.	O	25,018	31,796	31,704	-92
Buildings and facilities.....651	BA	8,500	8,000	3,000	-5,000
	O	1,336	8,397	13,571	5,174

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH—Continued					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Office of the Director.....651	BA	11,755	11,972	18,124	5,249
Proposed transfer for civilian pay raises.	BA		886		
Proposed transfer for military pay raises.	BA		17		
	O	10,070	14,110	18,037	3,927
Intragovernmental funds:					
General research support grants.....651	O	29,772			
National Institutes of Health Management fund.....651	O	-2,901	-770	-1,954	-1,184
Grants management fund.....651	O	7,761			
Service and supply fund.....651	O	-1,652	1,559	-55	-1,614
Total Federal funds National Institutes of Health.	BA	1,762,538	1,781,334	1,834,784	53,450
	O	1,515,991	1,892,559	2,041,945	149,386
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH					
ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health:					
(Development of health resources).....651	BA	296,299	279,905	205,890	-67,015
Proposed transfer to other accounts for pay raises (—).	BA		-7,000		
	O	244,140	254,134	268,907	14,773
(Financing or providing medical services).....652	BA	455,730	466,186	432,348	-27,643
Proposed transfer to other accounts for pay raises (—).	BA		-6,195		
	O	267,037	325,459	472,666	147,207
(Prevention and control of health problems).....653	BA	51,713	60,153	53,924	-6,229
	O	55,807	57,758	36,833	-20,925
Total, Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health.	BA	803,742	793,049	692,162	-100,887
	O	566,984	637,351	778,406	141,055
Payment to Saint Elizabeths Hospital: Indefinite.....652	BA			42,340	42,340
	O			42,340	42,340
Saint Elizabeths Hospital: Indefinite.....652	BA	37,721	36,126		-39,910
Proposed transfer for wage board pay raises, Current, indefinite.	BA		525		
Proposed transfer for civilian pay raises, Current, indefinite.	BA		3,186		
Proposed transfer for military pay raises, Current, indefinite.	BA		73		
	O	37,388	42,649	2,554	-40,095
Public enterprise funds:					
Operation of commissary, Lexington Clinical Research Center.....652	O	11	3		-3
Intragovernmental funds:					
Working capital fund, Lexington Clinical Research Center.....652	O	-27	-24	15	39
Total Federal funds Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.	BA	841,463	832,959	734,502	-98,457
	O	604,356	679,979	823,315	143,336

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Health resources.....651	BA	1,235,472	1,127,004	[#] 483,880	-551,050
			[#] 4,500	[#] 86,000	
Proposed transfer to other	BA	.....	-10,574	.....	-64,877
accounts for pay raises (—).	O	1,006,812	1,162,186	1,042,309	
			[#] 4,500	[#] 59,500	
Public enterprise funds:					
Medical facilities guarantee and loan	BA	2,500	.....	.....	.....
fund.....651	O	5,064	17,065	-6,809	-23,874
Health education loans.....651	BA	2,131	2,250	2,268	18
	O	1,149	2,250	2,268	18
Nurse training fund.....651	BA	1,984	1,750	1,732	-18
	O	-279	1,750	1,732	-18
Total Federal funds Health	BA	1,242,087	1,124,930	573,880	-551,050
Resources Administration.	O	1,012,746	1,187,751	1,099,000	-88,751
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR					
HEALTH					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Assistant Secretary for Health.....653	BA	13,403	12,000	52,299	39,354
Proposed transfer for civilian pay	BA	.....	871	.....
raises.					
Proposed transfer for military pay	BA	.....	74	.....	28,503
raises.	O	12,992	12,901	41,404	
Retirement pay and medical					
benefits for commissioned					
officers:					
(Financing or providing medical					
services): Indefinite.....652	BA	14,398	20,052	19,743	-309
	O	15,332	12,610	17,792	5,182
(Retirement and disability):	BA	13,708	14,051	23,679	9,628
Indefinite.....701	O	14,398	20,052	23,679	3,627
Total, Retirement pay and	BA	28,106	34,103	43,422	9,319
medical benefits for	O	29,730	32,662	41,471	8,809
commissioned officers.					
Scientific activities overseas (special	BA	25,619	1,912	.....	-1,912
foreign currency program).....651	O	11,216	11,173	13,889	2,716
Intragovernmental funds:					
Service and supply fund.....652	O	-227	-30	.....	30
Consolidated working funds.....653	O	-2,867	-154	57	211
Total Federal funds Office of	BA	67,128	48,960	95,721	46,761
Assistant Secretary for	O	50,844	56,552	96,821	40,269
Health.					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Public Health Service trust funds:	BA	1,557	1,583	1,621	38
Permanent, indefinite.....652	O	858	1,206	1,401	195

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
EDUCATION DIVISION					
Office of Education					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Consolidated education grants.....604	BA		[#] 2,851,985	[#] 2,875,485	23,500
	O			[#] 1,910,400	1,910,400
Elementary and secondary education	BA	2,034,393	2,026,914	[#] 117,700	-1,907,468
601					
Proposed transfer to other	BA		-1,746		
accounts for pay raises (—).	O	1,820,122	2,062,201	683,552	-1,378,649
Indian education.....601	BA	18,000	40,000	42,000	2,000
	O	38	16,712	38,805	22,093
School assistance in federally	BA	671,405	593,416	[#] 340,300	-253,116
affected areas.....601	O	580,493	547,051	482,060	-64,991
Emergency school aid.....601	BA	270,640	258,193	[#] 75,000	-183,193
	O	40,956	193,157	232,955	39,798
Education for the handicapped....601	BA	157,409	147,079	[#] 99,609	-47,470
	O	105,709	96,314	120,783	24,469
Occupational, vocational, and adult	BA	643,460	588,549	55,639	-540,071
education.....603					
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	7,161	7,161		
	O	606,930	582,100	323,955	-258,145
Higher education.....602	BA	1,693,010	1,860,247	2,110,023	247,076
Permanent.....	BA	2,700	2,700		
	O	1,375,691	1,521,000	1,888,000	367,000
Library resources.....605	BA	264,857	168,021	25,000	-123,124
				[#] 15,000	
Proposed transfer to other	BA		-4,897		
accounts for pay raises (—).	O	92,904	218,916	131,489	-82,427
				[#] 5,000	
Educational development.....605	BA	324,055	152,683		-152,683
	O	238,644	249,499	158,908	-90,591
Educational activities overseas	BA	3,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
(special foreign currency program)	O	1,862	2,677	2,676	-1
605					
Salaries and expenses.....605	BA	80,883	86,428	127,284	33,334
			[#] 3,449		
Proposed transfer for civilian pay	BA		4,073		
raises.	O	66,460	94,102	116,817	19,886
			[#] 3,139	[#] 310	
Civil rights education.....601	O	9,721	3,821		-3,821
Public enterprise funds:					
Student loan insurance fund.....602	BA	46,640	57,883	115,000	26,332
			[#] 30,785		
Authority to spend public debt	BA	15,000			
receipts, Permanent, indefinite.	O	43,279	67,128	97,900	29,383
			[#] 16,087	[#] 14,698	
Higher education facilities loan and	BA	2,921	2,948	2,701	-296
insurance fund.....602					
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	1,677	1,549	1,500	
	O	9,133	11,765	13,527	1,762

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
EDUCATION DIVISION—Continued					
<i>Office of Education—Continued</i>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....605	O	-1,689			
Total Federal funds Office of Education.	BA O	6,237,211 4,990,253	8,878,420 5,685,669	6,004,241 6,221,835	-2,874,179 536,166
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Special statistical compilations and surveys: Permanent, indefinite.....605	BA O	12	13 21	25 18	12 -3
<i>National Institute of Education</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
National Institute of Education.....605	BA	110,000	75,000 25,000	130,000	29,300
Proposed transfer for civilian pay raises.	BA O	35,830	700 95,000 41,000	105,000 48,000	17,000
<i>Office of Assistant Secretary for Education</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....605	BA	1,495	1,722	3,671	1,825
Proposed transfer for civilian pay raises.	BA O	966	124 1,911	3,482	1,571
Improvement of postsecondary education.....602	BA O		10,000	15,000 8,900	5,000 8,900
Total Federal funds Office of Assistant Secretary for Education.	BA O	1,495 966	11,846 1,911	18,671 12,382	6,825 10,471
Total Federal funds Education Division.	BA O	6,348,706 5,027,048	8,990,966 5,783,580	6,152,912 6,347,217	-2,838,054 563,637
Total trust funds Education Division.	BA O	12	13 21	25 18	12 -3
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Public assistance:					
(Financing or providing medical services).....652	BA	5,761,248	5,271,862	6,592,134 B-55,000	1,265,272
	O	4,599,848	5,827,000	6,563,000 B-55,000	681,000
(Public assistance).....703	BA	6,310,824	5,486,777	4,600,858 B-203,000	-1,088,919
	O	5,921,733	5,346,500	4,550,500 B-203,000	-999,000
(Social services).....704	BA	1,886,698	2,092,140	2,087,778	-4,362
	O	1,613,557	1,785,500	2,083,500	298,000
Total, Public assistance.....	BA O	13,958,770 12,135,138	12,850,779 12,959,000	13,022,770 12,939,000	171,991 -20,000
Work incentives.....607	BA O	292,420 281,055	340,443 310,000	280,000 316,500	-60,443 6,500

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE—Con.					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Rehabilitation services.....704	BA	993,164	1,016,810	^H 769,025	–247,785
	O	797,105	991,648	995,719	4,071
Allied services.....704	BA			^B 20,000	20,000
Research and training activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....704	BA	8,000			
	O	2,802	3,000	3,000	
Salaries and expenses.....704	BA	57,565	71,728	73,503	1,775
	O	51,550	70,500	71,303	803
Assistance to refugees in the United States.....703	BA	145,000	129,000	60,000	–69,000
	O	135,363	128,000	72,000	–56,000
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....704	O	–11			
Total Federal funds Social and Rehabilitation Service.	BA	15,454,919	14,408,760	14,225,298	–183,462
	O	13,403,002	14,462,148	14,397,522	–64,626
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Payments to social security trust funds:					
(Financing or providing medical services).....652	BA	1,863,430	2,616,393	2,846,000	229,607
	O	1,859,866	2,507,254	2,846,000	338,746
(Retirement and disability)....701	BA	525,645	493,788	499,323	5,535
	O	525,645	493,788	499,323	5,535
Total, Payments to social security trust funds.	BA	2,389,075	3,110,181	3,345,323	235,142
	O	2,385,511	3,001,042	3,345,323	344,281
Special benefits for disabled coal miners.....701	BA	1,520,222	967,868	876,089	–137,836
			^A 44,311		
Proposed transfer for civilian pay raises.	BA		1,746		
	O	951,693	957,160	875,252	–118,467
			^A 40,435	^A 3,876	
Supplemental security income program.....703	BA	77,207	2,211,636	4,774,000	2,562,364
	O	41,000	2,191,946	4,770,035	2,578,089
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....704	O	–128			
Total Federal funds Social Security Administration.	BA	3,986,504	6,335,742	8,995,412	2,659,670
	O	3,378,076	6,190,583	8,994,486	2,803,903
Trust Funds					
Limitation on salaries and expenses.....		(1,403,047)	(1,887,898)	(2,035,571)	(147,673)
Limitation on construction.....		(1,000)		(8,232)	(8,232)
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: Permanent.....701	BA	43,638,814	52,322,394	58,369,347	6,046,953
	O	43,623,057	49,801,310	57,632,545	7,831,235
Federal disability insurance trust fund: Permanent.....701	BA	5,946,452	6,998,665	7,886,004	887,339
	O	5,467,388	6,433,989	7,800,553	1,366,564
Federal hospital insurance trust fund: Permanent.....652	BA	8,351,603	11,732,514	12,472,003	739,489
	O	6,841,661	8,773,417	10,163,072	1,389,655
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund: Permanent..652	BA	2,902,113	3,744,162	4,242,006	497,844
	O	2,637,099	3,406,655	4,028,335	621,680

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—Con.					
<i>Trust Funds—Continued</i>					
Social Security Trust Funds					
(Retirement and disability) ....701	BA			^B 11,000	11,000
	O			^B -345,000	-345,000
Total trust funds Social Security Administration.	BA	60,838,982	74,797,735	82,980,360	8,182,625
	O	58,569,205	68,415,371	79,279,505	10,864,134
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
American Printing House for the Blind.....605	BA	1,697	1,817	1,967	150
	O	1,697	1,817	1,967	150
National Technical Institute for the Deaf.....603	BA	6,609	6,487	9,819	3,332
	O	17,060	14,104	9,819	-4,285
Gallaudet College.....602	BA	19,071	14,574	27,476	12,414
	O	13,429	^A 20,805 ^A 468	^A 22,616 ^A 20	1,363
Howard University.....602	BA	58,881	58,784	79,194	17,048
	O	68,253	^A 69,173 ^A 3,193	^A 72,988 ^A 169	791
Total Federal funds Special Institutions.	BA	86,258	85,512	118,456	32,944
	O	100,439	109,560	107,579	-1,981
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Human development:					
(Elementary and secondary education) .....601	BA	415,585	425,490	^H 459,055	40,045
Proposed transfer to other accounts for pay raises (—).	BA		-6,480		
	O	383,788	411,111	439,988	28,877
(Social services) .....704	BA			^H 265,245	265,245
	O			90,020	90,020
Total Federal funds Assistant Secretary for Human Development.	BA	415,585	419,010	724,300	305,290
	O	383,788	411,111	530,008	118,897
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Office for Civil Rights.....704	BA	13,154	17,633	22,861	3,926
Proposed transfer for civilian pay raises.	BA		1,302		
	O	12,649	18,404	22,319	3,915
Departmental management.....551	BA			^B 33,000	33,000
	O			^B 27,100	27,100
Departmental management.....704	BA	59,213	115,541	120,205	-5,514
Proposed transfer for civilian pay raises.	BA		^A 5,000 5,178		
	O	54,527	107,190 ^A 4,750	120,513 ^A 250	8,823

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
Intragovernmental funds:					
Working capital fund.....704	0	-10,732	5,789	2,418	-3,371
Consolidated working fund, Office of the Secretary.....704	0	-1,740			
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	BA 0	<u>72,367</u> <u>54,704</u>	<u>144,654</u> <u>136,133</u>	<u>176,066</u> <u>172,600</u>	<u>31,412</u> <u>36,467</u>
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA 0	<u>31,589,024</u> 26,686,877	<u>35,667,976</u> 32,362,376	<u>35,146,605</u> 36,140,201	<u>-521,371</u> 3,777,825
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Intrafund transactions .....850	BA 0 }	-15,751	-17,938	-18,270	-332
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA 0 }	-456	-304	-305	-1
600	BA 0 }	-2,382	-2,128	-2,450	-322
650	BA 0 }	-2,892	-3,168	-3,268	-100
700	BA 0 }	-1,411	-1,295	-1,502	-207
850	BA 0 }	-2,542	-2,655	-2,754	-99
Total Federal funds	BA 0	<u>31,563,590</u> 26,661,443	<u>35,640,488</u> 32,334,888	<u>35,118,056</u> 36,111,652	<u>-522,432</u> 3,776,764
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA 0	<u>60,840,551</u> 58,570,063	<u>74,799,331</u> 68,416,605	<u>82,982,006</u> 79,280,924	<u>8,182,675</u> 10,864,319
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Intrafund transactions .....701	BA 0 }	-802,457	-977,000	-1,082,000	-105,000
850	BA 0 }	-2,015	-4,000	-5,000	-1,000
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	BA 0 }	-12	-13	-25	-12
650	BA 0 }	-1,263	-1,259	-1,274	-15
700	BA 0 }	-28	-28	-28	
Total trust funds	BA 0	<u>60,034,776</u> 57,764,288	<u>73,817,031</u> 67,434,305	<u>81,893,679</u> 78,192,597	<u>8,076,648</u> 10,758,292
Interfund transactions.....652					
	BA 0 }	-1,859,866	-2,507,254	-2,846,000	-338,746
701	BA 0 }	-525,645	-493,788	-499,323	-5,535
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.	BA 0	<u>89,212,855</u> 82,040,220	<u>106,456,477</u> 96,768,151	<u>113,666,412</u> 110,958,926	<u>7,209,935</u> 14,190,775

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT					
HOUSING PRODUCTION AND MORTGAGE					
CREDIT: FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION					
AND GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE					
ASSOCIATION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses, housing	BA	15,748	5,120	11,200	5,940
production and mortgage credit			140		
programs.....555	0	15,748	5,260	11,200	5,940
Public enterprise funds:					
Nonprofit sponsor assistance.....555	BA	1,000			
	0	241	-1,000	-1,000	
Low-rent public housing—loans and	0	-13,402			
other expenses.....555					
College housing—loans and other	BA	12,395	13,297	14,639	1,344
expenses.....602					
Appropriation, Permanent,	BA	979	403	405	
indefinite.	0	4,030	-27,500	-41,500	-14,000
Housing for the elderly or	0	-10,680	-13,291	-17,163	-3,872
handicapped fund.....555					
Federal Housing Administration fund	BA		91,968		176,040
556					
Authority to spend public debt	BA		91,968		
receipts.					
Authority to spend public debt	BA	933,880	903,314	1,079,354	
receipts: Permanent, indefinite.	0	832,791	1,086,306	969,313	-116,993
Limitation on administrative		(16,598)	(15,480)	(13,880)	(-1,600)
expenses.					
Limitation on nonadministrative		(170,586)	(180,796)	(181,240)	(444)
expenses.					
Special assistance functions fund	BA	5,255	5,424	5,434	-279,526
555			278,797		
Permanent, indefinite	BA	4,716	3,805	3,066	
	0	-200,991	-148,090	-2,177	145,913
Management and liquidating	0	-753,059	-64,735	-159,045	-94,310
functions fund.....556					
Limitation on administrative		(6,000)	(7,774)	(8,080)	(306)
expenses, Government National					
Mortgage Association.					
Guarantees of mortgage-backed	0	-4,666	-7,187	-8,075	-888
securities.....556					
Participation sales fund:					
(Rural housing and public	0	-886	-7,436	-1,746	5,690
facilities).....352					
(Advancement of business).....506	0	-1,256	-5,666	-253	5,413
(Community planning,	0	803	-92	1,952	2,044
management, and					
development).....551					
(Low and moderate income	0	-21,292	-14,947	4,739	19,686
housing aids).....555					
(Maintenance of the housing	0	-8,593	-10,932	-1,228	9,704
mortgage market).....556					
(Higher education).....602	0	768	-4,671	84	4,755

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued					
HOUSING PRODUCTION AND MORTGAGE					
CREDIT: FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION					
AND GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE					
ASSOCIATION—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
Public enterprise funds:—Continued					
Participation sales fund:—Con.					
(Development of health resources).....651	0	21	-325	-32	293
(Veterans housing).....803	0	9,313	11,294	-8,036	-19,330
Total, Participation sales fund ..	0	-21,122	-32,775	-4,520	28,255
Total Federal funds Housing	BA	973,973	1,210,300	1,114,098	-96,202
Production and Mortgage	0	-151,110	796,988	747,033	-49,955
Credit: Federal Housing					
Administration and					
Government National					
Mortgage Association.					
HOUSING MANAGEMENT					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Housing payments.....555	BA	1,800,000	2,020,000	2,425,000	405,000
	0	1,608,426	1,888,000	2,263,000	375,000
Salaries and expenses, housing	BA	21,000	23,900	22,450	-2,139
management programs.....555			689		
	0	21,000	24,589	22,450	-2,139
Counseling services.....555	0	1,341	1,500	317	-1,183
Public enterprise funds:					
Community disposal operations fund	0	-2,770	-2,200	-2,000	200
551					
Rental housing assistance fund...555	0	-6,198	-8,000	17,000	25,000
Revolving fund (liquidating	0	-2,186	-2,000	-2,000	
programs).....551					
Intragovernmental funds:					
Disaster assistance fund.....507	0	52,182	-49,163		49,163
Total Federal funds Housing	BA	1,821,000	2,044,589	2,447,450	402,861
Management.	0	1,671,795	1,852,726	2,298,767	446,041
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Better Communities Act.....551	BA			2,300,000	2,300,000
	0			560,000	560,000
Comprehensive planning grants...551	BA	100,000	75,000	110,000	35,000
	0	75,765	110,000	118,000	8,000
Salaries and expenses, community	BA	35,293	32,547	32,640	-813
planning and development			906		
programs.....551	0	35,293	33,453	32,640	-813
Model cities programs.....551	BA	500,000	150,000		-150,000
	0	590,024	590,000	220,000	-370,000
Open space land programs.....551	BA	100,000	25,000		-25,000
	0	61,485	70,000	70,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued					
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT					
—Continued					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Community development training and urban fellowship programs.....551	BA O	3,500 3,011	..... 3,500	..... 3,307	..... -193
Grants for neighborhood facilities 551	BA O	40,000 26,578	..... 35,000	..... 35,000	..........
Grants for basic water and sewer facilities.....551	O	156,533	160,000	160,000	.....
Public enterprise funds:					
Urban renewal fund:					
Capital grants: 551					
Contract authority.....	BA	1,450,000	600,000	.....	-600,000
Liquidation of contract authority.	O	(1,450,000) 1,018,365	(600,000) 1,150,000	..... 1,150,000	(-600,000)
Loans and planning advances.551	O	-26,003	-25,000	-50,000	-25,000
Total Federal funds, Urban Renewal Fund.	BA O	1,450,000 992,362	600,000 1,125,000	..... 1,100,000	-600,000 -25,000
Rehabilitation loan fund.....555	BA O	70,000 25,702	..... 52,257	..... -6,000	..... -58,257
Public facility loans.....551	BA	1,846	1,100	2,810	1,571
Appropriation, Permanent, indefinite.	BA O	1,270 12,464	1,200 20,000	1,061 25,000	1,061 5,000
Total Federal funds Community Planning and Development.	BA O	2,301,909 1,979,217	885,753 2,199,210	2,446,511 2,317,947	1,560,758 118,737
NEW COMMUNITIES ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
New community assistance grants 551	BA O	7,500 122	..... 2,500	..... 4,000	..... 1,500
Public enterprise funds:					
New communities fund.....551	O	-3,556	-4,606	-3,348	1,258
Total Federal funds New Communities Administration.	BA O	7,500 -3,434	..... -2,106	..... 652	..... 2,758
FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
Public enterprise funds:					
National insurance development fund 556	O	-6,347	-6,426	-6,040	386
National flood insurance fund.....556	BA	10,000	20,000	35,000	-237,832
Authority to spend public debt receipts.	BA O	..... 14,454	250,000 20,000	..... 40,000	..... 20,000
Total Federal funds Federal Insurance Administration.	BA O	10,000 8,107	272,832 13,574	35,000 33,960	-237,832 20,386

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued					
OFFICE OF INTERSTATE LAND SALES					
REGISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Interstate land sales (special fund):	BA	783	990	1,220	230
Permanent, indefinite.....556	O	627	1,852	2,580	728
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Research and technology.....551	BA	53,000	65,000	70,000	5,000
	O	47,763	57,770	67,000	9,230
Salaries and expenses, policy	BA			6,320	6,320
development and research.....551	O			6,320	6,320
Total Federal funds Policy	BA	53,000	65,000	76,320	11,320
Development and Research.	O	47,763	57,770	73,320	15,550
FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Fair housing and equal opportunity	BA	9,489	9,546	11,900	2,098
556			256		
	O	9,489	9,802	11,900	2,098
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
General departmental management	BA	5,529	6,042	5,580	-594
551			132		
	O	5,529	6,174	5,580	-594
Salaries and expenses, Office of	BA	3,044	3,166	3,530	267
General Counsel.....551			97		
	O	3,044	3,263	3,530	267
Salaries and expenses, Office of	BA		6,534	6,660	-67
Inspector General.....551			193		
	O		6,727	6,660	-67
Administration and staff services	BA	16,475	11,460	19,810	8,139
551			211		
	O	16,475	11,671	19,810	8,139
Regional management and services	BA	20,347	18,699	29,300	10,108
551			493		
	O	20,347	19,192	29,300	10,108
Urban transportation.....503	O	620	950	1,300	350
Miscellaneous expired accounts.....551	O	502	1,358		-1,358
Intragovernmental funds:					
Administrative operations fund.....551	O	-15,944	3,828	-2,196	-6,024
Working capital fund.....556	O	2	-144	78	222
Consolidated working fund.....551	O	-529	529		-529
Total Federal funds	BA	45,395	47,027	64,880	17,853
Departmental Management.	O	30,046	53,548	64,062	10,514

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued					
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	5,223,049	4,536,293	6,197,379	1,661,086
	O	3,592,503	4,983,364	5,550,221	566,857
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—235	—30	—30	.....
public.....550	O				
Total Department of Housing	BA	5,222,814	4,536,263	6,197,349	1,661,086
and Urban Development.	O	3,592,268	4,983,334	5,550,191	566,857

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**LAND AND WATER RESOURCES****Bureau of Land Management****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Management of lands and resources	BA	96,281	91,958	119,334	1,376
402			21,000		
			5,000		
	O	95,478	94,800	118,698	3,898
			20,500	4500	
Construction and maintenance.....402	BA	7,765	6,800	6,655	—145
	O	5,574	8,400	8,095	—305
Public lands development roads and					
trails: 402					
Contract authority.....	BA	.....	20,000	.....	—10,000
Permanent	BA	.....	.....	10,000	.....
Liquidation of contract authority....		(3,265)	(4,000)	(4,070)	(70)
	O	3,518	4,000	4,070	70
Oregon and California grant lands	BA	22,324	28,750	28,750	.....
(special fund): Indefinite.....402	O	20,599	26,500	26,825	325
Range improvements (special fund):	BA	2,714	3,242	4,503	1,261
Indefinite.....402	O	2,618	3,200	4,278	1,078
Recreation development and	BA	.....	165	242	77
operation of recreation facilities	O	.....	155	230	75
(special fund): Indefinite.....402					
Permanent appropriations (special	BA	97,738	105,065	120,105	15,040
funds): Permanent, indefinite...402	O	97,546	106,410	120,105	13,695
Total Federal funds Bureau of	BA	226,822	281,980	289,589	7,609
Land Management.	O	225,333	263,965	282,801	18,836

Trust Funds

Bureau of Land Management trust	BA	434	510	510	.....
funds: Permanent, indefinite.....402	O	502	510	510	.....

Bureau of Reclamation**Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

General investigations.....401	BA	24,142	16,850	17,030	180
	O	22,480	17,373	17,000	—373
Loan program.....401	BA	20,380	18,422	12,025	—6,397
	O	19,307	17,000	14,000	—3,000
Recreational and fish and wildlife	BA	950	600	1,200	600
facilities, Upper Colorado River	O	569	2,000	1,200	—800
storage project.....401					

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES—Continued					
<i>Bureau of Reclamation—Continued</i>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Emergency fund (special fund).....401	BA	600	1,000	400	
	O	84	1,000	1,000	
Construction and rehabilitation	BA	269,474	194,197	233,784	39,587
(special fund).....401	O	232,237	198,416	247,217	48,801
Operation and maintenance (special	BA	78,665	82,000	94,000	12,000
fund).....401	O	75,496	81,190	91,200	10,010
General administrative expenses	BA	17,140	17,120	20,500	2,145
(special fund).....401			775		
Proposed transfer for civilian pay	BA		460		
raises.	O	17,044	18,485	20,400	1,915
Other miscellaneous appropriations	BA	2,887	3,300	3,300	
(special funds): Permanent.....401	O	2,847	3,290	3,290	
Public enterprise funds:					
Colorado River Basin project.....401	BA	11,200	13,500	17,950	450
Contract authority, Permanent.....	BA	17,900	4,000		
Liquidation of contract authority....		(53,000)	(52,500)	(31,300)	(-21,200)
	O	59,797	70,500	48,800	-21,700
Upper Colorado River storage project	BA	45,770	24,426	28,616	4,190
401	O	17,601	26,000	28,700	2,700
Continuing fund for emergency	O	-2,346	-374		374
expenses, Fort Peck project.....401					
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....401	O	364	433		-433
Total Federal funds Bureau of	BA	488,508	376,250	429,405	53,155
Reclamation.	O	445,480	435,313	472,807	37,494
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Reclamation trust funds: Permanent,	BA	1,516	3,823	6,115	2,292
indefinite.....401	O	1,244	3,000	6,000	3,000
Office of Water Resources Research					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....401	BA	14,304	13,689	12,700	-529
Proposed transfer to other	BA		-460		
accounts for pay raises (—).	O	13,970	13,239	13,000	-239
Total Federal funds Land and	BA	729,634	671,459	731,694	60,235
Water Resources.	O	684,783	712,517	768,608	56,091
Total trust funds Land and	BA	1,950	4,333	6,625	2,292
Water Resources.	O	1,746	3,510	6,510	3,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS					
<i>Bureau of Outdoor Recreation</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....405	BA	4,222	4,396	5,040	312
			332		
	O	4,116	4,728	5,040	312

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS—Continued					
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Land and water conservation	BA	299,980	76,195	300,000	223,805
(special fund): Indefinite.....405					
Contract authority, Permanent	BA	30,000	30,000	30,000	
	O	205,329	275,573	256,000	-19,573
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund	O	-105	76	50	-26
Total Federal funds Bureau of	BA	334,202	110,923	335,040	224,117
Outdoor Recreation.	O	209,340	280,377	261,090	-19,287
Trust Funds					
Donations	O	1	2		-2
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Resource management	BA	76,463	80,712	100,295	14,306
			^{\$330}		
			^{\$4,947}		
	O	73,404	86,898	96,223	9,325
Construction and anadromous fish	BA	2,333	8,126	8,597	471
405	O	7,428	8,203	7,200	-1,003
Migratory bird conservation account	BA	7,100	3,500		-2,500
(special fund): Indefinite.....405					
Permanent, indefinite	BA	10,734	11,000	12,000	
	O	12,246	15,450	17,000	1,550
Miscellaneous appropriations (special	BA	60,369	69,854	77,700	7,846
funds): Permanent, indefinite...405	O	56,599	64,412	66,777	2,365
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund	O	241	250	200	-50
Total Federal funds Bureau of	BA	156,999	178,469	198,592	20,123
Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.	O	149,918	175,213	187,400	12,187
Trust Funds					
Contributed funds: Permanent,	BA	1,647	1,663	1,663	
indefinite	O	1,721	1,800	1,600	-200
National Park Service					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Operation of the national park	BA	162,666	182,733	210,058	16,582
system.....405			^{\$2,059}		
			^{\$8,684}		
	O	160,879	188,175	202,946	14,771
Planning and construction	BA	54,146	20,012	57,303	37,291
405	O	20,789	49,484	64,647	15,163
Road construction: 405					
Contract authority.....	BA		195,000		-90,000
Permanent	BA			105,000	
Liquidation of contract authority....		(5,416)	(35,000)	(23,000)	(-12,000)
	O	16,352	32,740	23,000	-9,740
Preservation of historic properties	BA	11,559	15,559	24,375	8,533
405			^{\$283}		
	O	7,277	11,267	14,952	3,685

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS—Continued					
<i>National Park Service—Continued</i>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Planning, development, and	BA		30,378	11,900	—18,478
operation of recreation facilities:	O		20,000	18,728	—1,272
Indefinite.....405					
John F. Kennedy Center for the	BA	2,000	2,400	2,420	20
Performing Arts.....405	O	1,727	2,320	2,359	39
Miscellaneous permanent	BA	276	336	290	—46
appropriations (special funds):	O	344	336	290	—46
Permanent, indefinite.....405					
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....405	O	—198			
Total Federal funds National	BA	230,647	457,444	411,346	—46,098
Park Service.	O	207,170	304,322	326,922	22,600
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
National Park Service trust funds:	BA	1,761	3,000	3,000	
Permanent, indefinite.....405	O	1,754	3,000	3,000	
Total Federal funds Fish and	BA	721,848	746,836	944,978	198,142
Wildlife and Parks.	O	566,428	759,912	775,412	15,500
Total trust funds Fish and	BA	3,408	4,663	4,663	
Wildlife and Parks.	O	3,476	4,802	4,600	—202
ENERGY AND MINERALS					
<i>Geological Survey</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Surveys, investigations and research	BA	149,386	161,382	205,571	34,669
409			\$271		
			\$9,249		
	O	139,305	166,102	201,823	35,721
Payment from proceeds, sale of	BA	1			
water, Mineral Leasing Act of					
1930: Permanent, indefinite.....401					
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....409	O	—866			
Total Federal funds Geological	BA	149,387	170,902	205,571	34,669
Survey.	O	138,439	166,102	201,823	35,721
<i>Mining Enforcement and Safety</i>					
<i>Administration</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....609	BA	64,720	56,167	68,146	8,433
			\$30		
			\$3,516		
	O	53,060	61,820	74,230	12,410
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....609	O	175	19	10	—9
Total Federal funds Mining	BA	64,720	59,713	68,146	8,433
Enforcement and Safety	O	53,235	61,839	74,240	12,401
Administration.					

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
ENERGY AND MINERALS—Continued					
<i>Bureau of Mines</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Mines and minerals	403 BA	92,827	101,400 } E215 F3,991	108,847	3,241
	O	81,802	103,275	107,756	4,481
Miscellaneous appropriations.....	403 O	90	200	200	
Public enterprise funds:					
Helium fund:	403				
Authority to spend public debt	BA	36,323			
receipts.					
Contract authority, Permanent	BA	11,177			
	O	-1,181	640	1,756	1,116
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund	403 O	2,474	200	200	
Total Federal funds Bureau of	BA	140,327	105,606	108,847	3,241
Mines.	O	83,185	104,315	109,912	5,597
Trust Funds					
Contributed funds: Permanent	403 BA	496	1,300	800	-500
	O	649	1,300	800	-500
<i>Office of Coal Research</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses	403 BA	43,490	123,400	135,000	11,600
	O	33,034	89,000	110,000	21,000
Trust Funds					
Cosponsor funds: Permanent, indefinite	BA	3,471	10,000	13,000	3,000
403 O		3,471	10,000	13,000	3,000
<i>Fuel Allocation, Oil and Gas Programs</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses	403 BA	1,485	36,130 } A18,000	70,100	15,970
	O	1,604	35,983 A17,400	65,000 } A600	12,217
<i>Alaska Power Administration</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
General investigations.....	401 BA	597	513	554	41
	O	513	500	584	84
Operation and maintenance.....	401 BA	631	756	764	8
	O	479	750	759	9
Total Federal funds Alaska	BA	1,228	1,269	1,318	49
Power Administration.	O	992	1,250	1,343	93
<i>Bonneville Power Administration</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Construction	401 BA	94,493	97,487	108,444	10,957
	O	85,231	94,310	104,309	9,999

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
ENERGY AND MINERALS—Continued					
Bonneville Power Administration—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Operation and maintenance.....401	BA	31,020	33,294	38,723	3,536
			^E 1,090		
			^F 803		
	O	30,325	35,187	38,723	3,536
Continuing fund (special fund):	BA	102	5,000		-5,000
Permanent, indefinite.....401	O	102	5,000		-5,000
Total Federal funds Bonneville	BA	125,615	137,674	147,167	9,493
Power Administration.	O	115,658	134,497	143,032	8,535
Trust Funds					
Bonneville Power Administration trust	BA	20,623	2,500	2,500	
fund: Permanent, indefinite.....401	O	19,576	2,500	2,500	
Southeastern Power Administration					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Operation and maintenance.....401	BA	900	900	950	50
	O	881	900	950	50
Continuing fund (special fund):	BA	41	24		-24
Permanent, indefinite.....401	O	41	24		-24
Total Federal funds	BA	941	924	950	26
Southeastern Power	O	922	924	950	26
Administration.					
Southwestern Power Administration					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Construction.....401	BA	700	465	630	165
	O	1,188	1,000	741	-259
Operation and maintenance.....401	BA	6,533	5,220	5,817	530
			^F 67		
	O	4,451	6,277	5,757	-520
Total Federal funds	BA	7,233	5,752	6,447	695
Southwestern Power	O	5,639	7,277	6,498	-779
Administration.					
Total Federal funds Energy and	BA	534,426	659,370	743,546	84,176
Minerals.	O	432,708	618,587	713,398	94,811
Total trust funds Energy and	BA	24,590	13,800	16,300	2,500
Minerals.	O	23,696	13,800	16,300	2,500
INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Operation of Indian programs:					
(Area and regional development)	BA	211,051	198,014	234,791	55,004
507			^A 4,000	^B 29,000	
			^F 6,773		
	O	194,843	203,347	247,460	69,113
			^A 4,000	^B 29,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued					
Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Operation of Indian programs:					
—Continued.					
(Elementary and secondary education).....601	BA	186,801	198,214	219,016	10,737
Contract authority, Permanent, indefinite.	BA	1,500	8,585		
Liquidation of contract authority.	O	(271)	(793)		(-793)
(Land management).....402	BA	180,000	190,230	228,467	38,237
	O		43,000		-3,000
	O		42,916	484	-2,832
Total, Operation of Indian programs.	BA	399,352	420,066	482,807	62,741
	O	374,843	400,493	505,011	104,518
Construction.....601	BA	56,019	54,607	51,875	-2,732
	O	42,274	57,100	73,400	16,300
Road construction: 507					
Contract authority.....	BA		150,000		-75,000
Permanent.....	BA			75,000	
Liquidation of contract authority....	O	(45,539)	(43,000)	(59,000)	(16,000)
	O	40,631	57,000	63,500	6,500
Miscellaneous appropriations.....507	BA	50,065	70,000	70,000	661
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	11,070	7,740	8,401	
	O	60,053	77,761	78,961	1,200
Public enterprise funds:					
Miscellaneous revolving funds.....507	O	-729	513	513	
Revolving fund for loans.....507	BA		900		-900
	BA		5,000	5,000	
	O		900		-900
	O		1,000	1,000	
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....507	O	-2,206			
Total Federal funds Bureau of Indian Affairs.	BA	516,506	708,313	693,083	-15,230
	O	514,866	594,767	722,385	127,618
Trust Funds					
Miscellaneous trust funds.....507	BA	2,616	3,000	3,000	-62,500
Current, indefinite.....	BA	15,896	15,500	15,500	
Permanent.....	BA	50,000	70,000	70,000	
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	138,659	150,000	87,500	
	O	197,228	330,700	230,000	-100,700
Total Federal funds Indian Affairs.	BA	516,506	708,313	693,083	-15,230
	O	514,866	594,767	722,385	127,618
Total trust funds Indian Affairs.	BA	207,171	238,500	176,000	-62,500
	O	197,228	330,700	230,000	-100,700
TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS					
Office of Territorial Affairs					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Administration of territories.....910	BA	22,375	14,500	15,000	500
	O	21,968	20,800	21,700	900

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS—Continued					
<i>Office of Territorial Affairs—Continued</i>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Trust territory of the Pacific Islands	BA	60,000	57,886	61,000	3,114
910	O	60,738	66,200	65,300	—900
Micronesian claims fund, Trust	BA			1,400	1,400
Territory of the Pacific Islands.910	O	1	800	5,000	4,200
Office of the Comptroller for Guam	BA	469	420	625	205
(special fund): Permanent,	O		596	625	29
indefinite.....910					
Internal revenue collections for the	BA	21,134	23,200	24,900	1,700
Virgin Islands (special fund):	O	22,409	17,329	23,300	5,971
Permanent, indefinite .....910					
Total Federal funds Office of	BA	103,978	96,006	102,925	6,919
Territorial Affairs.	O	105,116	105,725	115,925	10,200
SECRETARIAL OFFICES					
<i>Office of the Solicitor and Office of the</i>					
<i>Secretary</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Office of the Solicitor, salaries and	BA	7,351	8,477	11,520	2,448
expenses.....409			^F 595}		
	O	7,091	9,029	11,520	2,491
Office of the Secretary, salaries					
and expenses:					
(Water resources and power).401	BA		8,887		—8,887
	O		7,152	1,735	—5,417
(Other natural resources	BA	15,253	15,526	20,047	3,421
programs).....409			^F 1,100}		
	O	14,755	16,644	19,904	3,260
Total, Office of the Secretary,	BA	15,253	25,513	20,047	—5,466
salaries and expenses.	O	14,755	23,796	21,639	—2,157
Departmental operations:					
(Water resources and power).401	BA			2,000	2,000
	O			1,500	1,500
(Other natural resources	BA	4,736	6,280	7,554	924
programs).....409			^F 350}		
	O	4,069	6,742	7,517	775
Total, Departmental operations..	BA	4,736	6,630	9,554	2,924
	O	4,069	6,742	9,017	2,275
Salaries and expenses (special	BA	500	670	522	—148
foreign currency program).....409	O	356	750	630	—120
Underground electric power	BA	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
transmission research .....401	O	674	2,000	3,000	1,000
Saline water research .....401	BA	26,871	3,627	^H 3,029	—598
	O	27,230	12,950	6,429	—6,521
Land Use Control.....402	BA		^B 500	^B 41,500	41,000
	O		^B 300	^B 35,700	35,400
Energy conservation and analysis	BA			15,000	15,000
401	O			10,000	10,000

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
SECRETARIAL OFFICES—Continued					
Office of the Solicitor and Office of the Secretary—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds—Continued					
Mined area protection.....403	BA		^B 500	^B 7,000	6,500
	O		^B 400	^B 5,000	4,600
Litter prevention and cleanup:	BA	10	25	25	
Permanent, indefinite.....402	O	25	28	25	-3
Intragovernmental funds:					
Working capital fund.....409	O	-267			
Consolidated working funds (Other natural resources programs).....409	O	-344	595		-595
Total Federal funds Office of the Solicitor and Office of the Secretary.	BA	55,721	48,537	111,197	62,660
	O	53,589	56,590	102,960	46,370
Trust Funds					
Cooperation with foreign agencies:	BA	35	44		-44
Permanent.....401					
Liquidation of contract authority.....		(27)	(66)		(-66)
	O	72	113		-113
Total Federal funds Secretarial Offices.	BA	55,721	48,537	111,197	62,660
	O	53,589	56,590	102,960	46,370
Total trust funds Secretarial Offices.	BA	35	44		-44
	O	72	113		-113
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	2,662,113	2,930,521	3,327,423	396,902
	O	2,357,490	2,848,098	3,198,688	350,590
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Intrafund transactions.....400	BA	94			
	O				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA	-4,590,385	-6,683,406	-5,733,888	949,518
	O				
	500	BA	-11,393	-33,099	-173,760
		O			-140,661
	600	BA	-64	-60	-60
		O			
	850	BA	-2,887	-3,369	-7,764
		O			-4,395
	900	BA	-499	-560	-584
		O			-24
Total Federal funds.....	BA	-1,943,021	-3,789,973	-2,588,633	1,201,340
	O	-2,247,644	-3,872,396	-2,717,368	1,155,028
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	237,154	261,340	203,588	-57,752
	O	226,218	352,925	257,410	-95,515
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA	-28,349	-19,906	-24,588	-4,682
	O				

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
SUMMARY—Continued					
Trust funds:—Continued					
500	BA } -78,942	-78,942	-83,831	-83,768	63
0	O }				
850	BA } -16,259	-16,259	-18,764	-18,750	14
0	O }				
Total trust funds.....	BA	113,804	138,839	76,482	-62,357
	O	102,668	230,424	130,304	-100,120
Interfund transactions.....	500 BA } -107,724	-107,724	-132,000	-70,000	62,000
	0 }				
Total Department of the Interior	BA	-1,937,141	-3,783,134	-2,582,151	1,200,983
	O	-2,252,700	-3,773,972	-2,657,064	1,116,908

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	908	BA	14,200	16,408 F953	22,486	5,125
		O	12,996	17,334	21,536	4,202

Intragovernmental funds:

Consolidated working fund.....	908	O	-1,163	1,000		-1,000
Total Federal funds General administration.		BA	14,200	17,361	22,486	5,125
		O	11,833	18,334	21,536	3,202

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

Salaries and expenses.....	908	BA	153,113	164,474 F11,282	207,364	31,608
		O	151,171	174,258	203,164	28,906
Fees and expenses of witnesses....	908	BA	11,000	12,500	14,200	1,700
		O	10,152	12,500	14,000	1,500
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service.....	908	BA	6,666	3,280 F233	4,050	537
		O	6,645	4,212	4,000	-212
Total Federal funds Legal Activities.		BA	170,779	191,769	225,614	33,845
		O	167,968	190,970	221,164	30,194

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	908	BA	357,320	365,973 F25,788	435,600	43,839
		O	356,427	388,374	425,300	36,926

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE**Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....	908	BA	137,468	143,273 F10,406	180,400	26,721
		O	137,063	154,471	178,200	23,729

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued					
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons	BA	118,281	135,224	172,500	29,173
			^{\$7,982}		
			^{\$121}		
	O	118,183	141,222	168,900	27,678
Buildings and facilities.....	BA	42,616	14,800	53,200	38,400
	O	20,189	67,500	24,300	-43,200
Support of United States prisoners	BA	19,500	21,500	24,700	3,200
	O	18,242	21,014	23,700	2,686
Intragovernmental funds:					
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.:	O	1,795		600	600
Federal Prison industries fund.					
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(1,348)	(1,631)	(1,804)	(173)
Limitation on vocational expenses.		(4,743)	(5,850)	(5,051)	(-799)
Total Federal funds Federal Prison System.	BA	180,397	179,627	250,400	70,773
	O	158,410	229,736	217,500	-12,236
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Commissary funds, Federal prisons (trust revolving fund).....	O	-200			
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE					
ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses	BA	841,166	870,526	886,400	15,262
			^{\$612}		
	O	624,006	850,000	910,800	60,800
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses	BA	74,380	106,480	140,775	28,861
			^{\$5,434}		
	O	77,330	109,538	135,875	26,337
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	1,775,710	1,917,249	2,141,675	224,426
	O	1,533,037	1,941,423	2,110,375	168,952
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	BA	-82	-81	-81	
	O				
	BA	-2,033	-2,919	-3,919	-1,000
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	1,773,595	1,914,249	2,137,675	223,426
	O	1,530,922	1,938,423	2,106,375	167,952
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	O	-200			
Total Department of Justice.....	BA	1,773,596	1,914,249	2,137,675	223,426
	O	1,530,722	1,938,423	2,106,375	167,952

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Program administration .....607	BA	63,278	67,789	67,763	-3,958
	O	62,641	68,316	67,334	-982
Comprehensive manpower assistance .....607	BA	1,549,416	1,350,000	2,050,000	241,416
	O	1,477,282	1,394,000	1,631,416	516,000
			90,000	368,584	
Emergency employment assistance .....607	BA	1,249,317			
	O	1,014,174	641,000		-641,000
Federal unemployment benefits and allowances .....702	BA	475,000	365,000	365,000	
	O	390,599	365,000	365,000	
Advances to the extended unemployment compensation account .....702	BA	120,000			
	O	146,298			
Grants to States for unemployment insurance and employment services .....607	BA	66,032	64,400	64,400	
	O	63,600	64,400	64,400	
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund .....607	O	-1,531			
Total Federal funds Manpower Administration.	BA	3,523,043	2,309,705	2,547,163	237,458
	O	3,153,063	2,622,716	2,496,734	-125,982
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Unemployment trust fund:					
(Manpower training and employment services):	BA	386,884	398,643	400,098	1,455
Permanent, indefinite.....607	O	382,399	398,643	400,098	1,455
(Retirement and disability):	BA	6,303,065	6,488,941	6,355,725	-133,216
Permanent, indefinite.....702	O	4,971,444	5,451,357	6,765,902	1,314,545
Total, Unemployment trust fund	BA	6,689,949	6,887,584	6,755,823	-131,761
	O	5,353,843	5,850,000	7,166,000	1,316,000
Total trust funds Manpower Administration.	BA	6,689,949	6,887,584	6,755,823	-131,761
	O	5,353,843	5,850,000	7,166,000	1,316,000
LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....609	BA	25,019	23,500	29,600	5,125
	O	24,183	24,435	28,600	4,165
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....609	BA	50,438	55,210	69,775	12,347
	O	52,791	56,751	69,428	12,677

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued					
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION					
—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds—Continued					
Special benefits.....701	BA	108,292	138,450	165,000	26,550
	O	102,097	138,450	165,000	26,550
Total Federal funds	BA	158,730	195,878	234,775	38,897
Employment Standards Administration.	O	154,887	195,201	234,428	39,227
Trust Funds					
Special workmen's compensation expenses: Permanent, indefinite...701	BA	2,716	3,997	4,347	350
	O	633	6,202	4,260	-1,942
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....609	BA	69,373	70,408	102,500	32,092
	O	37,428	68,530	98,000	29,470
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....609	BA	44,451	47,400 } F2,465 }	53,250	3,385
	O	42,984	49,346	52,295	2,949
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund .....609	O	987			
Total Federal funds Bureau of Labor Statistics.	BA	44,451	49,865	53,250	3,385
	O	43,971	49,346	52,295	2,949
Trust Funds					
Special statistical work: Permanent, indefinite .....609	BA	416	253		-253
	O	360	457		-457
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....609	BA	24,176	23,322 } F1,694 }	31,700	6,684
	O	23,472	25,752	31,194	5,442
Special foreign currency program.609	BA	100		200	200
	O	19	181	195	14
Intragovernmental funds:					
Working capital fund.....609	O	-766	84	-92	-176
Consolidated working fund .....609	O	-3,717			
Total Federal funds Departmental Management.	BA	24,276	25,016	31,900	6,884
	O	19,009	26,017	31,297	5,280
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	3,844,892	2,675,347	2,999,188	323,841
	O	3,432,541	2,986,245	2,941,354	-44,891

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued					
SUMMARY—Continued					
Federal funds:—Continued					
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	BA } —467	—383	—372	11	
	O }				
700	BA } —8	—8	—8		
	O }				
850	BA } —14	—15	—15		
	O }				
Total Federal funds.....	BA 3,844,403	2,674,941	2,998,793	323,852	
	O 3,432,052	2,985,839	2,940,959	—44,880	
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA 6,693,081	6,891,834	6,760,170	—131,664	
	O 5,354,836	5,856,659	7,170,260	1,313,601	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	BA } —416	—253		253	
	O }				
700	BA } —1,000		—1,000	—1,000	
	O }				
900	BA } —398				
	O }				
Total trust funds.....	BA 6,692,267	6,891,581	6,759,170	—132,411	
	O 5,354,022	5,856,406	7,169,260	1,312,854	
Interfund transactions.....701	BA } —1,200	—1,800	—1,946	—146	
	O }				
702	BA } —146,298	—250,000	—65,000	185,000	
	O }				
Total Department of Labor.....	BA 10,389,172	9,314,722	9,691,017	376,295	
	O 8,638,578	8,590,445	10,043,273	1,452,828	

DEPARTMENT OF STATE**ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....151	BA	270,153	304,000 D7,000 E149 F12,981	H353,500	29,370
	O	254,428	309,201 D5,628	356,035 D1,372	42,578
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad 151	BA	30,000	21,173 D1,196 F185	H22,914	360
	O	13,262	27,853 D993	23,812 D203	—4,831
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency program) 151	BA	6,920	5,138 D324	H4,870	—592
	O	5,994	11,887 D218	5,309 D106	—6,690
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....151	BA	2,100	2,100	H2,100	
	O	1,500	2,000	2,100	100

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued					
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Con.					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund .151	BA	3,808	2,972	^H 20,535	4,900
Permanent, indefinite	BA	10,400	^D 17,563		
	O	14,208	15,200	20,100	4,900
			18,172	40,635	
			^D 17,563		
Intragovernmental funds:					
Working capital fund.....151	O	43	56		—56
Consolidated working fund.....151	O	5			
Total Federal funds	BA	323,381	389,981	424,019	34,038
Administration of Foreign Affairs.	O	289,441	393,571	429,572	36,001
Trust Funds					
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: Permanent, indefinite 701	BA	40,216	73,273	95,921	22,648
	O	30,754	38,046	44,635	6,589
Miscellaneous appropriations: Permanent, indefinite.....151	BA	972	1,083	780	—303
	O	836	867	942	75
Total trust funds	BA	41,188	74,356	96,701	22,345
Administration of Foreign Affairs.	O	31,590	38,913	45,577	6,664
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Contributions to international organizations .....151	BA	185,358	217,337	^H 214,079	—5,545
	O	174,887	^D 2,287	^D 2,287	
			209,728	214,367	2,352
			^D 2,287		
Missions to international organizations .....151	BA	5,242	5,725	^H 6,660	709
	O	4,941	^F 226	^F 226	
			5,890	6,617	727
International conferences and contingencies.....151	BA	3,650	6,200	^H 6,400	200
	O	2,475	4,609	6,941	2,332
International trade negotiations.151	BA		1,700	^H 2,465	721
	O		^F 44	^F 44	
			1,380	1,926	546
Total Federal funds	BA	194,250	233,519	229,604	—3,915
International Organizations and Conferences.	O	182,303	223,894	229,851	5,957
Trust Funds					
Gifts and bequests, National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation: Permanent, indefinite 151	BA	51	35	35	
	O	51	35	35	

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued					
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses.....401	BA	4,186	4,284 \$118 \$193	^H 4,701	106
	O	4,138	4,628	4,701	73
Construction.....401	BA	20,246	3,800	^H 102,306	98,506
	O	3,073	12,600	29,820	17,220
Chamizal settlement.....401	O	43			
American sections, international commissions.....401	BA	748	950 \$53	^H 1,370	367
	O	715	965	1,325	360
International fisheries commissions 409	BA	3,292	3,517 \$58	^H 4,030	455
	O	3,268	3,573	4,030	457
Total Federal funds International Commissions.	BA	28,472	12,973	112,407	99,434
	O	11,238	21,766	39,876	18,110
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities.....153	BA	45,250	49,800 \$787	^H 57,500	6,913
	O	42,509	47,169	53,770	6,601
International educational exchange activities (special foreign currency program).....153	O	142	65	45	-20
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West.....153	BA	6,200	6,700 \$269	^H 7,414	445
	O	6,334	6,956 \$269	7,414	189
Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments (special foreign currency program).....153	O		25	25	
Educational exchange permanent appropriations (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....153	BA	353	353	352	-1
	O	383	400	375	-25
Total Federal funds Educational Exchange.	BA	51,803	57,909	65,266	7,357
	O	49,368	54,884	61,629	6,745
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Educational exchange trust funds:					
(Economic and financial assistance): Permanent, indefinite.....152	BA	197	300	300	
	O	348	325	300	-25
(Foreign information and exchange activities): Permanent, indefinite.....153	BA	142	140	140	
	O	137	140	140	
Total trust funds Educational Exchange.	BA	339	440	440	
	O	485	465	440	-25

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued					
OTHER					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Migration and refugee assistance	BA	12,566	14,304	14,470	—4,886
152			52		
	O	11,687	14,648	9,825	—4,823
Assistance to refugees from the	BA	50,000	36,500		—36,500
Soviet Union.....152	O	33,171	33,500	19,829	—13,671
Payment to International Center,	BA		2,200		—2,200
Washington, D.C.....151	O		2,200		—2,200
International Center, Washington,	BA		2,200		—2,200
D.C. (special fund).....151					
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA		948	948	
	O		1,100	1,100	
Payment to the Republic of Panama:	BA	2,095	2,328	2,328	
Permanent.....151	O	2,095	2,328	2,328	
Total Federal funds Other.....	BA	64,661	58,532	12,746	—45,786
	O	46,953	53,776	33,082	—20,694
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	662,567	752,914	844,042	91,128
	O	579,303	747,891	794,010	46,119
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Intrafund transactions.....150	BA	—466	—2,718	—518	2,200
	O				
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—3,935	—4,830	—4,838	—8
public.....150	O				
400	BA	—78	—79	—79	
	O				
500	BA	—789	—700	—700	
	O				
850	BA	—138	—133	—124	9
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	657,161	744,454	837,783	93,329
	O	573,896	739,431	787,751	48,320
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	41,578	74,831	97,176	22,345
	O	32,126	39,413	46,052	6,639
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Intrafund transactions.....701	BA	—129	—50	—50	
	O				
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—197	—300	—300	
public.....150	O				
Total trust funds.....	BA	41,252	74,481	96,826	22,345
	O	31,800	39,063	45,702	6,639
Interfund transactions.....151	BA	—14,208	—35,735	—40,635	—4,900
	O				
Total Department of State.....	BA	684,205	783,200	893,974	110,774
	O	591,489	742,759	792,818	50,059

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Operating expenses.....506	BA	25,603	29,150 E9,500 F1,325	H33,300	-6,675
	O	24,219	31,977 A3,000	33,200 A6,500	4,723
Interim operating assistance.....503	BA		A50,000		-50,000
	O		35,000 A15,000	A35,000	-15,000
Transportation planning, research, and development.....506	BA	28,500	22,000 A3,500	45,500	20,000
	O	24,453	28,600 A3,500	38,000	5,900
Transportation research activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....506	O	14	485		-485
Intragovernmental funds:					
Working capital fund.....506	O	1,291	-285		285
Consolidated working fund, transportation systems center..506	O	-1,837	-2,758		2,758
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	BA	54,103	115,475	78,800	-36,675
	O	48,140	114,519	112,700	-1,819
COAST GUARD					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Operating expenses.....502	BA	548,441	544,951 E1,706 F3,534 G34,601	H622,791	37,999
	O	543,991	582,562	616,870	34,308
Acquisition, construction, and improvements.....502	BA	131,550	75,500 A333 F134 G90	H114,100	38,043
	O	95,027	118,724	124,200	5,476
Alteration of bridges.....502	BA	9,500	4,000	H6,800	2,800
	O	4,930	8,000	9,600	1,600
Retired pay.....502	BA	76,789	81,000 A6,098	95,850	8,752
	O	76,084	81,000 A6,098	95,850	8,752
Reserve training.....502	BA	31,135	25,000 F108 G1,662	H30,200	3,430
	O	30,370	26,770	30,200	3,430
Research, development, test, and evaluation.....502	BA	17,500	14,000 F69 G89	H21,000	6,842
	O	15,165	19,158	19,000	-158
State boating safety assistance...502	BA	4,500	3,500	7,500	4,000
	O	4,264	3,500	7,500	4,000

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued					
COAST GUARD—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds—Continued					
Pollution fund (special fund).....502	BA			10,000	10,000
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	635	5,000	5,000	
	O	8,095	4,000	5,000	1,000
Intragovernmental funds:					
Coast Guard supply fund.....502	O	-574	1,333	-400	-1,733
Coast Guard yard fund.....502	O	5,442	-3,711	700	4,411
Total Federal funds Coast Guard.	BA	820,050	801,375	913,241	111,866
	O	782,794	847,434	908,520	61,086
Trust Funds					
Coast Guard general gift fund:	BA	23	30	30	
Permanent, indefinite.....502	O	7	30	30	
Miscellaneous trust revolving funds.502	O	-77	153		-153
Total trust funds Coast Guard...	BA	23	30	30	
	O	-70	183	30	-153
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Operations.....501	BA	1,181,690	1,199,068	1,385,500	-1,282,578
				^B -1,385,500	
	O	1,101,047	1,264,521	1,370,846	-1,164,771
				^B -1,271,096	
Facilities, engineering and development.....501	BA		11,500	13,000	-11,500
				^B -13,000	
	O		8,000	10,000	-4,500
				^B -6,500	
Civil supersonic aircraft development termination.....501	O	13,599	37,460	24,000	-13,460
Federal payment to the airport and airway trust fund.....501	BA	73,397		^B 821,683	821,683
	O	73,397		^B 821,683	821,683
Safety regulation.....501	O	20,751	5,100	654	-4,446
National Capital Airports.....501	BA	12,265	17,400	23,700	5,958
			^F 342		
	O	15,239	19,352	20,175	823
United States International Aeronautical Exposition.....501	O	998	495		-495
Public enterprise funds:					
Aviation war risk insurance revolving fund.....501	O	-1,657	25	25	
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund, integrated grant administration program.....501	O	-2			
Total Federal funds Federal Aviation Administration.	BA	1,267,352	1,311,820	845,383	-466,437
	O	1,223,372	1,334,953	969,787	-365,166

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued					
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION—Con.					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and airway trust fund).....501	BA	15,000		13,000	13,000
Contract authority.....	BA	620,000			
Liquidation of contract authority.....	O	(100,000)	(200,000)	(280,000)	(80,000)
		232,346	234,000	290,000	56,000
Facilities and equipment (Airport and airway trust fund).....501	BA	302,650	250,000	250,000	1,759
	O	321,768	265,000	^B 1,759 320,000	56,000
				^B 1,000	
Research, engineering and development (Airport and airway trust fund).....501	BA	66,000	62,095	70,000	19,146
	O	66,663	68,000	^B 11,241 71,000	8,500
				^B 5,500	
Operations (Airport and airway trust fund).....501	BA			^B 1,385,500	1,385,500
	O	77,354	5,109	^B 1,271,096	1,265,987
Total trust funds Federal Aviation Administration.	BA	1,003,650	312,095	1,731,500	1,419,405
	O	698,131	572,109	1,958,596	1,386,487
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....503	BA	7,823	5,300		-5,673
	O	-20,080	^F 373 6,001	489	-5,512
Motor carrier safety.....503	BA			6,330	6,330
	O			6,200	6,200
Highway beautification.....503	BA	867	1,020	1,107	20
			^F 67		
Liquidation of contract authority....	O	(12,000)	(30,000)	(37,000)	(7,000)
		16,791	47,000	37,500	-9,500
Highway-related safety grants (liquidation of contract authority) 503	O	(4,000)	(2,000)	(5,000)	(3,000)
		2,798	4,000	4,800	800
Darien Gap Highway.....152	BA	15,000	5,000	35,000	30,000
	O	2,227	9,000	17,200	8,200
Territorial highways: 503					
Contract authority.....	BA		11,060		-1,051
Permanent.....	BA	4,500		10,009	
Liquidation of contract authority....	O	(2,000)	(2,500)	(1,600)	(-900)
		1,218	2,600	3,000	400
Forest highways (liquidation of contract authority).....503	O	(23,000)	(8,000)	(12,450)	(4,450)
		22,622	8,701	8,800	99
Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authority).....503	O	(16,000)	(3,000)	(8,270)	(5,270)
		12,303	7,856	5,000	-2,856
Rail crossings-demonstration projects 503	BA	1,400	9,800	^H 3,000	-6,800
	O	1,315	4,000	7,600	3,600
Railroad-highway crossings demonstration projects.....503	BA		2,000		-2,000
	O		400	900	500
Rural highway public transportation demonstration program.....503	BA			3,000	3,000
	O			600	600

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued				
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION—Con.				
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>				
General and special funds:—Continued				
National scenic and recreational highway: 503				
Contract authority.....	BA	20,000		-10,000
Permanent.....	BA		10,000	
Miscellaneous accounts:				
(Economic and financial assistance).....152	0	2,405	2,999	-2,404
(Ground transportation).....503	0	5,616	9,735	-7,015
Total, Miscellaneous accounts...	0	8,021	12,734	-9,419
Inter-American Highway.....152	BA	3,000		-3,000
	0	3,000		-3,000
Intragovernmental funds:				
Consolidated working fund .....503	0	6		
Total Federal funds Federal Highway Administration.	BA	29,590	57,620	10,826
	0	47,221	105,292	-9,888
<i>Trust Funds</i>				
Federal-aid highways (trust fund).....503	BA		10,640	-5,023,110
Contract authority	BA	200,000	11,291,250	
Permanent.....	BA	150,000	100,000	6,357,500
Liquidation of contract authority		(4,891,990)	(4,315,900)	(4,693,000)
	0	4,729,726	4,508,900	4,695,400
Right-of-way revolving fund (trust revolving fund) (liquidation of contract authority).....503		(35,000)		(40,000)
	0	24,904	50,200	46,000
Highway beautification (trust fund): 503				
Contract authority	BA	^B 50,000		
Permanent.....	BA		^B 50,000	
Liquidation of contract authority			^B (8,000)	(8,000)
	0		^B 7,800	7,800
Baltimore-Washington Parkway (trust fund).....503	BA		10,700	10,700
	0	2,500	3,100	600
Trust fund share of other highway programs .....503	BA	6,200	15,700	16,600
Contract authority	BA		89,190	
Permanent.....	BA		59,491	
Liquidation of contract authority		(8,000)	(5,000)	(9,000)
	0	5,597	23,300	17,700
Other Federal Highway Administration trust funds:				
(Economic and financial assistance): Permanent.....152	BA	428	5,450	10,450
Contract authority, Permanent	BA	10,402		
Liquidation of contract authority....		(2,852)	(9,622)	
	0	2,604	6,337	9,247

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued				
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION—Con.				
<i>Trust Funds—Continued</i>				
Other Federal Highway Administration trust funds—Continued				
(Ground transportation):	BA	341	750	750
Permanent.....503				
Contract authority, Permanent.....	BA	448		
Liquidation of contract authority....		(188)	(297)	(-297)
	O	1,706	1,563	753
				-810
Total, Other Federal Highway Administration trust funds.	BA	11,619	6,200	11,200
	O	4,310	7,900	10,000
				2,100
Total trust funds Federal Highway Administration.	BA	367,819	11,552,340	6,516,131
	O	4,764,537	4,592,800	4,780,000
				-5,036,209
				187,200
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Traffic and highway safety.....503	BA	47,695	36,241	50,950
			725	13,984
	O	46,407	47,586	44,000
				-3,586
State and community highway safety (liquidation of contract authority) 503	O	(40,500)	(30,000)	(10,860)
		43,124	30,000	11,097
				(-19,140)
				-18,903
Total Federal funds National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.	BA	47,695	36,966	50,950
	O	89,531	77,586	55,097
				-22,489
<i>Trust Funds</i>				
Trust fund share of highway safety programs.....503	BA	29,490	38,632	33,550
			1,000	
			586	
Contract authority.....	BA		262,500	
Permanent.....	BA			198,000
Liquidation of contract authority.....		(29,500)	(70,000)	(88,903)
	O	50,809	111,914	119,103
			4500	4500
				7,189
FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Operating expenses.....503	BA	9,833	13,300	15,560
			200	2,060
	O	9,088	12,500	15,560
				3,060
Railroad research and development 503	BA	62,850	24,450	64,240
			45,000	34,790
	O	41,416	30,300	52,540
			45,000	17,240
Railroad research.....503	BA		1,000	-1,000
	O		1,000	-1,000
Grants to National Railroad Passenger Corporation.....503	BA	9,100	93,000	143,000
			452,000	-2,000
	O	105,800	104,100	143,000
			452,000	-13,100

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued					
FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION—Con.					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Emergency rail facilities restoration	BA	34,748			
503	0		27,100		—27,100
Public enterprise funds:					
Alaska Railroad revolving fund.....503	BA			6,500	6,500
	0	1,548		3,000	3,000
Total Federal funds Federal	BA	116,531	188,950	229,300	40,350
Railroad Administration.	0	157,852	232,000	214,100	—17,900
URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION					
ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Administrative expenses.....503	0	6			
Public enterprise funds:					
Urban mass transportation fund..503	BA	102,792	40,050	88,300	—3,000,000
Contract authority.....	BA	—102,792	2,959,950	—88,300	
Liquidation of contract authority....		(232,000)	(380,000)	(490,000)	(110,000)
	0	415,018	488,500	700,000	211,500
Total Federal funds Urban	BA		3,000,000		—3,000,000
Mass Transportation	0	415,024	488,500	700,000	211,500
Administration.					
SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT					
CORPORATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
Public enterprise funds:					
Saint Lawrence Seaway	0	—4,221	—1,550	—2,000	—450
Development Corporation fund					
502					
Limitation on administrative		(797)	(820)	(886)	(40)
expenses.			F(26)		
NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....506	BA	7,785	7,971	9,536	1,265
			F300		
	0	7,366	8,480	9,355	875
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	2,343,106	5,520,477	2,195,656	—3,324,821
	0	2,767,079	3,207,214	3,062,963	—144,251
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	—20,223	—24,886	—29,045	—4,159
public.....500	0				
850	BA	—5	—6	—6	
	0				
Total Federal funds	BA	2,322,878	5,495,585	2,166,605	—3,328,980
	0	2,746,851	3,182,322	3,033,912	—148,410

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued					
SUMMARY—Continued					
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	1,400,982	12,167,183	8,479,211	-3,687,972
	O	5,513,407	5,277,506	6,858,229	1,580,723
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....150	BA } O }	-3,278	-15,072	-10,450	4,622
500	BA } O }	-512	-1,047	-750	297
Total trust funds	BA	1,397,192	12,151,064	8,468,011	-3,683,053
	O	5,509,617	5,261,387	6,847,029	1,585,642
Interfund transactions.....500	BA } O }	-73,397		-821,683	-821,683
Total Department of Transportation.	BA	3,646,673	17,646,649	9,812,933	-7,833,716
	O	8,183,072	8,443,709	9,059,258	615,549

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY****Federal Funds****General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary.....904	BA	16,606	18,577 \$78 \$1,075	24,500	4,770
	O	15,701	19,000	23,285	4,285
Salaries and expenses, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center....908	BA	1,787	2,200 \$55	3,200	945
	O	1,738	2,252	3,103	851
Construction, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center....908	BA			18,915	18,915
	O	1,524	5,000		-5,000
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (special funds): Permanent, indefinite.....904	BA	21	22	23	1
	O	20	23	24	1
Public enterprise funds:					
Liquidation of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....904	O		1	1	
Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....904	O	-739	-510	-485	25
Liquidation of Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....904	O	1	1	1	
Intragovernmental funds:					
Working capital fund.....904	O	-35	-19	-17	2
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	BA	18,414	22,007	46,638	24,631
	O	18,210	25,748	25,912	164
Trust Funds					
Pershing Hall memorial fund:	BA	7	7	7	
Permanent, indefinite.....904	O	7	7	7	

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued					
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....904	BA	63,132	70,000 4,590 1,390	87,200	11,220
	O	62,407	72,634 4,200	86,100 4,390	9,656
Subsidy payment to environmental financing authority.....910	BA		1,188		87
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA		75	1,350	
	O		75	1,350	1,275
Claims, judgments, and relief acts 910	BA	78,300	56,497 71,003	150,100	22,600
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	20,810	22,600	22,600	
	O	86,835	82,412 67,003	22,600 154,100	27,285
Interest on uninvested funds:	BA	6,535	5,212	4,804	-408
Permanent, indefinite.....853	O	6,462	5,212	4,804	-408
Payment of Government losses in shipment.....904	BA	300	800	600	-200
	O	293	809	600	-209
Eisenhower College grants.....602	O	72			
Intragovernmental funds:					
Fishermen's protective fund.....506	BA	3,000	2,500 3,000 2,500		-2,500
	O				-5,500
Total Federal funds Bureau of Accounts.	BA	172,077	235,855	266,654	30,799
	O	156,069	237,845	269,944	32,099
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Bureau of Accounts trust funds:					
(Defense related activities)....059	O	3			
(Other general government):	BA	18	18	18	
Permanent, indefinite.....910	O	18	18	18	
Total trust funds Bureau of Accounts.	BA	18	18	18	
	O	21	18	18	
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....908	BA	76,169	74,305 5,448	94,400	14,647
	O	70,052	81,100	95,200	14,100
CUSTOMS SERVICE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....904	BA	212,978	225,884 160 15,888	285,600	43,668
	O	204,855	245,400	286,100	40,700

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued					
CUSTOMS SERVICE—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Miscellaneous permanent accounts (special funds): Permanent, indefinite.....904	BA O	81,738 83,550	97,000 97,000	103,000 103,000	6,000 6,000
Total Federal funds Customs Service.	BA O	294,716 288,405	338,932 342,400	388,600 389,100	49,668 46,700
Trust Funds					
Refunds, transfers and expenses, unclaimed, abandoned and seized goods: Permanent, indefinite.....904	BA O	2,476 2,749	2,500 2,500	2,500 2,500	..........
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Air-conditioning of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing buildings 904	O	82	69	.....	-69
Intragovernmental funds:					
Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund.....904	BA O	3,000 -1,352	..... 4,421	..... -580	..... -5,001
Total Federal funds Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	BA O	3,000 -1,270	..... 4,490	..... -580	..... -5,070
BUREAU OF THE MINT					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....904	BA	22,976	23,375 E1,380 F635	33,000	7,610
	O	21,099	24,900	32,400	7,500
Construction of mint facilities.....904	BA	2,000	.....	H11,800	11,800
	O	68	800	5,000	4,200
Coinage profit fund (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....904	BA O	805 1,368	1,610 2,407	3,000 3,000	1,390 593
Total Federal funds Bureau of the Mint.	BA O	25,781 22,535	27,000 28,107	47,800 40,400	20,800 12,293
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Administering the public debt.....904	BA	71,713	76,999 A2,250 F1,880	88,400	7,271
	O	72,465	78,750 A450	87,500 A1,800	10,100
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....904	BA	34,800	34,162 E10 F2,440	41,500	4,888
	O	34,363	36,180	42,000	5,820

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued					
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE—Continued					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Accounts, collection and taxpayer service.....904	BA	510,854	551,470 ^7,200 ^65 ^36,458	713,400	118,207
	O	513,377	577,776 ^7,200	716,900	131,924
Compliance.....904	BA	597,113	617,913 ^21 ^46,483	803,300	138,883
	O	597,869	665,110	796,700	131,590
Refunding internal revenue collections, interest: Permanent, indefinite.....852	BA	175,437	183,470	206,317	22,847
	O	175,437	183,470	206,317	22,847
Internal revenue collections for Puerto Rico (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....910	BA	107,447	116,000	116,000	.....
	O	109,467	116,000	116,000	.....
Public enterprise funds:					
Federal tax lien revolving fund.....904	BA	.....	.....	500	500
	O	-16	-132	.....	132
Total Federal funds Internal Revenue Service.	BA	1,425,651	1,595,692	1,881,017	285,325
	O	1,430,497	1,585,604	1,877,917	292,313
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....904	BA	11,300	12,400 ^815	15,500	2,285
	O	10,824	13,161	15,500	2,339
Public enterprise funds:					
Check forgery insurance fund.....904	BA	1,800	.....	.....	.....
	O	8	15	15	.....
Total Federal funds Office of the Treasurer.	BA	13,100	13,215	15,500	2,285
	O	10,832	13,176	15,515	2,339
SECRET SERVICE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....908	BA	64,573	63,238 ^2,300 ^3,350	79,500	10,612
	O	65,683	66,280 ^2,220	79,420 ^80	11,000
Construction of Secret Service training facilities.....908	O	24	.....	.....	.....
Contribution for annuity benefits: Permanent, indefinite.....903	BA	1,623	1,500	1,700	200
	O	2,133	1,484	1,700	216
Total Federal funds Secret Service.	BA	66,196	70,388	81,200	10,812
	O	67,840	69,984	81,200	11,216

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued					
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Assessment funds (trust revolving fund) 508	0	-6,069	405	2,822	2,417
INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<i>General and special funds:</i>					
Interest on the public debt:	BA	24,167,493	29,100,000	30,500,000	1,400,000
Permanent, indefinite.....851	0	24,167,493	29,100,000	30,500,000	1,400,000
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
<i>General and special funds:</i>					
Payments to State and local government fiscal assistance trust fund: Permanent.....940	BA	8,294,670	6,054,780	6,204,780	150,000
	0	8,294,670	6,054,780	6,204,780	150,000
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
State and local government fiscal assistance trust fund: Permanent 940	BA	8,294,670	6,054,780	6,204,780	150,000
	0	6,636,369	6,147,170	6,173,756	26,586
SUMMARY					
<i>Federal funds:</i>					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	34,628,980	37,618,751	39,614,989	1,996,238
	0	34,597,798	37,622,434	39,588,688	1,966,254
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Intrafund transactions.....850	BA	-1,133,416	-1,157,523	-1,175,382	-17,859
	0				
	900	-172	-300	-320	-20
	0				
Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies.....150	BA	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000	
	0				
	850	-73,406	-124,325	-147,400	-23,075
	0				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....050	BA	-3,684	-3,442	-3,946	-504
	0				
	150	-335,909	-154,040	-173,145	-19,105
	0				
	500	-2	-1	-1	
	0				
	850	-153,636	-167,948	-168,986	-1,038
	0				
	900	-105,236	-85,813	-85,810	3
	0				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	32,773,519	35,875,359	37,809,999	1,934,640
	0	32,742,337	35,879,042	37,783,698	1,904,656

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued				
SUMMARY—Continued				
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA 8,297,171	6,057,305	6,207,305	150,000
	O 6,633,077	6,150,100	6,179,103	29,003
Total trust funds	BA 8,297,171	6,057,305	6,207,305	150,000
	O 6,633,077	6,150,100	6,179,103	29,003
Interfund transactions	BA } -121,238	-125,000	-125,000	
	O }			
940	BA } -8,294,670	-6,054,780	-6,204,780	-150,000
	O }			
Total Department of the Treasury.	BA 32,654,782	35,752,884	37,687,524	1,934,640
	O 30,959,506	35,849,362	37,633,021	1,783,659

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Federal Funds				
General and special funds:				
Operating expenses .....058	BA 2,138,780	1,724,995	^H 2,319,423	582,784
	O 1,967,698	^F 11,644 1,722,583	2,201,100	478,517
Plant and capital equipment .....058	BA 494,610	652,275	^H 738,225	85,950
	O 425,446	605,817	684,900	79,083
Total Federal funds Atomic Energy Commission.	BA 2,633,390	2,388,914	3,057,648	668,734
	O 2,393,144	2,328,400	2,886,000	557,600
Trust Funds				
Advances for cooperative work:	BA 291	235	235	
Permanent, indefinite .....058	O 339	269	235	-34
SUMMARY				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA 2,633,390	2,388,914	3,057,648	668,734
	O 2,393,144	2,328,400	2,886,000	557,600
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public .....058	BA } -184			
	O }			
Total Federal funds	BA 2,633,206	2,388,914	3,057,648	668,734
	O 2,392,960	2,328,400	2,886,000	557,600
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA 291	235	235	
	O 339	269	235	-34
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public .....058	BA } -291	-235	-235	
	O }			
Total trust funds	O 48	34		-34
Total Atomic Energy Commission.	BA 2,633,206	2,388,914	3,057,648	668,734
	O 2,393,008	2,328,434	2,886,000	557,566

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Research and development.....404	BA	177,221	167,716 F1,112 G88	H171,068	2,152
	O	64,945	135,000	178,000	43,000
Abatement and control.....404	BA	216,089	253,794 F2,188 G112	H257,976	51,882
Contract authority.....	BA	50,000			
Permanent.....	BA		100,000	150,000	
Liquidation of contract authority....			(4,000)	(26,000)	(22,000)
	O	114,403	220,000	300,000	80,000
Enforcement.....404	BA	34,020	45,781 F983 G17	H53,340	6,559
	O	25,760	40,000	52,000	12,000
Agency and regional management 404	BA	45,891	53,973 F1,066 G34	58,816	3,743
	O	39,228	50,000	60,000	10,000
Construction grants.....404	BA	1,900,000			-4,000,000
Contract authority.....	BA	5,000,000	4,000,000		
Liquidation of contract authority....			(600,000)	(1,650,000)	(1,050,000)
	O	684,400	2,000,000	3,350,000	1,350,000
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....404	BA	4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
	O	2,860	4,550	3,960	-590
Operations, research, and facilities 404	O	181,535	108,800	46,800	-62,000
Public enterprise funds:					
Revolving fund for certification and other services.....404	O	209	200		-200
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....404	O	405	400	200	-200
Total Federal funds	BA	7,427,221	4,628,864	695,200	-3,933,664
Environmental Protection Agency.	O	1,113,745	2,558,950	3,990,960	1,432,010
Trust Funds					
Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.....404	BA	5	15	15	
	O	2	50	40	-10
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	7,427,221	4,628,864	695,200	-3,933,664
	O	1,113,745	2,558,950	3,990,960	1,432,010
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....404	BA	-78	-287	-298	-11
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	7,427,143	4,628,577	694,902	-3,933,675
	O	1,113,667	2,558,663	3,990,662	1,431,999
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	5	15	15	
	O	2	50	40	-10

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY—Continued				
SUMMARY—Continued				
Trust funds:—Continued				
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....404	BA } -5	-15	-15	.....
	0 }			
Total trust funds.....	0	-3	35	25 -10
Total Environmental Protection Agency.	BA	7,427,143	4,628,577	694,902 -3,933,675
	0	1,113,664	2,558,698	3,990,687 1,431,989

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES				
Federal Funds				
General and special funds:				
Public Buildings Service, operating expenses.....905	BA	476,683	527,782	-539,340
			\$5,000	
			\$6,558	
	0	475,824	535,077	-535,077
Repair and improvement of public buildings.....905	BA	88,045	103,683	-103,683
	0	75,791	94,308	-94,308
Construction, public buildings projects.....905	BA	203,312	-200,740	200,740
	0	174,161	160,000	-160,000
Sites and expenses, public buildings projects.....905	BA	25,031	500	-500
	0	23,829	20,000	-20,000
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts.....905	BA	2,450	7,300	-7,300
	0	2,483	7,300	-7,300
Expenses, United States court facilities.....905	BA	5,344	7,000	-7,000
	0	3,114	10,233	-10,233
Additional court facilities.....905	0	3,969	7,000	-7,000
Real property miscellaneous accounts.....905	0	76		
Disposal of surplus real and related personal property, operating expenses.....905	BA		7,727	7,727
	0		7,400	7,400
Expenses, disposal of surplus real and related personal property (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....905	BA	601	1,500	1,500
	0	758	1,100	1,100
Intragovernmental funds:				
Buildings management fund.....905	0	-9,275	-337	337
Construction services, public buildings.....905	0	-5,238	-1,180	1,180
Federal buildings fund.....905	0		-119,000	-119,000
Consolidated working fund, real property activities.....905	0	-454	143	545
				402
Total Federal funds Real Property Activities.	BA	801,466	458,583	9,227 -449,356
	0	745,038	833,644	-109,955 -943,599

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued					
PERSONAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Federal Supply Service, operating expenses.....905	BA	94,970	96,000 F340 F5,783	188,158	86,035
	O	93,199	100,218	180,775	80,557
Intragovernmental funds:					
General supply fund.....905	O	35,244	-39,000	-14,821	24,179
Total Federal funds Personal Property Activities.	BA O	94,970 128,443	102,123 61,218	188,158 165,954	86,035 104,736
RECORDS ACTIVITIES					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
National Archives and Records Service, operating expenses.....905	BA	33,198	41,325 F2,438	56,064	12,301
	O	31,944	43,000	53,019	10,019
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
National archives trust fund (revolving) 905	O	-1,135	315	31	-284
National archives gift fund: Permanent 905	BA O	152 408	122 351	122 253	..... -98
Total trust funds Records Activities.	BA O	152 -727	122 666	122 284	..... -382
AUTOMATED DATA AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Automated Data and Telecommunications Service, operating expenses.....905	BA	6,174	6,600 F503	8,278	1,175
	O	6,110	7,035	8,100	1,065
Intragovernmental funds:					
Federal telecommunications fund.905	O	-27	-464	.....	464
Automatic data processing fund..905	O	-6,761	-7,000	-2,000	5,000
Total Federal funds Automated Data and Telecommunications Activities.	BA O	6,174 -678	7,103 -429	8,278 6,100	1,175 6,529
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Property Management and Disposal Service, Operating expenses (special fund): (defense-related activities).....059	BA	30,707	29,500 F1,732	.....	-31,232
	O	24,252	35,724	6,605	-29,119

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued				
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL				
ACTIVITIES—Continued				
Federal Funds—Continued				
General and special funds:—Continued				
Property Management and Disposal Service, Operating expenses (special fund):—Continued (general property and records management).....905	BA 13,255 O 13,255	7,000 7,000	..... .....	–7,000 –7,000
Total, Property Management and Disposal Service, Operating expenses (special fund).	BA 43,962 O 37,507	38,232 42,724	..... 6,605	–38,232 –36,119
Property Management and Disposal, miscellaneous accounts (special funds).....059	O –8,053	–50	–2,060	–2,010
Intragovernmental funds:				
Consolidated working fund, Property Management and Disposal Service activities.....059	O 1,614	589	.....	–589
Total Federal funds Property Management and Disposal activities.	BA 43,962 O 31,068	38,232 43,263	..... 4,545	–38,232 –38,718
PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES				
Federal Funds				
General and special funds:				
Office of Preparedness, salaries and expenses.....059	BA 6,225 O 5,923	4,846 F350 } 5,670	7,999 7,600	2,803 1,930
Defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies.....059	BA 3,471 O 3,174	3,000 F269 } 4,347	3,841 3,500	572 –847
State and local preparedness.....059	O –9	15	.....	–15
Public enterprise funds:				
Defense Production Act, loan guarantee activities.....059	O –28	–27	–27	.....
William Langer Jewel bearing plant revolving fund.....059	O –100	43	–165	–208
Total Federal funds Preparedness Activities.	BA 9,696 O 8,960	8,465 10,048	11,840 10,908	3,375 860
GENERAL ACTIVITIES				
Federal Funds				
General and special funds:				
Office of Administrator, salaries and expenses.....905	BA 1,480 O 1,415	2,750 F202 } 2,888	..... 176	–2,952 –2,712
Consumer information center.....905	BA 733 O 482	635 F30 } 597	886 902	221 305
Indian tribal claims.....905	BA 1,264 O 506	2,200 F93 } 1,990	..... 227	–2,293 –1,763

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued					
GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds—Continued					
General management and agency operations.....905	BA			16,095	16,095
	O			15,181	15,181
Federal management policy, salaries and expenses.....905	BA			1,820	1,820
	O			1,820	1,820
Allowances and office staff for former Presidents.....903	BA	408	60	499	39
	O	206	60	99	39
Expenses, presidential transition.....903	BA	900			
	O	8	25	25	
Refunds under Renegotiation Act.....905	O				
Public enterprise funds:					
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund.....905	O	-14	-14	-13	1
Virgin Islands Corporation liquidation fund.....905	O	-1,000	-954	-918	36
Intragovernmental funds:					
Administrative operations fund.....905	O	-1,707	-300	-200	100
Working capital fund.....905	O	52	-228	-91	137
Total Federal funds General activities.	BA	4,785	5,970	18,900	12,930
	O	-52	4,064	17,208	13,144
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	994,251	664,239	292,467	-371,772
	O	944,723	994,808	147,779	-847,029
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Intrafund transactions.....050	BA	-697			
	O				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....050	BA	-372,489	-1,236,300	-964,800	271,500
	O				
850	BA	-2,817			
	O				
900	BA	-100,464	-65,000	-66,000	-1,000
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	517,784	-637,061	-738,333	-101,272
	O	468,256	-306,492	-883,021	-576,529
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	152	122	122	
	O	-727	666	284	-382
Total General Services Administration.	BA	517,936	-636,939	-738,211	-101,272
	O	467,529	-305,826	-882,737	-576,911

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Research and development:					
(Manned space flight).....251	BA	1,180,975	1,031,500	1,124,800	93,300
	O	1,203,214	1,120,000	1,190,500	70,500
(Space science and applications)	BA	904,869	706,000	724,515	18,515
252	O	877,529	751,200	732,300	-18,900

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Research and development:—Con.					
(Space technology).....253	BA	85,860	65,000	^H74,800	9,800
	O	105,255	82,100	74,500	-7,600
(Aeronautical technology).....254	BA	175,440	143,000	^H166,400	23,400
	O	110,010	149,000	165,700	16,700
(Supporting space activities).259	BA	252,331	248,500	^H255,500	7,000
	O	245,434	257,600	259,900	2,300
Total, Research and development.	BA	2,599,475	2,194,000	2,346,015	152,015
	O	2,541,442	2,359,900	2,422,900	63,000
Construction of facilities:					
(Manned space flight).....251	BA	29,325	56,300	^H86,020	29,720
	O	5,138	33,000	58,200	25,200
(Space science and applications).....252	BA	11,205	3,010	^H18,770	15,760
	O	10,739	8,300	7,900	-400
(Space technology).....253	BA	60,660	56,100	^H66,000	660
	O	130	100	300	200
(Aeronautical technology).....254	BA	12,935	2,410	^H9,745	7,335
	O	6,709	9,200	9,000	-200
(Supporting space activities).259	BA	25,260	39,380	^H36,295	-3,085
	O	21,945	24,400	26,600	2,200
Total, Construction of facilities.	BA	78,725	101,100	151,490	50,390
	O	44,661	75,000	102,000	27,000
Research and program management:					
(Manned space flight).....251	BA	328,477	309,086	^H319,224	-6,462
	O	329,098	^F 16,600 } 326,070	319,423	-6,647
(Space science and applications).....252	BA	176,299	179,200	^H195,700	7,000
	O	175,339	^F 9,500 } 188,330	195,735	7,405
(Space technology).....253	BA	60,660	56,100	^H58,000	-1,100
	O	60,803	^F 3,000 } 58,790	57,810	-980
(Aeronautical technology).....254	BA	124,645	123,600	^H135,100	4,900
	O	124,888	^F 6,600 } 130,250	135,030	4,780
(Supporting space activities).259	BA	39,354	39,014	^H41,600	500
	O	38,932	^F 2,086 } 40,860	42,002	1,142
Total, Research and program management.	BA	729,435	707,000	749,624	4,838
	O	729,060	^F 37,786 } 744,300	750,000	5,700
Total Federal funds National Aeronautics and Space Administration.	BA	3,407,635	3,039,886	3,247,129	207,243
	O	3,315,163	3,179,200	3,274,900	95,700
Trust Funds					
Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.....259	BA	12,005	35,000	23,000	-12,000
	O	9,228	35,000	23,000	-12,000

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued					
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	3,407,635	3,039,886	3,247,129	207,243
	O	3,315,163	3,179,200	3,274,900	95,700
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	-1,386	-1,900	-2,400	-500
public.....250	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	3,406,249	3,037,986	3,244,729	206,743
	O	3,313,777	3,177,300	3,272,500	95,200
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	12,005	35,000	23,000	-12,000
	O	9,228	35,000	23,000	-12,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	-12,005	-35,000	-23,000	12,000
public.....250	O				
Total trust funds.....	O	-2,777			
Total National Aeronautics and	BA	3,406,249	3,037,986	3,244,729	206,743
Space Administration.	O	3,311,000	3,177,300	3,272,500	95,200

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Compensation and pensions:					
(Income security):					
Veterans service-connected	BA	3,769,315	3,915,995	3,943,768	25,373
compensation.....801	O	3,835,976	3,906,595	3,946,075	37,080
			^A 2,400	^A 2,400	
Veterans non-service-connected	BA	2,520,212	2,456,658	2,600,509	276,151
pension.....801	O	2,564,785	2,450,760	2,602,202	283,742
			^A 117,700	^B 250,000	
Other veterans income security	BA	94,513	133,347	171,923	-64,124
programs.....801	O	94,513	133,347	171,923	-64,124
			^A 117,700	^B -85,000	
Total income security.....	BA	6,384,040	6,506,000	6,716,200	237,400
	O	6,495,274	6,490,702	6,720,200	256,698
			^A 137,800	^B 165,000	
(Veterans education, training and	BA	48,960			
rehabilitation).....802	O	48,960			
Total, Compensation and	BA	6,433,000	6,643,800	6,881,200	237,400
pensions.	O	6,544,234	6,628,502	6,885,200	256,698
Readjustment benefits.....802	BA	2,707,400	2,526,000	2,676,000	-400,000
			^A 750,000	^B 200,000	
	O	2,751,481	2,509,000	2,665,000	-368,000
			^A 737,000	^A 13,000	
				^B 200,000	
Veterans insurance and indemnities	BA	4,400			
801	O	10,248	6,981	5,764	-1,217

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Medical care.....804	BA	2,606,080	2,676,164 A39,535	3,175,000 B-98,000	217,924
			E16,300 F127,077		
	O	2,512,316	2,808,720 A38,350	3,175,815 A1,185 B-98,000	231,930
Medical and prosthetic research ..804	BA	77,988	75,500	89,000	13,500
	O	74,054	81,711	89,000	7,289
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses	BA	28,737	32,477 F1,463	37,508	3,568
804	O	24,885	33,845	37,540	3,695
General operating expenses.....809	BA	319,513	324,956 F22,023	391,000	44,021
	O	314,496	346,195	401,000	54,805
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....804	O	71,121	33,191	18,084	-15,107
Construction, major projects.....804	BA	125,993	68,343	230,850	162,507
	O	14,014	46,700	104,230	57,530
Construction, minor projects.....804	BA	55,000	41,903 F315	45,150	2,932
	O	10,674	42,109	59,686	17,577
Grants for construction of State extended care facilities.....804	BA	6,000	.....	10,000	10,000
	O	2,580	5,772	5,500	-272
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....804	BA	2,000	2,000	2,100	100
	O	1,766	2,091	2,100	9
Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial.....809	O	38	.....	.....	.....
Assistance for health manpower training institutions.....804	BA	20,000	25,000	.....	-25,000
	O	.....	8,000	15,000	7,000
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies.....803	BA	499	.....	.....	.....
Public enterprise funds:					
Loan guaranty revolving fund.....803	BA	4,501	4,400	1,828	-2,572
	O	-148,783	-104,100	-65,300	38,800
Direct loan revolving fund.....803	O	-241,122	-110,500	-80,700	29,800
Canteen service revolving fund ....809	O	-1,672	-496	-200	296
Rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters.....809	O	17	.....	.....	.....
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....801	O	-1,560	2,170	4,277	2,107
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief...801	O	-1	-4	5	9
Veterans reopened insurance fund 801	O	-32,652	-31,344	-31,123	221
Veterans special life insurance fund 801	O	-37,313	-42,106	-42,711	-605
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund.....802	BA	.....	.....	100	100
	O	152	50	50	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued				
Federal Funds—Continued				
Public enterprise funds:—Continued				
Servicemen's group life insurance fund.....801	0	11,363	1	-1
Intragovernmental funds:				
Supply fund: 809				
Contract authority, Permanent, indefinite.	BA	2,475	10,576	10,000
	0	-1,403	-759	1,000
Consolidated working fund.....809	0	3		
Trust Funds				
General post fund, National Homes: Permanent, indefinite.....804	BA	3,700	3,700	3,800
	0	3,153	3,180	3,280
National service life insurance fund: Permanent.....801	BA	798,035	811,251	837,257
	0	518,896	602,852	623,227
United States Government life insurance fund: Permanent.....801	BA	39,066	38,509	38,345
	0	66,253	75,197	73,951
				-1,246
SUMMARY				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	12,393,586	13,387,832	13,651,736
	0	11,878,936	13,041,079	13,365,402
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA } -241	-241	-241	
	0 }			
800	BA } -1,734	-1,322	-1,322	
	0 }			
850	BA } -20	-20	-20	
	0 }			
Total Federal funds.....	BA	12,391,591	13,386,249	13,650,153
	0	11,876,941	13,039,496	13,363,819
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	840,801	853,460	879,402
	0	588,302	681,229	700,458
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....800	BA } -494,660	-477,176	-467,809	9,367
	0 }			
Total trust funds.....	BA	346,141	376,284	411,593
	0	93,642	204,053	232,649
Interfund transactions.....800	BA } -2,429	-2,298	-2,197	101
	0 }			
Total Veterans Administration....	BA	12,735,303	13,760,235	14,059,549
	0	11,968,152	13,241,251	13,594,271

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ACTION				
Federal Funds				
General and special funds:				
Operating expenses, international programs (Peace Corps).....152	BA	80,573	75,965	82,256
			1,275	
	0	73,998	77,974	83,309
				5,335

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
ACTION—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Operating expenses, domestic programs.....551	BA	94,026	90,754	102,344	10,691
	O	78,044	101,324	107,950	6,626
Trust Funds					
Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.....152	BA	377	385	385	
	O	418	335	385	50
Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	174,599	168,893	184,600	15,707
	O	152,042	179,298	191,259	11,961
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....150	BA	-49	-50	-50	
	O				
550	BA	-2	-1	-1	
	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	174,548	168,842	184,549	15,707
	O	151,991	179,247	191,208	11,961
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	377	385	385	
	O	418	335	385	50
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....150	BA	-245	-230	-230	
	O				
Total trust funds.....	BA	132	155	155	
	O	173	105	155	50
Total Action.....	BA	174,680	168,997	184,704	15,707
	O	152,164	179,352	191,363	12,011
ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....908	BA	450	600	755	155
	O	401	552	731	179
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....908	O	-37	40		-40
Total Administrative Conference of the United States.	BA	450	600	755	155
	O	364	592	731	139
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL PAY					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....903	BA		130	130	
	O		120	130	10
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....809	BA	3,711	3,800	5,465	1,312
	O	3,415	4,384	4,814	430

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION					
—Continued					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Contributions: Permanent, indefinite	BA	21	35	35	.....
809 0		16	40	35	—5
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	3,711	4,153	5,465	1,312
	0	3,415	4,384	4,814	430
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	BA				
Proprietary receipts from the	0 }	—4	—4	—4	.....
public .....800					
Total Federal funds	BA	3,707	4,149	5,461	1,312
	0	3,411	4,380	4,810	430
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	21	35	35	.....
	0	16	40	35	—5
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	BA				
Proprietary receipts from the	0 }	—5			.....
public .....800					
Total trust funds	BA	16	35	35	.....
	0	11	40	35	—5
Total American Battle	BA	3,723	4,184	5,496	1,312
Monuments Commission.	0	3,422	4,420	4,845	425
ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Arms control and disarmament	BA	10,000	7,735	9,500	1,435
activities .....151			2,330		
	0	8,686	9,130	9,500	370
BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Board for international broadcasting	BA	39,670	45,125	49,840	—255
153			44,970		
	0	38,520	46,265	49,825	—1,410
			44,970		
CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR					
SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....908	BA	957	1,000	1,048	48
	0	880	1,025	1,091	66
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund .....908	0	50			
Total Cabinet Committee on	BA	957	1,000	1,048	48
Opportunities for	0	930	1,025	1,091	66
Spanish-Speaking People.					

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....508	BA	14,302	14,767 F791	17,203	1,725
	O	14,325	15,741	17,277	1,536
Payments to air carriers.....501	BA	69,309	66,431	63,428	-3,003
Liquidation of contract authority....		(11,491)			
	O	72,224	67,238	66,298	-940
Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	83,611	81,989	80,711	-1,278
	O	86,549	82,979	83,575	596
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	BA } O }	-123	-129	-135	-6
	BA } O }	-9	-11	-8	3
Total Civil Aeronautics Board	BA	83,479	81,849	80,568	-1,281
	O	86,417	82,839	83,432	593
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....906	BA	65,916	66,534 F4,780	91,526	20,212
	O	66,639	71,463	90,856	19,393
Limitation payable under trust funds.		(12,244)	(14,000) F(1,017)	(18,698)	(3,681)
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits.....906	BA	137,608	125,114 A13,165	181,580	43,301
	O	137,608	125,114 A13,165	181,580	43,301
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund.....906	BA	738,549	589,905 A292,429	882,287	522,942
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	1,023,010	1,484,702	2,007,691	
	O	1,761,559	2,074,696 A292,429	2,889,978	522,853
Federal Labor Relations Council: Salaries and expenses.....906	BA	714	720 F57	980	203
	O	622	773	982	209
Intergovernmental personnel assistance.....906	BA	15,000	10,000	15,000	5,000
	O	13,665	14,096	14,400	304
Intragovernmental funds:					
Revolving fund.....906	O	-1,419	-65	1,039	1,104
Trust Funds					
Civil service retirement and disability fund: Permanent, indefinite.....701	BA	7,604,041	9,150,691	9,973,999	823,308
	O	4,523,296	5,949,708	7,244,803	1,295,095
Employees health benefits fund (trust revolving fund).....652	O	19,262	-15,940	-26,742	-10,802
Employees life insurance fund (trust revolving fund).....701	O	-151,057	-205,097	-229,206	-24,109
Retired employees health benefits fund (trust revolving fund).....652	O	-1,767	4,037	3,490	-547

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)	
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—Continued					
Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	1,980,797	2,587,406	3,179,064	591,658
	O	1,978,674	2,591,671	3,178,835	587,164
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....900	BA } O }	-1,224	-615	-615	
Total Federal funds	BA O	1,979,573 1,977,450	2,586,791 2,591,056	3,178,449 3,178,220	591,658 587,164
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	7,604,041	9,150,691	9,973,999	823,308
	O	4,389,734	5,732,708	6,992,345	1,259,637
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Intrafund transactions.....700	BA } O }	-5,541	-11,164	-22,380	-11,216
Total trust funds	BA O	7,598,500 4,384,193	9,139,527 5,721,544	9,951,619 6,969,965	812,092 1,248,421
Interfund transactions.....900	BA } O }	-1,760,480	-2,367,036	-2,889,978	-522,942
Total Civil Service Commission..	BA O	7,817,593 4,601,163	9,359,282 5,945,564	10,240,090 7,258,207	880,808 1,312,643
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....909	BA	135	143 110	176	23
	O	144	158	176	18
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....908	BA	4,936	5,646 300	6,905	959
	O	4,624	5,908	6,740	832
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	200	240	252	12
	O	140	241	252	11
CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....653	BA	1,215	34,776	42,819	8,043
	O	20	32,299	41,913	9,614

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.....605	BA O	35,000 35,000	50,000 50,000	60,000 60,000	10,000 10,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Federal payment to District of Columbia.....909	BA O	185,574 185,574	191,533 191,533 42,550	237,100 237,100	43,017 43,017
Loans to District of Columbia for capital outlay.....909	BA O	130,819 134,700	226,184 229,300	170,400 212,416	-55,784 -16,884
Advances to stadium sinking fund, armory board: 909					
Authority to spend public debt receipts, Permanent, indefinite.	BA O	832 832	832 832	832 832	..........
Repayable advances to the District of Columbia general fund: Permanent, indefinite .....909	BA O	40,000 40,000	40,000 40,000	40,000 40,000	..........
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	357,225 361,106	461,099 464,215	448,332 490,348	-12,767 26,133
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....900	BA O	-51,661 -51,661	-52,943 -52,943	-55,426 -55,426	-2,483 -2,483
Total District of Columbia.....	BA O	305,564 309,445	408,156 411,272	392,906 434,922	-15,250 23,650
EMERGENCY LOAN GUARANTEE BOARD					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
Public enterprise funds:					
Emergency loan guarantee fund...506	O	-2,589	-5,429	-2,900	2,529
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....609	BA O	31,758 28,310	42,677 41,100 1,400	56,170 52,760	12,093 11,660
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	31,758 28,310	44,077 41,100	56,170 52,760	12,093 11,660
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	BA O	-2 -2	-1 -1	-1 -1	..........
Total Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.	BA O	31,756 28,308	44,076 41,099	56,169 52,759	12,093 11,660

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
Public enterprise funds:					
Revolving fund for administrative expenses.....351	0	-120	29		-29
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....350	BA } 0 }	-2	-1	-2	-1
Total Farm Credit Administration.	BA } 0 }	-2 -122	-1 28	-2 -2	-1 -30
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....508	BA	34,154	39,860 F1,395	46,847	5,592
	0	33,888	39,653	45,000	5,347
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	34,154	41,255	46,847	5,592
	0	33,888	39,653	45,000	5,347
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	BA } 0 }	-19	-17	-17	
900	BA } 0 }	-55,759	-20,000	-30,000	-10,000
Total Federal Communications Commission.	BA } 0 }	-21,624 -21,890	21,238 19,636	16,830 14,983	-4,408 -4,653
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation fund (trust revolving fund).....506	0	-538,177	-558,016	-564,900	-6,884
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Interest adjustment payments.....556	0	2,988	2,700	2,535	-165
Public enterprise funds:					
Federal Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund.....556	0	2,702	7,193	7,721	528
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation fund.....556	0	-255,119	-334,451	-344,383	-9,932
Total Federal Home Loan Bank Board.	0	-249,429	-324,558	-334,127	-9,569
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....508	BA	5,679	6,000 F426	7,382	956
	0	5,385	6,589	7,322	733
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	5,679	6,426	7,382	956
	0	5,385	6,589	7,322	733

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION—Continued					
<i>Summary—Continued</i>					
Federal funds:—Continued					
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	BA } O }	—28	—15	—15	.....
Total Federal Maritime Commission.	BA O	<u>5,651</u> <u>5,357</u>	<u>6,411</u> <u>6,574</u>	<u>7,367</u> <u>7,307</u>	<u>956</u> <u>733</u>
FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....609	BA	10,814	10,958 A594 F770	15,970	3,648
	O	10,641	11,560 A495	15,655 A99	3,699
FEDERAL METAL AND NONMETALLIC MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....609	BA	160	60	63	3
	O	37	83	60	—23
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....401	BA	24,077	27,000 A36 F1,660	32,393	3,697
	O	22,392	29,964	32,842	2,878
Payments to States under Federal Power Act (special fund):	BA	81	81	81	.....
Permanent, indefinite .....401	O	81	81	81	.....
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	24,158	28,777	32,474	3,697
	O	22,473	30,045	32,923	2,878
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA } O }	—13	—16	—16	.....
Total Federal Power commission	BA O	<u>24,145</u> <u>22,460</u>	<u>28,761</u> <u>30,029</u>	<u>32,458</u> <u>32,907</u>	<u>3,697</u> <u>2,878</u>
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....508	BA	30,205	30,444 F1,896	38,104	5,764
	O	26,614	32,130	37,720	5,590
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	30,205	32,340	38,104	5,764
	O	26,614	32,130	37,720	5,590

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
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OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued**FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION—Continued***Summary—Continued***Federal funds—Continued**

Deductions for offsetting receipts:

Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	BA } -15	-15	-15	.....
	O }			

Total Federal Trade Commission	BA	30,190	32,325	38,089	5,784
	O	26,599	32,115	37,705	5,590

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION*Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....151	BA	743	905 ^{F42}	1,250	303
	O	743	944	1,215	271

Payment of Vietnam prisoner of war claims.....151	BA	16,200			
	O	10	5,200	7,229	2,029

Payment of Korean claims.....151	O	15			
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Total Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.	BA	16,943	947	1,250	303
	O	768	6,144	8,444	2,300

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS*American Revolution Bicentennial**Administration**Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Salaries and expenses.....910	BA	6,224	7,100 ^{A12,375}	9,719	-9,905
	O	4,440	7,055 ^{F149}	9,481 ^{A725}	6,601

Commemorative activities (special fund): Permanent, indefinite.....910	BA	5,103	7,024	5,119	-1,905
	O	2,291	4,566	9,579	5,013

Donations.....910	O	7	1		-1
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*Summary***Federal funds:**

(As shown in detail above).....	BA	11,327	26,648	14,838	-11,810
	O	6,731	12,346	23,960	11,614

Deductions for offsetting receipts:

Proprietary receipts from the public.....900	BA } -5,103	-5,024	-5,895	-871
	O }			

Total Federal funds.....	BA	6,224	21,624	8,943	-12,681
	O	1,628	7,322	18,065	10,743

Trust funds:

(As shown in detail above).....	O	7	1		-1
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Total American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.	BA	6,224	21,624	8,943	-12,681
	O	1,635	7,323	18,065	10,742

*Other Historical and Memorial Commissions**Federal Funds***General and special funds:**

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....910	BA	38			
	O	11	30	20	-10

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued				
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS				
—Continued				
<i>Other Historical and Memorial Commissions</i>				
—Continued				
Federal Funds—Continued				
General and special funds:—Continued				
Miscellaneous appropriations.....910	0	120	144	-144
Trust Funds				
Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite .....910	BA 0	52 197	..... 68	..... -68
Summary				
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA 0	38 131	..... 174	..... 20
				-154
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA 0	52 197	..... 68	..... -68
Total Other Historical and Memorial Commissions.	BA 0	90 328	..... 242	..... 20
				-222
Total Federal funds Historical and Memorial Commissions.	BA 0	6,262 1,759	21,624 7,496	8,943 18,085
				-12,681 10,589
Total trust funds Historical and Memorial Commissions.	BA 0	52 204	..... 69	..... -69
Total Historical and Memorial Commissions.	BA 0	6,314 1,963	21,624 7,565	8,943 18,085
				-12,681 10,520
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION				
Federal Funds				
General and special funds:				
Salaries and expenses .....902	BA	1,075	1,086 78	1,333
	0	1,060	1,161	1,333
				169 172
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES				
<i>Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations</i>				
Federal Funds				
General and special funds:				
Salaries and expenses .....910	BA	806	1,036 70	1,101
	0	761	1,055	1,194
				-5 139
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund .....910	0	122	75	-75
Trust Funds				
Contributions: Permanent, indefinite 910	BA 0	69 92	100 98	100 100
				2
Summary				
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA 0	806 883	1,106 1,130	1,101 1,194
				-5 64

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued				
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES—Continued				
<i>Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations—Continued</i>				
<i>Summary—Continued</i>				
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above).....	BA 69	100	100	
	O 92	98	100	2
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....900	BA } -19			
	O }			
Total trust funds.....	BA 50	100	100	
	O 73	98	100	2
Total Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.	BA 856	1,206	1,201	-5
	O 956	1,228	1,294	66
<i>Appalachian Regional Commission</i>				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Salaries and expenses.....507	BA 1,217	1,492	1,740	248
	O 1,216	1,492	1,740	248
Intragovernmental funds:				
Consolidated working fund.....507	O 204	533		-533
<i>Trust Funds</i>				
Miscellaneous trust fund accounts:	BA 2,582	2,670	3,150	480
Permanent, indefinite.....507	O 2,473	2,722	3,150	428
<i>Summary</i>				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above).....	BA 1,217	1,492	1,740	248
	O 1,420	2,025	1,740	-285
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above).....	BA 2,582	2,670	3,150	480
	O 2,473	2,722	3,150	428
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	BA } -1,181	-1,215	-1,450	-235
	O }			
Total trust funds.....	BA 1,401	1,455	1,700	245
	O 1,292	1,507	1,700	193
Interfund transactions.....500	BA } -1,401	-1,455	-1,700	-245
	O }			
Total Appalachian Regional Commission.	BA 1,217	1,492	1,740	248
	O 1,311	2,077	1,740	-337
<i>Delaware River Basin Commission</i>				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Salaries and expenses.....401	BA 69	69	78	9
	O 67	71	78	7
Contribution.....401	BA 216	242	238	-4
	O 216	220	238	18
Total Delaware River Basin Commission.	BA 285	311	316	5
	O 283	291	316	25

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES—Continued					
<i>Interstate Commission on the Potomac River</i>					
<i>Basin</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Contribution.....909	BA	34	34	34	
	O	34	34	34	
<i>Susquehanna River Basin Commission</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....401	BA	68	71	78	7
	O	71	75	78	3
Contribution.....401	BA	150	150	150	
	O	150	150	150	
Total Susquehanna River Basin Commission.	BA	218	221	228	7
	O	221	225	228	3
<i>Washington Metropolitan Area Transit</i>					
<i>Authority</i>					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Federal contribution.....909	BA	4,885	20,113	37,150	-37,484
			[^] 13,700		
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	174,321	131,181	90,360	1,487
	O	75,825	171,123	182,510	
			[^] 11,800	[^] 1,900	
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	181,766	168,158	130,929	-37,229
	O	78,666	186,628	187,922	1,294
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	2,651	2,770	3,250	480
	O	2,565	2,820	3,250	430
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	BA } O }	-1,181	-1,215	-1,450	-235
900	BA } O }	-19			
Total trust funds.....	BA	1,451	1,555	1,800	245
	O	1,365	1,605	1,800	195
Interfund transactions.....500	BA } O }	-1,401	-1,455	-1,700	-245
Total Intergovernmental Agencies.	BA	181,816	168,258	131,029	-37,229
	O	78,630	186,778	188,022	1,244
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....508	BA	33,720	34,750	43,300	800
			[^] 5,150		
			[^] 2,600		
	O	32,592	37,572	43,222	8,010
			[^] 890	[^] 3,250	

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued				
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION—Con.				
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>				
General and special funds—Continued				
Payment of loan guaranties:	BA	12,323		
Indefinite.....506	0	12,323		
<i>Summary</i>				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	46,043	42,500	43,300
	0	44,915	38,462	46,472
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	-632		
public.....500	0			
Total Interstate Commerce	BA	45,411	42,500	43,300
Commission.	0	44,283	38,462	46,472
				800
				8,010
LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Payment to the Legal Services	BA		^B 71,500	71,500
Corporation.....551	0		^B 33,000	33,000
MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Salaries and expenses.....405	BA			
	0		412	1,000
			320	920
				588
				600
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Salaries and expenses.....909	BA	1,425	1,440	1,840
			^F 111	289
	0	1,209	1,650	1,842
Land acquisition, National Capital	0		48	
park, parkway, and playground				
system.....909				-48
<i>Trust Funds</i>				
Advances from District of Columbia.909	0	93	26	-26
<i>Summary</i>				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	1,425	1,551	1,840
	0	1,209	1,698	1,842
				289
				144
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	0	93	26	-26
Total National Capital Planning	BA	1,425	1,551	1,840
Commission.	0	1,302	1,724	1,842
				289
				118
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND				
INFORMATION SCIENCE				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Salaries and expenses.....605	BA	406	406	502
	0	277	393	430
				96
				37

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....507	BA	290	275 } F14	300	11
	O	218	336	300	-36
NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
Public enterprise funds:					
Operating fund.....506	O	23	-130	-377	-247
Credit union share insurance fund 506	O	-10,875	-10,888	-14,204	-3,316
Total National Credit Union Administration.	O	-10,852	-11,018	-14,581	-3,563
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....605	BA	74,714	105,875	155,200	56,325
Current, indefinite.....	BA	7,000	13,000	20,000	
	O	59,834	79,545	144,000	64,455
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....605	O	114	31		-31
Gifts and donations: Permanent, indefinite.....605	BA	6,988	15,424	20,000	4,576
	O	6,988	15,424	20,000	4,576
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	81,714	118,875	175,200	56,325
	O	59,948	79,576	144,000	64,424
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....850	BA } O }	-2			
Total Federal funds.....	BA	81,712	118,875	175,200	56,325
	O	59,946	79,576	144,000	64,424
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	6,988	15,424	20,000	4,576
	O	6,988	15,424	20,000	4,576
Total National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.	BA	88,700	134,299	195,200	60,901
	O	66,934	95,000	164,000	69,000
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....609	BA	50,394	55,009 } F1,007	61,400	5,384
	O	48,414	56,017	62,128	6,111
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	50,394	56,016	61,400	5,384
	O	48,414	56,017	62,128	6,111

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD—Con.					
<i>Summary—Continued</i>					
Federal funds:—Continued					
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	BA } O }	-139	-138	-128	10
Total National Labor Relations Board.	BA O	50,255 48,275	55,878 55,879	61,272 62,000	5,394 6,121
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....609	BA O	2,888 2,814	2,867 2,917 ^{F63}	3,206 3,200	276 283
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	2,888 2,814	2,930 2,917	3,206 3,200	276 283
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	BA } O }		-18	-18	
Total National Mediation Board.	BA O	2,888 2,814	2,912 2,899	3,188 3,182	276 283
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....606	BA O	640,585 574,758	574,400 593,745 ^{F1,860}	^H 667,100 624,746	90,840 31,001
Scientific activities (special foreign currency program).....606	BA O	7,000 3,519	3,000 3,500	^H 5,000 4,500	2,000 1,000
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund.....606	O	6,638	1,000	1,000	
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Donations: Permanent, indefinite.....606	BA O	1 -1	1 5	1 4	-1
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	647,585 584,915	579,260 598,245	672,100 630,246	92,840 32,001
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	BA } O }	-174	-242	-242	
850	BA } O }	-6	-8	-8	
Total Federal funds.....	BA O	647,405 584,735	579,010 597,995	671,850 629,996	92,840 32,001

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued				
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—Continued				
<i>Summary—Continued</i>				
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above).....	BA 1	1	1	
	O -1	5	4	-1
Total National Science Foundation.	BA 647,406	579,011	671,851	92,840
	O 584,734	598,000	630,000	32,000
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Salaries and expenses.....609	BA 3,850	4,741	5,720	979
	O 3,934	4,635	5,620	985
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	BA }	-10	-20	-10
	O }			
Total Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.	BA 3,850	4,731	5,700	969
	O 3,934	4,625	5,600	975
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Salaries and expenses.....909	BA 350	500	^H 831	331
	O	725	906	181
POSTAL SERVICE				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Payment to the Postal Service fund 505	BA 1,410,000	1,478,000 ^A 236,018 ^B 284,667	1,552,607	-446,078
	O 1,410,000	1,478,000 ^A 236,018 ^B 284,667	1,552,607	-446,078
Public enterprise funds:				
Postal Service fund.....505	O 156,719	.....	.....	.....
Total Postal Service.....	BA 1,410,000	1,998,685	1,552,607	-446,078
	O 1,566,719	1,998,685	1,552,607	-446,078
PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON YOUTH OPPORTUNITY				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
Intragovernmental funds:				
Consolidated working fund.....609	O 6	.....	.....	.....
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Payment for military service credits 701	BA 21,645	22,478	3,516	-18,962
	O 21,645	22,478	3,516	-18,962

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD—Continued					
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
Railroad retirement account.....701	BA			[#] 238,000	407,888
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	2,265,658	2,611,528	2,781,416	
	O	2,444,955	2,684,232	2,805,576	319,344
				[#] 198,000	
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	21,645	22,478	3,516	-18,962
	O	21,645	22,478	3,516	-18,962
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	-1			
public.....700	O				
Total Federal funds.....	BA	21,644	22,478	3,516	-18,962
	O	21,644	22,478	3,516	-18,962
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	2,265,658	2,611,528	3,019,416	407,888
	O	2,444,955	2,684,232	3,003,576	319,344
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Intrafund transactions.....702	BA	-5,572	-5,000	-5,000	
	O				
850	BA	-229	3,850	5,000	1,150
	O				
Total trust funds.....	BA	2,259,857	2,610,378	3,019,416	409,038
	O	2,439,154	2,683,082	3,003,576	320,494
Interfund transactions .....701	BA	-21,645	-22,478	-3,516	18,962
	O				
Total Railroad Retirement Board.	BA	2,259,856	2,610,378	3,019,416	409,038
	O	2,439,153	2,683,082	3,003,576	320,494
RENEGOTIATION BOARD					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....904	BA	4,887	4,690	[#] 5,195	390
	O	4,721	4,790	5,190	400
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	4,887	4,805	5,195	390
	O	4,721	4,790	5,190	400
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	-2	-1	-1	
public.....900	O				
Total Renegotiation Board.....	BA	4,885	4,804	5,194	390
	O	4,719	4,789	5,189	400
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....508	BA	30,138	34,002	42,131	5,702
	O	29,865	36,053	41,705	5,652

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION					
—Continued					
Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	30,138	36,429	42,131	5,702
	O	29,865	36,053	41,705	5,652
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	-15	-11	-11	
public.....500	O }				
Total Securities and Exchange	BA	30,123	36,418	42,120	5,702
Commission.	O	29,850	36,042	41,694	5,652
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....059	BA	83,344	47,500	47,163	-6,597
			^A 2,010		
			^F 3,447		
			^G 803		
	O	78,988	65,499	46,909	-20,600
			^A 2,010		
Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	83,344	53,760	47,163	-6,597
	O	78,988	67,509	46,909	-20,600
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the	BA	-14	-9	-9	
public.....050	O }				
Total Selective Service System...	BA	83,330	53,751	47,154	-6,597
	O	78,974	67,500	46,900	-20,600
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses .....506	BA	22,560	22,150	27,100	4,100
			^F 850		
	O	19,392	26,700	25,900	-800
Payment of participation sales	BA	349	973		-973
insufficiencies.....506					
Public enterprise funds:					
Business loan and investment fund	BA	395,621	225,000	328,000	103,000
506					
Appropriation, Permanent,	BA	1,063			
indefinite.	O	153,438	148,563	205,885	57,322
Disaster loan fund.....506	BA	1,855,000		91,000	91,049
Permanent, indefinite.....	BA	2,248	1,777	1,826	
	O	1,145,622	572,000	235,000	-337,000
Lease and surety bond guarantees	O	-1,771	2,550	4,000	1,450
revolving fund.....506					
Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	2,276,841	250,750	447,926	197,176
	O	1,316,681	749,813	470,785	-279,028

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued				
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—Con.				
<i>Summary—Continued</i>				
Federal funds:—Continued				
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	BA } -11			
	O }			
Total Small Business Administration.	BA 2,276,830	250,750	447,926	197,176
	O 1,316,670	749,813	470,785	-279,028
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Salaries and expenses .....605	BA 53,033	56,888	71,359	11,268
		\$641		
		\$2,562		
	O 50,347	62,134	68,194	6,060
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....605	BA 3,500	4,500	4,500	
	O 2,725	3,489	3,600	111
Construction, restoration, repair, and improvements.....605	BA 18,689	4,860	11,325	6,465
Contract authority.....	BA 27,000			
Liquidation of contract authority....		(17,000)	(10,000)	(-7,000)
	O 9,688	34,191	20,206	-13,985
Miscellaneous appropriations.....605	O 67	100		-100
The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....605	BA 1,500			
	O 1,482	21		-21
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....605	BA 5,420	5,832	6,673	471
		\$49		
		\$321		
	O 5,515	6,144	6,725	581
Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center of scholars.....605	BA 800	800	1,010	210
	O 686	805	1,010	205
<i>Trust Funds</i>				
Smithsonian Institution trust funds:	BA 47	40	40	
Permanent, indefinite.....605	O 45	40	40	
<i>Summary</i>				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA 109,942	76,453	94,867	18,414
	O 70,510	106,884	99,735	-7,149
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	BA } -11	-11	-11	
	O }			
Total Federal funds	BA 109,931	76,442	94,856	18,414
	O 70,499	106,873	99,724	-7,149
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA 47	40	40	
	O 45	40	40	
Total Smithsonian Institution.....	BA 109,978	76,482	94,896	18,414
	O 70,544	106,913	99,764	-7,149

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued				
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Salaries and expenses .....908	BA 350			
	O 338	20		-20
TARIFF COMMISSION				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Salaries and expenses .....151	BA 6,000	7,100	9,000	1,557
	O 5,579	7,519	9,003	1,484
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS				
<i>Aviation Advisory Commission</i>				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
Intragovernmental funds:				
Consolidated working fund .....501	O 115			
<i>Trust Funds</i>				
Salaries and expenses (Airport and airway trust fund) .....501	O 1,075	16		-16
Total Aviation Advisory Commission.	O 1,190	16		-16
Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Salaries and expenses .....507	BA 709	613	694	81
	O 536	613	744	131
<i>Trust Funds</i>				
Cooperative funds: Permanent, indefinite .....507	BA 400	500	500	
	O 400	500	500	
Summary				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA 709	613	694	81
	O 536	613	744	131
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA 400	500	500	
	O 400	500	500	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public .....500	BA } -400	-500	-500	
	O }			
Total Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska.	BA 709	613	694	81
	O 536	613	744	131
Other Temporary Study Commissions				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Commission on American Shipbuilding: Salaries and expenses .....502	BA 550	205		-205
	O 524	407		-407

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS—Con.					
<i>Other Temporary Study Commissions—Con.</i>					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries: Salaries and expenses.....906	BA 0	100 31	..... 7	.....	..... -7
Commission on Government Procurement: Salaries and expenses.....905	0	1,449	70	.....	-70
Commission on Highway Beautification: Salaries and expenses.....503	BA 0	250 102	..... 255	.....	..... -255
Commission on Obscenity and Pornography: Salaries and expenses.....903	0	16	.....	.....	.....
Commission on Population Growth and the American Future: Salaries and expenses.....910	0	63	69	.....	-69
Commission on Railroad Retirement: Salaries and expenses.....701	BA 0	152 223	..... 9	.....	..... -9
Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy: Salaries and expenses.....151	BA 0	200 13	1,050 938	1,600 1,590	550 652
Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia: Salaries and expenses 909	0	57	.....	.....	.....
Commission on the Review of the National Policy toward Gambling: Salaries and expenses.....908	BA 0	..... 242	250 1,090	1,281 1,090	1,031 848
Defense Manpower Commission: Salaries and expenses.....059	BA 0	..... 350	400 50	.....	-400 -300
Joint Commission on the Coinage: Salaries and expenses.....904	0	.....	1	.....	-1
National Commission for the Review of Federal and State Laws Relating to Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance: Salaries and expenses.....908	BA 0	..... 312	332 470	500	168 158
National Commission on Consumer Finance: Salaries and expenses 609	BA 0	365 428	..... 87	.....	..... -87
National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control: Salaries and expenses.....506	BA 0	450 393	..... 60	.....	..... -60
National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse: Salaries and expenses.....653	BA 0	1,140 1,497	..... 198	.....	..... -198
National Commission on Materials Policy: Salaries and Expenses..506	BA 0	1,259 1,077	..... 371	.....	..... -371

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS—Con.					
<i>Other Temporary Study Commissions—Con.</i>					
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>					
General and special funds:—Continued					
National Commission on Productivity:	BA		885	2,500	-885
Salaries and expenses.....903			2,500		
	0	1,207	2,053	1,910	-843
			1,600	4900	
National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws: Salaries and expenses.....908	0	18			
National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education: Salaries and expenses 605	BA	1,500			
	0	441	763	296	-467
National Commission on Water Quality: Salaries and expenses 404	BA	200	10,000	4,800	-5,200
	0		5,356	8,500	3,144
National Tourism Resources Review Commission: Salaries and expenses.....506	BA	400			
	0	432	74		-74
National Water Commission: Salaries and expenses.....401	BA	760			
	0	836	137		-137
Public Land Law Review Commission: Salaries and expenses.....402	0		1		-1
Intragovernmental funds:					
Miscellaneous consolidated working funds.....903	0	181			
Summary					
Total Other Temporary Study Commissions.	BA	7,326	15,622	10,681	-4,941
	0	8,988	13,360	14,806	1,446
Total Federal funds Temporary Study Commissions.	BA	8,035	16,235	11,375	-4,860
	0	9,639	13,973	15,550	1,577
Total trust funds Temporary Study Commissions.	0	1,075	16		-16
Total Temporary Study Commissions.	BA	8,035	16,235	11,375	-4,860
	0	10,714	13,989	15,550	1,561
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
Public enterprise funds:					
Payment to Tennessee Valley Authority fund.....401	BA	64,550	45,676	74,600	28,924
	0	367,490	420,000	458,200	38,200
	0	367,490	420,000	458,200	38,200
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	BA	-26	-24	-24	
	0				
Total Tennessee Valley Authority	BA	64,524	45,652	74,576	28,924
	0	367,464	419,976	458,176	38,200

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses.....153	BA	190,741	195,988	^H 222,091	19,041
			^E 570		
			^F 6,492		
	O	186,952	200,858	220,484	19,626
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....153	BA	12,500	6,000	^H 9,377	3,377
	O	11,577	9,549	9,685	136
Special international exhibitions...153	BA	5,061	4,336	^H 6,770	-4,004
			^A 700		
			^B 5,600		
			^E 3		
	O	5,335	5,435	6,585	3,703
			^A 567	^A 133	
			^B 296	^B 3,283	
Special international exhibitions (special foreign currency program) 153	BA	357	78		-78
	O	255	219	62	-157
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....153	BA	1,000	1,000	^H 4,400	17,240
				^B 13,840	
	O	2,388	2,437	2,494	4,222
				^B 4,165	
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
United States Information Agency trust funds: Permanent, indefinite.....153	BA	33	33	33	
	O	17	72	33	-39
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	209,659	220,902	256,478	35,576
	O	206,507	219,361	246,891	27,530
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....150	BA } O }	-381	-381	-381	
Total Federal funds.....	BA	209,278	220,521	256,097	35,576
	O	206,126	218,980	246,510	27,530
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA	33	33	33	
	O	17	72	33	-39
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....150	BA } O }	-30	-30	-30	
Total trust funds.....	BA	3	3	3	
	O	-13	42	3	-39
Total United States Information Agency.	BA	209,281	220,524	256,100	35,576
	O	206,113	219,022	246,513	27,491
UNITED STATES RAILWAY ASSOCIATION					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Administrative expenses.....503	BA		6,000		-26,000
			^A 20,000		
	O		6,000		6,000
			^A 4,000	^A 16,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL					
<i>Federal Funds</i>					
General and special funds:					
Water resources planning	401	BA 7,336	7,417	6,865	-552
		O 6,376	8,400	8,960	560
Intragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund	401	O -17	20		-20
<i>Trust Funds</i>					
River Basin Commissions: Permanent, indefinite	401	BA 2,732	3,235	2,873	-362
		O 2,296	3,695	3,368	-327
<i>Summary</i>					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)		BA 7,336	7,417	6,865	-552
		O 6,359	8,420	8,960	540
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)		BA 2,732	3,235	2,873	-362
		O 2,296	3,695	3,368	-327
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public	400	BA } -923	-984	-1,143	-159
		O }			
Total trust funds		BA 1,809	2,251	1,730	-521
		O 1,373	2,711	2,225	-486
Interfund transactions					
	400	BA } -1,809	-2,251	-1,730	521
		O }			
Total Water Resources Council ..		BA 7,336	7,417	6,865	-552
		O 5,923	8,880	9,455	575
SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)		BA 8,108,255	7,391,232	8,003,579	612,347
		O 7,053,619	7,949,216	8,084,914	135,698
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public	050	BA } -14	-9	-9	
		O }			
	150	BA } -430	-431	-431	
		O }			
	350	BA } -2	-1	-2	-1
		O }			
	400	BA } -39	-40	-40	
		O }			
	500	BA } -843	-187	-193	-6
		O }			
	550	BA } -2	-1	-1	
		O }			
	600	BA } -326	-420	-420	
		O }			
	700	BA } -1			
		O }			
	800	BA } -4	-4	-4	
		O }			
	850	BA } -17	-19	-16	3
		O }			

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued					
SUMMARY—Continued					
Federal funds—Continued					
900	BA } O }	-113,749	-78,583	-91,937	-13,354
Total Federal funds.....	BA O	7,992,828 6,938,192	7,311,537 7,869,521	7,910,526 7,991,861	598,989 122,340
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	BA O	9,883,001 6,310,628	11,784,642 7,881,966	13,020,532 9,458,636	1,235,890 1,576,670
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Intrafund transactions.....701	BA } O }	-11,113	-16,164	-27,380	-11,216
850	BA } O }	-229	3,850	5,000	1,150
Proprietary receipts from the	BA } O }	-275	-260	-260	.....
public.....150					
400	BA } O }	-923	-984	-1,143	-159
500	BA } O }	-1,581	-1,715	-1,950	-235
800	BA } O }	-5	.....	.....	.....
900	BA } O }	-19	.....	.....	.....
Total trust funds.....	BA O	9,868,856 6,296,483	11,769,369 7,866,693	12,994,799 9,432,903	1,225,430 1,566,210
Interfund transactions.....400	BA } O }	-1,809	-2,251	-1,730	521
500	BA } O }	-1,401	-1,455	-1,700	-245
701	BA } O }	-21,645	-22,478	-3,516	18,962
906	BA } O }	-1,760,480	-2,367,036	-2,889,978	-522,942
Total Other Independent Agencies.	BA O	16,076,349 11,449,340	16,687,686 13,342,994	18,008,401 14,527,840	1,320,715 1,184,846
ALLOWANCES					
Allowances for:					
Acceleration of energy research and development	BA O	..... .....	..... .....	809,000 461,000	809,000 461,000
Civilian agency pay raises.....	BA O	..... .....	..... .....	625,000 600,000	625,000 600,000
Contingencies.....	BA O	..... .....	400,000 300,000	750,000 500,000	350,000 200,000
Total allowances.....	BA O	..... .....	400,000 300,000	2,184,000 1,561,000	1,784,000 1,261,000

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
BUDGET TOTALS				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA 217,469,524	231,313,635	238,721,965	7,408,330
	O 194,877,584	214,555,131	230,698,807	16,143,676
Deductions for offsetting receipts: (As shown in detail above):				
Intrafund transactions	BA } -1,171,749	-1,202,664	-1,218,011	-15,347
	O }			
Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies.	BA } -123,406	-174,325	-197,400	-23,075
	O }			
Proprietary receipts from the public.	BA } -7,179,128	-9,463,507	-8,647,861	815,646
	O }			
Total deductions	BA } -8,474,283	-10,840,496	-10,063,272	777,224
	O }			
Federal fund totals	BA 208,995,241	220,473,139	228,658,693	8,185,554
	O 186,403,301	203,714,635	220,635,535	16,920,900
Trust funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA 92,085,061	116,797,467	122,962,245	6,164,778
	O 84,786,065	97,362,771	113,289,141	15,926,370
Deductions for offsetting receipts: (As shown in detail above):				
Intrafund transactions	BA } -815,943	-993,364	-1,109,430	-116,066
	O }			
Proprietary receipts from the public.	BA } -2,522,741	-3,433,374	-4,058,329	-624,955
	O }			
(Undistributed by agency and function):				
Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies:				
Employer share, employee retirement.....951	BA -861,455	-736,820	124,635	
	O -3,338,684	-5,288,193	-5,904,579	-616,386
Total deductions	BA } -3,338,684	-5,288,193	-5,904,579	-616,386
	O }			
Trust fund totals	BA 88,746,377	111,509,274	117,057,666	5,548,392
	O 81,447,381	92,074,578	107,384,562	15,309,984
Interfund transactions (—):				
Employer share, employee retirement.....951	BA } -2,926,604	-2,681,589	-2,839,967	-158,378
	O }			
Interest received by trust funds 952	BA } -5,436,070	-6,419,517	-7,139,905	-720,388
	O }			
Applied by agency above	BA } -12,962,019	-12,028,195	-13,595,331	-1,567,136
	O }			
Total interfund transactions	BA } -21,324,693	-21,129,301	-23,575,203	-2,445,902
	O }			
Budget totalsΔ	BA 276,416,925	310,853,112	322,141,156	11,288,044
	O 246,525,985	274,659,912	304,444,894	29,784,982

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1973 actual	1974 estimated	1975 estimated	Increase or decrease (—)
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BUDGET TOTALS—Continued

ΔBudget totals are distributed as follows:

	1974		1975	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Federal funds:				
Enacted (1974) / recommended herein (1975).....	217,047,396	206,045,649	228,876,482	222,960,901
1974 changes now requested:				
Supplemental requests:				
⁽⁴⁾ Program supplementals, existing legislation.....	5,132,408	3,924,525		627,622
⁽⁵⁾ Program supplementals, additional authorizing legislation required.	1,197,751	228,754		505,061
⁽⁶⁾ Wage-board pay raises.....	271,435	254,326		18,928
⁽⁷⁾ Civilian pay raises.....	1,444,603	1,373,882		109,442
⁽⁸⁾ Military pay raises.....	1,909,536	1,864,048		48,143
Amendments to pending requests.....	462,516	93,781		368,735
Proposed for later transmittal:				
⁽⁹⁾ Under proposed legislation.....	3,278,387	305,763	5,269,383	2,162,175
⁽¹⁰⁾ Under existing legislation.....	71,003	67,003	150,100	154,100
Allowances.....	498,600	397,400	4,426,000	3,743,700
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-10,840,496	-10,840,496	-10,063,272	-10,063,272
Total Federal funds.....	220,473,139	203,714,635	228,658,693	220,635,535
Trust funds:				
Enacted (1974) / recommended herein (1975).....	116,745,365	97,361,207	121,264,745	112,150,207
1974 supplementals now requested:				
⁽⁴⁾ Program supplementals, existing legislation.....	1,000	500		500
⁽⁶⁾ Wage-board pay raises.....	136	128		8
⁽⁷⁾ Civilian pay raises.....	966	936		30
Proposed for later transmittal:				
⁽⁹⁾ Under proposed legislation.....	50,000		1,697,500	1,138,396
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-5,288,193	-5,288,193	-5,904,579	-5,904,579
Total trust funds.....	111,509,274	92,074,578	117,057,666	107,384,562
Interfund transactions (—).....	-21,129,301	-21,129,301	-23,575,203	-23,575,203
Budget totals.....	310,853,112	274,659,912	322,141,156	304,444,894

⁴Supplemental now requested under existing legislation.

⁵Proposed for later transmittal under proposed legislation.

⁶Proposed for later transmittal under existing legislation.

⁷Supplemental now requested. Additional authorizing legislation required.

⁸Supplemental now requested, wage-board pay raises.

⁹Supplemental now requested, civilian pay raises.

¹⁰Supplemental now requested, military pay raises.

¹¹Additional authorizing legislation required.

¹²Amendment to 1974 budget now proposed.

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 that has as objectives the efficient management of programs in relation to the requirements of the Nation, and effective financial control.

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 budget priorities for the coming year. Formulation of the 1975 budget, which covers the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1974, and ending June 30, 1975, began in the spring of 1973.

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, agency programs are evaluated, policy issues are identified, and budgetary projections are made, giving attention both to important modifications and innovations in programs and to alternative long-range program plans. Preliminary plans are then 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.

Proposed 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

issues—relating to total budget receipts and outlays—are again examined. The actual budget data from the most recently completed fiscal year are essential to this review and decision process. 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 of these considerations.

Congressional authorization and appropriation.—Congressional review begins 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, foreign affairs, and some construction programs, require 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 report of the conference committee is returned to both Houses for approval, and the measures

are 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.

Under the law, most budget authority is made available to the executive branch under a system of "apportioning" the authority. Under authority delegated 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 plans for use of the authority are not complete), "reserves" are established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (under authority set forth in law and delegated by the President) to withhold some of these amounts not needed. Such reserves may be released subsequently, 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, an arm of the Congress, regularly audits, examines, and evaluates Government programs, and its findings and recommendations for corrective action are made to the Congress, to the Office of Management and Budget, and to the agencies concerned.

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 for the following:

the Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving fund (after May 11, 1973),

the Rural Telephone Bank (after May 11, 1973),

the Environmental Financing Authority (established in 1974),

the Exchange Stabilization Fund,

the Export-Import Bank of the United States (after August 16, 1971),

the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System,

the Postal Service fund (beginning in 1974),

the United States Railroad Association,¹

the Federal Financing Bank.¹

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 for carrying out a cycle of operations. *Public enterprise* (revolving) funds finance a cycle of business type 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.

¹ These agencies were only recently established by law and have not had an opportunity to plan their operations.

Current expense and capital outlay.—The budget includes spending for both current operating expenses 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).

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. The amounts thus authorized by the Congress are called budget authority (BA).

Budget authority permits *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*.

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 for obligation (*no-year appropriations*) until the objectives have been attained.

When budget authority is made available by the 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*—congressional actions to continue availability of unused balances which would otherwise lapse—are counted as budget authority in the year of the congressional action.

A *rescission* is an action of the 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 the 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 type are the appropriation for interest on the public debt, and the trust fund appropriation equal to receipts under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Social Security).

While budget authority is normally granted with the intention that spending will occur in a similar amount, certain insurance or other programs are provided with standby budget authority which may never be used fully but is available if certain contingencies should arise.

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 the 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.²

Balances of authority.—Not all budget authority enacted for a fiscal year is obligated and paid out in the same year. In the case

² This process is depicted on a chart "Relation of Budget Authority to Outlays—1975 Budget" on page 25 of this volume.

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 obligations are subsequently paid. Such amounts are known as *obligated balances*.

In addition, in multiple-year or no-year accounts, amounts may also be carried forward 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 one year may have an effect on obligations for 2 or more years, and may affect budget outlays for an even longer period. In the case of standby budget authority, obligations or outlays may never materialize.

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. (This would be the account to which the appropriation was made.) 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 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 total outlays in calculating the budget surplus or deficit.
- *Offsetting receipts*, which are deducted from spending in calculating total outlays. Corresponding offsets are made in arriving at total budget authority and *net* obligations incurred.

Budget receipts.—The fundamental characteristic of budget receipts is that they are collections from the public that 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 dis-

tinguished 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, intragovernmental, and trust revolving funds—outlays are regularly stated net of receipts collected by the fund.

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. The collection of refunds, representing a return of previous erroneous outlays, 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 (e.g., loan repayments, interest, sale of property and products, charges for nonregulatory services, rents and royalties, etc.) are placed in the general fund, special funds, or trust funds. Such collections are not counted as budget receipts, but are offset against total budget authority and outlays for each agency and for each “function.”³

Intragovernmental transactions.—Any payment from a federally owned or administered account to another Federal account is treated as an offset to budget outlays rather than as a receipt. As previously described, many such transactions occur in the case of payments to revolving funds or as reimbursements to appropriations. All such transactions not falling into either of these categories are classified as *intragovernmental transactions*. Intragovernmental transactions may be either *intrabudgetary* (in cases where the payment and receipt both occur within the budgetary universe) or result from *receipts from off-budget Federal agencies* in those cases where the payment comes from a Federal agency whose funds are excluded from the budget totals.

Intrabudgetary transactions are further subdivided into three groups: (1) *interfund transactions*, where the payment is from one fund group (either Federal funds or trust funds) and the receipt is by the other fund group; (2) *Federal intrafund transactions*, in those cases where the payment and receipt both occur within the Federal fund group; and (3) *trust intrafund transactions*, in those cases where the

³ The functional classification of programs relates to their purposes. A further discussion of this subject is found in Part 4 of this volume.

payment and receipt both occur within the trust fund group. Normally intrabudgetary transactions are deducted from both the outlays and the budget authority for the agency receiving the payment.⁴

OTHER TRANSACTIONS

Borrowing and repayments.—Borrowing and debt repayment are not treated as receipts or outlays, since if they were the budget could be balanced simply by borrowing. This applies both to borrowing in the form of public debt securities and to specialized forms of borrowing—such as agency securities, military family housing mortgages, and certificates representing participation in a pool of loans.

Exercise of the monetary power.—Seigniorage is the profit from coining money; it is the difference between the value of coins as money and their cost, including the cost of manufacturing. Seigniorage on coins arises from the exercise of the Government's monetary powers and 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 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. The increment (profit) 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 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. Such transactions affect Treasury's cash balances even though they are not a part of the budget.

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

⁴ In two situations intrabudgetary transactions are not deducted from the figures of any agency or function, but appear as special deduct lines in computing total budget authority and outlays for the Government as a whole. One of these consists of the agencies' payments as employers into trust funds for retirement of employees. These payments are known as "undistributed interfund transactions" (i.e., those not distributed by agency and function). Payments by off-budget Federal agencies as employers into employee retirement trust funds are also "undistributed" by agency or function, and are deducted in arriving at the Government-wide total of the trust fund group.

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 1973.—The 1973 column of this budget generally 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. For those accounts for which no regular 1973 appropriations were enacted, however, the amounts shown in this budget are the maximum amounts authorized by continuing resolutions.

Data for 1974.—The amounts for 1974 include budget authority actually made available by the 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. The Congress has, by now (January 1974), completed action on all regular appropriations for 1974, except a few accounts for which a continuing appropriation was provided. However, additional supplemental appropriations will be required in certain cases. Part III of the *Budget Appendix* includes supplementals *now requested*. These supplementals represent the amounts required for various pay raises including those of January and October 1973 and the additional amounts requested to meet unforeseen program costs.

Where the word “enacted” is used with reference to 1974, as in tables 4 and 5, the amount represents budget authority already voted by the Congress, except in the case of the accounts for which regular appropriations are 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 enacted budget authority. Certain standard footnotes (explained at the end of the table) are used in Part 5 of the *Budget* to distinguish the status of these additional items for 1974.

Data for 1975.—This budget is complete as to the estimates for 1975. 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 1974 and 1975 supplementals. For these, proposed legislation may be required and/or the estimated amounts will be requested later when the requirements are known. In certain tables of the budget these items for later transmittal and the related outlays are separately identified. Estimates of the total requirements for 1975 include both the amounts formally proposed and the amounts planned for later transmittal.

Allowances.—Lump-sum allowances are included in the tables to cover possible additional supplemental proposals that may be required for 1974 and 1975. An allowance is also shown for the acceleration of energy research and development. The allowance for contingencies anticipates the need for supplemental appropriations to meet requirements not now foreseen for existing programs or resulting from the enactment of legislation not specifically provided for in the budgets of the agencies concerned. The allowance for civilian agency pay raises includes an estimate of the additional amounts that will be required for pay raises anticipated in October 1974 for employees of civilian Government agencies. A separate allowance for pay raises is shown for the military and civilian employees of the Department of Defense and is included in its figures. These increases could not be reflected in the various program appropriation requests since the applicable detailed amounts have not yet been determined.

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 10 are short summary tables of the budget, often only one page each.
- Tables 11 through 13 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.
- Table 14 and tables 16 through 20 are historical in nature, giving data, for earlier years, comparable to that data in the preceding 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	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Budget authority (largely appropriations):			
Available through current action by Congress:			
Enacted and pending.....	181,417	188,257	-----
Proposed in this budget.....	-----	14,318	197,741
Available without current action by Congress.....	128,137	145,536	163,943
Deductions for offsetting receipts ¹	-33,138	-37,258	-39,543
Total budget authority.....	276,417	310,853	322,141
Receipts and outlays:			
Receipts:			
Federal funds.....	161,357	185,581	202,757
Trust funds.....	92,193	105,548	115,818
Interfund transactions.....	-21,325	-21,129	-23,575
Total budget receipts.....	232,225	270,000	295,000
Outlays:			
Federal funds.....	186,403	203,715	220,636
Trust funds.....	81,447	92,075	107,385
Interfund transactions.....	-21,325	-21,129	-23,575
Total budget outlays.....	246,526	274,660	304,445
Surplus or deficit (-):			
Federal funds.....	-25,046	-18,133	-17,878
Trust funds.....	10,746	13,473	8,433
Total budget.....	-14,301	-4,660	-9,445

	1972 actual			
Outstanding debt, end of year:				
Gross Federal debt.....	437,329	468,426	486,350	507,973
Held by:				
Government agencies.....	113,559	125,381	139,806	148,929
The public.....	323,770	343,045	346,545	359,045
Federal Reserve System.....	71,426	75,182		
Others.....	252,344	267,863		

MEMORANDUM

Outstanding loans, end of year:				
Direct loans.....	50,103	43,891	45,874	48,215
Guaranteed and insured loans ²	133,711	147,684	159,725	170,724
Government-sponsored agencies loans ³	48,924	67,230	83,317	86,801

¹ These consist of intragovernmental transactions and proprietary receipts from the public.

² Excludes loans held by Government accounts and special credit agencies.

³ Excludes Federal Reserve banks, but includes off-budget Federal agencies.

Table 2. BUDGET RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in millions of dollars)

Description	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Receipts by source:			
Individual income taxes.....	103,246	118,000	129,000
Corporation income taxes.....	36,153	43,000	48,000
Social insurance taxes and contributions:			
Employment taxes and contributions.....	54,876	67,664	75,298
Unemployment insurance.....	6,051	6,198	5,975
Contributions for other insurance and retirement.....	3,614	4,046	4,330
Excise taxes.....	16,260	17,144	17,444
Estate and gift taxes.....	4,917	5,400	6,000
Customs duties.....	3,188	3,500	3,800
Miscellaneous receipts.....	3,921	5,049	5,153
Total receipts.....	232,225	270,000	295,000
Outlays by function:			
National defense ¹	76,021	80,573	87,729
International affairs and finance.....	2,957	3,886	4,103
Space research and technology.....	3,311	3,177	3,272
Agriculture and rural development.....	6,191	4,039	2,729
Natural resources and environment.....	589	609	3,128
Commerce and transportation.....	13,070	13,521	13,400
Community development and housing.....	4,132	5,450	5,667
Education and manpower.....	10,185	10,819	11,537
Health.....	18,417	23,268	26,282
Income security.....	73,073	84,995	100,071
Veterans benefits and services.....	12,013	13,285	13,612
Interest.....	22,813	27,754	29,122
General government.....	5,480	6,800	6,774
General revenue sharing.....	6,636	6,147	6,174
Allowances ²		300	1,561
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:			
Employer share, employee retirement.....	-2,927	-3,543	-3,577
Interest received by trust funds.....	-5,436	-6,420	-7,140
Total outlays.....	246,526	274,660	304,445
Budget surplus or deficit (-).....	-14,301	-4,660	-9,445
Budget authority by function:			
National defense ¹	82,787	88,177	95,047
International affairs and finance.....	3,628	5,322	4,680
Space research and technology.....	3,406	3,038	3,245
Agriculture and rural development.....	7,148	6,652	7,411
Natural resources and environment.....	7,183	2,483	-306
Commerce and transportation.....	10,543	22,822	14,459
Community development and housing.....	6,093	4,960	6,389
Education and manpower.....	12,049	13,782	11,489
Health.....	22,226	26,153	28,022
Income security.....	79,818	93,015	104,012
Veterans benefits and services.....	12,783	13,787	14,080
Interest.....	22,813	27,754	29,122
General government.....	6,007	6,417	6,820
General revenue sharing.....	8,295	6,055	6,205
Allowances ²		400	2,184
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions.....	-8,363	-9,963	-10,717
Total budget authority.....	276,417	310,853	322,141

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

² Includes allowances for acceleration of energy research and development, civilian agency pay raises, and contingencies.

Table 3. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	Budget authority			Outlays		
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Legislative branch.....	606	658	722	540	658	734
The Judiciary.....	189	215	312	183	213	310
Executive Off. of the President.....	99	107	101	49	112	121
Funds approp. to the President.....	6,593	9,235	5,328	3,733	4,603	4,414
Agriculture.....	11,417	11,821	14,046	10,028	9,311	9,184
Commerce.....	1,802	1,520	1,727	1,368	1,519	1,712
Defense—Military ¹	77,638	82,690	90,974	73,297	78,400	84,600
Defense—Civil.....	1,991	1,683	1,631	1,703	1,621	1,649
Health, Education, & Welfare.....	89,213	106,456	113,666	82,040	96,768	110,959
Housing & Urban Development.....	5,223	4,536	6,197	3,592	4,983	5,550
Interior.....	-1,937	-3,783	-2,582	-2,253	-3,774	-2,657
Justice.....	1,774	1,914	2,138	1,531	1,938	2,106
Labor.....	10,389	9,315	9,691	8,639	8,590	10,043
State.....	684	783	894	591	743	793
Transportation.....	3,647	17,647	9,813	8,183	8,444	9,059
Treasury.....	32,655	35,753	37,688	30,960	35,849	37,633
Atomic Energy Commission.....	2,633	2,389	3,058	2,393	2,328	2,886
Environmental Protect. Agency.....	7,427	4,629	695	1,114	2,559	3,991
General Services Admin.....	518	-637	-738	468	-306	-883
Nat'l Aero. & Space Admin.....	3,406	3,038	3,245	3,311	3,177	3,272
Veterans Administration.....	12,735	13,760	14,060	11,968	13,241	13,594
Other independent agencies.....	16,076	16,688	18,008	11,449	13,343	14,528
Allowances ²	-----	400	2,184	-----	300	1,561
Undistributed intragovernmen- tal transactions:						
Employer share, employee retirement.....	-2,927	-3,543	-3,577	-2,927	-3,543	-3,577
Interest received by trust funds.....	-5,436	-6,420	-7,140	-5,436	-6,420	-7,140
Total budget authority and outlays.....	276,417	310,853	322,141	246,526	274,660	304,445
MEMORANDUM						
Portion available through cur- rent action by Congress ³	181,417	202,575	197,741	118,310	127,102	139,792
Portion available without cur- rent action by Congress.....	128,137	145,536	163,943	68,037	78,518	86,989
Outlays from obligated balances.....	-----	-----	-----	49,719	56,260	65,701
Outlays from unobligated bal- ances.....	-----	-----	-----	43,598	50,038	51,506
Deductions for offsetting re- ceipts:						
Intragovernmental transac- tions.....	-23,436	-24,361	-26,837	-23,436	-24,361	-26,837
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-9,702	-12,897	-12,706	-9,702	-12,897	-12,706
Total budget authority and outlays.....	276,417	310,853	322,141	246,526	274,660	304,445

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

² Includes allowances for acceleration of energy research and development, civilian agency pay raises, and contingencies.

³ 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	1973 actual	1974 estimate			1975 estimate		
		Enacted and pending	Pro- posed changes	Total	Recom- mended herein	Pro- posed changes	Total
Legislative branch.....	617	641	29	670	734	-----	734
The Judiciary.....	192	204	9	213	310	-----	310
Executive Off. of the President	99	105	2	107	101	-----	101
Funds approp. to the President	4,910	8,108	126	8,234	4,403	171	4,574
Agriculture.....	10,617	9,675	735	10,411	12,890	10	12,900
Commerce.....	1,592	1,274	39	1,312	1,416	100	1,516
Defense—Military ¹	77,743	76,514	6,332	82,846	89,001	2,259	91,260
Defense—Civil.....	2,053	1,746	4	1,750	1,700	-----	1,700
Health, Education, and Wel- fare.....	31,562	32,616	3,040	35,657	32,331	2,825	35,156
Housing and Urban Develop- ment.....	4,281	3,342	285	3,627	2,812	2,300	5,112
Interior.....	2,415	2,576	112	2,688	2,796	82	2,879
Justice.....	1,776	1,854	63	1,917	2,142	-----	2,142
Labor.....	3,845	2,205	470	2,675	2,999	-----	2,999
State.....	650	691	43	734	820	-----	820
Transportation.....	3,577	17,266	311	17,576	3,152	872	4,024
Treasury Department.....	1,772	1,829	207	2,036	2,301	150	2,451
Atomic Energy Commission...	2,633	2,377	12	2,389	3,058	-----	3,058
Environmental Protection Agency.....	7,427	4,523	6	4,529	545	-----	545
General Services Admin.....	994	639	23	663	291	-----	291
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	3,408	3,002	38	3,040	3,247	-----	3,247
Veterans Administration.....	12,391	12,283	1,095	13,377	13,375	267	13,642
Other independent agencies.....	6,862	4,788	938	5,726	5,772	323	6,096
Allowances ²	-----	-----	400	400	-----	2,184	2,184
Total budget authority available through cur- rent action by Con- gress.....	181,417	188,257	14,318	202,575	186,198	11,543	197,741

MEMORANDUM

Appropriations to liquidate con-
tract authority:

Legislative branch.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	*
Funds approp. to the President	205	155	-----	155	160	-----	160
Agriculture.....	1,145	107	-----	107	211	-----	211
Commerce.....	232	222	23	245	243	-----	243
Housing and Urban Develop- ment.....	1,450	600	-----	600	-----	-----	-----
Interior.....	107	135	-----	135	117	-----	117
Transportation.....	5,394	5,046	-----	5,046	5,676	8	5,684
Environmental Protection Agency.....	-----	604	-----	604	1,676	-----	1,676
Other independent agencies.....	11	17	-----	17	10	-----	10
Total appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	8,545	6,886	23	6,909	8,093	8	8,101

*Less than \$500 thousand.

¹ Includes allowances for All-Volunteer Force, military retirement systems reform, and civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.² Includes allowances for acceleration of energy research and development, civilian agency pay raises, and contingencies.

Table 5. OUTLAYS FROM BUDGET AUTHORITY AVAILABLE THROUGH CURRENT ACTION BY CONGRESS (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1973 actual	1974 estimate			1975 estimate		
		Enacted and pending	Pro- posed changes	Total	Recom- mended herein	Pro- posed changes	Total
Legislative branch.....	466	534	25	559	645	-----	645
The Judiciary.....	173	185	9	194	290	-----	290
Executive Off. of the President.....	44	68	2	69	97	-----	97
Funds approp. to the President.....	1,634	2,143	15	2,158	1,302	46	1,348
Agriculture.....	8,736	8,671	737	9,408	11,631	-----	11,631
Commerce.....	616	612	34	645	744	10	754
Defense—Military ¹	55,833	54,171	4,468	58,639	61,694	2,194	63,888
Defense—Civil.....	1,209	970	4	973	924	-----	924
Health, Education and Wel- fare.....	19,269	22,409	123	22,532	23,275	134	23,409
Housing and Urban Develop- ment.....	1,362	1,545	3	1,548	1,811	560	2,371
Interior.....	1,441	1,618	105	1,723	1,915	69	1,984
Justice.....	957	1,081	59	1,140	1,331	-----	1,331
Labor.....	2,212	1,485	101	1,585	1,730	-----	1,730
State.....	513	585	41	626	664	-----	664
Transportation.....	1,973	2,024	213	2,237	2,408	828	3,236
Treasury Department.....	1,575	1,647	195	1,842	2,092	150	2,242
Atomic Energy Commission.....	1,208	906	12	917	1,423	-----	1,423
Environmental Protection Agency.....	245	310	5	315	394	-----	394
General Services Admin.....	692	747	23	769	263	-----	263
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	2,149	1,931	35	1,966	2,202	-----	2,202
Veterans Administration.....	11,230	11,230	1,070	12,300	12,195	365	12,560
Other independent agencies.....	4,773	3,759	895	4,654	4,709	235	4,944
Allowances ²	-----	-----	300	300	-----	1,461	1,461
Total outlays from budg- et authority available through current action by Congress.....	118,310	118,629	8,473	127,102	133,739	6,053	139,792

MEMORANDUM

From appropriations to liqui-
date contract authorizations:

Legislative branch.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	*
Funds approp. to the President.....	20	20	-----	20	20	-----	20
Agriculture.....	326	107	-----	107	206	-----	206
Commerce.....	218	222	23	245	243	-----	243
Housing and Urban Develop- ment.....	1,450	600	-----	600	-----	-----	-----
Interior.....	84	124	-----	124	109	-----	109
Transportation.....	5,128	5,034	-----	5,034	5,658	8	5,666
Environmental Protection Agency.....	-----	501	-----	501	1,779	-----	1,779
General Services Admin.....	*	*	-----	*	*	-----	*
Other independent agencies.....	11	15	-----	15	9	-----	9
Total outlays from ap- propriations to liqui- date contract author- ity.....	7,237	6,623	23	6,646	8,024	8	8,032

* Less than \$500 thousand.

¹ Includes allowances for All-Volunteer Force, military retirement systems reform, and civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.² Includes allowances for acceleration of energy research and development, civilian agency pay raises, and contingencies.

Table 6. RELATION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY TO OUTLAYS
(in millions of dollars)

Description	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
<i>Budget authority available through current action by Congress:</i>			
Enacted or recommended herein:			
Appropriations ¹	173,275	167,912	186,287
Authority to spend debt receipts.....	670	250	-----
Contract authority.....	7,470	20,093	-88
Reappropriations and reauthorizations.....	3	3	-----
Proposed changes:			
Appropriations ¹	-----	14,360	11,493
Contract authority.....	-----	50	50
Authority to spend debt receipts.....	-----	-92	-----
Total budget authority available through current action by Congress (table 4).....	181,417	202,575	197,741
<i>Budget authority available without current action by Congress (permanent authorizations):</i>			
Appropriations ¹	122,532	139,641	150,987
Authority to spend debt receipts.....	1,338	1,447	1,300
Contract authority.....	4,267	4,448	11,656
<i>Deductions for offsetting receipts (table 12):</i>			
Intragovernmental transactions.....	-23,436	-24,361	-26,837
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-9,702	-12,897	-12,706
Total budget authority for the year (table 3).....	276,417	310,853	322,141
<i>Unobligated balances and adjustments:</i>			
Unobligated balances:			
Brought forward at start of year (table 8).....	177,237	186,961	193,673
Written off (rescinded, lapsed, etc.) ²	-3,662	-9,882	-1,031
Carried forward at end of year (table 8).....	-186,961	-193,673	-202,506
Application of new authority to prior obligations:			
Budget authority of year, obligated previously.....	-3,338	-2,625	-3,262
Budget authority of subsequent year, obligated currently.....	2,625	3,262	3,362
Obligations incurred, net (table 7).....	262,318	294,897	312,378
<i>Obligated balances:</i>			
Brought forward at start of year, funded (table 8).....	92,520	106,728	126,164
Adjustments in expired accounts ²	-1,642	-811	-425
Deficiency appropriations.....	58	10	51
Carried forward at end of year (table 8).....	-106,728	-126,164	-133,723
Outlays (table 3).....	246,526	274,660	304,445

MEMORANDUM

Federal funds included above:

Budget authority available through current action by Congress.....	180,145	190,482	195,606
Budget authority ³	208,995	220,473	228,659
Obligations incurred ³	198,683	221,253	226,779
Outlays ³	186,403	203,715	220,636

¹ Excludes appropriations to liquidate contract authority:

	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
For later transmittal.....	-----	23	8
All other.....	10,277	9,511	11,243

² Includes writeoff of balances of the Rural Electrification Administration and the Postal Service fund resulting from removal from the budget totals.³ Amounts are net of intragovernmental transactions and proprietary receipts from the public.

Table 7. OBLIGATIONS INCURRED, NET (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Legislative branch.....	553	687	718
The Judiciary.....	185	214	311
Executive Office of the President.....	85	109	101
Funds appropriated to the President:			
International security assistance.....	2,890	3,955	1,727
International development assistance.....	1,798	2,347	1,933
Other.....	1,697	1,730	589
Agriculture.....	9,365	7,579	9,551
Commerce.....	1,707	1,618	1,705
Defense—Military ¹	76,372	85,273	90,949
Defense—Civil.....	1,823	1,943	1,753
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	85,136	102,815	110,824
Housing and Urban Development.....	5,157	5,334	3,789
Interior.....	-2,051	-3,545	-2,642
Justice.....	1,870	1,953	2,125
Labor.....	8,825	8,416	10,101
State.....	650	719	812
Transportation.....	8,053	9,253	9,704
Treasury.....	32,643	35,782	37,688
Atomic Energy Commission.....	2,385	2,887	3,058
Environmental Protection Agency.....	3,441	4,521	5,149
General Services Administration.....	385	-359	-919
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	3,131	3,486	3,275
Veterans Administration.....	11,909	13,336	13,707
Civil Service Commission.....	4,777	6,308	7,589
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	-524	-518	-541
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	-317	-316	-335
Postal Service.....	2,129	1,999	1,553
Railroad Retirement Board.....	2,477	2,704	3,014
Other independent agencies.....	4,131	4,227	3,622
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions.....	-8,363	-9,963	-10,717
Allowances ²		400	2,184
Total.....	262,318	294,897	312,378

MEMORANDUM

Federal funds.....	198,683	221,253	226,779
Trust funds.....	84,960	94,774	109,174
Interfund transactions.....	-21,325	-21,129	-23,575
Total.....	262,318	294,897	312,378

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

² Includes allowances for acceleration of energy research and development, civilian agency pay raises, and contingencies.

Table 8. BALANCES OF BUDGET AUTHORITY (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	Start 1973		End 1973		End 1974		End 1975	
	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated
Legislative branch.....	57	152	69	191	99	159	83	153
The Judiciary.....	16	8	18	9	19	10	20	10
Executive Office of the President.....	6	2	42	3	39	-----	19	-----
Funds appropriated to the President:								
International security assistance.....	5,890	916	7,599	1,318	9,950	1,426	10,338	1,581
International development assistance.....	3,788	9,159	4,524	8,872	6,530	9,810	6,482	9,863
Other.....	1,818	27	1,964	80	2,237	-----68	1,342	184
Agriculture.....	6,955	1,643	5,199	3,205	3,467	7,094	3,849	11,458
Commerce.....	1,333	283	1,679	357	1,779	258	1,772	281
Defense—Military ¹	24,005	11,872	26,941	12,689	33,813	10,054	40,162	9,909
Defense—Civil.....	419	230	537	398	858	135	962	12
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	13,834	44,277	16,694	46,283	22,705	51,075	22,570	54,010
Housing and Urban Development.....	8,666	13,214	10,233	12,818	10,583	12,307	8,822	15,123
Interior.....	1,017	980	1,212	1,023	1,441	743	1,456	750
Justice.....	819	205	1,150	104	1,165	65	1,183	78
Labor.....	1,580	10,204	1,730	11,576	1,530	12,468	1,588	12,058
State.....	73	75	126	109	102	156	122	238
Transportation.....	10,099	10,403	9,959	5,984	10,769	14,242	11,413	14,331
Treasury.....	189	65	1,871	73	1,804	42	1,859	41
Atomic Energy Commission.....	1,117	250	1,110	498	1,668	-----	1,840	-----
Environ. Protection Agency.....	2,028	1,534	4,355	5,467	6,317	5,500	7,476	995
General Services Administration.....	506	256	422	382	369	101	332	155
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	1,271	253	1,091	523	1,399	75	1,402	45
Veterans Administration.....	1,498	8,895	1,429	9,378	1,524	9,747	1,637	9,987
Civil Service Commission.....	1,506	27,842	1,682	30,882	2,044	33,934	2,375	36,585
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	310	7,795	325	8,318	364	8,837	388	9,378
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	41	7,545	-----26	7,854	-----17	8,169	-----18	8,503
Postal Service.....	1,355	10,216	1,940	9,498	-----	-----	-----	-----
Railroad Retirement Board.....	172	4,583	209	4,411	230	4,322	240	4,328
Other independent agencies.....	2,149	4,354	2,646	4,658	3,275	3,013	3,285	2,450
Allowances ²	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	723	-----
Total.....	92,520	177,237	106,728	186,961	126,164	193,673	133,723	202,506
MEMORANDUM								
Federal funds.....	73,612	71,084	84,311	77,022	101,047	67,125	106,817	68,089
Trust funds.....	18,908	106,153	22,417	109,939	25,117	126,548	26,906	134,417
Total.....	92,520	177,237	106,728	186,961	126,164	193,673	133,723	202,506

¹ Includes balances of allowances for All-Volunteer Force, military retirement systems reform, and civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.

² Includes allowances for acceleration of energy research and development, civilian agency pay raises, and contingencies.

Table 9. FULL-TIME PERMANENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Agency	1973 actual	As of June 30 ¹		
		1974 estimate		1975 estimate
		In 1974 budget	Current	
Agriculture.....	81,715	78,800	80,200	80,200
Commerce.....	28,300	28,400	28,600	29,100
Defense—military functions.....	957,310	² 987,000	996,600	995,900
Defense—civil functions.....	29,971	30,800	28,700	29,100
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	114,307	³ ⁴ 120,200	⁴ 123,900	⁴ 126,200
Housing and Urban Development.....	15,820	13,900	14,800	14,200
Interior.....	56,771	56,900	58,900	59,400
Justice.....	45,496	47,100	48,900	51,000
Labor.....	12,468	12,400	12,700	13,000
State.....	22,578	23,400	23,400	23,400
Transportation.....	67,885	69,400	69,500	71,300
Treasury.....	98,087	104,000	104,700	111,400
Atomic Energy Commission.....	7,145	7,400	7,400	7,800
Environmental Protection Agency.....	8,270	9,200	9,200	9,200
General Services Administration.....	35,721	37,800	37,200	38,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	25,955	25,000	25,000	24,600
Veterans Administration.....	170,616	170,000	173,400	181,800
Other:				
Agency for International Development.....	10,108	9,900	9,900	9,500
Civil Service Commission.....	5,911	6,000	6,100	6,300
Selective Service System.....	4,607	3,900	3,100	2,200
Small Business Administration.....	4,050	4,100	4,100	4,300
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	13,995	14,000	14,000	14,400
Panama Canal.....	13,680	14,000	14,000	14,100
United States Information Agency.....	9,048	9,100	9,100	9,100
Miscellaneous.....	34,603	35,800	37,300	37,600
Subtotal.....	1,874,417	1,918,500	1,940,700	1,963,100
Contingencies ⁵		5,000	2,000	5,000
Subtotal.....	1,874,417	1,923,500	1,942,700	1,968,100
Postal Service.....	547,283	564,500	537,900	534,700
Total.....	2,421,700	2,488,000	2,480,600	2,502,800

¹ Excludes disadvantaged youth, Public Service Careers trainees, and developmental positions under the Worker-Trainee Opportunity Program.

² Includes an adjustment of 31,000 for civilianization program.

³ Includes an increase of 15,000 for assumption of adult welfare programs by the Federal Government, and restoration of 3,400 for planned phasedown in Public Health Hospitals in 1974 (prevented by legislative enactment).

⁴ Excludes 4,000 positions involved in proposed transfer of St. Elizabeths Hospital to the District of Columbia.

⁵ Subject to later distribution.

Table 10. BUDGET FINANCING AND OUTSTANDING DEBT
(in millions of dollars)

BUDGET FINANCING			
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Borrowing from the public:			
Increase or decrease (—) in debt held by the public:			
Nonbank investors.....	18,049		
Commercial banks.....	—2,530		
Federal reserve banks.....	3,756		
Net borrowing from the public.....	19,275	3,500	12,500
Other means of financing (or disposition of surplus(—)):			
Decrease or increase (—) in available cash and monetary assets.....	—846	3,000	-----
Increase or decrease (—) in liabilities for:			
Checks outstanding, etc. ¹	—3,035	—126	—109
Deposit fund balances.....	—886	—672	—830
Seigniorage on coins.....	400	448	705
Increment on gold.....	-----	1,219	-----
Outlays of off-budget Federal agencies ²	—608	—2,709	—2,821
Subtotal, other means of financing.....	—4,974	1,160	—3,055
Total, financing transactions.....	14,301	4,660	9,445

OUTSTANDING DEBT, END OF YEAR

	1972 actual	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Gross Federal debt:				
Public debt (issued by Treasury).....	426,435	457,317	473,636	493,433
Agency debt (issued by agencies).....	10,894	11,109	12,715	14,540
Total gross Federal debt.....	437,329	468,426	486,350	507,973
Held by:				
Government agencies.....	113,559	125,381	139,806	148,929
The public.....	323,770	343,045	346,545	359,045
Federal Reserve System.....	71,426	75,182		
Others.....	252,344	267,863		

DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUTORY LIMITATION, END OF YEAR

	1972 actual	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Public debt (issued by Treasury).....	426,435	457,317	473,636	493,433
Notes issued by Treasury to International Monetary Fund (not in debt above).....	825	825	825	825
Agency and District of Columbia debt subject to statutory limitation.....	1,939	1,567	1,562	1,556
Portion of public debt not subject to limit.....	—623	—620	—618	—618
Total, debt subject to statutory limitation³.....	428,576	459,089	475,405	495,196

¹ Includes military payment certificates, accrued interest (less unamortized discount) on public debt, and as offset certain collections in transit.

² Positive outlays are recorded with a negative sign.

³ By act of Dec. 3, 1973, the statutory debt limit was established at \$400 billion and temporarily increased to \$475.7 billion through June 30, 1974. Legislation is needed to change the limitation

Table 11. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (in millions of dollars)

	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Individual income taxes:			
Withheld	98,093	112,500	128,500
Other	27,019	28,400	29,900
Proposed legislation			-1,900
Gross individual income taxes	125,112	140,900	156,500
Refunds	-21,866	-22,900	-27,500
Net individual income taxes	103,246	118,000	129,000
Corporation income taxes	39,045	45,000	48,100
Proposed legislation ¹		1,000	3,000
Refunds	-2,893	-3,000	-3,100
Net corporation income taxes	36,153	43,000	48,000
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds):			
Employment taxes and contributions:			
Old-age and survivors insurance	40,703	49,205	55,081
Disability insurance	5,381	6,379	7,240
Hospital insurance	7,603	10,740	11,303
Railroad retirement	1,189	1,340	1,436
Proposed legislation			238
Total employment taxes and contributions	54,876	67,664	75,298
Unemployment insurance:			
State taxes deposited in Treasury ²	4,634	4,600	4,600
Federal unemployment tax receipts ²	1,297	1,483	1,265
Railroad unemployment tax receipts ²	120	115	110
Total unemployment insurance	6,051	6,198	5,975
Contributions for other insurance and retirement:			
Supplementary medical insurance	1,427	1,683	1,845
Federal employees' retirement—employee contributions	2,146	2,319	2,439
Other retirement contributions ³	41	44	46
Total contributions for other insurance and retirement	3,614	4,046	4,330
Total social insurance taxes and contributions	64,542	77,907	85,603
Excise taxes:			
Federal funds:			
Alcohol taxes:			
Distilled spirits	3,708	3,876	4,070
Beer	1,198	1,260	1,317
Rectification tax	35	28	29
Wines	188	195	208
Special taxes in connection with liquor occupations	21	23	25
Refunds	-109	-113	-115
Total alcohol taxes	5,040	5,269	5,534
Tobacco taxes:			
Cigarettes	2,221	2,331	2,350
Cigars	54	48	48
Cigarette papers and tubes	1	2	2
Other	1	3	4
Refunds	-3	-2	-2
Total tobacco taxes	2,274	2,382	2,402

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Excise taxes—Continued			
Federal Funds—Continued			
Manufacturers' excise taxes:			
Gasoline.....	30	30	29
Firearms, shells, and cartridges.....	41	42	43
Fishing rods, creels, etc.....	16	16	17
Pistols and revolvers.....	8	9	10
Other.....	-68	*	*
Refunds.....	-25	-5	-6
Total manufacturers' excise taxes.....	3	92	93
Miscellaneous excise taxes:			
General and toll telephone and teletype service.....	1,885	2,102	2,124
Wagering taxes, including occupational taxes.....	6	5	6
Sugar tax.....	114	118	123
Coin-operated gaming devices.....	7	6	7
Interest equalization tax.....	69	44	5
Tax on foundations.....	77	80	80
Foreign insurance policies.....	15	16	17
Other.....	*	*	*
Refunds.....	-22	-15	-15
Total miscellaneous excise taxes.....	2,151	2,356	2,347
Undistributed Federal tax deposits and unapplied collections.....	368	193	277
Total Federal fund excise taxes.....	9,836	10,292	10,653
Trust funds:			
Highway:			
Gasoline.....	3,949	4,045	3,830
Trucks, buses, and trailers.....	386	559	622
Tires, innertubes, and tread rubber.....	781	795	757
Diesel fuel used on highways.....	337	370	390
Use-tax on certain vehicles.....	162	170	180
Truck parts and accessories.....	104	111	117
Lubricating oils.....	99	100	93
Refunds.....	-153	-149	-149
Total highway trust fund.....	5,665	6,001	5,840
Airport and airway:			
Transportation of persons.....	609	697	784
Waybill tax.....	36	39	44
Tax on fuels.....	47	45	47
International departure tax.....	47	52	57
Aircraft registration fees.....	18	19	20
Tires and innertubes.....	2	1	1
Refunds.....	-2	-2	-2
Total airport and airway trust fund.....	758	851	951
Total trust fund excise taxes.....	6,424	6,852	6,791
Total excise taxes.....	16,260	17,144	17,444
Estate and gift taxes.....	4,917	5,400	6,000
Customs duties.....	3,188	3,500	3,800

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Miscellaneous receipts: ⁴			
Miscellaneous taxes.....	91	107	113
Deposit of earnings, Federal Reserve System.....	3,495	4,400	4,700
Fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services:			
Immigration, passport, and consular fees.....	53	55	58
Patent and copyright fees.....	28	29	28
Proposed legislation.....			13
Registration and filing fees.....	39	38	40
Miscellaneous fees for permits, licenses, etc.....	27	28	28
Miscellaneous fees for regulatory and judicial services.....	20	20	22
Fees for legal and judicial services.....	*	*	*
Total fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services	168	171	188
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	60	63	67
Proposed legislation.....		228	
Total fines, penalties, and forfeitures	60	291	67
War reparations and recoveries under military occupation.....	52	56	56
Gifts and contributions.....	14	23	28
Undistributed collections.....	40	1	2
Refunds.....	-1		
Total miscellaneous receipts	3,921	5,049	5,153
Total budget receipts	232,225	270,000	295,000

MEMORANDUM

Federal funds.....	161,357	185,581	202,757
Trust funds.....	92,193	105,548	115,818
Interfund transactions.....	-21,325	-21,129	-23,575

⁴Less than \$500 thousand.

¹The estimates for this proposal are shown net of the impact on regular corporation income taxes. The gross impact in 1975 is \$5 billion.

²Deposits 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.

³Represents 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.

⁴Includes both Federal and trust funds. Trust fund amounts in miscellaneous receipts are: 1973, \$24 million; 1974, \$34 million; 1975, \$39 million.

Note.—Estimates for 1974 and 1975 include effects of proposed legislation.

Table 12. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE (in millions of dollars)

Type	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSACTIONS			
Intrabudgetary transactions:			
Federal intrafund transactions:			
Interest on Government capital in enterprises	1,149	1,175	1,194
Other	23	27	24
Total Federal intrafunds	1,172	1,203	1,218
Trust intrafund transactions: ¹			
Railroad retirement/social security	808	982	1,087
Other	8	11	22
Total trust intrafunds	816	993	1,109
Total intrafund transactions	1,988	2,196	2,327
Interfund transactions:			
Distributed by agency and function:			
Federal fund payments to trust funds:			
Contributions to insurance programs:			
Supplementary retirement contributions	1,775	2,403	2,931
Supplementary medical insurance	1,430	2,008	2,327
Hospital insurance	381	451	471
Old-age and survivors insurance	337	303	307
Military service credits, various programs	259	261	244
Unemployment insurance	146	-----	-----
Other	4	4	4
Miscellaneous:			
State and local government fiscal assistance	8,295	6,055	6,205
Payments to airport and airway trust fund	73	-----	822
Other	141	168	95
Subtotal	12,841	11,653	13,405
Trust fund payments to Federal funds:			
Charges for services to trust funds	121	125	125
Repayment of loans on advances to trust funds	-----	250	65
Subtotal	121	375	190
Total interfunds distributed by agency and function	12,962	12,028	13,595
Undistributed by agency and function:			
Employer share, employee retirement:			
Civil Service retirement and disability insurance ..	2,101	1,759	1,847
Old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance (contribution as employer) ²	816	911	978
Other Federal employees retirement	10	11	15
Total employer share, employee retirement	2,927	2,682	2,840
Interest received by trust funds	5,436	6,420	7,140
Total interfunds undistributed by agency and function	8,363	9,101	9,980
Total interfund transactions	21,325	21,129	23,575
Total intrabudgetary transactions	23,312	23,325	25,903

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSACTIONS—Con.			
Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies:			
Distributed by agency and function:			
Interest on loans to Government-owned enterprises . . .	73	124	147
Dividends and other earnings	50	50	50
Total distributed by agency and function	123	174	197
Undistributed by agency and function:			
Employer share, employee retirement:			
Contributions to retirement and disability insurance		355	204
Supplementary retirement contributions		507	533
Total, employer share, employee retirement		861	737
Total receipts from off-budget Federal agencies	123	1,036	934
Total intragovernmental transactions	23,436	24,361	26,837
PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC			
Interest:			
Interest on Rural Electrification Administration loans . . .	112		
Interest on foreign loans and deferred foreign collections .	175	212	232
Other interest (domestic) ³	60	75	79
Total interest	346	287	311
Dividends and other earnings	2	1	1
Rents:			
Rent on Outer Continental Shelf lands	2,929	5,700	4,700
Rent of land and other real property ³	60	58	63
Rent of equipment and other personal property	24	25	26
Total rents	3,013	5,783	4,788
Royalties:			
Royalties on Outer Continental Shelf lands	1,027	300	300
Miscellaneous royalties ³	160	172	179
Total royalties	1,187	472	479
Sale of products:			
Sale of timber and other natural land products ³	614	654	821
Sale of power and other utilities	344	338	388
Sale of other products	43	43	43
Recovery of mint manufacturing expense	24	27	33
Total sale of products	1,025	1,062	1,285
Fees and other charges for services and special benefits:			
Veterans life insurance	495	477	468
Other ³	346	406	551
Total fees and other charges	841	884	1,019

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC—			
Continued			
Sale of Government property:			
Sale of land and other real property ¹	31	22	21
Sale of equipment and other personal property:			
Military assistance program sales (trust fund)	1,730	2,615	3,250
Sale from the stockpile of strategic and critical materials	372	1,236	965
Other	50	50	42
Sale of scrap and salvage material ²	1	1	1
Total sale of property	2,184	3,925	4,279
Realization upon loans and investments:			
Rural Electrification Administration	150	-----	-----
Recoveries from Japan	146	-----	-----
Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (dollar conversions of foreign currency)	94	101	119
Foreign military credit sales (trust fund)	59	80	100
Repayment of loans to United Kingdom	67	69	70
Recoveries under Lend-Lease program	61	25	37
Other ³	189	151	159
Total realization upon loans and investments	766	426	485
Recoveries and refunds ³	332	58	59
Undistributed collections	7	*	*
Total proprietary receipts from the public ⁴	9,702	12,897	12,706
Total offsetting receipts	33,138	37,258	39,543

* Less than \$500 thousand.

¹ 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.

² Includes provision for covered Federal civilian employees and military personnel.

³ Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

⁴ Consists of:

	1973	1974	1975
Federal funds	7,179	9,464	8,648
Trust funds	2,523	3,433	4,058

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION
AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate
050 NATIONAL DEFENSE						
051 Department of Defense— Military:						
Military personnel.....	23,727	24,365	24,601	23,246	24,081	24,428
Retired military personnel.....	4,442	5,151	5,688	4,390	5,145	5,685
Operation and maintenance.....	21,731	24,151	26,044	21,069	23,306	24,917
Procurement.....	17,473	17,998	19,867	15,654	15,144	16,359
Research, development, test, and evaluation.....	7,960	8,306	9,322	8,157	8,414	8,890
Military construction.....	1,356	1,592	2,141	1,119	1,299	1,499
Other ¹	1,062	1,194	1,365	-224	1,080	934
Allowances for:						
Civilian and military pay raises.....	-----	-----	2,000	-----	-----	1,942
All-volunteer force.....	-----	64	153	-----	62	151
Military retirement systems re- form.....	-----	13	55	-----	13	55
Other legislation.....	-----	22	34	-----	22	34
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-8	-6	-6	-8	-6	-6
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-105	-160	-289	-105	-160	-289
Total 051.....	77,638	82,690	90,974	73,297	78,400	84,600
057 Military assistance:						
Funds appropriated to the President ^{1 2}	2,766	4,238	1,925	531	1,100	1,200
058 Atomic energy:						
Atomic Energy Commission ^{1 2}	2,633	2,389	3,058	2,393	2,328	2,886
059 Defense-related activities:						
Funds appropriated to the President.....	-----	-----	-----	68	-135	-51
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3	6	-----	3	5	*
Department of the Treasury (trust fund).....	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	-----
General Services Administration.....	40	40	12	27	46	15
Other independent agencies:						
Selective Service System.....	83	54	47	79	68	47
Other temporary study com- missions.....	-----	*	-----	-----	*	*
Total 059.....	127	100	59	177	-16	12
Deductions for offsetting receipts: ⁴						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-1	-----	-----	-1	-----	-----
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-376	-1,240	-969	-376	-1,240	-969
Total national defense.....	82,787	88,177	95,047	76,021	80,573	87,729

See footnote at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE						
151 Conduct of foreign affairs:						
Department of State ^{1 3}	507	594	617	461	586	623
Other independent agencies:						
Arms Control and Disarma- ment Agency.....	10	8	10	9	9	10
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	17	1	1	1	6	8
Tariff Commission.....	6	7	9	6	8	9
Other temporary study com- missions.....	*	1	2	*	1	2
Total 151.....	540	612	638	476	610	652
152 Economic and financial assist- ance:						
Funds appropriated to the President ¹	2,419	3,976	3,071	2,003	2,298	2,529
Department of Agriculture.....	63	51	10	—1	48	30
Department of State ¹	26	13	45	7	21	27
Department of Transportation ¹	81	78	83	74	78	84
Other independent agencies: Ac- tion ¹	81	78	83	74	78	84
Total 152.....	2,588	4,119	3,209	2,129	2,446	2,670
153 Foreign information and ex- change activities:						
Department of State ¹	52	58	65	50	55	62
Other independent agencies:						
Board for International Broad- casting.....	40	50	50	39	51	50
United States Information Agency ¹	210	221	257	207	219	247
Total 153.....	301	329	372	295	326	359
154 Food for Peace:						
Department of Agriculture.....	895	554	778	754	796	742
Deductions for offsetting receipts:⁵						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	—*	—1	—1	—*	—1	—1
Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies.....	—50	—50	—50	—50	—50	—50
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	—646	—241	—268	—646	—241	—268
Total international affairs and finance.....	3,628	5,322	4,680	2,957	3,886	4,103

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate
250 SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY						
251 Manned space flight: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	1,539	1,413	1,530	1,537	1,479	1,568
252 Space science and applica- tions: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	1,092	898	939	1,064	948	936
253 Space technology: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	147	124	133	166	141	133
254 Aeronautical technology: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	313	276	311	242	288	310
259 Supporting space activities: National Aeronautics and Space Administration ¹	329	364	356	316	358	352
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-13	-37	-25	-13	-37	-25
Total space research and technology.....	3,406	3,038	3,245	3,311	3,177	3,272
350 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
351 Farm income stabilization: Department of Agriculture ¹	4,607	4,499	5,434	4,840	2,343	1,405
Other independent agencies: Farm Credit Administration.....	-----	-----	-----	—*	*	-----
Total 351.....	4,607	4,499	5,434	4,840	2,343	1,405
352 Rural housing and public fa- cilities: Department of Agriculture ¹	1,253	779	520	226	424	-57
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	-----	-----	-----	-1	-7	-2
Total 352.....	1,253	779	520	225	417	-59

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate
350 AGRICULTURE AND RU- RAL DEVELOPMENT— Continued						
354 Agricultural land and water resources:						
Department of Agriculture ¹	469	396	332	356	283	330
355 Research and other agricul- tural services:						
Department of Agriculture ¹	1,004	1,026	1,178	955	1,044	1,104
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-185	-48	-51	-185	-48	-51
Total agriculture and rural development.....	7,148	6,652	7,411	6,191	4,039	2,729
400 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT						
401 Water resources and power:						
Department of Agriculture ¹	191	157	149	124	190	163
Department of Defense—Civil ¹	1,982	1,686	1,640	1,709	1,606	1,644
Department of the Interior ¹	688	556	630	631	620	669
Department of State.....	25	9	108	8	18	36
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Power Commission....	24	29	32	22	30	33
Delaware River Basin Com- mission.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
Susquehanna River Basin Com- mission.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other temporary study com- missions.....	1	-----	-----	1	*	-----
Tennessee Valley Authority....	65	46	75	367	420	458
Water Resources Council ¹	10	11	10	9	12	12
Total 401.....	2,986	2,494	2,644	2,873	2,897	3,016
402 Land management:						
Department of Agriculture ¹	653	1,032	796	723	875	776
Department of the Interior ¹	227	286	332	226	268	319
Other independent agencies: Other temporary study commissions....	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	-----
Total 402.....	880	1,318	1,128	949	1,143	1,095
403 Mineral resources:						
Executive Office of the President....	-----	9	19	-----	9	19
Department of the Interior ¹	189	295	335	122	258	304
Total 403.....	189	304	354	122	267	323

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate
400 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT—Con- tinued						
404 Pollution control and abate- ment:						
Environmental Protection Agen- cy ^{1 2}	7,427	4,629	695	1,114	2,559	3,991
Other independent agencies: Other temporary study commissions..	*	10	5	-----	5	8
Total 404.....	7,427	4,639	700	1,114	2,564	3,999
405 Recreational resources:						
Department of the Interior ¹	725	751	950	570	765	780
Other independent agencies: Ma- rine Mammal Commission.....	-----	*	1	-----	*	1
Total 405.....	725	752	951	570	765	781
409 Other natural resources pro- grams:						
Department of Defense—Civil....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Department of the Interior.....	177	204	245	164	200	241
Department of State.....	3	4	4	3	4	4
Total 409.....	181	208	250	168	204	246
Deductions for offsetting receipts:⁶						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-5,204	-7,230	-6,330	-5,204	-7,230	-6,330
Total natural resources and environment.....	7,183	2,483	-306	589	609	3,128
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION						
501 Air transportation:						
Department of Transportation ^{1 3} ..	2,198	1,624	1,755	1,848	1,907	2,107
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	69	66	63	72	67	66
Aviation Advisory Commis- sion ¹	-----	-----	-----	1	*	-----
Total 501.....	2,267	1,690	1,819	1,922	1,974	2,173
502 Water transportation:						
Department of Commerce.....	743	550	563	457	502	569
Department of Defense—Civil....	-----	-----	-----	-2	11	6
Department of Transportation ¹ ..	820	801	913	779	846	907
Other independent agencies: Other temporary study commissions..	1	*	-----	1	*	-----
Total 502.....	1,563	1,351	1,477	1,234	1,360	1,481

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
503 Ground transportation:						
Department of Transportation ¹	565	15,175	7,051	5,518	5,637	5,972
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1
Other independent agencies:						
Other Temporary Study Commissions.....	*	-----	-----	*	*	-----
United States Railway Association.....	-----	26	-----	-----	10	16
Total 503.....	566	15,201	7,051	5,518	5,648	5,989
505 Postal Service:						
Other independent agencies:						
Postal Service.....	1,410	1,999	1,553	1,567	1,999	1,553
506 Advancement of business:						
Department of Commerce ¹	731	724	896	637	757	861
Department of the Treasury.....	3	2	-----	-----	6	-----
Department of Transportation.....	62	74	88	56	73	87
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	-----	-----	-----	-1	-6	-*
Other independent agencies:						
Emergency Loan Guarantee Board.....	-----	-----	-----	-3	-5	-3
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (trust fund).....	-----	-----	-----	-538	-558	-565
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	12	-----	-----	12	-----	-----
National Credit Union Administration.....	-----	-----	-----	-11	-11	-15
Small Business Administration.....	2,277	251	448	1,317	750	471
Other Temporary Study Commissions.....	2	-----	-----	2	1	-----
Total 506.....	3,087	1,051	1,433	1,471	1,006	836
507 Area and regional development:						
Funds appropriated to the President.....	910	700	418	623	750	588
Department of Commerce ¹	390	310	322	336	323	337
Department of the Interior ¹	479	681	598	490	675	650
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	-----	-----	-----	52	-49	-----
Other independent agencies:						
Appalachian Regional Commission ¹	4	4	5	4	5	5
National Council on Indian Opportunity.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska ¹	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total 507.....	1,785	1,696	1,345	1,506	1,705	1,582

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1c75 esti- mate
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION— Continued						
508 Regulation of business:						
Department of Commerce.....	2	3	2	2	3	2
Department of the Treasury (trust fund).....	-----	-----	-----	-6	*	3
Other Independent Agencies:						
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	14	16	17	14	16	17
Federal Communications Com- mission.....	34	41	47	34	40	45
Federal Maritime Commission..	6	6	7	5	7	7
Federal Trade Commission....	30	32	38	27	32	38
Interstate Commerce Commis- sion.....	34	42	43	33	38	46
Securities and Exchange Com- mission.....	30	36	42	30	36	42
Total 508.....	150	177	197	139	172	200
Deductions for offsetting receipts: ⁷						
Intrabudgetary transactions....	-131	-159	-87	-131	-159	-87
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-155	-184	-327	-155	-184	-327
Total commerce and trans- portation.....	10,543	22,822	14,459	13,070	13,521	13,400
550 COMMUNITY DEVELOP- MENT AND HOUSING						
551 Community planning, manage- ment, and development:						
Funds appropriated to the Presi- dent.....	790	346	-----	782	611	235
Department of Agriculture.....	-----	-----	-----	-7	-4	-2
Department of Health, Educa- tion, and Welfare.....	-----	-----	33	-----	-----	27
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	2,338	998	2,588	2,023	2,251	2,459
Other independent agencies:						
Action.....	94	92	102	78	101	108
Legal Services Corporation....	-----	-----	72	-----	-----	33
Total 551.....	3,222	1,436	2,795	2,877	2,960	2,859
555 Low and moderate income housing aids:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	1,918	2,338	2,467	1,420	1,786	2,292

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate
550 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING—						
Continued						
556 Maintenance of the housing mortgage market:						
Department of Housing and Urban development.....	954	1,187	1,127	85	1,029	849
Other independent agencies: Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	-----	-----	-----	-249	-325	-334
Total 556.....	954	1,187	1,127	-165	704	515
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Total community development and housing.....	6,093	4,960	6,389	4,132	5,450	5,667
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER						
601 Elementary and secondary education:						
Funds appropriated to the President.....	-----	-----	-----	15	-----	-----
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3,567	3,483	1,134	2,941	3,330	1,998
Department of the Interior.....	244	263	271	222	247	302
Total 601.....	3,812	3,746	1,405	3,179	3,578	2,300
602 Higher education:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	1,840	2,043	2,351	1,510	1,710	2,119
Department of the Treasury.....	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	-----
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	13	14	15	5	-32	-41
Total 602.....	1,853	2,057	2,366	1,515	1,677	2,077
603 Vocational education:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	657	602	65	624	596	334
604 Consolidated education grants:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	-----	2,852	2,875	-----	-----	1,910

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate
600 EDUCATION AND MAN- POWER—Continued						
605 Other education aids:						
Legislative branch ¹	84	91	104	78	90	98
Department of Health, Educa- tion, and Welfare ¹	786	515	305	437	668	533
Other independent agencies:						
Corporation for Public Broad- casting.....	35	50	60	35	50	60
National Commission on Li- braries and Information Sci- ence.....	*	*	1	*	*	*
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities ¹	89	134	195	67	95	164
Smithsonian Institution ¹	110	76	95	71	107	100
Other Temporary Study Com- missions.....	2	-----	-----	*	1	*
Total 605.....	1,106	867	759	688	1,011	956
606 General science:						
Other independent agencies: Na- tional Science Foundation ¹	648	579	672	585	598	630
607 Manpower training and em- ployment services:						
Funds appropriated to the Presi- dent.....	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Department of Health, Educa- tion, and Welfare.....	292	340	280	281	310	316
Department of Labor ¹	3,315	2,343	2,582	2,999	2,656	2,532
Total 607.....	3,607	2,684	2,862	3,283	2,966	2,848
609 Other manpower aids:						
Department of the Interior.....	65	60	68	53	62	74
Department of Labor ¹	214	227	287	178	226	280
Other independent agencies:						
Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
Equal Employment Opportu- nity Commission.....	32	44	56	28	41	53
Federal Mediation and Con- ciliation Service.....	11	12	16	11	12	16
Federal Metal and Nonmetal- lic Mine Safety Board of Review.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
National Labor Relations Board.....	50	56	61	48	56	62
National Mediation Board.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.....	4	5	6	4	5	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate
600 EDUCATION AND MAN- POWER—Continued						
609 Other manpower aids—Con. President's Council on Youth Opportunity.....				*		
Other Temporary Study Com- missions.....	*			*	*	
Total 609.....	379	408	498	326	405	494
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....	—13	—13	—13	—13	—13	—13
Total education and man- power.....	12,049	13,782	11,489	10,185	10,819	11,537
650 HEALTH						
651 Development of health re- sources:						
Department of Health, Educa- tion, and Welfare.....	3,327	3,181	2,615	2,784	3,346	3,424
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....				*	—*	—*
Total 651.....	3,327	3,181	2,615	2,784	3,345	3,424
652 Financing or providing medi- cal services:						
Department of Health, Educa- tion, and Welfare ^{1 3}	18,512	22,566	24,925	15,273	19,494	22,435
Other independent agencies: Civil Service Commission (trust fund).....				17	—12	—23
Total 652.....	18,512	22,566	24,925	15,290	19,482	22,412
653 Prevention and control of health problems:						
Department of Health, Educa- tion, and Welfare ¹	390	375	444	345	413	408
Other independent agencies:						
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	1	35	43	*	32	42
Other temporary study com- missions.....	1			1	*	
Total 653.....	392	410	487	346	445	450
Deductions for offsetting receipts: ⁸ Proprietary receipts from the public.....	—4	—4	—5	—4	—4	—5
Total health.....	22,226	26,153	28,022	18,417	23,268	26,282

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION
AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate
700 INCOME SECURITY						
701 Retirement and disability:						
The Judiciary (trust fund).....	2	2	2	1	1	1
Department of Health, Educa- tion, and Welfare ^{1 3}	50,317	59,372	66,084	49,254	56,276	64,909
Department of Labor ^{1 2}	110	141	167	102	143	167
Department of State (trust fund) ³	40	73	96	31	38	45
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Service Commission (trust fund) ³	7,598	9,140	9,952	4,367	5,733	6,993
Railroad Retirement Board ^{1 3}	2,260	2,607	3,014	2,439	2,679	2,999
Other temporary study com- missions.....	*	-----	-----	*	*	-----
Total 701.....	60,327	71,334	79,315	56,194	64,871	75,114
702 Unemployment insurance:						
Department of Labor ¹	6,752	6,604	6,655	5,362	5,566	7,065
703 Public assistance:						
Department of Agriculture.....	3,189	3,925	5,453	2,901	3,906	5,316
Department of Health, Educa- tion, and Welfare.....	6,532	7,827	9,232	6,098	7,666	9,190
Total 703.....	9,722	11,753	14,685	8,999	11,573	14,505
704 Social services:						
Department of Health, Educa- tion, and Welfare.....	3,018	3,325	3,359	2,520	2,987	3,389
Deductions for offsetting receipts: ⁹						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2
Total income security.....	79,818	93,015	104,012	73,073	84,995	100,071
800 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES						
801 Income security for veterans:						
Veterans Administration ¹	7,226	7,494	7,757	7,031	7,242	7,519
802 Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation:						
Veterans Administration.....	2,756	3,276	2,876	2,801	3,246	2,878

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate
800 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES—Con.						
803 Veterans housing:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....				9	11	—8
Veterans Administration.....	5	4	2	—390	—215	—146
Total 803.....	5	4	2	—381	—203	—154
804 Hospital and medical care for veterans:						
Veterans Administration ¹	2,925	3,110	3,495	2,715	3,104	3,413
809 Other veterans benefits and services:						
Department of Defense—Civil ¹	44	22	15	32	28	21
Veterans Administration.....	322	358	401	311	345	402
Other independent agencies: American Battle Monuments Commission ¹	4	4	6	3	4	5
Total 809.....	369	384	421	347	377	428
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	—2	—2	—2	—2	—2	—2
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	—497	—479	—469	—497	—479	—469
Total veterans benefits and services.....	12,783	13,787	14,080	12,013	13,285	13,612
850 INTEREST						
851 Interest on the public debt:						
Department of the Treasury....	24,167	29,100	30,500	24,167	29,100	30,500
852 Interest on refunds of re- ceipts:						
Department of the Treasury....	175	183	206	175	183	206
853 Interest on uninvested funds:						
Department of the Treasury....	7	5	5	6	5	5
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Intrabudgetary transactions....	—1,151	—1,176	—1,194	—1,151	—1,176	—1,194
Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies.....	—73	—124	—147	—73	—124	—147
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	—311	—235	—249	—311	—235	—249
Total interest.....	22,813	27,754	29,122	22,813	27,754	29,122

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
901 Legislative functions:						
Legislative branch.....	402	416	439	333	418	470
902 Judicial functions:						
The Judiciary.....	192	213	310	187	212	309
Other independent agencies: In- dian Claims Commission.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total 902.....	193	215	311	188	213	311
903 Executive direction and man- agement:						
Executive Office of the President.....	99	97	82	49	103	102
Funds appropriated to the Presi- dent.....	28	79	36	27	83	36
Department of the Treasury.....	2	2	2	2	1	2
General Services Administration.....	1	*	*	*	*	*
Other independent agencies:						
Advisory Committee on Fed- eral Pay.....		*	*		*	*
Other Temporary Study Com- missions.....		3	2	1	4	3
Total 903.....	130	181	123	80	192	144
904 Central fiscal operations:						
Legislative branch ¹	106	118	132	105	128	138
Department of the Treasury ¹	1,634	1,856	2,214	1,619	1,852	2,202
Other independent agencies:						
Renegotiation Board.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other temporary study com- missions.....					*	
Total 904.....	1,744	1,978	2,351	1,729	1,985	2,345
905 General property and records management:						
General Services Administration ¹	953	625	281	917	949	133
Other independent agencies:						
Other temporary study com- missions.....				1	*	
Total 905.....	953	625	281	918	949	133
906 Central personnel manage- ment:						
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Service Commission ^{1 3}	220	220	289	218	225	289
Other temporary study com- missions.....	*			*	*	
Total 906.....	220	220	289	218	225	289

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—						
Continued						
908 Law enforcement and justice:						
The Judiciary (trust fund).....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Department of Justice ¹	1,776	1,917	2,142	1,533	1,941	2,110
Department of the Treasury.....	143	151	196	139	157	178
Other independent agencies:						
Administrative Conference of the United States.....	*	1	1	*	1	1
Cabinet Committee on Oppor- tunities for Spanish- Speaking People.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Commission on Civil Rights.....	5	6	7	5	6	7
Subversive Activities Control Board.....	*	-----	-----	*	*	-----
Other temporary study com- missions.....	-----	1	2	*	1	2
Total 908.....	1,927	2,078	2,350	1,680	2,108	2,300
909 National capital region:						
Other independent agencies:						
Commission of Fine Arts.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
District of Columbia.....	357	461	448	361	464	490
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.....	179	165	128	76	183	184
National Capital Planning Commission ¹	1	2	2	1	2	2
Pennsylvania Avenue Develop- ment Corporation.....	*	1	1	-----	1	1
Other temporary study com- missions.....	-----	-----	-----	*	-----	-----
Total 909.....	538	628	579	438	650	678
910 Other general government:						
Legislative branch.....	30	49	64	40	38	44
Department of Defense—Civil.....	60	64	70	59	65	72
Department of the Interior.....	104	96	103	105	106	116
Department of the Treasury ¹	207	267	290	196	266	294
Other independent agencies:						
American Revolution Bicen- tennial Administration ¹	11	27	15	7	12	24
Other historical and memorial commissions ¹	*	-----	-----	*	*	*
Advisory Commission on Inter- governmental Relations ¹	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other temporary study com- missions.....	-----	-----	-----	*	*	-----
Total 910.....	413	504	542	409	488	551

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate	1973 actual	1974 esti- mate	1975 esti- mate
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—						
Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts: ¹⁰						
Intrabudgetary transactions.....	-143	-150	-149	-143	-150	-149
Proprietary receipts from the public.....	-371	-279	-297	-371	-279	-297
Total general government....	6,007	6,417	6,820	5,480	6,800	6,774
940 GENERAL REVENUE SHARING						
Department of the Treasury ^{1 3}	8,295	6,055	6,205	6,636	6,147	6,174
Allowances for:						
Acceleration of energy research and development.....			809			461
Civilian agency pay raises.....			625			600
Contingencies.....		400	750		300	500
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:						
Employer share, employee retirement:						
Interfund transactions.....	-2,927	-2,682	-2,840	-2,927	-2,682	-2,840
Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies.....		-861	-737		-861	-737
Interest received by trust funds....	-5,436	-6,420	-7,140	-5,436	-6,420	-7,140
Total budget authority and outlays.....	276,417	310,853	322,141	246,526	274,660	304,445

MEMORANDUM

Federal funds.....	208,995	220,473	228,659	186,403	203,715	220,636
Trust funds.....	88,746	111,509	117,058	81,447	92,075	107,385
Interfund transactions.....	-21,325	-21,129	-23,575	-21,325	-21,129	-23,575

¹ Includes both Federal and trust funds.² Net of intrafund and interfund transactions, and proprietary receipts from the public.³ Net of intrafund and interfund transactions.⁴ Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1973, \$1,933 million; 1974, \$2,912 million; 1975, \$3,706 million.⁵ Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1973, \$14 million; 1974, \$38 million; 1975, \$41 million.⁶ Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunctions above: Less than \$500 thousand in all 3 years.⁷ Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1973, \$73 million; 1974, \$0; 1975, \$822 million.⁸ Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1973, \$1,860 million; 1974, \$2,507 million; 1975, \$2,846 million.⁹ Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1973, \$1,508 million; 1974, \$1,761 million; 1975, \$1,680 million.¹⁰ Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1973, \$1,760 million; 1974, \$2,367 million; 1975, \$2,890 million.

Table 14. CONTROLLABILITY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS (dollars in billions)

	Actual							Estimate	
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Relatively uncontrollable under present law:									
Open-ended programs and fixed costs:									
Payments for individuals:									
Social security and railroad retirement.....	\$22.5	\$24.8	\$28.3	\$31.3	\$37.2	\$41.5	\$50.7	\$57.9	\$67.2
Federal retirement and insurance.....	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.6	6.6	7.7	8.9	11.0	12.8
(Military retired pay).....	(1.8)	(2.1)	(2.4)	(2.8)	(3.4)	(3.9)	(4.4)	(5.1)	(5.7)
(Civilian).....	(2.0)	(2.2)	(2.4)	(2.7)	(3.2)	(3.8)	(4.5)	(5.9)	(7.1)
Unemployment assistance.....	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.7	6.6	7.5	5.7	6.0	7.5
Veterans benefits: Pensions, compensation, education, and insurance...	5.0	4.9	5.7	6.6	7.6	8.3	9.3	10.0	9.6
Medicare and Medicaid.....	4.6	7.2	8.9	9.9	11.2	13.4	14.1	18.0	20.8
Housing payments.....	.3	.3	.3	.5	.7	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.3
Public assistance and related programs.....	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.7	7.4	8.9	9.1	11.5	14.1
Subtotal, payments for individuals.....	41.8	47.6	54.9	62.2	77.3	88.4	99.5	116.3	134.2
Net interest.....	10.3	11.1	12.7	14.4	14.8	15.5	17.4	21.3	22.0
General revenue sharing.....							6.6	6.1	6.2
Farm price supports (CCC).....	1.7	3.2	4.1	3.8	2.8	4.0	3.6	.9	.9
Other open-ended programs and fixed costs.....	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.8	5.2	6.4	6.3	8.0	8.1
Total, open-ended programs and fixed costs.....	56.8	64.8	74.5	84.2	100.1	114.3	133.3	152.7	171.4
Outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations:									
National defense.....	21.6	25.0	25.5	24.9	22.1	20.2	19.1	20.9	23.7
Civilian programs.....	15.4	17.3	16.4	16.6	18.2	19.0	20.5	23.4	28.6
Total, outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations.....	37.0	42.3	41.9	41.5	40.2	39.2	39.6	44.4	52.3
Total, relatively uncontrollable outlays.....	93.8	107.2	116.4	125.7	140.4	153.5	172.9	197.1	223.6

Relatively controllable outlays:									
National defense.....	46.6	53.3	53.1	52.4	52.2	54.1	53.4	54.6	58.5
Civilian programs.....	19.5	20.2	17.0	20.9	21.5	27.1	23.2	26.5	25.9
Total, relatively controllable outlays.....	66.1	73.5	70.1	73.3	73.7	81.1	76.5	81.0	84.4
Undistributed employer share, employee retirement.....	-1.7	-1.8	-2.0	-2.4	-2.6	-2.8	-2.9	-3.5	-3.6
Total budget outlays.....	158.3	178.8	184.5	196.6	211.4	231.9	246.5	274.7	304.4

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Percent of total outlays:

Relatively uncontrollable under present law:

Open-ended programs and fixed costs:									
Payments for individuals.....	26.4%	26.6%	29.8%	31.7%	36.6%	38.1%	40.4%	42.4%	44.1%
Other.....	9.5	9.6	10.6	11.2	10.8	11.1	13.7	13.2	12.2
Total open-ended programs and fixed costs.....	35.9	36.3	40.4	42.9	47.4	49.3	54.1	55.6	56.3
Outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations.....	23.4	23.7	22.7	21.1	19.0	16.9	16.1	16.2	17.2
Total relatively uncontrollable outlays.....	59.3	59.9	63.1	64.0	66.4	66.2	70.1	71.8	73.5
Relatively controllable outlays.....	41.8	41.1	38.0	37.3	34.9	35.0	31.0	29.5	27.7
Undistributed employer share, employee retirement.....	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.3	-1.2
Total budget outlays.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15. LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS FOR MAJOR NEW AND EXPANDED PROGRAMS IN THE 1975 BUDGET

PROJECTION OF COSTS ¹ (in millions of dollars)

Department or agency		Fiscal year estimate						Explanation
		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
Funds appropriated to the President:								
International financial institutions	BA ²	121	136	546	375	375	375	Contributions to International Development Association, Asian Development Bank, and African Development Fund.
	O ²	10	11	66	213	356	407	
Commerce:								
Economic adjustment assistance ³	BA	-----	(100)	(220)	(350)	(350)	(350)	New program would help States and communities adjust to economic change.
	O	-----	(10)	(130)	(250)	(275)	(275)	
National Bureau of Fire Prevention	BA	4	13	13	13	13	13	Provides assistance for fire prevention and control.
	O	1	9	11	13	13	13	
Commerce and Labor:								
Trade Reform Act.....	BA	-----	220	220	130	20	20	Provides for trade adjustment assistance.
	O	-----	220	220	130	20	20	
Defense:								
Naval petroleum reserve.....	BA	-62	-173	27	24	25	20	Provides for exploration of reserves.
	O	-62	-177	26	25	25	20	
Other legislation.....	BA	99	242	229	169	111	22	Amounts represent additional costs of All-Volunteer Armed Force, reform of retirement pay systems, and flight pay.
	O	97	240	229	169	111	24	
Health, Education, and Welfare:								
Health resources planning.....	BA	-----	67	67	67	67	67	Provides support for State and local health services planning and regulation.
	O	-----	40	50	60	65	70	
National health insurance.....	BA	-----	-----	-----	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	Proposal would provide health insurance coverage nationally.
	O	-----	-----	-----	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	
Consolidated education grants ³ ..	BA	(2, 852)	(2, 875)	(2, 875)	(2, 875)	(2, 875)	(2, 875)	Provides for reform of elementary, secondary, adult, and vocational education grants.
	O	-----	(1, 910)	(2, 870)	(2, 870)	(2, 870)	(2, 870)	
Supplemental security income.....	BA	-----	-----	360	750	750	1, 450	Legislation will provide for automatic cost-of-living adjustments to benefits.
	O	-----	-----	360	750	750	1, 450	
Other legislation.....	BA	5	55	55	55	40	40	Includes National Health Service scholarships, Allied Services, and a 3-year library resources demonstration program.
	O	5	25	55	55	50	40	
Housing and Urban Development:								
Better Communities Act ³	BA	-----	(2, 300)	(2, 300)	(2, 300)	(2, 300)	(2, 300)	Provides for broad-based grants for locally determined community development.
	O	-----	(560)	(1, 700)	(2, 200)	(2, 300)	(2, 300)	

Responsive Governments Act ³ ----	BA	-----	(110)	(110)	(110)	(110)	(110)	Provides for expanded Federal support for planning and management at State and local levels.
	O	-----	(118)	(110)	(110)	(110)	(110)	
Interior:								
Indian programs-----	BA	9	34	39	39	39	39	Provides loans and grants to Indians for resource, economic and human development.
	O	5	30	34	34	39	39	
Land use control and mined area protection.	BA	1	49	49	40	40	40	
	O	1	41	49	40	40	40	
Labor:								
Unemployment insurance reform--	BA	-----	-----	-----	215	600	850	Provides for higher maximum benefit levels and extends coverage to farm workers.
	O	-----	-----	-----	430	850	900	
State:								
International salinity control project, Colorado River.	BA	-----	95	-----	-----	-----	-----	Provides for reduction of salinity in waters going to Mexico.
	O	-----	13	29	20	23	10	
Transportation:								
Unified transportation assistance program.	BA ⁵	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Provides grants for highway and mass transit systems.
	O	-----	200	300	300	400	400	
Environmental Protection Agency---	BA	24	32	40	45	45	45	Provides for new programs for toxic substances, hazardous wastes and safe drinking water.
	O	23	27	35	40	45	45	
Veterans Administration:								
Pension system improvements----	BA	-----	250	275	318	364	412	Provides for more adequate and equitable pensions.
	O	-----	250	275	318	364	412	
Readjustment benefits-----	BA	-----	200	194	172	152	135	Increases veterans education benefits.
	O	-----	200	194	172	152	135	
Other independent agencies:								
Payments to Legal Services Corporation.	BA	-----	72	72	72	72	72	Proposal would establish an independent, nonprofit corporation to provide legal aid to low-income individuals.
	O	-----	33	72	72	72	72	
Allowance for relatively small and unforeseen items.	BA	150	250	350	400	450	500	
	O	100	150	250	300	350	400	

¹ 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.

² BA represents budget authority and O represents outlays.

³ The incremental costs of these new programs are less than the amounts shown, since they would replace existing narrower categorical grant programs.

⁴ The present estimate of the incremental annual Federal cost of this proposal, which is still under development, is \$6 billion. The program is expected to begin in 1977.

⁵ Many of the authorizations for this program have already been enacted.

Table 16. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, 1965-1975 (in millions of dollars)

Source	Actual									Estimate	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Individual income taxes.....	48,792	55,446	61,526	68,726	87,249	90,412	86,230	94,737	103,246	118,000	129,000
Corporation income taxes.....	25,461	30,073	33,971	28,665	36,678	32,829	26,785	32,166	36,153	43,000	48,000
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds):											
Employment taxes and contributions:											
Old-age and survivors insurance.....	15,567	17,556	22,197	22,265	25,484	29,396	31,354	35,132	40,703	49,205	55,081
Disability insurance.....	1,156	1,530	2,204	2,651	3,469	4,063	4,490	4,775	5,381	6,379	7,240
Hospital insurance.....	-----	893	2,645	3,493	4,398	4,755	4,874	5,205	7,603	10,740	11,303
Railroad retirement.....	636	683	776	814	885	919	980	1,008	1,189	1,340	1,674
Total employment taxes and contributions.....	17,359	20,662	27,823	29,224	34,236	39,133	41,699	46,120	54,876	67,664	75,298
Unemployment insurance.....	3,819	3,777	3,659	3,346	3,328	3,464	3,674	4,357	6,051	6,198	5,975
Contributions for other insurance and retirement:											
Supplementary medical insurance.....	-----	-----	647	698	903	936	1,253	1,340	1,427	1,683	1,845
Employees' retirement—employee contributions.....	1,065	1,111	1,201	1,334	1,426	1,735	1,916	2,058	2,146	2,319	2,439
Other retirement contributions.....	16	18	19	20	24	29	37	39	41	44	46
Total contributions for other insurance and retirement.....	1,081	1,129	1,867	2,052	2,353	2,701	3,205	3,437	3,614	4,046	4,330
Total social insurance taxes and contributions.....	22,258	25,567	33,349	34,622	39,918	45,298	48,578	53,914	64,542	77,907	85,603

Excise taxes:												
Federal funds:												
Alcohol.....	3,689	3,720	3,980	4,189	4,482	4,610	4,696	5,004	5,040	5,269	5,534	
Tobacco.....	2,142	2,066	2,077	2,121	2,136	2,093	2,205	2,205	2,274	2,382	2,402	
Other.....	5,081	3,358	3,221	3,390	3,967	3,649	3,609	2,297	2,522	2,641	2,717	
Total Federal excise taxes.....	10,911	9,145	9,278	9,700	10,585	10,352	10,510	9,506	9,836	10,292	10,653	
Trust funds:												
Highway.....	3,659	3,917	4,441	4,379	4,637	5,354	5,542	5,322	5,665	6,001	5,840	
Airport and airway.....							563	649	758	851	951	
Total trust excise taxes.....	3,659	3,917	4,441	4,379	4,637	5,354	6,104	5,971	6,424	6,852	6,791	
Total excise taxes.....	14,570	13,062	13,719	14,079	15,222	15,705	16,614	15,477	16,260	17,144	17,444	
Estate and gift taxes.....	2,716	3,066	2,978	3,051	3,491	3,644	3,735	5,436	4,917	5,400	6,000	
Customs duties.....	1,442	1,767	1,901	2,038	2,319	2,430	2,591	3,287	3,188	3,500	3,800	
Miscellaneous receipts:												
Deposit of earnings by Federal Reserve System.....	1,372	1,713	1,805	2,091	2,662	3,266	3,533	3,252	3,495	4,400	4,700	
Other miscellaneous receipts ¹	222	162	303	400	247	158	325	381	426	649	453	
Total miscellaneous receipts.....	1,594	1,875	2,108	2,491	2,908	3,424	3,858	3,633	3,921	5,049	5,153	
Total budget receipts.....	116,833	130,856	149,552	153,671	187,784	193,743	188,392	208,649	232,225	270,000	295,000	

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Federal funds.....	90,943	101,427	111,835	114,726	143,321	143,158	133,785	148,846	161,357	185,581	202,757	
Trust funds.....	29,230	32,997	42,935	44,716	52,009	59,362	66,193	72,959	92,193	105,548	115,818	
Interfund transactions.....	-3,339	-3,568	-5,218	-5,771	-7,547	-8,778	-11,586	-13,156	-21,325	-21,129	-23,575	

¹ Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

Table 17. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1965-1975 (in millions of dollars)

Function	Actual									Estimate	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
050 National defense:											
051 Department of Defense—Military ¹											
Military personnel.....	13,387	15,162	17,956	19,859	21,374	23,031	22,633	23,036	23,246	24,081	24,428
Retired military personnel.....	1,384	1,591	1,830	2,095	2,444	2,849	3,386	3,885	4,390	5,145	5,685
Operation and maintenance.....	12,349	14,710	19,000	20,578	22,227	21,609	20,941	21,675	21,069	23,306	24,917
Procurement.....	11,839	14,339	19,012	23,283	23,988	21,584	18,858	17,131	15,654	15,144	16,359
Research and development.....	6,236	6,259	7,160	7,747	7,457	7,166	7,303	7,881	8,157	8,414	8,890
Military construction and other.....	928	2,279	2,636	3,975	525	1,059	1,552	1,655	895	2,379	2,434
Allowances ²										97	2,183
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-150	-160	-138	-164	-143	-148	-126	-113	-113	-166	-295
Subtotal, Department of Defense—Military.....	45,973	54,178	67,457	77,373	77,872	77,150	74,546	75,151	73,297	78,400	84,600
057 Military assistance ¹	1,125	1,003	858	654	789	731	999	806	531	1,100	1,200
058 Atomic energy ¹	2,625	2,403	2,264	2,466	2,450	2,453	2,275	2,392	2,393	2,328	2,886
059 Defense-related activities.....	136	-62	-17	139	260	79	-70	95	177	-16	12
Deductions for offsetting receipts ³	-281	-738	-481	-116	-138	-118	-89	-108	-377	-1,240	-969
Total national defense.....	49,578	56,785	70,081	80,517	81,232	80,295	77,661	78,336	76,021	80,573	87,729
150 International affairs and finance:											
151 Conduct of foreign affairs ¹	347	315	336	354	371	398	405	452	476	610	652
152 Economic and financial assistance.....	2,041	2,329	3,057	3,053	2,420	2,231	1,807	2,287	2,129	2,446	2,670
153 Foreign information and exchange activities.....	223	227	245	253	237	235	242	274	295	326	359
154 Food for Peace.....	1,852	1,784	1,452	1,204	975	937	918	993	754	796	742
Deductions for offsetting receipts ³	-123	-165	-542	-245	-217	-232	-276	-280	-696	-291	-318
Total international affairs and finance.....	4,340	4,490	4,547	4,619	3,785	3,570	3,095	3,726	2,957	3,886	4,103
250 Space research and technology:											
251 Manned space flight.....	3,538	4,210	3,649	3,096	2,781	2,209	1,885	1,740	1,537	1,479	1,568
252 Space science and applications.....	751	778	796	700	569	656	661	890	1,064	948	936
253 Space technology.....	484	435	440	410	344	328	272	228	166	141	133
254 Aeronautical technology.....	58	75	89	128	168	188	210	227	242	288	310

259 Supporting space activities.....	262	435	452	390	390	374	365	349	316	358	352
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-2	-1	-2	-3	-6	-6	-11	-13	-13	-37	-25
Total space research and technology.....	5,091	5,933	5,423	4,721	4,247	3,749	3,381	3,422	3,311	3,177	3,272
350 Agriculture and rural development:											
351 Farm income stabilization.....	3,667	2,536	3,167	4,542	5,000	4,589	3,651	5,146	4,840	2,343	1,405
352 Rural housing and public facilities.....	569	468	511	678	490	754	503	877	225	417	-59
354 Agricultural land and water resources.....	342	347	353	351	343	344	346	354	356	283	330
355 Research and other agricultural services.....	483	528	567	615	642	730	813	916	955	1,044	1,104
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-257	-203	-224	-246	-258	-216	-217	-230	-185	-48	-51
Total agriculture and rural development.....	4,805	3,676	4,373	5,940	6,218	6,201	5,096	7,063	6,191	4,039	2,729
400 Natural resources and environment:											
401 Water resources and power.....	1,761	1,940	2,025	2,070	2,042	1,984	2,390	2,664	2,873	2,897	3,016
402 Land management.....	509	556	618	639	643	754	837	892	949	1,143	1,095
403 Mineral resources.....	59	62	73	85	71	94	130	112	122	267	323
404 Pollution control and abatement ¹	134	158	190	249	303	350	701	763	1,114	2,564	3,999
405 Recreational resources.....	215	241	285	331	372	370	479	524	570	765	781
409 Other natural resources programs.....	79	90	93	102	107	122	136	153	168	204	246
Deductions for offsetting receipts ³	-701	-1,011	-1,408	-1,754	-1,369	-1,106	-1,959	-1,347	-5,206	-7,232	-6,332
Total natural resources and environment.....	2,056	2,036	1,878	1,722	2,169	2,568	2,716	3,761	589	609	3,128
500 Commerce and transportation:											
501 Air transportation ¹	875	879	945	951	1,042	1,223	1,602	1,685	1,922	1,974	2,173
502 Water transportation.....	728	708	773	852	870	909	1,049	1,106	1,234	1,360	1,481
503 Ground transportation.....	4,093	4,044	4,093	4,367	4,413	4,632	5,070	5,210	5,518	5,648	5,989
505 Postal Service.....	805	888	1,141	1,080	920	1,510	2,183	1,772	1,567	1,999	1,553
506 Advancement of business.....	404	351	349	448	172	632	863	737	1,471	1,006	836
507 Area and regional development.....	601	447	372	504	584	590	710	808	1,506	1,705	1,582
508 Regulation of business.....	95	98	101	98	108	121	181	168	139	172	200
Deductions for offsetting receipts ³	-161	-112	-127	-173	-170	-162	-230	-203	-286	-344	-414
Total commerce and transportation.....	7,440	7,302	7,647	8,126	7,942	9,455	11,428	11,284	13,070	13,521	13,400

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1965-1975 (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function	Actual									Estimate	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
550 Community development and housing:											
551 Community planning, management, and development.....	460	721	1,023	1,277	1,509	2,171	2,486	2,878	2,877	2,960	2,859
555 Low and moderate income housing aids.....	81	391	478	948	871	1,280	1,243	1,595	1,420	1,786	2,292
556 Maintenance of the housing mortgage market.....	-237	1,545	1,133	1,864	-406	-487	-319	-191	-165	704	515
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-16	-13	-19	-13	-13	-*	-53	-*	-*	-*	-*
Total community development and housing.....	288	2,644	2,616	4,076	1,961	2,965	3,357	4,282	4,132	5,450	5,667
600 Education and manpower:											
601 Elementary and secondary education.....	645	1,804	2,441	2,595	2,451	2,802	3,164	3,490	3,179	3,578	2,300
602 Higher education.....	414	705	1,159	1,392	1,231	1,382	1,429	1,434	1,515	1,677	2,077
603 Vocational education.....	132	136	250	265	307	338	415	521	624	596	334
604 Consolidated education grants.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,910
605 Other education aids.....	158	155	264	334	359	546	534	541	688	1,011	956
606 General science.....	309	368	415	449	490	464	522	567	585	598	630
607 Manpower training and employment services.....	534	989	1,236	1,587	1,560	1,602	1,952	2,894	3,283	2,966	2,848
609 Other manpower aids.....	107	118	127	136	147	169	223	318	326	405	494
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-9	-11	-14	-16	-15	-15	-13	-13	-13	-13	-13
Total education and manpower.....	2,290	4,265	5,880	6,743	6,529	7,289	8,226	9,752	10,185	10,819	11,537
650 Health:											
651 Development of health resources.....	1,023	1,124	1,408	1,814	1,911	2,113	2,211	2,464	2,784	3,345	3,424
652 Financing or providing medical services ¹	496	1,168	5,002	7,573	9,458	10,541	12,008	14,397	15,290	19,482	22,412
653 Prevention and control of health problems.....	182	213	253	219	237	250	235	242	346	445	450
Deductions for offsetting receipts ³	-1	-1	-2	-3	-2	-6	-3	-3	-4	-4	-5
Total health.....	1,700	2,505	6,661	9,603	11,604	12,898	14,452	17,099	18,417	23,268	26,282
700 Income security:											
701 Retirement and disability ¹	19,603	23,173	24,856	27,218	30,028	33,995	40,676	45,756	56,194	64,871	75,114
702 Unemployment insurance ¹	2,980	2,440	2,552	2,412	2,583	3,369	6,179	7,088	5,362	5,566	7,065

703 Public assistance.....	3,119	3,151	3,180	3,726	4,273	5,186	7,775	9,313	8,999	11,573	14,505
704 Social services.....	205	278	638	799	867	1,186	1,499	2,755	2,520	2,987	3,389
Deductions for offsetting receipts ³	-196	-109	-59	-16	-2	-1	-1	-3	-1	-1	-2
Total income security.....	25,711	28,932	31,168	34,139	37,748	43,734	56,128	64,909	73,073	84,995	100,071
800 Veterans benefits and services:											
801 Income security for veterans.....	4,710	4,700	5,209	4,997	5,528	6,021	6,448	6,833	7,031	7,242	7,519
802 Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation.....	58	54	305	478	701	1,015	1,659	1,960	2,801	3,246	2,878
803 Veterans housing.....	*	169	304	210	102	54	-179	-317	-381	-203	-154
804 Hospital and medical care for veterans.....	1,271	1,320	1,393	1,472	1,566	1,802	2,038	2,428	2,715	3,104	3,413
809 Other veterans benefits and services.....	179	196	195	218	237	260	294	318	347	377	428
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-497	-518	-507	-492	-493	-477	-484	-491	-499	-481	-471
Total veterans benefits and services.....	5,722	5,921	6,899	6,882	7,640	8,677	9,776	10,731	12,013	13,285	13,612
850 Interest:											
851 Interest on the public debt.....	11,346	12,014	13,391	14,573	16,588	19,304	20,959	21,849	24,167	29,100	30,500
852 Interest on refunds of receipts.....	77	104	120	120	120	113	132	182	175	183	206
853 Interest on uninvested funds.....	12	14	13	10	7	6	6	6	6	5	5
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	-1,078	-847	-936	-957	-925	-1,110	-1,487	-1,455	-1,536	-1,535	-1,590
Total interest.....	10,358	11,285	12,588	13,746	15,791	18,312	19,609	20,582	22,813	27,754	29,122
900 General Government:											
901 Legislative functions.....	142	159	167	180	192	229	256	311	333	418	470
902 Judicial functions.....	76	79	87	94	110	133	146	173	188	213	311
903 Executive direction and management.....	23	24	25	27	31	37	45	68	80	192	144
904 Central fiscal operations.....	844	886	969	1,024	1,094	1,271	1,414	1,647	1,729	1,985	2,345
905 General property and records management.....	606	585	658	591	590	619	640	725	918	949	133
906 Central personnel management ¹	52	55	61	79	80	85	123	171	218	225	289
908 Law enforcement and justice.....	366	385	426	452	534	666	959	1,233	1,680	2,108	2,300
909 National capital region.....	61	73	87	143	205	265	275	450	438	650	678
910 Other general government.....	190	192	218	243	268	273	341	345	409	488	551
Deductions for offsetting receipts ³	-200	-197	-269	-333	-305	-322	-324	-335	-514	-428	-445
Total general government.....	2,160	2,240	2,429	2,500	2,800	3,255	3,875	4,787	5,480	6,800	6,774

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1965-1975 (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function	Actual									Estimate	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
940 General revenue sharing									6,636	6,147	6,174
Allowances ⁴										300	1,561
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:											
Employer share, employee retirement.....	-1,329	-1,447	-1,661	-1,825	-2,018	-2,444	-2,611	-2,768	-2,927	-3,543	-3,577
Interest received by trust funds.....	-1,780	-1,917	-2,275	-2,674	-3,099	-3,936	-4,765	-5,089	-5,436	-6,420	-7,140
Total outlays	118,430	134,652	158,254	178,833	184,548	196,588	211,425	231,876	246,526	274,660	304,445
Federal funds.....	94,807	106,512	126,779	143,105	148,811	156,301	163,651	177,959	186,403	203,715	220,636
Trust funds.....	26,962	31,708	36,693	41,499	43,284	49,065	59,361	67,073	81,447	92,075	107,385
Interfund transactions.....	-3,339	-3,568	-5,218	-5,771	-7,547	-8,778	-11,586	-13,156	-21,325	-21,129	-23,575

* Less than \$500 thousand.

¹ Entries net of offsetting receipts.² Includes allowances for All-Volunteer Forces, military retirement systems reform, and civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.³ Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above.⁴ Includes allowances for acceleration of energy research and development, civilian agency pay raises, and contingencies.

Table 18. FEDERAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS, 1964-1975 (in billions of dollars)

Description	Actual										Estimate	
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
RECEIPTS, NATIONAL INCOME BASIS												
Personal taxes and nontaxes.....	50.7	51.3	57.6	64.5	71.4	90.0	93.6	87.4	100.1	107.2	123.7	135.3
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	25.7	27.7	31.0	31.2	33.7	37.4	33.3	32.2	34.7	43.8	50.3	50.2
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	15.6	16.9	15.7	15.8	17.1	18.6	19.2	20.1	19.9	20.9	23.3	27.5
Contributions for social insurance.....	23.5	24.6	28.5	35.7	38.3	44.4	49.1	52.9	59.0	71.4	83.2	91.8
Total receipts, national income basis.....	115.5	120.5	132.8	147.2	160.6	190.4	195.2	192.6	213.7	243.3	280.5	304.8
EXPENDITURES, NATIONAL INCOME BASIS												
Purchases of goods and services.....	65.7	64.4	71.7	85.3	94.9	99.4	98.0	95.9	103.2	104.5	111.5	121.6
Defense.....	(50.9)	(48.9)	(54.4)	(67.7)	(75.9)	(78.0)	(77.0)	(73.2)	(73.9)	(73.9)	(75.3)	(82.0)
Nondefense.....	(14.7)	(15.5)	(17.3)	(17.6)	(18.9)	(21.4)	(21.0)	(22.8)	(29.3)	(30.6)	(36.2)	(39.6)
Transfer payments.....	29.5	30.5	34.2	39.4	44.8	50.7	56.8	69.7	78.6	89.4	107.2	123.5
Domestic ("to persons").....	(27.3)	(28.3)	(31.8)	(37.2)	(42.7)	(48.5)	(54.8)	(67.4)	(75.8)	(86.8)	(102.5)	(120.7)
Foreign.....	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(2.3)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(4.7)	(2.8)
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments..	9.8	10.9	12.7	14.8	17.8	19.2	22.6	26.8	32.9	40.4	44.1	46.6
Net interest paid.....	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.9	10.9	12.3	14.0	14.3	13.4	14.4	18.2	19.6
Subsidies less current surplus of Government enterprises.....	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.1	4.1	4.7	5.8	5.2	6.4	4.2	2.1
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-.1	.1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total expenditures, national income basis.....	116.9	118.5	131.9	154.5	172.5	185.7	195.9	212.6	233.2	255.1	285.2	313.4
Excess of receipts (+) or expenditures (-), national income basis.....	-1.4	+2.0	+ .9	-7.3	-11.9	+4.7	-.7	-19.9	-19.5	-11.8	-4.7	-8.6

Source.—Actual data for 1964-73 are based on the estimates prepared by the Department of Commerce. Data for 1974 and 1975 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, 1954-1975 (dollar amounts in billions)

Fiscal year	Gross national product	Budget receipts		Budget outlays		Federal debt, end of year			
		Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Total		Held by the public	
						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.....	954.6	193.7	20.3	196.6	20.6	382.6	40.1	284.9	29.8
1971.....	1,012.5	188.4	18.6	211.4	20.9	409.5	40.4	304.3	30.1
1972.....	1,100.0	208.6	19.0	231.9	21.1	437.3	39.8	323.8	29.4
1973.....	1,220.0	232.2	19.0	246.5	20.2	468.4	38.4	343.0	28.1
1974 estimate.....	1,340.0	270.0	20.1	274.7	20.5	486.4	36.3	346.5	25.9
1975 estimate.....	1,455.0	295.0	20.3	304.4	20.9	508.0	34.9	359.0	24.7

Table 20. BUDGET RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS, 1789-1975
(in millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit(-)	Fiscal year	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit(-)
1789-1849.....	1,160	1,090	+70	1938.....	5,588	6,765	-1,177
1850-1900.....	14,462	15,453	-991	1939.....	4,979	8,841	-3,862
1901.....	588	525	+63	1940.....	6,879	9,589	-2,710
1902.....	562	485	+77	1941.....	9,202	13,980	-4,778
1903.....	562	517	+45	1942.....	15,104	34,500	-19,396
1904.....	541	584	-43	1943.....	25,097	78,909	-53,812
1905.....	544	567	-23	1944.....	47,818	93,956	-46,138
1906.....	595	570	+25	1945.....	50,162	95,184	-45,022
1907.....	666	579	+87	1946.....	43,537	61,738	-18,201
1908.....	602	659	-57	1947.....	43,531	36,931	+6,600
1909.....	604	694	-89	1948.....	45,357	36,493	+8,864
1910.....	676	694	-18	1949.....	41,576	40,570	+1,006
1911.....	702	691	+11	1950.....	40,940	43,147	-2,207
1912.....	693	690	+3	1951.....	53,390	45,797	+7,593
1913.....	714	715	-*	1952.....	68,011	67,962	+49
1914.....	725	726	-*	1953.....	71,495	76,769	-5,274
1915.....	683	746	-63	1954.....	69,719	70,890	-1,170
1916.....	761	713	+48	1955.....	65,469	68,509	-3,041
1917.....	1,101	1,954	-853	1956.....	74,547	70,460	+4,087
1918.....	3,645	12,677	-9,032	1957.....	79,990	76,741	+3,249
1919.....	5,130	18,493	-13,363	1958.....	79,636	82,575	-2,939
1920.....	6,649	6,358	+291	1959.....	79,249	92,104	-12,855
1921.....	5,571	5,062	+509	1960.....	92,492	92,223	+269
1922.....	4,026	3,289	+736	1961.....	94,389	97,795	-3,406
1923.....	3,853	3,140	+713	1962.....	99,676	106,813	-7,137
1924.....	3,871	2,908	+963	1963.....	106,560	111,311	-4,751
1925.....	3,641	2,924	+717	1964.....	112,662	118,584	-5,922
1926.....	3,795	2,930	+865	1965.....	116,833	118,430	-1,596
1927.....	4,013	2,857	+1,155	1966.....	130,856	134,652	-3,796
1928.....	3,900	2,961	+939	1967.....	149,552	158,254	-8,702
1929.....	3,862	3,127	+734	1968.....	153,671	178,833	-25,161
1930.....	4,058	3,320	+738	1969.....	187,784	184,548	+3,236
1931.....	3,116	3,577	-462	1970.....	193,743	196,588	-2,845
1932.....	1,924	4,659	-2,735	1971.....	188,392	211,425	-23,033
1933.....	1,997	4,598	-2,602	1972.....	208,649	231,876	-23,227
1934.....	3,015	6,645	-3,630	1973.....	232,225	246,526	-14,301
1935.....	3,706	6,497	-2,791	1974 est.....	270,000	274,660	-4,660
1936.....	3,997	8,422	-4,425	1975 est.....	295,000	304,445	-9,445
1937.....	4,956	7,733	-2,777				

*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.

Data for 1789-1939 are for the administrative budget; 1940-1953 are consolidated cash data; and 1954-1975 are for the unified budget.

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