BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FISCAL YEAR 1977

THE BUDGET DOCUMENTS

Data and analyses relating to the budget for 1977 are published in four documents:

The Budget of the United States Government, 1977 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 and 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 \$3.45.)

The Budget of the United States Government, 1977—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. Supplementals, budget amendments, and rescissions for the current year, and new legislative proposals, are presented separately. Information is also provided on certain activities whose outlays are not part of the budget totals. (Price \$19.20.)

Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, 1977 contains 17 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, training and employment, 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 \$2.70.)

The United States Budget in Brief, 1977 provides a more concise, less technical overview of the 1977 budget than the above volumes. Summary and historical tables on the Federal budget and debt are also provided, together with graphic displays. (Price \$1.15.)

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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THE BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

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BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

The Budget of the United States is a good roadmap of where we have been, where we are now, and where we should be going as a people. The budget reflects the President's sense of priorities. It reflects his best judgment of how we must choose among competing interests. And it reveals his philosophy of how the public and private spheres should be related.

Accordingly, I have devoted a major portion of my own time over the last several months to shaping the budget for fiscal year 1977 and laying the groundwork for the years that follow.

As I see it, the budget has three important dimensions. One is the budget as an element of our economic policy. The total size of the budget and the deficit or surplus that results can substantially affect the general health of our economy—in a good way or in a bad way. If we try to stimulate the economy beyond its capacity to respond, it will lead only to a future whirlwind of inflation and unemployment.

The budget I am proposing for fiscal year 1977 and the direction I seek for the future meet the test of responsible fiscal policy. The combination of tax and spending changes I propose will set us on a course that not only leads to a balanced budget within three years, but also improves the prospects for the economy to stay on a growth path that we can sustain. This is not a policy of the quick fix; it does not hold out the hollow promise that we can wipe out inflation and unemployment overnight. Instead, it is an honest, realistic policy—a policy that says we can steadily reduce inflation and unemployment if we maintain a prudent, balanced approach. This policy has begun to prove itself in recent months as we have made substantial headway in pulling out of the recession and reducing the rate of inflation; it will prove itself decisively if we stick to it.

A second important dimension of the budget is that it helps to define the boundaries between responsibilities that we assign to governments and those that remain in the hands of private institutions and individual citizens.

Over the years, the growth of government has been gradual and uneven, but the trend is unmistakable. Although the predominant growth has been at the State and local level, the Federal Government has contributed to the trend too. We must not continue drifting in the direction of bigger and bigger government. The driving force of our 200-year history has been our private sector. If we rely on it and nurture it, the economy will continue to grow, providing new and better choices for our people and the resources necessary to meet our shared needs. If, instead, we continue to increase government's share of our economy, we will have no choice but to raise taxes and will, in the process, dampen further the forces of competition, risk, and reward that have served us so well. With stagnation of these forces, the issues of the future would surely be focused on who gets what from an economy of little or no growth rather than, as it should be, on the use to be made of expanding incomes and resources.

As an improtant step toward reversing the long-term trend, my budget for 1977 proposes to cut the rate of Federal spending growth, year to year, to 5.5%—less than half the average growth rate we have experienced in the last 10 years. At the same time, I am proposing further, permanent income tax reductions so that individuals and businesses can spend and invest these dollars instead of having the Federal Government collect and spend them.

A third important dimension of the budget is the way it sorts out priorities. In formulating this budget, I have tried to achieve fairness and balance:

- —between the taxpayer and those who will benefit by Federal spending;
- —between national security and other pressing needs;
- —between our own generation and the world we want to leave to our children;
- —between those in some need and those most in need;
- -between the programs we already have and those we would like to have:
- —between aid to individuals and aid to State and local governments;
- —between immediate implementation of a good idea and the need to allow time for transition;
- —between the desire to solve our problems quickly and the realization that for some problems, good solutions will take more time; and
- —between Federal control and direction to assure achievement of common goals and the recognition that State and local governments and individuals may do as well or better without restraints.

Clearly, one of the highest priorities for our Government is always to secure the defense of our country. There is no alternative. If we

in the Federal Government fail in this responsibility, our other objectives are meaningless.

Accordingly, I am recommending a significant increase in defense spending for 1977. If in good conscience I could propose less, I would. Great good could be accomplished with other uses of these dollars. My request is based on a careful assessment of the international situation and the contingencies we must be prepared to meet. The amounts I seek will provide the national defense it now appears we need. We dare not do less. And if our efforts to secure international arms limitations falter, we will need to do more.

Assuring our Nation's needs for energy must also be among our highest priorities. My budget gives that priority.

While providing fully for our defense and energy needs, I have imposed upon these budgets the same discipline that I have applied in reviewing other programs. Savings have been achieved in a number of areas. We cannot tolerate waste in any program.

In our domestic programs, my objective has been to achieve a balance between all the things we would like to do and those things we can realistically afford to do. The hundreds of pages that spell out the details of my program proposals tell the story, but some examples illustrate the point.

I am proposing that we take steps to address the haunting fear of our elderly that a prolonged, serious illness could cost them and their children everything they have. My medicare reform proposal would provide protection against such catastrophic health costs. No elderly person would have to pay over \$500 per year for covered hospital or nursing home care, and no more than \$250 per year for covered physician services. To offset the costs of this additional protection and to slow down the runaway increases in federally funded medical expenses, I am recommending adjustments to the medicare program so that within the new maximums beneficiaries contribute more to the costs of their care than they do now.

My budget provides a full cost-of-living increase for those receiving social security or other Federal retirement benefits. We must recognize, however, that the social security trust fund is becoming depleted. To restore its integrity, I am asking the Congress to raise social security taxes, effective January 1, 1977, and to adopt certain other reforms of the system. Higher social security taxes and the other reforms I am proposing may be controversial, but they are the right thing to do. The American people understand that we must pay for the things we want. I know that those who are working now want to be sure that the money will be there to pay their benefits when their working days are over.

My budget also proposes that we replace 59 grant programs with broad block grants in four important areas:

- —A health block grant that will consolidate medicaid and 15 other health programs. States will be able to make their own priority choices for use of these Federal funds to help low-income people with their health needs.
- —An education block grant that will consolidate 27 grant programs for education into a single flexible Federal grant to States, primarily for use in helping disadvantaged and handicapped children.
- —A block grant for feeding needy children that will consolidate 15 complex and overlapping programs. Under existing programs, 700,000 needy children receive no benefits. Under my program, all needy children can be fed, but subsidies for the nonpoor will be eliminated.
- —A block grant that will support a community's social service programs for the needy. This would be accomplished by removing current requirements unnecessarily restricting the flexibility of States in providing such services.

These initiatives will result in more equitable distribution of Federal dollars, and provide greater State discretion and responsibility. All requirements that States match Federal funds will be eliminated. Such reforms are urgently needed, but my proposals recognize that they will, in some cases, require a period of transition.

These are only examples. My budget sets forth many other recommendations. Some involve new initiatives. Others seek restraint. The American people know that promises that the Federal Government will do more for them every year have not been kept. I make no such promises. I offer no such illusion: This budget does not shrink from hard choices where necessary. Notwithstanding those hard choices, I believe this budget reflects a forward-looking spirit that is in keeping with our heritage as we begin our Nation's third century.

GERALD R. FORD.

JANUARY 21, 1976.

PART 2 PERSPECTIVES ON THE BUDGET

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PERSPECTIVES ON THE BUDGET

This part presents the budget totals and explains briefly several topics that help to place the budget in perspective.

THE BUDGET TOTALS

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1975	1976	TQ	1977
	actual	estimate	estimate	estimate
Budget receiptsBudget outlays	281.0	297. 5	81.9	351.3
	324.6	373. 5	98.0	394.2
Deficit (-)	-43.6	-76. 0	-16.1	-43.0
Budget authority	412.1	408. 4	88. 1	433. 4

One of the sections that follows compares the original estimates of certain 1975 outlays with the actual results for that year. This comparison demonstrates several key points:

- -Budget outlays and receipts for the current and future years are estimates.
- —The President's budget is his principal statement of priorities for the Federal Government and is predicated on acceptance of his proposals for appropriations, for legislative change, and for deferrals and rescissions
- —For a variety of reasons, the estimates now presented will undergo change as we move closer to 1977 and then into that year.

Notwithstanding every effort to refine and apply the best estimating techniques available, the estimates set forth in the budget will turn out to be different from the actual figures recorded at the end of 1977 a year and 8 months away. There will be many reasons for the differences. Economic assumptions, covered in Part 3, rarely are precisely accurate. Differences between actual economic conditions and those assumed can materially affect both outlays and receipts. Furthermore, in many programs benefits are paid automatically to those who meet specified criteria. Thus, the rate at which individuals or States and localities apply for benefits can have a major effect on the level of Federal spending. Particularly in the case of new programs, or programs that have recently undergone substantial change, the number of eligible applicants is difficult to predict accurately. Finally, congressional action on or affecting the budget, subsequent Presidential decisions, and other factors can also cause substantial changes to the budget estimates.

This part also discusses certain concepts not directly reflected in total budget outlays but very closely related, such as the off-budget Federal agencies and the privately owned Government-sponsored enterprises. Finally, it covers the concepts of Federal funds and trust funds, and Federal debt. These discussions demonstrate strongly that budget outlays and budget authority give only a part, albeit a fundamental part, of the picture with respect to the financial position and plans of the Federal Government.

Differing perspectives on both the totals and the details are also presented in this part and throughout the budget documents by use of different classifications. While the details of the budget are shown by agency and by budget account, the major classification of the budget totals is in terms of functions or purposes being served. As is noted in the introduction to Part 5 of this document, the functional classification has taken on a major new role now that the Congress is using it as a basis for budget review.

One additional perspective is crucial. Where we are headed in the next few years—particularly as to the growth in Federal spending is determined in large measure by substantive laws and appropriations already enacted and programmatic actions already taken. For example, many billions of outlays represent payment of obligations that must be met. These include interest on the public debt and payments coming due on a wide variety of contracts already signed. The Federal Government is committed to future payments for bridges, dams, water reclamation projects, waterways, military equipment, sewage treatment plants, research and development, subsidies for lower income housing, community development projects, and much more. About one-quarter of 1977 outlays are so committed. Moreover, major Federal responsibilities often cannot be altered rapidly. It is possible to increase or decrease outlays for our national parks, the Forest Service, or the Department of the Treasury, but sharply curtailing or eliminating such activities in a short period of time is not practical.

It is for this reason that the budget document has increasingly emphasized projections for the years beyond the budget year. Part 3 of this document contains estimates through 1981, as now required by the Congressional Budget Act. Even greater emphasis has been placed on future budget trends by including in the discussion of the budget by function, in Part 5, specific references to 1978 outlays where the outyear impact is particularly important.

The sections in this part of the volume are also complemented by Part 6, which summarizes the budget process and defines the most significant terms used in the budget documents.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

The Congress must provide budget authority, generally in the form of appropriations, before Federal agencies can obligate the Government to make outlays. For 1977, a total of \$433.4 billion of new budget authority is recommended.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Available through current action by the Congress:				
Enacted and pending:				
Appropriations	271.1	248. 4	49.8	
Supplemental requests pending		*	*	
Rescissions pending		-2.3	3	
Proposed in this budget:				
1977 appropriation requests				260.0
Amendments to 1976 and TQ appropriations		2.4	. 4	
Supplemental requests		7.5	2. 1	1.4
To be requested separately:			_	
Under existing legislation		1.2	.1	. 6
Upon enactment of proposed legislation		. 9	1	2. 1
Allowances:				
Civilian agencies 1		. 2	. 2	2.6
Department of Defense—Military 2		.1	*	1.6
Subtotal, available through current action by				
the Congress	271.1	258. 3	52. 2	268. 3
g				
Available without current action by the Congress (permanent authorizations): 3				
Trust funds (existing law)	128.7	143. 3	33.6	164.1
Interest on the public debt	32. 7	37.7	10.4	45.0
Other	19.8	23.3	2.5	18.3
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-40.2	54. 3	-10.7	-62.4
Total, budget authority	412. 1	408. 4	88. 1	433. 4

^{*}Less than \$50 million.

Congressional action on \$ 268.3 billion of the new budget authority proposed for 1977 is required for it to become available. The remaining \$165.1 billion will be available under existing laws. Such latter authority consists mainly of trust fund receipts, which in most programs are automatically appropriated by existing law, and interest on the public debt, for which budget authority is automatically provided under a permanent appropriation enacted in 1847.

Not all of the new budget authority for 1977 will be obligated or spent in that year.

 Budget authority for most trust funds authorizes the expenditure of the funds' receipts from special taxes and contributions and from Federal fund payments to the trust funds, to be used as

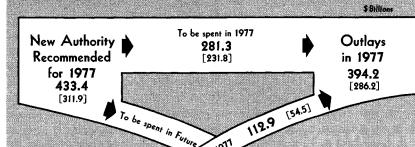
Includes allowances for civilian agency pay raises and contingencies.
 Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.
 Allowances for relatively uncontrollable programs with permanent authorizations are estimated

- 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.
- Budget authority for the subsidized housing programs is equal to the maximum Federal payment expected under new authority to make contracts, which extend over long periods of up to 40 years.
- · Budget authority for many direct loan programs provides financing for a period of years; budget authority for many insurance and guaranteed loan programs consists of amounts to be used only in the event of defaults or other claims on the programs.

As a result of these factors, a substantial amount of budget authority carries over from one year to the next. Most of this is earmarked for specific uses and is not available for new program proposals.

Relation of Budget Authority to Outlays -1977 Budget

Figures in brackets represent Federal funds only



To be spent in Future 1977 _m 9.1 [9.1] ৻৹ (80,1) 4.0 [4.0] Unspent Authority Unspent Authority for Outlays in Enacted in To be spent Future Years Prior Years in Future Years 554.8 510.5 402.7 [375.7] [344.9] [295.6]

As shown in the preceding chart, \$112.9 billion of outlays in 1977, 29% of the total, will be made under budget authority enacted in previous years. Conversely, \$152.1 billion of the new budget authority proposed for 1977, which is 35% of the total amount proposed, will not result in outlays until future years. Some budget authority will be written off and expire without being spent.

Once budget authority is provided, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act requires that any amounts withheld from use must be reported to the Congress in rescission or deferral messages. The Congress may require release of funds by overturning the proposed deferral or by not taking action on the proposed rescission of budget authority.

RECONCILIATION OF ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED OUTLAYS THAT ARE RELATIVELY UNCONTROLLABLE UNDER EXISTING LAW

This section of the budget explains the differences between the actual 1975 outlays for major programs that have relatively uncontrollable outlays and the amounts estimated in the 1975 budget, which was transmitted to the Congress in February 1974.

Outlays are defined as relatively uncontrollable in any one year when the President's decisions in that year can neither increase nor decrease them without a change in substantive law. That is, under existing law these outlays depend generally upon factors that are beyond administrative control, such as benefit payments that beneficiaries are entitled to by law or contractual agreements or other legally binding commitments that have already been made.

The amounts estimated in the budget for relatively uncontrollable outlays may differ from the actual outlays for a number of reasons. For example, legislation may change benefit rates or coverage; the number of beneficiaries under a program may differ from the number estimated; or economic conditions (such as the interest rates required for Federal borrowing) may differ from what was assumed.

The following table shows the differences between actual outlays for relatively uncontrollable programs in 1975 and the estimated amounts shown in the 1975 budget. The list of such programs in this table is the same as in table 16 (Controllability of Budget Outlays) in Part 8 of this year's budget.

The February 1974 estimate of uncontrollable outlays did not include the outlay effect of legislation then being proposed. This is standard practice consistent with the definition of uncontrollable outlays stated above. Where legislation was enacted that significantly affected relatively uncontrollable outlays in 1975, it is identified in the discussion below.

As the table shows, actual outlays for relatively uncontrollable programs were \$12.1 billion higher than originally estimated. The two components of this total, open-ended programs and fixed costs and outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations, accounted for \$13.7 billion and -\$1.6 billion of this difference, respectively. The former programs are composed mainly of benefit programs, grants, and subsidies for which eligibility is automatic or fixed by law; interest payments; and payments for the legislative and judicial branches, which the President must—by law—include in the budget without change.

RELATIVELY UNCONTROLLABLE OUTLAYS FOR 1975 [In billions of dollars]

Description	February 1974 estimate	Actual	Change from 1974 estimate
Open-ended programs and fixed costs:			
Payments for individuals:			
Social security and railroad retirement	67. 2	¹ 68. 4	1.2
Federal employees' retirement and insurance	13.3	13.3	*
(Military retired pay)	2 (6.0)	(6.2)	(.2)
(Other)	3 (7.3)	(7.1)	(2)
Unemployment assistance	7.5	14.0	6.5
Veterans benefits: Pensions, compensation, education, and			
insurance	9. 6	12.4	2.9
Medicare and medicaid	20.8	21.6	. 9
Housing payments	2.3	2. 1	2
Public assistance and related programs	4 15.4	16.9	1.5
Subtotal, payments for individuals	2 4 135.9	148.7	12.9
Net interest	22. 0	23. 3	1.3
General revenue sharing	6. 2	6.1	1
Farm price supports (CCC)	. 9	. 6	4
Other open-ended programs and fixed costs	8. 1	8.0	1
Total, open-ended programs and fixed costs	2 4 173. 1	186. 8	13.7
Outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations: 5			
National defense	23.7	23.6	1
Civilian programs	28. 6	27. 1	-1.5
Total, outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations	52. 3	50.7	-1.6
Total, relatively uncontrollable outlays	² ⁴ 225. 4	237. 5	12. 1

^{*}Less than \$50 million.

¹ Includes \$1.7 billion of special benefits resulting from the Tax Reduction Act of 1975.

² Based on controllability classification used in the 1977 budget. Additional outlays of \$0.3 billion, which had been projected in February 1974 to result from automatic cost-of-living increases under existing law, are now included as uncontrollable outlays.

³ Incorrectly shown as \$7.1 billion in the 1975 budget.

⁴ Based on controllability classification used in the 1977 budget. Additional outlays of \$1.3 billion, which was the 1974 outlay projection for the child nutrition programs, are now included as relatively uncontrollable outlays.

⁵ Excludes prior-year contracts and obligations for activities show above as "open-ended programs and fixed costs."

Most of the \$12.9 billion underestimate in payments for individuals can be explained by differences between assumed and actual economic conditions and the effects of new legislation. Over a third of this amount can be explained by the effect on outlays of a higher than assumed rate of unemployment. This higher rate is responsible for most of the outlay increase in unemployment assistance and part of the increase in both public assistance and veterans readjustment outlays. Changes in law subsequent to the budget submission also account for over a third of the underestimate in payments for individuals.

Social security and railroad retirement outlays were \$1.2 billion greater than originally estimated. The Tax Reduction Act of 1975 (Public Law 94–12) increased social security and railroad retirement outlays \$1.7 billion by providing a \$50 payment to beneficiaries of these and certain other programs. Railroad retirement outlays were higher by an additional \$0.3 billion due to benefit increases enacted by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–58). Partially offsetting these increases was a \$0.8 billion reduction in social security benefits due to a smaller number of beneficiaries than originally estimated.

Outlays for Federal employees' retirement and insurance were almost the same as estimated in the 1975 budget. There were, however, offsetting changes in the component programs, consisting of a \$0.2 billion overestimate for the civilian retirement programs and a \$0.2 billion underestimate for military retired pay. The lower outlays for civilian retirement resulted from overestimates of the number of annuitants (—\$0.3 billion) and of the amount of refunds to workers leaving Federal employment (—\$0.1 billion), partially offset by a \$0.2 billion increase due to higher than expected inflation. Military retired pay was underestimated by \$0.2 billion due to the higher rate of inflation.

The largest revision in uncontrollable outlays was the \$6.5 billion increase in unemployment assistance. The original estimate assumed an unemployment rate of 5.7% for 1975, as compared to the actual rate of 7.3%. This higher rate increased unemployment assistance outlays by about \$4 billion, given the benefit coverage assumed in the original estimate, and an underestimate in the benefits and coverage under then existing law contributed about \$1 billion. In addition, the higher unemployment prompted legislation that extended the length of entitlement to benefit payments beyond the time workers would normally be eligible and provided benefits to workers not previously covered (Public Laws 93–567 and 93–572). The legislation added \$1.5 billion to the original estimate.

Outlays for veterans benefits were \$2.9 billion above the original estimate. The Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Act of 1974 (Public

Law 93-508) extended the coverage and amount of education benefits above what was estimated in the 1975 budget. The 22.7% increase in monthly payments and the extension of some entitlements for an additional 9 months are the major components of the act that added nearly \$1.0 billion to the 1975 outlay estimate. Passage of the Veterans and Survivors Pension Adjustment Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-527), which increased income limitations and liberalized provisions relating to payment of pensions and survivors' compensation, added \$0.2 billion to 1975 outlays. In addition, outlays were increased \$1.7 billion due to an unanticipated increase in beneficiary caseloads in the readjustment, compensation, and pension programs and higher than expected average benefit levels in the latter two programs.

Outlays for medicare were \$0.6 billion higher than estimated and those for medicaid were \$0.3 billion higher. The increased outlays for medicare resulted largely from greater than anticipated increases in enrollee utilization rates (for example, number of hospital days or physician visits per enrollee) under the hospital insurance (HI) and supplemental medical insurance (SMI) programs. The HI utilization rate for 1975 was estimated to increase by 0.7%, as compared to an actual increase of 5.0%. For SMI, the estimated utilization rate increase was 1.7%, as compared to an actual increase of 7.2%. A higher than expected rise in medical costs also contributed to the underestimate of medicare outlays in 1975 and was the primary factor that resulted in underestimating medicaid outlays.

Housing payments were \$0.2 billion less than anticipated in the 1975 budget because the number of previously approved subsidized housing units that actually became available for occupancy in 1975 was smaller than expected.

Public assistance outlays in 1975, which include public assistance cash payments, food stamps, and child nutrition programs, were \$1.5 billion higher than estimated. Increased caseloads and higher average benefit levels in the public assistance cash payments program accounted for \$0.6 billion of the increase, while higher than expected participation in the food stamp program increased outlays by \$0.7 billion. Increases beyond what had been assumed for the rate of inflation and for the program participation rate in the child nutrition programs account for the remaining \$0.2 billion of the underestimate.

Net interest in 1975 was \$1.3 billion above the original estimate. This is almost entirely due to more debt being held by the public than originally estimated. At the beginning of 1975, some 5 months after the budget submission, debt held by the public was \$346 billion, very near the original estimate. However, by the end of the fiscal year, debt held by the public was \$397 billion, \$38 billion more than the original estimate of \$359 billion.

As a result of lower than anticipated agricultural output, especially grains, commodity prices were higher than expected. This reduced outlays for price support loans by \$0.6 billion and export credits by \$0.1 billion. However, another result of the smaller crop was to increase outlays for direct payments by \$0.4 billion above the budget estimate. The net effect was a \$350 million lower outlay total for farm price supports than had been estimated in the 1975 budget.

Outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations were \$1.6 billion lower than originally estimated in the 1975 budget. The major underestimate was for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (\$1.8 billion) and the larger overestimates were for the Environmental Protection Agency (-\$1.7 billion), the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (-\$1.0 billion), and the Department of Transportation (-\$1.0 billion).

OFF-BUDGET AND OTHER FISCAL ACTIVITIES

The budget does not include a number of 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 enterprises 1—are discussed in some detail below.² Federal and federally assisted credit activities, only part of which (direct loans) is on budget, also have significant effects on the economy. The Federal debt has become, of course, a major force in the financial markets. These topics, too, are discussed below.

OFF-BUDGET AND OTHER FISCAL ACTIVITIES

Description	1974 actual	1975 actual	1976 est.	TQ est.	1977 est.
Outlays:					
Off-budget Federal agencies	2.7	9.5	9.3	4.0	11.1
Government-sponsored enterprises	14.5	7.0	8. 1	4.3	14.6
Outstanding Federal and federally assisted credit, end of fiscal period: 1					
Direct loans—on budget	46.0	49.8	54.1	55. 2	68.8
Direct loans—off budget	15.4	24.4	32. 3	35.6	34. 4
Guaranteed and insured loans 2	153.0	158.7	171.8	172.2	174.6
Government-sponsored enterprise loans Outstanding debt, end of fiscal period:	71. 1	79.6	88.6	92.9	109.6
Gross Federal debt	486. 2	544. 1	633.9	652.8	719.5
Debt held by the public	346. 1	396. 9	484. 4	504.4	558. 2

See Special Analysis E, Federal Credit Programs, published in a separate volume.
 Excludes loans held by Government accounts and Government-sponsored enterprises.

¹ Detailed financial statements for these organizations are contained in "Annexed Budgets," Part IV of the Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1977.

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 the budget and from this discussion.

Outlays of off-budget Federal agencies and Government-sponsored enterprises.—Off-budget Federal 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 appropriation requests for their activities are not included in the totals of budget authority. The debt of these agencies is part of the gross Federal debt but is not subject to the statutory debt limit. As shown in the table on page 16, the outlays of the off-budget Federal agencies are added to the unified budget deficit to comprise the total Government deficit that has to be financed by borrowing from the public or by other means.

The first off-budget agency excluded from the unified budget was the Export-Import Bank (excluded by statute as of August 17, 1971). This removal was the first departure from the concept of the unified budget, which had been adopted for 1969 and which combined the administrative budget with the substantial trust fund activity of the Federal Government. Since 1972 further departures from a unified budget have occurred. The Postal Service fund, the Rural Telephone Bank, the lending activities that became the Rural Electrification and Telephone revolving fund, and the Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped fund were removed from the budget. The Environmental Financing Authority fund,³ the Federal Financing Bank, the United States Railway Association, and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation were established off-budget.

Under legislation proposed last fall, the Energy Independence Authority would be established as a Government corporation to assist the development of domestic sources of energy. While transactions of the corporation will be off-budget, the net gains or losses of the Authority will be recorded in the budget.

According to current law the Export-Import Bank will be returned to the budget as of October 1, 1976, the beginning of fiscal year 1977. Legislation has been proposed to make a similar, though partial, shift for the United States Railway Association. Its lending program for ConRail, which will comprise almost all of its outlays, will be onbudget starting later in 1976. The budget totals currently include the administrative expenses of the Rural Electrification Administration lending programs and of the United States Railway Association, and they also include the subsidies paid to the Postal Service.

³ The Environmental Financing Authority expired on June 30, 1975, without having conducted any operations.

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, limits to the amount of new lending by the Rural Electrification and Telephone revolving fund are set annually by law, and the outstanding debt and annual borrowing of the Postal Service are limited by statute.

In many cases there is little or no justification for off-budget treatment. The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 calls for the Committees on the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Senate to study on a continuing basis those provisions of law that exclude any outlays of Federal agencies from the budget and to report to their respective Houses their recommendations for terminating or modifying such provisions.

Government-sponsored enterprises were established and chartered by the Federal Government to perform specialized functions. The earlier enterprises were all created with partial or full Government ownership and direct Government control, but, in time, they were converted to private ownership and some new enterprises were created as privately owned institutions. The current rule governing the budget treatment of these enterprises was established in 1967 in accordance with a recommendation by the President's Commission on Budget Concepts. The Commission, whose report led to the adoption of the unified budget, recommended that the budget exclude those Government-sponsored enterprises that are entirely privately owned.

The Federal Land Banks and Federal Home Loan Banks had both become entirely privately owned a number of years before the unified budget was adopted and therefore have always been excluded. The Federal National Mortgage Association, the Banks for Cooperatives, and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks became wholly privately owned by repaying their Federal equity capital during 1969 and were accordingly removed from the budget. The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and the Student Loan Marketing Association were subsequently established with full private ownership.

Except for the Postal Service and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, the excluded outlays of both the off-budget Federal agencies and the Government-sponsored enterprises are incurred for carrying out loan programs. These programs are similar to the direct loan programs in the unified budget. The outlays of most of these programs are roughly equal to the difference between new loans disbursed and repayments of principal. For example, during 1975 new loans disbursed by the excluded programs were \$47.7 billion and repayments were \$29.5 billion, for an increase in loans outstanding of \$18.2 billion. In comparison, the outlays of these excluded loan programs were \$16.5 billion.

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

[In billions of dollars]

		Outlays 1	
Fiscal year	Unified budget	Off-budget Federal agencies	Government sponsored enterprises 2
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		*
1972	231.9	0. 1	4.4
1973	246.5	. 6	11.4
1974	268. 4	2.7	14. 5
1975	324. 6	9. 5	7.0
1976 estimate	373. 5	9.3	8. 1
TQ estimate	98, 0	4.0	4. 3
1977 estimate	394. 2	11.1	14. 6

^{*}Less than \$50 million.

Like direct loans in the budget, the loans of the excluded programs are designed to allocate economic resources toward particular uses. Under certain circumstances they also provide some stimulus to aggregate economic activity, although this is offset to a degree because their net lending has to be financed largely by borrowing from the financial markets just as does a deficit in the budget. The off-budget Federal agencies support a variety of program functions both through

¹ To prevent double-counting, outlays of off-budget Federal agencies exclude loans to other offbudget Federal agencies and to other Federal agencies; and outlays of Government-sponsored enterprises exclude loans to other Government-sponsored enterprises and loans to or from Federal agencies.

agencies.

The 1972-74 data have been revised for the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation to reflect the reclassification of sales of participation certificates as borrowing rather than as asset sales.

their direct operations and, in the case of the Federal Financing Bank, through the purchase of debt securities issued by several agencies and the purchase of obligations guaranteed under a number of Government programs. Part 5 of the budget, "The Federal Program by Function," shows the outlays of most of the off-budget Federal agencies by function and discusses some of their more significant activities. The Government-sponsored enterprises primarily support housing but also support agriculture and higher education.

In the preceding table, the excluded outlays of the off-budget Federal agencies and the privately owned Government-sponsored enterprises are compared with the unified budget outlays. The outlays of the off-budget agencies began at a negligible amount in 1972 but have grown rapidly since then, in large part because more off-budget agencies have been created. The following table shows the extent to which the off-budget outlays in 1974–77 are due to one agency, the Federal Financing Bank (in billions of dollars):

	1974 actual	1975 actual	1976 estimate	T Q estimale	1977 estimate
Federal Financing Bank	0.1	6.4	5.6	2.8	8. 2
Other off-budget Federal agencies		3.2	3.8	1.3	2.9
Total	2.7	9.5	9.3	4.0	11.1

The outlays of the Federal Financing Bank reflect only its purchases of Government-guaranteed obligations, not its purchases of agency debt, in order to prevent double counting. For 1977 the Federal Financing Bank outlays are estimated to be three-fourths of the total outlays of the off-budget Federal agencies. Federal Financing Bank outlays make up almost two-thirds of the total during the rest of the 1975–77 period. The next largest sources of off-budget outlays are the Postal Service, the Export-Import Bank until its return to the budget in 1977, and the Energy Independence Authority in 1977. Altogether, the outlays of off-budget Federal agencies equaled 2.9% of budget outlays in 1975 and are estimated to equal 2.5% in 1976 and 2.8% in 1977.

The outlays of the privately owned Government-sponsored enterprises have likewise grown—from relatively small amounts in the early 1960's to an average of \$7.5 billion, or 2.9% of budget outlays, during 1971–75, when more Government sponsored enterprises were outside the budget. In 1976 and 1977 these enterprises are expected to spend \$8.1 billion and \$14.6 billion, respectively, equal to 3.1% of budget outlays over the period.

⁴ The historical data for unified budget outlays include off-budget Federal agencies for any years when they were in the budget and include Government-sponsored enterprises for periods when they had any Government ownership.

Guaranteed and insured loans.—Federal and federally assisted credit has a significant influence on resource allocation. Direct loans by on-budget agencies are part of total outlays. Direct loans by off-budget agencies (discussed above) and federally guaranteed loans are not measured in the budget totals. Credit guarantees allocate economic resources toward particular uses, especially housing, and under certain circumstances provide some stimulus to total spending in the economy. The impact of guaranteed loans on the economy is difficult to assess, since some portion of the private loans that are guaranteed would be made anyway and since those private loans that would not otherwise have been made tend to divert credit away from other economic activities.

The outstanding guaranteed loans held by the public are large and have grown substantially each year. At the end of 1975 they were \$158.7 billion. They are expected to grow \$13.1 billion in 1976, \$0.4 billion in the transition quarter, and \$2.4 billion in 1977, reaching the sum of \$174.6 billion by the end of 1977. These figures include the full amount of all loans guaranteed in whole or in part with respect to payment of the principal or the interest. In addition to the \$16.0 billion increase in guaranteed loans that will be held by the public during 1976–77, the total held by the Federal Financing Bank, other Federal agencies, and Government-sponsored enterprises is estimated to increase by \$18.9 billion. The latter amount is reflected in the outlays of the Federal agencies and Government-sponsored enterprises that buy these loans. Many loan guarantee programs are discussed by function in Part 5 of the budget; and loan guarantees generally are analyzed further in Special Analysis E, "Federal Credit Programs." 5

Taxation.—Several other fiscal activities not measured in the budget also have economic impacts. Taxation affects the economy not only by providing the Government with receipts, which the budget does measure, but also by changing the allocation of resources among private uses and the distribution of income among individuals. The private economy may be significantly affected both by the relative importance of the various taxes and also by the structure of each of the different taxes that are levied. Some aspects of the structures of the individual and corporation income taxes—exclusions, exemptions, deductions, credits, preferential rates, and deferrals—are discussed as "tax expenditures" at several places in Part 5 of the budget, including the introduction, and in Special Analysis F, "Tax Expenditures." ⁶

⁵ See Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1977.
⁶ Ibid.

Budget funds and the Federal debt.—The budget is divided between two major groups of funds: Federal funds and trust funds.

The Federal funds are derived mainly from taxes and borrowing. Most of these funds are not restricted by law to any specific Government purpose. The trust funds, on the other hand, collect certain taxes and other receipts for specified purposes, such as the payment of social security and unemployment insurance benefits.⁷

BUDGET FINANCING AND CHANGE IN DEBT OUTSTANDING

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Budget surplus or deficit (-)	-43.6	-76.0	-16.1	-43.0
Surplus or deficit (—) of off-budget Federal agencies	-9.5	-9.3	-4.0	-11.1
Total, surplus or deficit (—)	-53.1	—85. 3	-20.1	—54. 0
Means of financing other than borrowing from the public:				
Decrease or increase (—) in cash and monetary assets Increase or decrease (—) in liabilities for:	3	-1.4		
Checks outstanding, etc	1.4	. 2	.1	. 4
Deposit fund balances	. 6	-1.6	2	6
Seigniorage on coins	. 6	. 7	. 2	. 7
Total, means of financing other than borrowing from the public	2.3	-2.2	.1	.5
Total, requirements for borrowing from the public	-50.9	-87.5	-20.0	-53.5 3
Change in debt held by the public	50. 9	87.5	20.0	53.8
Federal funds	.9	.9	. 2	.5
Trust funds	7.1	2.0		12. 4
Off-budget Federal agencies	-1.0	6	1	*
Total, change in Federal agency investments in Federal debt	7.0	2. 3	-1.1	12.9
Change in gross Federal debt	57. 9	89.8	18.9	66. 7

^{*}Less than \$50 million.

1 On October 1, 1976, Federal debt held by the public is estimated to increase by \$0.3 billion due to a reclassification of Export-Import Bank certificates of beneficial interest from asset sales to debt.

⁷ Data for Federal funds and trust funds are presented in Special Analysis B, "Funds in the Budget," in Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1977.

The budget combines the receipts and outlays of the Federal funds and trust funds and deducts the various transactions that occur between them. It therefore generally displays the net transactions of the Federal Government with 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. Since 1974, however, the deficits of the Federal Financing Bank and the other off-budget Federal agencies have also become an important determinant of the change in Federal debt held by the public. The transactions of the off-budget Federal agencies have been excluded from the budget under provisions of law and are not part of either the Federal funds or the trust funds grouping.

The deficit expected for 1977 and the other factors noted in the preceding table will increase the Federal debt held by the public from \$504.4 billion at the end of the transition quarter to \$558.2 billion at the end of 1977.

Gross Federal debt is the sum of the debt held by the public and the debt held by the Government itself, such as the investments in Treasury debt by the social security trust funds. The Federal funds deficit is the principal determinant of changes in gross Federal debt, but the off-budget Federal agencies also have an important effect.

Gross Federal debt is estimated to rise from \$652.8 billion on September 30, 1976, to \$719.5 billion on September 30, 1977. As the lower section of the preceding table indicates, \$12.9 billion of this increase will be in debt held by trust funds and other Federal agencies, reflecting mainly the investment of trust fund surpluses in Treasury debt.

The gross Federal debt consists almost entirely of securities issued by the Treasury Department. However, a few Government agencies are authorized to issue their own debt instruments to the public or to other Government agencies and funds. This borrowing is part of the gross Federal debt. At the end of 1975 the outstanding debt of such agencies that was held by the public was \$9.0 billion. This debt is expected to fall by small amounts in 1976 and 1977 due to the operations of the Federal Financing Bank, which buys most new issues of agency debt and finances its purchases through Treasury borrowing.

⁸ Federal debt held by the public includes debt held by the Federal Reserve System.

To prevent double counting, these holdings are not included in gross Federal debt. Consequently, the change in agency debt is largely determined by the repayment of securities that have matured.

Almost all Treasury debt issues are covered by a statutory debt limit, but most borrowing by Federal agencies other than the Treasury is excluded from this limit. The ceiling on the debt subject to limit is temporarily \$595 billion but under existing law is scheduled to return to the permanent limit of \$400 billion on March 16, 1976. To permit the Federal Government to meet its obligations, this ceiling will have to be raised. Under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congress is to include in its concurrent resolutions on the budget the appropriate level of debt and the amount by which the debt subject to limit ought to be changed.

The debt subject to statutory limit includes not only most of the Federal debt held by the public but also most of the Federal debt held internally by the Government itself. Therefore, the concept of Federal borrowing subject to statutory limit is roughly similar to the concept of the Federal funds part of the unified budget. Trust fund surpluses invested in Federal debt do not hold down the growth in the debt subject to limit as they do the growth in the debt held by the public. Consequently, debt subject to limit usually grows more than debt held by the public; and whereas borrowing from the public is roughly related to the unified budget surplus or deficit, borrowing subject to limit is roughly related to the Federal funds surplus or deficit.

The Federal funds deficit in 1977 is estimated to be \$55.5 billion, and the off-budget Federal agencies are estimated to require an additional \$11.1 billion of borrowing subject to limit. As shown in the following table, these two factors will account for most of the increase in the debt subject to limit.

⁹ Federal debt is discussed further in Special Analysis C, "Borrowing, Debt, and Investment," in Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1977.

FEDERAL FUNDS FINANCING AND CHANGE IN DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT [In billions of dollars]

Description	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Federal funds surplus or deficit (—) Effect of outlays of off-budget Federal agencies on debt	—51. 0	-78. 5	—15. 0	-55. 5
subject to limit	-9.0	-8.8	-3.9	-11.1
Total, amount to be financed	-60.0	-87. 4	-18.9	-66.6
Means of financing other than borrowing:				
Decrease or increase () in cash and monetary assets_ Increase or decrease () in liabilities for:	3	-1.4		
Checks outstanding, etc	1.7	.7	. 2	. 6
Deposit fund balances	.7	-1.6		6
Seigniorage on coins	. 6	. 7	. 2	. 7
Total, means of financing other than borrowing.	2. 7	-1.6	. 2	.7
Decrease or increase (-) in Federal funds investments in Federal debt	9	9	2	5
Increase or decrease (-) in Federal funds debt not subject to limit	8			6
Redemption of special notes to IMF ¹ Reclassification of securities ²	.8			3
Total, requirements for borrowing subject to debt limit	-58.2	-90.0	-18.9	-67.3
Change in debt subject to limit	58.2	90.0	18. 9	67. 3

^{*}Less than \$50 million.

1 On March 14, 1975, \$825 million of non-interest-bearing notes issued to the International Monetary Fund were redeemed and replaced by a letter of credit of equal value. These notes were included in the debt subject to limit but not in the gross Federal debt. Since the letter of credit is not counted as debt, this transaction reduced debt subject to limit by \$825 million.

2 On October 1, 1976, Federal debt held by the public is estimated to increase by \$0.3 billion due to a reclassification of Export-Import Bank certificates of beneficial interest from asset sales to debt.

FEDERAL FUNDS RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Outlays (by agency):				
Department of Defense military functions and mili-				
tary assistance 1	86.9	91.8	24.7	100.3
Department of the Treasury;				
Interest on the public debt	32.7	37.7	10.4	45.0
Other	8.7	7.8	1.9	6.5
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	37.3	41.7	10. 1	44.3
Veterans Administration	16.3	18.8	4.4	17.0
Department of Agriculture	9.7	14. 2	3.3	10.8
Department of Housing and Urban Development	7.5	7. 2	1.9	7. 2
All other agencies	39.4	57.5	13.0	53.0
Allowances 2		. 2	. 2	2. 3
Total	238. 5	276. 9	69. 8	286. 2
Receipts	187.5	198.4	54.8	230. 8
Deficit (-)	-51.0	-78.5	-15.0	-55.5

¹ Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense. ² Includes allowances for civilian agency pay raises and contingencies.

A substantial part of the Federal funds deficit—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 trust funds: interest paid on Treasury debt held by trust funds, the employer share of employee retirement, the Federal payment to finance the unfunded liability of the civil service retirement fund, and other payments mainly to social insurance trust funds (such as the Federal Government's contribution for supplementary medical insurance). The trust fund payments to Federal funds are very small.¹⁰

From 1966 through 1975, the cumulative Federal funds deficit was \$219.6 billion, of which \$100.4 billion was attributable to transactions with trust funds and the remaining \$119.1 billion was attributable to transactions with the public. 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 the Federal funds with the public. The relevant figures for 1975 through 1977 are shown in the following table.

¹⁰ These transactions are shown in detail in Part 8, table 13. See the section of the table on interfund transactions.
¹¹ See the footnote to the table, Budget Surplus or Deficit by Fund Group, on the next page.

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (-) BY FUND GROUP 1

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1975 actual	1976 cetimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	
Federal funds:					
Transactions with the public	-32.4	-49.6	-10.1	-25.1	
Transactions with trust funds	-18.6	-28.9	-4.9	-30.3	
Total	-51.0	-78.5	-15.0	-55.5	
Trust funds:					
Transactions with the public	-11.2	-26.4	-6.0	—17. 8	
Transactions with Federal funds	18.6	28.9	4.9	30. 3	
Total	7.4	2.5	-1.1	12.5	
Budget total:					
Federal funds	-51.0	-78.5	-15.0	-55.5	
Trust funds	7.4	2.5	-1.1	12.5	
Total	-43.6	-76.0	-16.1	-43.0	

¹ For purposes of this analysis, payments from Federal funds to the general revenue sharing trust fund are treated as transactions with the public instead of transactions with a trust fund; and the corresponding payments from the general revenue sharing trust fund to the public are accordingly omitted. This is because the general revenue sharing trust fund has no independent source of funding but serves only as a channel through which a Federal funds payment is made to the public.

PART 3

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS AND LONG-RANGE BUDGET PROJECTIONS

23

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS AND LONG-RANGE BUDGET PROJECTIONS

This part of the budget discusses the long-range budget outlook and the economic assumptions underlying that outlook. The first section presents economic assumptions for calendar years 1976 through 1981 and explains the nature of these assumptions. The second section examines the budget outlook for the fiscal years 1977 through 1981, presenting projections of receipts by major source and budget authority and outlays by function and agency.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

There is a two-way relationship between the economy and the budget. Economic conditions significantly affect the budget, and the budget, in turn, significantly influences economic conditions. Both the tax structure and budget outlays can have a substantial effect on national output, employment, and inflation.

At the same time, outlays for many Federal programs are directly linked to developments in the economy, and this linkage has become increasingly strong in recent years. For example, most retirement and other social insurance benefit payments are now tied by law to cost-of-living indexes. Medicare outlays are affected directly by the price of medical services. Interest on the debt is linked to general market interest rates and the size of the budget surplus or deficit, which in turn are influenced by economic conditions. Of course, to the extent that outlays rise automatically in response to inflation the budget is less effective in counteracting inflationary pressures than it would be if these linkages did not exist.

Another type of linkage to economic events is outlays for unemployment benefits, and certain other benefits, which rise and fall with the unemployment rate. In addition, budget receipts vary in accordance with individual and corporate incomes, which respond to both real economic growth and inflation. Thus, receipts and some benefit payments serve as "automatic stabilizers" for the economy by both restraining inflation and cushioning economic downturns.

The following tables present the underlying economic assumptions that have been used for purposes of developing budget estimates. These assumptions are presented on a calendar year basis, whereas the budget estimates are presented on a fiscal year basis. These assumptions are being presented in order to provide the Congress and the public with information that may be helpful in understanding and assessing the budget estimates and long-range projections.

SHORT-RANGE ECONOMIC FORECAST [Calendar years; dollar amounts in billions]

To .	Actual 1974	Forecast			
I tem	19/4	19 7 5	1976	1977	
Gross national product:					
Current dollars:					
Amount	\$1,407	\$1,499	\$1,684	\$1,890	
Percent change	7.7	6. 5	12.4	12. 2	
Constant (1972) dollars:					
Amount	\$1,211	\$1, 187	\$1,260	\$1,332	
Percent change	-1.8	-2.0	6. 2	5. 7	
Incomes (current dollars):					
Personal income	\$1, 155	\$1,246	\$1,386	\$1,538	
Wages and salaries	763	802	892	1,001	
Corporate profits	132	118	156	181	
Price level (percent change):					
GNP deflator:					
Year over year	9.7	8.7	5.9	6. 2	
Fourth quarter over fourth quarter	11.4	6.3	5.9	6. 3	
Consumer price index:					
Year over year	11.0	9.1	6.3	6.0	
December over December	12.2	6.9	5.9	5.9	
Unemployment rates (percent):					
Total	5.6	8.5	7.7	6. 9	
Insured 1	3.8	7.2	6.3	5. 4	
Average Federal pay raise, October (percent)	5.5	5.0	4.7	8.6	
Interest rate, 91-day Treasury bills (percent) 2	7.9	5.8	5.5	5. 5	

¹ Insured unemployment as a percentage of covered employment.
² Average rate on new issues within period; the rate shown for 1976 was the current market rate at the time the estimates were made.

The short-term economic assumptions presented in this section have been developed in quite different ways from the longer run assumptions. The assumptions for calendar years 1975 (for which only three quarters of actual data were available at the time the forecast was made), 1976, and 1977 are forecasts of probable economic conditions during these years.

The longer range assumptions for the period 1978 to 1981 are not forecasts of probable economic conditions, but rather assumptions consistent with moving gradually toward a relatively stable price level and a higher level of employment. Any economic forecast is subject to substantial error. Even the 1976 forecast involves considerable uncertainty, but the uncertainty rises rapidly as we attempt to foresee economic activity in 1977. Beyond 1977, it is virtually impossible to make a forecast with any degree of reliability. It is for this reason the data in the following table are mechanical projections.

LONG-RANGE ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

[Calendar years; dollar amounts in billions]

	Assumptions					
Item	1978	1979	1980	1981		
Gross national product:						
Current dollars:						
Amount	\$2, 124	\$2,376	\$2,636	\$2,877		
Percent change	12.4	11.9	10.9	9.1		
Constant (1972) dollars:						
Amount	\$1,411	\$1,5 03	\$1,600	\$1,679		
Percent change	5.9	6.5	6.5	4.9		
Incomes (current dollars):						
Personal income	\$1,727	\$1,930	\$2,138	\$2,331		
Wages and salaries	\$1,126	\$1,259	\$1,397	\$1,525		
Corporate profits	201	223	247	271		
Price level (percent change):						
GNP deflator:						
Year over year	6. 1	5.0	4. 2	4.0		
Fourth quarter over fourth quarter	5.7	4.7	4.0	4. 0		
Consumer Price Index:						
Year over year	5.9	5.0	4. 2	4.0		
December over December	5.6	4.6	4.0	4.0		
Unemployment rates (percent):						
Total	6.4	5.8	5.2	4.9		
Insured 1	4.9	4. 2	3.6	3.3		
Federal pay raise, October (percent)	7.0	6.5	5.75	5. 5		
Interest rate, 91-day Treasury bills (percent) 2	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.0		

Insured unemployment as a percentage of covered employment.
 Average rate on new issues within period.

It is assumed that real GNP grows at a 6.5% rate from the first quarter of 1978 through the end of 1980. At that time, with the unemployment rate less than 5%, a slower rate of growth is assumed. It is further assumed that this growth pattern is consistent with a continuous deceleration in the rate of inflation. The current dollar value of GNP is derived from the assumed inflation and real growth rates, while personal income, wages and salaries, and corporate profits are computed assuming a continuation of the historical trends that relate these data to current dollar GNP. The unemployment rate is projected by using the historical relationship between unemployment and the gap between actual and potential GNP.

There is no intent to imply that the economy will follow the exact path derived from these assumptions. It may grow more rapidly in some periods and less rapidly in others. Nor do the assumptions represent a blueprint for economic policy. Such plans can only be set as we gain more information regarding the evolving relationship between

inflation and unemployment during this recovery. The purpose of presenting these assumptions is solely to provide a consistent base for projecting the budget estimates.

LONG-RANGE BUDGET PROJECTIONS

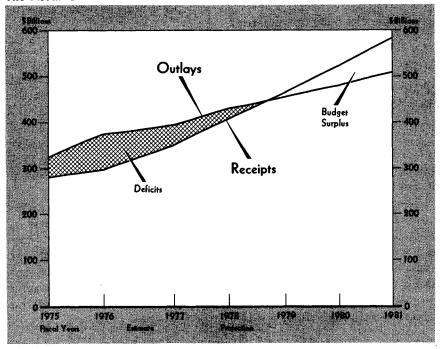
The effects of current decisions extend beyond the budget year. They establish program trends that have important influences on the size and composition of budgets for years into the future. Just as the composition and level of the 1977 budget have been largely determined by past decisions, the decisions and proposals it embodies will strongly affect subsequent budgets. Thus, major program decisions on the 1977 budget significantly affect the swing from a projected \$43 billion deficit in 1977 to almost a \$10 billion surplus in 1979.

The budgets for the last 6 years have emphasized the longer range implications of current decisions by presenting 5-year projections of Federal outlays and receipts. In the 1973 budget, detailed 5-year projections of the costs of legislative proposals for major new and expanded programs were added. In accordance with the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, this budget presents projections by agency, major program, and function for each of the years 1978 through 1981.

Basic assumptions.—The receipts projections presented below are consistent with the foregoing economic assumptions, and with continuation of current tax laws as modified by the proposals contained in this budget. The outlay and budget authority estimates indicate the degree to which resources would be committed by the continuation of existing and currently proposed programs at the program levels recommended for 1977. These projections are not forecasts of future receipts, outlays, or budget authority, because no attempt is made to predict future decisions or their effects. Nor are the projections recommendations, except to the extent that they are consistent with the objective of restraining the growth in Federal spending, and to the extent that they lead to a balanced budget in 1979.

In general, the outlay projections assume that program levels remain level in current dollars except where there is an explicit budget recommendation to increase or decrease program levels over time. Allowances are also made for future cost-of-living adjustments to benefit levels, Federal pay raises, and other cost increases. These allowances are consistent with the economic assumptions outlined above.





The fiscal outlook.—Under the assumptions used here, receipts are projected to increase by an average of 13.6% per year from 1977 to 1981, rising from \$351 billion to \$585 billion. Over the same period, outlays for current programs and those proposed in this budget are projected to rise by an average of 6.6% a year, from \$394 billion to \$510 billion. Thus, the budget is projected to move into surplus in 1979 with increasingly large surpluses in subsequent years.

THE FISCAL OUTLOOK, 1975-81

	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Outlays under current programs	324.6	373.7	98. 2	391.9	420. 4	441.8	465.0	489. 2
Outlays under proposed programs		2	2	2.3	9. 1	13.9	17.5	20.7
en . 1	224 (272 5	00.0	394. 2	429.5	455.7	482.5	509.9
Total projected outlays Receipts under current law	324. 6 281. 0	373.5 297.3		374. 1	430.1	491.7		623.9
Effects of proposed tax changes							-32.0	
Tall the land of the	201.0	207 5	91.0	251 2	406. 7	465 3	523. 1	585. 4
Total projected receipts Budget margin or deficit (-)						9.6	40.6	75.5

Receipts are projected to increase by 67% from 1977 to 1981 due to growth in tax bases and an increase in the average effective tax rate on personal income as rising real incomes and inflation move people into higher tax brackets. This increase in effective tax rates, which is implicit in a progressive income tax system, accounts for about \$50 billion of the total increase in individual income tax receipts between 1977 and 1981. Over the past two decades, legislated tax cuts have offset implicit increases of this nature. Without these reductions, total Federal receipts would have risen to a much larger percentage of GNP than they now claim.

PROJECTED RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

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all	billions	ot	dol	ars

Source	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Individual income taxes	122. 4	130.8	40.0	153. 6	184.0	218. 4	252. 8	287. 3
Corporation income axes	40.6	40.1	8.4	49.5	54.5	59.8	65.9	71.7
Social insurance taxes and contribu-								
tions (trust funds)	86. 4	92.6	25.2	113.1	130.8	147.2	162. 1	181.6
Excise taxes	16.6	16.9	4.4	17.8	18.4	18.8	19. 2	19.6
Estate and gift taxes	4.6	5.1	1.4	5.8	6.4	7. 2	8.0	8. 9
Customs duties	3.7	3.8	1.0	4.3	4.8	5.4	6.0	6.6
Miscellaneous receipts	6.7	8. 3	1.5	7. 2	7.8	8. 5	9. 2	9.8
Total budget receipts	281.0	297. 5	81.9	351.3	406. 7	465. 3	523. 1	585. 4
MEMORANDUM					······································			
Effect of proposed legislation in- cluded above:								
Individual income taxes		*	-4.6	-22.2	-24.7	-26.7	-30.7	-35.6
Corporation income taxes		_*	8	-6.2	-10.8	-13.8	-16.3	-19.2
Social insurance taxes and con-								
tions				5.4	8. 1	9.7	10.4	11.5
Excise taxes and other		. 2	_*	.1	4.0	4. 5	4.7	4.9
Total effect of proposed legis-								

^{*}Less than \$50 milli on.

Tax proposals included in this budget reduce individual and corporation income taxes by \$28 billion in 1977 and \$55 billion by 1981. The largest reductions result from:

—tax reductions to take effect July 1, 1976, when temporary tax cuts expire; these changes reduce income taxes by \$28 billion in 1977, and \$39 billion by 1981; and

—integration of individual and corporation income taxation; this proposal does not affect receipts in 1977, but reduces receipts by \$13 billion by 1981.

For a more detailed discussion of these and other tax proposals, see Part 4.

Social insurance taxes and contributions, which have increased from only 12% of receipts in 1955 to almost 31% two decades later, are projected to increase by 61% between 1977 and 1981. Under current law, the social security tax rate is scheduled to increase from the current rate of 11.7% to 12.1% on January 1, 1978, and to 12.6% on January 1, 1981. As part of the program to restore the fiscal integrity of the Social Security trust fund, the President is proposing an additional 0.6 percentage points, effective January 1, 1977, to place the social security system on a sounder financial basis. In addition to these rate increases, the taxable earnings base is projected to increase, automatically under current law, from its current level of \$15,300 to \$23,400 by January 1981. Legislation is also proposed to increase the rate and base on which unemployment insurance taxes are collected. The combined effect of these proposed rate and base increases is to raise receipts by over \$5 billion in 1977 and by \$11 billion by 1981.

Estate and gift taxes, customs, excise taxes, and miscellaneous receipts are projected at \$45 billion in 1981, an increase of \$10 billion from 1977. These estimates assume continuation of the 4¢ per gallon Federal excise tax on gasoline and other highway trust fund taxes, all of which are scheduled to decline or expire on September 30, 1977.

Full-employment receipts is an analytical concept based on the amount of income that would be generated if the economy were continually operating at full capacity (conventionally defined as a 4.0% unemployment rate for the civilian labor force). Similarly, full-employment outlays include only that portion of the outlays for benefits under the regular unemployment insurance program that would be paid if the economy were continuously operating at full capacity. They thus eliminate the fluctuations in actual outlays for these benefits due to year-to-year changes in the unemployment rate. The differences between these adjusted receipts and outlay estimates are called full-employment budget margins. Changes in these margins from one year to the next provide a rough measure of the impact of discretionary fiscal policy (i.e., excluding automatic stabilizers) on the economy.

FULL EMPLOYMENT RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS

[In billions of dollars]

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Full-employment receiptsFull-employment outlays	347 363	389 386	445 422	498 451	550 480	607 508
i un-employment outlays						
Full-employment budget margin	-16	3	23	47	70	99

Full-employment outlays are estimated at \$386 billion in 1977, rising to \$508 billion in 1981. Full-employment receipts are projected to increase from \$389 billion in 1977 to \$607 billion in 1981. The full-employment margin gradually increases from \$3 billion in 1977 to \$99 billion in 1981.

While the full employment concept is traditionally defined in terms of a hypothetical 4.0% unemployment rate, any other rate would serve essentially the same analytic purpose, provided it remained fixed from year to year.

Budget trends.—The major trend in the composition of the budget outlays over the last 20 years has been the rapid growth of domestic assistance programs and the corresponding relative decline in spending for direct Federal operations, particularly defense. Over the past two decades, outlays for domestic assistance have been growing much more rapidly than national output, and more rapidly than total Federal outlays.

Direct Federal operations include Federal purchases of goods and services for use in Government programs such as defense and space exploration, compensation of Federal employees, payment of interest on the public debt, and energy research and development. Domestic assistance programs, in contrast, include payments to retired, disabled, or unemployed workers, to lower-income families and individuals, and aid to State and local governments.

BUDGET COMPOSITION

[Percent of total outlays]

Description		Actual					cted
Description	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	1977	1981
Domestic assistance Payments for individuals:	22, 3	29. 4	30. 6	32. 5	45. 7	55. 4	53. 9
Ďirect 1	(17.0)	(21.8)	(22.1)	(22.1)	(30.2)	(40.0)	(40.6)
Indirect (grants-in-aid)	(2.5)	(2.7)	(3.0)	(3.4)	(6.3)	(5.3)	(5.7)
All other grants-in-aid 1	(2.8)	(4.9)	(5.5)	(7.0)	(9.2)	(10.1)	(7.6)
Direct Federal operations	77. 7	70, 5	69. 4	67. 5	54. 4	44. 7	46. 1
National defense	(56, 4)	(49.0)	(44.5)	(44, 4)	(33.4)	(25.7)	(28.0)
Net interest	(7.2)	(7.5)			(6.7)	(8.4)	(7.2)
Other	(14.1)	(14.0)	(18.0)				(10.9
Total outlays	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Excludes military retired pay and grants classified in the national defense function.

The detailed composition of the 5-year projections of outlays and budget authority is shown on pages 35-37 by major function and agency. While total outlays increase by 29% from 1977 to 1981, outlays for health, income security, natural resources, environment and energy, and national defense increase faster than total outlays. The five-year Defense projection is calculated on the basis of a continuation of existing force and readiness levels. The Administration will continue to review the adequacy of our force posture, including surface naval capabilities in the year ahead. Projected outlays for other functions, such as interest and general government decline in relative terms but not absolutely. Outlays for education, training, and social services are projected to decline, both in absolute and relative terms in large part due to the anticipated fall in unemployment, and hence, to decreases in various employment and training assistance programs. However, these trends are influenced by the guidelines used in developing long-range projections. For example, functions such as income security that consist largely of programs indexed to the cost of living reflect assumptions about anticipated inflation. Functions that consist largely of programs without such mandatory adjustments appear to grow more slowly. Moreover, the national defense function includes allowances for pay increases and for increases in the prices of purchases of goods and services. For the other functions these allowances are not shown on a functionby-function basis, but rather as a single entry. Thus, while the functional trends may in some cases reflect the future implications of current law and budget proposals, they are not predictions of the likely eventual outcome.

The recent large increases and additions to domestic assistance programs have, to some extent been offset by real reductions in direct Federal operations, particularly defense. Thus, the rise in outlays for health and for income security—to 45% of total outlays by 1981, compared to 33% in 1971—indicates an increased response to human needs, but also a long-range budgetary problem of fundamental importance if these programs were to grow in the future at the same rate as they have in the past. The budget cannot accommodate the same rates of growth in the future, and maintain or increase defense and other direct Federal activities unless the Federal Government assumes an ever-increasing portion of GNP through increased taxes.

Controllability.—Outlays in any one year are considered to be relatively uncontrollable by the President when his decisions can neither increase nor decrease them without changes in existing statutes. Relatively uncontrollable outlays consist of two major categories: open-ended programs and fixed costs, and payments out of prior-year contracts and obligations. The percentage of open-ended programs and fixed costs under current law is projected to reach 62% by 1981. As recently as 1971 open-ended programs and fixed costs amounted to less than 47% of the budget. The substantial growth since then has been due primarily to the rapid increase in benefit payments for individuals.

CONTROLLABILITY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS

IIn billions of dollars

Category	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Relatively uncontrollable under present law: Open-ended programs and fixed costs:					
Payments for individuals:					
Social security and railroad retirement	87. 2	96.5	106.5	116.5	126.4
Medicare and medicaid	31.2	36.0	41.1	46, 9	53.3
All other payments for individuals	73. 2	75.9	77.9	80.7	84.3
Subtotal, payments for individuals	191.6	208. 3	225. 5	244. 1	263. 9
Net interest	32. 9	35.9	37.1	37. 1	36.6
General revenue sharing	6.5	6.7	6.8	7. 0	7.1
Other open-ended programs and fixed costs	9.6	11.1	10.9	11.1	10.7
Total, open-ended programs and fixed costs,					
current law	240.7	262.0	280.3	299. 2	318.3
Proposed open-ended programs and fixed costs 1	-5.5	-7.8	-10.8	-14.2	-17.6
Outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations.	63. 2)	100 1	101.2	202.0	214.0
Relatively controllable outlays	100.3	180. 1	191.2	202.8	214.8
Undistributed employer share, employee retirement	-4.5	-4.8	-5.0	-5.3	-5. 6
Total budget outlays	394. 2	429.5	455. 7	482. 5	509. 9

¹ Includes as "relatively controllable outlays" in table 16 of Part 8.

In addition to open-ended programs and fixed costs, outlays for "prior-year contracts and obligations" amount to an additional 15% to 20% of the budget and should be considered relatively uncontrollable in the short run. Though these outlays cannot be projected beyond the budget year, they suggest that the relatively uncontrollable portion of the budget amounts to 75% to 80% of the total in the short-run.

The degree of uncontrollability in the budget has obvious fiscal policy implications. Without changes in legislation, attempts to control total budget outlays fall on an increasingly smaller proportion of the budget. The President has proposed legislation to change some of the relatively uncontrollable programs. The effect of these proposals is reflected in the line "relatively controllable outlays" in the above table.

PROJECTED BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION

[In billions of dollars]

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Budget authority:					
National defense	114.9	122.4	131.9	141.6	151.5
International affairs	9.7	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.9
General science, space, and technology	4. 6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.0
Natural resources, environment, and energy	9.7	13.3	14. 1	13.8	13.6
Agriculture	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.3	2. 4
Commerce and transportation.	17.9	18.3	18.4	18.8	18.6
Community and regional development	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8
Education, training, employment, and social services.	15.9	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.3
Health	38.0	43.5	48.9	53.8	63. 5
Income security	157.7	180.3	196.7	212.9	228.8
Veterans benefits and services	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.9
Law enforcement and justice	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
General government	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5
Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance.	7.3	7.7	7.9	8. 1	8.3
Interest	41.3	44.8	46.5	46. 9	46. 9
Allowances	2.6	5.6	8. 1	10.5	12.8
Undistributed offsetting receipts	-18.9	-20.7	-21.4	-22. 1	-22.9
Total budget authority	433. 4	475. 4	510. 6	543.3	580. 2
Outlays:		===			
National defense	101.1	112.9	121.5	132.4	142.8
International affairs	6.8	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.0
General science, space, and technology	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4. 1
Natural resources, environment, and energy	13.8	14.4	15.1	14.9	14.5
Agriculture	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8
Commerce and transportation.	16.5	19.4	19.1	18.7	18.7
Community and regional development	5.5	6.0	6. 2	6.0	6.
Education, training, employment, and social services_	16.6	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.0
Health	34.4	37.7	40.3	43.4	47.0
Income security	137.1	147. 1	158. 3	170. 1	182.
Veterans benefits and services	17.2	17.2	16.7	16.3	15.3
Law enforcement and justice	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3. :
General government	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.
Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance.	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.0	8. 2
Interest	41.3	44.8	46.5	46.9	46.
Allowances	2.3	5.6	8.1	10.5	12.8
Undistributed offsetting receipts	-18.8	-20.7	-21.4	—22. 1	-22.
Total outlays	394. 2	429.5	455. 7	482. 5	509. 9

PROJECTED BUDGET AUTHORITY BY AGENCY [In billions of dollars]

Department or other unit	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Outlays:					
Legislative and judicial branches	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Executive Office of the President	. 1	. 1	.1	.1	.1
Funds appropriated to the President	6.4	5. 2	6. 1	6. 1	6. 1
Agriculture:					
Food stamps and other nutrition programs	6.8	7 . 1	7.4	7.7	8.0
Other Agriculture	5.0	4.5	5. 2	5. 2	5.3
Commerce	1.7	2.0	2.0	2. 2	2.0
Defense—Military:					
Military and civilian pay	37.3	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.4
Retired military pay	8.4	9.8	10.6	11.5	12. 2
Purchases	59.6	60.5	62.9	65.5	68. 2
Pay and price increases	5.8	12.3	18.6	25.0	31.7
Defense—Civil	2. 2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2. 3
Health, Education, and Welfare:					
Social security	80.6	89.5	100.0	110.7	121.2
Medicare	17.2	23.7	25.4	29.7	37.7
Other Health, Education, and Welfare	48.3	50.3	56.7	59.2	63.0
Housing and Urban Development.	21.8	33. 1	35.9	38.9	42. 2
Interior	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Tustice	2. 1	2. 1	2. 1	2. 1	2. 1
Labor:					
Unemployment trust fund	16.9	16.6	15. 4	13.8	12. 4
Other Labor	3.6	4.0	4. 0	4.0	4.0
State	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	2. 4
Transportation.	11.7	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.0
Treasury:					
Interest on the public debt	45.0	48.5	50.2	50.6	50.6
General revenue sharing	6. 5	6. 7	6.8	7.0	7. 1
Other Treasury	4. 2	3.7	3.6	3.6	3. 6
Offsetting receipts	-4.4	-4.4	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3
Civil Service Commission	16.4	16.7	18.0	19.4	20 . 3
Export-Import Bank	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3. 1
Veterans Administration	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.9
Other agencies	16. 6	18.1	17.7	17.7	17.5
Allowances	2.3	5.6	8.1	10.5	12. 8
Undistributed offsetting receipts	18. 8	-20.7	-21.4	-22. 1	-22 . 9
Total budget authority	433. 4	475. 4	510. 6	543. 3	580. 2

PROJECTED BUDGET OUTLAYS BY AGENCY

[In billions of dollars]

Department or other unit	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Outlays:					
Legislative and judicial branches	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Executive Office of the President	.1	.1	.1	. 1	.1
Funds appropriated to the President	3.9	3.9	4. 9	5.3	5. (
Agriculture:					
Food stamps and other nutrition programs	7. 1	7. 1	7.4	7.7	8. (
Other Agriculture	3.6	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8
Commerce	2. 1	2.0	2.0	2. 2	2.0
Defense-Military:					
Military and civilian pay	37. 3	36.7	36.5	36. 5	36. 4
Retired military pay	8.4	9.8	10.6	11.5	12.2
Purchases	48. 4	51.2	53.9	57.5	60.8
Pay and price increases	5.4	12.1	18.3	24.8	31.5
Defense—Civil	2. 2	2. 3	2. 3	2, 3	2.
Health, Education, and Welfare:					
Social security	83.6	92.6	100.3	112.4	116.2
Medicare	16.6	22. 1	24. 4	27. 1	30.
Other Health, Education, and Welfare	39.7	37.7	41.0	39.6	46.
Housing and Urban Development	7. 2	8.8	9.8	10.5	12.
Interior	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Justice	2. 2	2. 2	2. 2	2. 1	2.
Labor:					
Unemployment trust fund	16.5	16.3	14.0	12.7	12.
Other Labor	5.5	4.1	4.0	4.0	3. (
State	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6
Transportation.	12.8	14.1	14.3	14.0	14.4
Treasury:	12.0	• • • •	11.5	11.0	• • • •
Interest on the public debt	45.0	48.5	50.2	50.6	50.
General revenue sharing	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.
Other Treasury	4. 2	3.6	3.7	3.6	3. (
Offsetting receipts	-4.4	-4.4	-4.3	-4.3	-4.
Civil Service Commission	10. 1	11.9	13.0	14.3	15.0
Export-Import Bank	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3. :
Veterans Administration	17. 2	17.2	16.7	16.3	15.
Other agencies	18. 4	20.6	20. 2	19.7	19.0
Allowances	2. 3	5.6	8.1	10.5	12.
Undistributed offsetting receipts	-18.8	-20.7	-21.4	-22.1	-22.9
Total outlays	394. 2	429. 5	455. 7	482. 5	509. 9

PART 4 BUDGET RECEIPTS

39

BUDGET RECEIPTS

This section of the budget describes the major sources of budget receipts and discusses the legislative proposals affecting them. In addition, an analysis is provided of the difference between receipts for 1975, the last completed fiscal year, and the budget estimates for 1975 published 2 years ago. The detail of budget receipts by source is shown in table 12 in Part 8, and the economic assumptions underlying these estimates are presented in Part 3.

SUMMARY

Total budget receipts in 1977 are estimated at \$351 billion, an increase of \$54 billion from the \$298 billion estimated for 1976. These estimates reflect the effect of:

- The recently enacted Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975, which reduced corporation and individual income tax liabilities for calendar year 1976 and extended for the first half of that year the withholding rates that were in effect during the last 8 months of calendar year 1975.
- Proposed permanent reductions in individual and corporation income taxes—larger than the temporary reductions now in force—effective July 1, 1976.
- A proposed increase in the combined employer-employee social security tax rate, effective January 1, 1977.
- A proposed increase in the unemployment insurance tax rate and wage base as of January 1, 1977.
- Elimination of the import fees on crude oil and petroleum products imposed in 1975.

Composition of budget receipts.—The Federal tax system relies predominantly on income and payroll taxes. In 1977:

- Income taxes paid by individuals and corporations are estimated at \$154 billion and \$49 billion, respectively. Combined, these sources account for 58% of estimated total budget receipts.
- Social insurance taxes and contributions—composed largely of payroll taxes levied on wages and salaries, most of which are paid equally by employers and employees—will produce an estimated \$113 billion, 32% of the estimated total.
- Excise taxes imposed on selected commodities, services, and activities are expected to provide \$18 billion, 5% of the total.
- Other taxes and miscellaneous receipts will amount to an estimated \$17 billion, the remaining 5% of the total.

BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

[In billions of dollars]

Source	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Individual income taxes	122.4	130. 8	40.0	153. 6
Corporation income taxes	40.6	40.1	8.4	49.5
Social insurance taxes and contributions	86. 4	92.6	25. 2	113.1
Excise taxes	16.6	16.9	4.4	17.8
Estate and gift taxes	4. 6	5.1	1.4	5.8
Customs duties	3.7	3.8	1.0	4.3
Miscellaneous receipts	6.7	8. 3	1.5	7.2
Total budget receipts	281.0	297. 5	81.9	351.3

Receipts under the full-employment concept.—While actual receipts are affected by the level of economic activity, receipts calculated under the full-employment concept are based on estimates of the amounts of personal and corporate income that would be generated if the economy were continuously operating at full employment (traditionally defined as unemployment equal to 4% of the civilian labor force). Receipts that would be produced by existing and proposed tax laws using this concept are estimated at \$323 billion for 1975, \$347 billion for 1976, and \$389 billion for 1977.

ENACTED AND PROPOSED TAX CHANGES

In the last year, two temporary tax reductions have been enacted, the first generally applying to income received in calendar years 1974 and 1975 and the second applying to income received in calendar year 1976. The President is proposing that permanent income tax reductions—larger than the temporary reductions now in effect—become effective July 1, 1976, and that certain other tax changes be made. This section discusses the tax reductions enacted in calendar year 1975 and the tax changes proposed by the President. The accompanying table shows the dollar amounts of the changes by fiscal period.

The Tax Reduction Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-12) was enacted on March 29, 1975. This act provided a partial rebate of calendar year 1974 individual income tax liabilities, a number of temporary reductions in individual and corporation income tax liabilities, and a few permanent changes in the tax structure. The act also provided a one-time \$50 bonus to recipients of social security and certain other social insurance programs and extended the maximum duration of unemployment benefits from 52 weeks to 65 weeks through June 30, 1975.

The tax rebate was equal to 10% of calendar year 1974 tax liabilities, subject to minimum and maximum rebates. The minimum rebate equaled the lesser of actual tax liability or \$100, and the maximum rebate equaled \$200. The maximum rebate phased down to \$100 between adjusted gross incomes (AGI) of \$20,000 and \$30,000. The rebate totalled \$8.1 billion, almost all of which was paid in May and June of 1975.

The major temporary provisions of the Tax Reduction Act affecting individual income tax liabilities—generally for calendar year 1975—were:

- —A \$30 tax credit per personal exemption (except the special exemptions for the blind and aged).
- —An increase in the low income allowance (minimum standard deduction) from \$1,300 per return to \$1,900 for a joint return or \$1,600 for a single person.
- —An increase in the percentage standard deduction from 15% of AGI with a maximum of \$2,000 to 16% of AGI with a maximum of \$2,600 for a joint return or \$2,300 for a single person.
- —An earned income credit for families with dependent children equal to 10% of earned income subject to a maximum of \$400. The maximum credit is phased down to zero between AGI or earned income, whichever is greater, of \$4,000 and \$8,000. For budget purposes, payments to recipients of such credit in excess of tax liabilities otherwise owed are counted as outlays rather than as reductions in receipts.
- —A 5% credit, with a maximum of \$2,000, on the price of a new home acquired after March 12, 1975, and before January 1, 1976, provided that construction began prior to March 26, 1975.

Most of the tax reductions applied to all of calendar year 1975. However, since the act did not become law until the end of March, the change in withholding schedules to reflect the reduction did not begin until May 1, 1975. Withholding rates were then reduced to reflect the full year's tax reduction; these withholding rate reductions were greater than would have been necessary if such reductions had begun on January 1, 1975.

The major temporary provisions affecting corporation income tax liabilities were:

—An increase in the investment credit—applicable to equipment acquired and put in service in calendar years 1975 and 1976—from 7% (4% for public utilities) to 10%.

¹ This provision also applies to unincorporated businesses and therefore also directly affects individual income taxes.

—Corporate tax rate reductions for calendar year 1975, from 22% to 20% on the first \$25,000 of income and from 48% to 22% on the second \$25,000. The balance of income continued to be taxed at 48%.

In addition to the temporary features discussed above, a few permanent tax changes were enacted. The most notable were limits on percentage depletion and revisions in the tax treatment of certain foreign income. Subject to exceptions, percentage depletion was eliminated for major producers of petroleum products. For small producers, the percentage depletion rate remains at 22% through 1980 and then phases down to a permanent rate of 15% in 1985.

As indicated above, most of the changes in the Tax Reduction Act were only for calendar year 1975. On December 23, 1975, the Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975 (Public Law 94–164) was enacted, which effectively provided tax reductions for the first 6 months of calendar year 1976. For corporations, the act extended the rate reductions that were enacted in the Tax Reduction Act of 1975. For individuals, however, larger tax reductions (at an annual rate) were enacted in order to maintain the withholding rates that applied during the last 8 months of calendar year 1975.

To facilitate a comparison with the provisions of the Tax Reduction Act of 1975 listed above, the provisions described below—which are applicable for only a half year—show the amounts that would apply if the tax reductions for the first 6 months were in effect for a full year. The major provisions of the Revenue Adjustment Act affecting individuals are:

- —A \$35 tax credit per exemption (except the special exemptions for the blind and aged) or an optional taxable income credit equal to 2% of the taxpayer's taxable income up to \$9,000, whichever is larger.
- —An increase in the low income allowance from \$1,300 per return to \$2,100 for a joint return and \$1,700 for a single person.
- —An increase in the percentage standard deduction from 15% of AGI with a maximum of \$2,000 to 16% of AGI with a maximum of \$2,800 for a joint return or \$2,400 for a single person.
- -Extension of the earned income credit that was in effect for calendar year 1975.

Since these provisions effectively apply to only half of calendar year 1976, the changes will be one-half of the amounts shown if further legislative action is not taken. For example, the tax credit per exemption will be \$17.50 instead of \$35.

ENACTED AND PROPOSED TAX CHANGES ¹ [In billions of dollars]

	1975 estimate	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Tax Reduction Act of 1975:				
Individual:				
10% rebate of calendar year 1974 tax liability	-7.9	-0.1		
Tax credit per exemption	-1.0	-4.3		
Increase in low income allowance and percentage				
standard deduction	5	-2.0		
Earned income credit 2		3		
Home purchase credit		6		-0.1
Other	_*	4	*	5
Subtotal, individual		-7.8	*	6
Corporation:				
Investment credit increase 3	8	-2.8	-0.5	-1.8
Rate reductions	4	-1.1		
Limit on percentage depletion 3	5	1.7	.3	2. :
Other	. *	. 2	*	
Subtotal, corporation		-2.0	1	
Total, Tax Reduction Act of 1975	<u>-10. 2</u>			
Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975:				
Individual:				
Tax credit per exemption		-2.3	2	
Optional taxable income credit		-1.1	1	 :
Increase in low income allowance and percentag	e			
standard deduction		—2. 0	—.2	- .
Earned income credit 2				
Subtotal, individual 4			5	-1.
Corporation: Rate reductions		6	- 	· —.
Total, Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975		6.0		-1.
Total, Revenue Adjustment Act of 1973		-0.0	5	-1. : =====
Proposed tax reductions (beginning July 1, 1976): Individual:				
			-2.4	−10.
Increase in personal exemption				
Rate reductions			 -1.6	
IVACE LEGITCHIS				
Other				. –.

ENACTED AND PROPOSED TAX CHANGES-Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	1975 estimate	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Proposed tax reductions (beginning July 1, 1976)—Con.				
Corporation:				
Rate reductions			6	-3.7
Permanent extension of investment credit in- creases 3				-1.2
Electric utilities tax relief 3				8
			. –	
Subtotal, corporation			8	-5. 7
Total, proposed tax reductions (July 1, 1976)			-5.4	-27, 5
zotal, proposou tan tonzottono (out.) zy zovo/				
Other income tax proposals:				
				3
Stock ownership incentives				3
Accelerated depreciation on investment in high un-				
employment areas 5		_*	*	3
Total, other income tax proposals			_*	8
Other tax proposals:				
Social security tax rate increase				3.3
Unemployment tax rate and wage base increase				2. 1
Other 6			_*	. 1

Total, other tax proposals		.2	_*	5. 6
MEMORANDUM				
Tax changes enacted in calendar year 1975:				
Individual	-9.4	-13.2	5	-2.1
Corporation	8	-2.6	2	.7
-				
Total enacted changes	10.2	-15.8	7	-1.5
Proposed tax changes:				
Individual		_*	-4.6	-22.2
Corporation		_*	8	6.2
Social insurance taxes and contributions				5. 4
Other		.2	*	.1

^{*\$50} million or less.

1 This table shows the effect of enacted and proposed tax changes on budget receipts (i.e. cash collections) for the fiscal period shown.

2 Payments to recipients of such credit in excess of tax liabilities otherwise owed are counted as outlays and are not included in this table.

3 This provision also has a direct effect on individual income taxes. This effect is included under other' individual income tax changes.

4 Although the reduction in individual income tax liabilities resulting from this act apply to all of calendar year 1976, the bulk of the receipts loss occurs in the first half of that year when reduced withholding rates are in effect.

5 This provision has a direct effect on both individual and corporation income taxes.

6 Consists of proposed changes in miscellaneous receipts, airport and airway trust fund receipts, and estate and gift taxes.

The President is proposing income tax reductions—linked to reductions in spending as proposed in this budget—to become effective July 1, 1976. These proposed reductions will be permanent and will be about \$10 billion larger at an annual rate than the reductions in the Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975 would be if they were extended to a full year. The proposed further reductions will reduce 1977 receipts by about \$28 billion. The major provisions affecting individual income taxes—shown here as they will exist in their first full year of effect-are: 1

- -An increase in the personal exemption from \$750 to \$1,000.
- -Substitution of a flat standard deduction-\$2,500 for joint returns and \$1,800 for single persons—for the low income allowance and percentage standard deduction.
- —A reduction in tax rates.

For corporations, the President is proposing that the rate reductions and the increase in the investment credit enacted in the two previous tax acts be made permanent. In addition, it is proposed that the maximum corporation income tax rate be reduced from 48% to 46% and that legislation be enacted to provide tax relief to electric utilities.

In addition to these changes, several tax incentives being proposed by the President to encourage specific economic activity will reduce individual and corporation income taxes. In order to encourage financial institutions to hold residential mortgages, a new tax credit is proposed as part of the Financial Institutions Act to become effective January 1, 1977. The credit will be a percentage of interest income received on residential mortgages and will range from 1.5% to 3.8% depending on the fraction of the institution's assets held in the form of residential mortgages. Individuals holding residential mortgages will be eligible for the credit at the 1.5% rate. Also, the current tax provision that permits financial institutions to maintain excess bad debt reserves would be phased out. These proposals, combined, reduce receipts by \$0.3 billion in 1977.

To stimulate employment in areas of particularly high unemployment (7% or greater), a tax incentive is proposed to encourage construction of new facilities, or expansion of old facilities, in such areas.

¹ Combining the effect of the Revenue Adjustment Act and the President's tax reduction proposals the specific provisions that will apply to individual incomes received in calendar year 1976 are:

— a personal exemption of \$875;

— a tax credit per exemption of \$17.50 or a credit equal to 1% of the taxpayer's income (up to \$9,000), whichever is larger;

— a low income allowance of \$2,300 for a joint return and \$1.750 for singles;

— a percentage standard deduction of 16% of AGI with a maximum of \$2,650 for a joint return and \$2,100 for singles;

— an earned income credit equal to 5% of earned income with a maximum of \$200; and

an earned income credit equal to 5% of earned income with a maximum of \$200; and an average of the rate structures in effect under the Revenue Adjustment Act and the President's tax reduction proposals.

This will be accomplished by allowing, in addition to the full investment tax credit, very rapid amortization (one-half the useful life on buildings; 5 years on all capital equipment) when a project in one of these areas is begun between January 20, 1976, and a year later, and completed within 36 months.

Tax incentives are also proposed to induce broader ownership of common stock. This plan will provide a tax deferral for funds invested in stock purchase plans established by employers or directly by individuals. There will be a limit imposed on the maximum annual contribution, and this maximum will be phased out at higher income levels. Funds must remain invested for at least 7 years, and are subject to tax at the time of withdrawal. This proposal will become effective July 1, 1976, and the full deduction will be allowed for calendar year 1976.

Integration of individual and corporation income taxation as outlined in Administration testimony last July is also proposed effective January 1, 1978. The effect on receipts is reflected in the long-range receipts estimates in Part 3.

Legislation will also be proposed to ease the burden of estate and gift taxes on farms and other small businesses. This legislation will not result in a significant loss in receipts.

The other major tax proposals in this budget are to increase social security and unemployment trust fund taxes to place these funds on a sounder financial basis. The combined employer-employee social security tax rate will increase from 11.7% to 12.3% effective January 1, 1977. This rate change will increase receipts by \$3.3 billion in 1977. Also proposed is an increase in the Federal unemployment insurance tax rate (from 0.5% to 0.65%) and wage base (from \$4,200 to \$6,000) effective January 1, 1977. These changes will increase 1977 receipts by \$2.1 billion.

CHANGES IN BUDGET RECEIPTS

Budget receipts are estimated to rise by \$16.5 billion in 1976 and \$53.7 billion in 1977. 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 the tax rates and structure in effect on January 1, 1974, receipts would have risen by \$19.4 billion in 1976 (from \$290.8 billion to \$310.2 billion) and by \$61.1 billion in 1977 (from \$310.2 billion to \$371.3 billion). Thus, enacted and proposed tax law changes, which are shown in the accompanying table, reduce the growth in receipts by \$2.9 billion in 1976 and by \$7.4 billion in 1977.

CHANGES IN BUDGET RECEIPTS

[In billions of dolars]

	1975 estimate	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Receipts under tax rates and structure in effect Jan. 1,	290. 8	310.2	87. 2	371. 3
Increase in import fee on petroleum products by admin-				
istrative action	+.4	+1.7		
Enacted legislative changes:				
Social security taxable earnings base increases:				
\$13,200 to \$14,100 effective Jan. 1, 1975	+.1	+1.6	+.4	+2.1
\$14,100 to \$15,300 effective Jan. 1, 1976		+.2	+.6	+2.4
\$15,300 to \$16,500 effective Jan. 1, 1977 1				+.8
Tax Reduction Act of 1975	10. 2	9.8	2	+.4
Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975		-6.0	5	-1.9
Liberalized deduction for individual contributions to				
pension plans	2	3	1	5
Reduction in telephone excise tax	1	4	1	9
Increase in SMI (medicare) premium	+.1	+.1	+.1	+.3
Total, receipts under existing legislation	281.0	297.3	87.4	374.1
Changes due to tax proposals:				
Individual and corporation income tax reductions				
effective July 1, 1976			-5.4	-27.5
Financial Institutions Act				3
Stock ownership incentives.				—. 3
Accelerated depreciation on investment in high unem-	,			
ployment areas		_*	_*	3
Social security tax rate increase from 11.7% to 12.3%	•			
effective Jan. 1, 1977 1				+3.3
Unemployment tax rate and base increase Jan. 1,				1
1977			*	+2.1
Other		+.2	*	+.1
Tatal manifest and a minting and account 1000				
Total, receipts under existing and proposed legis		207.5	01.0	251 2
lation	281.0	297.5	81.9	351.3

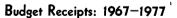
^{*}Less than \$50 million.

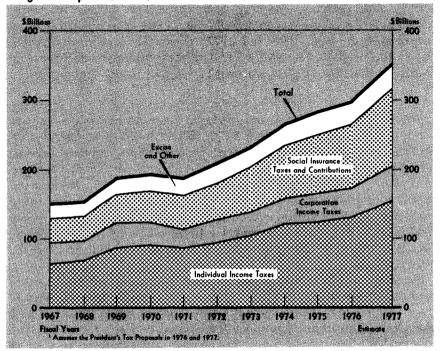
¹ The effect of the taxable earnings base increase is calculated using a tax rate of 11.7 %. The effect of the tax rate increase is calculated using a taxable earnings base of \$16,500.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

Individual income taxes.—Individual income tax receipts are estimated at \$130.8 billion in 1976 and \$153.6 billion in 1977. As discussed earlier, enacted and proposed tax reductions reduce receipts from this source by \$13.2 billion in 1976 and \$24.4 billion in 1977. In the absence of these tax law changes, individual income taxes would increase by \$34.0 billion in 1977 rather than by \$22.8 billion as projected here.

Corporation income taxes.—Corporation income tax receipts are estimated at \$40.1 billion in 1976 and \$49.5 billion in 1977. Enacted and proposed tax law changes reduce these receipts by \$2.7 billion in 1976 and \$5.5 billion in 1977. In the absence of these changes, profits taxes would increase by \$12.2 billion in 1977, reflecting the large increase in profits that is expected to accompany the economic recovery.





Social insurance taxes and contributions.—Included in this category are social security and railroad retirement taxes, unemployment insurance taxes and deposits, Federal employee retirement contributions, and premium payments for supplementary medical insurance.

Receipts from this source are expected to total \$113.1 billion in 1977, up by \$20.5 billion from 1976. Proposed legislation, as described earlier, accounts for \$5.4 billion of this increase in 1977 receipts. These receipt figures also reflect a statutory increase in the taxable earnings base under social security from \$14,100 to \$15,300 effective January 1,

1976, and an anticipated increase from \$15,300 to \$16,500 effective January 1, 1977, due to the operation of the automatic adjustment mechanism provided in current law. The increase in January 1977 will be determined by the increase in the average taxable wage from the first quarter of calendar year 1975 to the first quarter of calendar year 1976, with the amount of the increase rounded to the nearest multiple of \$300.

Excise taxes.—Excise taxes are levied on a variety of products, services, and activities. Receipts from these taxes in 1977 are estimated at \$17.8 billion, which is \$0.9 billion more than in 1976. Excise tax receipts in both 1976 and 1977 reflect the continued phasing out of the telephone excise tax. This tax rate was reduced from 7% to 6% on January 1, 1976, and will be reduced to 5% on January 1, 1977.

Other receipts.—Estate and gift taxes, customs, and miscellaneous receipts are estimated to total \$17.3 billion in 1977, an increase of \$0.1 billion from 1976. The miscellaneous receipts estimate reflects elimination of the import fees on crude oil and petroleum products that were imposed by administrative action in 1975. Because of recent court action challenging the legality of the imposition of these import fees, all such fees collected after August 11, 1975, are being held in a deposit fund. The budget estimates assume that this litigation is resolved in the Government's favor and include the fees in 1976 receipts.

In addition to budget receipts, the Government receives significant proprietary income from the public. This income is derived from various market-oriented activities—such as rents, royalties, and the sale of Government products and property (such as timber and veterans life insurance). Since this income arises from business-type transactions rather than from taxation, it is treated as an offset to related outlays and budget authority rather than as budget receipts. The detail of proprietary receipts from the public is shown in table 13 of Part 8.

ANALYSIS OF 1975 RECEIPTS

This section explains the differences between actual receipts by major source for the last completed fiscal year and the original budget estimates for that year. The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires that this information be included in each budget beginning with the one for 1978. This kind of information was presented last year for 1974, and is presented again this year for 1975, to facilitate the transition to the new congressional budget process.

As shown by the table below, receipts for 1975 were \$14.0 billion lower than originally estimated in the budget for that year (submitted in February 1974), largely because legislated tax changes were different from those assumed in the budget for individual and corporation income taxes.

COMPARISON OF 1975 BUDGET RECEIPTS

[In billions of dollars]

	February 1974 estimate	Actual	Change, actual less estimate
Individual income taxes	129.0	122. 4	-6.6
Corporation income taxes	48.0	40.6	-7.4
Social insurance taxes and contributions	85.6	86.4	0.8
Excise taxes	17.4	16.6	-0.9
Estate and gift taxes	6.0	4.6	-1.4
Customs	3.8	3.7	-0.1
Miscellaneous receipts	5.2	6.7	1.6
Total	295.0	281.0	-14.0

Individual income taxes in 1975 were \$6.6 billion lower than originally estimated. The major cause was the Tax Reduction Act of 1975, which reduced individual income tax receipts in 1975 by \$9.4 billion. Partially offsetting this legislated reduction were increases amounting to about \$3.0 billion. About \$1.0 billion of this increase resulted from congressional inaction on tax reform and simplification proposals in the 1975 budget. Personal income in calendar year 1974 was about \$20 billion higher than originally projected, accounting for the remaining \$2.0 billion increase.

Corporation income taxes were \$7.4 billion below the original budget estimate. About \$3.8 billion of this reduction reflects differences in tax law from what was proposed in the 1975 budget. The Tax Reduction Act of 1975 lowered corporation income tax receipts by \$0.8 billion, and inaction on a proposed windfall profits tax on the sale of domestic crude oil lowered receipts by \$3.0 billion. The remaining reduction of \$3.6 billion is composed of a \$2.0 billion increase in refunds and a \$1.6 billion decrease in tax payments. This net \$3.6 billion reduction was caused primarily by a lower effective tax rate than was originally assumed and was not affected greatly by changes in corporate profits. Corporate profits for calendar years 1973, 1974, and 1975 all affect fiscal year 1975 collections. Profits for 1973 and 1975 were below the original assumption while those for 1974 were above the original estimate; the effects of these differences were largely offsetting.

Social insurance taxes and contributions were \$0.8 billion higher than originally estimated, with almost all of the increase in higher unemployment tax receipts. These were largely due to increased State taxes deposited in the Treasury to finance unemployment benefits. Social security taxes and other contributions for social insurance were each within \$0.1 billion of the original estimates.

Excise taxes, estate and gift taxes, and customs duties were below the original estimates by \$0.9 billion, \$1.4 billion, and \$0.1 billion, respectively. Miscellaneous receipts were \$1.6 billion above the original estimate, largely because of higher deposits of earnings by the Federal Reserve System (\$1.1 billion) and the increased import fees on petroleum and petroleum products in calendar year 1975 (\$0.4 billion).

PART 5

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

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THE FEDERAL PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

This section discusses budget outlays in terms of the major functions or purposes being served. The functional structure groups the budget authority, outlays, and tax expenditures of budget and off-budget Federal agencies into relatively homogeneous categories to facilitate understanding and analysis of the budget. To the extent feasible these groupings transcend agency or organization lines.

Federal activities are classified in one, and only one, function. Because most activities serve more than one purpose, it is necessary, in deciding how they will be classified, to make judgments as to their single most important purpose. Consequently, the total in a function is not a complete measure of all Federal activity serving that purpose. For example, payments to retired military personnel are classified in the national defense function, even though one of their major purposes is the same as that of retirement payments to former civilian employees of the Federal Government, which are classified in the income security function. Thus, spending for income security is underestimated as a result of this classification of military retirement benefits.

Some important Federal activities are not explicitly identified in the functional classification structure. Housing is not. While all housing programs have a common purpose—better housing—this purpose is subordinated in the present functional classification to such other purposes as community and regional development, income support, aid to business, national defense, and veterans benefits and services.

With all its limitations, however, the functional classification has proven to be a useful structure for the presentation of the Federal program for nearly three decades.

Functional data appear in several other places in this and other budget documents. The budget accounts listing (BAL) in Part 7 presents budget authority and outlays by agency and appropriation account and includes an identification number indicating the functional classification of all accounts. Tables 14 and 15 in Part 8 show budget authority and outlays by function, subfunction, and agency. This information permits the functional and subfunctional totals discussed in this section and in other parts of the budget to be cross-referenced to agency and account data in the BAL and the budget appendix. Table 19 provides data on budget outlays by function and subfunction for the years 1967 through 1977. Historical data on budget outlays by function for the years 1940 through 1977 and by sub-

function for the years 1962 through 1977 are available upon request from OMB. In addition, Special Analysis F of the budget shows tax expenditure data by function. Part 6 of this budget document discusses the criteria for the functional classification.

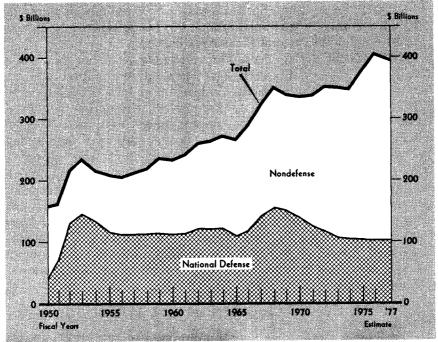
While budget outlays have been presented on a functional basis since 1948, this classification has taken on new importance with enactment of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344). Under terms of this act, Congress is now required to adopt at least two concurrent resolutions on the budget each year. The first resolution is to provide targets for budget authority and outlays by major function; the process of authorizations and appropriations is to work in tandem with the first concurrent resolution to ensure that congressional action on specific appropriations and authorizations is consistent with the overall targets. The second concurrent resolution adjusts the overall targets and converts them into firm ceilings, including any directions to congressional committees necessary to meet these ceilings. As a result, the functional structure is now being used as a basis for budget review as well as a means of displaying budget information.

FUNCTIONAL CHANGES IN THE 1977 BUDGET

The functional classification structure used in the 1977 budget is very close to that used in the 1976 budget. The principal changes from the 1976 budget are as follows:

- The word "manpower" has been replaced by "training and employment" in function 500 and subfunction 504, and by the word "labor" in subfunction 505. This word change has no effect on the composition of the function.
- A new subfunction 155, "International financial programs," has been established to show the Export-Import Bank separately from subfunction 151 (foreign economic and financial assistance).
- A new subfunction 555, "General health financing assistance," has been added to accommodate a proposed block grant, "Financial Assistance for Health Care."
- Subfunction 252 (earth sciences) has been abolished; virtually all of its outlays are now included in subfunction 306 (other natural resources).
- To accommodate the broadening of the functional classification to include off-budget Federal agencies, the title of subfunction 402 was changed from "Payment to the Postal Service" to "Postal Service."
- In addition, a new subfunction 807 was established for the Federal Financing Bank (FFB). Because, under law, the FFB is not included in the budget (it is an "off-budget" Federal agency), this does not affect the functional tables for the budget.





BUDGET TRENDS

The table on page 57 presents budget outlays by function for the years 1969-77. Outlays for human resources increase \$141.7 billion or 223% during this period, while spending for defense rises \$20.9 billion or 26% and outlays for all other categories expand by \$46.9 billion or 115%. Among the other categories, the most rapid growth has been in areas of new, but sustained, national interest—natural resources, environment, and energy; law enforcement and justice; and general purpose fiscal assistance to State and local governments.

The "real" level of program change over this period is partially masked since it reflects current dollar spending for a period marked by high rates of inflation. Total budget outlays in 1977 constant prices are estimated to be 16% higher in 1977 than in 1969; national defense spending in constant prices will be 33% less in 1977 than in 1969, while nondefense spending will be up 55%, as reflected in the chart showing Federal outlays in constant 1977 dollars.

BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1969-77 1

[In billions of dollars]

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 est.	1971 est.
National defense	80. 2	79. 3	76.8	77.4	75. 1	78. 6	86. 6	92.8	101.
Human resources	63. 6	72.7	89.0	103. 8	115.7	131.5	168. 1	198.5	205. 3
Education, training, employment,									
and social services	6.9	7.9	9.0	11.7	11.9	11.6	15.2	18.9	16.6
Health	11.8	13.1	14.7	17.5	18.8	22. 1	27.6	32.1	34.4
Income security		43.1	55.4	63.9	73.0	84. 4	108.6	128.5	137.1
Veterans benefits and services	7.6	8. 7	9.8	10.7	12.0	13.4	16.6	19.0	17. 2
Other nondefense	40.8	44.6	45.7	50.7	55.8	58. 3	69.8	82. 2	87.7
(Physical resources)	(19.0)	(21.5)	(23. 3)	(25. 6)	(26. 3)	(26. 8)	(31.5)	(38. 3)	(37.5
Natural resources, environment,	, ,		, ,	•		, ,	•	, ,	•
and energy	3.9	4.0	4.9	5.5	5.9	6. 6	9.5	11.8	13.8
Agriculture	5.8	5.2	4.3	5.3	4.9	2. 2	1.7	2.9	1.7
Commerce and transportation	7. 1	9. 1	10.4	10.6	9.9	13.1	16.0	17.8	16.5
Community and regional devel-									
opment	2. 2	3.2	3.6	4.2	5.5	4.9	4.4	5.8	5.5
(Net interest)	(12.7)	(14.4)	(14.8)	(15.5)	(17.4)	(21.5)	(23.3)	(26.8)	(32.9
Interest				20.6			31.0		
Interest received by trust funds _	-3.1	-3.9	-4.8	-5.1	-5.4	-6.6	-7.7	-8.0	-8.4
(All other)	(9.1)	(8.8)	(7.6)	(9.5)	(12.1)	(10.0)	(15.0)	(17.1)	(17.3
International affairs		3.6		3.7	3.0	3.6		5.7	
General science, space, and									
technology	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5
Law enforcement and justice	. 8	1.0	1.3	1.6	2. 1	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.4
General government	1.6	1.9	2. 2	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.4
Revenue sharing and general									
purpose fiscal assistance	. 4	. 5	.5	. 5	7.2	6.7	7.0	7. 2	7.4
Allowances								. 2	2.3
Undistributed offsetting receipts									
(except interest)							-6.4	7.2 -	-10.5
	====	_	==			===			=

¹ Excluding outlays for the transition quarter.

TAX EXPENDITURES

While budget outlays are the most obvious method by which the Federal Government allocates resources, other fiscal activities of the Government also have large effects on resource allocation. Tax expenditures are a major example of such activity.

Tax expenditures are the revenue losses attributable to provisions of the Federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from income or provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability.

Ambiguities sometimes arise in determining whether a particular section of the tax law represents a special provision leading to a tax expenditure or whether it represents a part of the "normal tax structure" which is not intended to convey a special advantage to particular forms of economic activity or to individuals in special circumstances. The tax expenditure concept is relatively new and it will take time to resolve these ambiguities. As a result, this concept can be expected to evolve through time. Special Analysis F, "Tax Expenditures," in the Special Analyses volume of the budget, discusses in detail conceptual and measurement issues involved in tax expenditures, and delineates the boundaries of the tax expenditure concept that are used in the budget. It also presents an extended listing of tax expenditures, including some that have not previously been identified.

Almost all tax expenditures serve either to encourage particular economic activities or to reduce the taxes of persons considered to be in adverse circumstances. Among the economic activities encouraged are private investment, spending by State and local governments, and support of charities. Among the persons whose tax burdens are lightened are the aged, those with large medical expenses, and recipients of social insurance payments.

Tax expenditures are instruments of public policy and generally can be viewed as alternatives to other Government fiscal action such as direct outlays and credit programs. Consequently, the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires that they now be included in the budget—the central document dealing with Government resource allocation. Most tax expenditures are readily classified into the same functional categories as are spending programs. The more important of these are discussed in the functional sections that follow in order to compare them with outlay programs that serve the same broad functional purpose. However, some of the largest tax expenditures have been classified into three functions that have no comparable outlays: business investment, personal investment, and other tax expenditures.

The tax credit for investment in business equipment is the largest item in the business investment category. The reduction in receipts due to this credit is expected to be \$9.3 billion in 1977 under the Administration's proposal to make permanent an increase in the credit that the Tax Reduction Act of 1975 temporarily provided.

Personal investment tax expenditures encourage investments by individuals. The taxation of most realized capital gains at rates lower than those which apply to ordinary income is estimated to reduce tax receipts from individuals by over \$6 billion in 1977. The deductibility of mortgage interest and property taxes on owner-occupied homes encourages investment in home ownership; the tax loss is estimated at \$7.7 billion. The exclusion from income of interest on life insurance savings provides a \$1.9 billion dollar tax expenditure that fosters investment through life insurance.

The deductibility of charitable contributions is the largest among "other tax expenditures." It is estimated to reduce 1977 receipts by \$4.5 billion.

Estimates of the magnitude of tax expenditures are based upon a concept analogous to the outlays concept in spending programs. That is, the current flow of assistance—rather than commitments that result in future assistance—is estimated. A few cautions with respect to the estimates should be noted. First, they do not always indicate the increase in receipts that would initially appear if a given tax expenditure were eliminated. In some cases, transitional effects would limit increases for many years. Moreover, in the case of those tax expenditures that encourage particular economic activities, eliminating the tax expenditure might lead to a decline in the activity and hence to a smaller increase in receipts than the estimate suggests, or even to a decline in receipts. Similarly, on the outlay side, eliminating a given income security program might lead to greater outlays under other programs and hence to a smaller saving than the outlays of the eliminated program.

Second, the estimated revenue increase that would result from eliminating some combination of tax expenditures is not, in general, equal to the sum of each tax expenditure estimated separately. The overall revenue gain may be greater if, for example, the elimination of multiple exclusions moves taxpayers into higher tax brackets. Alternatively, it may be smaller if the elimination of multiple deductions caused taxpayers to switch from itemizing deductions to using the standard deduction. Thus, tax expenditures should not be simply added together. In a few cases, totals that take account of interactions have been computed and are presented.

Third, because tax expenditures are measured as departures from the structure established by the rest of the income tax system, changes in that structure affect the magnitude of tax expenditures. For example, the Tax Reduction Act of 1975 and the Revenue Adjustment Act of 1975 made major increases in the standard deduction, with the result that many tax expenditures are smaller in 1976 than in 1975.

Moreover, if changes in tax expenditures brought about major shifts in the size or distribution of the tax burden, accompanying adjustments in the rest of the tax system—for example, changes in the tax rate tables—might be expected to alter or offset their effect.

Finally, in the case of items for which information is not reported on tax returns—for instance, social security benefits or tax exempt interest income from State and local debt—estimates may involve sizable uncertainty even for prior years.

OTHER FEDERAL FISCAL ACTIVITIES

The Federal Government allocates resources by means other than those reflected in budget outlays and tax expenditures. Activities most similar in nature to budget outlays are the outlays of the off-budget Federal agencies, which are federally owned and controlled but excluded from the budget under provisions of laws, and the outlays of the Government-sponsored enterprises, which are privately owned but were established by the Federal Government to perform specialized functions. Also, Federal credit guarantees and the regulation of economic activity have major impacts on the economy in many sectors. Finally, taxation affects the allocation of resources among private uses and the distribution of income among individuals in many important ways not covered by tax expenditures. Federal taxes other than income taxes affect the economy, as also do tax rates, personal exemptions, and other features of the income taxes that are not treated as tax expenditures.

In order to set many of these activities in perspective with budget outlays and tax expenditures, the description of Federal programs by function includes discussion of off-budget Federal agencies, Government-sponsored enterprises, credit guarantees, and major initiatives or changes in economic regulation. Further discussion of off-budget Federal agencies and Government-sponsored enterprises is contained in Part 2. A more thorough analysis of Federal credit programs generally is presented in Special Analysis E, "Federal Credit Programs," in the Special Analyses volume of this budget.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The national defense function includes the funds to develop, maintain, and equip the military forces of the United States and to provide military assistance to foreign governments.

Program Highlights

- Continue the increase begun in 1976 that reversed the 7-year decline in real defense resources.
- Further modernize strategic and general purpose forces to deter nuclear and conventional attacks.
- Improve the readiness, combat effectiveness, and structure of general purpose forces within current personnel levels.
- Reduce programs that do not contribute directly to combat effectiveness, and lower civilian personnel levels accordingly.

The fundamental goal of the defense establishment is to ensure the freedom and security of the United States and to protect the vital interests of the United States throughout the world.

To ensure that American defense forces remain adequate to meet these goals, an increase in funding—beyond what is necessary to offset inflation—is essential. This increase will permit the development and procurement of up-to-date military equipment needed to improve the effectiveness of our combat forces. Proposed outlays for national defense programs rise from \$92.8 billion in 1976 to \$101.1 billion in 1977, and to \$112.9 billion in 1978.

To achieve the improvements needed, while staying within the proposed budget, requires further increases in the efficiency of the defense establishment. Toward this objective reductions are proposed in personnel levels, benefits, and support activities that make only marginal contributions to combat effectiveness. Many of these reductions will require legislation. Without such legislation additional funds would be required.

Department of Defense.—The national security goals of the Department of Defense are to:

 maintain a worldwide military balance, in conjunction with our allies, and thus reduce the threat of war;

- deter any attack against the United States, its allies, and other nations vital to United States security; and, if deterrence fails, ensure an outcome favorable to the United States; and
- assure the flow of ocean-going trade and supplies by protecting the sea lanes that are vital to the national security and economic well-being of the United States, its allies, and its trading partners.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Program or agency		Recom- mended budget			
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	authority for 1977
Department of Defense—Military:					
Military personnel	24, 968	25, 495	6, 693	25, 251	25, 498
Proposed legislation				-62	-62
Retired military personnel	6, 242	7, 325	1, 977	8, 500	8, 494
Proposed legislation				-112	-112
Operation and maintenance	26, 330	28, 254	7, 636	30, 805	32, 149
Proposed legislation			_5	-135	-221
Procurement	16,042	16, 486	4, 975	20, 354	29, 310
Research, development, test and evaluation	8, 866	9, 107	2, 471	10, 435	10, 854
Military construction	1, 462	1,840	483	1,825	2, 277
Family housing	1, 124	1, 297	324	1, 372	1, 190
Revolving and management funds and other	-14	-92	-112	-225	277
Allowances for:					
Civilian and military pay raises:				1,399	1.441
Existing legislation				1, 399 9	1,441 — 9
Proposed legislationOther legislation		51	29	163	164
Other legislation				105	107
Subtotal, military	85,020	89, 763	24, 471	99, 561	111, 250
Military assistance	999	1, 437	129	539	2,516
accommend					
Subtotal, military and military assist-					
ance	86, 019	91, 200	24, 600	100, 100	113, 766
Atomic energy defense activities	1, 506	1,621	443		1, 943
Defense-related activities	-936	-59	-14	-801	-802
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-4	-3	-1	-3	-3
Total, national defense	86, 585	92, 759	25, 028	101, 129	114, 905

¹ Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in table 14 of Part 8.

United States forces as proposed in this budget, together with allied forces, are sufficient to meet these goals. Despite an increase in Soviet defense spending, military personnel levels, and equipment modernization, an acceptable military balance exists in the world today, primarily due to four factors:

 An effective strategic deterrent has been maintained through selected force improvements.

- United States and allied forces have been strengthened by the introduction of modern tactical aircraft, the continuing modernization of the surface fleet, and increased purchases of tanks, antitank weapons, and other ground force equipment and munitions.
- The fighting capability of the defense establishment has been improved—without an increase in overall personnel levels—by the conversion of support resources into combat resources. The number of Army divisions has been expanded from 13 in 1974 to 16 in 1976, while the total number of military personnel has remained at 2.1 million. The combat effectiveness of the tactical air forces and naval forces has also been improved.
- Much of the Soviet military increase has been directed toward the Chinese border.

The United States seeks to reduce military expenditures and international tensions through negotiations. These include the strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union and discussions on mutual and balanced force reductions in central Europe between NATO and Warsaw Pact members. Effective agreements can be reached, however, only if United States and allied forces remain at least as strong as those of potential adversaries.

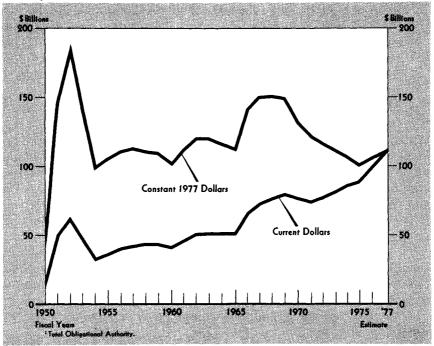
To maintain the military balance in the interim, the 1977 budget contains proposals to carry forward the increase in Army divisions, continue the modernization of ground, sea, and tactical air equipment, and improve the readiness of the combat forces. These measures will require continuing budget increases, over and above amounts needed to offset inflation.

To moderate the increases in resources that are required to maintain U.S. military strength, the 1977 budget contains the following proposals to increase the efficiency of the defense establishment:

- restrain the growth in compensation levels;
- reduce civilian personnel positions by consolidating headquarters and other base facilities;
- phase out subsidies for the operating costs of military commissaries over a 3-year period;
- eliminate dual compensation of Federal employees on active duty for training with the National Guard or Reserve;
- reduce temporary duty and permanent change-of-station travel;
- reduce petroleum consumption for proficiency flying programs through greater use of smaller aircraft and ground training aids;
- reduce the scope of the civil defense program, while continuing to support nuclear attack preparedness activities at the State and local level:
- hold new construction below 1976 levels; and
- reduce the paid drill strength of the Naval Reserve by 40,000.

Most of these actions require the approval of Congress. If these actions are not approved, additional defense appropriations of up to \$2.8 billion would be required in 1977. These amounts cannot be offset by reductions in resources needed for basic defense preparedness.





As shown in the accompanying chart, increases in the total current dollar military budget were insufficient to offset inflation during the 1968-75 period. This resulted in a 7-year decline in Department of Defense military functions and military assistance budget resources when measured in dollars of constant 1977 purchasing power. This decline was reversed in 1976, and further increases proposed for 1977 would continue to improve purchasing power. This chart is in terms of total obligational authority—current budget authority enacted each year by Congress, plus previously enacted authority that is transferred to subsequent years.

The following table summarizes the total obligational authority for Department of Defense military functions and military assistance on the basis of major missions.

SUMMARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET PROGRAM 1

[In billions of dollars]

Maion militanas anoma na	Total obligational authority					
Major military programs	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate		
Strategic forces	7. 2	7.3	1.8	9. 4		
General purpose forces	28. 1	33.4	7. 1	40. 2		
Intelligence and communications	6.3	6.7	1.6	7.7		
Airlift and sealift	.9	1.3	.3	1.6		
Guard and Reserve	4.8	5.4	1.5	5.9		
Research and development 2	7.7	8.7	2. 2	10.5		
Central supply and maintenance.	9. 1	9.7	2.6	10.9		
Training, medical, and other general personnel activi-						
ties	20.0	21.8	5.4	23.0		
tiesAdministration and associated activities	2.0	2. 2	.5	2, 1		
Support of other nations 1	1.8	1.8	.1	1.4		
Total obligational authority	87.9	98.3	23.1	112.7		
Prior-year funds and other financial adjustments	3.6	2. 4	1	1.1		
Total budget authority	91.5	100. 7	23. 0	113. 8		

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

Strategic forces.—The principal objective of strategic forces is to deter nuclear attack, or the threat of attack, against the United States or its allies by maintaining:

- overall balance with Soviet strategic forces;
- no perceived advantage to the Soviet Union of a first use of strategic weapons; and
- the ability to counter rapidly any adverse change in the strategic balance.

Arms control negotiations are being pursued to stabilize the strategic balance and eventually to reduce the level of forces. Both as an aid to these negotiations and as a safeguard if they are not successful, research and development efforts will continue to improve weapon systems.

The 1977 strategic program of \$9.4 billion in total obligational authority continues the planned modernization of strategic forces and provides options for more extensive future modernization. Major efforts, including those funded under research and development, are:

- development of the B-1 bomber to strengthen and update strategic bomber forces, and initial procurement of the B-1 if test results are favorable;
- continued development and procurement of the Trident missile and submarine to give the seagoing strategic forces greater range and less vulnerability;
- further development of a new intercontinental ballistic missile for deployment in the mid-1980's;

- full-scale development of long-range strategic cruise missiles for aircraft, submarine, or surface ship deployment;
- · increases in the accuracy of ballistic missile warheads;
- improvement of technology for ballistic missile defense systems;
 and
- further improvements in systems for early warning of attack and for command, control and communications.

General purpose forces.—Land, sea, and air forces in this category are intended to deter or counter threats short of strategic nuclear conflict. These threats range from isolated incidents to major sustained conventional warfare and tactical nuclear conflict. The objective of general purpose forces is to deter such conflicts wherever possible and, where deterrence is not possible, to ensure an outcome favorable to the United States. Recommended total obligational authority for general purpose forces is \$40.2 billion in 1977.

For the last 2 years a major effort has been underway to increase combat readiness and effectiveness so that U.S. forces are better prepared for short, intense conflicts. New combat units have been established by making offsetting reductions in headquarters and general support activities. A major initiative in the 1976 budget was to increase the number of active Army divisions from 13 to 16. All 16 divisions have now been established and further actions in 1977 will bring the new divisions up to combat strength. The Administration's efforts in this direction will continue in 1977 with a program that adds the equivalent of four wings to the Air Force with no overall increase in total military personnel.

Both qualitative and quantitative improvements in land forces are provided for in the 1977 budget. The production of helicopters and antitank guided missiles will continue, and tank production will be increased in order to permit the eventual conversion of two light infantry divisions into mechanized divisions and to rebuild inventory levels by replacing tanks provided to Israel. Major new systems under development for support of land forces include the advanced XM-1 tank, a mechanized infantry combat vehicle, and an attack helicopter.

The combat effectiveness of the tactical air forces will be increased as more F-14 and F-15 fighters are purchased. Air Force air-to-ground capabilities will be improved with the introduction of the A-10 air-craft, specifically developed to support ground combat units. Air combat fighters are under development for both the Air Force and Navy, with initial production of the Air Force F-16 air combat fighter scheduled in 1977. This aircraft will meet the varied defense requirements of the United States and a number of NATO nations. Significant

savings will be realized through shared production and a high rate of procurement. Inventory requirements for the Navy A-6 attack aircraft have been met and production of this aircraft will be discontinued.

Procurement of 15 new ships in 1977 will support continued efforts to modernize general purpose naval forces and rebuild the size and capability of the fleet. In 1965 the United States had 936 warships with an average age of 16 years. In 1976 the fleet will have 480 active warships with an average age of 14 years. Fleet readiness will be improved through increasing overhauls and intermediate maintenance. Three nuclear-powered attack submarines, designed to hunt down and destroy enemy submarines, will be procured in 1977. Procurement of eight guided-missile frigates will provide increased protection of amphibious force ships, replenishment ships, and merchant convoys from air, surface, and subsurface attacks.

The 1977 shipbuilding program includes a nonnuclear destroyer and long-lead funding for a nuclear-powered strike cruiser. Both ships will carry the Aegis weapon system that will increase the ability of the fleet to counter the air and cruise missile threat in the 1980's and beyond. Maintenance capability will be increased through the purchase of several fleet support vessels. These vessels will replace aging units and provide the additional facilities needed to repair, maintain, and supply the new combat ships now entering the fleet.

Airlift and sealift forces.—Effective transportation is required to enable U.S. forces to respond on short notice to threats against U.S. interests throughout the world, to assist nations whose security is important to the welfare of the United States, and to sustain American forces abroad. Strategic transport capabilities will be increased to enable adequate U.S. forces to be deployed and sustained in the critical early days of an intense conflict overseas. To achieve these objectives, total obligational authority of \$1.6 billion is being requested for 1977.

Proposed modifications will improve and extend the service life of the C-5 and C-141 aircraft. In addition, there will be an evaluation in 1977 among existing large transport aircraft to select a new tanker/cargo aircraft to be procured in 1978. Portions of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet will be modified to permit the air transport of oversized cargo. This will enable commercial aircraft to support active forces more effectively in either a mobilization or a combat situation.

The sealift program provides transportation for heavy armored equipment and munitions, as well as petroleum products and dry cargo. Special ships are also necessary for oceanography, cable maintenance, and the tracking of missiles and space vehicles.

Guard and Reserve forces.—The effectiveness of Reserve forces will be increased by modernizing equipment and associating designated National Guard and Reserve units more closely with specific active force units. Emphasis will be placed on better management of Reserve personnel. Naval Reserve paid drill strength will be reduced by 40,000 through the transfer of these positions to the Individual Ready Reserve in those cases where readiness still can be maintained through summer training.

Research and development.—Technological superiority of U.S. forces depends upon adequate investment in research and development. To maintain this superiority, recommended total obligational authority will increase to \$10.5 billion in 1977, \$1.8 billion above the 1976 level.

Strategic weapon systems development will continue on the B-1 aircraft, the Trident submarine and missile system, a new intercontinental ballistic missile system, strategic cruise missiles and warhead improvements, as will research on ballistic missile defense technology.

Research and development activities will also continue the major modernization of general purpose forces started in previous years. The Army development program includes a new tank, infantry combat vehicle, attack and transport helicopters, and air defense system. The Navy will develop the F-18 air combat fighter to complement the sophisticated F-14 fleet defense aircraft. The Navy will also continue development of improved fleet air defense and antisubmarine systems. Full-scale development of a tactical cruise missile will lead to a more effective attack capability for ships.

The Air Force will continue development of the F-16 air combat fighter. In addition, work will proceed on systems capable of neutralizing enemy air defenses and on exploration of the combat potential of high-energy lasers and vehicles piloted by remote control. Funding for a major new aeropropulsion systems test facility will be provided in 1977. This facility will be required for the development and testing of advanced military aircraft engines and will result in substantial future savings in the development costs of such engines.

Training, medical, and other general personnel support activities.—The increased wages and other pay and benefit improvements associated with pay comparability and the decision to shift to an all-volunteer military force have significantly raised the cost of personnel. As shown in the accompanying table, total personnel-related costs increased from 43% of the Department of Defense budget in 1964 to over 54% beginning in 1974.

PERSONNEL	OUTLAYS	AS A	SHARE	OF	DEPARTMENT	OF	DEFENSE	BUDGET	1
			[In billio	ns o	f dollars]				

	1964 actual	1968 actual	1974 actual	1975 actual	1976 est.	1977 est.
Personnel outlays:						
Military pay	10.6	15.3	21.0	21.6	22.0	22. 6
Other military personnel outlays	2. 4	4.6	2.7	3.4	3.6	3.7
Civilian pay	7.3	10.3	13.4	14.6	15.5	16.0
Family housing	.5	. 4	. 7	.9	1.1	1.1
Military retired pay	1.2	2. 1	5. 1	6. 2	7.3	8. 4
Total personnel outlays	22.0	32.6	43.0	46.7	49. 4	51.8
Total outlays	50.8	78. 0	78. 4	86.0	91. 2	100. 1
Personnel outlays as a percent of total_	43.3%	41.8%	54.8%	 54. 3%	54. 2%	51.7%

¹ Department of Defense military functions and military assistance.

Several actions are proposed to moderate the increase in pay-related costs.

- Civilian personnel employment levels will be reduced.
- The housing system of the Department of Defense will be reformed gradually to eliminate inequities between the value of housing directly received and the allowances provided in lieu of housing. As a first step, future military pay raises will be allocated differently among the various pay components.
- Enlistment bonuses are being reduced, and the need to extend legislation authorizing annual bonuses for physicians as a recruitment and retention device will be reexamined.
- Legislation to replace the basic pay of future cadets at the Service academies with a method of compensation more appropriate for students—the payment of expenses plus a monthly allowance—will be requested.
- Congress will be requested to enact the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act. This act is designed to match better the military work force with job requirements, in terms of rank and length of service.
- New personnel policies will reduce both the costs of military travel and the adverse effects of frequent transfers on the morale of military personnel and their dependents.
- Training times will be reduced, personnel will be assigned to permanent duty stations as soon as possible after training, and training sites will be consolidated where feasible.
- Legislation has been proposed to reform gradually the career incentives in the military retirement system. Legislation is also proposed to revise the formula for the cost-of-living adjustment

for civilian and military retired pay. This will eliminate provisions that increase annuities by one percentage point more than the Consumer Price Index increase.

• Legislation will be proposed to reform aspects of the law governing wage-board pay rates that result in Government civilian blue-collar workers earning more than their non-Government counterparts. The budgetary effect of this legislation on outlays of the Department of Defense is included in the defense function.

Further savings will result as the recommendations of a recently completed comprehensive review of the military health care system are implemented. Developed by the Department of Defense, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Office of Management and Budget, these recommendations would result in more efficient operations and reduced outlays for the military health care system in the future.

Military assistance.—Military assistance grants, credit sales, and training of foreign military personnel furnish other countries the support necessary to strengthen their own defense efforts. These programs are discussed in the section on international affairs.

Atomic energy defense activities.—Nuclear weapons research, development, underground testing, and production activities are expected to remain at about 1976 levels. Additional funds are requested for safety, environmental, and waste storage improvements as well as cost increases. The physical security of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials at Government sites will continue to be improved.

Defense-related activities.—To end the annual registration for the draft during peacetime, the Selective Service System will be reformed. This reform will yield an annual outlay savings of \$33 million beginning in 1977.

Realization of an estimated \$870 million in stockpile receipts is dependent upon market conditions and the passage by Congress of \$746 million in disposal authority for certain commodities that are in excess of current needs. Receipts from the sale of excess strategic stockpile commodities under existing disposal authority are estimated at \$124 million in 1976.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL AND FORCES

Description	June 30, 1975 actual	June 30, 1976 estimate	September 30, 1977 estimate
Military personnel (in thousands):			
End strength:			
Army	784	782	79 0
Navy	534	525	544
Marine Corps	196	196	196
Air Force	613	58 4	571
Total, Department of Defense	2, 127	2, 087	2, 101
Average strength:			
Army	778	774	785
Navy	545	529	536
Marine Corps	193	196	196
Air Force	629	602	579
Total, Department of Defense	2, 145	2, 101	2,096
Strategic forces:			
Intercontinental ballistic missiles:			
Minuteman	1,000	1,000	1,000
Titan II	54	54	54
Polaris-Poseidon	656	656	656
Strategic bombers	494	419	419
General purpose forces:			
Land forces:			
Army divisions	14	16	16
Marine Corps divisions	3	3	3
Tactical air forces:			
Air Force wings	26	26	26
Navy attack wings	14	13	13
Marine Corps wings	3	3	3
Naval Forces:			
Attack and antisubmarine carriers	15	13	13
Nuclear attack submarines	64	65	70
Other warships	186	180	188
Amphibious assault ships	64	62	64
Airlift and sealift forces:			
C-5A airlift squadrons	4	4	4
Other strategic airlift squadrons	13	13	13
Troopships, cargo ships, and tankers	51	48	47

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The international affairs function includes programs to achieve a range of United States economic and security objectives. It is composed of foreign economic and financial assistance, the conduct of foreign affairs, foreign information and exchange activities, and international financial programs.

Program Highlights

- Contribute to a lasting peace in the Middle East.
- Participate in efforts to strengthen the international trade and monetary system.
- Pursue U.S. initiatives toward creating more cooperative relationships between the developed and developing countries.
- Focus development assistance on the needs of the poorest group of nations.

The achievement of peace throughout the world is this Nation's foremost international goal. The most immediate threat to that peace has been in the Middle East, an area of great importance to the United States. This country has made a major effort to bring peace to the region, and the recent agreement between Israel and Egypt is an encouraging sign of progress. The United States, in concert with the nations of the area, will continue its efforts to promote a durable settlement.

America's prosperity and the health of the world economy are closely linked. The United States must, therefore, promote a world economic system that ensures stability and progress for both developed and developing nations alike. The United States is committed to work with the other industrial nations to assure the rapid recovery of their economies, to accelerate completion of trade negotiations, to achieve monetary reform, and to foster economic growth in the developing nations. Outlays for international affairs are expected to total \$6.8 billion in 1977 and \$7.8 billion in 1978.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency		Recom- mended budget			
rrogram or agency	1975 actual	1976 1 estimate	TQ 1 estimate	1977 estimate 4, 736 560 322 28 910 324 61 385 1, 306 -50 1, 256 -464 6, 824	authority
Foreign economic and financial assistance 3	3, 665	4, 953	964	4, 736	5, 461
Conduct of foreign affairs:					
Administration of foreign affairs	412	487	127	560	617
International organizations and conferences	223	301	205	322	339
Other	23	26	7	28	29
Subtotal, conduct of foreign affairs	658	814	339	910	985
Foreign information and exchange activities:					
Foreign information activities	290	335	88	324	317
Educational exchange activities	58	63	19	61	69
Subtotal, foreign information and ex-					
change activities	348	398	108	385	386
International financial programs:					
Export-Import Bank 4	(1,504)	(1,358)	(370)	1, 306	3, 348
Offsetting receipts	-50	-50		-50	-50
Subtotal, international financial pro-					
grams	-50	-50		1, 256	3, 298
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-263	-449	77	-464	-464
Total, international affairs 4	4, 358	5, 665	1, 334	6, 824	9, 666

FOREIGN AID

The United States undertakes a variety of programs designed to further U.S. objectives by directly assisting developing countries. Foreign aid programs consist of two major components: military assistance (included in the national defense function) and foreign economic and financial assistance.

Military assistance.—Defense materiel and services are provided by the United States to selected countries for their internal security and self-defense, and to permit the recipient country to participate in regional or collective security arrangements. Military assistance, administered by the Department of Defense and included in the national

¹ Congressional appropriations action has not yet been completed on this function for 1976 and the transition quarter.
2 Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in table 14 of Part 8.
3 Detail shown in foreign aid table on p. 75.
4 By law, the Export-Import Bank is excluded from the budget totals from August 17, 1971 through September 30, 1976. Total outlays for the international affairs function including the Export-Import Bank would have been \$5,862 million in 1975; \$7,023 million in 1976; and \$1,704 million in the transition quarter. the transition quarter.

defense function, is an integral part of the overall American foreign aid effort.

Budget authority of \$840 million is requested to support a military credit sales program of \$2.1 billion, a substantial portion of which will be for Israel. About \$704 million will be in direct credits requiring budget authority of the same amount. The remainder of the program will be guaranteed loans for which the funds will be provided by the Federal Financing Bank. These loans require a guaranty reserve of 10% and thus budget authority of \$136 million.

The Administration's budget proposals are based upon a continued transition from an emphasis on grant military assistance to an emphasis on foreign military sales credits. In 1977, budget authority for grant military assistance will decline from the 1976 level of \$394 million to \$279 million, and the number of recipient countries will also be reduced. Total outlays for military assistance are estimated to be \$739 million in 1977. This estimate is \$200 million higher than that shown in the section on national defense because of the exclusion here of net trust fund outlays related to military cash sales.

Foreign economic and financial assistance.—Provided bilaterally and multilaterally, this assistance is designed to: contribute to U.S. security objectives; facilitate the economic growth of the developing countries; and respond to the needs of the poorest people of the world for food, shelter and other necessities of life.

Security supporting assistance provides economic assistance to selected countries and encourages progress toward a lasting negotiated settlement in the Middle East. Budget authority of \$1.8 billion is being requested in 1977, primarily for aid to the Middle East.

A Middle East special requirements fund of \$35 million is also being requested to defray the costs of the Sinai Support Mission and to allow an additional measure of flexibility in responding to unforeseen events.

Multilateral development assistance.—This assistance is provided through contributions to the international financial institutions (the World Bank Group and the regional development banks) and for development programs of international organizations (principally within the United Nations system). It has become an increasingly important component of foreign economic development assistance. Multilateral assistance encourages increased contributions from other donors and mobilizes private resources for the development effort. For 1977, \$1.2 billion in budget authority is requested for this assistance, with estimated outlays of \$1.1 billion.

FOREIGN AID [In millions of dollars]

	Bud	get autho	rity		Outlays			
Assistance programs	1975 actual	1976 ¹ estimate	1977 estimate	1975 actual	1976 1 estimate	1977 estimate		
NATIONAL DEFENSE FUNCTION								
Military assistance: 2								
Grant military assistance	550	394	279	556	776	368		
Foreign military training 8		30	31		15	28		
Military assistance, South Vietnam	700			402	198			
Foreign military credit sales	300	1,065	840	247	809	695		
Emergency security assistance for Israel				930	545	24		
Offsetting receipts and other	-171	259	-365	-256	-306	-376		
Subtotal, military assistance	1, 379	1,230	785	1,877	2,037	739		
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS FUNCTION								
Foreign economic and financial assist-								
ance:				201	1 050	1 20		
Security supporting assistance	660	1,873	1,802	39 6	1,053	1,389		
Middle East special requirements		••			100			
fund	100	50	35		108	3		
Indochina postwar reconstruction								
assistance	435			496	86	(
Multilateral development assistance:						00		
International financial institutions	619	1,076	1,027	569	966	90		
International organizations	139	230	178	115	217	17		
International Fund for Agricultural								
Development		200				3		
Subtotal, multilateral	758	1,505	1, 205	685	1, 183	1, 10		
Bilateral development assistance:								
Agency for International Develop-								
ment	691	1,030	1, 127	940	1, 135	1,08		
Overseas Private Investment Cor-								
poration	100		-	12	-25	-3		
Inter-American Foundation				8	8			
Subtotal, bilateral	791	1,030	1, 127	960	1,118	1.05		
Food for Peace	778	1,090	-	936	1, 209			
Migration and refugee assistance	68	62	10	76	59			
International narcotics control	18	42	34	15	48			
Peace Corps	78	81	67	86	78	6		
Contingency fund	2	10	10	4	70	,		
International highway assistance	15		2	10	3			
Subtotal, foreign economic and								
financ al assistance	3, 704	5, 744	5, 461	3, 665	4, 953	4, 73		
Deductions for offsetting receipts 4	-104	-412	-446	-104	-412	-440		
	4, 979	6, 563	5, 800	5, 438	6, 578	5, 029		

Congressional appropriations action has not yet been completed on foreign aid for 1976 and the transition quarter.
 Excludes trust funds; net of offsetting receipts.
 Included in grant military assistance in years prior to 1976.
 Composed of loan repayments, which are proprietary receipts that are deposited in the Treasury.

The international financial institutions extend long-term loans to developing countries to finance development projects. It is proposed that in 1977 the United States contribute \$375 million to the International Development Association, \$171 million to the Asian Development Bank, and \$440 million toward a new capital replenishment of the Inter-American Development Bank. In addition, a United States contribution of up to \$42 million is proposed for the International Finance Corporation to stimulate private sector activities in the developing nations.

Voluntary contributions of \$178 million are proposed for 10 international organizations and programs primarily oriented toward economic assistance and humanitarian relief. The largest of these is the United Nations Development Program.

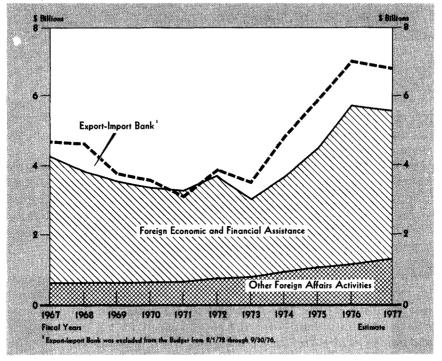
Authorization has been granted to allow the United States to contribute one-fifth, but no more than \$200 million, of the total amount mobilized in a new International Fund for Agricultural Development to help finance agricultural production projects in developing countries. Contributions from all sources are expected to total \$1 billion.

Two other major initiatives to hasten the economic growth of the developing nations are being pursued through the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Neither of these affects the budget totals. The United States has proposed a special trust fund within the IMF to extend concessional aid to the poorer developing nations, financed in part with funds received by the sale of gold now held by the IMF. The United States also supports changes in the operations of the IMF's compensatory financing facility that will make increased IMF resources available to developing nations that suffer sudden shortfalls in their export earnings.

Bilateral development assistance, provided primarily by the Agency for International Development (AID), concentrates aid on the neediest people in the poorer countries. This program emphasizes expanding agricultural development, checking rapid population growth, and improving basic health and education services.

Because the economies of some developing countries have progressed, they no longer need highly concessional assistance from AID. This, combined with the availability to many developing nations of other public and private sector sources of capital and technical assistance, has permitted the Administration to reduce its budget request somewhat below the amount originally sought in authorizing legislation for 1977.

Outlays for International Affairs



Food for Peace helps alleviate hunger and malnutrition in developing countries by providing concessional loans and grants to finance agricultural imports from the United States. Most of the food goes to the poorer countries, with grants focused on the poorest-fed groups in in those countries.

Migration and refugee assistance is conducted through American voluntary agencies, the United Nations, and the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration. A 1976 appropriation of \$25 million is requested to establish a new emergency refugee and migration assistance fund. No additional budget authority is requested for the fund in 1977.

International narcotics control assistance is provided to foreign governments and international organizations to control the production, processing, and illegal trafficking in dangerous drugs in an effort to curtail their flow into the United States.

The *Peace Corps*, which will have approximately 5,700 volunteers in 67 countries during 1977, will concentrate its efforts on agriculture, health and nutrition, education, and conservation.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Conduct of foreign affairs.—Outlays for the administration of worldwide U.S. diplomatic and consular responsibilities will increase by \$73 million in 1977. About \$45 million of this increase results from the State Department financing certain administrative services provided to, and previously funded by, other agencies. It does not represent a net increase in budget totals. Most of the remaining increase is due to sharply rising wages and prices abroad. Budget authority is also requested to begin construction of a new embassy complex in Moscow.

Outlays for international organizations and conferences increase by \$21 million, primarily reflecting increased assessments for membership in international organizations. Outlays for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the International Trade Commission increase slightly in 1977, while those for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission decrease due to the completion of two claims programs.

Foreign information and exchange activities.—Proposed outlays will decrease \$13 million in 1977. The decrease in foreign information activities largely reflects savings to the Board for International Broadcasting resulting from the consolidation of the management and operation of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. The activities of the U.S. Information Agency and the educational exchanges of the Department of State will also decline in 1977.

International financial programs.—The Export-Import Bank promotes United States exports by extending direct loans to overseas buyers, discount loans and guarantees to American banks, and insurance to American exporters. Direct loans in 1977 are estimated to increase from \$3.0 billion to \$4.0 billion; discount loans will be reduced to \$1.0 billion as a step toward eventual termination of the program; and insurance and guarantees are projected at \$8.8 billion. The Bank's budget authority and outlays, excluded by law from the budget totals since 1971, is included again beginning in 1977. Outlays to finance these activities are estimated at \$1.3 billion in 1977.

Pending legislation would enable the United States to provide loan guarantees to the Financial Support Fund for the industrial countries. The fund will be available to member countries with major balance of payments difficulties. No budget authority is required in 1977.

Tax expenditures.—The international affairs function contains a number of tax expenditures that promote international trade and

investment. The largest—the deferral of taxes on profits of domestic international sales corporations—is expected to reduce U.S. Treasury receipts by \$1.6 billion in 1977.

Credit programs.—The international affairs loan and loan guarantee programs are summarized in the table below.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CREDIT PROGRAMS

[In millions of dollars]

	1975 actual	1976 ! estimate	TQ 1 estimate	1977 estimate
Foreign military credit sales:				
Direct loan disbursements	247	209	92	195
Direct loan repayments	-90	-235	—87	-350
Direct loans outstanding, end of period	1,001	975	980	825
Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period	1,047	2, 100	2, 300	2,600
International security assistance: 2				
Direct loan disbursements	378	620	114	742
Direct loan repayments	134	-95	-49	98
Direct loans outstanding, end of period	1, 386	1,911	1, 976	2, 621
International development assistance: 3				
Direct loan disbursements	529	572	135	463
Direct loan repayments	-152	-205	-53	-231
Direct loans outstanding, end of period	10, 813	11, 180	11, 261	11, 493
Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period	416	515	540	731
Overseas Private Investment Corporation:				
Direct loan disbursements	1	9	2	8
Direct loan repayments	-2	-1		-2
Direct loans outstanding, end of period	17	25	28	34
Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period	169	185	184	198
Food for Peace:				
Direct loan disbursements	747	956	118	838
Direct loan repayments	-242	-88	-6	-97
Direct loans outstanding, end of period	3, 954	4, 821	4, 934	5, 675
Department of State:				
Direct loan repayments	-6	-6	-5	_5
Direct loans outstanding, end of period.	59	54	50	45
Export-Import Bank:				
Direct loan disbursements	2, 817	2, 772	646	2, 800
Direct loan repayments	-1,315	-1,314	-272	-1,378
Direct loans outstanding, end of period	9, 415	10, 873	11, 247	12, 921
Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period	4, 464	6, 749	7, 160	8, 395

¹ Congressional appropriations action has not yet been completed on this function for 1976 and the transition quarter.

² Excludes foreign military credit sales.

* Excludes the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

The general science, space, and technology function includes the space research and technology programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the physical science programs of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), and all activities of the National Science Foundation (NSF). Outlays for general science, space, and technology are estimated at \$4.5 billion in 1977, an increase of \$196 million over 1976, and \$4.6 billion in 1978.

Program Highlights

- Continue development and testing of the space shuttle, but defer procurement of a third space shuttle vehicle in recognition of the need for fiscal restraint.
- Improve technologies for surveying natural resources and weather forecasting from space.
- Strengthen the Federal Government's overall support for basic science through programs of the National Science Foundation and the Energy Research and Development Administration.
- Provide for construction of a positron-electron colliding beam facility in high energy physics to develop and test new theories on the ultimate nature of matter.

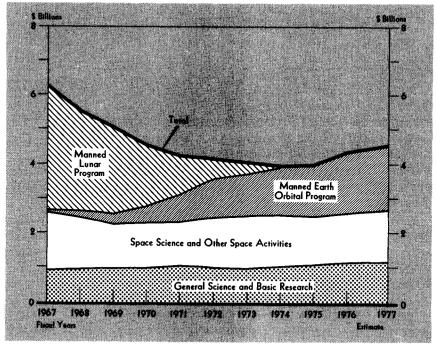
GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

[In millions of dollars]

		Recom- mended			
Program or agency	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1, 865 1, 125 349 3, 339 734 7 434 1 2 8 1, 170 1 —2	budget authority for 1977
Space research and technology:					
Manned space flight	1, 535	1, 735	469	1, 865	1, 891
Space science, applications, and technology	1,084	1, 118	281	1, 125	1,087
Supporting space activities	334	337	80	349	355
Subtotal	2,953	3, 190	830	3, 339	3, 333
General science and basic research:					
National Science Foundation	662	721	221	734	805
Energy Research and Development Admin-					
istration	374	400	107	434	481
Smithsonian Institution	2	2	1	2	2
Subtotal, general science and basic					
research	1,038	1, 124	328	1, 170	1, 288
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-2	-3	-1	-2	2
Total	3, 989	4, 311	1, 157	4, 507	4, 618

¹ Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in table 14 of Part 8.





Activities in this function are only a small part of the Federal Government's support of scientific research and development. Most of this support appears in other functions to which the research and development is related, such as the functions that cover energy, health, and defense. In addition, a tax provision, which permits private industry to treat research and development expenses as current costs, rather than as capital investments to be depreciated over a period of years, will provide an estimated \$0.7 billion in tax expenditures that support research and development in 1977. Special Analysis P, "Federa Research and Development Programs," in the Special Analyses volume of the Budget, discusses the full range of such Federal activities.

Space research and technology.—This category consists entirely of NASA funds for manned space flight; space science, applications, and technology; and supporting space activities.

Outlays for space research and technology in 1977 are proposed to be \$3.3 billion, \$149 million greater than in 1976. The increase in 1977 is primarily for the continued development of the space shuttle.

Manned space flight.—Manned space flight activities will be concentrated on development of the space shuttle. The shuttle is a reusable space vehicle which will be the key element of a transportation system that will provide a major advance in U.S. space capabilities beginning in the early 1980's. Outlays for manned space flight will be \$1.9 billion in 1977, \$130 million higher than in 1976.

During 1976 and 1977 NASA will reach major milestones in the shuttle development program, including the roll-out of the first completed shuttle orbiter in September 1976 and the performance of a series of approach and landing tests beginning in 1977. The first manned orbital flight of the shuttle orbiter is scheduled for 1979.

One of the first payloads to be carried into orbit by the space shuttle will be a space laboratory, which is being developed cooperatively with the European Space Agency.

In keeping with the Administration's efforts to restrain Federal spending, procurement of a third shuttle orbiter is being deferred for consideration in 1978. Certain shuttle-related payload and support activities will also be reduced or delayed in order to restrain outlays in the 1977 budget.

Space science, applications, and technology.—The 1977 budget provides funds to continue exploration of the solar system and the universe using automated spacecraft. Outlays for space science, applications, and technology will be \$1.1 billion in 1977.

The Pioneer 10 and 11 spacecraft launched in 1972 and 1973 sent back pictures of Jupiter in 1974 and are continuing their exploration of the outer planets. Pioneer 10 is leaving the solar system and Pioneer 11 will fly past Saturn in 1979. Two unmanned Viking spacecraft launched in the late summer of 1975 are en route to Mars and will begin to search for life on the surface of that planet in July 1976. Work is going forward on spacecraft that will explore the atmosphere of Venus in 1978 and fly past Jupiter and Saturn by 1979.

In addition to projects to explore the planets, satellites are being developed to conduct astronomy from Earth orbit. Development will continue in 1977 of high energy and ultraviolet astronomy observatories that will orbit Earth to study the composition of the galaxy and distant parts of the universe. Development of a satellite to be launched in 1979 to study the next peak of solar flare activity will be initiated in 1977.

In the applications program, a third Earth resources technology satellite (LANDSAT) is being developed to gather information from space for agricultural forecasting, geological surveys, and other applications. Also the first of a series of new satellites to provide major improvements in weather forecasting will be launched in 1978. Work

is continuing on a satellite to be launched in 1978 to locate and map potential geothermal sources of energy. A satellite to monitor the Earth's pollution is being prepared for a 1978 launch, and another will monitor ocean conditions and provide improvements in weather prediction and oceanography. In 1977 development will start on a new satellite to be launched in 1980 that will improve mapping of the Earth's magnetic field.

As part of efforts to restrain Federal spending, several new satellites previously planned to be initiated in 1977 will be postponed for consideration in 1978.

Supporting space activities.—Funds are included under this heading to provide tracking and data support to the existing flight programs and to encourage broader utilization of space technology for commercial uses. Outlays for supporting space activities will be \$349 million in 1977.

General science and basic research.—The 1977 budget includes funds to assist in providing balanced Federal support of basic research in all scientific disciplines. Outlays for general science and basic research will be \$1.2 billion in 1977.

National Science Foundation.—Proposed budget authority for the National Science Foundation will increase by \$87 million to \$805 million from 1976 to 1977. There will be an increase of almost 20% in obligations for the conduct of basic research, from \$523 million to \$625 million. This increase will apply to all fields of basic research, but particularly to the physical and life sciences. Growth will continue in international scientific programs such as the international decade of ocean exploration and in national programs such as the climate dynamics program. Funds for the U.S. Antarctic research program will also increase due primarily to additional costs of logistic support. The program of research applied to national needs (RANN) will continue with a focus on environment, productivity, and natural resources.

Energy Research and Development Administration.—Funds for high energy physics research will increase to provide for the construction of a large positron-electron colliding beam facility at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. The use of this facility can lead to a new depth of understanding of elementary particles and the fundamental laws of physics. The 1977 budget also provides for the continued utilization of four existing national accelerator facilities. These high-energy facilities assist scientists in advancing knowledge of the basic nature of matter. In addition, increases are included for a balanced program in basic energy sciences to support the future development of both nuclear and non-nuclear energy technologies.

NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT, AND ENERGY

Natural resources, environment, and energy programs are concerned with both present and future needs. They promote the management of the Nation's natural resources, recognizing development, conservation, and environmental objectives that sometimes conflict. Outlays for this function are estimated to be \$13.8 billion in 1977 and \$14.4 billion in 1978.

Program Highlights

- Establish Energy Independence Authority to provide loans, loan guarantees, and other assistance to selected high priority private sector energy projects.
- Begin initial development of a strategic petrole um storage program to minimize the impact of disruptions in foreign oil supplies.
- Increase outlays for existing and new energy research and development initiatives by 30% in 1977.
- Accelerate the development of technology for the safe long-term management of radioactive wastes from commercial nuclear facilities.
- Increase energy production and encourage energy conservation by the gradual decontrol of oil prices and the immediate decontrol of new domestic natural gas prices.
- Provide \$3.8 billion in outlays for the construction of sewage facilities in 1977, a 60% increase over 1976 and a 95% increase over 1975.
- Recommend amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to focus Federal financial assistance on meeting the needs of existing population and to provide additional incentives for meeting water quality standards in the most efficient manner.
- Prepare for oil and gas leasing planned in frontier areas
 of the Outer Continental Shelf and promote increased
 energy development on Federal lands consistent with acceptable environmental standards.
- Provide \$300 million for recreation land purchases and development.
- Add 400 personnel to National Park Service staff in 1976 to meet bicentennial needs.

NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT, AND ENERGY

[In millions of dollars]

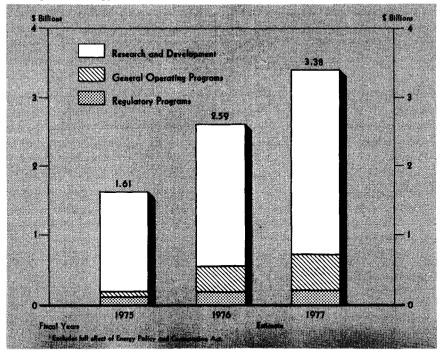
_		Recom- mended			
Program or agency	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	budget authority for 1977
Energy:					
General operating programs	66	369	41	478	689
Regulation	104	172	44	178	171
Research and development	1, 441	2, 051	544	2, 677	3, 078
Energy Independence Authority 3				42	42
Subtotal, energy	1,611	2, 592	629	3, 375	3, 981
Pollution control and abatement:					
Sewage plant construction grants	1,938	2, 350	600	3, 770	(2)
Other	585	737	216	618	631
Subtotal, pollution control and					
abatement	2,522	3, 087	816	4, 388	631
Water resources and power	3, 274	3, 827	1, 151	3,908	2, 986
Conservation and land management:					
Forest Service	870	950	352	824	835
Bureau of Land Management	207	269	63	256	258
Agriculture conservation programs	447	473	105	383	322
Other, including offsetting receipts_	-224	-359	26	-437	-43 1
Subtotal, conservation and land					
management	1, 300	1, 333	546	1,027	995
Recreational resources:					
Purchase of new recreational areas	284	300	63	329	330
Operation of recreational resources	541	600	185	630	589
Subtotal, recreational resources	825	900	248	959	919
Other natural resources	762	871	232	934	1.010
Deduction for offsetting receipts	-756	814	-333	-819	–819
Total	9, 537	11, 796	3, 289	13, 772	9, 702
ADDENDUM		ŕ		ŕ	·
0.61 1 . 71 1					
Off-budget Federal activities:				120	00.000
Energy Independence Authority 3_				650	83,000
Rural electrification and telephone	400	400	105	E 47	1 000
revolving fund	477	482	125	547	1,000

¹ Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in table 14 of Part 8.

² Because \$6 billion of budget authority will remain unobligated, no new budget authority is requested for 1977.

³ Under proposed legislation, net gains or losses of the Energy Independence Authority will be included within the budget. Gross transactions of this corporation appear off-budget in the annexed budgets section of the budget appendix.

Outlays for Energy



Energy.—Last year the Administration proposed a comprehensive national energy policy designed to lessen the Nation's dependence on foreign imports, increase the production of domestic energy supplies, and encourage energy conservation. Recently the President signed the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, which is a first step toward a comprehensive national energy policy. While the bill is by no means perfect, it will permit a gradual phaseout of controls on domestic petroleum. It provides emergency authorities for use in case of an oil embargo. It also provides needed authorities to implement a strategic petroleum storage system, convert utility and industrial plants from oil and gas to coal, and enter into international agreements with other petroleum-consuming nations.

Much remains to be done. In this regard, the Administration requests expeditious enactment of legislation proposed previously, including measures to:

- establish the Energy Independence Authority to provide loans, loan guarantees, and other assistance to selected high priority private sector energy projects;
- deregulate the wellhead price of new domestic natural gas in order to encourage greater production and minimize shortages;
- authorize production from the naval petroleum reserves;

- create, under the Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act, a new private industry to develop the additional uranium enrichment capacity needed to provide fuel, in the future, for nuclear reactors rather than require the taxpayer to finance these additions;
- increase the price charged for uranium enrichment services provided by current Government-owned facilities in order to secure a fair return on the Government's investment;
- streamline the procedures for licensing nuclear power plants to reduce the amount of time required to process applications while maintaining safety and environmental standards;
- provide tax aids to electric utilities with special benefits for facilities not fueled by petroleum products;
- modify regulatory practices to assure that utilities can continue to attract sufficient capital;
- establish thermal efficiency standards for new residential and commercial buildings;
- provide assistance to help low-income and elderly consumers insulate their homes to save energy; and
- amend the Clean Air Act to provide a needed balance between environmental and energy goals.

Greater development of our domestic energy resources is essential to assure that needed supplies are available in the long run. To encourage such development, the President has proposed the establishment of an Energy Independence Authority (EIA). The EIA will provide loans, loan guarantees, and other assistance to domestic energy projects of critical importance for developing domestic sources of energy. The Authority will supplement and encourage private capital investment across a broad spectrum of energy supply, conservation, and energy-related environmental projects. The EIA will also work to shorten the time required for energy projects to obtain clearances and permits from Federal regulatory agencies. Financial resources of EIA will be \$100 billion, and it is anticipated that up to \$10 billion will be used in 1977. Because EIA is to be self-liquidating, its outlays will not be included in the budget except for operating gains or losses.

Pending enactment of the EIA, the Administration strongly supports the immediate authorization of a synthetic fuels commercialization program administered by the Energy Research and Development Administration. This program is critical to assisting industry in the early demonstration of current technologies that can increase our national capability for energy independence. The budget includes \$503 million in budget authority in 1976 to cover \$2 billion in loan guarantees as a first step in implementing this program. The budget assumes that with the creation of the EIA, by 1977 the synthetic fuels program would be transferred to the Authority and would grow to a level of \$6 billion in loan guarantees.

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Tax expenditures also encourage the development and production of energy and mineral resources. Exploration and development expenses (mostly for oil and gas) may be treated as current costs rather than as capital investments, which are depreciated over a number of years. This provision is expected to provide a \$1 billion incentive to develop energy resources in 1977. Another tax provision allows the use of percentage depletion rather than actual cost depletion. Although sharply curtailed for oil and gas in 1975 legislation, it is still expected to offer a \$1.6 billion tax incentive for mineral production in 1977, with most of that amount for fossil fuel production. The Administration has proposed a package of tax aids for electric utilities that will especially help generating facilities not using oil or gas as fuels. It is estimated to provide \$0.8 billion of tax relief in 1977.

Operating programs promote the development of domestic energy resources and encourage energy conservation. Outlays for these programs will total \$478 million in 1977. However, this estimate does not include the full effect of the recently signed Energy Policy and Conservation Act. The allowance for contingencies for fiscal years 1976 and 1977 covers amounts that may be necessary for programs authorized by this Act.

The budget assumes that Congress will approve the proposed Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act, under which ERDA will assist private industry to finance, construct, and operate all future uranium enrichment facilities to meet projected fuel requirements for civilian nuclear power plants.

A strategic petroleum reserve will be developed in order to minimize the impact of disruptions in foreign oil supplies. Energy conservation programs are intended to increase the energy efficiency of new automobiles and many new appliances and to set goals for saving energy in the leading energy-consuming industries.

The budget continues the acceleration of energy research and development. Outlays for this purpose, under this subfunction, are expected to total about \$2.7 billion in 1977, a 30% increase over 1976 and an 85% increase over 1975.

Nuclear research and development outlays in 1977 will total about \$1.4 billion. Increases are provided for the construction of an experimental fusion test reactor and a demonstration power plant using liquid metal fast breeder reactor technology. In addition, the budget provides for greatly increased research on the safe management of radioactive wastes and the safeguarding of nuclear materials from theft, which are important to assuring that nuclear power remains a safe, reliable, and environmentally acceptable form of energy.

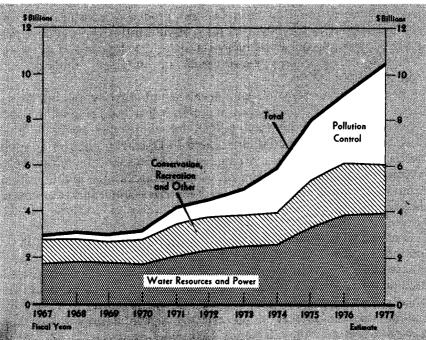
Nonnuclear energy research and development will total about \$900 million. Major increases are provided for demonstration of advanced

technologies to produce synthetic fuel from coal, the development of advanced technologies for coal combustion, research on improving gas turbines in order to burn fuel gas produced from coal, and oil shale research. Outlays will increase significantly for solar and geothermal research and development and for development of advanced technologies for energy conservation in buildings, industry, and transportation.

In addition to research and development directly related to the development of specific nuclear and nonnuclear technologies, the 1977 budget includes about \$450 million for supporting research. Such research in environmental effects and basic energy sciences is applicable to many different technological objectives. It will involve studies on the effects and control of various pollutants and investigations of the fundamental properties of materials applicable to advanced energy technologies.

Federal energy regulation includes controls over the use of nuclear materials and the construction and operation of nuclear reactors and related facilities, the regulation of interstate natural gas and electric power, and the allocation and pricing of petroleum. Outlays for energy regulation programs will total \$178 million in 1977, not including the full impact of the recently signed Energy Policy and Conservation Act. Again, amounts that may be necessary to implement the regulatory requirements of the Act-principally personnel-are covered by the allowance for contingencies. The budget provides for a large increase in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's programs for nuclear materials safeguards, reactor inspection, and reactor safety research. The Federal Power Commission advises that it will intensify its efforts to deal effectively with shortages of natural gas by distributing available gas in a manner that avoids disruption to the Nation's economy. Under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, the Federal Energy Administration will remove price and allocation controls on those parts of the petroleum industry, primarily wholesalers and retailers of petroleum products, that are "downstream" from refineries.

Pollution control and abatement.—The Federal Government has primary responsibility for environmental research and development as to national environmental standards. However, direct operations, including enforcing standards, are primarily the responsibility of State and local governments. Therefore, the 1977 budget will continue to emphasize assisting State and local governments in their programs. Special attention will be given to assisting States to develop programs for the enforcement of national drinking water standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act enacted in 1974.



Outlays for Environment and Natural Resources

As part of the overall objective of establishing financially sound policies for long-term financial assistance to State and local governments, amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act are being proposed. The purpose of these amendments is to formulate a multi-year program which will serve as a basis for determining appropriation requests commencing in 1978. Enactment of the proposed amendments will provide emphasis on serving the sewage treatment needs of existing population, meeting water quality standards in the most effective manner, and striking the appropriate balance between Federal and State responsibilities. Approximately \$10 billion of the \$18 billion allotted to the States for the construction of wastewater treatment plants currently remains unobligated and \$6 billion will be unobligated at the beginning of 1977. Consequently, no new budget authority is requested for 1977.

The tax-exempt status of pollution control industrial revenue bonds results in a *tax expenditure* estimated to provide about \$250 million in support of pollution control in 1977.

Water resources and power.—Outlays for water resources and power programs in 1977 will be approximately \$3.9 billion, an increase of \$81 million over 1976, and are estimated to grow to \$4

billion in 1978. Growth in outlays will be restrained by stretching out some work, and there will be no new construction starts for water projects in 1977. Receipts in power programs, which are counted as an offset to outlays, are estimated to increase.

Water development.—Federal water resource development programs encompass projects that generate and transmit electricity, improve water supplies, help control floods and erosion, enhance navigability, provide irrigation, and develop water-related recreation opportunities. Outlays for these programs will be \$2.9 billion in 1977, compared with 2.8 billion in 1976.

Budgetary restraints have made it necessary to slow work on a number of ongoing projects, but planned power delivery dates on hydroelectric projects will be met. Restraints have also precluded new construction starts in 1977. Projects underway in 1977 will cost an additional \$18.5 billion in future years to complete, including \$725 million for new construction starts added by the Congress in 1976.

The study of major water resource policies mandated by the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 is being completed by the Water Resources Council. It addresses, among other things, the need for a broader look at project benefits, the application of user charges, cost sharing and reimbursement, and the selection of appropriate discount rates for project evaluation and reimbursement. Its report will be transmitted to Congress in calendar year 1976 together with recommendations for program reform.

Power programs.—Outlays for power programs will be \$1,046 million compared with \$1,055 million in 1976. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) will be engaged in the planning and construction of eight nuclear power plants in 1977. The Department of the Interior's power programs support the marketing and transmission of electric power from Federal hydroelectric dams.

Conservation and land management.—The public lands are administered both to develop and to conserve natural resources, to provide recreation opportunities, and to manage and protect wildlife habitat, environmental quality, watersheds, and areas of scenic beauty. In 1977, outlays for conservation and land-management programs will total \$1,027 million. Major reasons for the apparent decrease from 1976 are: (1) estimates included in 1976 for fighting forest fires are not included in 1977 but are covered separately by the allowance for contingencies; (2) reform of the agriculture conservation program is proposed; and (3) an increase in estimated offsetting receipts in 1977 reduces net outlays.

Outlays for agricultural conservation programs will decline by \$90 million in 1977 largely because of the proposed termination of unnecessary Federal cost-sharing for private conservation and forestry practices. Legislation will be proposed to limit cost-sharing to practices providing long-term, enduring benefits.

The Forest Service administers the National Forest System, conducts a comprehensive forest and range research program, and carries out cooperative forestry programs with States and private landowners. During the past year, a comprehensive planning process has been underway as required by the Forest and Range Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Although this process is incomplete due to severe time constraints, information it produced was used in formulating the 1977 budget.

Although increases of \$30 million are proposed for recreation, wildlife, rangeland management, and other programs, Forest Service outlays are expected to decline from \$950 million in 1976 to \$824 million in 1977. The increases are more than offset by decrease in timber sale preparation and associated direct Federal road construction—made possible by ending 1976 with an inventory of prepared but unsold timber, a planned phaseout of grants to States for fire control, and reduced construction of administration and recreation facilities. The 1977 amount excludes outlays for fighting forest fires, which are not funded in advance but are covered by the allowance for contingencies. Outlays for road construction by timber purchasers have been included in the budget totals for the first time in 1977.

Timber operations are also aided by a tax expenditure of over \$200 million that arises from treating income from certain timber operations as capital gains rather than as ordinary income for Federal tax purposes.

The 1977 outlays of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) (again excluding outlays for fire fighting) will increase by \$10 million. Increases will be used primarily to support energy and mineral development. BLM and Geological Survey support for Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing will increase by \$13 million to \$111 million; support for onshore leasing of energy minerals will increase by \$10 million to \$74 million. For range management, outlays of \$27 million will be available. Emphasis will be placed on making range investments where clear economic benefits can be demonstrated.

Recreational resources.—Federal programs for recreation include the purchase, development, and operation of parks, wilderness areas, historic sites, wildlife refuges, wild and scenic rivers, trails, recreation areas and seashores, fish hatcheries, and recreation sites at water development projects. Total outlays for these programs will increase from \$900 million in 1976 to \$959 million in 1977.

Outlays of \$390 million will enable the National Park Service to be host to an estimated 253 million visitors to the 286 units of the National Park System in 1977. Funds have been provided to improve the maintenance of park facilities, and outlays of \$75 million will be available for construction of requisite sewage treatment facilities, development at new park areas, and other construction.

The acquisition and development of recreation land will be supported by fully funding the Land and Water Conservation Fund with \$300 million. The fund provides both grants to States and local governments and funds for direct Federal use.

The Fish and Wildlife Service manages wildlife refuges, conducts research on fish and wildlife, and protects endangered species. In addition, it will initiate a national inventory of wetlands and continue to furnish ecological data to resource development agencies to minimize adverse effects on fish and wildlife. Grants to States for wildlife and fisheries management will total \$79 million of total Fish and Wildlife Service outlays of \$233 million.

Other natural resources.—The activities of the Geological Survey and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) fall within this subfunction. The programs of the Geological Survey include topographic surveys and mapping, geological and mineral resource surveys, and water resources investigations. These activities contribute to the development of energy resources. Geological Survey resources are being concentrated to support highest priority programs for leasing of energy minerals both on the Outer Continental Shelf and onshore. Some other Geological Survey programs are being reduced below their 1976 levels to provide resources for energy leasing. NOAA will continue its programs in marine conservation, environmental and weather monitoring and prediction, and preservation and development of the Nation's coastal zone. The higher costs of providing public weather services are expected to be partially offset through the continued application of automation and improved productivity. Total outlays for the other natural resources subfunction are estimated at \$934 million in 1977.

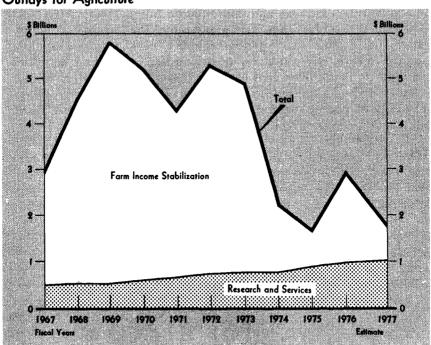
AGRICULTURE

Agricultural programs provide income protection for farmers; research and technical, economic and market information services to farmers, processors, distributors, and consumers; and inspection services to assure the quality of farm products. Outlays for these programs are estimated at \$1.7 billion for 1977, and are projected at \$2.6 billion in 1978.

Program Highlights

- Continue successful market-oriented commodity programs with their reduced reliance on Federal controls.
- Strengthen grain inspection services.
- Increase crop and livestock production efficiency through expanded production research efforts.
- Begin trial boll weevil eradication program.
- · Propose tax relief for heirs of small farm owners.

Outlays for Agriculture



AGRICULTURE

[In millions of dollars]

n		Outlays					
Program or agency	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate 829 21 36 0 16 —344 159 —717 407 221 276 104 57 —51 ——1,014 —2	budget authority for 1977		
Farm income stabilization:							
Price support and related programs	575	1, 441	446	829	899		
Long-term land retirement programs	41	42	0	21	0		
National Wool Act	19	44	1	36	45		
Sugar Act	77	12	0	0	0		
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	30	8	5	16	12		
Agriculture credit insurance fund	—133	192	2	344	141		
Other	176	157	38	159	162		
Subtotal, farm income stabilization	785	1,896	492	717	1, 259		
Agriculture research and services:							
Research programs	329	382	100	407	396		
Extension programs	219	227	58	221	219		
Consumer protection, marketing, and regu-							
latory programs	240	267	66	276	280		
Economic intelligence	85	97	24	104	102		
Other	50	56	14	57	59		
Offsetting receipts	46	-48	-12	-51	-51		
Subtotal, agricultural research and							
services	877	981	250	1,014	1,005		
Deductions for offsetting receipts	—2	-2		-2	-2		
Total agriculture	1, 660	2,875	742	1, 729	2, 262		

¹ Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in Table 14 of Part 8.

Farm income stabilization.—The Administration's policy is to avoid Government restrictions on crop production, permit market forces to work, but provide producers protection against severe price declines. Problems continue to exist where this policy is not followed. For example, rice, peanuts, and tobacco are controlled through cumbersome mandatory programs that often result in a buildup of surpluses and higher prices at considerable cost to the Federal Government and consumers.

Outlay estimates for stabilization programs are based on the following assumptions: (1) normal weather during the 1976 growing season; (2) continued economic recovery; (3) continued strong overseas demand for U.S. farm products; (4) reduced acreage allotments for rice and tobacco to bring supplies into better balance with demand; (5) acreage allotment for peanuts at the legal minimum; and (6) short-

term export credit of \$450 million. The 1977 outlay estimates resulting from these actions and assumptions are \$717 million for farm income stabilization.

Further major reductions in farm income stabilization from the amounts in this budget are contingent on substituting an expanded crop insurance program for disaster payments—such a proposal has been sent to the Congress—and on changing the price support program for peanuts. Absent such reforms, outlays for disaster payments and peanut price supports (included in price support and related programs) are projected at over \$500 million in 1977.

Actual outlays for this subfunction are subject to wide swings because weather and foreign demand are difficult to predict.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION OUTLAYS

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1975 actual	1976 esti- mate	TQ esti- mate	1977 esti- mate
Agriculture:				
Price support operations:				
Disaster payments	556	270	47	378
Commodity loans	829	1, 304	340	1,209
Commodity purchases	720	510	125	579
Short-term export credit sales	249	900	125	450
Other price support operation	481	388	157	317
Receipts and adjustments	-2,260	-1,931	-347	-2, 104
Subtotal price support operations.	575	1, 441	446	829
Other activities	10	70	-24	36
Subtotal	585	1,511	422	865
International affairs:				
Food for Peace:				
Gross outlays	1, 228	1,480	225	1, 286
Receipts and reimbursements	-294	-269	-62	-290
Subtotal	934	1, 211	163	996
Total CCC outlays	1, 519	2, 723	586	1,861

Federal tax expenditures for agriculture arise principally from two provisions in the income tax law that enable farmers, including corporate farms, to treat certain capital outlays as current expenses and certain types of farm income as capital gains. Reductions in farmers' taxes attributable to these provisions will total an estimated \$1 billion in 1977.

The Administration will ask Congress for legislation permitting heirs of owners of small farms to defer the first payment of estate taxes for five years and amortize the balance over 20 years at 4 percent simple interest.

Agricultural research and services.—Overall outlays for research, extension, consumer protection, marketing, regulatory, and economic information programs are being held near to 1976 levels, \$1 billion. However, within such totals, funds for research to increase production efficiency will be \$21 million higher and outlays for animal disease eradication will be increased by \$11.5 million. The only new program for 1977 will be a feasibility trial of a program for eradication of the boll weevil. Outlays in 1977 for this program are estimated at about \$4 million. This will be a cooperative trial with Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Depending on results achieved, the trial may lead to nationwide improvements in pest control as well as the eradication of the boll weevil through further cost-sharing programs.

The Administration has also proposed legislation to strengthen the national grain inspection system. The proposal provides for additional Federal authority over inspection activities to deal with conflicts of interest, provide protection against abuses and increase penalties for violation.

It is estimated that the Farmers Home Administration will provide new loan commitments of about \$1.4 billion in guaranteed and direct agricultural loans to family farmers in 1977, down from \$2.3 billion in 1976, due largely to expiration of the emergency livestock credit program. About one-third of the loans are subsidized; the balance are at market rates.

CREDIT PROGRAMS-AGRICULTURE

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1975 actual	1976 esti- mate	TQ esti- mate	1977 esti- mate
Farm income stabilization:				
Commodity Credit Corporation:				
Direct loan disbursements	1, 101	2, 264	480	1,719
Direct loan repayments	-1,546	-1,656	-245	-1,638
Direct loans outstanding, end of period	1, 262	1,870	2, 104	2, 033
Agricultural and emergency credit programs:				
Direct loan disbursements	1, 995	1, 454	432	1, 343
Direct loan repayments	-394	-557	-139	-656
Direct loans outstanding, end of period	750	825	786	463
Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period	4, 597	5, 761	6, 079	6, 832

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

Programs for commerce and transportation include aids to business, development and support of several modes of transportation, sup-

Program Highlights

- Implement the major air, motor carrier, and rail regulatory reform legislation proposed by the Administration.
- Implement Administration-proposed highway legislation to provide responsible funding levels, consolidate non-interstate assistance programs, and give priority to completion of key links in the Interstate System.
- Increase mass transit formula grant funding by 30% while limiting the percentage available for operating expenses in order to encourage capital investment.
- Restructure bankrupt Northeast-Midwest rail freight system with \$2.1 billion of new capital over the next 5 years, and provide financial assistance for upgrading rail freight facilities in the rest of the country.
- Restrain growth of subsidies for intercity rail passenger service by eliminating least efficient service.
- Implement airport and airways development legislation proposed by the Administration to provide responsible funding levels, enhance the State role in the airport grant program, and require users to pay part of the operating costs currently financed by general taxpayers.
- Refocus aeronautical research to emphasize development of technologies to reduce aircraft energy requirements.
- Help small businesses obtain necessary financing by increasing loan guarantees by 33%.
- Enable financial institutions to compete more effectively for funds and encourage investment in residential mortgages under the Financial Institutions Act proposed by the Administration.
- Make commitments to purchase \$3 billion in mortgages on new apartment projects under the Emergency Housing Act of 1975.
- Reduce defaults on federally insured mortgages by providing additional subsidies under the section 8 rental housing program to financially troubled housing projects serving lower income families.
- Stimulate business through proposed tax changes.
- Continue effort to have charges for mail service reflect the costs of services.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION [In millions of dollars]

Program or agency		Recom- mended budget			
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	authorit for 1977
Ground transportation:					
Highway improvement and construction	4, 821	6,600	1, 915	6, 990	6, 55
Traffic and highway safety	150	165	42	170	17
Mass transit	929	1, 524	410	1,770	77
Railroads	555	1, 179	357	1, 156	2, 17
Regulation	46	52	13	60	
Subtotal, ground transportation	6, 501	9, 519	2,737	10, 146	9, 7
Airways and airports	2,029	2, 293	595	2, 368	2, 39
Air carrier subsidies	64	72	18	73	
Aeronautical research and technology	316	330	80	339	36
Subtotal, air transportation	2, 408	2, 695	694	2, 781	2, 83
Shipping	537	637	162	712	41
Coast Guard	922	1,067	286	1, 156	1, 20
Subtotal, water transportation	1, 459	1,703	448	1,868	1,61
Other transportation	74	77	19	71	8
Subtotal, transportation	10, 442	13, 994	3, 898	14, 865	14, 25
Mortgage credit and thrift insurance: Department of Housing and Urban Development—mortgage insurance and related					
programs Department of Agriculture—rural housing	3, 199	1, 630	389	982	98
programs	-892	278	90	-462	12
Other	503	-630	-177	-1, 16 7	
Subtotal, mortgage credit and thrift					
insurance	2 010	1, 278	303	647	1.16
Postal Service—payment to Postal Service	2, 810 1, 877	1, 276	431	1, 459	1, 10
Other advancement and regulation of com- merce:	1,077	1,070	101	1, 4,77	1, 73
Technology utilization	145	156	40	171	10
Economic and demographic statistics	77	95	24	103	10
Small business assistance	441	311	78	315	54
Other	276	333	67	321	31
Subtotal, other advancement and regu-					
lation of commerce	939	895	209	910	1, 13
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-60	-55	—22	89	-8 -8
Total					
ADDENDUM	16,010	17,801	4,819	16,498	17,925
Off-budget Federal activities:					
U.S. Railway Association	34	-1	-1	_2	
Postal Service fund	1, 112	1,843	730		
Housing for the elderly or handicapped	1, 114	לדט , ו	150	1,741	
fund	-13	13	4	111	35
¹ Information on budget authority for 1975, 1					

of Part 8.

port of the mortgage market, the subsidy to the Postal Service, and related regulatory activities. Outlays for commerce and transportation programs are estimated to be \$16.5 billion in 1977 and \$19.4 billion in 1978.

Ground transportation.—Total outlays for ground transportation are estimated at \$10.1 billion in 1977.

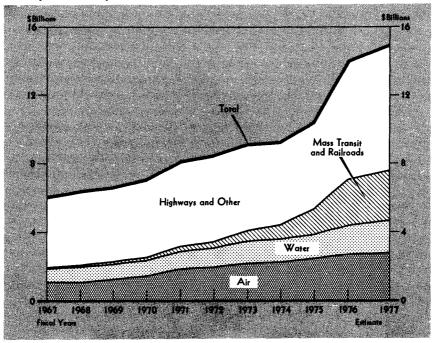
Highways.—Proposed 1977 and 1978 outlays, the highest in history, will increase by about \$300 to \$400 million annually. Obligations of \$6.7 billion are proposed for the Federal-Aid Highways program in 1977, an increase of over \$1 billion from the Administration's earlier legislative proposal but about \$1 billion below the unusually high 1975-76 levels. This level will be achieved by restraining authorizations to amounts necessary to control the growth of Federal spending in 1977 and beyond. This legislation, proposed last year, would consolidate the large number of non-Interstate programs into three broad programs and would thus increase local flexibility in the use of funds. Priority will be placed on completion of key interconnecting segments of the Interstate System. The Administration is withdrawing proposals to permit State takeover of \$1 billion of Federal motor fuel taxes in 1977.

A related tax expenditure estimated at \$0.6 billion in 1977 indirectly subsidizes highway travel by permitting an itemized deduction for State and local gasoline taxes.

Mass transit.—Proposed outlays for mass transit in 1977 total \$1.8 billion, a 16% increase over 1976. The increase is attributable to (1) past local actions to apply almost all transit formula grant funds to operating subsidies and (2) the accelerated use of Interstate Highway funds transferred to transit projects-principally the Washington, D.C., Metro. The budget proposes limiting to 50% the portion of transit formula grants that may be used for operating subsidies in 1977 and future years. This will foster use of formula grant funds for capital investment and replacement and will encourage local governments to restrain operating costs and to seek greater productivity. The budget proposes limits on Federal funds for Metro, which is due to begin service in 1976, and targets funds to make partially built segments operable earlier than now planned. Applications for other major transit projects will continue to be reviewed to assure that alternatives have been carefully analyzed and that equally effective, low-cost approaches are being considered.

Railroads.—Proposed comprehensive rail legislation provides the basis for Federal support of the Nation's rail freight system. Over the next 5 years, the United States Railway Association will provide a \$2.1 billion Federal investment in ConRail, the successor corporation

Outlays for Transportation



that will take over the assets of seven bankrupt railroads in the Northeast and Midwest in March 1976. Federal financial assistance in the form of loan guarantees will be provided in the rest of the country primarily to improve track and other fixed facilities. In addition, the Administration supports measures aimed at improving the rail freight system nationwide through mergers and consolidations.

Proposed outlays for Amtrak, which operates the Nation's intercity rail passenger service, will rise by \$122 million to \$462 million in 1977. The growth of operating subsidies accounts for \$49 million of this increase. However, service reductions are proposed on the least efficient routes, since operating losses would increase by \$100 million if the current route structure were retained. Amtrak's losses frequently exceed the full ticket price of parallel, unsubsidized transportation modes. The Administration recently proposed a \$1.2 billion 6-year program for upgrading Boston-New York-Washington rail passenger service. This proposal will improve reliability, energy efficiency, and ride comfort along this heavily used, relatively less subsidized route.

Air transportation.—Total outlays for air transportation are estimated at \$2.8 billion in 1977 and \$2.9 billion in 1978. The Administration proposes legislation to continue the airport and airway programs

at only slightly above the previous levels. The critical congestion problems experienced during 1969-70 when these programs were greatly increased have now subsided. The Administration's proposal would also restructure user fees to make them more equitable and would relieve the general taxpayer from part of the burden of paying for all Federal aviation operation and maintenance expenses by requiring about 25% of these expenses, which total over \$1.6 billion annually, to be financed by the air trust fund.

The Federal Aviation Administration's budget includes funds for additional air controllers and to begin a major program to automate flight service stations. Flight service stations provide pilots with weather forecasts, information on the status of navigational aids and airports, and other services.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration will spend \$339 million in 1977 on its program of research and development to advance aeronautical technology. The 1977 program will address specific national concerns: improving performance, reliability, and safety; reducing aircraft energy requirements; and diminishing noise and exhaust pollution. Emphasis will be placed on development of technologies leading to aircraft that consume less fuel.

Water transportation.—Total outlays for water transportation are expected to be \$1.9 billion in 1977 and \$1.9 billion in 1978. Federal ocean shipping program expenditures will reach \$712 million in 1977, up from \$637 million in 1976. Ship construction subsidies help improve the international competitive position of U.S. shipbuilders while ship operating subsidies support greater U.S. flag participation in U.S. foreign trade.

Coast Guard outlays of \$1,156 million are concentrated upon replacement and renovation of capital equipment and facilities required to maintain current levels of service to the public. Major tasks include search and rescue, marine pollution control and abatement, provision of marine navigation facilities, and enforcement of U.S. laws and treaties.

The Administration will propose legislation to require waterway users to pay a share of the Federal cost of providing waterway facilities. Receipts resulting from this legislation are estimated at \$80 million in 1977.

Reform of transportation regulation.—Federal Government regulation of transportation has not adequately responded to changes in the industry and the general economy. Regulation has resulted in rigidity and in overprotection of the industry's interests, rather than in the protection of the public for which it was intended. The Administration's legislative proposals are designed to bring about far-reaching reform of economic regulation of airlines, railroads, and trucking. In

addition, transportation regulatory agencies have advised that they will pursue overall modernization of their procedures, increase consumer representation, improve analysis of costs and benefits, and speed their decisions.

Mortgage credit and thrift insurance.—Credit is particularly important to potential homebuyers since relatively few of them are able to pay the price of a home out of their own pockets at the time of purchase. Consequently, a smoothly functioning mortgage market is essential to the production of housing in sufficient quantities to meet the Nation's needs.

In recent years, mortgage markets have been severely disrupted by the high interest rates that high rates of inflation have produced. Clearly, the most important thing that Government can do for housing production is to control inflation through sound fiscal and monetary policies. This, in turn, requires spending restraint and smaller Federal deficits. A smaller deficit will not only curb inflationary pressures, but will also draw less of the Nation's limited supply of credit away from mortgage markets.

While laying the basis for a return to stable prices, the Administration has acted to alleviate housing credit problems caused by tight money. During calendar 1975, the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) made commitments to buy \$5 billion in mortgages bearing interest rates below prevailing market levels. This is aiding the purchase of 150,000 housing units. Mortgages purchased under the program are being resold to yield prevailing market returns, with GNMA absorbing the loss. In addition, the Administration recently announced that \$3 billion in mortgage purchase assistance will be made available to support new multifamily projects. The losses absorbed by GNMA in connection with mortgage purchase activities are estimated to be \$371 million in 1976, \$103 million in the transition quarter, and \$80 million in 1977. The budget assumes that there will no longer be a need for these temporary programs in 1977 as conditions in the mortgage market return to normal.

A succession of short-run measures designed to combat temporary dislocations in financial markets cannot assure the availability of adequate housing credit in the future. In addition to sound fiscal and monetary policies, a basic reform of the financial system is essential if the Nation's housing objectives are to be met. To this end, the Administration has urged passage of another major regulatory reform measure, the *Financial Institutions Act*. This legislation would enable financial institutions to compete more effectively by removing restrictions on the interest rates they may pay depositors and on the types of investments they may make. It would encourage investment in residential mortgages through a new tax expenditure,

a tax credit on mortgage investment income. The current tax provision that permits financial institutions to maintain excess bad debt reserves would be phased out. The net additional tax expenditure from these changes is estimated at \$0.3 billion in 1977.

The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) provides mortgage insurance for those families who should be able to fulfill the obligations accompanying a mortgage loan, but who are not adequately served by the private mortgage market. Heavy default rates experienced under some mortgage insurance programs—particularly those serving lower income families—contributed to the FHA's net outlays of \$1,088 million in 1975.

To reduce defaults and the dislocations that often accompany them, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will provide additional subsidies to federally insured low- and moderate-income rental projects that are experiencing severe financial problems. Subsidies will also be provided to properties that HUD has already acquired through defaults, making it easier to return these properties to private ownership. This assistance will be provided from within the current funding level for the section 8 lower-income housing assistance program, and will not increase outlays under the program. However, by lowering defaults on FHA-insured mortgages, this extra assistance is expected to save \$1.9 billion in 1976, the transition quarter, and 1977, combined. FHA's net outlays for these periods are estimated at \$1,161 million, \$205 million, and \$830 million, respectively.

Most of the Federal Government's support for housing does not appear in the budget. Government-sponsored enterprises, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Banks, are excluded from the budget because they are privately owned. These enterprises supplied \$4.8 billion for housing in 1975—nearly 13% of the net increase in residential mortgage credit. Federal loan guarantees support housing on a large scale (\$8.8 billion in 1975), but they do not generate budget outlays unless defaults occur. Loans to finance housing projects serving elderly or handicapped persons have been excluded from the budget by law, although they are financed in the same way as other Federal loan programs. The 1977 budget provides for \$375 million in new loan commitments for such projects.

Tax expenditures also are an important form of Federal support. The deductions for interest on home mortgages and for local real estate taxes are estimated to cost the Treasury \$4.7 billion and \$3.8 billion, respectively, in 1977. The 1975 Tax Reduction Act included a temporary credit for purchase of new homes. Although the cost of this provision is substantial—approximately \$0.6 billion in 1976—its effect on sales does not appear to be great.

The Farmers Home Administration provides direct and guaranteed housing loans in rural areas. It emphasizes assistance to lower income families through low-interest rehabilitation loans and assistance in the purchase of existing housing. In 1977, almost one-half of rural home ownership assistance funds will be used to aid the purchase of existing housing units, rather than for higher-cost new construction. In addition to direct Federal mortgage loans, an experimental program of loan guarantees is being undertaken to determine whether private capital can be effectively attracted to the rural housing market. Direct Federal mortgage loans will also be available through the Farmers Home Administration. A total of \$2.7 billion in direct and guaranteed loans will aid in the construction, acquisition, and improvement of 126 thousand rural housing units in 1977. The budget proposes termination of several relatively small and ineffective rural housing programs.

Postal service.—The Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 established the U.S. Postal Service as an independent agency. The general operations of the Postal Service are excluded from the Federal budget except for the Federal subsidy payment. This payment covers liabilities of the former Post Office Department for benefits for retired and disabled employees, public service costs, and carrying certain classes of mail at free or reduced rates. The recommended subsidy for 1977 follows the schedule that was established in the 1970 Act for transition to full-cost rates for certain second, third, and fourth class mail. It does not include additional subsidies to extend that schedule further. Outlays for the payment to the Postal Service are expected to decline from \$1,690 million in 1976 to \$1,459 million in 1977, largely because of the phased transition to full-cost rates and the decision not to request funding for the extension of the phased transition. The Postal Service continues to face serious difficulties in achieving a balance between its costs and revenues. It will continue to explore ways to control its costs through such steps as closing marginal post offices, reducing overtime, and transferring employees from overstaffed operations to fill vacancies elsewhere.

Other advancement and regulation of commerce.—The primary effects of Federal actions on private business are through monetary and fiscal policy, tax policy, credit programs, and regulation.

¹ Section 3 of Public Law 93-328 provides that the budget shall also include separate statements of the amounts which the Postal Service requests to be appropriated for public service costs and carrying certain classes of mail at free and reduced rates. The Postal Service's request would extend the subsidy schedule at an added cost of \$19 million in 1976 and \$307 million in 1977. These amounts are shown in greater detail on pages 763 and 764 of the Budget Appendix. The President's budget does not recommend funding for this extension.

In some specific areas, however, Federal agencies do provide direct services to the private sector. Budget recommendations for these areas in 1977 reflect the President's desire to foster increased reliance on the efficient functioning of private markets and to moderate spending growth. Outlays for advancement and regulation of commerce are expected to total \$910 million in 1977, 2% more than in 1976.

In 1977, the Small Business Administration (SBA) will provide \$315 million of direct loans, a 10% reduction from 1976, and loan guarantees of \$2.3 billion, an increase of 28% over 1976. This SBA aid is expected to help 34,000 small businesses in 1977, compared to 28,000 in 1976. The SBA will provide more management assistance to firms participating in its programs and expand its efforts to better manage problem loans already in its portfolio. The Department of Commerce and SBA will continue their programs to assist minority enterprises.

The Federal Government also aids businesses through several large tax expenditures. Existing provisions were expanded temporarily to reduce rates of tax on the first \$50,000 of corporate profits in calendar 1975 to less than one-half of the rate that applies to profits in general. Although these lower rates aid all businesses, they especially help small businesses because the first \$50,000 of profits is of relatively greater importance to them. The Administration proposes that these lower rates be made permanent. The total tax expenditure resulting from favorable tax rates on the first \$50,000 of profits would then be about \$6.2 billion in 1977. Small businesses will also be aided by an Administration proposal to permit deferral of estate taxes in order to ease the dislocations these taxes can cause to small businesses and farms.

Some tax expenditures assist businesses primarily by providing incentives to investment. The credit for investments in business equipment was temporarily increased in 1975 for calendar years 1975 and 1976, and the Administration proposes that this increase be permanent. The resulting reduction in the 1977 tax payments of those firms and individuals who make these investments would be \$9.3 billion. Favorable tax treatment of most capital gains encourages investment generally and the retention of earnings by corporations in particular. The associated tax expenditures are estimated to total over \$7 billion in 1977.

The Administration is proposing other tax law changes to aid businesses. These include a plan to broaden stock ownership, a reduction in the rate of tax on most corporate profits from 48% to 46%, and measures to stimulate capital formation. Part 4 of the budget provides more information about these proposals.

MAJOR CREDIT PROGRAMS—COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION [In millions of dollars]

1975 actual 1976 estimate TQ estimate 1977 estimate Program Department of Housing and Urban Developmentmortgage insurance: 671 485 387 Direct loan disbursements 116 Direct loan repayments 1 -29-31-9 -38Direct loans outstanding, end of period_____ 2,328 2.782 2,890 3, 239 Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period___ 85, 424 83, 443 82,566 78,675 Department of Agriculture—rural housing: Direct loan disbursements_____ 3,076 3, 124 879 4,088 Direct loan repayments 1 -4,020-2,991-721 -4,869974 350 842 Direct loans outstanding, end of period..... 1, 131 13,743 Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period___ 8, 642 10, 437 10,854 Maritime Programs: Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period... 2,366 2,950 3, 100 3,550 Small Business Administration: Direct loan disbursements 348 462 106 456 -329-44 Direct loan repayments 1_____ -161-3341,851 1,913 2,036 Direct loans outstanding, end of period_____ 1,718 Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period___ 4, 104 5, 220 5,492 7, 162

¹ Includes sales of loans.

COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Federal Government promotes the preservation and revitalization of communities and regions through numerous programs. These programs provide assistance to State and local governments for the construction of public facilities, the provision of public services, and economic development generally. Assistance for communities and individuals suffering the effects of floods and other natural disasters is also included.

Program Highlights

- Increase community development block grants by \$446 million to \$3.2 billion, in support of local community planning and development activities.
- Improve Indian tribal government planning and management in support of the Indian Self-Determination Act.
- Increase the number of areas in which federally subsidized flood insurance is available from 9,500 to 17,000 by the end of 1977.
- Discontinue funding of Department of Commerce countercyclical activities and reduce funding for new development assistance programs for which effectiveness has not been demonstrated.
- Begin implementation of the National Capital Pennsylvania Avenue development plan.

The Federal Government's impact on community and regional development is not limited to activities discussed in this function. Many programs administered by other Federal agencies help promote the social and economic development of the Nation's States and localities. These programs include, among others: highways, mass transit, and airports; flood protection, reclamation, agricultural land drainage, navigation, and hydropower projects; housing credit assistance; aid for local health, education, crime prevention, and recreation activities; defense contracting; operation and management of forests, parks, and the public domain; and assistance for water quality enhancement.

Outlays for community and regional development programs covered in this function alone will be \$5.5 billion in 1977 and approximately \$6.0 billion in 1978.

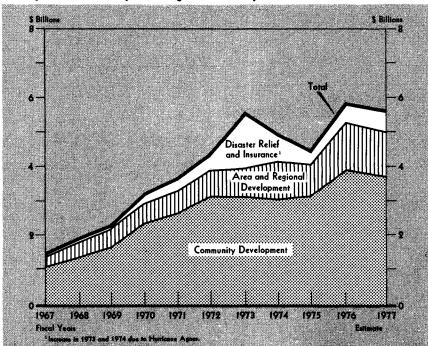
Community development.—Community development programs are designed to provide Federal resources to States and localities

COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT [In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays				Recom-
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	mended budget authority for 1977
Community development:					
Department of Housing and Urban Development:					
Community development block grants Categorical programs replaced by com-	38	750	400	1,600	3, 248
munity development block grants	1,994	1,910	318	995	18
Research and planning	149	167	44	142	90
Departmental management and other	104	147	41	160	155
Department of Agriculture: Water and					
sewer grants	35	62	16	84	(
District of Columbia	193	202	42	186	115
ACTION	92	112	26	93	94
Community Services Administration	530	508	128	365	334
Pennsylvania Avenue development	1	1	*	25	38
Other	13	33	6	17	12
Subtotal, community development	3, 149	3, 892	1,021	3, 667	4,110
Area and regional development:					
Department of Agriculture	-31	208	69	218	348
Department of Commerce	301	388	99	333	316
Indian programs	517	738	205	737	685
Appalachian programs	316	344	97	332	369
Other	1	1	*	*	i
Offsetting receipts	-192	-311	—85	-285	-28
Subtotal, area and regional develop-					
ment	912	1,368	385	1, 335	1,432
Disaster Relief and Insurance:					
Funds appropriated to the President: Dis-					
aster relief	206	250	55	250	100
Department of Housing and Urban Develop-					
ment: Flood insurance and other	7	117	39	208	108
Small Business Administration disaster loans.	177	190	30	89	91
Department of Agriculture	8	15	4	15	10
Subtotal, disaster relief and insurance	398	572	127	562	309
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-27	-30	-4	-32	-32
Total	4, 431	5, 802	1, 529	5, 532	5, 819
ADDENDUM					
Off-budget Federal agency:		4			
Rural Telephone Bank	110	137	38	148	1,065

^{*}Less than \$500,000.

¹ Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in table 14 of Part 8.



Outlays for Community and Regional Development

for carrying out locally determined planning and development programs. Outlays for community development will be \$3.7 billion in 1977.

Under the community development block grant program, which replaced seven categorical grant and loan programs in 1975, localities are eligible to receive grants in support of locally designed planning and development activities. Funds are allocated by a formula based on objective measures of need, including population, degree of poverty, and housing overcrowding. Activities funded under the antecedent categorical programs are eligible for funding under the community development grant program. These include acquisition of real property, construction of public facilities, rehabilitation of structures, provision of social services, planning, and payment of the non-Federal share required by other Federal grant programs.

New commitments under the block grant program will total \$3.2 billion in 1977, an increase of \$446 million over the 1976 level and \$900 million above the 1973 level. This represents an unprecedented level of support for community development activities. Outlays reflect the rate at which State and local governments carry out projects and are expected to total \$1.6 billion in 1977 and \$2.4 billion in 1978.

Categorical programs replaced by block grants will continue to have outlays in connection with uncompleted projects, although these outlays are decreasing as more projects are completed.

Planning and management assistance will be provided through the comprehensive planning program in 1977. This assistance supports State and local planning and management programs concerned with urban and rural development. Planning and management activities can also be funded under the community development block grant program, reducing the amount of categorical support required for planning. Outlays for the comprehensive planning program will total \$75 million in 1977.

The research program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development supports the search for solutions to community development and housing problems. The 1977 research program provides for analysis of such topics as neighborhood preservation and local government management. Outlays for these and other research projects will total \$67 million in 1977.

In 1977, there will be no new budget authority for the Department of Agriculture's water and sewer grants due to the substantial funding provided in 1976, an amount sufficient to finance the program for 2 years. Outlays, however, will increase by \$22 million from 1976 to \$84 million in 1977 due to spending from prior year commitments.

The Federal Government will lend funds directly to the *District of Columbia* for approved capital projects not otherwise financed by the municipal borrowing authority provided by the Home Rule Act. In 1977, outlays will be \$186 million for such projects.

A start will be made in the revitalization of downtown Washington, D.C., through private and public activities envisioned in the 14-year Pennsylvania Avenue development plan. Development will take place under the direction of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation and will extend north of Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. Outlays for land acquisition and development activities in 1977 are estimated to be \$25 million.

ACTION's domestic volunteer programs include Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), University Year for ACTION (UYA), older Americans volunteer programs, and a broad range of special volunteer programs. Most of the volunteers work on projects designed to meet the needs of the disadvantaged. Where possible, local financial support is sought. In 1977, there will be approximately 23,500 full-time and 203,000 part-time volunteers participating in ACTION programs. These projects will emphasize local design and operation, attempt to increase the number of volunteers participating in community activities, and give special priority to encouraging older

citizens to volunteer. Federal outlays for ACTION's domestic programs are estimated to be \$93 million in 1977.

The Head Start, Economic Opportunity and Community Partnership Act of 1974 established the Community Services Administration (CSA) to succeed the Office of Economic Opportunity. CSA will administer community action and community economic development programs designed to meet the needs of the economically disadvantaged. The act provides for greater non-Federal financial support, permitting funding for 1977 to be maintained at the 1975 level. Additional non-Federal resources, based on State and local determinations of program effectiveness, may raise program levels. Federal outlays for CSA will be \$365 million in 1977, \$143 million lower than 1976 due to the requirement for an increased non-Federal share and the proposed elimination of duplicative categorical programs.

Area and regional development.—Programs in this category provide support primarily for rural development, American Indian Tribal governments and Appalachian development. Outlays for area and regional development are estimated to be \$1.3 billion in 1977.

Department of Agriculture.—Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) programs provide loans for business and industrial development in communities of less than 50,000 population, and loans and grants for water, sewer, and other community facilities in communities of less than 10,000 population. Many of these communities also receive Federal assistance under the community development grant program, as well as under other programs aimed at rural development. New loan commitments will exceed \$1 billion, although the outlay effect of those loans is reduced substantially by their sale to the Federal Financing Bank, which is estimated to be \$703 million in 1977. Total outlays for FmHA rural development programs will be \$218 million in 1977.

New loan commitments from the Rural Telephone Bank, which by law is excluded from the budget, will total \$180 million in 1977. Outlays, also off-budget, will be \$148 million in 1977.

Department of Commerce.—The Economic Development Administration (EDA) and the Regional Action Planning Commissions provide assistance to economically depressed areas and assist States and communities in meeting regional economic adjustment problems. Obligations for new EDA programs will be limited in 1977 until activities initiated in 1975 and heavily funded in 1975 and 1976 can be evaluated. Traditional EDA programs, such as public works, business development, technical assistance, and research will continue in 1977 but at lower funding levels. No funding is requested in 1977 for the countercyclical job opportunities program. Outlays for the

development assistance programs will be \$333 million. In addition, \$222 million in Department of Commerce outlays will result from prior year commitments for the job opportunities program.

Indian programs.—The major objectives of Federal Indian policy are to strengthen Indian autonomy, preserve community rights and relationships, and increase self-determination for American Indian Tribal governments. Toward these ends, the Indian Financing Act of 1974 provides for business development assistance, direct Federal loans, guaranteed loans, and interest subsidies to Indians. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 will further these objectives by enabling Indian communities to administer Federal programs serving them, pursuant to contracts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). A newly authorized program of grants, training, and technical assistance will be instituted to strengthen tribal management and planning abilities. Outlays for this new program will total \$21 million in 1977, and additional funds are set aside to pay the overhead costs for tribes electing to take over the operation of BIA programs. In 1977, no new appropriations will be sought for BIA construction grants to local public schools attended by Indian children, and deferral through 1977 of existing appropriations will be proposed. This is being done because this program in part duplicates existing programs administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which assist public schools in reservation-impacted areas, and in part to slow the growth in Federal outlays. Outlays for Indian programs in this subfunction will be \$737 million in 1977.

The Appalachian Regional Development Commission provides a framework in which 13 Appalachian States, from Mississippi to New York, and the Federal Government work together to promote the economic development of the region. In 1977, major emphasis will be placed on construction of the Appalachian development highway system, which involves corridor highways as well as access roads. For nonhighway programs, the States will continue to have the flexibility to emphasize those particular activities that are most important to their citizens. These include activities for health, education, and community facilities. In 1977, outlays for Appalachian development will be \$332 million.

Disaster relief and insurance.—Although State and local governments and the private insurance industry are primarily responsible for financing recovery from such natural disasters as floods, hurricanes, and tornados, Federal insurance and relief are available to supplement these resources when they are insufficient. Outlays for disaster relief and insurance are estimated to be \$562 million in 1977.

The National flood insurance program is designed to reduce the economic hardship resulting from floods. It is available for communities with flood hazard areas that are willing to take flood protection actions. Under the program, flood insurance on structures in participating localities is provided at rates that are subsidized by the Federal Government. Communities adopt flood plain management plans in order for their citizens to qualify for the insurance premium subsidies. This program was expanded in 1973, and there are currently more than 9,500 participating communities. By the end of 1977, it is estimated that there will be 17,000 communities participating. Most of the estimated \$208 million in outlays in 1977 under this program will be for actual claims and the insurance premium subsidies.

The Disaster Relief Act of 1974 broadened the relief that the Federal Government may provide to include grants to persons unable to meet serious needs arising from disasters and block grants for restoration of public facilities. Outlays depend upon the incidence and severity of uninsured losses from natural disasters and are estimated to be \$250 million in 1977. The Small Business Administration and the Department of Agriculture also provide loans for disaster relief, and outlays for these programs are estimated to be \$104 million in 1977.

Tax expenditures.—The Administration is proposing a temporary tax incentive to encourage investment in construction of new facilities and expansion of older facilities in areas of the highest unemployment. Both business equipment and nonresidential structures would be eligible for the incentive, which is estimated to result in \$0.3 billion of reduced tax revenues in 1977.

The tax exempt status of interest on industrial revenue bonds will allow communities to attract industry through favorable borrowing terms. The estimated 1977 cost of this tax expenditure is \$0.3 billion.

MAJOR CREDIT PROGRAMS-COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

[In millions of dollars]

Major credit program	1975 actual	1976 esti- mate	TQ esti- mate	1977 esti- mate
Community development:				
Department of Housing and Urban Development:				
Direct loan disbursements	626	730	152	700
Direct loan repayments	-606	-623	-154	—725
Direct loans outstanding, end of period	305	413	115	89
Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period	3, 787	3, 512	3, 334	2, 656
Area and regional development:				
Farmers Home Administration:				
Direct loan disbursements	510	739	254	678
Direct loan repayments	693	-762	-265	-744
Direct loans outstanding, end of period	230	207	197	131
Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period	1,629	2, 594	2,913	3, 712
Economic Development Administration:				
Direct loan disbursements	17	31	8	32
Direct loan repayments	-19	-23	-6	-24
Direct loans outstanding, end of period.	474	482	484	493
Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period	123	126	126	129
Indian Financing Act:				
Direct loan disbursements	9	34	3	13
Direct loan repayments	-1	-2	-1	-4
Direct loans outstanding, end of period	36	68	70	80
Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period	0	102	99	134
Disaster relief and insurance:				
Small Business Administration:				
Direct loan disbursements	158	230	65	114
Direct loan repayments	-140	-143	-36	-148
Direct loans outstanding, end of period.	1, 357	1, 444	1, 473	1, 439
Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period	8	9	9	10

EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

This function includes those Federal programs that promote the general extension of knowledge and skills and assist individuals in becoming productive members of society. Most programs in this function are designed to help States and localities provide services to individuals. A small portion of these outlays are for direct cash benefits or physical facilities. Outlays for these programs are expected to be \$18.9 billion in 1976, \$16.6 billion in 1977, and \$15.3 billion in 1978.

Program Highlights

- Consolidate, under a new Financial Assistance for Elementary and Secondary Education Act, 27 separate grants for education into a single flexible grant to States, without matching requirements, primarily for use in helping disadvantaged and handicapped children.
- Convert the social services program into a block grant under a proposed Financial Assistance for Community Services Act that would remove matching requirements and allow States more flexibility in providing services to the needy.
- Provide \$1.1 billion to give 1.3 million needy students basic opportunity grants of up to \$1,400 each so they can go to the college of their choice.
- Provide 515,000 training and employment opportunities in 1977 under the regular State and local programs of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.
- Continue the temporary employment assistance program through calendar year 1976, and then, as the economy continues to improve, phase it out by September 30, 1977.
- Provide \$250 million in grants and technical assistance to improve education in school districts that are in the process of eliminating discrimination.
- Reform the education impact aid program to assure that Federal funds are directed only toward those school districts burdened by Federal activities.

EDUCATION

States and localities have the principal responsibility for public education. The Federal Government, however, helps to assure that all Americans have equal access to educational facilities and provides funds for special educational services for the disadvantaged and the

handicapped. Outlays for Federal education programs are estimated to be \$8.1 billion in 1976, \$7.6 billion in 1977, and \$7.5 billion in 1978. Reduced outlays result from actions proposed in 1976 to limit Federal programs to their proper role and from selected reductions in non-priority areas in 1977. Substantial sums are provided for education or educationally related activities in programs classified under other functions, including \$4.2 billion for veterans educational benefits and \$2 billion for school lunches. Special Analysis I, Federal Education Programs, discusses all these activities.

EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

[In millions of dollars]						
	Recom-					
1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	mended budget authority for 1977		
			204	3, 30		
4 103	4 158	866		3, 91		
4, 177	7, 170	000	-,	-2,36		
441	478	130		478		
1 621	1 626	006	4 429	5, 335		
4,004	4, 020	770	4, 420	3, 33.		
1 928	2 537	378	2 173	2,010		
	-		•	135		
2,050	2,681	411	2, 298	2, 145		
				-13		
947	824	233	873	973		
947	824	233	847	78		
7, 631	8, 141	1,640	7,573	8, 26		
319	2, 331	485	1,065			
2, 926	3, 469	1,021	2,868	2, 86		
314	350	80	315	315		
			-55	-5		
22	175	80	222			
482	550	138	569	569		
4, 063	6, 874	1,804	4, 984	3, 693		
259	326	81	362	366		
4, 321	7, 200	1,885	5, 346	4, 066		
	4, 193 441 4, 634 1, 928 122 2, 050 947 7, 631 319 2, 926 314 22 482 4, 063 259	1975 1976 estimate 4, 193 4, 158 441 478 4, 634 4, 636 1, 928 2, 537 122 144 2, 050 2, 681 947 824 947 824 7, 631 8, 141 319 2, 331 2, 926 3, 469 314 350 22 175 482 550 4, 063 6, 874 259 326	4, 193	1975		

EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES—Continued	
[In millions of dollars]	

Program or agency	Outlays				Recom-
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	mended budget authority for 1977
Social services:					
Financial Assistance for Community Serv-					
ices Act (proposed legislation)				2,500	2, 500
Grants to States for social services	2,048	2, 375	609	2,514	2,515
Proposed legislation 3				-2,460	-2,460
Rehabilitation services	817	730	147	775	777
Services for the elderly and other special					
groups	435	491	123	426	328
Proposed legislation (Financial Assistance					
for Health Care Act)				-25	-25
Allied services (proposed legislation)				5	20
Subtotal, social services	3, 301	3, 596	880	3, 735	3, 655
Deductions for offsetting receipts	– 5	-38	-1	-38	-38
Total	15, 248	18, 900	4, 403	16, 615	15, 943

¹ Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in table 14 of Part 8.

Financial Assistance for Elementary and Secondary Education Act.
 Financial Assistance for Community Services Act.

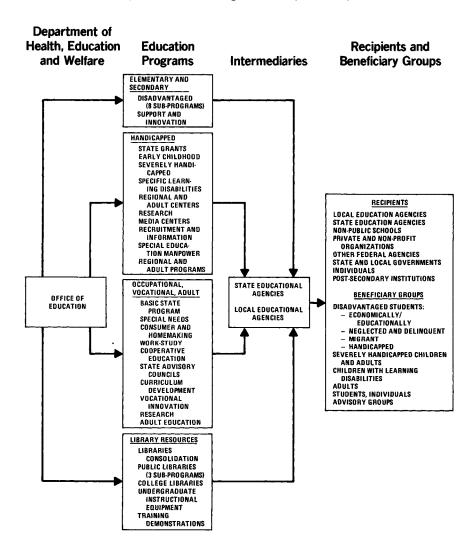
Elementary, secondary, and vocational education.—These programs provide assistance to State and local educational agencies, either through formula grants or specific, discretionary project grants. The greatest share of this assistance helps to educate the disadvantaged and the handicapped.

Aid to education agencies.—The 1977 budget includes a proposed Financial Assistance for Elementary and Secondary Education Act to consolidate most formula and some project grants so that decisions on the use of Federal funds for education can be better integrated with State and local priorities and funding. As shown by the chart on page 119, the new program would consolidate 27 grant programs in the following major areas: elementary and secondary education, education for the handicapped, vocational and adult education, and library resources. Funds would not have to be matched by the States and would be distributed equitably by formula. Each State would be required to develop a plan showing how the Federal funds will be used, and to report on the actual use of funds and accomplishments. Most of the funds would have to be used to educate the disadvantaged and the handicapped. So that States have time to plan the use of these funds, they would be provided in the fiscal year prior to the school year in which these funds will be used. Additional funds provided for this initiative would increase 1978 outlays by \$100 million.

Flow of Federal Education Dollars

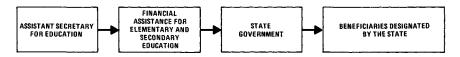
Before Consolidation

(\$3.0 Billion in Budget Authority in 1976)

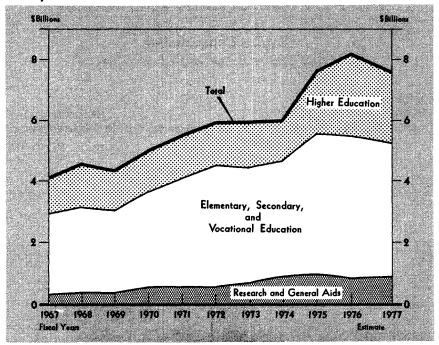


After Consolidation

(\$3.3 Billion in Budget Authority in 1977)



Outlays for Education



The Administration is again proposing to reform the impact aid program. Recognizing that Federal activities provide an economic benefit to host communities, the reform would limit Federal aid to those school districts where free education is provided for children whose parents both live and work on Federal property. Since Federal property is exempt from local taxes, these families do not contribute to the cost of education, as other families do, and Federal contributions are fully justified. These proposals would save an estimated \$285 million in 1977 and approximately \$330 million in 1978.

Budget authority of \$250 million is requested to provide assistance to those school districts that are in the process of eliminating discrimination. This assistance is aimed at improving the achievement of students, while providing for equality of educational opportunity.

Child development.—Federal funds foster research, demonstration, and service programs that aid the development of preschool children. In 1977, the head start preschool program will continue to serve about 349,000 children. Programs to curb child abuse will also be tested in 1977.

Higher education.—The Administration's higher education programs will concentrate on providing assistance directly to students,

rather than to educational institutions. Total outlays will be \$364 million lower in 1977 than in 1976, primarily because no further capital contributions for direct loans are proposed as greater reliance is placed on student grants and guaranteed loans.

The 1977 budget includes \$1.1 billion in budget authority for basic educational opportunity grants of up to \$1,400 each for 1.3 million undergraduate students in the 1977-78 school year. This compares to \$1.0 billion requested in 1976 to support 1.1 million students. In addition, budget authority of \$44 million in 1977 is requested for the State student incentive grant program that would provide assistance to 176,000 needy students. Budget authority of \$250 million for workstudy would help 652,000 students obtain part-time employment. Legislation is proposed to increase the share of the employment cost borne by the participating institutions from 20% to 50%, over a 3-year period. This would permit Federal funds to serve 14% more students.

Budget authority of \$400 million in 1977 for the guaranteed student loan program would help to provide an estimated \$1.3 billion in loans to aid about 1 million students in the 1976–77 school year. To assure an adequate supply of private capital for student loans, legislation is proposed to increase the maximum interest rate chargeable by banks from 10% to 11%. Because of the availability of the guaranteed student loans and \$225 million available in 1977 from prior funds, no further capital contribution is requested for the national direct student loan program.

Tax expenditures totaling over \$1.5 billion in 1977 also support higher education. The two largest of these are the deductibility of contributions to educational institutions and the personal exemption allowed parents with full-time student dependents over 18 years of age.

Special institutions.—Federal support is requested for construction of the Kendall School for Deaf Children to be located in the District of Columbia. Basic support for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Gallaudet College, and Howard University will be continued.

Research and general education aids.—Funds in this category provide support for educational research and development, cultural activities, special projects that focus on national needs in education, and program administration. Outlays of the National Institute of Education are estimated at \$88 million in 1977, up \$18 million from 1976. These funds would support studies on basic skill development; education and work; finance, productivity and management; and educational equity. They also support the dissemination of research results and other information. The National Foundation on the Arts

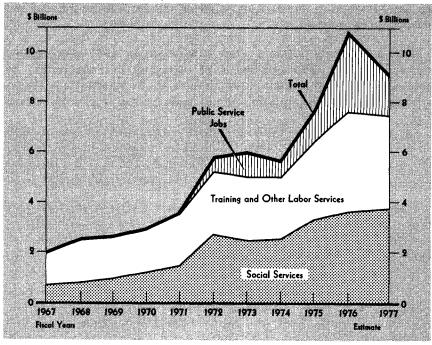
and the Humanities will spend approximately \$191 million in support of cultural activities in 1977. Outlays of \$114 million would support the activities of the Smithsonian Institution. Under the newly enacted Public Broadcasting Financing Act of 1975, two dollars of Federal funds will match every five dollars of private contributions to the public broadcasting system up to specified limits. In 1977, outlays are estimated at \$70 million and in 1978, \$80 million.

TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND LABOR SERVICES

The Federal Government finances programs that help individuals to obtain jobs via training and employment services or through the provision of temporary public service jobs. It also sets and enforces minimum wage and other standards regulating employment and labor-management relations practices. Unemployment compensation programs are included and discussed in the income security function.

Training and employment.—Federal funds are provided to States and localities for programs to train the unemployed and the disadvantaged, to help those seeking jobs find work, and to finance public service jobs. Outlays for these programs in 1977 are expected to be \$5.0 billion, \$1.9 billion less than in 1976, because of the phase-





down of public service jobs as regular employment continues to increase.

Temporary employment assistance.—In response to the President's request, the Congress, in December 1974, authorized a temporary public service jobs program as one part of a series of efforts to bring additional aid to the unemployed. Appropriations through June 30, 1975, made \$2.5 billion available for about 260,000 jobs. Another 50,000 jobs are funded from other training and employment programs. The budget provides for additional budget authority of \$1.7 billion for temporary employment assistance in 1976. This authority will permit the continued operation of the program until January 1977, with a gradual phaseout through September 1977, as the economy continues to improve. In order to focus this additional aid where the need is greatest, funds will be distributed in areas with rates of unemployment over 6.5%, and the Federal contribution to annual wages will be limited to \$7,000.

Training and employment program activities.—In 1977, \$2 billion will be spent by States and localities on regular programs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA). These funds will provide about 515,000 years of training and work experience through institutional training, remedial education, on-the-job training, job development, job matching, vocational counseling, and supporting services. In 1976, outlays for these programs are expected to be \$495 million higher due to the effect of startup delays on 1975 spending. As State and local agencies sponsoring CETA programs gain experience in planning and managing these programs, they are able to focus more attention on tailoring activity to the needs of the local labor market and on improving the quality of program operations.

About \$400 million of the total outlays expected in 1977 will be for national training and employment programs. These include programs for migrant workers and Indians, as well as research and evaluation projects, and the Job Corps.

A special summer youth employment program will be funded in both 1976 and 1977. Preliminary outlay estimates for the summer of 1976 are \$440 million to support 740,000 jobs, and for 1977, \$400 million to support 670,000 jobs.

Work incentive program (WIN).—This program provides help in obtaining jobs to those receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). In 1975, jobs were found by 171,000 WIN program participants. Every employable AFDC recipient must register for the

WIN program. Child care and other supportive services help enable recipients to seek or accept jobs. Welfare recipients are counseled on effective methods for obtaining jobs. Proposed legislation would insure that each employable AFDC recipient is engaged in an active job search. Under the proposed legislation, the WIN program would no longer fund work and training services. Registrants would still be eligible to receive such services under CETA. Supportive services for WIN recipients funded separately through this program would be limited to those required for the job search and the first 30 days of employment. As a result of these legislative changes, outlays for the program are expected to be reduced by \$55 million in 1977, and by a similar amount in 1978.

Job opportunities program.—This program was enacted in December 1974 as one of the temporary programs to help the unemployed get jobs. Federal agencies submitted proposals to the Department of Commerce for accelerated or expanded projects to provide added employment. The Department transferred funds to agencies that had proposals that appeared to have the best prospects of meeting the goal of rapidly creating additional employment. About 100,000 employment opportunities were initially estimated to result from the \$500 million appropriated in 1975 and 1976. The projects selected are scheduled to be completed by the end of 1977 in order to provide jobs while they are most needed. However, past experience with similar projects would indicate that a large number of the projects may continue into 1978 or later.

Federal-State employment services.—The total cost for State offices providing job-matching services to workers and employers is paid by the national government. In 1975, the Employment Service placed people in 4.2 million jobs and in 1977 expects to achieve 4.4 million placements. Outlays in 1977 are estimated at \$569 million, \$20 million more than in 1976. A major study will analyze what the future direction of the Employment Service should be. This study is expected to be completed by 1979.

Other labor services.—The Federal Government establishes and enforces basic standards affecting the relationship between employee and employer, such as minimum wages, overtime payments, equal pay for equal work, and welfare and pension plan operation. It also administers laws designed to assure fair practices in labor management relations, and gathers and disseminates statistics on employment, unemployment, and prices. Outlays for these services are estimated at \$362 million in 1977, \$36 million more than in 1976.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social services.—Grants to States for social services, authorized under Title XX of the Social Security Act, provide support for services to poor individuals to enhance their self-sufficiency. Federal assistance is provided to States and localities, which have the primary responsibility for administering this program within the framework of Federal regulations. In order to allow greater flexibility and to strengthen the initiative of the States, a Financial Assistance for Community Services Act is proposed to convert both the social services and training grants under public assistance into a single \$2.5 billion block grant. Funds would be distributed among States under the current formula. The present 25% State matching requirement and all unnecessary restrictions on State governments would be eliminated. States could thus operate their social service programs in the ways they find best serve the needy. Services provided would continue to include family planning, preparation and delivery of meals, transportation, counseling, child care, and services to meet the special needs of the aged, handicapped, mentally retarded, alcoholics, and drug addicts.

Rehabilitation services.—Outlays for vocational rehabilitation services to the physically and mentally handicapped are estimated to increase \$45 million over 1976 to \$775 million in 1977. The President has called a White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals to be convened in December 1976 in order to stimulate a national assessment of problems of the handicapped and to develop recommendations for improvement.

Services for the elderly and other special groups.—Outlays for these programs in 1977 are estimated at \$401 million. Special programs for the aging are estimated to provide more than 290,000 meals daily, an increase of 90,000 over 1976. These programs also provide services necessary to help older people secure and maintain independence in a home environment and prevent or delay institutionalization. Funds are also included to continue demonstrating new approaches to the provision of services that meet the needs of special groups such as runaway youths, Indians, and Alaskan and Hawaiian natives.

The Allied Services Act has been proposed to encourage coordination of all human service delivery programs at the State and local level. Under this act, States could receive grants for projects to demonstrate how the delivery of health, rehabilitation, and other human service programs could be brought together to improve service to State or local residents. They would also be able to transfer limited amounts of Federal funds among specified programs to facilitate integrated service demonstration.

HEALTH

The health function includes programs that finance and provide health services (primarily for the aged and poor), support health research, pay for the training of health care personnel, and support the prevention and control of health problems. Outlays for Federal health programs are estimated at \$34.4 billion in 1977, an increase of \$2.3 billion or 7% over 1976. Outlays in 1978 are expected to reach \$37.7 billion, primarily reflecting increases in the medicare program and an additional \$500 million for the proposed new Financial Assistance for Health Care Act.

Program Highlights

- Initiate a \$10 billion program consolidating 16 health grant programs, including medicaid, through the Financial Assistance for Health Care Act, so that States will have greater flexibility in meeting the health care needs of the low-income population.
- Provide catastrophic protection for the elderly and disabled through medicare by limiting an individual's payments to \$500 per year for hospital and nursing home care and \$250 annually for doctors' fees.
- Slow health cost inflation by limiting medicare reimbursements for health care services and requiring States to undertake health planning and cost control activities under the Financial Assistance for Health Care Act.
- Reform medicare cost sharing to provide needed program funding and to help assure that hospitalization and medical services are medically necessary.

The 1977 budget for health is based on a policy of providing and improving access to health services for aged and disabled individuals through medicare and for the low-income population under the proposed Financial Assistance for Health Care Act.

General health financing assistance.—The new Financial Assistance for Health Care program will have budget authority of \$10 billion in 1977. Estimated outlays in 1977 are \$9 billion. No State or local matching will be required. The 16 health programs to be consolidated are shown in the chart on page 128. Funds will be allocated to the States under a formula that will assure a more equitable distri-

HEALTH
[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays				Recom- mended
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	budget authority for 1977 ¹
General health financing assistance:					
Financial Assistance for Health Care Act					
(proposed legislation)				9,001	10,002
Health care services:					
Financing health services:					
Medicare	14, 781	17, 748	4, 963	21,877	23, 038
Medicare improvements of 1976 (pro-					
posed legislation)		-315	-401	-2,231	-10
Medicaid	6, 840	8, 184	2, 220	9, 292	9, 29
Proposed legislation 2				9, 292	-9, 29
Other financing	1, 371	1, 550	341	1, 338	1, 425
Proposed legislation 2				-234	70 3
Providing health services directly	412	470	145	502	504
Subtotal, health care services	23, 405	27, 637	7, 268	21, 252	24, 255
Health research and education:		====			
Health research	1,835	2, 091	507	2, 203	2, 189
Health education and training	842	907	145	594	523
Subtotal, health research and educa-					
tion	2, 677	2, 998	652	2, 798	2, 712
Prevention and control of health problems:					
Consumer safety	435	493	133	497	496
Occupational safety and health	196	246	68	259	265
Preventing and controlling diseases	252	245	59	203	207
Proposed legislation 2		213		-23	· _58
Subtotal, prevention and control of					
health problems	883	983	260	936	91
II - leb -louring and constructions	====				
Health planning and construction:	130	119	37	134	130
Health planning	150	119	21		-9i
Proposed legislation 2		440	70	-55 200	-
Health construction	557	440	75	360	92
St. Elizabeths Hospital construction and					
renovation (proposed legislation)				8	
Subtotal, health planning and construc-					
tion	687	559	113	448	201
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-5	-39	-I	-41	41
Total	27, 647	32, 137	8, 291	34, 393	38, 038

¹ Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in table 14 of Part 8.

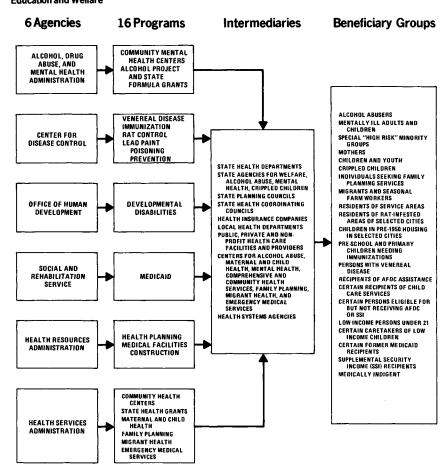
² Financial Assistance for Health Care Act.

Flow of Federal Health Services Dollars

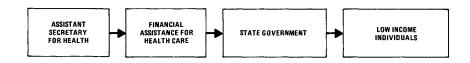
Before Consolidation

(\$9.2 Billion in Budget Authority in 1976)

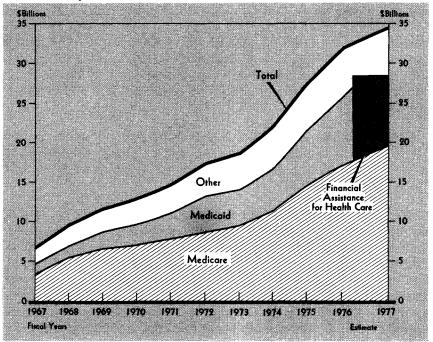
Department of Health, Education and Welfare



After Consolidation (\$10 Billion in Budget Authority in 1977)



Health Outlays



bution of Federal health services spending. The new legislation will provide for a gradual shift from the current distribution to a more equitable allocation. No State will receive less in 1977 than it did in 1976. Funds must be used primarily to meet the health needs of low-income persons, but may also be used for other health purposes.

Existing programs provide an inequitable and inefficient basis for assisting States and localities in dealing with the health problems and needs of the low-income population. Under current programs, estimated Federal health funding per capita for the population below the poverty line—the group least able to cope with the rising costs of health care—varies by State from over \$800 to under \$200, depending on the matching resources the particular State provides. Furthermore, current narrow categorical programs inequitably single out for special Federal assistance certain segments of the population or certain communities from many others with equal or greater need for assistance. In addition, the costs of health services in some federally supported health centers appear to be substantially above those of the private sector.

Under the Financial Assistance for Health Care Act, States will have broad flexibility to meet health needs. They will be able to develop a comprehensive strategy for meeting health needs on the basis of planned priorities. In order to hold down rising health costs, the Act will require States to undertake health planning and cost control activities. The \$10 billion ceiling on Federal payments in 1977 will further encourage States to take necessary actions to control health care costs. The funding levels requested for the new program for 1977 will be \$783 million more than requested for 1976, but \$227 million less than would otherwise be requested for 1977 without restraints.

Health care services.—The largest Federal involvement in the health sector is through the financing and provision of health care services. Total outlays are estimated at \$21.3 billion in 1977, and \$23.4 billion in 1978.

Medicare.—Within proposed outlays of \$19.6 billion in 1977, medicare benefits will be improved to provide protection for the first time against catastrophic medical costs for 25 million aged and disabled Americans. The costs of a prolonged and expensive illness can devastate those on fixed incomes. In order to protect the elderly and the disabled from catastrophic health expenses, the medicare improvements of 1976 will limit cost-sharing for covered services to \$500 per year for hospital and nursing home care and to \$250 annually for physicians' services.

The inflation of health costs has been particularly rapid since the end of the economic stabilization program controls in April 1974. During the past year alone, hospitals have increased their charges by 13%, and physicians have raised their charges by 11%. Federal programs, through reimbursement policies and additional spending, have contributed to this inflation. The medicare improvements of 1976 will limit increases in medicare payment rates to assure that the Federal Government helps slow down health cost inflation. The legislation would limit increases in payments to 7% per day for hospitals and to 4% for physicians' services. Cost sharing reforms are also proposed to provide financial incentives against overutilization. Under these reforms, beneficiaries would continue to pay a deductible representing a day's hospital costs, but would also pay 10% of the remainder of hospital charges up to the proposed maximum. For physicians' services, beneficiaries would continue to pay an annual deductible (proposed to rise as social security benefits increase) and the current 20% of additional charges, up to the proposed maximum.

In addition to supporting greater economy in health care costs and utilization, these measures will hold medicare expenditures in 1977 to \$2.2 billion less than the anticipated level without restraining measures. Even with these restraints, medicare spending will increase \$2.5 billion to over \$22 billion in 1978.

Other financing.—Outlays for the health maintenance organization (HMO) program in 1977 will total \$20 million. This demonstration program supports HMOs, which are based upon the concept of delivering health care on a prepaid basis with emphasis on preventive services. New HMO funding commitments under this 5-year Federal demonstration effort will be completed by 1977.

Federally funded facilities for treating civilian drug abusers will expand their capacity from 95,000 persons in treatment at any one time in 1976 to 102,000 in 1977. Priority will be given to treating those forms of drug abuse that are most costly to society. Research will focus upon evaluating the effectiveness of different methods of treatment.

In 1977, direct obligations of \$52 million are recommended for the Professional Standards Review Organization (PSRO) program which attempts to improve the quality and appropriateness of medical care through review by physician-sponsored organizations. Under recent legislation, most PSRO review costs will be indirectly funded through the medicare program. A high priority will be given to evaluation of PSROs so that the further development of the PSRO system can be guided by experience.

Tax expenditures.—Federal tax laws help individuals to obtain health insurance by excluding from employees' taxable income the health insurance premiums paid by their employers. They also reduce health care costs to individuals by permitting itemized deductions for certain expenses for health care and health insurance premiums. In 1977, the revenue loss from these tax expenditures is estimated at \$4.2 billion for employer contributions and \$2.1 billion for itemized medical deductions.

Providing health services directly.—In addition to financing medical services, the Federal Government provides some medical care directly.

An estimated \$349 million will be spent in 1977 on the provision of medical services to over one-half million American Indians and Alaska Natives; this does not include funds in other Federal health programs that are spent for the care of Indians and Alaska Natives. Funding for Indian health services has increased 226% in the last 8 years, from \$107 million in 1969 to \$349 million in 1977. While many serious health-related problems generally associated with reservation conditions remain, significant advances in overall health status have occurred in this 8-year period. For instance, there has been a 30% decline in infant death rates and a 32% decline in tuberculosis cases.

Legislation will be submitted to transfer to community use or close the eight Public Health Service hospitals. Care to Federal beneficiaries will be provided more efficiently on a contract basis. In addition, responsibility for the health care of Coast Guard personnel will be transferred to the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Justice will begin a gradual assumption of responsibility for providing health care to Federal prisoners.

Legislation is being proposed to transfer St. Elizabeths Hospital from the Federal Government to the District of Columbia in a few years. The legislation will authorize funds in 1977 for renovation and new construction at the hospital in order to obtain accreditation before the transfer occurs. The Federal Government will continue for several years to subsidize the operating costs of the hospital and will reimburse the District fully for the treatment of Federal beneficiaries. Over 85% of the inpatient population at the hospital is composed of District residents, and virtually all of its outpatient activity is devoted to District residents.

Outlays for the National Health Service Corps (NHSC) will total \$17 million. The NHSC program demonstrates ways in which physicians and other health professionals can be attracted and retained in critical health manpower shortage areas. The number of NHSC health professionals will increase from 551 in 1976 to 676 in 1977.

Health research and education.—Programs for health research and education include support for research, as well as training and education of health care personnel.

Health research.—Outlays for research will be \$2.2 billion in 1977. Current levels of effort will be maintained in major research areas such as cancer and heart disease. Support for emerging research fields—such as immunology, aging, and the effects of the environment upon health—will grow.

Health education and training.—In 1977, total outlays for training health professionals will be \$594 million. This decline from 1975 and 1976 levels reflects the reduced need for Federal subsidies for such training. Major increases in the number of graduates of U.S. health professions schools to meet future needs are already assured. For example, between 1969 and 1976, medical school enrollments have grown from 35,833 to an estimated 56,200, and the annual number of graduates has increased from 8,059 to an estimated 13,500—increases of 57% and 68% respectively.

Proposed legislation for health professions training will provide grants to schools of \$1,500 per medical, dental, and osteopathy student in return for the schools' commitment to meet conditions designed to improve geographic and specialty distribution of health personnel. Future direct Federal assistance to new students will be limited to scholarships that require a public service commitment. Health professions schools may retain repayments of previous Federal contributions to student loan funds in order to form a pool of funds for loans to students not wishing to make service commitments. The legislation also provides support for special training projects in areas of concern such as family medicine. Existing law requires an evaluation of the need for additional Federal subsidies for training researchers. Pending this analysis, new funds for training researchers will be limited to individual postdoctoral fellowship awards.

Prevention and control of health problems.—Outlays for prevention and control of health problems will be \$936 million in 1977. Outlays of \$497 million are being requested for consumer safety. Priority will be placed on the safety of drugs, medical devices, foods, and consumer products.

Outlays of \$180 million are proposed for preventive health services, the control of communicable diseases, and the improvement of clinical laboratories. Grant programs for control of disease, such as venereal disease and rat control, will be consolidated under the new Financial Assistance for Health Care Act.

Federal support for occupational safety and health programs will increase \$13 million to a total of \$259 million in 1977. The Department of Labor will increase emphasis on health hazards without diminishing attention to safety. It will provide a better balance of regulation and enforcement with consultation, education, and voluntary compliance. Emphasis on helping employers provide a safe workplace and on improving the quality of inspections will also be increased.

Health planning and construction.—Grants for health planning and medical facilities construction are among those to be included in the new Financial Assistance for Health Care Act. This will encourage States to evaluate these activities against competing priorities for health spending and to link them to the objective of providing health services for the low-income population.

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

INCOME SECURITY

This function includes income support payments to families and individuals that do not in return require the performance of services by recipients. It includes retirement, disability, and unemployment insurance programs as well as cash benefits, housing assistance, and food assistance programs for lower income families and individuals.

Program Highlights

- Propose the Income Assistance Simplification Act to permit income assistance programs to be changed to promote equity, effectiveness, and consistency, and to remove work disincentives.
- Take effective measures to assure correct payments to beneficiaries and eliminate fraud and abuse in the AFDC, SSI, and food stamp programs.
- Target food stamp benefits on the poor.
- Consolidate 15 child nutrition programs and focus benefits on the poor through the Child Nutrition Reform Act.
- Propose social security tax and benefit legislation to assure the future financial integrity of the trust fund.
- Extend unemployment insurance coverage to 6 million additional workers, raise maximum benefit levels, and strengthen financing of the trust fund.
- Create a National Commission on Unemployment Insurance to study the need for reform.
- Increase the number of housing units approved for subsidies by up to 506,000.
- Eliminate excessive increases in Federal employee retirement pay by deleting the extra 1 percent now required to be added to each automatic CPI adjustment.

Federal income security payments sustain or augment family income and purchasing power in order to help support adequate living standards. There are four general types of income security programs, although these are not necessarily distinct or mutually exclusive:

- —Social security and other retirement programs support retired or disabled citizens.
- -Payments are made to maintain basic family income during periods of temporary unemployment.

INCOME SECURITY [In millions of dollars]

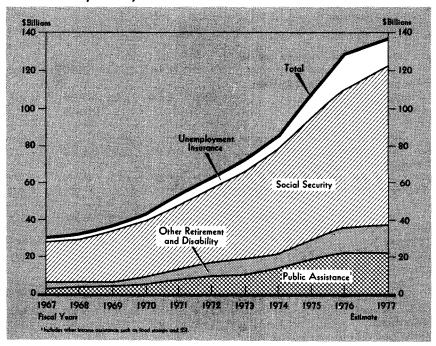
Program or agency	Outlays				Recom- mended	
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	budget authority for 1977	
General retirement and disability insurance:						
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance:						
Present programs	63, 649	72, 684	19, 934	83, 558	80,048	
Proposed legislation			10	-826	3, 517	
Railroad retirement	3, 077	3, 474	902	3, 678	3, 736	
Special benefits for disabled coal miners	976	1,008	235	943	943	
\$50 bonus for beneficiaries of certain social						
insurance programs	1,678	72				
Other	3	3	1	3	3	
Subtotal, general retirement and dis-		***				
ability	69, 383	77, 241	21,061	87, 357	88, 247	
Federal employee retirement and disability:						
Present programs	6, 980	8, 336	2, 309	10, 059	16, 217	
Proposed legislation				-70		
Subtotal, Federal employees retirement						
and disability	6, 980	8, 336	2, 309	9, 988	16, 217	
Unemployment insurance:	-,	-,	-,	.,	,	
Present programs	13, 459	19, 378	3, 980	16, 572	15, 672	
Proposed legislation				300	900	
Subtotal, unemployment insurance	13, 459	19, 378	3, 980	16, 872	16, 572	
Public assistance and other income supplements:						
Supplemental security income	4, 779	5, 237	1, 407	5, 910	5, 910	
Grants to States for maintenance payments:	٦, , , , ,	3, 231	1, 707	2, 710	3, 710	
Present programs	5, 121	5, 898	1,576	6, 215	6, 215	
Proposed legislation	3, 141	3,070	., 570	-256	-256	
Housing assistance	2, 052	2, 503	703	3,080	17, 092	
Food stamps	4, 599	5, 625	1, 169	4, 708	4, 743	
School lunch and other nutrition programs:	.,,,,,,	5,025	1, 107	.,,,,,	.,	
Present programs	2,044	2, 563	459	3, 107	3, 139	
Proposed legislation	_,	_,		-740	-1.058	
Earned income credit payments		1, 200		600	600	
Other	188	563	78	307	291	
Subtotal, public assistance and other						
income supplements	18, 783	23, 588	5, 392	22, 931	36, 676	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-1	-35		-35	-35	
Total	108, 605	128, 509	32, 742	137, 115	157, 678	

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in table 14 of Part 8.

- —Assistance is given to those in financial need who are not covered by other programs or their own resources.
- —Finally, certain services that are close substitutes for cash payments to individuals are provided through Federal income security programs, notably for food and shelter.

Other services that are similar to cash payments and closely related to income security, particularly for the aged, the young, the poor, the disadvantaged, the disabled, and the unemployed, are described in other functions: health; education, training, employment and social services; and veterans benefits and services.

Income Security Outlays



More than \$137 billion or 35% of the 1977 budget is for income security assistance of the kinds served by this function. Retirement and disability outlays make up 71% of income security outlays. Most such payments are linked by law to increases in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to maintain purchasing power. Income security-related tax expenditures will result in benefits of at least \$20 billion in foregone tax receipts in 1977.

Income security payments are projected to rise from \$128.5 billion in 1976 to \$137.1 billion in 1977. This increase of 6.7% year-to-year

is less than half the average over the past decade. Income security outlays for 1978 will rise to \$147.2 billion. This represents 34.2% of the budget in 1978 compared to 34.8% of the 1977 budget.

General retirement and disability insurance.—The social security cash benefit program—the world's largest system of retirement, survivors, and disability insurance—will pay benefits in 1977 to an estimated 32.6 million beneficiaries including dependents and survivors. Outlays will total \$82.7 billion, over \$10 billion more than in 1976. Of the total increase, \$6.5 billion will result from automatic CPI increases in benefit payments. The remaining increase, \$3.5 billion results from both a net increase in the number of retired people and an increase in the benefit base (usually, average earnings) of the most recent retirees. Average benefits for retired workers will be \$249 per month, an increase of 9.7% over the \$227 monthly level of 1976.

The total social security payroll tax rate, including the health insurance tax, is now 11.7% (one-half paid by the employer and one-half paid by the employee). Under an automatic adjustment mechanism, in current law, the amount of an employee's annual earnings subject to payroll tax rose from \$14,100 to \$15,300, effective January 1, 1976, and is expected to reach \$16,500 on January 1, 1977.

Under current law, payments from the social security funds have been, and will continue to be greater than the contributions collected from employers and employees. As a result the cash surpluses accumulated in the trust fund in earlier years are shrinking.

The Administration is proposing a series of legislative changes to restore the integrity of the social security fund-changes that maintain the contributory nature of the social security system. A major element in these proposals is an increase of 0.6 percentage point in the social security payroll tax, effective January 1, 1977, raising the total payroll tax to 12.3% from the present 11.7%. Legislation is also proposed to eliminate the provision that allows some new retirees to receive an initial lump-sum payment in exchange for permanently reduced future monthly benefits. It will also convert the retirement test to an annual instead of a monthly test and phase out students benefits, over a 4-year period. The Administration is also proposing legislation to delete the inadvertent feature of the 1972 social security amendments which not only assures new retirees of future benefit increases as the CPI rises, but also-under present projections-raises the initial benefit levels more rapidly than wages increase. Under this proposal, future initial benefit levels will continue to reflect the general rise in covered wages in the economy, and maintain the same proportion of a retiree's prior earnings as at present. Benefits after retirement will continue to be adjusted as the CPI increases. Benefits of those currently retired will not be affected.

About 500,000 railroad workers receive retirement and disability benefits from a separate contributory retirement system. Railroad retirement outlays are projected to be \$3.7 billion in 1977, an increase of \$0.2 billion over 1976. Average benefits will increase from \$350 per month in 1976 to \$375 per month in 1977. Social security taxes paid by railroad employees and employers will also increase under the Administration's proposal.

Under various provisions of the Federal tax law there are tax expenditures relating to income of the aged. Major provisions include exclusion of all social security and railroad retirement benefits from tax liability (not just the portion representing a return of the taxpayer's original contribution) without regard to an individual's income from other sources; the extra exemptions available to persons 65 or over; and the retirement income credit. The combined benefits to the retired and elderly from these tax expenditures is estimated at \$5.8 billion in 1977.

Other tax provisions assist the economic security of aged persons by promoting private pension programs. The largest benefits result from excluding employer contributions to and current earnings of qualified pension funds from taxation. Taking into account deferred taxes collected from present retirees, the net loss in receipts is estimated to be \$6.5 billion in 1977. The Employees Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 increased the similar benefit for the self-employed and allowed tax benefits for the first time for employees not covered by employer pension plans. These provisions will result in an estimated tax expenditure of \$1.0 billion in 1977.

Disabled persons benefit from the exemption from taxation of disability insurance benefits under social security, of worker's compensation benefits, and of sick pay. In 1977, these estimated receipt losses provide benefits of \$0.4 billion, \$0.6 billion and \$0.4 billion, respectively.

Federal employee retirement and disability.—Government retirement programs provide benefits for 1.5 million retired and disabled Federal civilian employees. Outlays for civil service retirees will reach \$7.0 billion in 1976, \$10.0 billion by 1977, and \$15.9 billion by 1980. The increases result primarily from the large growth in the retirement rolls, rising average salaries on which annuities are based, and CPI adjustments. Legislation is proposed to correct the CPI adjustment formula for both civilian and military retired pay. This will eliminate provisions that increase annuities by 1 percentage point more than the CPI increase. The 1 percentage point provision was originally enacted to compensate annuitants for the lag between increases in the cost of living and increases in annuities. However, in

practice this feature will, over the long run, overcompensate annuitants.

The Civil Service Commission has undertaken a comprehensive evaluation of the financing mechanisms for civil service retirement and disability. This study is expected to be completed in the spring of 1976 and further reforms may be proposed as a result.

Unemployment insurance.—The unemployment benefit programs continue to play an important role as the economy recovers. As the unemployment rate declines it is estimated that approximately 11.5 million workers will receive unemployment assistance in 1976. and 9.6 million in 1977. Average benefits are estimated to increase from \$69 per week in 1976 to \$75 per week in 1977. Under Administration legislation proposed last year, unemployment insurance coverage will be expanded to include about two-thirds of all farmworkers, about 400,000 domestic-service workers, and all workers in public elementary and secondary schools and public hospitals. In total, about 6 million additional workers will be brought into the unemployment insurance system. In addition, proposed legislation will require that individuals be paid weekly benefits equal to at least one-half their weekly wage with upper limits on benefits no lower than two-thirds of the State's average covered wage. Benefits will thus rise with average wages. To maintain the insurance nature of the program, the proposal increases the amount of wages on which employers pay the Federal unemployment tax from \$4,200 to \$6,000. It also temporarily increases the tax rate to speed repayment of general fund loans used to finance benefits paid beyond the normal 26 weeks during the recession. This temporary tax increase will expire when these loans have been repaid. The proposed National Commission on Unemployment Insurance will study the unemployment insurance system, its relation to other income security programs, and will develop alternative recommendations.

In addition to the permanent unemployment insurance program, which provides compensation for up to a total of 39 weeks if unemployment is high, the Administration supported enactment, in December 1974, of two temporary unemployment assistance programs. Under the Federal supplemental benefits program, covered workers who have received their full benefits (up to 39 weeks) may be eligible for up to 26 additional weeks of benefits, when the national and State insured unemployment rates are high. This temporary program will pay benefits through March 31, 1977. Outlays are estimated to drop from \$1.9 billion in 1976 to \$1.1 billion in 1977.

The temporary special unemployment assistance program pays up to 39 weeks of benefits to those who are ineligible for regular unem-

ployment benefits because of work history or the absence of coverage. Benefits will be paid through March 31, 1977, for workers who apply for compensation before January 1, 1977. Outlays are estimated to drop from \$800 million in 1976 to \$300 million in 1977.

Under Federal tax law unemployment benefits are excluded from taxable income. This tax expenditure is estimated at \$2.9 billion in 1977.

Public assistance and other income security supplements.—
The supplemental security income (SSI) program, which replaced federally aided State assistance programs for the aged, blind and disabled will pay an estimated \$5.9 billion in Federal benefits to 5.1 million recipients in 1977. An average benefit of \$73 per month is estimated for 1976 and 1977. The number of beneficiaries is estimated to increase from 4.6 million in 1976 to 5.1 million in 1977. Because of late amendments complicating the program and the rapid conversion of 3 million State and local cases to the Federal rolls, a substantial number of payment errors have occurred in the program. In addition, some States have more than a dozen different variations in their supplementation payments; this complexity is one source of erroneous

payment under the program. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is taking extensive steps to reduce the number of errors in

payments in this program.

The State and local programs of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) are assisted through grants to States for maintenance payments. Federal outlays for the AFDC program are expected to increase from \$5.9 billion with 11.5 million recipients in 1976, to \$6.0 billion with 11.3 million recipients in 1977. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is working closely with the States through its quality control effort to reduce errors and abuses in the administration of benefits. Recent data indicate that 7.5% of recipients were ineligible, 17.5% were overpaid, and 7.3% were underpaid. Legislation has been proposed to simplify the AFDC matching formula, to include stepparents' income in determining eligibility, and to revise and simplify work-related income disregards to focus resources on the most needy.

Income assistance simplification.—Certain of the specific reforms recommended for programs that provide benefits to individuals, are steps toward a more rational system of income support for the poor and the needy. In the longer run, a more comprehensive approach is needed that will avoid problems of inequity, different and unjustified eligibility requirements, and gaps in and overlapping of benefits. The average beneficiary of income assistance payments is participating in three major federally assisted benefit programs. There is evidence that

the cumulative benefits are very unevenly distributed among persons in need, with substantial sums going to persons not in need. Methods will be developed for gathering national information on the actual distribution and amounts of benefits of these programs, and on the characteristics and resources of persons eligible for and benefiting from these programs. As a step toward a more rational system, legislative authority is requested to simplify the administration of national income assistance programs. These modifications would be within carefully prescribed limits to achieve defined objectives, and would be subject to congressional disapproval. The total income assistance resources devoted to the needy would not decrease through the use of this authority. Changes in one program would be accompanied by other changes to the extent necessary to assure that the overall income assistance effort is maintained. This proposed authority would permit the Administration to achieve greater consistency in eligibility requirements, benefit levels and related organization structures, and thus improve the delivery of benefits. It would simplify and reduce the costs of administration, assure more equitable treatment for all individuals and families in similar situations, and promote work incentives for those who are employable. These reforms would make it possible to avoid the haphazard course of the past, where treating a problem in one area has generated imbalances or inequities in the overall income support system and often created work disincentives.

Housing assistance.—The Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) subsidized housing programs seek to bring decent housing within the reach of families who otherwise could not afford it. The most important of these, the lower income housing assistance program, provides rental subsidies on behalf of eligible families, with the amount equal to the difference between fair market rent and a percentage of family income. Participating families may select housing that meets their specific needs from the stock of existing units. This program also encourages the construction and rehabilitation of units in housing markets where the existing stock cannot meet the needs of eligible families. The homeownership assistance program (section 235) helps families become homeowners by subsidizing mortgage interest rates down to 5%.

The 1977 budget requests authority to contract for annual payments of up to \$850 million under the lower income housing assistance program. When added to the \$359 million in authority expected to be unused at the end of the transition quarter, the new authority should allow an additional 400,000 units to be approved for rental subsidies in 1977.

The Federal commitment to subsidize occupants of these units will range from 15 years to 40 years. Accordingly, use of the requested authority will obligate HUD to make subsidy payments of nearly \$23 billion. Assuming that tenant income and market rents rise at an annual rate of 5% during the term of the subsidy contract, outlays per unit are estimated as follows:

- \$397,000 over 40 years, for publicly financed new construction;
- \$109,000 over 20 years, for privately owned new construction; and
- \$47,000 over 15 years, for existing housing.

In 1976 HUD obligated \$264.1 million in homeownership assistance contract authority, and approvals against this authority are expected for 100,000 units in 1977. Contractual obligations on behalf of these units are estimated at \$2.4 billion. In addition, HUD will continue to provide housing assistance for reservation Indians under the conventional public housing program. The 6,000 units proposed for approval in 1977 are expected to involve a Federal contractual obligation to make subsidy payments of \$680 million, with outlays spread over the 40 years following completion.

The authority proposed for use in 1977 under HUD's three housing subsidy programs is expected to finance up to 506,000 units.

Subsidy payments on behalf of some 2.7 million housing units are expected to reach \$3.0 billion in 1977, an increase of \$557 million over 1976. Of this amount, \$462 million would be provided as operating subsidies for public housing projects, using the performance funding system. This system bases operating subsidies on the amount that would be required by a well-run project with the same characteristics. In calculating subsidy requirements, tenants will be expected to devote between 15% and 25% of their income to housing. Legislation will be proposed to allow a single measure of income to be used under the lower income housing assistance and public housing programs, which serve the same income groups. These changes will permit a savings of approximately \$112 million in operating subsidy requirements during 1977, and greater amounts in subsequent years. Additional assistance for existing public housing will be provided under the modernization program, with capital improvements estimated at \$215 million in 1977.

The food stamp program seeks to assure the needy an opportunity to purchase an adequate diet. Presently this program is plagued with a number of problems. These include a complicated system of deductions from income, accepting applicants' estimates of future income rather than using previous actual income, and loose assets tests. Such eligibility requirements allow individuals to participate who are capable of providing for themselves. Federal food stamp outlays have increased from \$30 million in 1964 to \$4.6 billion in 1975. Outlays for 1976 are projected at \$5.6 billion with 15 million participants.

The Administration has proposed reforms of the current program to simplify and improve the program administration and assure that benefits go only to the needy. These reforms will reduce program costs by approximately \$1.2 billion in 1977 and increase benefits for those truly in need. Under these reforms, more than 13 million beneficiaries are estimated to participate in this program in 1977 with outlays at \$4.7 billion. Average individual benefits are projected to increase from \$23 per month in 1976 to \$28 per month in 1977.

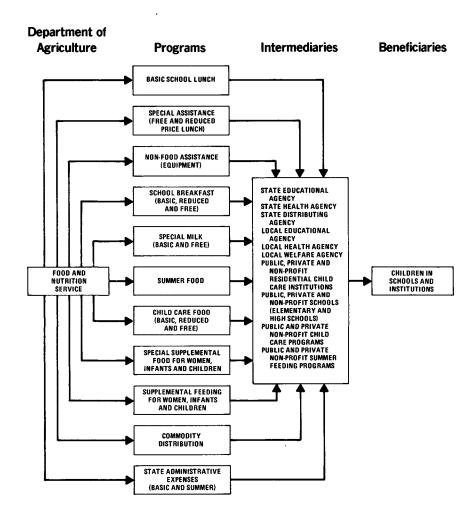
School lunch and other nutrition programs.—The existing feeding programs are complex and overlapping. In the early 1940's the school lunch program was designed to make good use of commodities acquired by the Federal Government under agricultural price support and surplus removal programs. In recent years the commodities acquired by these agricultural programs have diminished dramatically. However, child feeding programs have continued to expand and were made more complex and costly by the passage of six major laws in as many years. In 1976, outlays for school lunch and child nutrition programs will be over \$2.6 billion. Substantial portions of these outlays will go to the non-needy; over \$600 million will subsidize meals for children with family income nearly twice the poverty level (above \$10,000 for a family of four).

The feeding programs currently provide benefits in the form of cash and food to: (1) subsidize lunches and breakfasts served in schools to all school children regardless of income, (2) provide support for meals served in summer camps and summer feeding projects, (3) help pay for meals served in residential child care institutions, day care projects and juvenile detention institutions, and (4) supplement the diets of pregnant women, infants, and young children. Programs that provide subsidies for meals served to nonpoor children have grown rapidly and been a factor in the acceleration of Federal outlays. Benefits under these feeding programs are in addition to benefits available under the food stamp program.

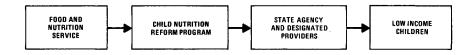
The proposed Child Nutrition Reform Act is a consolidated block grant program to help States feed needy children. It will replace 15 existing fragmented, overlapping, and administratively complex programs. The new block grant program shown on the chart will provide greater funds to feed needy children than now available under existing law, while permitting substantial Federal savings by the elimination of the subsidies for the nonpoor. States would have greater flexibility and discretion to tailor feeding programs to local conditions and preferences. The excessive and unproductive administrative complexities generated by the present array of categorical programs with different requirements, standards, and regulations would end.

Flow of Child Nutrition Dollars

Before — Categorical Programs (\$2.7 Billion in Budget Authority in 1976)



After — Consolidated Block Grant (\$2 Billion in Budget Authority in 1977)



The Administration's grant program for all needy children would be available to the nearly 700,000 children who now do not receive program benefits. The proposal would enable States to provide onethird of a needy child's daily nutritional requirement.

Earned income credit.—The Tax Reduction Act of 1975 provided low-income families with children a credit equal to 10% of earned income with a maximum credit of \$400; where the credit exceeds any taxes owed, the Government pays the difference to the family in cash. This credit was applicable to incomes earned in calendar year 1975, with payments being made the following spring. Recent tax legislation extended this credit into calendar year 1976 at half the previous rate. Federal payments in excess of the tax liability otherwise owed—counted as outlays—are estimated at \$1.2 billion in 1976 and \$0.6 billion in 1977.

The reduction in taxes owed resulting from this credit—counted as a tax expenditure—is estimated at \$0.3 billion in 1976 and \$0.1 billion in 1977.

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

This function consists of those Federal programs specifically designed for veterans, their dependents, and survivors.

Program Highlights

- Increase VA medical care staffing by 1,757 full-time employees, completing personnel improvements recommended in the 1974 "Quality of Care" study.
- Provide compensation and pension benefits to 4.8 million veterans and their survivors.
- Enact pending legislation to eliminate VA GI bill education benefits for future members of the peacetime All-Volunteer Force.
- Change current law to limit education program eligibility for active duty personnel now in service to a readjustment period of 8 years following separation.
- Revise existing legislation to require health insurers to reimburse the VA for care of insured patients with nonservice connected disabilities.
- Establish, through legislation, a new grant program for construction and operation of State veterans cemeteries.
- Propose legislation to eliminate veterans burial payments to the extent that they duplicate other federally funded benefits.

This budget provides a high level of benefits and services to veterans and their families. It provides recipients of compensation and education benefits with higher average benefits in 1977 than in 1976. It also includes funds for additional medical personnel to complete staffing improvements recommended in the 1974 "Quality of Care" survey and for high priority construction projects that will improve VA health care delivery. Legislation reflected in the budget will align education benefits to the concepts of an All-Volunteer Armed Force and an 8-year readjustment period; require health insurers to reimburse the VA for medical care provided to covered beneficiaries with non-service-connected disabilities; and eliminate VA burial benefits which duplicate other federally funded benefits.

Proposed spending for benefits and services to veterans and their families totals \$17.2 billion in 1977 and in 1978. Expected decreases in pension and education caseloads, reflecting respectively improve-

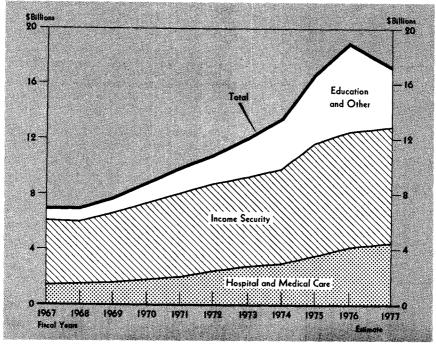
VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

[In millions of dollars]

Program		Recom- mended budget			
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	authority for 1977 ¹
Income security for veterans:					
Compensation and pensions:					
Service-connected compensation	4, 680	5, 114	1, 306	5, 220	5, 200
Non-service-connected pensions	2, 739	2, 914	783	2, 771	2, 772
Other veterans benefits and services Proposed legislation	162	173	56 —21	182 85	182 —85
Insurance programs:					
National service life insurance trust fund.	731	655	115	682	934
U.S. Government life insurance trust fund_	86	74	14	68	37
NSLI and USGLI receipts	-472	-477	-124	508	508
All other insurance programs	65	-69	-19	-71	5
Subtotal, income security for veterans Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation:	7, 860	8, 383	2, 111	8, 258	8, 536
	4 502	4 022	1 144	4, 957	4, 873
Readjustment benefits and other Proposed legislation	4, 593	6, 023	1, 144 —68	-713	713
Subtotal, education, training, and re- habilitation	4, 593	6, 023	1,075	4, 245	4, 160
Loan guaranty revolving fund	72	5	50	-161	
Direct loan revolving fund	41	-101	-19	-210	
Other (HUD participation sales trust fund)	-6	-7	-2	-9	
Subtotal, veterans housing Hospital and medical care for veterans:	24	-103	29	-380	
Medical care and hospital services Proposed legislation	3, 405	3, 769	936 30	4, 162 —130	4, 1 72 —130
Construction of hospital and extended care			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
facilities	119	186	73	303	211
Medical administration, research, and other	141	188	47	187	184
Subtotal, hospital and medical care Other veterans benefits and services:	3, 665	4, 142	1,026	4, 521	4, 437
VA administrative expenses and other	430	565	115	525 4	517 5
Proposed cemetery legislation Non-VA veterans support programs	28	26	6	27	27
Subtotal, other benefits and services	458	591	121	555	550
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-2	-2	1	-2	-2
Total	16, 597	19, 035	4, 362	17, 196	17, 681

¹ Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in table 14 of Part 8.





ments in other Federal income security programs and declining active duty force levels, combined with the legislative proposals reflected in the budget, result in 1977 and 1978 spending which is lower than that for 1976. In addition, tax expenditures flowing from the tax-exempt status of compensation and pension payments and of readjustment benefits are estimated at \$0.6 billion and \$0.3 billion respectively in 1977.

Income security for veterans.—In addition to other Federal income security programs, such as social security and unemployment assistance, veterans and their families are eligible for special VA programs which help maintain their income when the veteran is disabled, aged, or deceased. Outlays for these programs will total an estimated \$8.3 billion in 1977.

Service-connected compensation.—Monthly compensation payments are provided to veterans who are disabled as a result of military service. The amount of the benefit is related to the loss of earning capacity resulting from the disability. Disability and indemnity compensation payments are made to survivors of veterans who die from service-connected injuries. Recently enacted legislation provided benefit increases ranging from 10% to 12% for veterans and survivors.

During 1977, an estimated 2.6 million veterans and their survivors will receive \$5.2 billion in compensation benefits.

Non-service-connected pensions.—Pensions are provided to needy wartime-service veterans who are aged or have become disabled subsequent to their military service. Survivors of wartime-service veterans also may qualify for pension benefits based on demonstrated financial need. An estimated 2.2 million veterans and their survivors will receive \$2.8 billion in pension benefits during 1977.

Life insurance.—Insurance programs for veterans and their survivors will provide \$34 billion of coverage to 5 million families in 1977. The Servicemen's Group Life Insurance program for military personnel will provide \$65 billion of coverage to 3.3 million families.

Cemetery and burial benefits.—To help the families of deceased veterans defray the cost of burial in private cemeteries, the budget provides \$46 million in burial plot allowances. Families of deceased veterans also receive funds to help pay veterans funeral costs. Proposed legislation will eliminate these latter payments in instances where similar benefits are provided by other federally financed programs.

Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation.—The education benefits of the GI bill range from college courses to vocational and on-the-job training. These benefits are designed primarily to assist veterans make the transition from military to civilian life by helping them get the education they otherwise might have gotten had they not served their country in a time of national emergency. Active duty servicemen and widows and children of veterans who have died or been totally disabled in military service also are eligible. Service-disabled veterans with significant disabilities can choose between regular GI bill benefits or vocational rehabilitation training.

With no change in existing legislation, an estimated 563,000 fewer beneficiaries would be trained in 1977 than in 1976, reflecting the decline in active duty force levels with the end of the Vietnam conflict. However, legislation reflected in the budget will reduce training loads by an additional 540,000. This legislation will eliminate new enrollments in marginally effective flight and correspondence school programs and return the education program to an 8-year eligibility period—sufficient time for a veteran to make the transition from military to civilian life. In addition, in keeping with similar actions ending GI bill education programs for post-World War II and Korean conflict veterans, pending legislation will terminate education benefits for future members of the peacetime All-Volunteer Force. Enactment of these legislative proposals will result in savings of \$713 million in 1977 and \$825 million in 1978.

CREDIT PROGRAMS-VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

[In millions of dollars]

Pro gram	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Income Security:				
Insurance policy loans:				
Direct loan disbursements	152	153	39	156
Direct loan repayments	-112	-120	-31	-130
Direct loans outstanding, end of period	1, 130	1, 162	1, 170	1, 195
Education:				
Direct loan disbursements	2	4	1	4
Direct loan repayments	-1	-1		-1
Direct loans outstanding, end of period	2	5	6	8
Housing:				
Direct housing loans:				
Direct loan disbursements	331	398	104	419
Direct loan repayments	-311	-514	77	-839
Direct loans outstanding, end of period	1, 789	1,674	1,701	1, 281
Housing loan guaranty and other:				
Guaranteed loan disbursements	8, 254	10, 444	2,708	10, 882
Guaranteed loan repayments	-3,166	-5,792	-1,508	-5,887
Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of period	57, 983	62, 636	63,836	68, 831
•				

Notwithstanding these projected decreases in the number of people training under the GI bill, 2.3 million beneficiaries are expected to be trained in 1977 at an average cost of \$1,804, up from \$1,727 in 1976. By the end of 1977, 8.3 million people will have received training under the Vietnam-era GI bill.

Hospital and medical care for veterans.—The Veterans Administration operates a nationwide civilian medical care system that includes 172 hospitals, 229 outpatient clinics, 89 nursing homes and 18 domiciliaries. Outlays for medical programs will reach an estimated \$4.5 billion in 1977, \$379 million more than in 1976.

Medical care and hospital services.—Medical care is available to all veterans with service-connected disabilities. To the extent that available facilities and staff are not fully utilized by these veterans, services also are provided to veterans unable to pay the cost of care. Many patients who receive treatment in VA facilities for non-service-connected ailments have health insurance coverage. Pending legislation will require health insurers to reimburse the VA medical system for care provided in such cases. These reimbursements are expected to total \$130 million a year in 1977 and 1978.

In 1977, veterans medical care services will be improved through strengthened regional management of VA operations and more sharply focused medical support programs.

It is estimated that over 1.2 million veterans will be treated in VA hospitals in 1977 with another 30,500 treated through contracts with other hospitals at VA expense. In addition, an estimated 15.7 million outpatient visits will be handled in 1977.

MEDICAL CARE FOR VETERANS								
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Program indicator	1975 actual	1976 estimate	1977 estimate
Number receiving hospital care (thousands)	1, 114	1, 202	1, 246
Staff-to-patient ratio for VA hospitals	1.65	1.72	1.74
Number receiving contract hospital care at VA expense (thou-			
sands)	28.6	20.9	30.5
Number receiving extended care (thousands)	70.7	76.2	82. 5
Outpatient visits (millions)	14.8	15 . 3	15.7

The 1977 budget provides funds for an increase of 1,757 medical personnel to complete the staffing improvements recommended in the 1974 "Quality of Care" survey, as well as for new research studies on spinal cord regeneration and health problems of aged veterans.

Construction of hospital and extended care facilities.—Budget authority of \$211 million will finance construction for high-priority new projects including a number to modernize and correct safety hazards as recommended in the 1974 survey of the quality of care in VA hospitals.

Veterans housing.—In 1977, the VA will help 364,000 veterans purchase homes through its mortgage loan guarantee and direct loan programs.

Other veterans benefits and services.—In 1975, 593,000 veterans were placed in jobs through Jobs for Veterans and the National Alliance of Businessmen. Government agencies and private industry will continue cooperative efforts to open new job opportunities for veterans in 1977.

The Veterans Administration administers 103 national cemeteries to provide for the interment of eligible deceased servicemen and veterans. Proposed legislation will provide grants to States for the establishment and operation of veterans cemeteries, expanding the number and geographic distribution of veteran burial sites.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE

This function includes those Federal programs that provide judicial services; police protection; and the apprehension, prosecution, detention and rehabilitation of criminals, along with financial and technical assistance to States and localities for their own criminal justice systems.

Program Highlights

- Intensify efforts to curtail illegal commerce in firearms and seek stronger legislation related to handguns.
- Strengthen programs to reduce illegal traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs.
- Increase resources devoted to litigation and court support.
- Activate three new correctional institutions and begin construction of four facilities.
- Adopt a more cautious approach to new State and local law enforcement grants.
- Expand resources for increased enforcement of the antitrust laws.
- Emphasize apprehension and deportation of illegal aliens.

State and local governments have the primary responsibility for law enforcement and the administration of justice; they will spend an estimated \$15 billion for these purposes in 1977. Proposed Federal outlays for law enforcement and justice, which include \$834 million of assistance to State and local governments, are estimated to be \$3.4 billion in 1977—nearly the same as in 1976. In 1978, outlays for these programs are projected to be \$3.3 billion. Further discussion of Federal activities in the law enforcement area is contained in Special Analysis N, "Federal Programs for the Reduction of Crime."

Federal law enforcement and prosecution.—Outlays for Federal law enforcement and prosecution will increase slightly in 1977 to an estimated \$1,933 million.

During the past year, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) began an intensified effort to curtail illegal commerce in firearms. This action is designed to assist local police in disrupting distribution channels and prosecuting those who engage in this trade. Vigorous enforcement of present firearms laws will complement the Administration's legislative proposals, which include mandatory sentences for felons convicted of using such weapons, prohibitions on the manufacture and sale of "Saturday night specials," and a man-

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE

[In millions of dollars]

		Recom- mended			
Program or agency	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	budget authority for 1977
Federal law enforcement and prosecution:					
Drug Enforcement Administration	132	155	43	159	159
Federal Bureau of Investigation	439	468	126	460	467
Immigration and Naturalization Service	179	212	54	223	222
Justice Department legal activities	226	245	62	273	270
Legal Services Corporation		85	24	83	80
Secret Service	86	110	31	112	114
Customs Service	299	338	80	323	324
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	95	108	26	123	125
Other	138	164	49	178	172
Subtotal, Federal law enforcement and					
prosecution	1, 593	1,885	496	1,933	1,933
Federal judicial activities	279	338	91	378	380
Federal correctional and rehabilitative activ-					
ities	226	267	75	279	299
Law enforcement assistance	853	919	255	844	713
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-9	-7	-3	-7	-7
Total	2, 942	3, 402	914	3, 426	3, 318

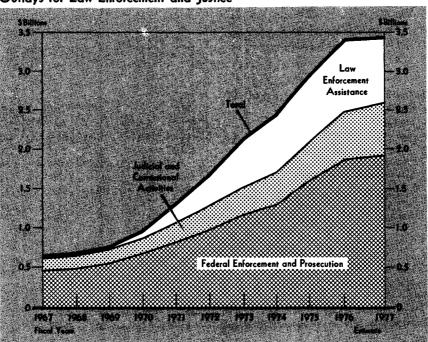
¹ Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in table 14 of Part 8.

datory waiting period between purchase and receipt of handguns. In 1977, outlay increases for ATF programs to reduce violent crime will be partially offset by reductions in activities related to illegal liquor production, which has declined sharply in recent years.

The Customs Service will reduce staff in 1977 to reflect the impact of an unanticipated decline in the number of travelers who arrived from foreign countries and formal import entries recorded in 1975.

Within the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), staff will be redeployed to emphasize apprehension, detention, and ultimate deportation of illegal aliens. Border patrol operations will continue at 1976 levels. Expected productivity gains will allow modest staff reductions for port-of-entry inspections and background investigations of immigrants seeking U.S. citizenship.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) coordinates Federal activities to control illegal production and sale of narcotics and dangerous drugs, provides technical assistance and training to support State and local police, and assists foreign governments in curbing



Outlays for Law Enforcement and Justice

smuggling. DEA will emphasize control of hard drugs and concentrate its resources on high level offenders in order to disrupt distribution channels and organizations.

Outlays for the Federal Bureau of Investigation will decline slightly due to expected productivity increases, improved management practices, and deferred acquisition of selected equipment. The intensive effort to combat white collar and organized crime will not be diminished.

The Justice Department conducts most Federal litigation in both civil and criminal matters. Most Washington-based legal divisions will be held to 1976 staff levels. However, additional resources are requested for the Antitrust Division in order to carry out the Administration's program for increased enforcement of the antitrust laws. Staff in the U.S. attorneys' field offices will expand by 9% to handle burgeoning civil and criminal caseloads of increasing complexity.

The Legal Services Corporation provides aid in non-criminal cases for clients who are unable to afford legal services; outlays are estimated to be \$83 million in 1977.

Constitutional guarantees of equality are enforced through civil rights programs of the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies. These programs are discussed in detail in Special Analysis M, "Federal civil rights activities."

Federal judicial activities.—By law, the President's budget forwards estimates for the Judiciary without change. In 1977, the budgets of the Supreme Court, the appellate and district courts, other activities of the judicial branch in this subfunction, and certain other judicial activities amount to \$378 million, an increase of 12% from 1976 level of \$338 million.

Federal correctional and rehabilitative activities.—Three new correctional institutions will be activated and construction will begin on four additional facilities—metropolitan detention centers in Detroit and Phoenix, a youth correction center in Alabama, and an adult correction center in New York. These facilities are needed to alleviate overcrowding problems in existing penal institutions.

Law enforcement assistance.—The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) is responsible for providing Federal assistance to State and local criminal justice systems; legislation to extend the LEAA program for 5 years has been submitted to the Congress. In 1977, proposed outlays for LEAA grant programs will decline by 8%, reflecting a more cautious approach in this area. Improved selectivity in grant activities, coupled with a greater distribution of resources for evaluation and research, will enable LEAA to determine and pursue those programs which promise the most impact on reducing crime in the United States. Such evaluation will improve decisions on the level and direction of LEAA assistance.

In 1977, State and local governments will be asked to pay one-half the costs of law enforcement training programs conducted for their officials by the FBI. Other Federal agencies will continue to provide technical assistance upon request.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

General government programs encompass many fundamental Federal activities including the legislative branch, the Executive Office of the President, collection of revenues and Government-wide operations affecting property, supplies, and personnel. Outlays for general government programs will decrease by \$114 million in 1977 to an estimated \$3.4 billion. In 1978, outlays for these programs are estimated to be \$3.9 billion.

Program Highlights

- Plan for an Office of Science and Technology Policy to give scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President.
- Accomplish Internal Revenue Service functions with reduced staff through anticipated productivity increases and other management improvements.
- Plan for proposed new territory, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
- Convene a National Women's Conference.

Legislative functions.—By law, the President's budget contains estimates for the legislative branch as they are submitted by that branch. The legislative branch proposes to spend \$789 million in 1977 for the Congress, the General Accounting Office, the Congressional Budget Office, and other activities in this subfunction.

Executive direction and management.—Outlays for the White House, the Executive Office of the President, and related activities are expected to be \$75 million.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy is planned to begin operations in 1976, subject to the enactment of authorizing legislation now before the Congress. The Office will advise the President on scientific and technological aspects of national policies, programs, and issues, and on the use of new discoveries in science and technology in addressing national problems.

Central fiscal operations.—Computer verification of tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service will be expanded in 1977 to process the increasing number of tax returns. The one-time surge of pension plans and amendments filed under provisions of the Employee

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

[In millions of dollars]

		Recom- mended			
Program or agency	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	budget authority for 1977
Legislative functions	588	767	190	789	747
Executive direction and management.	63	72	19	75	75
Central fiscal operations	1, 752	1,863	472	1, 856	1, 865
ment	418	328	78	284	313
Central personnel management Other general government:	88	104	25	104	104
Territories	90	126	36	112	104
Treasury claims	179	274	73	249	249
Other	203	241	108	159	197
Subtotal, other general govern-					
ment	472	640	217	520	551
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-292	-228	-39	-195	-195
Total	3, 089	3, 547	961	3, 433	3, 460
ADDENDUM					
Off-budget Federal agency:					
Federal Financing Bank	6, 355	5, 552	2, 762	8, 191	

¹ Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in table 14 of Part 8.

Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 will be handled by temporarily assigning personnel engaged in other areas to the review of these materials. Expected productivity and management improvements and a slight reduction of compliance coverage will permit lower staff levels in other tax administration programs.

General property and records management.—The General Services Administration proposes \$28 million for new and augmented construction projects. The repair and alterations program of \$61 million represents an approximate reduction of 40% from the 1976 program level. GSA will also undertake efforts to make its operations and maintenance activities more cost competitive with the private sector. More equitable and realistic standard level user charges will be developed for incorporation in 1978. These are rates that GSA charges its tenant agencies for space and related services, pursuant to the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972.

Central personnel management.—During the past year, the President's Panel on Federal Compensation made an extensive and

comprehensive review of the appropriate levels of compensation for Federal civilian employees under the principle of comparability with the private sector work force. Major refinements in the current system of comparability were suggested. Some changes could be adopted by administrative action while others would require legislative action by the Congress. With respect to the development of career executives, Federal agencies are being directed to strengthen their internal programs of executive selection and training.

The Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries will conduct a quadrennial review of appropriate pay levels for upper level positions in the three branches of the Federal Government. The President will request that the Commission complete its report in time for preparing recommendations to the Congress in January 1977, as contemplated by law.

Other general government.—Outlays for programs in this subfunction are estimated to decline by nearly \$120 million in 1977 to a level of \$520 million. Contributing to the decline in outlays are the phaseout of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration activities, the completion of funding of the 1976 Presidential election campaign and reduced amounts for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

Appropriations will be requested to convene a National Women's Conference under recently enacted legislation. The major objectives of the conference will be to assess progress toward insuring equality for all women and to set goals for eliminating barriers toward their full and equal participation in American life.

Federal Financing Bank.—By law, the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) budget is excluded from budget totals. However, mention of the magnitude of its operations is required to present a more complete description of the Federal Government's impact on the economy. Since its creation on December 29, 1973, the FFB has become a major coordinating instrument of Federal agency and federally assisted borrowing from the public. Most Federal agencies are using the Bank to finance those programs that depend upon the sale of credit market instruments, including agency securities, guaranteed obligations, participation agreements, and loan assets. In 1975 the Bank had 150 loans and advances outstanding totaling \$13.3 billion. In 1977, these outstanding balances are estimated to total \$39 billion. Further discussion of the FFB and its activities is contained in Part 2 of this document and Special Analyses C and E in the Special Analyses volume.

REVENUE SHARING AND GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE

This function includes Federal aid to State, local, and territorial governments that is available for general fiscal support and may be used at the State or local governments' discretion for a range of functional purposes. Outlays in 1977 are estimated to be \$7.4 billion, rising further in 1978 to \$7.7 billion.

Program Highlights

- Renew general revenue sharing through 1982 with annual increases.
- Provide a Federal payment of \$280 million to the District of Columbia in 1977.
- Provide temporary emergency assistance for New York City.

General revenue sharing.—General revenue sharing has become a significant element in the fiscal relationship between the Federal Government and State and local governments. Outlays in 1977 will be \$6.6 billion, with one-third going to State governments and twothirds to local governments. The Administration has recommended that general revenue sharing, which terminates December 31, 1976, be extended through September 30, 1982. The proposed legislation will continue the authorization and appropriation of specific annual amounts, increasing by \$150 million annually to \$7.2 billion for 1982. Over the 5-year authorized life of the current program, \$30.2 billion of Federal funds will have been distributed. These payments are made to States and localities with minimal Federal restrictions and controls, thus allowing regional and local decisionmaking to address regional and local needs. The principal Federal requirements of the program address such concerns as assuring nondiscrimination and public participation in spending decisions.

The Office of Revenue Sharing (ORS) supplements its own efforts to assure compliance with program requirements by relying on other Federal and State agencies. In addition, agreements have been signed with a number of State audit and human rights agencies to provide investigative assistance.

REVENUE SHARING AND GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE

(In millions of dollars)

D.		Recom- mended			
Program or agency	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	budget authority for 1977
General revenue sharing	6, 130	6, 275	1, 627	6, 552	6, 546
Other general purpose fiscal assistance:					
Agriculture Department: Forest Service	121	91	118	37	37
Interior Department:					
Payments from Federal land management					
activities	178	179	145	127	127
Other	24	40	7	27	26
Treasury Department:					
Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands: Collec-					
tion of duties, taxes and fees.	180	225	56	230	230
Internal revenue collections in Puerto					
Rico	122	114	24	114	114
New York City Seasonal Financing Fund,					
administrative expenses		1	*	1	1
District of Columbia:					
Federal payment and utility charges	232	260	65	283	283
Other transactions.	15	-20		-21	-21
Other agencies and programs	4	4	4	1	4
Subtotal, other general purpose fiscal					
assistance	875	894	419	799	801
Total	7, 005	7, 169	2, 046	7, 351	7, 347

^{*}Less than \$500 thousand.

Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in table 14 of Part 8.

Other general purpose fiscal assistance.—The Federal Government returns all or part of certain taxes and other revenues to specific jurisdictions. For example, the Department of Agriculture pays 25% of most national forest receipts to States for roads and schools in counties where the receipts are generated. The Department of the Interior returns to States and counties part of its receipts for activities such as timber sales, mineral leasing, and grazing permits on Federal lands. In addition, the Department of the Treasury returns to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands most Federal taxes and other revenues collected there.

Most of these payments to States and counties will be low in 1977 because such payments usually are paid in the quarter immediately following the end of the fiscal year in which the receipts were generated. The payments based on 1976 receipts will be paid in the transition

quarter, while payments made in 1977 will be based mainly on receipts generated in the transition quarter.

The District of Columbia's operating budget is financed by local taxes and by an annual payment to compensate for burdens placed on the District as the Nation's Capital. A Federal payment of \$280 million is requested for 1977.

Public Law 94-143 established the New York City Seasonal Financing Fund, which authorizes short-term loans by the Federal Government to the city through June 30, 1978. The amount of loans outstanding may not exceed \$2.3 billion in any year. New York City will be required to repay these loans by the end of the city's fiscal year. The Federal Financing Bank is authorized to purchase the loans from the Treasury. As a result, there will be no net effect on budget outlays for any fiscal year. New York City will pay interest at the rate of 1% above Treasury borrowing rates into the general fund of the Treasury.

Most Federal grants to State and local governments are classified in other functions of the budget since they are intended to meet particular program objectives rather than provide general financial support. Functions that include substantial funds for grants to State and local governments are: Commerce and transportation; Community and regional development; Education, training, employment, and social services; Health; and Income security. The Administration is proposing a number of reforms in grant programs to consolidate narrow categorical grants into broad-based block grants. A detailed discussion of Federal assistance to State and local governments is contained in Special Analysis O, "Federal aid to State and local governments," in the Special Analyses volume.

Two major tax expenditures also provide fiscal assistance to States and localities. The exclusion from reportable income of interest on State and local obligations allows these governments to borrow at lower interest rates. The revenue thus foregone by the Treasury is estimated to be \$4.5 billion in 1977. In addition, the deductibility of State and local taxes from gross income allows individuals who itemize deductions to partially offset their State and local tax liabilities through reduced Federal taxes; the revenue loss is estimated to be \$6.7 billion in 1977.

INTEREST

Interest is the cost of borrowing or lending money. This function includes both interest paid and received by the Federal Government. Budget outlays for the interest function are estimated to rise by \$3.9 billion in 1976, and by another \$6.5 billion in 1977, reaching \$41.3 billion. These increases result largely from the financing of budget deficits of \$76 billion in 1976 and \$43 billion in 1977. By 1978, interest costs are estimated to grow to \$44.8 billion.

INTEREST 1 [In millions of dollars]

		Recom- mended			
-	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	budget authority for 1977
Interest on the public debt ² Other interest	32, 665 -1, 691	37, 700 2, 865	10, 400 -631	45, 000 —3, 703	45, 000 -3, 704
Total	30, 974	34, 835	9, 769	41, 297	41, 296

¹ Excludes interest on debt issued by various agencies, which is included in the outlays of the function served. Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in table 14 of Part 8.

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

A substantial portion of the outlays in the interest function is paid to trust funds on Government securities held by them. These payments (which are shown as undistributed offsetting receipts) will amount to \$8.4 billion in 1977. They are deducted from both outlays and budget authority in arriving at budget totals, since they are intragovernmental transactions. As shown in the table below, net interest outlays are projected to be \$32.9 billion in 1977.

[In millions of dollars]

	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Outlays for the interest function	30, 974	34, 835	9, 769	41, 297
Interest received by trust funds	-7, 667	-8,015	-2,110	-8, 373
Net interest outlays	23, 307	26, 820	7, 660	32, 924
System 1	5, 777	5, 550	1, 350	6, 200
Net impact 2	17, 530	21, 270	6, 310	26, 724

Shown as budget receipts.
 Net amount of interest to be paid from receipts or other means of financing.

In addition, \$6.2 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 1977 budget of interest paid will be \$26.7 billion.

A significant tax expenditure arises from the optional deferral of tax on the interest income of U.S. savings bonds. Normally the interest would be taxed each year as it is credited, but the holder may defer paying the tax until the bond is redeemed. The associated revenue loss is about \$0.7 billion in 1977.

ALLOWANCES

		Recom- mended			
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	budget authority for 1977 ¹
Civilian agency pay raises				760	790
Relatively uncontrollable programs_			0	0	0
Other requirements		200	175	1,500	1, 800
Total		200	175	2,260	2,590

¹ Information on budget authority for 1975, 1976, and the transition quarter is shown in table 14 of Part 8.

Allowances are included in the 1977 budget to cover civilian agency pay raises and contingencies. The outlay allowance for civilian agency pay raises, which covers pay raises due to take effect in October 1976, is \$760 million for 1977. Outlays for the allowance for contingencies are \$200 million in 1976 and \$1.5 billion in 1977. The contingency allowance for relatively uncontrollable programs is zero because the probability of net decreases or net increases for such programs is believed to be equal.

The Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970 provides an annual system for adjusting Federal pay on the basis of comparability with the private sector. During the past year, the President's Panel on Federal Compensation made an extensive and comprehensive review of the appropriate levels of Federal civilian employees' pay under the principle of comparability. Major improvements in the current system of comparability were recommended, some of which can be implemented by administrative action and some of which require legislation.

For purposes of making budget estimates, it has been assumed that the Panel's recommended administrative changes will be reflected in the October 1976 pay raise. The major administrative changes recommended are to include data on secretaries and computer operators in the comparability survey, and to weight appropriately the survey data. It is anticipated that these changes in the survey will reduce the average comparability increase in October 1976 from the earlier estimate of 11.5%, although the exact amount cannot as yet be determined. These changes may affect the increase for lower grades more than for higher grades because the newly included data relate more to the lower grades.

Legislation will be proposed to initiate other reforms recommended by the President's pay panel. These include splitting the present general schedule into two schedules, and setting salaries in the new clerical and technical schedule on a locality basis. The Panel also recommended further study to determine the feasibility of expanding the comparability principle to include fringe benefits as well as pay.

In addition to these changes, and consistent with the President's comprehensive program of fiscal restraint, it presently appears necessary to limit the increase in Federal salaries. The budget assumes that October 1976 pay increases for white-collar employees will be limited to 5%. Smaller increases may be received by some employees—consistent with changes in the comparability process—but for budget purposes, it is assumed that all employees will receive at least a 3% increase. The estimated average increase is 4.7%. A full return to comparability is assumed for 1978. In accordance with a change in the law made in 1975, an allowance for equivalent pay raises for executive, legislative, and judicial salaries is included.

A final decision on the need for pay restraint, and on its nature, will be made by the President in late summer after a review of the economic and fiscal situation at that time and after a review of the recommendations of his pay agent, the Federal Employees Pay Council, and the Advisory Committee on Federal Pay.

The President also will submit legislation to implement the Pay Panel's recommendations for reform of certain aspects of the law governing wage-board pay rates which result in blue-collar workers earning more than their private sector counterparts. The 1977 allowance includes the effect of this proposed legislation. Other reforms and changes proposed by the Panel are not expected to affect total pay levels significantly in 1977.

UNDISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS

Offsetting receipts are generally netted against budget authority and outlays at the function or subfunction and agency levels. (See part 6 for a detailed explanation.) However, there are three instances where the offsetting receipts are sufficiently different that they are deducted from the budget as a whole, rather than being offset at the agency and functional level.

		Recom- mended			
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	budget authority for 1977 ¹
Employer share, employee retirement	3, 980	-4, 193	-979	4, 468	4, 468
Interest received by trust fundsRents and royalties on the Outer Continental	7, 667	-8,015	-2, 110	-8, 373	—8, 373
Shelf	2, 428	-3,000	-500	-6,000	-6,000
Total	14, 075	-15, 208	-3, 589	-18, 840	-18, 840

¹ For these programs, budget authority equals outlays.

Employer share, employee retirement is composed of payments by Federal agencies to retirement funds of its employees. About two-thirds of these payments are to the Civil Service retirement fund with the remainder paid mostly to the Social Security trust funds.

Most trust fund balances are—by law—invested in interest-bearing Federal debt securities. The interest received by trust nonrevolving funds is included as an undistributed deduction rather than being offset against the interest function. These payments are estimated to be \$8.4 billion in 1977.

Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf are not directly related to a specific program in the budget. The Government plans to lease more lands off the west and gulf coasts in fiscal year 1976, along with, for the first time, lands in the Gulf of Alaska. In the transition quarter, the mid-Atlantic tracts off the east coast are scheduled to be opened to exploration. In 1977, additional sales are planned in all these areas. Receipts from these leased tracts are estimated to be \$6.0 billion in 1977.

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.

This year the budget process continues to undergo changes due to the enactment of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344). The act established new congressional budget procedures and a new fiscal year period (October 1 through September 30) effective with fiscal year 1977. There will be a 3-month transition quarter between fiscal year 1976, which ends June 30, 1976, and fiscal year 1977, which begins October 1, 1976.

THE BUDGET PROCESS

The budget process has four main phases: (1) executive formulation and transmittal; (2) congressional action; (3) budget execution and control; and (4) review and audit. Each of these phases interrelates with and overlaps the others.

Executive formulation and transmittal.—The budget sets forth the President's financial plan of operation and thus indicates his priorities for the Nation for the coming year. The President's transmittal of his budget to the Congress early in each calendar year is the climax of many months of planning and analysis throughout the executive branch. Formulation of the 1977 budget began in the spring of 1975, although tentative goals for some programs were set earlier—when the 1976 budget was transmitted to the Congress in February of 1975.

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 (OMB), 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 that are prepared jointly by the Council of Economic Advisers, the Treas-

ury Department, and OMB and reviewed by the Economic Policy Board. The President also receives projections of estimated receipts prepared by the Treasury Department.

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 15 months later. Tentative policy determinations and planning ceilings are then given to the agencies to govern the preparation of their budgets.

Throughout the fall and early winter the executive branch is involved in two related budgetary processes. One is the preparation of the current services estimates, required by the Congressional Budget Act to be transmitted to the Congress by November 10 of each year. These estimates are projections of budget authority and outlays required to continue ongoing Federal programs and activities in the upcoming fiscal year without policy changes from the fiscal year in progress at the time the estimates are submitted.

The second process is the preparation of the President's budget for transmittal to the Congress. This process involves a detailed review of agency budget requests by OMB. These requests and OMB's recommendations on them are presented to the President for decision. Overall fiscal policy issues—relating to total budget outlays and receipts—are again examined. Moreover, the effects of budget decisions on outlays in the years that follow are also considered and are explicitly taken into account.

The actual budget data from the most recently completed fiscal year and updated estimates for the current fiscal year provide an essential reference base in this review and decision process. Thus, the budget process involves the simultaneous consideration of the resource needs of individual programs and the total outlays and receipts that are appropriate in relation to the outlook for the national economy. The budget reflects the results of both of these considerations.

Congressional action.—The Congress can act as it wishes on the President's budget proposals. It 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 receipts.

In making appropriations the Congress does not normally vote on outlays directly, but rather on budget authority. The Congress first enacts legislation that authorizes an agency to carry out a particular program and, in some cases, sets a limit on the amount that subsequently can be considered for appropriation for the program. Many programs are authorized for a specified number of years, or even indefinitely; other programs, such as nuclear energy, space

exploration, defense procurement, foreign affairs, and some construction programs, require annual authorizing legislation.

The granting of budget authority is usually a separate, subsequent action. As a normal rule, budget authority becomes available each year only as voted by the Congress. However, in a significant number of 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 are many Federal fund appropriations, such as the appropriation to pay interest on the public debt.

Congressional review begins when the President transmits his current services estimates to the Congress some 2 months before the President's budget is transmitted. While these current services estimates are neither recommended amounts nor estimates as to what the figures for the budget year will actually turn out to be, the Congress may use these estimates as a base upon which to examine the budget transmitted in January.

Upon receipt of the President's budget, the Congress will follow new procedures required by the Congressional Budget Act in addition to its established pattern of considering requests for appropriations and changes in revenue laws.

Under the new procedures the Congress will consider budget totals prior to completing action on individual appropriations. The act requires that by March 15, the new House and Senate Budget Committees receive reports on budget estimates from all other congressional committees, as well as a fiscal policy report from the new Congressional Budget Office, by April 1. This is followed by the adoption of the first concurrent budget resolution, no later than May 15, containing Government-wide budget targets of receipts, budget authority, and outlays to guide Congress in its subsequent consideration of appropriations and revenue measures.

Congressional consideration of requests for appropriations and for changes in revenue laws will continue to follow an established pattern. These requests are considered first in the House of Representatives. The appropriations committee, through its subcommittees, studies the proposals for appropriations and examines in detail each agency's performance. The Ways and Means Committee reviews proposed revenue measures. Each committee then recommends the action to be taken by the House of Representatives.

As appropriations and tax bills are approved by the House, they are forwarded to the Senate, where a similar review 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 when agreed to, the measures are

then ready to be transmitted to the President in the form of an enrolled bill, for his approval or veto.

After action has been completed on all money bills, the Congress will, by September 15, adopt a second concurrent resolution. The resolution adopted by the Congress will contain budget ceilings classified by function for budget authority and outlays and a floor for revenue measures. This resolution may retain or revise the appropriate levels set earlier in the year, and can include directives to the appropriations committees and to other committees with jurisdiction over budget authority or entitlements to recommend changes in new or carryover authority or entitlements. Similarly, the second resolution may direct the appropriate committees to recommend changes in Federal revenues or in the public debt. Changes recommended by various committees pursuant to the second budget resolution are to be reported in a reconciliation bill (or resolution, in some cases) whose enactment is scheduled by September 25, a few days before the new fiscal year commences on October 1.

With enactment of the reconciliation bill, the congressional budget process will be completed. At this point, Congress may not consider any spending or revenue legislation that would breach any of the levels specified in the second resolution. In other words, Congress would not be able to pass a supplemental appropriation if it would cause spending to rise above the levels of the second budget resolution, nor could it cut revenues below the second resolution's totals. However, Congress may adopt a new budget resolution any time during the fiscal year.

If 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 and other budgetary resources are made available to the agencies of the executive branch through an apportionment system. Under authority delegated by the President, the Director of OMB apportions (distributes) appropriations and other budgetary resources to each agency by time periods (usually quarters) or by activities. Obligations may not be incurred in excess of the amount apportioned. The objective of the apportionment system is to ensure the effective and orderly use of available authority and to reduce the need for requesting additional or supplemental authority.

Changes in laws or other factors may indicate the need for more authority during the year, and supplemental requests may have to be transmitted to the Congress. On the other hand, reserves may be established under the Antideficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 665) to provide for contingencies or to effect savings made possible by or through changes in requirements or greater efficiency of operations. Amounts may also be withheld for policy or other reasons, pursuant to the Impoundment Control Act.

Whenever the President determines that all or part of any budget authority provided by the Congress will not be required to carry out the full objectives or scope of a program for which it was provided, or that such budget authority should be rescinded for fiscal policy or other reasons, a special message is transmitted by the President to the Congress requesting a rescission of the budget authority. The budget authority proposed by the President for rescission must be made available for obligation unless both the House and Senate pass a rescission bill within 45 days of continuous session after receiving the President's message.

Whenever all or part of any budget authority provided by the Congress is deferred (i.e., temporarily withheld from obligation) the President transmits a special message to the Congress on such deferrals. Either House may pass a resolution disapproving this deferral of budget authority, thus requiring that the funds be made available for obligation. When no congressional action is taken, deferrals may remain in effect until, but not beyond, the end of the fiscal year.

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 follow the provisions of the authorizing and appropriating legislation, as well as other laws and regulations relating to the obligation and expenditure of funds. OMB reviews program and financial reports and keeps abreast of agency programs and the effort to attain program objectives.

In addition, the Comptroller General, as agent of the Congress, regularly audits, examines, and evaluates Government programs. His findings and recommendations for corrective action are made to the Congress, to OMB, and to the agencies concerned. The Comptroller General also monitors the executive branch's reporting of special messages on proposed rescissions and deferrals. He reports any items not reported by the executive branch and any differences that he may have with the classification (as a rescission or deferral) of withholdings included in special messages submitted by the President. The Comptroller General may bring civil actions to obtain compliance should the President fail to make budget authority available in accordance with the Impoundment Control Act.

COVERAGE OF THE BUDGET TOTALS

Agencies and programs.—The budget totals cover agencies and programs (including Government corporations) administered by the Federal Government, no matter how funded, except for the following:

Exchange stabilization fund.

Rural electrification and telephone revolving fund,

Rural Telephone Bank,

Environmental Financing Authority, 1

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System,

Housing for the elderly or handicapped fund,

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation,

Postal Service fund,

United States Railway Association,

Federal Financing Bank,

Energy Independence Authority (proposed).²

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 enterprises is discussed in Part 2 of the Budget and presented in the form of "annexed budgets" in Part IV of the Budget Appendix.3

Functional classification.4—The functional classification arrays budgetary data according to the major purpose served by the unit being classified (usually, a budget account). In accordance with the Congressional Budget Act, the Congress will pass resolutions establishing budget targets and ceilings by functional categories.

The following criteria are used in establishing and in assigning activities to functional categories:

- · A function must have a common end or ultimate purpose addressed to an important national need. (The emphasis is on what the Federal Government seeks to accomplish rather than the means of accomplishment, what is purchased, or the clientele or geographic area served.)
- A function must be of continuing national importance and be significant in size, i.e., normally account for at least 2% of total budget outlays over a number of years.
- The basic unit of classification generally is the appropriation or fund account. Occasionally, an appropriation account serves more than one major purpose. Accordingly, an account may be divided

¹ The authorization for the Environmental Financing Authority expired on June 30, 1975.
² The budget totals include an amount equal to the estimated net earnings or losses of this proposed

³ Beginning Oct. 1, 1976, the Export-Import Bank, previously excluded from the budget totals is included in the budget totals.

4 A further discussion of this subject is found in Part 5 of this volume.

into two or more subfunctions. Any such division requires a compelling reason, and must involve relatively large amounts for each subfunction.

- Each unit is classified into the single best or predominant purpose served. Thus, a unit is assigned to only one function.
- Activities and programs are normally classified by common purpose (or function) regardless of which agencies conduct the activities.

Types of funds.—Agency activities are financed through Federal 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 for a specific purpose, and is charged with payments from such receipts 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 collections, primarily from the public. Intragovernmental revolving and management funds facilitate financing operations within and between Government agencies.

Trust funds are established to account for receipt and expenditure of moneys by the Government for use in carrying out specific purposes and programs in accordance with the terms of a trust agreement or statute. These moneys are not available for the general purposes of the Government. Within the category of trust funds there is a special subcategory of trust revolving funds that carry on a cycle of business-type 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. These categorizations of outlays are discussed in Special Analysis D. However, it excludes from obligations and outlays the acquisition of Federal debt securities issued by the Government itself (either by the Treasury Department or by 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.

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 resources projects), research, and procurement—budget authority is requested and provided 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. In other cases, certain insurance or other programs are provided with standby budget authority that may never be used fully but is available if certain contingencies should arise.

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 in advance of appropriations and therefore requires a subsequent appropriation or receipts to "liquidate" (pay) these obligations. There is also authority to spend debt receipts (i.e., borrowing authority); such budget authority permits the use of borrowed money to incur obligations and make payments. Where such authority pertains to the borrowing from the Treasury, 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.

Starting in January 1976, it is not in order for either House of the Congress to consider any bill, with certain exceptions, that provides new borrowing or contract authority unless that bill also provides that such new spending authority will be effective only to the extent and in such amounts as are provided in appropriations acts.

Most appropriations for current operations are made available for obligation only during a specified fiscal 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 many trust fund appropriations, are made available for obligation until the objectives have been attained (no-year appropriations).

When budget authority is made available by the Congress for a specific period of time, any part that is not used for obligations during that period lapses and cannot be used later. Reappropriations—congressional actions to continue availability of unused balances that have lapsed—are counted as budget authority in the year of the congressional action.

A rescission is a legislative action that cancels budget authority prior to the time the authority would otherwise have lapsed. Rescissions are offset against new budget authority in arriving at the total of budget authority for each year. A deferral is an executive branch action or inaction—including the establishment of reserves under the Antideficiency Act—that effectively delays the obligation or expendi-

ture of budget authority. Deferrals may not extend beyond the end of the fiscal year and may be overturned at any time by either House of Congress.

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 become available from time to time without further action by the Congress (permanent authority).

The amount of budget authority is usually stated specifically in the legislation that 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).

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 the acquisition of land; entering into contracts to make loans; and other contractual arrangements 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. 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. Total budget outlays include deductions for offsetting collections (see Receipts, below).

Balances of authority.—Not all budget authority enacted for a fiscal year is obligated and paid out in the same year. The obligated balance is that portion of the budget authority that has been obligated but not yet paid. For example, in the case of salaries and wages, one to three 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. Obligated balances of budget authority are carried forward until the obligations are subsequently paid. In addi-

⁸ This process is depicted on a chart "Relation of Budget Authority to Outlays-1977 Budget" in Part 2 of this volume.

tion, in multiple-year or no-year accounts, budget authority that is still available for obligation may be carried forward for obligation in the following year. 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 in either the obligations incurred or the budget outlays of 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 and 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 (the account to which the appropriation was made). Obligations incurred through such allocations 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 amounts collected during the year and are classified into two major categories:

- Budget receipts, which are compared with total outlays in calculating the budget surplus or deficit.
- Offsetting collections, which are deducted from disbursements in calculating total outlays. Corresponding offsets are made in arriving at total budget authority and net obligations incurred.

Budget receipts.—Budget receipts are collections from the public that result from the exercise of the Government's sovereign or governmental powers and from contributions paid by participants in certain voluntary Federal social insurance programs. They consist primarily of tax receipts and social insurance premiums, but also include receipts from court fines, certain licenses, and war reparations (in applicable years). Gifts and contributions (as distinguished from payments for services or cost-sharing deposits by State and local governments) are also counted as budget receipts.

Offsetting collections.—These are classified into two types: collections credited to appropriation or fund accounts and offsetting receipts (that is, amounts deposited in receipt accounts). Generally, collections credited to appropriation or fund accounts can be used without

appropriation action by the Congress, whereas funds in receipt accounts cannot be used without being appropriated.

Collections credited to appropriation or fund accounts occur in two circumstances:

- Reimbursements.—When authorized by law, some incidental sums collected are treated as reimbursements to appropriations; these are netted in determining outlays from such appropriations.
- Revolving funds.—In the three types of revolving funds—public enterprise, intragovernmental, and trust revolving—collections are regularly netted against spending.

Offsetting receipts generally are deducted from budget authority and outlays by function and subfunction and by agency. Offsetting receipts are subdivided into two major categories, as follows:

- Proprietary receipts from the public.—These are collections from the public—deposited in receipt accounts of the general fund, special funds, or trust funds—that arise out of the business-type or market-oriented activities of the Government (for example, loan repayments, interest, sale of property and products, charges for nonregulatory services, and rents and royalties). Such collections are not counted as budget receipts, and with one exception, are offset against total budget authority and outlays by agency and by function.
- Intragovernmental transactions.—These are payments into receipt accounts from other federally owned or administered accounts. They are treated as an offset to budget authority and outlays, rather than as a budget receipt. Intragovernmental transactions may either be intrabudgetary (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. Normally intragovernmental transactions are deducted from both the outlays and the budget authority for the agency receiving the payment.

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) to 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 payment and receipt both occur within the trust fund group.

⁶ Receipts from rents and royalties from the Outer Continental Shelf lands are deducted from total budget authority and outlays for the Government as a whole rather than any single agency or function.

or function.

7 In two situations intragovernmental 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 (including payments by off-budget Federal agencies) as employers into trust funds for retirement of employees. The other is the payment of interest to trust (nonrevolving) funds.

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 the sale of 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 as a monetary asset is treated like seigniorage, but the profit from sale of gold as a commodity is treated as a proprietary receipt.

Liabilities in deposit fund accounts.—Accounts outside the budget, known as deposit funds, are established to record certain amounts held in suspense temporarily, or held by the Government as agent for others (for example, 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 international lending organizations are not considered borrowing or outlays, but remain a part of the obligated balances until they are cashed, at which time they become outlays. 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 the interest expense of the Government is reflected in periodic changes in redemption value, the interest outlay is counted when the redemption value changes.

Data for 1975.—The 1975 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.

Data for 1976 and the transition quarter, July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976.—By now (January 1976) all regular appropriations acts for 1976 and the transition quarter have become law except Foreign Assistance; Defense; Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare; and the District of Columbia, for which continuing appropriations have been provided. The amounts in the Budget for 1976 and the transition quarter include budget authority actually made available by the Congress in the case of enacted appropriations, the amounts in the conference report on the unenacted Defense bill, and the amounts in the President's 1976 budget, as amended, for projects and activities to be funded in the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare; Foreign Assistance; and District of Columbia appropriation bills that are not yet law. This budget proposes some amendments to these appropriations still pending before the Congress. Also some rescissions are now pending before the Congress, and additional supplemental appropriations will be required in certain cases. These supplementals represent the amounts required for various pay raises including those of October 1975 and the additional amounts requested to meet previously unforeseen program costs.

Where the word "enacted" is used with reference to 1976 and the transition quarter, as in tables 1 and 8 of Part 8 of the Budget, the amount represents budget authority already voted by the Congress. In the case of indefinite appropriations, the enacted sums include the amounts likely to be required. Actions "pending" before the Congress include unenacted appropriations and proposed rescissions, whether included in regular or supplemental appropriation bills or awaiting Congressional consideration for inclusion in a rescission bill. Where the word "estimate" is used, the amounts may include pending appropriations, needed supplementals, and enacted budget authority. Certain standard footnotes are used in Part 7 of the Budget (and are explained at the end of that table) to specify the status of these additional items for 1976 and the transition quarter.

Data for 1977.—This budget is complete as to the estimates for 1977. 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 schedules without appropriation language for 1976 and 1977. For these, the requested amounts may already be pending, 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 1976, the transition quarter, and 1977 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 changes. The allowance for contingencies is shown in two categories, as required by the Congressional Budget Act. The estimates in the first category, "Relatively uncontrollable programs," are zero because the probability of net decreases or net increases for such programs is believed to be equal. The second category, "Other requirements," contains estimates for requirements now not foreseen for existing programs and for the possible enactment of legislation not specifically provided for in the budget. The allowance for civilian agency pay raises includes an estimate of the additional amounts that will be required for pay raises anticipated in October 1976 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

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM BY AGENCY AND ACCOUNT

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

Functional code numbers are shown for each account as a cross reference to tables 14 and 15 (pp. 330-353), 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. 174-178).

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.

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
LEC	SISI	ATIVE BRA	NCH	- 	
SENATE					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Senate801	BA	100 724	122 604	21 450	125.000
Senate001	DA	108,734	122,684 ⁰ 4,676	31,456 ⁰ 1,559	125,068
	0	102,237	127,360	33,015	125,068
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: House of Representatives801	ВА	195 546	222,499	54,714	227 526
nouse of Representatives001	DA	185,546	P4,053	^D 439	237,525
	0	178,988	226,552	55,153	237,525
JOINT ITEMS					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:	D.4	45 770	71 061	10 570	EF 000
Joint Items801	BA	45,770	71,261 <i>0</i> 158	13,576 ⁰ 53	55,328
	0	44,989	71,419	13,629	55,328
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT					
Federal Funds		•			
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses801	BA	4,941	6,050 ⊅93	1,512 ^D 31	8,500
Reappropriation	BA	655	435		
	0	2,723	6,244	1,912	8,305
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses801	ВА		4,736	1,184	10.150
Salalies and expenses001	DA		^{4,738} ⁰ 132	⁰ 33	10,159
	0		3,968	1,817	10,159
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries801	ВА	1,424	1,578	425	1,784
	0	1,408	251 1,640	435	1,770
Contingent expenses801	ВА	440	120	30	120
Reappropriation	BA		100		
	0	89	298	30	120
	BA	4,962	4,209 ⁰ 157	1,391	5,778
Capitol buildings801					
Capitol buildings801 Reappropriation	ВА	1,127	759		
Reappropriation	0	7,951	6,851	1,739	5,530
Reappropriation	0	7,951 12	6,851 32	1,739	5,530
Reappropriation	0	7,951	6,851	1,739	

BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING (in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
LEGISLAT	IVE	BRANCH-	-Continued		
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—Continue Federal Funds—Continued	ed				
General and special funds:—Continued Master plan for future development of the Capitol grounds and related areas801	BA O		350 275	25	50
Acquisition of property as an addition to the Capitol grounds 801	0		42		•••••
Additional parking facilities for congressional employees801	0	1			
Senate office buildings801	BA	7,076	8,696 ^C 294 ^D 28	2,079	10,136
Reappropriation	BA	7 221			
Construction of an extension to the	0	7,221	9,455	2,332	9,680
Construction of an extension to the New Senate Office Building801	BA O	1 6,322 1,209	2.663	1.793	15,266
Extension of additional Senate Office Building site801	0	71	103		
Acquisition of property as a site for parking facilities for the United States Senate801	BA O	866 3,954	774		
Plans for garage and related facilities for the United States 801	0		49		
Senate garage801	BA	120	127 67	34	140
	0	117	136	35	138
House office buildings801	BA	24,294	9,815 ⁶ 438	2,596	14,263
Reappropriation Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, additional House Office Building	BA 0	10,101	15,325	3,738	19,553
Liquidation of contract authority	0	(1 4 5) 77			
Capitol Power Plant801	BA	8,688	9,063 ^C 25	2,442	11,172
	0	6,654	10,549	2,542	11,002
Expansion of facilities, Capitol Power Plant801	0	59	402 .		
Modifications and enlargement, Capitol Power Plant801	0	1,365	6,859	695	6,090
Alterations and improvements, buildings and grounds, to provide facilities for the physically handicapped801	BA O		2,700 . 1,600	200	900
Structural and mechanical care, Library buildings and grounds 801	BA	·	2,034 (*69	485	2,863
Reappropriation	0 BA	1,823	70 . 2,302	577	2,59

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
LEGISLAT	IVE	BRANCH-	-Continued		
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—Continue Federal Funds—Continued	ed				
General and special funds:—Continued Library of Congress, James Madison Memorial Building801	0	7,221	9,940	900	16,410
Total Federal funds Architect of the Capitol.	BA O	68,757 50,894	42,759 71,366	9,887 15,484	49,45 6 91,596
BOTANIC GARDEN					
Federal Funds General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses801	BA	1,018	1,205 ^C 48	297	1,165
	0	998	1,235	332	1,190
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses503	ВА	49,825	57,598	14,931	68,380
			[€] 153 [₽] 1.424	<i>€</i> 84 <i>₽</i> 54 5	
	0	48,798	59,257	15,254	67,766
Copyright Office: Salaries and expenses403	ВА	5,992	6,753 °1	1,768	7,851
	0	6 100	<i>°</i> 223 6,835	P 86	7 007
National Commission on New	BA	6,109	337	1,811 114	7,807 *564
Technological Usage of Copyrighted Works: Salaries and	0		314	106	555
expenses403		40 700			
Congressional Research Service: Salaries and expenses801	BA	13,722	16,606 <i>P</i> 574	4,433 ^D 220	20,329
·	0	13,382	16,944	4,510	20,157
Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses503	BA	10,780	11,285 [©] 28 [©] 216	2,971 ^C 17 ^P 81	12,263
Reappropriation	BA		300		
	0	11,309	11,529	2,919	12,265
Books for the general collections .503	BA O	1,458 1,409	1,695 1,752	456 443	1,760 1,766
Books for the law library503	BA O	229 197	251 270	75 59	286 291
Books for the blind and physically handicapped: Salaries and	ВА	11,417	15,872 ℃8	3,742 ^C 4	22,637
expenses503	0	11,908	^D 55 12,447	21 4,287	18,096
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)503	BA 0	2,014 2,333	2,014 2,166	498 506	2,910 2,681
Indexing and microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska503	0	1			
Furniture and furnishings503 Reappropriation	BA BA	3,319	4,078 20	145	3,108
	0	727	2,121	1,148	5,366

BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
LEGISLAT	IVE	BRANCH-	-Continued		
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—Continued Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued Revision of Annotated Constitution: Salaries and expenses503	BA 0	34 35	34 33	9 9	36
Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents: Salaries and expenses 503	0	16			
Oliver Wendell Holmes devise fund (special fund): Permanent503	BA 0	3 20	44 60	5 10	23 40
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund503	0	41	-26	16	-5
Total Federal funds Library of Congress.	BA O	98,793 96,285	119,581 113,702	30,209 31,078	140,147 136,821
Trust Funds Gift and trust fund accounts, non-revolving: Permanent503	BA O	4,473 4,510	4,704 4,669	1,116 1,125	4,466 4,300
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Printing and binding801	BA O	80,000 71,564	109,294 108,594	27,324 32,045	95,639 93,000
Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and expenses 806	BA O	36,765 35.171	37,566 7799 39,365	9,391 **D298 9,939	44,776 45,776
Acquisition of site and general plans and designs of buildings806	BA O				1 5,500 20,100
Project planning806	BA O	300	210 510		
Intragovernmental funds: Government Printing Office revolving fund806	BA O	12,000 14,701	_9,703	 -5,308	-20,631
Total Federal funds Government Printing Office.	BA O	129,065 121,436	147,869 138,766	37,013 36,676	155,915 138,245
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses	ВА	124,989	130,204 41,696	33,737 ^425	147,437
	0	125,941	73,682 134,395 41,696	71,215 32,452 4425	150,138
COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD Federal Funds)				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses801	BA 0	1, 628 1,392	1,635 1,650	410 400	1,700 1,546
See footnotes at end of table.					

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LIS	TING (in	thousands of	dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
LEGISLA	TIVE B	RANCH-	Continued		
UNITED STATES TAX COURT					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses752	BA	6,285	6,600 <i>0</i> 115	1,650 P19	7,322
	0	7,296	6,682	1,675	7,277
Construction752	BA	2,000 .			
	0 _	3,709	3,000	194	
Total Federal funds United States Tax Court.	BA 0 _	8,285 11,005	6,715 9,682	1,669 1,869	7,322 7,277
Trust Funds					•
Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund: Permanent, indefinite602	BA 0 =	90 23	90 34	2 8 8	96 34
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses806	BA 0	500 140	5,000 4,322	1 ,250 1,755	6,950 6,983
SUMMARY	_				
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	777,781 737,028	897,171 912,357	220,669 225,997	946,674 970,181
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	-	737,020	312,337	223,331	370,101
Intrafund transactions803	BA }	-307	-305	-77	-305
902	BAl	-4	-44	-5	-23
332	0}	•	-44		
Proprietary receipts from the public503	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-7,128	-7,262	-1,802	-7,262
752	BA }	-105			
	0]				
801	BA }	-5,225	-4,908	-1,338	-4,856
902	BA }	-3			
Total Federal funds	BA 0	765,009 724,256	884,652 899,838	217,447 222,775	934,228 957,735
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	4,563	4,794	1,144	4,562
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the	BAl	4,533 -2,598	4,703 <i>–2,898</i>	1,133 <i>–677</i>	4,334 -2,714
public503	0]				
Total trust funds	BA	1,965	1,896	467	1,848
Total Landston Dorock	0 DA	1,935	1,805	456	1,620
Total Legislative Branch	BA O	766,974 726,191	886,548 901,643	217,914 223,231	936,076 959,355

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continue	BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING ((in thousands a	of dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
	THE	JUDICIAR	Y		
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STAT	ES				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:	ВА	5 902	6.581	1.513	7,571
Salaries and expenses752	DA	5,892	0,361 293	^D 63	7,37
	0	5,591	6,442	1,901	7,142
Care of the buildings and grounds 752	BA	1,004	1,429 [©] 25	196	800
Reappropriation	BA O	372 1,284	1,337	398	1,295
Total Federal funds Supreme	BA -	7,268	8,128	1,772	8,371
Court of the United States.	0 =	6,875	7,779	2,299	8,437
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPE	ALS				
Federal Funds General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses752	BA	782	853	213	898
	0	744	°30 878	^D 11 220	915
	· =			=======================================	313
CUSTOMS COURT					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:	ВА	2,479	2 597	645	2,705
Salaries and expenses752	DA	2,413	2,587 ^D 93	D33	2,703
	0	2,431	2,669	663	2,730
COURT OF CLAIMS	-				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses752	BA	2,341	2,429 ^D 78	597 ^D 26	2,536
	0	2,267	2,488	597	2,570
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS,	AND	·=====================================		====: ** ======	
OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries of judges752	BA	27,975	28,750	7,230	30,182
	0	27,089	P1,074 29,740	**358 7,588	30,171
Coloring of oursesting personnel 752	-	·	117.075	29,700	
Salaries of supporting personnel752	BA	103,804	P4,385	29,700 P1.498	138,145
	0	99,456	120,160	28,298	142,345
Representation by court-appointed counsel and operation of defender	BA	15,826	18,890 <i>0</i> 156	4,723 ⁰ 52	20,686
organizations751	0	18,280	17,096	4,695	20,299
Fees of jurors752	BA	17,450	18,000	4,500	19,350
,	0	17,555	17,978	4,500	19,295
Travel and miscellaneous expenses 752	BA O	15,100 15,184	20,040 19,491	4,883 4,883	26,556 25,826
Salaries and expenses of United States magistrates752	BA	8,764	10,914 "336	2,745 1112	11,862
	0	8,348	11,097	2,830	11,857
See footnotes at end of table.		•	•	•	,

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
THE J	UDIC	IARY—Co	ntinved		
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES.—Continue	AND 1				
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued Salaries and expenses of referees (special fund)752	BA	21,140	24,962 7796	6,519 ⁰ 275	31,445
	0	22,513	25,563	6,794	31,218
Speedy trial planning752	BA 0 .	2,500	1,500	500	500
Pre-trial services agencies	BA 0 .	10,000	3,375	1,125	5,000
Commission on Revision of the Federal Court Appellate System of the United States752	BA O	351 276	175		
Total Federal funds Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial Services.	BA 0	222,910 208,701	245,378 246,175	62,595 61,213	278,220 286,511
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITE STATES COURTS Federal Funds	0				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses752	BA	5,822	7,833 ^D 246	1,973 ^D 82	9,617
	0	5,412	7,824	2,040	9,458
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund752	0	-33	9 .		
Total Federal funds Administrative office of the United States Courts.	BA O	5,822 5,379	8,079 7,833	2,055 2,040	9,617 9,458
FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER Federal Funds	-				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses752	ВА	3,450	6,5 6 5 ^D 55	1,721 ^D 18	7,720
	0	2,374	5,102	2,250	6,689
SPACE AND FACILITIES, THE JUDICIARY Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Space and facilities752	BA 0	62,500 52,469	64,000 63,429	1 6,000 20,726	75,969 70,064
EXPENSES, UNITED STATES COURT FACILITY Federal Funds	TIES				
General and special funds: Furniture and furnishings752	BA O	3,875 1.485	4,570 4,083	425 3,132	5,675 2,299

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
THE J	UDIC	IARY—Co	ntinued		
COMMISSION ON BANKRUPTCY LAWS OF United States Federal Funds	THE				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses (special fund) 752	0	1			••••••
BICENTENNIAL EXPENSES, THE JUDICIAL Federal Funds	RY				
General and special funds: Bicentennial activities806			2,000 800	500	500
JUDICIARY TRUST FUNDS Trust Funds	=				
udicial survivors' annuity fund: Permanent602	BA O	2,114 1,286	2,620 1,385	684 234	2,775 1,546
Operation of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia: Permanent751	BA O	1,921 1,817	1 ,882 1,881	470 485	2,070 1,976
Total trust funds Judiciary Trust Funds.	BA 0	4,035 3,103	4,502 3,266	1,1 54 719	4,845 3,522
SUMMARY					
ederal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	311,427 282,726	344,845 341,236	86,111 93,640	391,711 390,173
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public750	BA }	-146	-142	-35	-142
902	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-12	-15	-4	-1:
Total Federal funds	BA 0	311,269 282,568	344,688 341,079	86,072 93,601	391,554 390,016
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	4,035 3,103	4,502 3,266	1 ,154 719	4,845 3,522
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public751	BA }	-1,921	-1,882	-470	-2,070
Total trust funds	BA 0	2,114 1,182	2,620 1,384	684 249	2,775 1,452
Total The Judiciary	BA 0	313,383 283,750	347,308 342,463	86,756 93,850	394,329 391,468
EXECUTIVE	OFF	ICE OF TH	E PRESIDE	NT	
COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Compensation of the President802	BA O	250 250	250 250	62 62	250 250

Account and functional code		1975	1976	TQ	1977
		actual	estimate	estimate	estimate
EXECUTIVE OFFICE	CE O	F THE PRE	SIDENT—C	ontinued	
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses802	BA O	1 6,367 15,293	16,763 16,763	4,191 4,191	16,530 16,530
EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Operating expenses802	BA	1,744	1, 826 **50 **25	457 C18	2,095
	0	1,710	1,893	489	2,103
OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESI Federal Funds	DENT				
General and special funds: Operating expenses802	BA O	315 70	274 400	26 56	61 135
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDE Federal Funds	NT				
Seneral and special funds: Special assistance to the President 802	BA	910	978 ^D 23	244 28	1,246
	0	841	1,077	252	1,246
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses802	BA	1,600	1,690 20	400	1,718
	0	1,465	1,603	422	1,669
ntragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund802	0	3			
Total Council of Economic Advisers.	BA O	1 ,600 1,468	1, 620 1,603	400 422	1,718 1,669
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY A OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality802	BA O	2,500 2,424	3,236 3,236	822 1,022	3,415 3,415
ntragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund802	0	311	529		
Total Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality.	B'A O	2,500 2,735	3,236 3,765	822 1,022	3,415 3,415

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
EXECUTIVE OFFI	CE O	F THE PRES	IDENT—Co	ntinued	
COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMI	IC				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:	0.4	1 000	1 050	410	1 40
Salaries and expenses802	BA O	1, 600 1,379	1, 650 1,724	412 520	1,46 1,24
COUNCIL ON WAGE AND PRICE STABILI	ITY				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses802	ВА	1,000	1,550		1,60
	51 .	.,	·	4403	.,
	0	494	₽39 1,628	₽15 72	1,49
	U	494	1,028	4403	1,49
DOMESTIC COUNCIL	•			**********	
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:		1.050	1.610	400	1 70
Salaries and expenses802	BA	1,250	1,610 <i>P</i> 36	402 P11	1,70
	0	1,209	1,616	427	1,70
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:	ВА	2,900	2.980	850	3.21
Salaries and expenses802	DA	2,300	2, 360 <i>P</i> 72	^D 24	3,21
	0	2,621	3,137	790	3,30
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGE	T				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses802	ВА	21,250	24,250	6.058	25,80
Calaines and expenses	o	21,522	23,725	6,058	25,80
Office of the Federal Procurement	BA	660	730	182	1,62
Policy: Salaries and expenses802			^D 24	<i>n</i> g	1.50
	0	157	758	175	1,53
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund802	0	56	14		
Total Office of Management	BA	21,910	25,004	6,249	27,42
and Budget.	0	21,735	24,497	6,233	27,33
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOG	Y				
Federal Funds					

rederal runds				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses802	BA O	⁷ 1, 400	⁷ 500 7700	^J 1, 600 J2,100
		 		=====
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS	/E			

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
EXECUTIVE OFFI	CE O	F THE PRE	SIDENT—C	ontinued	
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTAT FOR TRADE MEGOTIATIONS—Continue					
Federal Funds—Continued Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund802	0	1			
Total Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.	BA O	1,850 1,470	2,020 2,009	509 560	2,37 (2,27
OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLI	ICY				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses802	BA O	8,450 7,754	8,500 9,350	2,100 2,478	8,20 8,10
SPECIAL ACTION OFFICE FOR DRUG ABO PREVENTION	USE				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses553	BA O	4,240 14,937	9,200		
Special fund for drug abuse553	BA O	8,760 18,857	9,884		
Total Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention.	BA O	13,000 33,794	19,084		
SUMMARY					
Federal funds: Total Executive Office of the President.	BA O	75,646 92,823	69,906 89,196	1 7,512 18,677	72,90 1 72,910
FUNDS APPR	OPR	IATED TO	THE PRESID	ENT	
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMEN PROGRAMS	IT	······································		·····	
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Appalachian regional development programs452	ВА	133,500	126,000	12,500	113,500
Contract authority Permanent	BA Ba	-40,000 185,000	185,000		250,000
Liquidation of contract authority	0	(160,000) 310,417	(162,200) 336,000	(37,500) 95,000	(185,000 325,000
Public enterprise funds: Appalachian housing fund452	0	957	2,000	500	1,500
Total Appalachian Regional Development Programs.	BA O	278,500 311,374	311,000 338,000	12,500 95,500	363,500 326,500
bevelopment i logiams.					
DISASTER RELIEF Federal Funds					

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
FUNDS APPROPRIA	TED	TO THE PR	ESIDENT—	Continued	
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ACTIVITIES Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses802	0	1,702	138		
UNANTICIPATED NEEDS Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Unanticipated needs802	BA O	500 325	1,000 1,000	250 250	1, 000 1,000
Emergency fund for the President 802	0	18			
Total Unanticipated Needs	BA O	500 343	1,000 1,003	250 250	1,000 1,000
EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION Federal Funds	I		 :	- 	
Public enterprise funds: Revolving fund, Defense Production Act: 054					
Authority to spend public debt receipts.	BA O	- 85,092 831			
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEME Federal Funds	ENT				
General and special funds: Expenses of management improvement802	0	136	625	25 	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE					
International Security Assistance Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Military assistance052 Contract authority	BA BA	475,000 75,000	394,500	27,200	279,000
Liquidation of contract authority	0	555,663	(323,913) 776,000	80,000	368,000
Foreign military training052	BA O		30,000 15,000	7,000 4,000	30,900 28,000
Military assistance, South Vietnamese Forces052	BA O	700,000 402,411	197,589		
Foreign military credit sales052	BA O	300,000 246,586	1,065,000 809,000	30,000 192,000	840,000 695,000
Security supporting assistance151	BA O	660,000 395,769	1, 873,300 1,052,789	30,200 130,552	1,801,500 1,388,521
Emergency security assistance for Israel052	0	930,239	545,000	60,000	24,483
Military credit sales to Israel052	0	-1,901	1,901		
Public enterprise funds: Liquidation of foreign military sales fund	0	-84,285	-47,990	-14,662	-11,900

1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
PRESIDENT—	Continued	
9,772,205	1,669,805	8,930,375
70) (6,500,000) 39 5,900,000	(1,664,000) 1,564,000	(7,200,000 7,000,000
	2,001,000	-,,,,,,,,,
3,362,800	94,400	2,951,400
3,349,289	451,890	2,492,104
79 –259,500	-92,3 38	-364,583
3,103,300	2,062	2,586,817
3,089,789	<u>359,552</u>	2,127,521
e 0 771 10E	1 000 005	0 020 275
9,772,205 39 5,900,000	1,669,805 1,564,000	8,930,375 7,000,000
	, ,	
70 –6,500,000	-1,664,000	-7,200,000
6 3,272,205	5,805	1,730,375
-600,000	-100,000	-200,000
6,375,505	7,867	4,317,192
2,489,789	259,552	1,927,521
0		
86,408	10,000	5,978
27 820,635		495.635
⁷ 255,000		7531,667
958,600 7,000	275,900 1,000	879,900 ⁷ 22,000
/200.000	1,000	22,000
200,000		/30,000
0 229,500	23,700	×177,650
217,047	29,931	176,954
1,505,135	23,700	1,204,952
99 1,182,647	306,831	1,108,854
IN 1 AAA 200	286 300	×1,094,200
	252,282	1,005,651
0 16,680		16,680
16,680		16,680
0	00 16,680	01 996,285 252,282 00 16,680

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING		ands or ac	mars)—co	nimoea
Account and functional code	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
FUNDS APPROPRIATE	D TO THE P	RESIDENT-	-Continued	1

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
FUNDS APPROPRIA	TED T	O THE PR	ESIDENT-	Continued	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE—Continued					
International Development Assistance—	Соп.				
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE—Continued Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued American schools and hospitals abroad151	BA O	17,500 20,547	10,000 15,080	2,500 3,833	7,500 10,773
International disaster assistance .151	BA O	35,000 19,057	20,000 20,252	10,000 7,642	25,000 24,024
Other assistance programs151	BA O	69,800 232,190	105,843	20,376	41,271
Public enterprise funds: Development loans—revolving fund 151	0	257,910			
Development loan fund (liquidation account)151	0	846	-2,347		
Housing and other credit guaranty programs151	0	1,204			
Overseas Private Investment Corporation151	BA O	1 00,000 12,307	-24,790	-2,817	-35,690
Inter-American Foundation151	0	7,732	7,967	1,606	8,144
Intragovernmental funds: Advance acquisition of property—revolving fund151	0	-755			
Office of the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance151	0	-76			
Consolidated working fund151	0	6,540			
Total Federal funds, Bilateral Assistance.	BA 0	806,900 974,793	1,046,880 1,134,970	298,800 282,922	1,143,380 1,070,853
Trust Funds Trust funds: Permanent, indefinite151	BA 0	8,795 9,894	6,000 6,000		6,000 6,000
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	1 ,565,227 1,659,492	2,552,015 2,317,617	322,500 589,753	2,348,332 2,179,707
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public150	BA }	-49,205	-233,430	-51,400	-255,158
902	BA }	-54,768	-178,268	-38,600	-190,965
Total Federal funds	BA 0	1,461,254 1,555,519	2,140,317 1,905,919	232,500 499,753	1,902,209 1,733,584
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	8,795 9,894	6,000 6,000		6,000 6,000

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
FUNDS APPROPRIA	TED	TO THE PR	ESIDENT-	Continued	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE—Continued International Development Assistance— Summary—Continued	-Con.				
Trust funds:—Continued Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	BA }	-8,788	6,000		-6,000
Total trust funds	BA O	7 1,106			
Total International Development Assistance.	BA O	1,461,261 1,556,625	2,140,317 1,905,919	232,500 499,753	1 ,902,209 1,733,584
International Narcotics Control Assista Federal Funds	псе				
General and special funds: International narcotics control151	BA 0	1 7,500 15,250	42,500 48,000	13,000 10,000	*34,000 38,000
Contingencies Federal Funds					
General and special funds: President's foreign assistance contingency fund151	BA O	1 ,800 4,316	1 0,000 7,122	5,000 2,781	*10,000 8,651
Middle East special requirements fund151	BA 0 .	100,000	50,000 107,658	1 0,000 23,870	35,000 36,780
Total Contingencies	BA O	101,800 4,316	60,000 114,780	1 5,000 26,651	45,00 0 45,431
Total Federal funds Foreign Assistance.	BA O	4,054,275 4,344,725	5,346,117 5,244,896	262,562 905,956	4,568,026 3,950,514
Total trust funds Foreign Assistance.	BA O	4,277,623 -877,225	3,272,205 -600,000	5,805 -100,000	1, 730,375 -200,000
NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE/STRATEG PETROLEUM STORAGE	IC		•		
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Naval petroleum reserve/strategic petroleum storage305	BA O		756,600	³ 58,900 ³ 29,200	3 67,700 304,200
Summary				•	
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)			56,600	58,900	367,700
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	0 BA 0		11,100 - <i>106,900</i>	29,200 - <i>163,400</i>	304,200 - <i>683,80</i> 0
Total Naval Petroleum Reserve/Strategic Petroleum Storage	ВА		-50,300 -95,800	-104,500 -134,200	-316,106 -379,600
See footnotes at end of table.	;				

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
FUNDS APPROPRIA	TED	TO THE PR	ESIDENT-	Continued	
EMERGENCY MIGRATION AND REFUGE ASSISTANCE	E				
Federal Funds					
Seneral and special funds: Emergency migration and refugee	ВА		⁴ 25,000		
assistance fund151	0		43,000	⁴ 2,600	49,60
PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION Federal Funds					
reaerai runas Seneral and special funds:					
Public works acceleration452	0		585	145	44
SUMMARY					
ederal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	4,723,435 5,140,221	6,560,915 6,520,545	554,050 1,271,014	6,210,93 ; 5,652,960
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	-		, ,	, ,	. ,
Proprietary receipts from the public052	BA }	-171,279	-259,500	-92,338	-364,58
150	BA }	-49 ,205	-233,430	-51,400	-255,15
305	BA }		-106,900	-163,400	-683,80
902 -	BA }	-54,768	-178,268	-38,600	-190,96
Tabel Fallows (C.)	•	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4			. 340 40
Total Federal funds	BA O	4,448,183 4,864,969	5,782,817 5,742,447	208,312 925,276	4,716,42 4,158,45
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	8,701,681	9,778,205	1,669,805	8,936,37
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	0	3,546,833	5,906,000	1,564,000	7,006,00
Proprietary receipts from the public	BA }	-4,415,270	-6,500,000	-1,664,000	-7,200,00
151	BA 0	-8,788	-6,000		-6,00
Total trust founds	_	4 277 622	2 272 205	5 005	1 720 27
Total trust funds	BA O	4,277,623 -877,225	3,272,205 -600,000	5,805 -100,000	1,730,37 -200,00
Total Funds Appropriated to the President.	BA O	8,725,806 3,987,744	9,055,022 5,142,447	214,117 825,276	6,446,80 3,958,45
DEPAR1	MEN	IT OF AGR			
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
Departmental Administration					
Federal Funds General and special funds:					
Departmental administration352	BA		15,981	4,004	14,32
	0		*421 16,119	<i>P</i> 147 4,080	14,17
Office of the Secretary352	BA	17,020	2,237	538	2,32
·			^A 41 ^D 48	410 216	
	0	18,727	2,193	*16 531	2,23

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF	AGRICULT	URE—Conti	nued	
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT—Continu	ıed				
Departmental Administration—Continu	ied				
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued Office of the Inspector General352	BA	21,466	22,585 41,009 <i>P</i> 460	5,648 ^252 P162	26,568
			^G 169	<i>G</i> 59	
	0	21,343	22,820 4977	5,769 ^243	26,052 *41
Office of the General Counsel352	ВА	8,110	8,247	2,062 2,062	8,730
	0	8,167	⊅270 8,344	2,112	8,551
Intragovernmental funds:	•	0.000	,	•	,
Working capital fund	0	-2,890			
Consolidated working fund352	0	177			
Total Federal funds Departmental Administration.	BA O	46,596 45,524	51,468 50,494	12,992 12,745	51,950 51,055
SCIENCE AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS	;				
Agricultural Research Service Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Agricultural Research Service352	BA	208,323	255,675 48,350	62,006	263,202
			^c 1,058	^C 487	
			[⊅] 5,571 #_225	D1,924	
Permanent	ВА	15,000	223		
Reappropriation	BA	1,000	1,000		
	0	224,876	259,511	67,015	271,193
			^1,400 #_225	42,231	41,400
Scientific activities overseas (special	ВА	5,000	7,500	1,850	10,000
foreign currency program)352	0	7,275	8,515	2,242	9,492
Intragovernmental funds: Working capital fund, Agricultural Research Center352	0	59			
	D.4	200 202	070 000		072 000
Total Federal funds Agricultural Research Service.	BA O	229,323 232,210	278,929 269,201	66,267 71,488	273,202 282,085
Trust Funds Miscellaneous contributed funds:	ВА	668	722	180	725
Permanent, indefinite352	0	630	697	174	804
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Ser Federal Funds	vice				
General and special funds:					
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:					
(Agricultural research and services)352	ВА	217,713	146,273 ⁰ 3,152	38,392 21,107	167,384
Can fastastas at and of table	0	143,740	164,343	39,448	163,037
See footnotes at end of table.					

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF A	AGRICULTU	RE—Cont	inued	
SCIENCE AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS—(Con.				
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Ser — Continued	vice				
Federal Funds—Continued ieneral and special funds:—Continued Animal and Plant Health Inspection					
Service:—Continued (Prevention and control of health problems)553	ВА	201,359	214, 8 02 ⁴ 7,644	60,998 42,161	232,49
	0	199,683	₽5,858 219,397 47,644	P2,057 62,962 42,161	231,32
Total, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.	BA O	419,072 343,423	377,729 391,384	1 04,715 104,571	399,88 394,36
Animal quarantine station (special fund): Permanent, indefinite352	BA O		1 00 50		32 47
Total Federal funds Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.	BA O	419,072 343,423	377,829 391,434	104,715 104,571	400,20 394,83
Trust Funds liscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite352	BA O	1,620 1,853	2,621 2,214	572 572	2,63 : 2,26:
Cooperative State Research Service Federal Funds	•				
Cooperative State Research Service 352	BA O	1 01,749 95,826	114,460 112,158	28,615 28,662	122,50 123,75
Trust Funds fiscellaneous contributed funds: Permanent	BA O	7 6	5 5		!
Extension Service Federal Funds				-	
Seneral and special funds: Extension Service352	BA 0	215,523 219,012	228,935 227,605	57,453 57,200	218,79 221,11
ntragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund352	0	190	-400	500	
Total Federal funds Extension Service.	8A 0	215,523 219,202	228,935 227,205	57,453 57,700	218,79 221,11
National Agricultural Library Federal Funds				-	
General and special funds: National Agricultural Library352	BA	4,916	5,421	1,356	6,03
	0	4,839	^D 118 5,582	^P 41 1,405	6,08

				estimate
OF	AGRICULTU	RE—Conti	nued	
ued				
0	33	42		
BA O	4,916 4,872	5,539 5,624	1,397 1,405	6,034 6,082
BA O	970,583 895,533	1,005,692 1,005,622	258,447 263,826	1,020,743 1,027,871
BA O	2,295 2,489	3,348 2,916	752 746	3,362 3,074
er				
BA O				2,805 2,658
BA	27,070	3 0,096 ^532 ₂ 787	7,523 ^133 P280	33,712
0	27,929	30,604 4527	7,717 4138	33,467
BA O	20 18	22 22	17 17	22 22
BA	22,394	25,037 ^D 745	6,262	26,116
0	23,303	25,750	6,494	26,112
0	1,933	-1,949		
BA O	22,394 25,236	25,782 23,801	6,5 17 6,494	26,116 26,112
BA O	403 465	1, 611 1,611	405 405	2,411 2,411
BA O	49,464 53,165	57,197 54,932	14,453 14,349	62,633 62,237
BA 0	423 483	1, 633 1,633	422 422	2,433 2,433
	BA O	BA 27,070 BA 27,070 BA 27,929 BA 22,394 Capaba 23,303 Capaba 23,303 Capaba 24,394 Capaba	BA 27,070 30,096 BA 27,070 30,096 BA 27,070 30,096 BA 27,070 30,096 BA 27,929 30,604 A532 BA 20 22 BA 20 22 BA 22,394 25,037 0 23,303 25,750 0 1,933 -1,949 BA 22,394 25,782 0 25,236 23,801 BA 49,464 57,197 0 53,165 54,932 BA 423 1,633	BA 27,070 30,096 7,523 BA 2,489 2,916 746 BA 27,070 30,096 7,523 BA 27,070 30,096 746 BA 27,070 30,096 752 BA 22,394 25,782 6,517 BA 22,394 25,782 6,517 BA 22,394 25,782 6,517 BA 49,464 57,197 14,453 C 53,165 54,932 14,349 BA 423 1,633 422

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING	(in thous	ands of do	llars)—Coi	ntinued
~~				
Account and functional code	1975	1976	TQ	1977

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF A	GRICULTI	URE—Cont	inued	
MARKETING SERVICES					
Commodity Exchange Authority					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Commodity Exchange Authority352	BA	2,598			
	0 .	2,894			
Packers and Stockyards Administrati	оп				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Packers and Stockyards	BA	4,899	5,028	1,271	5,23
Administration352	۸	A 575	^D 143	⁰ 50	E 00
	0 .	4,575	5,025	1,286	5,08
Farmer Cooperative Service					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Farmer Cooperative Service352	ВА	2,428	2,482	620	2,59
		•	,,,,,,, 777	D27	2,00
	0	2,531	2,548	639	2,58
Trust Funds Miscellaneous contributed funds:	BA	43	50	13	5
Permanent, indefinite352	0	38	72	12	4
Total Federal funds Marketing	ВА	9,925	7,730	1,968	7,82
Services.	0	10,000	7,573	1,925	7,66
Total trust funds Marketing	BA	43	50	13	5
Services.	0 :	38	72	12	4
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS					
Foreign Agricultural Service					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Foreign Agricultural Service352	ВА	30,559	37,071	9,283	37,11
Permanent, indefinite	BA	2,117			
	0	32,630	37,571	9,283	38,40
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)352	0	303	500	125	50
Total Federal funds Foreign	BA	32,676	37,071	9,283	37,11
Agricultural Service.	0	32,933	38,071	9,408	38,90
Foreign Assistance Programs and Spe Export Programs	cial				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Expenses, Public Law 480, foreign	BA	778,473	1,089,917	146,220	1,169,25
assistance programs, Agriculture 151	0	933,899	1,211,138	163,293	995,91
Increase (–) or decrease in amount owed by general fund to Commodity Credit Corporation351	0	-155,426	-121,221	-17,073	173,34
Total Federal funds Foreign	BA	778,473	1,089,917	146,220	1,169,25
Assistance Programs and Special Export Programs.	Ŏ.	778,473	1,089,917	146,220	1,169,25
Total Federal funds	BA	811,149	1,126,988	155,503	1,206,37
International Programs.	0	811,406	1,127,988	155,628	1,208,16
See footnotes at end of table.	:				

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF A	GRICULTU	RE—Contir	rved	
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION					
Agricultural Stabilization and Conserva Service	tion				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses351	BA O	1 60,691 158,069	1 51,054 147,804	37,762 37,032	1 57,89 1 154,401
Sugar Act program351	BA O	85,700 . 77,084			•••••
Agricultural conservation program 302	BA	·			⁷ 90,000
Contract authorityLiquidation of contract authority	BA	190,000 (285,500)			(90,000
	0	244,786	170,000	4(85,000) 29,500 430,000	57,500 451,500 422,500
Water Bank Act program302	BA	2,144	10,000 #_10,000	2,500 . #-2,500	
	0	1,906	4,093 #_321	230 _H _10	4,691 4–1,635
Cropland adjustment program351	BA 0	43,801 41,223	42,000 42,000	21,000	21,000
Conservation reserve program351	0	-146 .			
Emergency conservation measures 453	BA O	1 0,000 8,153	1 0,000 15,000	2,500 3,500	1 0,000 15,000
Dairy and beekeeper indemnity program351	BA O	1 ,850 2,696	6,650 6,674	1, 000 1,000	4,050 4,050
Cropland conversion program351	0	118			
Forestry incentives program302	BA	15,000	15,000 #_15,000	3,750 "—3,750	
	0	244	20,300 #_9,400	4,195 #_2.845	6,270 #-5,255
ntragovernmental funds:	0	-114	114	•	•
Consolidated working fund302	_				001 041
Total Federal funds Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.	BA O	509,186 534,019	384,704 408,682	62,262 102,602	261,941 330,022
CORPORATIONS	=			======================================	
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	•				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Administrative and operating expenses351	BA	12,000	11,940 ² 60	2, 98 5 ^D 125	12,000
·	0	11,939	12,000	3,110	12,000

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued								
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate			
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued								
CORPORATIONS Continued								
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation—	Con.							
Federal Funds—Continued								
Public enterprise funds: Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund351	0	18,331	-3,776	1,724	4,401			
Limitation on administrative and operating expenses.		(6,117)	(6,764) 4(275) 2(395)	(1,691) ^A (69) ^D (33)	(8,006			
Total Federal funds Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.	BA O	12,000 30,270	12,000 8,224	3,110 4,834	12,000 16,401			
Commodity Credit Corporation	•							
SUPPORT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES Federal Funds								
Public enterprise funds:								
Price support and related programs: Reimbursement for net realized losses	BA O	4,069,412 574,878	2,750,000 1,440,999	446,428	898,652 829,271			
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(38,000)	(39,400)	(9,850)	(40,700			
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES Federal Funds								
General and special funds: National Wool Act (special fund): Permanent, indefinite351	BA O	64,418 18,888	27,250 44,396	815	45,211 36,290			
Intragovernmental funds: (Game bird protection)351	0	4 .						
(Conservation loans)302	0	-25,000	25,000	-25,000 .				
(Purchase of commodities for donations)351	0	16,558	977 .		•••••			
Increase or decrease (-) in amount owed to the Corporation by Public Law 480 general fund for foreign assistance programs	0	155,426	121,221	17,073	–173,345			
Total Federal funds, Special Activities.	BA O	64,418 165,876	27,250 . 191,594	_7,112	45,211 -137,055			
Total Federal funds Commodity Credit Corporation.	BA O	4,133,830 740,754	2,777,250 1,632,593	439,316	943,863 692,216			
Total Federal funds Corporations.	BA O	4,145,830 771,024	2,789,250 1,640,817	3,110 444,150	955,863 708,617			
RURAL DEVELOPMENT								
Rural Development Service								
Federal Funds								
General and special funds: Rural Development Service452	ВА	990	1,305 236	354 P12	1,434			

0

990 825 1,**305** "**36** 1,272

354 P12 366

1,358

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate		
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued							
RURAL DEVELOPMENT—Continued Rural Electrification Administration							
Federal Funds							
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses305	BA	19,675	20,112 2601	5,220 ⁰ 212	21,40		
	0	18,891	20,670	5,241	21,26		
Farmers Home Administration Federal Funds							
General and special funds: Rural water and waste disposal grants451	BA	30,000	250,000 #_125,000	37,500 #_25,000			
grants401	0	35,118	71,750 #_9,750	18,500 #-2,300	115,35 #_31,35		
Rural development grants452	BA	13,750	11,875				
	0	4,219	# -9,375 10,244 # - 844	#-2,969 2,749 # -863	10,96 #_3,44		
Rural housing for domestic farm	BA	5,000	7,500				
labor401	0	3,024	#-7,500 5,950 #- 450	# -1,875 1,700 # - 100	5,40 #_2,00		
Mutual and self-help housing401	BA	5,000	9,000 #_9.000				
	0	3,158	6,000 #_1,000	1,950 #_200	6,00 4–4,00		
Salaries and expenses452	BA O	132,025 134,298	155,102 154,441	40,791 40,343	1 62,15 161,42		
Rural community fire protection grants452	BA	3,500	3,500 #_3,50 0	875 "—875			
-	0	1,561	4,724 #_2,800	700 #_700	87 #-87		
Public enterprise funds: Self-help housing land development fund401	0	301	772 #-633	200 #_200	60 #_60		
Rural housing insurance fund: Indefinite401	BA	124,592	122,000	••••••	175,42		
Permanent, indefinite	BA	1,011	1,450	300	1,17		
	0	-898,378	267,466	86,774	-453,22 #-14,40		
Agricultural credit insurance fund: Indefinite351	BA 0	485,262 -132,768		2,136	141,18 -344,42		
Rural development insurance fund:	ВА	17,446			47,48		
Indefinite452 Authority to spend public debt receipts, Permanent, indefinite.	BA O	88,759 -168,443	11 9,293 42,390	26,330	1 36,55 47,80		
Community Services loan fund452	0	-2,965	-1,500	-300	-10		
Total Federal funds Farmers Home Administration.	BA O	906,345 -1,020,875	719,773 738,858	53,591 176,719	663,97 -506,00		
Total Federal funds Rural Development.	BA O	927,010 -1,001,159	741,827 760,800	59,389 182,326	\$86,82 -483,38		

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate		
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued							
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS							
Soil Conservation Service							
Federal Funds							
Conservation operations302	BA O	198,007 187,197	206,057 211,204	51,521 56,806	215,32 9 208,503		
River basin surveys and investigations301	BA O	14,531 13,934	1 4,745 16,242	3,687 3,819	1 4,260 14,418		
Watershed planning301	BA O	1 1,099 10,838	11,1 96 12,633	2,799 3,158	1 0,012 10,976		
Watershed and flood prevention operations301	BA O	124,527 144,142	1 99,418 169,775	38,408 60,717	1 35,263 161,238		
Great plains conservation program 302	BA O	20,196 15,004	20,379 19,515	5,951 5,801	5,178 16,949		
Resource conservation and development302	BA O	20,320 22,930	29,972 32,409	7,493 6,596	21,488 21,641		
Total Federal funds Soil Conservation Service.	BA O	388,680 394,045	481,767 461,778	109,859 136,897	401,536 433,725		
Trust Funds							
liscellaneous contributed funds: (Water resources and power): Permanent, indefinite301	BA O	662 582	553 581	138 146	1,1 78 1,131		
(Conservation and land management): Permanent, indefinite	BA O	1 81 122	247 336	62 84	322 309		
Total, Miscellaneous contributed funds.	BA O	843 704	800 917	200 230	1, 50 0		
Total trust funds Soil Conservation Service.	BA O	843 704	800 917	200 230	1, 500 1,440		
Total Federal funds Environmental Programs.	BA O	388,680 394,045	481,767 461,778	109,859 136,897	401,536 433,725		
Total trust funds Environmental Programs.	BA O	843 704	800 917	200 230	1, 50 (1,44(
CONSUMER PROGRAMS							
Agricultural Marketing Service Federal Funds							
Beneral and special funds: Marketing services	BA 0	40,755 40,171	47,111 46,898	12,913 12,913	57,08 7		
Payments to States and possessions 352	ВА	1,600	1,600 #_1,600	400 #_400			
	0	310	1,600 #_1,600	400 #_400			
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (section 32) (special fund): Permanent, indefinite	BA O	288,414 469,014	238,155 305,690	62,376	-4,308		

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued						
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	
DEPARTMENT	OF	AGRICULT	URE—Cont	inved		
CONSUMER PROGRAMS—Continued						
Agricultural Marketing Service—Contin	ued					
Federal Funds—Continued						
General and special funds:—Continued Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund (special fund): Permanent, indefinite352	BA O	1, 717 1,492	1,630 1,802	416 465	1 ,59 1,82	
Total Federal funds Agricultural Marketing Service.	BA 0	332,486 510,987	286,896 354,390	13,329 75,754	58,67 54,38	
Trust Funds Agricultural Marketing Service trust funds: Permanent, indefinite352	BA O	- 42,033 41,842	42,125 43,693	1 0,874 11,029	43,49 (44,11	
Milk market orders assessment fund 351	0	-1,699				
Total trust funds Agricultural Marketing Service.	BA O	42,033 40,143	42,125 43,693	10,874 11,029	43,49 8 44,119	
Food and Nutrition Service Federal Funds						
General and special funds: Institutional nutrition support604	ВА				1,689,307 -2.778,307	
Permanent	BA O				1,111,000 2,491,431 -2,469,431	
Special nutrition supplements604	BA				277,677 7-272,050	
	0			***************************************	268,677 7–263,050	
Food programs administration604					60,889 7-7,250	
	0		•••••		59,643 -7,250	
Food stamp program604	BA	4,869,355	5,1 96 ,534 *-169	1,037,500 <i>F</i> _59	4,743,26	
				1 100 111	4 700 00	

0

BA

0

BA

 BA

0

0

Special milk program.....604

Child nutrition programs......604

Food donations program604

See footnotes at end of table.

Permanent.....

4,598,956

125,000

122,858

829,885

705,926

1,452,267

BA

5,624,794

144,000

***-40,000** 144,000

 H -15,265

1,024,921 4223,351 881,111

2,074,505 435,914

17,839

17,839

1,169,441

24,735 #_24,735

4430,150

4326,100

.....

65,850

4,708,268

4291,487

4,460

4,460

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF A	AGRICULTU	RE—Contir	nued	
CONSUMER PROGRAMS—Continued		- 			
Food and Nutrition Service—Continu Federal Funds—Continued	ed				
Seneral and special funds:—Continued Child nutrition reform604	BA O		_		2,000,000
Total Federal funds Food and Nutrition Service.	BA O	6,530,166 6,174,081	7,447,587 7,881,787	1,472,051 1,565,851	6,824,534 7,079,775
Total Federal funds Consumer Programs.	BA O	6,862,652 6,685,068	7,734,483 8,236,177	1,485,380 1,641,605	6,883,211 7,134,156
Total trust funds Consumer Programs.	BA O	42,033 40,143	42,125 43,693	10,874 11,029	43,498 44,119
FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMEN	IT			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Forest Service Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Forest protection and utilization302	BA	531,758	479,170 4115,000	148,539 440.000	498,112
	0	526,832	500,127 4100,000	182,956 450,000	466,869 45,000
Construction and land acquisition 302	BA O	31,337 38,515	1 8,134 34,300	11,074 21,933	14,414 14,55
Youth Conservation Corps302	BA 0	1 0,392 9,859	35,000 15,500	11,000	16,000
Forest roads and trails302	BA BA	-61,611			200,000
Permanent Liquidation of contract authority	BA O	140,000 (124,578) 114,545	(112,859)		(170,10 ⁴ 208,70 ⁴
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts (special fund)302	BA O	161 155		68	15 (
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (special fund) 302	BA O	39 40	4.4		5 4 54
Cooperative range improvements (special fund)302	BA O	700 679			70 (
Assistance to States for tree planting302	BA O	1,355 1,288	1,359 1,400	829 1,055	1,37 : 1,21
Construction and operation of recreation facilities: Indefinite .303	BA O	1,260 1,851	3,674 2,785	2,212 2,930	2,47 9 2,50
Other general funds: Indefinite302	BA O	49,000 49,008			
Forest Service permanent appropriations (special funds): Permanent, indefinite302	BA O	71,447 73,895	69,209 67,324	55,978 60,412	47,58 41,47
Forest Service permanent appropriations (special funds): Permanent, indefinite852	BA O	1 20,763 120,763	90,981 90,981	117,609 117,609	36,64 36,64
Intragovernmental funds: Working capital fund302	0	8,297	-9,939	2,962	-1,50

BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
	744441114				••	40

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF A	GRICULTU	JRE—Conti	nued	
FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT — Continued	IT				
Forest Service—Continued Federal Funds—Continued Intragovernmental funds:—Continued Consolidated working fund	0	-13,789	15,862	1,525	
Total Federal funds Forest Service.	BA O	896,601 931,938	813,423 958,046	376,24 1 452,450	801,50 0 792,320
Trust Funds Cooperative work: Permanent, indefinite 302	BA O	58,953 60,234	72,900 86,000	1 6,000 20,000	72,90
Total Federal funds Forest Protection and Management.	BA 0	896,601 931,938	813,423 958,046	376,241 452,450	801,50 8 792,32
Total trust funds Forest Protection and Management.	BA 0	58,953 60,234	72,900 86,000	1 6,000 20,000	72,90 0 71,300
SUMMARY	•				
ederal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA 0	1 5,617,676 10,130,563	15,194,529 14,712,909	2,539,604 3,408,503	1 2,340,40 11,272,45
Proprietary receipts from the public	BA }	-199,811	-167,922	-178,675	-94,65
302	BA }	-205,805	-343,595	27,534	-421,11
350	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-1,627	-1,644	-386	-1,87
450	BA }	-25	-23	-6	-2
600	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-665	-666	-167	-66
902	BA }	-244	-184	-46	-18
Total Federal funds	BA 0	1 5,209,499 9,722,386	14,680,495 14,198,875	2,387,858 3,256,757	11,821,89 10,753,93
rust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	1 04,590 104,091	120,856 135,231	28,261 32,439	1 23,74 122,41
Proprietary receipts from the public302	BA }	-58,953	-72,900	-16,000	-72,90
352	BA }	-45,614	-47,956	-12,261	-50,84
Total trust funds	BA O	23 -476	14,375	4,178	-1,32
Total Department of Agriculture	BA O	1 5,209,522 9,721,910	14,680,495 14,213,250	2,387,858 3,260,935	11,821,89 10,752,61

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BUDGET ACCOUNTS LIST	NG	(in thousa	nds of dol	lars)—Con ————	tinued
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPA	RTMI	ENT OF COM	AMERCE		······································
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses403	BA	11,355	12,804 ^D 394	3,212 ^D 138	14,41
	0	10,725	13,047	3,299	14,27
Special foreign currency program.403	0	771	828	85	1,126
Participation in United States expositions403	BA O	-5,000 1,790	530 . 877 .		
Miscellaneous Federal funds403	0	288			
Intragovernmental funds: Working capital fund403	0	-490			
Consolidated working fund403	0	162			
Total Federal funds General Administration.	BA O	6,355 13,246	13,728 14,752	3,350 3,384	14,412 15,400
Trust Funds Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite	BA O	569 492	505 503	158 120	500
OFFICE OF ENERGY PROGRAMS Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses305			2,044 ⁰ 46	511 **16	2,162
	0		1,965	496	2,030
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses403	BA	38,845	40,474 P1.065	10,519 ⁰ 392	44,27
	0	38,897	41,191	10,898	43,38
Periodic censuses and programs403	BA	22,850	31,873 41,120 ² 713	8,180 41,107 242	K47,42
	0	24,526	36,302 41,020	8,010 41,100	42,36
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund403	0	-1,591	•••••••		
Total Federal funds Bureau of the Census.	BA O	61,695 61,832	75,245 78,513	20,440 20,008	91,70 85,74
Trust Funds Special studies, services, and projects: Permanent, indefinite	BA O	4,731 4,970	5,097 4,937	1,157 1,148	4,96 4,56

11,459 "317 11,665 2,974 7115 3,100

12,491

12,367

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Federal Funds
General and special funds:
Salaries and expenses.......................403

See foot-otes at end of table.

BA

9,959 9,976

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMEN	T OF	COMMERC	E—Contin	ved	
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS—Contin Federal Funds—Continued	nued				
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund403	0	-50			
Total Federal funds Bureau of Economic Analysis.	BA O	9,959 9,926	11,776 11,665	3,089 3,100	1 2,49 12,36
Trust Funds Special studies, services, and projects: Permanent, indefinite403	BA O	80 92	64 63	1 5 14	6
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	:				
Economic Development Administratio Federal Funds	n				
General and special funds: Economic development assistance programs452	BA	246,950	360,000 "-3.000	89,625 #_1,000	^k 223,431
	0	235,132	269,578 #_1,000	58,649 #-1,000	266,293 #-2,000
Administration of economic development assistance programs 452	BA O	22,900 22,065	25,378 25,548	6,375 6,800	25,42 25,11
Financial and technical assistance 403	BA O	12,000 5,488	4,821	1,205	3,63
Job opportunities program504	BA 0	1 25,000 21,871	374,000 . 175,000	80,000	222,129
Public enterprise funds: Economic development revolving fund452	0	-20,480	-20,809	11,984	-25,00
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund, integrated grant administration fund	0	70 .			
Total Federal funds Economic Development Administration.	BA 0	382,850 264,146	756,378 453,138	95,000 157,638	248,86 490,17
Regional Action Planning Commission Federal Funds	is				
General and special funds: Regional development programs452	BA O	38,517 42,199	64,068 52,139	15,760 15,195	42,20 0 39,27
Trust Funds Regional action planning commissions: Permanent, indefinite452	BA O	29,917 22,037	59,529 62,124	1 0,247 7,144	25,25 4 29,309
Total Federal funds Economic Development Assistance.	BA O	421,367 306,345	820,446 505,277	11 0,760 172,833	291,06 4 529,448
Total trust funds Economic Development Assistance.	BA O	29,917 22,037	59,529 62,124	1 0,247 7,144	25,25 4 29,309

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING	(in thouse	ands of do	llars)—Co	ntinued
Account and functional code	1975	1976	TQ	1977
	actual	estimate	estimate	estimate

Account and functional code		actual	estimate	estimate	estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF	COMMERC	E—Contin	ved	
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMER	CE				
Domestic and International Business Administration					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Operations and administration403	ВА	60,313	59,177	14,743 ^D 546	^k 62,902
	0	57,218	"1,556 61,496	15,275	59,110
Trust Funds				4.070	4 007
Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite403	BA O	4,034 3,474	4,872 4,587	1,272 1,272	4,857 5,181
Minority Business Enterprise Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Minority business development403	ВА	52,000	49,850 ^D 265	12,463 293	^x 50,013
	0	50,240	60,414	12,389	54,949
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund403	0	65			
Total Federal funds Minority	BA	52,000	50,115	12,556	50,013
Business Enterprise.	0	50,305	60,414	12,389	54,949
United States Travel Service Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses403	BA O	11, 237 11,658	12,799 12,162	3,200 2,918	12,220 11,618
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund403	0	9			
Total Federal funds United States Travel Service.	BA O	11,237 11,667	12,799 12,162	3,200 2,918	12,220 11,618
Total Federal funds Promotion of Industry and Commerce.	BA O	123,550 119,190	1 23,647 134,072	31,045 30,582	125,135 125,677
Total trust funds Promotion of Industry and Commerce.	BA O	4,034 3,474	4,872 4,587	1,272 1,272	4,857 5,181
•	•			=======================================	
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY National Oceanic and Atmospheric					
Administration					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Operations, research, and facilities 306	BA	451,805	495,135 ^C 1,832 ^D 8,417 ^E 238	136,000 ^C 643 ^D 2,926 ^E 75	*540,881
Appropriation, Current, indefinite	BA O	780 427,272	1, 027 468,081	126,726	1,027 510,335
Coastal zone management302	BA	15,019	18,000 "32	4,500 011	23,408
	0	6,657	17,026	4,825	17,395
Promote and develop fishery products and research pertaining to American fisheries (special fund): Permanent, indefinite403 See footnotes at end of table.	B A 0	7.751 8,603	7,944 8,403	1,857 1,820	7,944 8,944

BUDGET ACCOUNT	S LISTING	(in thousar	nds of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMEN	T OF	COMMERC	CE—Contin	ved	
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Continue	ed				
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued Public enterprise funds: Fisheries loan fund403	0	-306	-546	-160	-31
Offshore shrimp fisheries fund403	BA O	230 588	299		
Fishermen's guaranty fund403	BA O	1, 971 202	61 1,769	15 15	6 18
Federal ship financing fund, fishing vessels403	0	-234	-242	-106	18
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund306	0	-7,038	<u></u>	·····	
Total Federal funds National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	BA O	477,556 435,744	532,686 494,790	146,027 133,120	573,32 536,72
Trust Funds Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite306	B A 0	5,467 7,571	6,750 4,400	1,650 945	6,00 4,60
National Fire Prevention and Contro Administration Federal Funds	ol .				
reaera: runas General and special funds:					
Operations, research, and administration451	BA O	6,000	8,618 ^D 105	2,235 ************************************	*10,17
	υ,	3,234	7,039	1,642	8,06
Patent and Trademark Office Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses403	BA	77,566	83,300 (65	20,840 ^C 24	86,40
	0	71,119	2,046 84,043	21,103	86,20
Science and Technical Research Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Scientific and technical research and services403	BA	62,449	60,919 °263	15,785 [©] 97	66,700
	0	70,794	^Б 1,472 61,727	^Б 528 16,357	71,89
Intragovernmental funds: Working capital fund403	BA O	1,585 -1,639	2,085	343	2,08 9
Consolidated working fund403	0	-2,592	***************************************		
Total Federal funds Science and Technical Research	BA O	64,034 66,563	64,739 61,727	16,753 16,357	68,78 ! 73,393

216 THE BU	DGET	FOR FISCAL	YEAR 1977		
BUDGET ACCOUNTS LIST	NG	(in thousa	nds of doll	ars)—Cont	inued
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMEN	T OF	COMMERC	E—Continu	ed	
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Continue	ed				
Science and Technical Research—Cont. Trust Funds	inued				
Information products and services: Permanent, indefinite403	BA O	7,571 7,562	10,500 10,645	2,625 2,625	11,700 11,700
Total Federal funds Science and Technology.	BA O	625,156 576,660	691,559 647,599	1 86,603 172,222	738,690 704,391
Total trust funds Science and Technology.	BA O	13,038 15,133	17,250 15,045	4,275 3,570	17,700 16,300
OCEAN SHIPPING					
Maritime Administration					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Ship construction406	BA O	275,000 240.828	1 95,000 242,000	1 8,000 . 59,000	258.000
Operating-differential subsidies: 406 Contract authority, Permanent, indefinite.	ВА	235,188	322,397	97,287	*338,30 0
Liquidation of contract authority		(242,800)	(315,936)	(70,582)	(403,721
	0	243,152	⁸ (30,235) 315,954 ⁸ 11,821	70,582 *18,414	403,721
Research and development406	BA O	25,900 26,109	12,000 27,000	4,000 5,700	*19,500 17,163
Operations and training406	BA	41,183	45,000 (228	11,280 6105	^K 48,525
	0	39,627	₽851 45.583	₽271 11,671	49,062
Public enterprise funds: Federal ship financing fund406	0	-14,212	-15,165	-4,409	-19,675
Vessel operations revolving fund406	0	-347	-100	-50	-35
War risk insurance revolving fund 406	0	-340	-551	-50	-388

Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund406	0	-91	619		
Total Federal funds Maritime Administration.	BA 0	577,271 534,726	575,476 627,161	1 30,943 160,858	406,325 707,848
Trust Funds Special studies, services and projects: Permanent, indefinite406	BA 0	42 19	36 36		36 36
Total Federal funds Ocean Shipping.	BA O	577,27 1 534,726	575,476 627,161	1 30,943 160,858	406,325 707,848
Total trust funds Ocean Shipping.	BA O	42 19	36 36		36 36
SUMMARY	_				
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	1,825,353 1,621,925	2,313,967 2,021,004	486,757 563,483	1,681,986 2,182,906
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public300	BA }	-1,272	-1,379	-87	-4,450

Intragovernmental funds:

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continu	BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continue
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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMEN	IT OF	COMMERC	E—Contin	ved	
SUMMARY— Continued	-				
Federal funds:Continued					
400	BA]	-30,774	-26,862	-5,777	-15,72
450	BA).		-2,000	-500	-2,00
100	0,1	***************************************	2,000	- 500	2,00
902	BAl	-1,298	-1,752	-384	-1,52
	0)				
Total Federal funds	BA O	1,792,009 1,588,581	2,281,974 1,989,011	480,009 556,735	1, 658,29 2,159,21
	٠.		1,303,011		2,100,21
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA	52,411	87,353	17,124	53,37
	0	46,217	87,295	13,268	55,95
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the	BA)	-5.467	-6.750	-1.650	-6.00
public306	0,1	0,407	0,700	1,000	0,00
403	BA	-16,444	-20,563	-5,077	-21,62
	0 J				
406	BA }	-42	<i>−36</i> .		-3
450		occ	1 404	-360	1 50
452	${}_{0}^{BA}$	-966	-1,404	-300	-1,52
Total trust funds	BA	29,492	58,600	10,037	24,187
	0	23,298	58,542	6,181	26,765
Interfund transactions452	BA }	-28,951	-58,125	-9,887	-23,720
Total Department of Commerce.	BA .	1,792,550	2,282,449	480,159	1,658,75
rotar popartment or commerce.	0	1,582,928	1,989,428	553,029	2,162,253
DEPARTM	ENT C	F DEFENSE	-MILITAR	Y	
MILITARY PERSONNEL					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Military personnel, Army051	BA	8,082,121	8,180,347	2,064,635	8,642,861
military personner, Army001	DA	0,002,121	417,700	4,600	0,042,000
			E263,400	£87,700	J _66 (
	0	8,150,006	8,442,500	2,221,300	8,534,566
		.,,	17,500	44,700	⁴ 100
					J-666
Military personnel, Navy051	BA	5,839,760	5,722,300 417,400	1,451,668 44,300	6,055,667
			£183,500	E61,000	
				•	^J -667
	0	5,865,481	5,907,800 417,200	1,455,600 44,400	6,086,567 4100
			17,200	4,400	³ -66
Military personnel, Marine Corps051	BA	1,760,456	1,806,377	460,117	1,883,901
, ,		. ,	44,108	•	
	0	1,741,271	* 59,100 1,851,000	€19,900 476,900	1,870,000
	J	1,171,611	44,000	470,300 4100	1,070,000
See footnotes at end of table.					

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BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF	DEF	ENSE-MI	LITARY Co	ntinued	
MILITARY PERSONNEL—Continued Federal Funds—Continued General and special funds:—Continued Military personnel, Air Force	ВА	7,496,531	7,251,524	1,776,677	7,169,567
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		.,,	*6,800 E234,227	∄1,700 £76,095	·/667
	0	7,478,087	7,402,400 46,600	1,865,200 41,800	7,060,567 *100 *-667
Reserve personnel, Army051	ВА	489,900	468,879 £11,621	165,299 £6,201	447,690 ^J –10.090
	0	466,168	476,000	197,000	420,090 -10,090
Reserve personnel, Navy051	BA	215,400	200,035 *6,491	59,525 ⊬2,522	153,415 ^J _3,115
	0	209,236	209,000	80,000	144,115 -3,115
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps051	BA	65,200	70,652 £1,700	28,082 £800	77,130 ^J _1.030
	0	66,610	72,000	30,000	76,030 -1,030
Reserve personnel, Air Force051	BA	147,865	157,500 E4,397	48,260 €2,079	157,037 -3,737
	0	138,604	162,000	50,000	157,737 -3,737
National Guard personnel, Army051	BA	660,800	696,900 £19,900	209,050 £9,250	699,565 /-28.665
	0	655,157	711,000	234,000	690,665 7–28,665
National Guard personnel, Air Force 051	ВА	205,227	212,31 8 E7,154	60,924 €2,727	211,070 4_13,070
	0	196,992	216,000	72,000	210,070 '~13,070
Total Federal funds Military Personnel.	B A 0	24,963,260 24,967,612	25,604,322 25,495,000	6,603,111 6,693,000	25,436,200 25,189,000
RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL Federal Funds General and special funds:					
Retired pay, Defense051	BA	6,250,900	6,885,200 4440,400	1,775,100 4187,600	8,493,400
	0	6,241,772	6,887,000 4438,000	1,788,000 4189,000	7-111,700 8,498,700 41,000 7-111,700
See footnotes at end of table.					

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF	DEF	ENSE-MIL	ITARY—Co	ntinued	
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE Federal Funds				· · · · · - · · · ·	
General and special funds: Operation and maintenance, Army 051	BA	6,461,188	7,052,000 46,000 °154,100 °90,200	1,779,000 ^3,000 [©] 59,500 [©] 29,900	8,060,406
	0	6,637,863	7,111,000 45,000	1,771,500 43,500	7,887,500 4500
Operation and Maintenance, Navy 051	BA	7,297,225	8,069,400 ^3,800 ^C 160,000 ^D 66,600	2,133,557 41,900 *50,500 *21,600	9,660,800
	0	7,317,197	7,984,000 43,000	2,416,700 42,300	8,870,600 4400
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps051	BA	460,984	497,110 4500 617,900 94,800	125,506 ^200 [©] 3,800 [©] 1,500	580,490
	0	485,418	509,500 4500	154,800 4200	540,000
Operation and maintenance, Air Force	ВА	7,273,030	7,498,679 ^4,800 ^C 105,100 ^D 60,900	1,897,495 ^2,400 [©] 38,600 [©] 18,800	8,224,700
	0	7,445,455	7,539,700 44,300	1,949,300 42,700	7,995,800 4200
Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies051	ВА	2,454,647	2,475,431 43,000 68,700 63,800	627,725 41,500 65,300 615,800	2,765,300
	0	2,259,948	2,629,300 42,700	651,300 41,700	2,723,900 4100
Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve051	BA	283,993	310,710 ^600 ^C 3,500 ^D 4,900	91,100 ^300 [©] 2,000 [©] 1,700	375,100
	0	297,973	303,400 4600	98,700 4300	369,000
Operation and maintenance, Navy Reserve051	BA	246,738	284,425 ^100 ^c 2,100 ^p 1,100	73,250 *100 *2700 *2300	294,600
	0	228,857	275,900 4100	88,900 4100	279,000
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve051	BA	11,728	12,000 ^C 5 ^D 26	3,400 ^C 1 ^P 8	14,800
	0	12,038	13,000	5,000	13,000
Operation and maintenance, Air Force Reserve051	BA	296,250	322,430 4500 65,400 63,300	81,190 ^200 [©] 2,700 [©] 1,100	358,600
See footnates at end of table.	0	296,216	329,500 4500	79,800 4200	362,000

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF	DEF	ENSE-MII	LITARY—Co	ntinued	
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued	ued				
General and special funds:—Continued Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard051	ВА	607,528	649,930 *1,200 *10,700 *8,900	173,285 -4600 -25,900 -22,900	719,200
	0	608,578	662,900 41,100	187,300 4700	710,000
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard051	BA	655,300	697,100 41,100 68,700 6,600	181,200 4600 ⁽² 4,800 ⁽² 2,200	784,600
	0	638,688	712,000 41,000	180,300 4700	787,000
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army051	ВА	183	233 ^D 6	93 ^D 2	261
	0	197	260	100	260
Naval petroleum reserve051	BA	69,400	117,700	47,500	221,300
	0	33,097	89,000	47,500 21,000 -5,000	³ - 221,300 181,000 ³ -135,000
Claims, Defense051	BA	54,600	71,600	15,500	
Current, indefinite	BA O	C2 A1C	72.000	17 000	82,500 81,000
Contingencies, Defense051	BA	63,416	73,000	17,000 725	5.000
Contingencies, Detense031	0	2,500 3,653	2,500 1,530	1,640	2,510
Court of Military Appeals, Defense 051	BA	1,065	1,134 ² 33	285 P11	1,239
	0	921	1,210	260	1,230
Miscellaneous expired accounts051	0	119			
Total Federal funds Operation and Maintenance.	BA O	26,176,359 26,329,634	28,871,352 28,254,000	7,463,733 7,631,000	31,927,500 30,670,000
PROCUREMENT					
Federal Funds General and special funds:					
Aircraft procurement, Army051	BA O	231,160 124,796	333,500 162,000	59,400 58,000	*555,500 140,000
Missile procurement, Army051	BA O	366,800 656,519	422,600 501,000	42,600 153,000	*552,40 0 494,000
Procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army051	BA 0	312,500 204,805	881,400 445,000	255,000 128,000	*1,147,90 6 714,000
Procurement of ammunition, Army 051	BA O	692,749 800,662	637,200 660,000	252,800 261,000	*910,80 0 823,000
Other procurement, Army051	BA O	657,000 626,779	912,300 629,000	197,700 127,000	1,417,90 0 844,000
Aircraft procurement, Navy051	BA O	2,766,400 1,944,496	2,958,500 2,598,000	605,500 563,000	*3,032,50 0 3,003,000
Weapons procurement, Navy051	BA 0	725,300 492,209	1,1 72,600 731,000	321,700 220,000	*2,239,70 (1,199,000
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy 051	BA O	3,059,000 2,626,530	3,853,000 2,721,000	471,200 824,000	%6,289,50 (3,572,00)
See footnotes at end of table.					

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF	DEF	ENSE-MI	LITARY—C	ntinued	
PROCUREMENT—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued Other procurement, Navy051	BA O	1,545,400 1,465,960	1,829,700 1,499,000	464,500 663,000	2,192,800 1,698,000
Procurement, Marine Corps051	BA O	202,600 110,830	281,000 168,000	40,400 72,000	*337,700 191,000
Aircraft procurement, Air Force051	BA O	2,880,872 2,210,861	3,933,700 2,637,000	818,400 972,000	*6,344,800 3,913,000
Missile procurement, Air Force051	BA O	1,533,700 1,602,190	1 ,710,200 1,604,000	233,000 348,000	*1,599,40 0 1,498,000
Other procurement, Air Force051	BA O	1,626,278 1,576,624	2,074,400 1,677,000	353,000 444,000	*2,424,900 2,017,000
Procurement, Defense agencies051	BA O	98,416 80,830	205,600 121,000	39,600 24,000	264,600 193,000
Procurement of aircraft and missiles, Navy051	0	1,416,805	273,000	108,000	55,000
Procurement of equipment and missiles, Army	0	100,946	60,000	10,000	
Total Federal funds Procurement.	BA O	16,698,175 16,041,842	21,205,700 16,486,000	4,154,800 4,975,000	29,310,400 20,354,000
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army051	BA	1,741,416	1, 948 ,823 	504,452 ^C 1,333 ^D 5,079	×2,376,300
	0	1,964,406	1,948,000	493,000	2,287,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy051	BA	3,023,914	3,238,390 ^C 4,300 ^D 17,500	818,722 [€] 1,800 [₽] 5,600	*3,855,200
	0	3,020,979	3,145,000	588,000	4,007,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force051	BA	3,290,853	3,591,266 ^C 2,934 ^D 12,356	901,014 ^C 1,502 ^D 4,351	*3,91 6,60 0
	0	3,307,947	3,417,000	1,270,000	3,434,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense agencies051	BA O	490,657 546,346	604,400 572,000	146,550 115,000	*676,300 681,000
Director of test and evaluation, Defense051	BA O	25,000 26,821	25,000 25,000	5,000 5,000	*30,000 26,000
Total Federal funds Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation.	BA O	8,571,840 8,866,499	9,463,340 9,107,000	2,395,403 2,471,000	1 0,854,40 0 10,435,000
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Military construction, Army051	BA 0	656,825 547,351	790,025 686,000	37,100 193,000	*649,50 0 636,000
Military construction, Navy051	BA 0	606,376 500,389	770,018 607,000	1 7,200 139,000	*595,20 0 589,000

Military construction, Defense agencies	BA	ENSE-MIL	ITARY—Co	ntinued	
Federal Funds—Continued General and special funds:—Continued Military construction, Air Force051 Military construction, Defense agencies	-				
General and special funds:—Continued Military construction, Air Force051 Military construction, Defense agencies	-				
Military construction, Air Force051 Military construction, Defense agencies	-				
agencies	0	456,439 274,295	550,644 351,000	14,000 101,000	*802,300 390,000
Guard051 Military construction, Air National	BA O	31,260 17,623	1 9,300 21,000	1 ,000 5,000	*81,100 29,000
	BA O	59,000 35,706	62,700 53,000	1,500 11,000	*47,20 0 52,000
Guaru031	BA O	35,500 19,055	63,000 34,000	1,000 12,000	*27,600 47,000
	BA O	43,700 41,190	50,300 48,000	2,500 10,000	*47,00 0 42,000
	BA O	22,135 16,129	36,400 25,000	400 8,000	*16,800 26,000
,	BA O	16,000 10,030	1 8,000 15,000	1,000 4,000	*10,000 14,000
	BA 0	1, 927,235 1,461,768	2,360,387 1,840,000	75,700 483,000	2,276,700 1,825,000
FAMILY HOUSING Federal Funds					
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	BA O	1,151,809 1,121,738	1, 224,627 1,290,600	283,400 323,600	*1,190,300 1,367,000
	BA O	5,000 2,559	6,400	400	5,000
	BA O	1,156,809 1,124,297	1,224,627 1,297,000	283,400 324,000	1,190,300 1,372,000
CIVIL DEFENSE Fèderal Funds				-	
General and special funds: Operation and maintenance, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency051	BA	82,000	85,000	19,300 49	^k 71,000
	0	86,404	2578 87,978 4 22	*191 17,991 *49	70,000
SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM		=======================================			
Federal Funds					
	BA O	1,945 4,382	2,668 4,000	37 1,000	* 3,665 4,000
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS Federal Funds					
Public enterprise funds: Defense production guarantees051	0	1,677	-69	383	20
, ·····, ······, ·······, ·······	0	9 25.021			
Naval working fund	0	35,021		••••••	

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF	DE	ENSE-MI	LITARYC	ontinued	
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS	Con.				
Federal Funds—Continued					
Army stock fund	ВА		20,000		100,000
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0	20,408	-42,700	42,400	-8,600
Navy stock fund051	BA		10,000		32,000
	0	-39,541	143,800	4,800	-30,100
Marine Corps stock fund051	BA O	-2.046	2,000	2 700	8,600
Air Force stock fund 051	BA	-2,040	15 000	-2,700	6,400
Air Force stock fund051 Contract authority, Permanent,	BA BA	125,779	15,000		76,700
indefinite.	0	-109,658	306,500	16,900	-84,700
Defense stock fund051	BA	32,400	88,000		140,600
	0	192,512	-259,400	-162,000	-21,800
Army industrial fund051	0	22,949	183	-2,337	-11,390
Navy industrial fund051	0	-69,489	-52,540	-5,864	17,486
Marine Corps industrial fund051	0	241	-637	-169	552
Air Force industrial fund051	0	38,995	-153,282	-13,650	-3,370
Defense industrial fund051	0	-4,067	6,351	1,500	-7,656
Army management fund051	0	-4,776	121		
Navy management fund051	0	-12,558	-7,500		***********
Air Force management fund051	0	-4,006	-1,622	-197	-1,039
Total Federal funds Revolving	ВА	158,179	135,000		357,900
and Management Funds.	Ō	65,671	-60,795	-120,934	-144,016
ALLOWANCES					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					/* *** 500
Civilian and military pay raises051	BA BA				1,441,500 8,700–1
	0				1,399,100
	0				⁷ -9,100
Other legislation051	BA O		52,400 51,000	³ 28,400 ³ 29,000	⁷ 163,500 ⁷ 163,000
Total Federal funds Allowances.	ВА		52,400	28,400	1,596,300
	0		51,000	29,000	1,553,000
TRUST FUNDS					
Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent,	BA	7,645	7,390	1,750	9,040
indefinite051	0	7,634	6,820	1,600	7,270
Miscellaneous (trust revolving funds) 051	0	3,876	6,075	-2,666	3,146
Total trust funds	BA	7,645	7,390	1,750	9,040
	0	11,510	12,895	-1,066 	10,416
SUMMARY				·	
Federal funds:			** ***		*** *** *
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	85,986,702 85,189,881	96,330,996 89,886,205	22,986,784 24,481,066	111,406,065 99,715,984
See footnotes at end of table.	J	05,105,001	03,000,203	27,701,000	33,713,304

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF	DEF	ENSE-MIL	.ITARY—Co	ntinued	
SUMMARY — Continued					
Federal funds:—Continued					
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public051	BA }	-175,350	-129,900	-7,500	-158,800
Total Federal funds	BA O	85,811,352 85,014,531	96,201,096 89,756,305	22,979,284 24,473,566	111 ,247,265 99,557,184
Trust funds:			7.000	4 350	0.040
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	7,645 11,510	7,390 12,895	1 ,750 -1,066	9,040 10,416
Interfund transactions051	BA }	-6,523	-6,200	-1,500	-6,600
Total Department of Defense — Military.	BA 0	85,812,474 85,019,518	96,202,286 89,763,000	22,979,534 24,471,000	111,249,705 99,561,000
DEPART	MENT	OF DEFEN	ISE—CIVIL		
CEMETERIAL EXPENSES, ARMY					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses705	ВА	258	5,615	966	6,161
			Ć133	C44	-,
			₽ 34 ₽ 3	^D 11 E1	
	0	7,751	5,600	1,200	5,500
CORPS OF ENGINEERS-CIVIL	,				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: General investigations301	ВА	65,284	66,836	17,110	64,255
Gordon Maria	0	69,824	67,400	18,100	65,000
Construction, general301	BA	966,338	1,227,151 "-2,500	408,741 #_1,100	1,266,332
	0	1,134,693	1,203,781	436,304	1,260,900
			<i>H</i> −200	<i>H</i> -200	<i>H</i> −3,200
Operation and maintenance, general 301	BA O	494,577 522,109	582,073 580,000	1 53,116 155,000	583,900 586,000
Flood control and coastal	BA	65,400	25,000	3.750	18,140
emergencies301	0	73,138	31,000	5,100	17,970
General expenses301	BA	40,100	42,500 ^D 1,241 E59	10,650 P412 E18	47,400
	0	41,606	43,800	12,050	46,400
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries301	BA O	120,051 211,715	1 80,147 187,000	60,300 65,600	*191,220 193,700
Special recreation use fees (special fund): Indefinite303 Permanent appropriations (special funds):	BA O	700 819	1,200 1,000	294	3,100 2,500
(Water resources and power): Permanent, indefinite301	BA O	456 2,713	800 456	125 150	548 775

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT (OF DI	EFENSE—	CIVIL—Con	tinued	
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL—Continued Federal Funds—Continued General and special funds:—Continued	ued				
Permanent appropriations (special funds):—Continued (Other general purpose fiscal assistance): Permanent, indefinite852	BA 0	3,971 3,717	3,700 3,971	1 ,100 3,700	4,00 (
Total, Permanent appropriations (special funds).	BA 0	4,427 6,430	4,500 4,427	1,225 3,850	4,54 1,875
Intragovernmental funds: Revolving fund, Corps of Engineers—Civil301	BA .	-14,841	700 8,281	950 5,602	-2,645
Consolidated working fund301	0	151	111		
Trust Funds Corps of Engineers—Civil, trust funds: Permanent301	BA 0	37,712 28,761	22,000 27,000	5,500 10,000	28,000 24,200
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA 0	1,756,877 2,045,644	2,128,907 2,126,600	655,172 701,700	2,178,895 2,168,500
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	BA }	-11,044	-12,151	-3,486	-12,33
301	BA }	-11	-9	-3	-1
902	BA }	-904	-1,040	-111	-1,65
Total Federal funds	BA 0	1,744,918 2,033,685	2,115,707 2,113,400	651,572 698,100	2,164,895 2,154,500
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	37,712 28,761	22,000 27,000	5,500 10,000	28,000 24,200
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public301	BA }	-37,712	-22,000	-5,500	-28,000
Total trust funds	0	-8,951	5,000	4,500	-3,800
Total Corps of Engineers—Civil	BA 0	1,744,918 2,024,734	2,115,707 2,118,400	651,572 702,600	2,164,895 2,150,700
RYUKYU ISLANDS, ARMY Federal Funds	=				
General and special funds: Administration806	0	2	5		
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above) Deductions for offsetting receipts:	0	2	5		
Proprietary receipts from the public800	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-410	-439	-90	-410
Total Ryukyu Islands, Army	BA 0	-410 -408	-439 -434	- 90 -90	-410 -410

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF DE	FENSE—C	IVIL—Conti	nued	
SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME					
Trust Funds Operation and maintenance705	ВА	15,391	15.665	3,905	15,373
operation and manifestance703	0	14,698	15,099	3,812	15,325
Capital outlay705	0	1,046	100 .		
Payment of claims: Permanent,		•••••	5	!	5
indefinite705			5	1	5
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home revolving fund (trust revolving fund)705	0 -		······································		
Summary					
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA	15,391	15,670	3,906	15,378
Deductions for offerthing accepts	0	15,756	15,204	3,813	15,330
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public705	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-167	-150	-37	-150
Total Soldiers' and Airmen's	BA	15,224	15,520	3,869	15,228
Home.	0 =	15,589	15,054	3,776	15,180
THE PANAMA CANAL					
CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Operating expenses806	BA	63,641	59,800 ^D 492	15,900 2357	66,047
	0	64,106	60,292	16,257	66,047
Capital outlay806	BA O	5,790 3,822	2,240 7,510	560 1,154	3,647 4,540
Total Federal funds, Canal	BA -	69,431	62,532	16,817	69,694
Zone Government.	0	67,928	67,802	17,411	70,587
PANAMA CANAL COMPANY	_				
Federal Funds					
Public enterprise funds: Corporation: Panama Canal Company					
fund: 406					
Authority to spend public debt	BA	30,000			2 012
receipts. Limitation on general and	0	-3,023 (25,477)	2,554 (24,371)	–20 (6,540)	-2,812 (26,585
administrative expenses.	_			P(124)	
Summary					
Federal funds:	D.A	00.421	60 500	10 017	CO CO 4
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	99,431 64,905	62,532 70,356	16,817 17,391	69,694 67,775
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	- 	,	01.040		
Intrafund transactions806	BA }	-20,945	-21,849	-7,546	-25,42.
Proprietary receipts from the	BAl	-40.585	-36,442	-7,182	-38,686
public800	0 1	*		•	
902	BA}	-62	-65	-15	-6
Total The Panama Canal	0 J	37.839	A 176	2.074	E 616
Total The Panama Canal	BA O	37,633	4,176 12,000	2,648	5,519 3,600
See footnotes at end of table.	=	=====			

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF DE	FENSE—C	IVIL—Cont	inued	
MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Wildlife conservation, etc., military reservations: Permanent, indefinite 303	BA 0	680 868	860 860	201 251	806 806
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	680 868	860 860	201 251	806 806
Proprietary receipts from the public	BA }	-680	-860	-201	-806
Total Miscellaneous Accounts	0	188		50	
SUMMARY	=				
ederal funds:				•	
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	1,857,246 2,119,170	2,198,084 2,203,421	673,212 720,542	2,255,556 2,242,581
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Interfund transactions806	BA }	-20,945	-21,849	-7,546	-25,421
Proprietary receipts from the public300	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-11,724	-13,011	-3,687	-13,145
301	BA }	-11	-9	-3	-10
800	BA }	-40,995	-36,881	-7,272	-39,096
902	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-966	-1,105	-126	-1,719
Total Federal funds	BA 0	1,782,605 2,044,529	2,125,229 2,130,566	654,578 701,908	2,176,165 2,163,190
rust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	53,103 44,517	37,670 42,204	9,406 13,813	43,378 39,530
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the	BA }	-37,712	-22,000	-5,500	-28,000
puone	0)				

 $_{0}^{BA}\}$

BA O

BA 0 -167

1**5,224** 6,638

1,797,829 2,051,167

-150

1**5,520** 20,054

2,140,749 2,150,620

-37

3,869 8,276

658,447 710,184

-150

15,228 11,380

2,191,393 2,174,570

705

Total trust funds.....

Total Department of Defense—Civil.

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF H	EAL	TH, EDUCA	TION, AND	WELFARE	
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION Federal Funds:					
eneral and special funds: Salaries and expenses	ВА	199,897	201,805 	50,126 ^C 47 ^D 1,771 ^E 82	223,105
	0	199,658	218,895	56,076	223,133
Buildings and facilities553	BA O	1 ,000 1,265	1,000 2,876	750 720	3,125 3,950
ublic enterprise funds: Revolving fund for certification and other services553	0	-226			
Total Federal funds Food and Drug Administration.	BA O	200,897 200,697	208,805 221,771	52,776 56,796	226,230 227,083
HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION Federal Funds					
Health services551	ВА	919,997	877,595 ^H -103,159	226,318 "–24,645	*697,187
	0	785,037	865,823 #-18,900	232,295 #-23,580	J- 510,225 776,254 #-79,732 J-210,444
Indian health services551	BA	235,672	274,835 C1,050 P3,786 E928 H_5,294	73,780 -263 -269 -8309	314,594
	0	236,495	271,679 #_4,334	84,233 #_330	302,067 ^H -630
Indian health facilities554	BA O	57,431 46,301	55,366 71,168	1 1,084 14,574	40,345 46,817
Emergency health054	0	520	208		
ublic enterprise funds: Health maintenance organization loan and loan guarantee fund .551	0	-33,000	31,092		-2,700
Total Federal funds Health Services Administration.	BA O	1,213,100 1,035,353	1,105,107 1,216,736	288,378 307,192	541,901 831,632
CENTER FOR BISEASE CONTROL Federal Funds					
Preventive health services	ВА	152,345	141,001 "-7.690	33,328	^к 143,2 9 3
	0	154,491	158,000 "-1.000	48,000 #-1.000	⁷ –33,710 147,000 "–5,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH Federal Funds General and special funds: Biomedical research: Health research and Education 552	BA	2,051,278	W-14	ARE—Cont	inued
Federal Funds Seneral and special funds: Biomedical research: <u>Health research</u> and Education	ВА	2,051,278	1 0FE 000		
General and special funds: Biomedical research: Health research and Education	ВА	2,051,278	4 05E 000		
Biomedical research: Health research and Education	BA	2,051,278	1 055 000		
Health research and Education	BA	2,051,278	1 055 000		
,552			1,955,000	426,345	2,129,301
·			C16	C15	
			^D 448 E10	^D 150 E3	
	0	1,806,409	2,051,291	467,285	2,149,868
Health planning and	BA	38,619	22,000	4,000	10,339
construction554	0	76,639	35,639	4,922	25,560
Total, Biomedical research	BA	2,089,897	1,977,474	430,513	2,139,647
	0	1,883,048	2,086,930	472,207	2,175,428
Buildings and facilities552	BA	3,000	3,000	750	25,400
	0	4,967	11,371	2,629	12,187
ntragovernmental funds: General research support grants552	0	7,905	***************************************		
National Institutes of Health	0	-1,956	-3.000		
Management fund552	·	2,000	0,000		
Grants management fund554	0	-231			
Consolidated working fund552	0	-3,619	-54	1,211	290
Service and supply fund552	0	-770	227	121	95
***	BA .				
Total Federal funds National Institutes of Health.	0	2,092,897 1,889,344	1 ,980,474 2,095,474	431,263 476,168	2,165,047 2,188,000
	- :				
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HE	ALTH				
ADMINISTRATION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental					
health:		447.440	***	47.400	Y055 005
(Health care services)551	BA	417,119	436,486 #_53.500	47,190	*355,2 6 5
			-50,500		^J -192,459
	0	519,423	433,029	87,302	383,265
			# _{-2,675}	<i>"</i> -9,665	#-30,788 -23,261
(Health research and advection)	ВА	254 200	102 050	27 126	~163,000
(Health research and education) 552	DA	254,398	182,056 #_3,000	37,125	
	0	263,584	259,102	46,923	188,596
			<i>H</i> −325	<i>H</i> −535	<i>#</i> −1,712
(Prevention and control of health	BA	111,388	105,089	13,217	*105,066
problems)553	0	96,263	104,693	23,759	-23,872 100,002
	U	30,203	104,033	23,733	³ -7,571
(Health planning and	ВА	14,250			
construction)554	0	25,830	30,325	4,127	13,206
Total, Alcohol, drug abuse, and	BA	797,155	667,131	97,532	407,000
mental health.	0	905,100	824,149	151,911	621,737
Construction and renovation St. Elizabeths Hospital554	BA				^J 75,000 J8,250

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	, EDI	UCATION,	AND WELF	ARE—Conf	inued
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEA	LTH				
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Saint Elizabeths Hospital: 551	BA		£484		
	BA Ba		₽1,507 ⊬g		
Appropriation, Current, indefinite	BA BA	49,673	53,375	15,875	57,96
Appropriation, ourient, machines	0	45,163	55,698	17,764	57,40
ntragovernmental funds:	•				
Working capital fund, Lexington	0	10	-6	-6	=
Addiction Research Center551					
Total Federal funds Alcohol,	BA	846,828	722,506	113,407	539,964
Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.	0	950,273	879,841	169,669	687,38
neath Administration.			=======		
HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Health resources:		500.000	407.051	110 000	100 424
(Health research and education) 552	BA	569,606	487,651 #-67.000	113,360 #-2.000	388,43
332	0	595,470	688,325	142,239	458.95
	•	000,	$^{H}-24,300$	$^{H}-10,498$	H -26,10
(Health planning and	BA	240,340	85,985	23,930	117,86
construction)554	•	2.0,0.0	00,000	20,000	J-96,30
,	0	503,787	373,177	76,186	359,927
					J-55,000
Total, Health resources	BA	809,946	506,636	135,290	410,00
	0	1,099,257	1,037,202	207,927	737,78
Public enterprise funds:			40.000		04.00
Medical facilities guarantee and loan fund554	BA O	11,693	1 0,000 22,398	7,000 6,373	31,00 25,11
	_		•	•	
Health education loans552	BA O	2,268 -215	2,284 2,284		2,72 2,72
	-				·
Nurse training fund552	BA O	1, 732 -360	1,716 1,716		1, 27 1,27
	-				
Total Federal funds Health	BA	813,946	520,636	142,290	445,00
Resources Administration.	0	1,110,375	1,063,600	214,300	766,90
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FO	R				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Assistant Secretary for Health554	BA	30,992	20,842	5,210	22,21
			⁰ 614	P230	
	0	22,317	* 52 25,618	€17 6,272	23,28
Detirement and and select travelle	-				
Retirement pay and medical benefits for commissioned officers:	BA O	39,499 36,024	45,013 44,447	13,552 13,104	52,35 51,13
for commissioned officers: Indefinite551	U	30,024	44,44/	13,104	31,13
Financial assistance for health care	ВА				/10.001.50
rmancial assistance for health care	0				19,001,20
Scientific activities overseas (special	BA				1,50
foreign currency program)552	0 0	5,865	11,331	2,387	11,92
See footnotes at end of table	•	0,000	11,001	2,007	11,52

RUDGET	ACCOUNTS LISTING	(in thousands a	of dollars)—Continued
DODGEI	ACCOUNTS LISTING	till illoosullus t	,, aomais,—commoeu

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	, ED	UCATION,	AND WELF	ARE—Con	tinued
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOI HEALTH — Continued	}				
Federal Funds—Continued					
ntragovernmental funds: Service and supply fund551	0	-705			
Consolidated working funds552	0	-239			
Total Federal funds Office of Assistant Secretary for Health.	BA O	70,491 63,262	66,521 81,396	19,009 21,763	1 0,077,5 0 9,087,53
Trust Funds Public Health Service trust funds: Permanent, indefinite554	BA O	1, 840 2,243	1 ,527 1,711	381 425	1,60 1,79
EDUCATION DIVISION Office of Education Federal Funds					
Seneral and special funds: Financial assistance for elementary and secondary education501	BA O				43,300,00
Elementary and secondary education 501	ВА	2,262,175	191,270 # –48 ,770	2,234,522 ^H -161,634	^K 2,211,88
Permanent	ВА		2,210,218		⁷ –2,072,88
· Community	0	2,277,069	2,288,732 "-5,300	534,188 #_13,596	2,233,98 #_109,50
Indian education501	BA	42,034	57,055 "-15.000	516	*42,05
	0	40,036	42,101 #_600	12,132 #_2.877	44,57 #_10.59
School assistance in federally affected areas	BA	656,016	680,000 "-243,773	70,000	325,00
	0	618,711	657,536 #-172,451	57,498 4–10,887	438,46 #_43,30
Emergency school aid501	BA O	215,000 215,943	241,700 234,663	325 58,816	*249,70 220,77
Education for the handicapped501	ВА	199,859	126,375 "-1,375	120,500 "-35,000	236,37
Permanent	ВА		100,000		⁷ –220,37
r emalient	0	151,244	198,508	55,962 #_4,449	229,36 #_18,94 -34,54
Occupational, vocational, and adult education501	BA	681,677	598,150 "-10,241	222,500 "—4,000	599,68
Pormonant	DA	7 101	74 661	1 700	⁷ 67,50
Permanent	BA O	7,161 652,751	74,661 673,633	1 ,790 111,279 #_3,050	7,10 681,16 "-9,61

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,	ED	UCATION,	AND WELF	ARE—Cont	inved
EDUCATION DIVISION—Continued Office of Education—Continued Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued Higher education502	BA	2,206,171	2,559,109 #-768,140 /335,000	124,000	[*] 1,994,251
Permanent	BA O	2,700 1,838,066	2,700 2,450,700	383,000	2,393,886
	v	1,000,000	H-18,700	# _{-21,000}	#_645,800 '301,500
Library resources503	BA	167,474	70,724 #_18,975	147,330 "-10,000	137,330
	0	225,810	140,920 #-2,000	49,079 #_7,000	7- 137,330 134,223 #-10,200 7-26,100
Educational development503	0	174,504	31,260	1,103	3,531
Special projects and training503	8A 0		36,893 5,533	4,704	67,350 38,977
Educational activities overseas (speciał foreign currency program) 503	BA O	1, 000 1,881	2,000 1,989	200 426	2,000 1,928
Salaries and expenses503	BA	116,745	105,224 ² 2,083	24,643	115,434
Public enterprise funds:	0	95,816	109,023	32,830	112,537
Student loan insurance fund502	BA O	197,600 111,087	201,787 107,163	30,000 28,500	91,075
Higher education facilities loan and insurance fund502	BA	2,701	2,192	548	2,119
Permanent, indefinite	BA O	1,235 16,292	1,220 10,596	287 -4,408	1,282 12,633
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund503	0	210			
Total Federal funds Office of Education.	BA O	6,759,548 6,419,420	6,492,087 6,753,306	2,766,527 1,262,250	6,793,540 6,117,562
National Institute of Education Federal Funds					
General and special funds: National Institute of Education503	BA O	70,357 82,770	70,000 70,000	20,000 13,400	88,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses: (Higher education)502	BA O	11,500 10,113	11,500 10,677	307	1 1,500 10,170
See footnotes at end of table.	U	10,113	10,077	307	10,170

Account and functional code					
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,	ED	UCATION,	AND WELF	ARE—Con	tinued
EDUCATION DIVISION—Continued					
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued seneral and special funds:—Continued Salaries and expenses:—Continued (Research and general education	ВА	2.363	21 000	E 500	21,44
aids)503	0	2,443	21,000 12,915	5,599 3,961	22,22
Total, Salaries and expenses	BA O	13,863 12,556	32,500 23,592	5,599 4,268	32,94 32,39
Total Federal funds Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education.	BA O	13,863 12,556	32,500 23,592	5,599 4,268	32,94 32,39
Trust Funds pecial statistical compilations and surveys: Permanent, indefinite503	BA O	21	60 44	20 27	10 5
Total Federal funds Education Division.	BA O	6,843,768 6,514,746	6,594,587 6,846,898	2,792,126 1,279,918	6,916,48 (6,237,95)
Total trust funds Education Division.	BA O	21	60 44	20 27	101 5
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE Federal Funds eneral and special funds: Public assistance: (Social services)506	ВА	2,013,177	2,819,070	608,500	2,515,20
	0	2,048,425	2,375,299	608,700	2,514,000 2,514,000 40,000
(Health care services)551	ВА	6,966,375	8,261,993	2,220,000	9,292,00
	0	6,840,395	8,183,715	2,220,000	9,292,00 -9,292,00
(Public assistance and other income supplements)604	BA	4,861,927	5,897,904	1,576,000	6,215,00 -256,00
	0	5,120,881	5,897,904	1,576,000	6,215,000 -256,00
Total, Public assistance	BA O	1 3,841,479 14,009,701	1 6,978,967 16,456,918	4,404,500 4,404,700	8,514,20 8,513,00
Work incentives504	BA	210,000	400,000	80,000	315,00 /_55,00
	0	313,837	350,000	80,000	315,00 -55,00
Program administration506	BA	65,822	55,255	14,950	63,09 -24,25
	0	64,439	57,715	20,229	59,01 2–22,00
Special assistance to refugees from Cambodia and Vietnam in the	BA O	1 00,000 11	66,700	16,200	50,00 71,50
United States604					

TQ estimate E—Cont 4,518,450 4,540,129 878,000 878,000	8,945,04 8,963,51 5,997,00 9-143,00 5,997,00 9-143,00 716,90
4,518,450 4,540,129 878,000 878,000	8,945,04 8,963,51 5,997,00 9-143,00 5,997,00 9-143,00 716,90
878,000 878,000	5,997,00 -143,00 5,997,00 -143,00 716,90
878,000	7-143,00 5,997,00 7-143,00 716,90
	5,997,00 -143,00 716,90
•••••	
•••••	
2,940	716,90
880,940 878,537	6,570,90 6,570,90
234,600 229,614	913,89 913,89
	5,910,12 5,909,54
	1 3,394,92 13,394,34
	⁷ 2,031,00
7,284,167	71,812,03 73,595,30 7-790,00
(629,900)	(2,561,77
(3,633)	(14,40
	J1,451,00
2,650,264	9,525,00 11,252,29 -36,00
/8,000	[,] –10,00
3,416,384	15,726,00 15,410,81 7-2,130,00
	7,312,00 6,466,43 7–101,00
	107,847,03 103,667,85
	878,537 234,600 229,614 1,503,541 1,406,510 2,619,081 2,514,661 6,640,030 7,284,167 -10,000 (629,900) 9(15,300) (3,633) 2,224,000 2,650,264 -2,000 -3,626,202 3,416,384 -365,000 1,425,000 1,547,043

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	, ED	UCATION,	AND WELF	ARE—Con	tinued
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS Federal Funds					
General and special funds: American Printing House for the Blind501	BA O	1 ,967 1,994	2,408 2,408	602 602	2,76 2 2,762
National Technical Institute for the Deaf502	BA O	9,819 9,887	9,836 11,679	2,932 2,932	1 2,67 9 12,679
Gallaudet College502	BA	35,595	22,435 4531	5,606	40,840
	0	27,397	38,406 4518	8,045 413	33,112
Howard University502	BA	81,700	84,158	18,728	81,909
	0	84,574	43,300 89,688 43,26 5	22,311 435	79,230
Total Federal funds Special Institutions.	BA O	1 29,081 123,852	122,668 145,964	27,868 33,938	138,186 127,779
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT Federal Funds Seneral and special funds:					
Human development: (Elementary, secondary, and vocational education)501	BA O	483,000 441,208	481,178 477,583	11 7,338 129,927	477,683 471,789
(Social services)506	BA	1,117,965	1,064,945 "-2, 00 0	266,161	*1,095,006
	0	1,180,024	1,154,792 "-2,000	250,142	J-55,225 1,157,761 J-24 ,727
Total, Human development	BA O	1,600,965 1,621,232	1,544,123 1,630,375	383,499 380,069	1,517,464 1,604,823
Research and training activities overseas (special foreign curency program)506	0	2,499	3,268		3,195
Total Federal funds Assistant Secretary for Human Development.	BA O	1,600,965 1,623,731	1,544,123 1,633,643	383,499 380,069	1,517,464 1,608,018
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Office for Civil Rights751	BA	22,207	24,686 ^D 653	6,379 ^D 228	29,685
	0	19,616	25,624	6,500	28,945
Office of Consumer Affairs506	BA	1,465	1,488 ^D 46	372 ^D 16	1,581
General Departmental management:	0	1,573	1,537	372	1,579
(Community development)451	BA O	26,329 8,706	22,251	3,508	6,773

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued							
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate		
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	, EDL	CATION,	AND WELF	ARE—Conf	inued		
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT—Continu	ied						
General and special funds:—Continued General Departmental management: —Continued.							
(Public assistance and other income supplements)604	BA	75,444	85,662 "2,610	22,366 **953	93,66		
Total, General Departmental	O BA	96,528 1 01,773	90,862 88,272	19,177 23,319	90,81		
management.	0	105,234	113,113	22,685	97,58		
Policy research604			24,950 10,230	6,575 7,848	24,95 0 22,868		
Allied services506	BA O				7 20,00 0 75,00		
ntragovernmental funds: Working capital fund506	0	1,912	3,000		1,000		
Consolidated working fund506	0	-2,143	2,000	143			
Total Federal funds Departmental Management.	BA 0	125,445 126,192	140,095 155,504	36,889 37,548	1 69,87 156,97		
SUMMARY	:						
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA	37,557,229	41,299,719	11,458,364	45,187,27		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	0	37,378,888	41,851,855	10,079,151	44,404,13		
Intrafund transactions902	BA }	-24,519	-24,500		-30,62		
Proprietary receipts from the public500	${}_{0}^{BA}\}$	-3,933	-37,067	-1,004	-37,24		
550	${}_{0}^{BA}\}$	-4,508	-39,333	-802	-41,35		
600	BA }		-34,000		-34,00		
902	BA }	-3,056	-2,832	-745	-2,84		
Total Federal funds	BA O	37,521,213 37,342,872	41,161,987 41,714,123	11,455,813 10,076,600	45,041,20 44,258,06		
Trust funds:							
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	83,581,901 79,442,032	89,342,249 91,202,099	23,923,633 24,485,310	1 07,848,73 103,669,69		
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions601	BA }	-1,010,299	-1,083,000		-1,289,00		
902	BA }	-2,908	-9,874	-5,700			
Proprietary receipts from the public503	BA }	-21	-60	-20	-16		
554	BA }	-1,485	-1,290	-322	-1,29		

-114

-30

-114

-114

601

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LIST	ING	(in thous	ands of do	llars)—Coi	ntinued
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	, ED	UCATION,	AND WELF	ARE—Con	tinued
SUMMARY — Continued					
Trust funds:—Continued					
902	BA }	-1,052			
Total trust funds	BA O	82,566,022 78,426,153	88,247,911 90,107,761	23,917,561 24,479,238	106,558,23: 102,379,192
nterfund transactions551	BA }	-2,858,943	-3,597,430	-878,000	-5,854,000
601	BA)	-499 ,323	-515,317	••••••	-716,902
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.	BA O	116,728,969 112,410,759	125,297,151 127,709,137	34,495,374 33,677,838	1 45,028,539 1 40 ,066,355
DEPARTMENT OF H	OUS				
HOUSING PROGRAMS				·	
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Annual contributions for assisted housing: 604					
Contract authority	BA	44,046,961	17,000,000		K16,572,900
Permanent	BA	338,944	1,033,511	21,900	5,500
Housing payments604					
Liquidation of contract authority	_	(2,196,926)	(2,245,000)	(600,000)	(3,070,000
	0	2,087,106	2,313,000	565,000	2,570,000
Payments for operation of low income housing projects: 604					V. 100 000
Contract authority			535,000	80,000	K463,600
Liquidation of contract authority			(535,000) 162,000	(80,000) 130,000	*(463,600 462,000
	-		,	130,000	
Mobile home standards program403			41,000		1,000
	0		A700	⁴ 300	800
Rent supplement program604 State housing finance and	BA		800,000	••••••	
development agencies: 451					
Contract authority	BA		000,000 000,000		
Liquidation of contract authority			(15,000) "(-15,000)	***************************************	
Homeownership (Section 235) and rental housing (Section 236)			. , ,		
assistance: 604 Contract authority, Permanent	RΔ		23	272	68
• •					-
Counseling services	0	333	8		

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSIN	G A	ND URBAN	DEVELOPM	ENT—Con	tinued
HOUSING PROGRAMS—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
Public enterprise funds: Federal Housing Administration fund 401	BA		45,000		
Current, indefiniteAuthority to spend public debt	BA		142,500 4_5,000		*825,698
receipts, Current, indefinite. Authority to spend public debt	ВА	1,294,150	1,129,408	239,073	149,761
receipts, Permanent, indefinite. Limitation on administrative	0	1,088,449	1,161,156	204,747	830,305
expenses.		/100 F00\			
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.					
College housing—loans and other expenses502	BA	14,758	14,137	3,607	
Appropriation, Permanent, indefinite.	BA	385	363	93	
Contract authority	BA	-696,720			
	0	-55,418	-30,000	-15,000	
Low-rent public housing—loans and other expenses604	0	-53,839			
Emergency homeowners' relief fund 401	BA		35,000		
Nonprofit sponsor assistance604	0	-331	2,030	1,015	2,360
Community disposal operations fund 451	0	-865	-600	~150	-600
Rental housing assistance fund604	0	-15,202	-8,400	-932	-3,728
Revolving fund (liquidating programs)451	BA	528	2,053	518	16,665
Appropriation, Permanent, indefinite.	BA O	1 88 58,193	1,003 220,000	4 82 20,000	1,335 19,500
Housing for the elderly or handicapped fund401	0	-1,784			•••••
Intragovernmental funds: Disaster assistance fund453	0	-37,554	-11,147		
Total Federal funds Housing	BA	44,999,194	20,693,998	345.945	18,036,527
Programs.	0	3,069,088	3,808,747	904,980	3,880,637
GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION				,	
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Payment of participation sales insufficiencies401	ВА	1,462			
Public enterprise funds: Special assistance functions fund	ВА	4,698	4,745	1,166	4,600
401 Appropriation, Permanent, indefinite.	BA	3,379	3,482	878	3,500
Authority to spend public debt receipts, Permanent.	BA O	6,000,000 2,180,268	4,750,000 511,500	191,924	186,349
Can destantes at and at table					

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSIN	G AN	URBAN	DEVELOPM	ENT—Con	tinued
GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION — Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
Public enterprise funds:—Continued Management and liquidating functions fund401	0	-61,648	-30,273	-7,500	-21,400
Limitation on administrative expenses, Government National Mortgage Association.		(8,113)	(1,240) (1,240)	(350) ^D (12)	
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities	0	-9,723	-11,598	-3,390	-16,806
Participation sales fund: (Mortgage credit and thrift insurance)401	0	3,807	-1,080	3,606	3,321
(Other advancement and regulation of commerce)403	0	-1,437	-2,278	1,530	-2,788
(Community development)451	0	-374	4,272	1,378	2,040
(Higher education)502	0	-740	7,016	6,299	7,392
(Health research and education) 552	0	-131	-237	-3	470
(Veterans housing)704	0	-5,801	-7,161	-2,391	-9,220
Total, Participation sales fund	0	-4,676	532	10,419	275
Total Federal funds Government National Mortgage Association.	BA 0	6,009,539 2,104,221	4,758,227 470,161	2,044 191,453	8,100 148,418
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPME Federal Funds	ENT ==	,			
General and special funds:					400 000
Community development grants451 Contract authority	BA Ba	50,000 2,382,189			100,000 3,14 8,0 00
Liquidation of contract authority		(2,382,189)	(1,788,000)		(3,148,000)
	0	38,081	750,000	400,000	1,600,000
Comprehensive planning grants451	BA O	1 00,000 96,883	75,000 . 110,000	25,000	*25,000 75,000
Miscellaneous expired accounts451	BA O	70,175 536,006	000 000	••••••	
Public enterprise funds: Rehabilitation loan fund451	BA		50,000 . #_50,000	•••••••	
	0	29,440	76,000 #_18,382	23,000 #_25,000	
Urban renewal fund-capital grants: 451					
Contract authorityLiquidation of contract authority	BA	47,637 (47,637)			
Liquidation of contract authority	0	1,376,465	(702,493) 1,375,000	(300,000) 300,000	(1,000,000) 1,000,000
Urban renewal fund-loans and planning advances451 See (ootnotes at end of table.	0	-29,032	50.000		-25,000

240 THE BU	DGET	FOR FISCAL	L YEAR 1977			
BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued						
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate	
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSIN	G AI	ND URBAN	DEVELOPA	AENT—Co	ntinued	
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPME — Continued	ENT					
Federal Funds—Continued						
Public enterprise funds:—Continued Public facility loans451	ВА	1,437				
Appropriation, Permanent,	BA	726				
indefinite.	0	23,386				
Total Federal funds Community Planning and Development.	BA O	2,652,164 2,071,229	1,913,000 2,549,524	723,000	3,273,00 2,650,00	
NEW COMMUNITIES ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds: New community assistance grants 451	0	2,906	3,000	1,500	5,00	
Public enterprise funds: New communities fund: 451						
New communities fund: 451 Authority to spend public debt	ВА		11,352	5,830	25,45	
receipts.	0	6,566	15,818	5,584	25,44	
Total Federal funds New Communities Administration.	BA O	9,472	11,352 18,818	5,830 7,084	25,45 30,44	
FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION Federal Funds	1					
Public enterprise funds: National insurance development fund 403	0	-2,350	-2,534	-613	-1,75	
National flood insurance fund453	BA O	50,000 44,208	75,000 127,823	1 8,750 38,750	1 00,00 200,86	
Total Federal funds Federal Insurance Administration.	BA O	50,000 41,858	75,000 125,289	1 8,750 38,137	1 00,00 0 199,10	
OFFICE OF INTERSTATE LAND SALES REGISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:	ВА	415	400	100	45	
Interstate land sales (special fund): Permanent, indefinite403	0	1,831	450	100	45	
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH	H					
Federal Funds						
General and special funds: Research and technology451	BA O	65,000 52,332	53,000 57,000	1 5,500 19,000	71,00 67,10	
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses, Department of Housing and Urban						
Development: (Other advancement and regulation of commerce)403	BA		2,72 6 "71	73 6 ″23	2,84	
rogalation of commerce/400	0		2,797	759	2,84	

0

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LIST	ING 	(in thousa	nas ot dol	iars)— Con	itinued
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSIN	G AN	ID URBAN	DEVELOPM	AENT—Con	tinued
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT—Continu	ued				
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds: —Continued Salaries and expenses, Department of Housing and Urban Development: —Continued					
(Community development)451	BA	114,761	119,161 <i>•</i> 3,859	31,067 2965	129,41
	0	93,988	123,020	32,032	129,41
(Disaster relief and insurance) 453					7,57 9
(Public assistance and other	BA	34,424	34,027	7,238	49,668
income supplements)604	0	34,424	<i>P</i> 118 34,145	2417 7,655	49,668
(Federal law enforcement and	BA	11,417	11,844	2,891	11,936
prosecution)751	0	11,417	12,216	^D 1 34 3,025	11,936
Total, Salaries and expenses, Department of Housing and Urban Development.	BA O	160,602 139,829	172,178 172,178	43,471 43,471	201,442 201,442
Urban transportation404	0	313	1,956		
Low income-housing demonstration programs451	0	-20			
ntragovernmental funds: Working capital fund451	0	369	813	207	-824
Consolidated working fund451	0	156	206		
Total Federal funds Departmental Management.	BA O	160,602 140,647	172,178 176,465	43,471 43,678	201,442 200,618
SUMMARY	•				
ederal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	53,936,914 7,490,678	27,677,155 7,206,454	431,640 1,927,432	21,715,97 1 7,176,777
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public450	BA }	-2,468	-2,383	-592	-2,383
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development.	BA O	53,934,446 7,488,210	27,674,772 7,204,071	431,048 1,926,840	21,713,588 7,174,394
DEPAR	IMEN	T OF THE	INTERIOR		
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES					
Bureau of Land Management Federal Funds					
Seneral and special funds: Management of lands and resources 302	ВА	175,746	189,582 422,000	58,192	208,740
	0	159,861	"3,023 191,078 421,340	91,066 47,714 4660	204,805
Construction and maintenance302	BA	6,725	8,911 - 298	2,238 P39	9,884
See footnotes at end of table.	0	7,931	9,429	2,052	8,180

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF T	HE INTERIC	OR—Contin	ved	
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES—Continu Bureau of Land Management—Continu Federal Funds—Continued					
eneral and special funds:—Continued Public lands development roads and trails: 302 Contract authority	BA	4 ,89 1			
Permanent	BA	10,000	H-8,800		
Liquidation of contract authority	0	(4,070) 3,5 4 5	(3,183) 4,300	(1,121) 1,511	(5,00 5,00
Oregon and California grant lands (special fund): Indefinite302	BA	27,402	28,000	8,700	30,00
	O	29,573	34,064	9,010	30,23
Range improvements (special fund): Indefinite302	BA	4,187	5,435	600	7,23
	O	3,929	5,200	1,100	5,81
Recreation development and operation of recreation facilities (special fund)	BA	242	300	1 00	30
	O	145	260	70	24
(Conservation and land management): Permanent, indefinite	BA	1,312	1,501	377	1,50
	O	1,266	2,611	377	1,50
(Other general purpose fiscal assistance): Permanent, indefinite852	BA	178,483	179,399	145,023	126,80
	O	178,064	179,399	145,023	126,80
Total, Permanent appropriations (special funds).	BA 0	1 79,795 179,330	1 80,900 182,010	1 45,400 145,400	128,30 128,30
Total Federal funds Bureau of	BA	399,206	429,449	216,335 207,517	384,45
Land Management.	O	384,314	447,681		382,56
Trust Funds Greau of Land Management trust funds: Permanent, indefinite302	BA 0	725 574	700 740	200 150	70 62
Bureau of Reclamation Federal Funds					
eneral and special funds: General investigations301	BA	1 9,427	20,892	6,794	21,03
	O	18,710	22,699	6,540	21,06
Loan program301	BA	1 3,825	22,665	9,205	10,77
	O	13,801	21,680	16,430	13,51
Recreational and fish and wildlife facilities, Upper Colorado River storage project303	BA	1, 654	2,992	837	4,13
	O	1,061	2,720	1,250	1,41
Colorado River Basin Salinity control projects301	BA	27,650	1 9,670	7,130	43,12
	O	5,77 4	40,000	7,000	40,00
Emergency fund (special fund)301	BA	600	1,000	200	1, 00
	O	448	1,000	200	1,00
Construction and rehabilitation (special fund)301	BA	244,123	327,308	98,834	347,01
	O	261,781	293,004	89,274	352,80
Operation and maintenance (special fund)	BA	100,800	132,162	34,017	1 43,00
	O	102,178	127,412	32,952	142,85

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF T	HE INTERI	OR—Contir	rued	
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES—Continu	ued				
Bureau of Reclamation—Continued	1				
Federal Funds—Continued					
Seneral and special funds:—Continued					
General administrative expenses	BA	20,920	21,290 <i>º</i> 600	5,600 ^D 200	22,60
(special fund)301	0	20,622	21,955	5.574	22,80
Other miscellaneous appropriations	BA	600	600	600	60
(special funds): Permanent852	DA	800	800	000	00
Permanent, indefinite	BA	2,104	2,400	600	2,400
	0	2,754	3,000	1,200	3,00
ublic enterprise funds:					70.40
Colorado River Basin project301	BA Ba	23,000	29,205	8,810	73,42
Contract authority, Permanent Liquidation of contract authority	DA	12,500 (32,800)	19,500 (17,440)	(1,500)	(20,600
Enquirement of contract actionty		(32,000)	⁴ (5,000)	(1,300)	(20,000
	0	44,483	\$2,000 45,000	8,000	80,000
Upper Colorado River storage project	BA	22,967	38,160	15,5 6 2	61,900
301	0	9,271	44,830	12,980	48,37
Continuing fund for emergency expenses, Fort Peck project301	0	-2,095			
ntragovernmental funds:					
Consolidated working fund301	0 _	-184			
Total Federal funds Bureau of	BA	490,170	638,444	188,389	730,991
Reclamation.	0 _	478,604	635,300	181,400	726,810
Trust Funds					
teclamation trust funds: Permanent,	BA	2,922	12,285	4,380	29,000
indefinite301	0	3,251	12,400	4,000	24,600
Office of Water Research and Technol Federal Funds	ogy		,		
eneral and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses301	BA	19,792	18,180	4,411	*22,27 3 18,200
	0	23,015	19,000	4,423	10,200
ntragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund306	0	42	23		,
Total Federal funds Office of	BA -	19,792	18,180	4,411	22,27
Water Research and Technology.	0	23,057	19,023	4,423	18,200
Trust Funds	-			 -	
coperation with foreign agencies:	BA	-7			
Permanent301	-				
Liquidation of contract authority	•	(7)			
	0 _	195			
Total Federal funds Land and	BA	909,168	1,086,073	409,135	1,137,723
Water Resources.	0 _	885,975	1,102,004	393,340	1,127,579
Total trust funds Land and	BA	3,640	12,985	4,580	29,700
Water Resources.	0	4.020	13.140	4.150	25,228

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF	THE INTER	IOR—Conti	nued	
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS					
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation					
Federal Funds					
Seneral and special funds: Salaries and expenses303	BA	5,380	5,737 <i>P</i> 160	1,444 ^D 55	6,18
	0	5,251	5,892	1,492	6,188
Land and water conservation (special fund): Indefinite303	BA	30 7,492	308,086	75,988	300,00
Contract authority, Permanent	BA O	30,000 283,617	30,000 300,000	63,000	30,00 0 329,00
ntragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund303	0	2	330,000	33,333	525,00
Total Federal funds Bureau of	BA	342,872	343,983	77,487	336,18
Outdoor Recreation.	0	288,870	305,892	64,492	335,18
United States Fish and Wildlife Servi Federal Funds	ce				
General and special funds: Resource management303	ВА	103, 798	117,746 ^{(*} 480	28,639 [©] 120	122,82
	0	99,211	°2,402 112,431	20 174	110.40
Construction and anadromous fish	-		17,706	30,174	119,40
303	BA O	1 4,397 8,790	15,400	1,060 7,000	6,72 12,800
Migratory bird conservation account (special fund)303	BA	1,000	7,500		
Permanent, indefinite	BA	7,512	12,000	800	12,00
Miscellaneous appropriations (special funds):	0	16, 464	14,000	6,390	14,75
(Recreational resources): Permanent, indefinite303	B A 0	75,046 68,022	84,986 76,600	1 8,700 19,223	89,98 0 78,900
(Other general purpose fiscal	BA	3,986	4,200	1,380	4,300
assistance): Permanent, indefinite852	0	4,078	4,400	1,137	4,400
Total, Miscellaneous appropriations (special funds).	BA O	79,032 72,100	89,186 81,000	20,080 20,360	94,28 (83,300
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund303	0	-2,881	700	160	700
Total Federal funds United States Fish and Wildlife Service.	B A 0	205,739 193,684	247,020 223,531	51,467 64,084	235,83 230,95
Trust Funds					
Contributed funds: Permanent, indefinite303	BA O	1,2 62 1,357	2,063 1,800	620 925	2,06 2,00
National Park Service Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Operation of the national park system303	BA	220,138	243,588 - 4,219 - 23,929	75,772 °2,359 °1,695	272,86
			0,020	76,355	

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF 1	HE INTERI	OR—Conti	nued	
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS—Contin	ued				
National Park Service—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued Planning and construction303	BA O	60,412 56,092	27,215 54,819	7,100 13,663	33,200 54,546
Road construction: 303		10.401			·
Contract authority	BA	-10,461 .	#_58,500		
Permanent	BA	105,000			
Liquidation of contract authority	0	(26,026) 24,560	(40,115) 39,522	(9,900) 11,175	(18,000 22,925
Preservation of historic properties 303	BA O	24,476 13,847	24,666 17,066	6,040 6,045	*14,500 21,000
Planning, development, and	BA	11,739	14,000	5,000	14,000
operation of recreation facilities: Indefinite303	0	18,284	9,659	7,200	13,500
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts303	BA	2,500	2,575 ^C 65	741	3,072
·	0	2,605	2,588	716	2,992
Miscellaneous permanent	BA	277	320	55	320
appropriations (special funds): Permanent, indefinite303	0	243	320	55	320
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund303	0	<u>-77</u> .			
Total Federal funds National Park Service.	BA O	414,081 339,763	262,086 364,817	98,762 115,209	337,956 388,778
Trust Funds National Park Service trust funds:	ВА	1,705	3,000	750	3,000
Permanent303	Ο.	2,035	3,000	750	1,600
Total Federal funds Fish and Wildlife and Parks.	BA 0	962,692 822,317	853,089 894,240	227,716 243,785	909,977 954,921
Total trust funds Fish and Wildlife and Parks.	BA 0	2,967 3,392	5,063 4,800	1, 370 1,675	5,063 3,600
ENERGY AND MINERALS	•				
Geological Survey Federal Funds					
General and special funds:	DA	254 146	267 247	67 400	201 200
Surveys, investigations and research 306	BA	254,146	267,247 ©183	67,400 €72	284,308
300			P5,069	P1,770	
	0	226,868	269,860	71,495	284,345
Payment from proceeds, sale of water, Mineral Leasing Act of 1930: Permanent, indefinite301	BA	1 .			
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund306	0	-1,958			
Total Federal funds Geological Survey.	BA O	254,147 224,910	272,499 269,860	69,242 71,495	284,308 284,345
See footnotes at end of table.	٠.				

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTIN	G (in thous	ands of do	ollars)—Co	ntinued			
Account and functional code	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate			
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Continued							

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF	THE INTER	IOR—Cont	inved	
ENERGY AND MINERALS—Continued Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses	ВА	67,913	79,473 42,143	20,205	90,148
	0	68,260	72,003 81,241 42,143	7768 22,834	88,554
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund	0	-15	15		
Total Federal funds Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration.	BA O	67,913 68,245	83,619 83,399	20,973 22,834	90,148 88,554
Trust Funds Contributed funds: Permanent, indefinite554	BA O	1 85 150	35		
Bureau of Mines Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Mines and minerals:					
(Energy)305	BA	67,113	61,633 <i>P</i> 204	15,371 ⁰ 72	65,606
	0	42,837	52,474	17,849	63,342
(Other natural resources)306	ВА	81,707	95,754 ^D 1,303	23,634 ⁰ 460	88,764
	0	72, 726	90,540	24,079	93,382
Total, Mines and minerals	BA O	148,820 115,563	1 58,894 143,014	39,537 41,928	1 54,370 156,724
Miscellaneous appropriations306 Public enterprise funds:	0	64	200	50	200
Helium fund: 306 Contract authority	BA		-47,500		
Permanent	BA O	47,500 -456	47, 500 43	268	47,500 312
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund306	0	-2.929	594	35	1,688
Total Federal funds Bureau of Mines.	BA O	196,320 112,242	1 58,894 143,851	39,537 42,281	201,870 158,924
Trust Funds Contributed funds: Permanent, indefinite	BA O	610 468	485 485	120 120	600
Alaska Power Administration Federal Funds					
General and special funds: General investigations301	BA O	540 611	652 705	198 246	763 763
Operation and maintenance301	BA O	760 728	838 840	209 244	1,1 64 1,164
See footnotes at end of table.	-		7		-,

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued Account and functional code 1975 1976 1977 estimate estimate estimate **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued ENERGY AND MINERALS—Continued** Alaska Power Administration—Continued Federal Funds—Continued Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund301 0 ~35 35 Total Federal funds Alaska BA 1,300 1,490 407 1.927 Power Administration. 0 1,304 1,580 490 1,927 **Bonneville Power Administration** Federal Funds General and special funds: Construction301 BA 66,679 0 40,711 Operation and maintenance......301 BA 11.243 0 11,909 Continuing fund (special fund)301 0 500 **Public enterprise funds:** Bonneville Power Administration fund BA 94,078 Authority to spend public debt BA 1,250,000 receipts. 0 100,997 -66,000-1,460-15,130Total Federal funds Bonneville BA 1.422.000 Power Administration. -66,0000 154,117 -1,460-15,130Trust Funds Bonneville Power Administration trust BA 7,149 fund: Permanent, indefinite......301 0 10,261 Southeastern Power Administration Federal Funds

BA

0

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680

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245

125

153

1,850

1.995

P24

1,106

1.104

1,106

1.104

959

7.821

7.816

See footnotes at end of table

General and special funds:

Operation and maintenance......301

Continuing fund (special fund):

Total Federal funds

Administration.

General and special funds:

Southeastern Power

Construction301

Operation and maintenance.......301

Southwestern Power Administration Federal Funds

Permanent, indefinite301

BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING (in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF	THE INTER	OR—Contir	rved	
ENERGY AND MINERALS—Continued					
Southwestern Power Administration—C	on.				
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued					
Continuing fund (special fund): Permanent301	BA O	65 65			
Total Federal funds	BA	6,480	6,761	1,999	8,781
Southwestern Power Administration.	0	4,060	6,759	2,148	8,775
Total Federal funds Energy and Minerals.	BA O	1 ,949,214 565,939	524,263 440,444	1 32,415 138,033	588,140 528,499
Total trust funds Energy and Minerals.	BA O	7,944 10,879	485 520	1 20 120	600 600
INDIAN AFFAIRS				-	
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Operation of Indian programs: (Conservation and land management)	ВА	31,652	30,427 45,000	8,150	34,154
			<i>b</i> 599	<i>₽</i> 183	
	0	30,559	30,631 44,800	7,361	34,200 4200
(Elementary, secondary, and	BA	226,495	237,585	77, 700	243,807
vocational education)501	0	218,561	239,659	₽1,680 70,041	244,141
		*		·	
(Area and regional development) 452	BA	227,785	274,906 ^11,307 ^D 4,375	88,317 P1.337	311,549
	0	220,034	275,990 410,707	79,044	311,970 4600
Total, Operation of Indian	BA	485,932	569,699	177,367	589,510
programs.	0	469,154	561,787	156,446	591,111
Construction452	BA	64,894	73,922 45,250	13,550	46,263
	0	61,268	73,250 44,000	15,000	72,737 41,250
Road construction452	BA				27,20
Contract authority	BA	25,000			
Permanent	BA	75,000			
Liquidation of contract authority	0	(59,500) 66,082	(66,705) 66,757	(28,000) 27,000	(46,795 68,000
Miscellaneous appropriations:		•	•	·	,
(Area and regional development):	BA	13,618	12,666	2,800	12,666
Permanent, indefinite452	0	12,680	12,800	2,800	12,800
(Other general government)806	BA	70,000	70,000	40,000	30,000
Permanent, indefinite	BA	3,102	2,200	1,200	2,200
	0	72,245	72,200	41,200	32,200
Total, Miscellaneous	BA	86,720	84,866	44,000	44,860
appropriations.	0	84,925	85,000	44,000	45,000
Public enterprise funds: Revolving fund for loans452	BA O	38,000 7,126	3,000 . 30,000	2,078	4,536
	0	7,120	30,000	2,010	7,331

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate					
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued										
INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued										
Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continue Federal Funds—Continued	đ									
Public enterprise funds:—Continued Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund452	BA O	20,000 96	1 0,000 4,267	1,473	20,00 0 6,573					
Liquidation of Hoonah Housing Project revolving fund452	0	4	13	2	13					
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund	0	1,818								
Total Federal funds Bureau of Indian Affairs.	BA O	795,456 690,473	746,737 825,074	234,917 245,999	727,84 4 789,220					
Trust Funds Miscellaneous trust funds:										
(Area and regional development)452 Current, indefinite Permanent, indefinite	BA BA BA O	2,169 32,380 150,341 148,066	3,000 31,200 227,158 259,848	750 10,000 76,155 77,954	3,000 35,387 228,702 258,667					
(Other general government): Permanent, indefinite806	BA O	845	1 0,000 12,161		•••••					
Total, Miscellaneous trust funds.	BA 0	184,890 148,911	271,358 272,009	86,905 77,954	267,08 9 258,667					
Total trust funds Bureau of Indian Affairs.	BA O	184,890 148,911	271,358 272,009	86,905 77,954	267,089 258,667					
Total Federal funds Indian Affairs.	BA O	795,456 690,473	746,737 825,074	234,917 245,999	727,844 789,220					
Total trust funds Indian Affairs.	BA O	1 84,890 148,911	271,358 272,009	86,905 77,954	267,089 258,667					
TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS										
Office of Territorial Affairs Federal Funds										
General and special funds: Administration of territories806	BA	15,350	22,000 ² 14	3, 800 25	21,862					
	0	19,244	44,740 23,868 41,221	5,019 43,519	27,622					
Trust territory of the Pacific Islands 806	BA	69,750	80,196 ⁰ 114	15,100 ⁰ 40	*82,321					
	0	70,404	^B 10,148 84,448 ^B 5,644	82,160 17,309 8 1,433	80,817					
Micronesian claims fund, Trust	ВА	1,400 -177	1 0,000 10,000	8,600 . 8,139	3,033					

625 314

ΒA

600

680

1**85** 200 256

See footnotes at end of table.

Office of the Comptroller for Guam

(special fund): Permanent, indefinite......806

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF T	HE INTERI	OR—Contin	nued	
TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS—Continued					
Office of Territorial Affairs—Continu	ed				
Federal Funds—Continued					
eneral and special funds:—Continued Internal revenue collections for the	BA	17,676	19,500	4.875	19.00
Virgin Islands (special fund): Permanent, indefinite852	0	17,240	32,360	4,885	19,50
Total Federal funds Office of Territorial Affairs.	BA 0	1 04,801 107,025	1 47,312 158,221	34,765 40,504	1 23,4 3 131,63
SECRETARIAL OFFICES	-				
Office of the Solicitor and Office of t Secretary	he				
Federal Funds					
Office of the Solicitor, salaries and expenses306	BA	11,082	11,263 ⁰ 353	2, 66 5 ⁰ 124	12,65
·	0	10,773	11,607	2,673	12,6
Office of the Secretary, salaries and expenses306	BA	19,839	18,734 ⁰ 550	4,203 ^D 183	21,09
	0	19,964	18,963	4,675	20,49
Departmental operations306	BA	10,758	12,153 ⁰ 225	2,480 ⁰ 95	12,69
	0	9,929	11,918	2,641	11,5
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)306	BA O	192 136	1,494 1,180	75 65	91 80
Litter prevention and cleanup: Permanent, indefinite304	BA 0	1 5 8	25 25	5 5	
ntragovernmental funds: Working capital fund306	0	-,			•••••
Consolidated working fund, Office of the Secretary306	0 -	653 . 			
Total Federal funds Office of the Solicitor and Office of the Secretary.	BA O	41,886 44,958	44,797 43,693	9,830 10,059	47,3 1 45,49
SUMMARY	_			- 	
ederal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	4,763,217	3,402,271	1, 048,778 1,071,720	3,534,5 (3,577,3)
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public250	BA }	3,116,687 <i>56</i>	3,463,676 75		
300	BA }	-543,504	-631,402	-150,782	-707,0
301	BA J	-385,040	-236,681	-61,893	-247,0
450	BA }	-14,287	-13,261	-2, 94 9	-13,2
500	BA }	-79	-70	-18	-
800	BA }	-650	-750	-200	-9

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF T	HE INTER	OR—Conti	nued	
SUMMARY—Continued					
Federal funds:—Continued		4 774	0.000		0.00
806	BA }	-2,779	-2,000	-1,000	-2,000
902	BA }	-3,995	-4,007	-644	-4,10
Total Federal funds	BA O	3,812,827 2,166,297	2,514,025 2,575,430	831,292 854,234	2,559,985 2,602,830
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	199,441 167,202	289,891 290,469	92,975 83,899	302,452 288,095
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	•	-			
Proprietary receipts from the public301	BA }	-10,071	-12,285	-4,380	-29,000
302	BA }	-725	- 700	-200	- 70 0
303	BA 0	-1,262	-2,063	-620	-2, 06 3
306	BA }	-610	-485	-120	-600
452	BA }	-111,232	-108,382	-27,521	-111,636
554	BA }	-185			······
806	BA }	-333			
902	BA }	-22,852	-11,209	-12,526	-7, 95 5
Total trust funds	BA	52,171	154,767	47,608	150,498
	0 _	19,932	155,345	38,532	136,141
Interfund transactions452	BA }	-47,473	_139,158	-46 ,205	-144,889
806	BA }		-10,000 .		
Total Department of the Interior	BA O	3,817,525 2,138,756	2,519,634 2,581,617	832,695 846,561	2,565,594 2,594,082
DEP	ARTM	ENT OF JU	JSTICE		
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION Federal Funds					
General and special funds:	ВА	22,451	21,048	5,223	20,287
Salaries and expenses751	DM	22,731	C35	^{'c} 13	20,201
	۸	20.000	^D 556	P191	20.742
ntragovernmental funds:	0	20,896	21,298	5,370	20,742
Consolidated working fund751	0 _	120			
Total Federal funds General	BA	22,451	21,639	5,427	20,287
Administration.	0 _	21,016	21,298	5,370	20,742

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BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (i	in	thousands of	of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTME	NT O	F JUSTICE	—Continue	d	
LEGAL ACTIVITIES				*	
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities751	BA	60,989	60,420 P1,689	14,900 ² 583	63,565
•	0	59,978	60,775	15,268	64,729
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division751	ВА	18,253	21,595 <i>*</i> 604	5,600 <i>0</i> 214	23,426
	0	17,781	21,601	5,693	23,380
Salaries and expenses, U.S. Attorneys and Marshals751	BA	131,158	142,300 23,668	36,100 21,298	160,076
	0	133,100	142,771	36,760	160,968
Fees and expenses of witnesses751	BA O	14,200 11,962	16,480 15,650	4,000 3,798	19,177 19,453
Salaries and expenses, Community	BA	3,750	3,940	985	4,131
Relations Service751	0	3,569	⊅99 3,842	^D 35 978	4.157
Total Federal funds Legal	BA -	228,350	250,795	63,715	270,375
Activities.	0 =	226,390	244,639	62,497	272,687
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses751	ВА	449,546	468,70 0 °206	124,000 ^c 76	466,777
	0	438,501	⁰ 12,886 468,497	P4,665 125,794	460,055
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SER	VICE				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses751	BA	181,320	208,000 ^D 5,609	52,700 ² 1,990	221,581
	0	178,765	212,192	54,305	222,642
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM Federal Funds	-				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons	BA	167,750	186,200 ^C 2.056	48,000 °538	208,160
11130113			₽4,085 #97	P1,361 E29	
	0	167,960	189,339	51,016	206,779
National Institute of Corrections754	BA . 0 .				4,997 3,800
Buildings and facilities753	BA O	25,940 31,312	1 2,560 45,390	4,395 14,564	59,095 39,545
Support of United States prisoners 753	BA O	28,600 26,335	31,875 32,353	8,466 9,155	31,875 32,353
See footnotes at end of table.					

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTME	NT O	F JUSTICE	—Continue	d	
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM—Continued	d				
Federal Funds—Continued					
Intragevernmental funds: Federal Prison Industries, Inc.: Federal Prison industries fund.753	0	1,039			
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(1,559)	(1,906)	(289)	(1,618
Limitation on vocational expenses.	_	(4,415)	(5,120)	(1,236)	(4,829
Total Federal funds Federal Prison System.	BA O	222,290 226,646	236,873 267,082	62,789 74,735	304,127 282,477
Trust Funds Commissary funds, Federal prisons (trust revolving fund)753	0 -	-233			
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION	-				
Federal Funds General and special funds: Salaries and expenses754	BA	887,171	809,672	204,960	707,944
	0 _	852,863	91 ,005 919,445	254,750	839,702
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION Federal Funds	·		-		
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses751	BA	135,723	149,859 ^D 3,142	41,758 ⁰ 1,230	159,287
	0 =	132,230	154,808	43,270	158,964
SUMMARY					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	2,126,851 2,076,411	2,168,386 2,287,961	563,632 620,721	2,150,378 2,257,269
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	-	2,070,411	2,207,301	020,721	2,237,203
Proprietary receipts from the public750	BA }	-9,013	<i>-7,066</i>	-2,792	-7,228
902	BA }	-258	<i>–250</i>	-62	-250
Total Federal funds	BA O	2,117,580 2,067,140	2,161,070 2,280,645	560,778 617,867	2,142,900 2,249,791
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	0	-233			
Total Department of Justice	BA O	2,117,580 2,066,907	2,161,070 2,280,645	560,778 617,867	2,142,900 2,249,791
DEP	ARTN	ENT OF L	ABOR	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRAT	TION				
General and special funds:		07.000	67 198	10.070	60.200
Program administration504	BA	67,009	67,128 <i>°</i> 1,629	16,670 <i>°</i> 543	69,380

BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTME	NT	OF LABOR-	-Continued		
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRAT	TION				
— Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued General and special funds:—Continued					
Employment and training assistance	BA	2,852,450	2,394,400	599,000	2,394,330 400,000
304	0	2,803,020	440,300 3,273,050	638,000	2,394,330
		. ,	175,000	' 365,300	400,000
Community service employment for older Americans504	BA 0	1 2,000 8,607			
Temporary employment assistance	BA	875,000			
504		•	41,700,000		***************************************
	0	319,209	2,180,791 4150,000	4485,000	41,065,000
Emergency employment assistance	0	53,437	4.405		-,,
504	•	00,107	1,100		
Federal unemployment benefits and	BA	2,365,000	410,000	95,800	860,000
allowances603	0	748,648	1,333,308	400,000	860,000
Grants to States for unemployment insurance and employment	BA O	64,400 -18,666	76,800 94,247	18,500 18,500	81,50 6 81,500
services504	v	-10,000	34,247	10,300	01,000
Advances to the unemployment trust	BA	5,750,000	5,000,000		5,000,000
fund and other funds: Indefinite 603	0	785,000	8.512.231	1,100,000	1,200,00 0 5,700,000
003	U	785,000	0,312,231	1,100,000	¹ –1,200,000
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund504	0	-8,737			
Total Federal funds	BA	11,985,859	11,745,257	729,713	7,605,211
Employment and Training Administration.	0	4,759,980	15,739,491 ————————————————————————————————————	3,024,013	9,374,31
Trust Funds	D.A		105	91	19
Gifts and bequests, National Commission for Manpower Policy:	BA O	-62	125 125	31 31	12: 12:
Permanent, indefinite504					
Unemployment trust fund: (Training and employment):	ВА	439,036	472,419	110,234	487.74
Permanent, indefinite504	0	500,850	455,272	119,734	487,74
(Unemployment insurance): Indefinite	BA				⁷ 900,00
603 Permanent, indefinite	ВА	7,675,927	16,228,047	3,289,766	15,512,25
	0	12,710,273	18,044,728	3,580,266	15,712,25
					300,000
Total, Unemployment trust fund	BA O	8,114,963 13,211,123	1 6,700,466 18,500,000	3,400,000 3,700,000	1 6,900,00 0 16,500,00
Total trust funds Employment	ВА	8,114,963	16,700,591	3,400,031	16,900,12
and Training Administration.	0	13,211,061	18,500,125	3,700,031	16,500,12
LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
Federal Funds General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses505	BA	36,845	45,910	11,124	48,61
	0	27,388	<i>P</i> 1, 043 44,838	"339 11,961	46,74
	-				
See footnotes at end of table.					

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTM	ENT (OF LABOR-	-Continue	d	
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRAT Federal Funds	ION				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses505	ВА	76,116	85,500 P2,310	21,478 ⁰ 740	92,445
Special hanafite.	0	71,991	87,810	22,218	92,445
Special benefits: (General retirement and disability insurance)601	BA O	9,946 8,111	22,141 22,141	5,566 5,566	29,542 29,542
(Federal employee retirement and disability)602	BA O	155,054 184,223	275,959 246,785	75,234 75,234	288,276 288,276
Total, Special benefits	BA O	165,000 192,334	298,100 268,926	80,800 80,800	317,818 317,818
Total Federal funds Employment Standards Administration.	BA O	241,116 264,325	385,910 356,736	103,018 103,018	410,263 410,263
Trust Funds Special workers' compensation expenses: Permanent601	BA O	6,010 2,723	2,751 2,601	690 650	3,414 3,037
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH Administration	-				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses553	BA	102,006	116,025 ^D 1,560	29,000 ^D 534	127,970
	0	91,086	119,330	31,352	124,940
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund	0	-971	971		
Total Federal funds Occupational Safety and Health Administration.	BA O	102,006 90,115	117,585 120,301	29,534 31,352	127,970 124,940
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS	-				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses505	ВА	54,422	64,846 ^D 1,256	16,100 **#455	73,688
	0	52,936	64,780	16,121	72,351
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund505	0	-903 .	***************************************		
Total Federal funds Bureau of Labor Statistics.	BA 0	54,422 52,033	66,102 64,780	1 6,555 16,121	73,688 72,351
Trust Funds Special statistical work505	0	118	45		
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses505	BA	30,339	33,684 2879	8,524 ⁰ 220	49,176
	0	27,459	34,600	8,800	49,000
Special foreign currency program.505	BA O	200 118	70 162	97	70 100
See footnotes at end of table.					

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate					
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued										
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT-Continu	ued									
Federal Funds—Continued Intragovernmental funds:										
Working capital fund505	0	-239	-44	-232	-212					
Consolidated working funds505	0	-177								
Total Federal funds Departmental Management.	BA 0	30,539 27,161	34,633 34,718	8,744 8,665	49,24 0 48,888					
SUMMARY										
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	1 2,450,787 5,221,002	12,396,440 16,360,864	899,027 3,195,130	8,314,99 6 10,077,495					
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public500	BA }	-578	-492	-120	49					
600	BA }	-156	-135	-30	-13					
603	BA }	-59	•••••							
902	BA }	-393	-425	-107	-43					
Total Federal funds	BA 0	12,449,601 5,219,816	12,395,388 16,359,812	898,770 3,194,873	8,313,93 10,076,43					
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	8,120,973 13,213,902	1 6,703,342 18,502,771	3,400,721 3,700,681	1 6,903,53 9					
Interfund transactions601	BA }	-148								
603	BA }	-785,000	-8,512,231	-1,100,000	-4,500,00					
Total Department of Labor	BA O	1 9,785,426 17,648,570	20,586,499 26,350,352	3,199,491 5,795,554	20,717,478 22,079,600					
DE	PART	MENT OF	STATE							
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIR Federal Funds	lS.									
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses152	BA	365,377	425,400 °134	119,100 ^C 49	^K 539, 80 (
	•	070.005	P7,412	P2,609	505 20					
Decree de dies ellements 150	0	378,865	425,789	120,792	505,300					
Representation allowances152	BA O	1,350 1,289	1 ,700 1,650	525 270	*2,00 1,92					
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad	BA	22,914	29,840 "102	8,450 236	*67,20					
152	0	22,443	42,501	3,595	41,75					
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency program) 152	BA O	4,870 7,773	1 6,785 15,349	800 1,646	5,53 8,88					
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	BA O	2,100 2,055	2,100 2,000	600 580	*2,10 2,10					

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTM	ENT	OF STATE-	—Continued	ļ	
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—	-Con.				
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund .152	ВА	6,355	6,355 41,700	1,590	[₭] 8,055
Permanent, indefinite	BA O	22,700 29,055	30,900 37,255 41,700	9,900 11,490	39,800 47,855
Intragovernmental funds: Working capital fund152	0	-225	-100	1	-32
Consolidated working fund152	0	-243			
Total Federal funds Administration of Foreign Affairs.	BA 0	425,666 441,012	522,428 526,144	143,659 138,374	664,490 607,787
Trust Funds Foreign Service retirement and disability fund	ВА		⁴ 2,300		
Permanent, indefinite	BA O	1 05,089 55,322	93,956 65,887	23,738 18,759 -167	1 06,249 80,863 -1,219
Miscellaneous appropriations: Permanent, indefinite152	BA O	637 675	647 576	158 163	647 576
Total trust funds Administration of Foreign Affairs.	BA O	105,726 55,997	96,903 66,463	23,896 18,755	1 06,896 80,220
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES					
Federal Funds General and special funds:					
Contributions to international organizations152	BA	203,903	217,853	189,764 429,090	×274,000
	0	203,677	217,878	170,968 429,090	258,650
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities152	BA O	34,495 5,658	** ***		*45,000 45,000
Missions to international	BA	7,008	9,000	2,673	×9,300
organizations152	0	6,372	"139 8,749	2,620	9,288
International conferences and contingencies152	BA O	7,400 6,028	5,840 7,230	1,775 1,500	*7.035 5,970
International trade negotiations152	BA	1,900	2,856 2,856	739 ² 14	×3,540
	0	936	2,779	711	3,309
Total Federal funds International Organizations and Conferences.	BA O	254,706 222,671	270,727 300,473	224,105 204,889	338,875 322,217
Trust Funds Gifts and bequests, National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation: Permanent, indefinite	BA O	45 62	50 45	1 0 8	50
r dimentin, indendite132					

BUDGET A	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTM	ENT	OF STATE-	-Continued		
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS Federal Funds					
General and special funds: International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses301	BA	4,952	5,300 ^C 125 <i>P</i> 100	1,371 ⁶ 34 <i>"</i> 35	^5,810
	0	4,924	5,513	1,529	5,810
Construction301	BA O	6,231 12,338	8,365 13,575	830 1,630	*3,919 6,486
American sections, international commissions301	BA	1,379	1,576 ² 33	450 P14	*1,840
	0	1,144	1,694	425	1,824
International fisheries commissions302	BA	4,060	4,730	1,560 4442	*5,500
	0	3,881	730 4,760	*17 1,577 *442	5,500
Total Federal funds	BA	16,622	20,259	4,753	17,069
International Commissions.	0	22,287	25,542	5,603	19,620
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities153	ВА	53,300	60,000 **2385 #-5,000	13,000 **97 #-3,000	*58,500
	0	50,300	56,348 #_2,650	19,113 #-2,500	52,621 4-2,400
International educational exchange activities (special foreign currency program)153	0	47	50	6	20
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West153	BA O	7,400 7,363	9,000 9,000	2,350 2,350	*10,000 10,000
Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments (special foreign currency program)153	0	13	15	3	15
Educational exchange fund, payments by Finland, World War 1 debt: Permanent, indefinite153	BA O	352 410	075		352 375
Total Federal funds Educational Exchange.	BA O	61,052 58,133	64,737 63,138	1 2,447 18,972	68,852 60,631
Trust Funds					
Educational exchange trust funds: Permanent, indefinite153	BA O	196 198	325 276	90 91	22:
OTHER Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Migration and refugee assistance 151	BA	28,443	16,900 223	800 08	^K 10,000
See footnotes at end of table.	0	31,660	19,069	3,528	10,69

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTM	ENT	OF STATE-	-Continue	d	
OTHER — Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued Seneral and special funds:—Continued					
Assistance to refugees from the Soviet Union	BA O	40,000 44,540	20,000 37,350		2,416
Special assistance to refugees from	BA	305,000	37,330	***************************************	2,410
Cambodia and Vietnam604	0	3,349	271,400	5,251	······
International Center, Washington,	BA .		1,896		2,780
D.C. (special fund): Permanent, indefinite152	0	141	654	550	2,304
Payment to the Republic of Panama:	BA	2,328	2,328		2,328
Permanent 152	0 -	2,328	2,328		2,328
Total Federal funds Other	BA O	375,771 82,018	41,147 330,801	808 9,329	1 5,108 17,741
CHMMIN	=				
SUMMARY ederal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	1,133,817	919,298	385,772	1,104,394
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	0	826,121	1,246,098	377,167	1,027,996
Intrafund transactions152	BA }	-518	-519	-130	-519
Proprietary receipts from the	BA}	-4.128	6.028	-1.838	-5,921
public150	0}	1,220	0,020	2,000	0,023
300	BA }	-52	-55	-12	-55
301	BAl	-403	-400	-100	-400
301	97}	-403	-400	-100	-400
400	BA)	-1,688	-1,750	-450	-1,750
902	0 5	057	064	-191	<i>855</i>
902	BA }	8 57	-864	-191	-033
Total Federal funds	BA	1,126,171	909,682	383,051	1,094,894
	0 -	818,475	1,236,482	374,446	1,018,496
rust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA	105,967	97,278	23,996	107,171
	0	56,257	66,784	18,854	80,521
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions602	BAl	-433	-300	-75	-300
	0]				
Proprietary receipts from the public153	BA }	-121	-250	-75	-150
Total trust funds	BA -	105,413	96,728	23,846	106,721
	0	55,703	66,234	18,704	80,071

1,1**86,449** 829,043

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Total Department of State

950,775 1,247,081

395,407 381,660

1,137,080 1,034,032

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued									
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate				
DEPARTM	ENT	OF TRANSP	ORTATION						
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY Federal Funds									
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses407	ВА	30,315	32,550 2600	8,930	^35,35				
	0	40,079	33,880	8,440	33,52				
Transportation planning, research, and development407	BA O	33,420 34,264	28,000 33,800	7,000 8,500	29,80 29,00				
Grants-in-aid for natural gas pipeline safety407	BA O	1 ,158 1,167	1,650 . 1,750	600	*2,50 1,60				
Transportation research activities overseas (special foreign currency program)	BA O	218	250 . 300	162	1 0 5				
ntragovernmental funds: Working capital fund407	0	-2,181	-432						
Consolidated working fund, transportation systems center407	0	-8,218	-4,713	-1,713	-5,17				
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	BA O	64,893 65,329	63,050 64,585	15,930 15,989	&7,75 59,00				
COAST GUARD Federal Funds ieneral and special funds: Operating expenses406	BA	660,085	718,154 [©] 3,354 [®] 1,986 [©] 14,660	205,612 ^C 1,339 ^D 670 ^E 4,991	*8 17,70				
	0	652,273	734,900	209,300	⁷ -1,00 811,90 ⁷ -1,00				
Acquisition, construction, and improvements406	BA O	108,376 106,110	156,100 145,004	16,160 21,838	*171,10 129,10				
Alteration of bridges406	BA O	6,562 4,813	6,500 6,619	1,625 1,625	8,60 8,60				
Retired pay406	BA	105,000	115,650 48,330	30,050 43,345	147,10				
	0	104,875	115,650 48,330	30,050 43,345	7 -1,32 147,10				
Reserve training406	BA	28,912	31,200 ^D 51	10,175 "19	⁷ –1,32 *34,8 0				
	0	28,207	* 861 32,112	* 381 10,575	34,80				
Research, development, test, and evaluation406	BA O	16,888 16,078	1 8,600 18,515	4,650 4,534	*19,00 18,50				
State boating safety assistance406	BA O	5,790 4,944	5,790 6,290	1, 450 2,262	5,79 5,79				
Pollution fund (special fund)304 Permanent, indefinite	BA BA O	1,832 6,742	10,000 2,000 8,000	1,250 1,000	5,00 5,00 8,00				
ntragovernmental funds: Coast Guard supply fund406	BA O	_1,590	2,000 2,700	300	7(

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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT O	F TR	ANSPORTA	TION—Cor	tinved	
COAST GUARD—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
Intragovernmental funds:—Continued Coast Guard yard fund	0	6,592	-3,572	2,400	1,700
Total Federal funds Coast Guard.	BA 0	933,445 929,044	1, 095,236 1,074,548	281,717 287,229	1 ,211,77 4 1,163,871
Trust Funds Coast Guard general gift fund: Permanent, indefinite406	BA O	5	30 30	8 8	30
Miscellaneous trust revolving funds .406	0	-246	30	-5	41
Total trust funds Coast Guard	BA O	5 -2 4 0	30 60	8 3	30
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION Federal Funds	;				
General and special funds:					
Operations405	BA	1,419,500	1,525,000 *43,700	396,000 215,100	1,677,519
	0	1,394,715	⁷ –148,614 1,553,485 ⁷ –148,614	³ -117,511 418,050 ³ -117,511	⁷ -478,732 1,650,330 ⁷ -478,732
Facilities, engineering and development405	BA O	11 ,82 1 8,648	12,250 16,200	2,925 4,400	14,602 14,500
Operation and maintenance, Metropolitan Washington Airports 405	BA	16,310	17,527 4700 <i>2</i> 600	4,450 4175 <i>P</i> 240	20,700
403	0	17,757	18,150 4700	4,386 4175	20,000
Construction, Metropolitan Washington Airports405	BA O	5,500 2,776	11, 625 9,200	2,500	8,100 9,800
Civil supersonic aircraft development termination405	0	13,363	2,442		
Safety regulation405	0	1,174	1,535	225	
United States International Aeronautical Exposition405	0	-10	232		
Public enterprise funds: Aviation war risk insurance revolving fund405	0	-5,928	37	9	37
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund, integrated grant administration program405	0	-1	1		
Total Federal funds Federal Aviation Administration.	BA O	1, 453,131 1,432,494	1,462,788 1,453,368	301,379 312,234	1,242,189 1,215,935
Trust Funds Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and airway trust fund): 405					
Contract authority			350,000	87,500	
PermanentLiquidation of contract authority	BA	(280,000)	(370,000)	(92,500)	350,000 (355,000
Eigenation of contract authority	0	291,870	375,000	95,000	355,000
Facilities and equipment (Airport and airway trust fund)	BA O	227,278 223,351	245,537 226,000	51,269	226,595 226,418

RUDGET	ACCOUNTS LISTING	(in	thousands o	٦f	dollars)Continued
BUUGEI	ACCODIATO FISHING	un	inousanas c	DT	aonaisi—continuea

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT O	F TRA	NSPORTA	TION—Con	tinued	
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION—C	on.				
Trust Funds—Continued	0.4	£7.000	67 500	17.000	70 700
Research, engineering and development (Airport and airway trust fund)405	BA O	57,900 63,612	67,500 70,450	1 7,900 14,000	76,700 73,000
Operations (Airport and airway trust fund)405	BA O	225	7148,614 -137	⁷ 117,511	⁷ 476,422
			⁷ 148,614	³ 117,511	³ 476,422
Total trust funds Federal Aviation Administration.	BA O	285,178 579,058	811,651 819,927	222,911 277,780	1,129,717 1,130,840
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION	•				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Motor carrier safety404	BA	6,087	6,500 ^D 167	1,625 ⁰ 59	6,949
	0	4,703	6,942	1,679	6,750
Highway beautification404	BA	999	1,000	250 .	
Contract authority	BA BA.	75,000			22 000
Permanent Liquidation of contract authority	BA .	(25,000)	(30,000)	(7,500)	32,000 (40,000
Eldulation of contract authority	0	29,657	46,800	11.055	40,000
Highway-related safety grants: 404		,	,	,	•
Contract authority, Permanent	BA.	(4.500)			17,000
Liquidation of contract authority	0	(4,500) 5,666	(3,300) . 2,600	650	(6,500 7,100
Davies On History		· ·	•		7,100
Darien Gap Highway151	BA O	1 3,510 9,451	4,900 . 14,000	3,500	7.000
Territorial highways: 404	Ū	3,401	14,000	0,000	7,000
Contract authority, Permanent	BA	10,009	8,000		
Liquidation of contract authority	^	(4,000)	(4,000)	(1,000)	(3,400
	0	2,625	4,600	1,150	4,500
Railroad-highway crossings	BA	3 60		220	3,333
demonstration projects404 National scenic and recreational highway: 404	0	670	1,230	320	1,067
Contract authority, Permanent	BA	10,000			
Liquidation of contract authority	^				(8,200
					8,200
Alaska Highway404	BA	•		1 500	15,000
Off-systems roads: 404	0 .		1,000	1,500	3,900
Contract authority	BA	200.000			
Liquidation of contract authority			(10,000)	(2,500)	(92,000
•	0.		10,000	2,500	92,000
Access highways to public recreation	BA .		10,000		
areas on certain lakes404	0.		750	900	1,900
Miscellaneous accounts404	BA	3,860	11,000		
Liquidation of contract authority	^	(18,490)		1.000	10 100
	0	40,187	15,544	1,060	10,100
Total Federal funds Federal Highway Administration.	BA O	324,650 92,959	42,034 103,466	1,934 24,314	74,282 182,517

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT O	F TR	ANSPORTA	TION—Cor	ntinued	
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION—C	on.				
Federal-aid highways (trust fund): 404					
Contract authority	BA	146,095			-245,000
Permanent Liquidation of contract authority	BA	6,282,500 (4,685,840)	3,475,000 (5,733,800) 4(1,350,000)	(1,348,950)	6,700,000 (6,550,000
	0	4,692,405	5,070,928 41,350,000	1,881,726	6,720,000
Limitation on general operating expenses.		(128,170)	(142,480) P(3,044)	(35,916) P(1,081)	(152,300
Right-of-way revolving fund (trust					
revolving fund)404 Liquidation of contract authority		(20,000)	(20,000)	(5,000)	(46,600)
	0	37,006	36,900	`5,000	46,600
Baltimore-Washington Parkway (trust	BA				6,900
fund)	0	148	1,000	600	2,000
Contract authority	BA	<i></i>	15,000		
Liquidation of contract authority	_				
Format Armad about of abbot binbur.			·		
Trust fund share of other highway programs404	BA	8,685	10,933	••••••	6,667
Contract authority, Permanent	BA	59,491			
Liquidation of contract authority	0	(7,500) 8,162	(11,700) 18,660	(3,000) 4,700	(33,620) 36,033
Highway safety research and development404	BA O	8,685	9,000 17,685	2,250 2,250	9,000 9,000
Overseas highway404	BA	500		•	3,000
Overseas liigilway404	_		200	50	750
Other Federal Highway Administration trust funds: Permanent151	BA	2,637	31,300	8,100	31,000
Contract authority, Permanent	BA	4,254			
Liquidation of contract authority	0	(4,467) 5,770	(7,079) 25,500	8,100	33,100
Total trust funds Federal	ВА	6,514,391	3,151,733	10,350	6,508,567
Highway Administration.	0	4,743,491	6,535,873	1,902,426	6,847,483
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY Administration					
Federal Funds				4.	
General and special funds: Traffic and highway safety404	BA	42,764	3 8,896 ^D 374	11, 850 ⁰ 130	73,980
State and community highway	0	39,106	46,970	11,960	57,070
safety: 404 Contract authority	ВА				103,000
Permanent	BA	2,250			
Liquidation of contract authority	0	(10,860)	(2,000)	(500)	(12,000)
	0	5,168	3,000	500	13,000
Total Federal funds National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.	BA O	45,014 44,274	39,270 49,970	11,980 12, 4 60	176,980 70,070

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BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING	G (in thouse	ands of do	llars)—Co	ntinued
Account and functional code	1975	1976	TQ	1977
	actual	estimate	estimate	estimate

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT O	F TR	ANSPORTA	TION—Co	ntinued	
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION—Continued Trust Funds					
Trust fund share of highway safety programs404	BA	28,110	28,904 "280	6,300 . <i>0</i> 100	•••••
Contract authority, Permanent Liquidation of contract authority	BA	1 95,750 (85,140)	56,500 (69,000)	(19,500)	(80.00
Enquirem of contract authority	0	105,368	115,030	29,540	100,23
Gifts and donations404	0		11		
Total trust funds National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.	BA O	223,860 105,358	85,684 115,041	6,400 29,540	100,23
FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Office of the administrator404	ВА	3,782	5,900 ⁰ 175	1,400 ^D 56	5,80
	0	3,289	6,168	1,459	5,79
Railroad safety404	BA	11,794	16,200 ^D 383	4,050 ^D 121	*1 8 ,50
	0	9,439	16,367	6,179	17,13
Railroad research and development 404	BA O	47,550 51,078	61,150 54,800	1 3,650 13,200	53,0 0 40,42
Grants-in-aid for railroad safety404	BA O	965 53	1,500 180	375 375	*2,0 (1,73
Rail service assistance404	BA	135,200	8 5,000 4236,000	8,600 415,000	*19 8 ,53
	0	169,004	97,108 4236,000	9,575 45,000	71,50 410,00
Railroad transportation employment and improvement404	BA	5,000	90,000	18,000	
Grants to National Railroad Passenger Corporation404	BA O	276,500 299,000	440,000 340,000	1 24,700 118,000	483,7 0
Emergency rail facilities restoration 404	0	2,046	1,432		
Public enterprise funds:	••				
Alaska Railroad revolving fund404	BA O	6,031 -1,609	9,000 7,764	1,100	6,0 0 4,09
Total Federal funds Federal Railroad Administration.	BA O	486,822 532,300	945,308 759,819	1 85,952 154,888	767,5 : 612,6
URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION					
Federal Funds					
Public enterprise funds: Urban mass transportation fund404	ВА	51,010	64,300	14,400	88,69
Contract authority	BA	8,766,166	615,700	-14,400	566,4
Liquidation of contract authority	0	(450,000) 753,246	(1,190,300) 4(100,000) 1,240,000	(325,000)	(1,510,0) 1,585,0
			4100,000	-	

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT O	F TR/	ANSPORTA	TION—Con	tinued	
SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPME CORPORATION Federal Funds	NT				
Public enterprise funds: Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation fund	0	-1,500	-976	-797	-968
Limitation on administrative expenses.	:	(886)	(923) (924)	(250) ^P (8)	(982
SUMMARY					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA 0	1 2,125,13 1 3,848,146	4,327,686 4,844,780	798,892 1,176,317	4,195,50 9
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public400	BA }	-24,135	-26,267	-15,721	-71,10
902	BA }	-96	-96	-51	-10
Total Federal funds	BA 0	12,100,900 3,823,915	4,301,323 4,818,417	783,120 1,160,545	4,124,30 1 4,816,898
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	7,023,434 5,427,667	4,049,098 7,470,901	239,669 2,209,749	7,638,31 48,078,624
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public151	BA }	-5,005	-36,249	-7,300	-28,90
902	BA }	-16			
Total trust funds	BA O	7,018,413 5,422,646	4,012,849 7,434,652	232,369 2,202,449	7,609,4 14 8,049,724
Total Department of Transportation.	BA O	19,119,313 9,246,561	8,314,172 12,253,069	1,015,489 3,362,994	11,733,719 12,866,622
DEPART	WEN.	T OF THE T	REASURY		
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY Federal Funds					
Secretary803	BA	26,145	27,042 C111	6,760 [€] 43 ₽201	26,972
	0	22,684	^р572 30,117	7,600	25,973
Office of Revenue Sharing851	BA.	••••••	2,948	738	3,810
	0.	•••••	2,908	₽29 759	3,738
Salaries and expenses, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center751	BA O	3,115 2,803	12,000 11,000	3,500 3,400	8,45 (8,25)
Construction, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center751	BA O	18,915 293	4,053	5,252	9,078
Expenses for economic stabilization (liquidating functions)802	BA O	2,000 1,561			
Presidential election campaign fund: Permanent, indefinite806	BA 0 .	61,675	40,000 . 31,000	40,000	35,000

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF 1	HE TREAS	URY—Cont	inved	
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—Continue Federal Funds—Continued	:d				
General and special funds:—Continued Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (special funds): Permanent, indefinite803	BA O	23 23	1 6 20	5 5	18
Public enterprise funds: Liquidation of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation803	0	28			
Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation803	0	-3,124	-446		-424
Liquidation of Home Owners' Loan Corporation803	0	62			
ntragovernmental funds: Working capital fund803	0	55	-83	-25	-80
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	BA O	111 ,873 24,385	82,768 78,874	11,276 56,991	74,250 46,553
Trust Funds Pershing Hall memorial fund: Permanent705	BA O	7	7		1
BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS					
Federal Funds Seneral and special funds:		107.000	100.000	20.000	* 43 000
Salaries and expenses803	BA	127,369	120,000 410,573 68	39,000 ^4, <mark>944</mark> ^C 2	147,229
	0	126,785	P1,684 123,961 410,573	₽404 30,725 ⁴4,944	149,25
Special payment to recipients of certain retirement and survivor benefits	BA O	1, 750,000 1,678,074	71,926		
New York City seasonal financing fund, administrative expenses .852	BA O		1,000 1,000	315 315	1,25 (1,25(
Claims, judgments, and relief acts	BA	163,653	43,472 '201,954	67,205	/225,889
Permanent, indefinite	BA O	20,485 179,332	23,000 71,679 /201,954	6,000 6,000 67,205	23,00 0 23,000 225,889
Interest on uninvested funds: Permanent, indefinite902	BA O	8,279 8,031	8,076 8,076	1 ,983 1,983	8,02 ! 8,02!
Payment of Government losses in shipment: Indefinite803	BA O	600 210	700 754	175 175	50 (49)
Eisenhower College grants502	BA O	9,000 8,333	1,000		1,66
Grants to Hoover Institution on War,	BA		7,000		
Revolution, and Peace503 Public enterprise funds: Check forgery insurance fund803	0	1	2,000	500	3,00
New York City seasonal financing	BA		2,300,000		

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF T	HE TREASU	JRY—Conti	nued	
BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS — Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
Intragovernmental funds: Fishermen's protective fund403	BA O	3,000 1,696	2,104		74
Total Federal funds Bureau of Government Financial Operations.	BA 0	2,082,386 2,002,462	2,717,927 494,030	111, 028 111,847	405,893 413,327
Trust Funds Bureau of Government Financial Operations trust funds: Permanent, indefinite806	BA 0	1 8 18	1 8 18	4	16 18
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses751	BA	94,400	106,839 "2,858	26,709 2991	125,315
	0	94,828	108,313	25,883	123,396
CUSTOMS SERVICE Federal Funds	•				
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses751	BA	292,400	310,000 29,077	77,500 23,388	324,059
AA . 11	0	298,539	337,691	79,655	322,539
Miscellaneous permanent accounts (special funds): Permanent, indefinite852	BA O	169,404 179,889	225,000 225,000	56,250 56,250	230,000 230,000
Total Federal funds Customs Service.	BA 0	461,804 478,428	544,077 562,691	1 37,138 135,905	554,059 552,539
Trust Funds Refunds, transfers and expenses, unclaimed, abandoned and seized goods: Permanent, indefinite803	BA O	3,784 3,440	3,000 3,000	800 800	3,500 3,500
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING Federal Funds				-	
General and special funds: Air-conditioning of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing buildings 803	0	16			
Intragovernmental funds: Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund803	0	-4,373	2,454	133	-218
Total Federal funds Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	0	-4,357	2,454	133	-218
BUREAU OF THE MINT	:				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses803	BA O	34,600 33,259	41,230 39,589	1 0,308 9,898	43,215 42,500
See footnotes at end of table.	-	,	,	-,	,

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTIN	NG	(in thousa	inds of do	ilars)—Con	tinued
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF	THE TREAS	URY—Cont	inved	
BUREAU OF THE MINT—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
Seneral and special funds:—Continued					
Construction of mint facilities803	BA O	•••••	3,350 3,050	780	3,31
Coinage profit fund (special fund):	BA	2,178	2,818	800	3,50
Permanent, indefinite803	0	2,162	3,369	876	3,50
Total Federal funds Bureau of	BA	36,778	47,398	11,108	46,71
the Mint.	0	35,421	46,008	11,554	49,31
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Administering the public debt803	BA	97,117	98.000	24,500	114,49
• •		•	⁴ 6,493	42,078	
			c23	<i>c</i> 14	
	0	100,222	P1,108 99,402	25,462	113,97
	U	100,222	45,857	42,078	^{113,37}
				======	======
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses803	BA	41,970	44,500	11,125	46,70
	^	42 025	^D 1,325	^D 460	40.00
	0	42,825	45,649	11,513	46,35
Accounts, collection and taxpayer	BA	733,600	771,500	192,875	789,90
service803	0	731,096	P20,240 789,819	₽6,815 198,840	784,05
0 1	-	·		·	,
Compliance803	BA	811,000	830,000	207,500	834,90
	0	827.859	23,955 852,126	78,340 214,885	828,88
Doumant where availt assessed	BA		•	,	· ·
Payment where credit exceeds liability for tax: Permanent604	0		1,200,000 1,200,000	•••••	600,00 600,00
Refunding internal revenue	BA	235,628	334,000	61,500	396,00
collections, interest: Permanent 902	0	235,628	334,000	61,500	396,00
Internal revenue collections for	BA	111,758	114,000	23,500	114,00
	0	121,519	114,000	23,500	114,00
Puerto Rico (special fund):					
Permanent, indefinite852					
Permanent, indefinite852	ВА	500			
Permanent, indefinite852	BA O	500 114			
Permanent, indefinite	0	114		512 115	2 781 50
Permanent, indefinite852 Public enterprise funds: Federal tax lien revolving fund:			-80 3,339,520 3,335,514	512,115 510,238	2,781,50 2,769,28

105,750 "2,200 107,020

82,800

82,108

0

30,860 "800 30,980

110,250

108,250

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT (OF T	HE TREAS	JRY—Conti	inved	
SECRET SERVICE—Continued					
Federal Funds—Continued					
Contribution for annuity benefits: Permanent, indefinite	BA O	2,933 3,667	2,600 2,550	500 500	4,900 4,000
Total Federal funds Secret Service.	BA O	85,733 85,775	110,550 109,570	32,160 31,480	114,250 112,250
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY	•				
Trust Funds ssessment funds (trust revolving fund) 403	0	7,804	16,715	-10,620	3,874
INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT					
Federal Funds					
eneral and special funds: Interest on the public debt: Permanent, indefinite901	BA 0	32,665,008 32,665,008	37,700,000 37,700,000	1 0,400,000 10,400,000	45,000,000 45,000,000
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING					
Federal Funds					
eneral and special funds: Payments to State and local government fiscal assistance trust fund: Permanent851	BA O	6,204,780 6,204,780	6,354,780 6,354,780	1,626,195 1,626,195	*6,542,280 6,542,280
Trust Funds tate and local government fiscal assistance trust fund: Permanent 851	BA 0	6,294,786 6,137,917	8,354,780 6,272,430	1,626,195 1,626,589	*6,542,280 6,548,504
SUMMARY	•				
ederal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	43,774,335 43,645,993	51,112,341 48,897,493	12,895,888 12,937,766	55,758,759 55,723,340
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions155	BA }				-50,000
803	BA }	-573	-640	-160	-650
902	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-1,206,021	-1,538,201	-261,396	-1,394,836
Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies155	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-50,000	-50,000		••••••
902	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-454,727	-1,253,809	-360,000	-2,252,497
Proprietary receipts from the public050	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-3,879	-2,540	-640	-2,500
150	BA }	-208,927	-209,320	-23,800	-202,234

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LIST		in thousa		lars)—Con	tinued
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEPARTMENT	OF T	HE TREASU	JRY—Conti	inved	
SUMMARY—Continued					
Federal funds:—Continued 902	BA }	-158,807	-186,654	-19,590	-218,458
Total Federal funds	BA O	41,499,433 41,371,091	47,730,116 45,515,268	12,210,117 12,252,195	51,535,593 51,500,174
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	6,208,589 6,149,186	6,357,805 6,292,170	1,626,999 1,616,773	6,545,805 6,555,903
Interfund transactions803	BA }	-130,109	-145,000	-36,250	-145,000
851	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-6,213,019	-6,354,780	-1,626,195	-6,542,280
Total Department of the Treasury.	BA O	41,364,894 41,177,149	47,588,141 45,307,658	12,174,671 12,206,523	51,394,118 51,368,797
ENERGY RESEARCH	AND	DEVELOPM	LENT ADMI	NISTRATIO	N
Federal Funds General and special funds:					
Operating expenses: (Atomic energy defense activities) 053	BA	1,229,542	1,359,478 ⁸ 30,000 ⁰ 550	368,422 ⁸ 23,000 ⁰ 195	[*] 1,558,140
	0	1,218,554	1,303,522 #22,500	348,075 #17,500	1,508,610 ⁸ 13,000
(General science and basic research)251	BA O	318,953 309,766	358,300 343,500	93,530 90,300	*381,300 366,900
(Energy)305	BA	1,162,832	1,839,481 ^D 6,326	588,386 ^D 2,232 J-4,000	*2,682,186 90,800
	0	930,128	⁷ –21,700 1,581,797 ⁷ –21,700	485,496 -4,000	2,383,007 -90,800
Total, Operating expenses	BA O	2,711,327 2,458,448	3,572,435 3,229,619	1,071,765 937,371	4,530,826 4,180,717
Special foreign currency program 305			6,650 3,150	500	2,000
Plant and capital equipment: (Atomic energy defense activities) 053	ВА	254,818	266,996 *4.000	60,070	*3 8 5,151
000	0	287,352	291,109 #4,000	77,803	311,218
(General science and basic research)251	BA O	62,115 64,558	66,100 56,497	11,375 16,890	*99,70 0 67,200
(Energy)305	BA	483,820	595,571 -46,000	122,571 -35,000	×981,643
	0	354,621	486,993 -/4,000	153,199 	713,197
Total, Plant and capital equipment.	BA O	800,753 706,531	938,667 842,599	229,016 252,892	1,466,494 1,123,615

BA

×50,000

4,400

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Geothermal resources development

See footnotes at end of table.

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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
ENERGY RESEARCH AND D	EVEL	OPMENT	ADMINISTRA	TION—Co	ntinued
Federal Funds—Continued Public enterprise funds: Synthetic Fuels Commercial	ВА		[,] 3,000	⁷ 1,000	
Demonstration Fund305 Authority to spend public debt receipts.	BA O		⁷ 500,000 73,000	1,000ء	
Total Federal funds Energy Research and Development Administration.	BA O	3,512,080 3,164,979	5,020,752 4,078,368	1,301,781 1,191,763	6,047,32 5,310,73
Trust Funds Advances for cooperative work: Permanent	BA 0	13,389 13,370	1 0,275 10,339	2,570 2,570	1 0,27 10,27
SUMMARY					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA 0	3,512,080 3,164,979	5,020,752 4,078,368	1,301,781 1,191,763	6,047,32 (5,310,732
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	13,389 13,370	10,275 10,339	2,570 2,570	10,27 9
Proprietary receipts from the public	BA }	-13,389	-10,275	-2,570	-10,27
Total trust funds	0	-19	64		
Total Energy Research and Development Administration.	BA O	3,512,080 3,164,960	5,020,752 4,078,432	1,301,781 1,191,763	6,047,32 0 5,310,732
ENVIRONM	ENTA	L PROTEC	TION AGEN	CY	
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Agency and regional management 304	BA O	60,364 53,868	70,758 68,000	18,423 15,000	67,53 :66,00
Energy research and development 305	BA O	134,000 23,204	100,550 120,000	21,140 24,000	*96,97 120,00
Research and development304	BA O	1 66,532 166,608	156,456 177,000	41,823 56,000	*159,470 160,000
Abatement and control304 Contract authority	BA BA	286,815 150,000	374,925	92,299	*329,54
Liquidation of contract authority	0	(26,000) 265,349	(65,000) 392,000	(19,000) 124,000	(49,182 305,000
Enforcement304	BA O	51,096 51,637	52,721 53,000	13,731 15,000	*56,56 * 56,000
Buildings and facilities304	BA O	1,529	2,100 612	500 1,000	2,10 (2,00)
Construction grants: 304	-			-,	_,,,-
Contract authority Liquidation of contract authority	BA O	7,666,230 (1,400,000) 1,937,575	(500,000) 2,350,000	(600,000) 600,000	(4,100,00 3,770,00
Scientific activities overseas (Special foreign currency program)304	BA . 0	3,512	4,000 5,000	670 1,000	6,00 (5,00)
7, 0					

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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
ENVIRONMENTAL	PRO			· 	CSCHIOCE
Federal Funds—Continued Public enterprise funds: Revolving fund for certification and other services	0	-246	-39	-10	-50
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund304	0	487	. 337		
Total Federal funds Environmental Protection Agency.	BA 0	8,516,566 2,530,688	771,520 3,192,910	1 88,586 837,990	718,192 4,499,950
Trust Funds Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite	BA O	28 6	9 90		
SUMMARY					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	8,518,566 2,530,688	771,520 3,192,910	188,586 837,990	718,192 4,499,950
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public304	BA }	-206	-310	-76	-310
Total Federal funds	BA O	8,516,360 2,530,482	771,210 3,192,600	1 88,510 837,914	717,882 4,499,640
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	28 6	9 90		
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	BA }	-2 6	_ 9		
Total trust funds	BA O	2 -20	81		
Total Environmental Protection Agency.	BA O	8,516,362 2,530,462	771,210 3,192,681	188,510 837,914	717, 882 4,499,640
GENERAL	SERV	ICES ADMI	NISTRATIC	N	
REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES					
Federal Funds General and special funds: Real property miscellaneous					
accounts: (Federal judicial activities)752	0	2,008	3,100	156	
(General property and records management)804	0	9,128	10,000	210	
Total, Real property miscellaneous accounts.	0	11,136	13,100	366	
Disposal of surplus real and related personal property, operating	ВА	7,156	6,000 ⁰ 180	1,450 260	6,205
expenses804	0	5,712	6,180	1,510	6,205
Expenses, disposal of surplus real and related personal property (special fund): Permanent, indefinite804	BA O	915 824	1,500 1,100	375 600	1,000 1,000
Intragovernmental funds: Federal buildings fund804 See footnotes at end of table	0	125,697	35,717	2,032	-10,324

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
GENERAL SERVIC	CES A	DMINISTR	ATION—C	ntinued	.
REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES—Continu Federal Funds—Continued	ed				
Intragovernmental funds:—Continued Construction services fund804	0		-17,293		
Consolidated working fund, real property activities804	0	2,355	-1,213	-303	-109
Total Federal funds Real Property Activities.	BA O	8,071 145,724	7,680 37,591	1,885 4,205	7,20 5 -3,228
PERSONAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Federal Supply Service, operating expenses804	BA	166,074	1 64,866	41,601 <i>0</i> 196	154,815
·	0	151,552	158,694	39,520	154,729
Intragovernmental funds: General supply fund804	BA O	8,311	40,000 10,014		-19,997
Working capital fund804	0	-199	-95	-8	145
Total Federal funds Personal Property Activities.	BA O	166,074 159,664	205,533 168,613	41,797 39,512	154,815 134,877
RECORDS ACTIVITIES Federal Funds	•				
General and special funds: National Archives and Records Service, operating expenses804	ВА	51,2 94	60,200	15,050 P374	64,439
correct, operating expenses initial	0	52,625	57,837	15,350	64,513
Records declassification804	BA	1,305	1,350 ************************************	337 ^D 15	1,410
	0	1,276	1,394	352	1,410
Total Federal funds Records Activities.	BA O	52,599 53,901	61,594 59,231	15,776 15,702	65,849 65,923
Trust Funds National archives trust fund (revolving) 804	0	-249	-464	-75	-400
National archives gift fund804	BA O	528 737	65 225	21 21	35 41
Total trust funds Records	BA	528	65	21	35

Activities.	0 =	488	_239		-359
AUTOMATED DATA AND TELECOMMUNICAT ACTIVITIES	IONS				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Automated Data and Telecommunications Service.	BA	7,121	7,250 ₽210	1, 8 12 • 73	7,651
operating expenses804	0	7,020	8,051	1,879	7,447
Intragovernmental funds: Federal telecommunications fund .804 See footnotes at end of table.	0	-3,165	-5,744	-526	-1,961

274 THE BU	DGE	FOR FISCAL	. YEAR 1977					
BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued								
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate			
GENERAL SERVIC	CES /	ADMINISTR	ATIONCo	ntinued				
AUTOMATED DATA AND TELECOMMUNICAT ACTIVITIES — Continued	IONS							
Federal Funds—Continued Intragovernmental funds:—Continued Automatic data processing fund804	0	-3,117	-6,000	-834	4,500			
Total Federal funds Automated Data and Telecommunications Activities.	BA O	7,121 738	7,460 -3,693	1,885 519	7,65 9,980			
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOS. ACTIVITIES	AL							
Federal Funds General and Special funds: Property Management and Disposal Service, Operating expenses (special fund):								
(General property and records management)804	0	4,494	2,162	175	1,025			
Strategic and critical materials054	0	-548	-500	-125	-500			
Intragevernmental funds: Consolidated working fund, Emergency health activities054	0	196	122 .					
Total Federal funds Property Management and Disposal activities.	0	4,142	1,784	50	525			
PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES Federal Funds								
General and special funds: Federal Preparedness Agency, salaries and expenses054	ВА	7,650	15,500 ©150 ©360	3,875 ^C 46 ^D 124	16,380			
	0	6,212	15,763	3,966	15,83			
Defense mobifization functions of Federal agencies054	BA O	1,500 2,052	200					
Expenses, Defense Production Act 054	BA O	***************************************			1 0,54 (10,54(
State and local preparedness054	0		215		10,54			
Public enterprise funds: Defense Production Act, loan guarantee activities054	0	-29	-27	-7	-2			
William Langer Jewel bearing plant revolving fund	0	-320	93	-27	-3			
Total Federal funds Preparedness Activities.	BA O	9,150 7,915	16,010 16,437	4,045 3,932	26,92 26,31			
GENERAL ACTIVITIES Federal Funds								
General and special funds: General management and agency operations804	ВА	10,807	12,000 ^D 183	3,000 ^D 114	12,63			
	0	9,545	11,635	2,959	12,63			

Federal management policy, salaries and expenses......804

See footnotes at end of table.

1,**748** 1,575

1,100

275

1,145

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate				
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued									
GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued Federal Funds—Continued									
General and special funds:—Continued Indian trust accounting806	BA	2,549	2,600 275	650 ^D 25	2,702				
	0	2,417	2,673	672	2,686				
Allowances and office staff for former Presidents802	BA O	160 150	275 275	68 68	280 280				
Expenses, presidential transition802	BA O	100 91	•		900 900				
Administrative and staff support services, salaries and expenses	ВА	47,989	50,572 ₽1,397	12, 662 2473	65,170				
804	0	43,917	51,535	12,980	63,828				
Consumer information center403	BA	996	1,054	264 05	1,073				
	0	814	968	246	984				
Refunds under Renegotiation Act: Indefinite902	BA.	10	1,000 . 531		390				
	0				330				
Office of Administrator, salaries and expenses804	U	157	30 .						
Public enterprise funds: Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund804	0	-174	17 .						
Virgin Islands Corporation liquidation fund804	0	-891	-884	-211	-807				
Intragovernmental funds: Administrative operations fund804	0	831	185 .						
Total Federal funds General activities.	BA 0	64,349 58,442	70,256 68,125	17,536 16,839	82,761 80,897				
SUMMARY									
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	307,364 430,526	368,533 348,088	82,924 80,759	345,201 315,299				
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions054	BA }	·		,	•				
902	O J BAl	-3.241							
302	0,1	0,211	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		••••••				
Proprietary receipts from the public054	BA }	- 990 ,852	-124,000	-26,000	-870,000				
800	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-52,130	<i>_37,995</i>	-9,647	-50,115				
902	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-214							
Total Federal funds	BA O	- 747,703 -624,541	206,538 186,093	47,277 45,112	- 574,914 -604,816				
Trust funds:	-		-						
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	528 488	65 -239	21 -54	35 -359				
Total General Services Administration.	BA O	- 747,175 -624,053	206,603 185,854	47,298 45,058	-574,879 -605,175				

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
NATIONAL AERONA	UTIC	S AND SPA	CE ADMI	NISTRATION	1
Federal Funds					
Peneral and special funds:					
Research and development: (Manned space flight)253	BA	1,116,100	1,415,400	374,600	×1,515,429
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0	1,184,345	1,341,600	349,300	1,469,200
(Space science, applications, and	BA	787,563	838,330	216,800	K788,50
technology)254	0	806,972	825,800	200,000	828,100
(Supporting space activities)255	BA	253,500	248,300	65,400	*265,900
	0	257,010	260,000	62,700	262,000
(Air transportation)405	BA O	1 66,400	1 75,350	43,800	*189,10
Total Bassouth and		172,060	180,300	43,900	177,000
Total, Research and development.	BA O	2,323,563 2,420,387	2,677,380 2,607,700	700,600 655,900	2,758,92 ! 2,736,300
•	٠.	2,420,307	2,007,700		2,730,300
Construction of facilities: (Manned space flight)253	BA	77,185	47,220		×39,82
(mamor opers mgm)	0	34,976	65,600	25,500	59,90
(Space science, applications, and	BA	19,430			K9,40
technology)254	0	8,549	10,400	500	7,60
(Supporting space activities)255	BA	36,295	30,275	10,750	K45.84
	0	34,968	32,400	4,500	42,200
(Air transportation)405	BA	9,745	4,635		^K 28,951
	0	6,814	6,400	700	16,000
Total, Construction of facilities.	BA	142,655	82,130	10,750	124,020
	0	85,307	114,800	31,200	125,700
Research and program management:					
(Manned space flight)253	BA	317,050	319,600	90,550	×335,72
	0	315,350	327,515	93, 015 93,730	335,700
(Space science, applications, and	BA	270,073	274,600	77,300	*289,03 (
technology)254	UA	270,010	P7.075	^D 2,575	100,00
5 ,.	0	268,640	281,400	80,010	289,000
(Supporting space activities)255	BA	40,054	41,712	11,233	^K 43,10
			P1,075	⁰ 375	40.10
	0	39,840	42,730	11,645	43,10
(Air transportation)405	BA	137,698	139,600	34,595	^k 146,20
	0	136,967	3,596 143,055	^р 1,152 35,815	146,20
Total Bassarah and arrang	BA	764,875	795,498	220,795	814,05
Total, Research and program management.	0 0	760,797	794,700	221,200	814,00
Total Federal funds National	ВА	3,231,093	3,555,008	932,145	3,697,00
Aeronautics and Space	0	3,266,491	3,517,200	908,300	3,676,00
Administration.	•	-,,	-11	,	-,,
Trust Funds					
liscellaneous trust funds. Permanent,	BA	1,723	735		10
indefinite255	0	3,931	2,900	800	2,10
CHMMTUA					
SUMMARY ederal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	3,231,093	3,555,008	932,145	3,697,00
the chesti in detail abore/	0	3,266,491	3,517,200	908,300	3,676,00
see footnotes at end of table				*	

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS	AND	SPACE AL	DMINISTRA	TION—Con	tinued
SUMMARY—Continued					
Federal funds:—Continued					
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	DA)	1 001	2 166	400	2.00
Proprietary receipts from the public250	BA }	-1,991	-2,165	-400	-2,00
Total Federal funds	BA -	3,229,102	3,552,843	931,745	3,695,000
Total redelat fullds	0	3,264,500	3,515,035	907,900	3,674,000
	-				
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	ВА	1.723	735		100
(AS SHOWN III detail above)	0	3,931	2,900	800	2,100
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		·	•		
Proprietary receipts from the	BA)	-1,723	<i>–735</i> .		-10
public255	0 /_				
Total trust funds	0 _	2,208	2,165	800	2,000
Total National Aeronautics and	BA	3,229,102	3,552,843	931,745	3,695,000
Space Administration.	0	3,266,708	3,517,200	908,700	3,676,000
VETER	ANS	ADMINIST	RATION		
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Compensation and pensions:					
(Veterans service-connected	BA	4,654,449	4,703,978	1,175,928	5,199,951
compensation)701	0	A C70 05C	4 450,932 4,707,582	1123,566 . 1,163,369	5.194.713
		4,679,956	4,707,382	4143,085	425,223
(Veterans non-service-connected	BA	2,724,136	2,824,404	734,840	2,771,691
pension)701	DA	2,727,138	497,168	448.534	2,771,00
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0	2,739,065	2,826,568	726,996	2,768,847
			487,525	456,200	41,977
(Other veterans income security	BA	160,815	171,318	55,832	181,758
programs)701			41,400	41,200	
	0	161.686	171 454	7-21,000 55,035	⁷ 85,000 181,540
	-	101,000	171,454 41,285	41,215	101,540 4100
				<i>-</i> _21,000	⁷ –85,000
Total, Compensation and	BA	7,539,400	7,699,700	1,966,400	8,153,400
pensions701		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4549,500	4173,300	0,.00,.00
pensions	_			-21,000	-85,000
	0	7,580,708	7,705,604	1,945,400	8,145,100
			4495,000	4200,500	⁴ 27,300
				2_71 mm	1 X Z I I I I I
8 -11-1-21	n.	4 470 000	P 444 45P	^J -21,000	⁷ -85,000
Readjustment benefits702	BA	4,476,229	5,414,475	1,039,472	.,
Readjustment benefits702	BA	4,476,229	5,414,475 4800,000	1,039,472 4120,000	4,873,000
Readjustment benefits702	BA O	4,476,229 4,591,079		1,039,472	4,873,000 4,873,000 4,900,000
Readjustment benefits702		•	4800,000	1,039,472 4120,000 68,300 1,022,472 4120,000	4,873,000 -712,500 4,900,000 -455,000
Readjustment benefits702		•	4 800,000 5,275,375	1,039,472 4120,000 -68,300 1,022,472	4,873,900 -712,500 4,900,000 -455,000
Readjustment benefits702 Veterans insurance and indemnities 701		•	4 800,000 5,275,375	1,039,472 4120,000 68,300 1,022,472 4120,000	4,873,000 3–712,500 4,900,000

BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
D Q D Q E .	~~~~			11100341143	•	4011413/ GOIIIGC4

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
VETERANS A	DMII	NISTRATIO	N—Contin	ued	
Federal Funds—Continued General and special funds:—Continued Medical care703	ВА	3,317,520	3,666,711 4108,390 618,000 671,355	949,413 431,235 69,069 25,353	4,172,232
	0	3,405,059	3,728,030 441,001	906,109 429,750 3-30,000	⁷ -1 30,000 4,158,533 ⁴ 3,174 ³ -130,000
Medical and prosthetic research703	BA	91,377	95,000 *47	24,714 ^A 17	97,433
	0	93,196	2,309 97,211 446	25,453	97,433
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses 703	BA	37,508	38,528 ^381 ^670	10,230 ^134 ^240	39,941
703	0	36,187	39,670 4365	10,330 4122	39,913 428
General operating expenses705	BA	432,028	462,450 412,600 6400 912,150	112,164 44,800 °200 P4,066	512,883
	0	444,566	472,083 412,000	108,860 44,636	511,683 4764
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities703	0	12,728	7,803	1,203	
Construction, major projects703	BA O	251,127 67,913	297,464 99,498	1 5,860 46,034	117,531 197,000
Construction, minor projects703	BA O	51,894 38,251	1 06,426 ** 0469 **78,388	1 6,490 	93,061 105,592
Grants for construction of State extended care facilities703	BA O	9,700 3,441	40.000	1,400	1 0,000 5,217
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines703	BA O	2,050 1,975	2,100 2,150	525 525	2,100 2,100
Grants for construction and operation of State cemeteries705	BA O				75,000 74,000
Assistance for health manpower training institutions703	BA O	1 0,000 5,937	30,000 42,476	8,332 9,084	35,000 42,000
Public enterprise funds: Loan guaranty revolving fund704	BA O	1,828 71,555	5,000	50,000	-161,000
Direct loan revolving fund704	0	-41,447	-101,000	-19,000	-210,000
Canteen service revolving fund705	0	-304	-1,350	-200	-1,650
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund701	0	-1,161	1,600	200	-100
Veterans reopened insurance fund 701	0	-32,387	-32,400	-8,400	-32,000
Education loan fund	BA O	74,509 1,402	2,729	1,164	2,110

BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands of	of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
VETERANS A	DMI	NISTRATIO	N—Contin	ued	
Federal Funds—Continued					
Public enterprise funds:—Continued Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund702	ВА	97	4100		
	0	86	4100		
Servicemen's group life insurance fund701	0	2,624			
Intragovernmental funds: Supply fund: Indefinite	BA BA	20,000	⁴ 39,001		
indefinite.	0	-17,929	^(80,999) 12,921 ^65,700	600	9,400
Consolidated working fund705	0	-573			
Total Federal funds Veterans Administration.	BA 0	1 6,324,017 16,271,961	19,444,826 18,806,738	4,396,147 4,365,114	1 7,191,081 16,981,897
Trust Funds General post fund, National Homes: Permanent, indefinite705	BA O	4,001 3,873	4,250 4,100	1,037 1,150	4,500 4,350
National service life insurance fund: Permanent701	B A 0	835,070 730,760	865,700 654,700	231,700 115,000	933,700 682,300
United States Government life insurance fund: Permanent701	BA O	37,679 85,695	37,900 73,500	9,600 14,000	36,600 68,100
Veterans special life insurance fund 701	0	-41,257	-42,200	-12,500	-45,200
Total trust funds Veterans Administration.	BA O	876,750 779,071	907,850 690,100	242,337 117,650	974,800 709,550
SUMMARY					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA 0	16,324,017 16,271,961	1 9,444,826 18,806,738	4,396,147 4,365,114	17,191,081 16,981,897
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public700	BA }	-2,106	-2,106	-527	-2,106
902	BA }	-39	-39	-10	-35
Total Federal funds	BA O	16,321,872 16,269,816	19,442,681 18,804,593	4,395,610 4,364,577	1 7,188,936 16,979,752
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	876,750 779,071	907,850 690,100	242,337 117,650	974,800 709,550
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public701	BA }	-471,778 	-476,795	-123,700	-508,257
Total trust funds	BA O	404,972 307,293	431,055 213,305	11 8,637 -6,050	466,543 201,293
Interfund transactions701	BA }	-2,101	-2,025	-506	-1,905
Total Veterans Administration	BA O	16,724,743 16,575,008	19,871,711 19,015,873	4,513,741 4,358,021	1 7,653,574 17,179,140

210-000 O - 76 - 19

		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER	INDEP	ENDENT A	AGENCIES		
ACTION	•		•		
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Operating expenses, international programs (Peace Corps)151	BA	77,687	80,826 0447	25,729 ⁰ 194	K67,159
•	0	86,272	77,854	23,771	65,31
Operating expenses, domestic programs451	BA O	100,000 91,776	101,089 - ² 329 112,247	20,925 - 21,52 26,196	93,90 2 92,697
	·	31,770	112,247		J2,037
Trust Funds Miscellaneous trust funds: Permanent, indefinite151	BA O	203 348	245 245	61 61	24! 24!
Summary	_				
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	ВА	177,687	182,691	47,000	161,057
Deductions for offeetting receipts	0	178,048	190,101	49,967	158,012
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public150	BA }	-27	-26	-7	-2
902	BA }	-1	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
Total Federal funds	BA 0	1 77,659 178,020	182,665 190,075	46,993 49,960	161,03 1 157,986
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	203 348	245 2 4 5	61	24! 24!
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public151	BA 0	-119	-125	-31	-12
Total trust funds	BA O	84 229	1 20 120	30 30	120 120
Total Action	BA O	177,743 178,249	182,785 190,195	47,023 49,990	1 61,15 1 158,106
ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UN STATES	elited				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses751	BA O	750 752	785 765	1 96 286	88 0
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund751	0	19			
Total Administrative Conference of the United States.	BA 0	750 771	785 765	1 96 286	88 1 80
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL PA	AY =				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses805	BA	130	135	34	21

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	ENDEN	NT AGENC	IES—Conti	inued	
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMIS	SION				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses705	BA	4,779	5,012 °362	1,450	5,82
	0 _	4,731	5,254	1,400	5,78
Trust Funds Contributions: Permanent, indefinite 705	BA 0	1 2 21	34 34	1 7	3
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA	4,779	5,374	1,450	5,824
	0	4,731	5,254	1,400	5,78
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public700	BA }	-3	-3 .		-
Total Federal funds	BA 0	4,776 4,728	5,371 5,251	1,450 1,400	5,82 ° 5,780
F 8 4.	-				
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	1 2 21	34 34	1 7	3 ,
Total American Battle Monuments Commission.	BA 0	4,788 4,749	5,405 5,285	1, 457 1,407	5,85 9
	==				
ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGE	NCY				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Arms control and disarmament activities152	BA	9,410	10,500 ^D 230	2,700 ^D 80	11,800
	0 =	9,726	10,430	2,880	11,200
BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST Federal Funds	ING				
General and special funds:					
Grants and expenses153	BA 0	49,800 49,858	64,500 63,018	1 7,968 18,468	*53,38! 54,383
CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE	FOR				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses506	BA	500			
	0 ==	499	17 .		
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	-				
Federal Funds General and special funds: Payment to the Central Intelligence	BA				^J 28,300
Agency retirement and disability fund: Indefinite	0				⁷ 28,300
Tuna: muchine					

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTI	NG (in thousa	nds of doll	ars)—Con	tinued
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEPE	NDE	NT AGENC	IES—Conti	nued	
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Federal Funds					
Seneral and special funds: Salaries and expenses405	BA	17,610	19,295 "588	4,750 ² 200	21,65
	0	17,437	19,800	4,934	21,65
Payments to air carriers405	BA O	67,728 63,581	60,695 71,883	15,150 18,141	80,00 72,96
Summary					
ederal funds:		•			
(As shown in detail above) Deductions for offsetting receipts:	BA O	85,338 81,018	80,578 91,683	20,100 23,075	1 01,66 94,62
Proprietary receipts from the public400	BA }	-126	-131	-33	-13
902	BA }	-8	-8	-1	-
Total Civil Aeronautics Board	BA O	85,204 80,884	80,439 91,544	20,066 23,041	1 01,52 94,48
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION Federal Funds	-				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses805	BA	92,850	95,200 ^D 2,333	23,775 ⁰ 930	102,32
Limitation payable under trust funds.	0	86,869 (18,781)	101,899 (20,843) (545)	24,590 (5,248) P(180)	102,28 (24,36
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits551	BA	264,817	338,650 49,319	94,437 44,407	451,84
, ,,	0	251,000	338,650 49,319	94,437 44,407	451,84
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund805	BA	1,326,933	1,280,970 4236,895	245	2,874,95
Permanent, indefinite	BA	2,465,349	3,203,397		⁷ -2,95 4,279,67
remanent, muernite	0	3,792,282	4,484,367	245	7,154,62
			4236,895		
					^J -2,95
Federal Labor Relations Council:	BA	1,007	1,255 <i>P</i> 43	317 ² 13	1,56
Salaries and expenses805	0	1,008	1,286	327	1,54
Intergovernmental personnel assistance806	BA O	15,000 14,731	1 5,000 16,000	4,000 4,000	10,00 10,00
ntragovernmental funds: Revolving fund805	0	-56	888	63	
Trust Funds					
Civil service retirement and disability	BA		⁴ 23 6,895		J 21
fund602 Permanent, indefinite	BA BA O	11 ,360,556 7,071,144	1 2,695,774 8,439,169	2,099,362 2,311,825	7 -31 1 5,826,09 10,092,89
					⁷ -69,27

-63,079

-16,074

-9,350

-75,502

Employees health benefits fund (trust revolving fund)......551

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	ENDE	NT AGEN	CIES—Conti	inved	
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—Continu	ed .				
Trust Funds—Continued Employees life insurance fund (trust revolving fund)602	0	-303,660	-411,545	-93,143	-398,72
Retired employees health benefits fund (trust revolving fund)551	0	5,793	5,192	1,746	7,048
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	4,165,956 4,145,834	5,183,062 5,189,304	1 28,124 128,069	7,717,41 7,717,34
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public800	BA }	-82	-190	-48	-19
902	BA }	-4	-10	-2	-1
Total Federal funds	BA O	4,165,870 4,145,748	5,182,862 5,189,104	1 28,074 128,019	7,717,21 0 7,717,14
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	11,360,556 6,710,198	12,932,669 8,023,466	2,099,362 2,204,354	1 5,825,778 9,556,446
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions602	BA }	-27,427	-5,337	-3,250	-5,69
Total trust funds	BA 0	11,333,129 6,682,771	12,927,332 8,018,129	2,096,112 2,201,104	1 5,820,08 4 9,550,752
Interfund transactions805	BA }	-3,792,282	-4,721,262	-245	-7,151,673
Total Civil Service Commission	BA 0	11 ,706,717 7,036,237	13,388,932 8,485,971	2,223,941 2,328,878	16,385,62 1 10,116,224
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS	•				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses451	BA	176	1 98 "5	45 02	21
	0	175	195	45	218
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS Federal Funds	•				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses751	ВА	7,000	7,700 4276	1,925 4178	9,541
	0	6,920	71 93 7,920 4264	2,265 4181	9,444
COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE OF PRODUC AND SERVICES OF THE BLIND AND OTH SEVERELY HANDICAPPED					
Federal Funds General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses505	ВА	252	255 ***6	64	310
	0	237	257	68	302

	BUDGET ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	NDEN	IT AGENC	IES—Conti	nued	
COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISS Federal Funds	SION				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses403	BA	4,168	11,193	2,798	11,615
	0 ==	1,102	" 290 12,179	2,823	11,749
COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION Federal Funds	N				
General and special funds: Community services program:					
(Community development)451	BA	579,200	426,450 #-2,500	93,250	334,000
	0	529,935	509,250 #-1,000	129,750 #-1,500	365,000
(Elementary, secondary,and vocational education)501	0	16,612			
(Training and employment)504	0	7			
Total, Community services program.	BA 0	579,200 546,554	423,950 508,250	93,250 128,250	334,000 365,000
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	579,200 546,554	423,950 508,250	93,250 128,250	334,000 365,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public450	BA }	-57	-30	_5	-30
902	BA }	-181	-150	-30	15
Total Community Services Administration.	BA 0	578,962 546,316	423,770 508,070	93,215 128,215	333,820 364,820
CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISS	ION				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses553	BA	36,954	41,820 "-5,225	10,355 "-1,206	×37,000
	0	34,213	48,109 #_4,000	12,653 #-1,153	39,802 4-1,278
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	36,954 34,213	36,595 44,109	9,149 11,500	37,000 38,524
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public550	BA }	-2	1		-
Total Consumer Product Safety Commission.	BA O	36,952 34,211	36,594 44,108	9,149 11,500	36,99 9 38,523
CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCAST	ING =:				
Federal Funds					
Public broadcasting fund503	BA O	62,000 62,000	70,000 70,000	1 7,500 17,500	70,00 0 70,000
See footnotes at end of table.	=				

BUDGET	ACCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued

				estimate .
INDEN	NT AGENC	CIES—Conti	inved	
BA O	231,800 231,800	259,688 259,688	64,922 64 922	282,707 282,707
-	•	·	01,022	
0	192,106	201,336	41,579	11 4,187 185,136
BA O	832 832			832 832
BA O	40,000 40,000	40,000 40,000	40,000 40,000	40,000 40,000
BA	425,232	548,673	104,922	437,726
U	464,/38	501,856	146,501	508,675
$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-10,425	-12,286 .		-14,722
BA }	-25,000	-60,000	-40,000	-60,750
BA O	389,807 429,313	476,387 429,570	64,922 106,501	362,254 433,203
1				
0 _	-7,144	-6,399	-1,201	-4,507
BA 0				42,000 42,000
BA	55,082	63,040	18,290	70,100
0	56,131	62,988	17,869	68,035
BA O	55,082 56,131	64,659 62,988	1 8,909 17,869	70,100 68,035
$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-10	-10 .	•••••••	-10
BA 0	55,072 56,121	64,649 62,978	18,909 17,869	70,090 68,025
•	BA O	D 231,800 BA 152,600 D 192,106 BA 832 D 832 BA 40,000 D 40,000 BA 425,232 D 464,738 BA -10,425 D 464,738 BA -25,000 BA 389,807 D 429,313 D -7,144 BA 55,082 D 56,131 BA 55,082 D 56,131 BA 55,082 D 56,131 BA 55,072	0 231,800 259,688 BA 152,600 248,153 O 192,106 201,336 BA 832 832 O 832 832 BA 40,000 40,000 O 40,000 40,000 BA 25,232 548,673 O 464,738 501,856 BA -25,000 -60,000 BA 389,807 476,387 O 429,313 429,570 BA 55,082 63,040 0 71,619 O 56,131 62,988 BA 0 56,131 62,988 BA 0 -10 -10 BA 55,072 64,649	0 231,800 259,688 64,922 BA 152,600 248,153

ı	BUDGET	ACCOUNT	'S LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—	-Continued	
									_

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEPE	NDE	NT AGENO	CIES—Cont	inved	
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED ST	ATES				
Federal Funds					
Public enterprise funds: Export-Import Bank of the United States fund: Authority to spend agency debt receipts, Permanent, indefinite. Limitation on administrative expenses.	0.				3,348,300 1,305,947 (12,081
Limitation on program activity	:	=======			(6,334,443
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION					
Federal Funds					
Public enterprise funds: Revolving fund for administrative	0	-210	122	-202	
expenses351 Limitation on administrative expenses.		(6,352)	(7,089) 4(410)	(1,841)	
			P(172)	D(64)	
Summary	•				
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above) Deductions for offsetting receipts:	0	-210	122	-202	
Proprietary receipts from the public350	BA }	-2	-2	-2	-2
Total Farm Credit Administration.	BA O	-2 -212	- 2 120	-2 -204	-2 -2
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION	nm	•			
Federal Funds	UM				
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses403	ВА	46,900	49,813 ************************************	12,436 ^D 200	51,448
	0	47,964	50,780	12,731	52,327
Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	46,900 47,964	50,713 50,780	12,636 12,731	51,448 52,327
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	U	47,304	30,760	12,731	32,327
Proprietary receipts from the public400	BA }	-25	-18	-5	-18
Total Federal Communications	BA	46,875	50,695	12,631	51,430
Commission.	0	47,939	50,762	12,726	52,309
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORA	TION				
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation fund (trust revolving fund)401	0	-407,682	-607,858	-73,686 	_767,281
FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses305	BA	130,035	142,992 /54,900	25,283 -100	101,397 /53,456
	0	120,697	147,500 	14,775 	126,000 -58,642
See footnotes at end of table.					

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	ENDE	NT AGEN	CIES—Conti	inued	
FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION—C	on.				
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	130,035 120,697	197,892 197,400	25,183 14,675	1 54,85 184,64
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public300	BA }	-26			
Total Federal Energy Administration.	BA O	130,009 120,671	197,892 197,400	25,183 14,675	1 54,85 184,64
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD Federal Funds	-				
General and special funds:		0.470		70.4	
Interest adjustment payments401 Public enterprise funds: Federal Home Loan Bank Board	0	2,478	2,541	784	1,22
revolving fund: 401					
Authority to spend public debt receipts, Current, indefinite.	BA O	2,000,000 1,237,352	303,077	-15,245	-51,60
Limitation on administrative expenses.	U	(10,677)	(14,665) 4(879)	(3,650) 4(200)	(17,10
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.		(20,936)	^D (385) (19,585) ^D (596)	^D (123) (4,900) ^D (183)	(23,62
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation fund401	0	-315,630	-312,275 4879	-84,306 4220	-328,00
Total Federal Home Loan Bank	BA	2,000,000			
Board.	0 =	924,200	-5,778	-98,547	-378,37
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses406	BA	7,400	7,840 ^D 226	1,960 P79	8,30
	0	7,250	8,068	2,015	8,250
Summary	-		-		
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	7,400	8,066	2,039	8,309
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	0	7,250	8,068	2,015	8,250
Proprietary receipts from the public400	BA }	-22	-21	-6	-2
Total Federal Maritime Commission.	BA 0	7,378 7,228	8,045 8,047	2,033 2,009	8,28 8,22
FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE	N -				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses505	ВА	16,245	18,250 ⁰ 428	4,800 ^D 150	20,32
	0	15,498	17,754	5,059	20,328
See footnotes at end of table.	-				

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	NDEN	T AGEN	CIES — Conti	nued	
FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE—Continued Summary	H				
ederal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	1 6,245 15,498	18,678 17,754	4,950 5,059	20,32 8 20,328
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public500	BA }	-1	-1 .	·	-
Total Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.	BA 0	16,244 15,497	18,677 17,753	4,950 5,059	20,32 7 20,32
FEDERAL METAL AND NONMETALLIC MI SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW	NE E				
Federal Funds General and special funds: Salaries and expenses	BA	60			
Columns and expenses	0 ==	46	2		
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Federal Funds					
Seneral and special funds: Salaries and expenses305	ВА	33,097	35,610 (32	8,558 ^C 12	41,582
	0	34,344	⊅952 37,503	8,321 8,329	41,45
Payments to States under Federal Power Act (special fund): Permanent, indefinite852	BA O	84 80	85 84	85	8 5
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	33,181 34,424	36,679 37,587	8,891 8,414	41,66 7 41,540
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	BA }	-17	. –15	-4	-1
Total Federal Power Commission.	BA	33,164 34,407	36,664 37,572	8,887 8,410	41,65 4 41,52
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses403	ВА	38,983	45,927 ² 1,164	12,000 ⁰ 421	*52, 8 3
	0	38,732	46,889	12,682	52,59
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA	38,983	47,091	12,421	52,83
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	0	38,732	46,889	12,682	52,59
Proprietary receipts from the public400	BA }	-29	-29	-7	-2
Total Federal Trade Commission	BA	38,954 38,703	47,062 46,860	12,414 12,675	52,80 52,56

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	NDE	NT AGENC	IESConti	nued	
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISS Federal Funds	ION				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses152	BA O	1,260 1,090	1,400 1,343	375 605	800 744
Payment of Vietnam prisoner of war claims152	0	181	330	25	150
Total Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.	BA 0	1,260 1,271	1,400 1,673	375 630	800 894
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIO	NS -				
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundati Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Payment to the Harry S Truman memorial scholarship trust fund 502					
Trust Funds Harry S Truman memorial scholarship trust fund502	0 .		-10,282	40	42
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)					
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	0 .		-10,282	40	42
Total Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.			10,000 -282	40	42
Japan-United States Friendship Commis Federal Funds	sion				
General and special funds: Japan-United States friendship trust fund153	BA .		18,000 .		
American Revolution Bicentennial Administration	-				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses806	BA O	9,686 11,939	9,462 21,179	1 ,743 3,543	1 ,965 2,165
Commemorative activities (special fund): Permanent806	BA 0	6,178 5,811	11,400 11,000	2,020 1,854	3,200 3,700
Trust Funds Gifts and donations: Permanent806	BA 0	5	• •		
Summary	•				
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	15,864 17,750	20,862 32,179	3,763 5,397	5,165 5,865

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTI Account and functional code		1975	1976	10	1977
Account and tonctional code		actual	estimate	estimate	estimate
OTHER INDEP	ENDE	NT AGEN	CIES—Conti	nued	
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIO — Continued	NS				
American Revolution Bicentennial Administration—Continued					
Summary—Continued					
Federal funds:—Continued Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public800	BA }	-6,183	-11,400	-2,020	-3,20
Total Federal funds	BA 0	9,681 11,567	9,462 20,779	1 ,743 3,377	1,965 2,665
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA O.	5	7 . 12 .		
Total American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.	BA O	9,686 11,567	9,469 20,791	1, 743 3,377	1, 965 2,665
Other Historical and Memorial Agenci	iaa				
Federal Funds	162				
General and special funds:				_	
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission806	BA.	14	24	6 6	29 36
Miscellaneous appropriations806	0	25	14 .		
Trust Funds	•				
Civil War Centennial Commission: Donations806	0 .		1 .		
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA .			6	29
(NS SHOWN III detail above)	0	39	38	6	36
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	0				
Total Other Historical and Memorial Agencies.	BA O	39	39	6 6	29 36
Total Federal funds Historical	BA	9,681	37,462	. 1,749	1,994
and Memorial Commissions.	0	11,606	30,817	3,383	2,701
Total trust funds Historical and Memorial Commissions.	BA O	5 ==========	-10,269	40	42
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses752	ВА	1,324	1,411	352 ⁰ 15	*1,530

1,243

1,411

352 "15 367

1,530

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	ENDEI	NT AGENC	IES—Cont	inued	
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES					
Advisory Commission on Intergovernme Relations	entai				
Federal Funds General and special funds: Salaries and expenses806	BA	1,184	1,200	300	1,402
	0	1,060	1,387	"6 306	1,402
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund806	0	-391	402		
Contributions: Trust Funds Permanent, indefinite 806	BA 0	2 -9	6 31	2 2	10
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA 0	1,1 84 669	1,200 1,789	306 306	1,402 1,402
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA 0	2 -9	6 31	2 2	10
Total Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.	BA 0	1,186 660	1,206 1,820	308 308	1,412 1,412
Appalachian Regional Commission Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses452	ВА	1,747	1,830 <i>P</i> 44	480 P16	1,897
	0	1,545	1,874	496	1,897
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund452	0 _	-220	674		
Trust Funds					
Miscellaneous trust fund accounts: Permanent, indefinite452	BA 0	3,151 2,961	3,370 3,440	891 891	3,421 3,465
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	1,747 1,325	1, 874 2,548	496 496	1, 89 7 1,897
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	3,151 2,961	3,370 3,440	891 891	3,421 3,465
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public452	BA }	-1,450	-1,560	-41 4	-1,57.
Total trust funds	BA 0	1,701 1,511	1,810 1,880	477 477	1,848 1,892
Interfund transactions452	BA } -	-1,700	-1,810	-477	-1,848
Total Appalachian Regional Commission	BA O	1,748 1,136	1,874 2,618	496 496	1, 89 7 1,941

292 THE BU	DGET	FOR FISCAL	YEAR 1977		
BUDGET ACCOUNTS LIST	NG (in thousar	nds of dol	lars) — Cont	inved
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	ENDE	NT AGENC	IES—Conti	nued	
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES—Contil Delaware River Basin Commission Federal Funds					
Seneral and special funds: Salaries and expenses301	BA	17	79 ••2	19 _P 1	8
	0	76	82	20	8
Contribution301	BA O	238 209	215 177	53 53	19 19
Total Delaware River Basin Commission.	BA 0	315 285	296 259	73 73	28 28
Interstate Commission on the Potomac Basin	River				
Federal Funds General and special funds: Contribution304	BA O	52 52	52 52	13 . 13 .	
Susquehanna River Basin Commissio Federal Funds	on -	==			
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses301	BA	77	79 ₀₂	19 21	8
	0	75	84	19	8
Contribution301	BA O	1 50 150	150 150	38 38	15 15
Total Susquehanna River Basin Commission.	BA O	227 225	231 234	58 57	23 23
Washington Metropolitan Area Trans Authority	sit				
Federal Funds General and special funds: Federal contribution404	ВА	36,529	48,845	26,700	26,17
Permanent	BA O	90,360 175,306	50,879 181,600	39,600	90,05 184,57
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	130,414 177,862	1 03,377 186,482	27,646 40,545	120,04 188,38
Frust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA .	3,153	3,376	893	3,43
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	0	2,952 -1,450	3,471 -1,560	893 -414	3,47 -1,5
Proprietary receipts from the public452 Total trust funds452	BA } BA	1,703	-1,500 	-414 	1,85
rytar trust runus	0	1,502	1,911	479	1,90

0 BA)

BA O

-1,700

1**30,417** 177,664

-1,810

1**03,383** 186,583

27,648 40,547

-1,848

120,056 188,442

See footnotes at end of table.

Interfund transactions452

Total Intergovernmental Agencies.

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	NDE	NT AGENO	CIES—Conti	inued	
INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses152	BA	8,900	10,400	2, 675	*11,53 9
	0	8,296	10,413	2,799	11,494
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses404	BA	44,970	49,330 ² 1,500	12,290 ^D 500	54,676
	0	46,148	50,676	12,790	54,676
Payments for directed rail service 404	^		1 5,000 1,000	300	5,500
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	44,970 46,148	65,830 51,676	12,790 13,090	54,676 60,176
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public400	BA }	-2,186	-176	-36	-170
Total Interstate Commerce Commission.	BA 0	42,784 43,962	65,654 51,500	12,754 13,054	54,500 60,000
LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION Federal Funds	•				
General and special funds: Payment to the Legal Services Corporation751	BA .		88,000 85,000	24,630 24,066	80,000 82,757
MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION Federal Funds	•				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses302	BA 0	750 528	900 919	225 275	1,000 919
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSI Federal Funds	ON				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses451	BA O	1, 777 1,742	1,871 1,871	419 419	1,904 1,904
NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRODUCTIVITY A QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE	ND :				
Federal Funds General and special funds: Salaries and expenses403	BA O	2,000 1,371	2,000 2,079	500 590	5,000 4,660
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES A Information Science Federal Funds	ND .				
reaetai runas					

Account and functional code		1975	1976	TO	1977
Account and functional code		actual	estimate	estimate	estimate
OTHER INDEPE	NDE	NT AGENO	IES—Conti	inued	
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES A INFORMATION SCIENCE—Continued	ND				
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	409 449	468 419	117 114	517 499
Trust funds: Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public503	BA }	1			
Total trust funds	BA 0				
Total National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.	BA O	410 450	468 419	117 114	517 499
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTU Federal Funds	NITY				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses452	0	23	·····	······	
NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATI Federal Funds	ON .				
Public enterprise funds: Operating fund401	0	-14	-141	-147	48
Credit union share insurance fund 401	0	-13,523	-16,227	-4,483	-21,131
Total National Credit Union Administration.	0	-13,537	-16,368	-4,630	-21,179
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND Humanities	THE				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses	BA Ba O	145,283 14,000 118,687	1 57,410 1 5,000 162,317	56,914 1,000 56,000	1 70,000 15,000 176,028
Intragovernmental funds: Consolidated working fund503	0	35	51		
Trust Funds Gifts and donations: Permanent, indefinite503	BA 0	9,361 9,361	20,660 20,660	1, 000 1,000	1 5,000 15,000
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	159,283 118,722	1 72,410 162,368	57,914 56,000	1 85,000 176,028
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public902	BA }	-2			
Total Federal funds	BA 0	159,281 118,720	172,410 162,368	57,914 56,000	1 85,00 0 176,028

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTI		(iii inousd			
Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEPE	ND	NT AGEN	CIES—Cont	inved	
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES—Continued	THE				
Summary—Continued					
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA 0	9,361 9,361	20,660 20,660	1, 000 1,000	15,00 0 15,000
Total National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.	BA O	1 68,642 128,081	1 93,070 183,028	58,914 57,000	200,00 0 191,028
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses: Indefinite.505	BA	62,669	68,499 ©18	17,127 c7	78,204
	0	61,100	P1, 813 72,449	P645 16,406	77,249
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	62,669 61,100	70,330 72,449	17,779 16,406	78,204 77,249
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public500	BA }	-211	-222	-56	-23
Total National Labor Relations Board.	BA O	62,458 60,889	70,108 72,227	17,723 16,350	77,969 77,014
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses505	BA	3,236	3,405 ² 91	850 233	3,606
	0	3,119	3,485	883	3,596
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	3,236 3,119	3,496 3,485	883 883	3,606 3,596
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public500	BA }	-12	-18	-5	-20
Total National Mediation Board.	BA O	3,224 3,107	3,478 3,467	878 878	3,586 3,576
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses251	BA	711,570	710,000 ^C 11	167,134 °4	796,000
	0	657,885	*1,159 * 230 716,071	^D 389 E 78 217,816	728,000
Scientific activities (special foreign	BA	4.850	4.000	500	6,000
currency program)	0	2,775	5,000	600	6,000
Consolidated working fund251	0	-211		1,900	

210-000 O - 76 - 20

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEPE	NDEN	IT AGENC	IES—Cont	inved	
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—Contin	ued				
Donations: Permanent, indefinite251	BA 0	3,193 1,922	3,000 1,000	300	3,000 1,000
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	716,420 660,449	715,400 720,371	1 68,105 220,316	802,000 733,300
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the	BAl	-193	-278	-107	-27s
public250 902	0	-14	-22	-9	-2.
Total Federal funds	BA O	71 6,213 660,242	715,100 720,071	1 67,989 220,200	801,700 733,000
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA 0	3,193 1,922	3,000 1,000	300	3,000 1,000
Total National Science Foundation.	BA O	719,406 662,164	718,100 721,071	1 67,989 220,500	804,700 734,000
NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOA Federal Funds General and special funds:	RD				
Salaries and expenses407	BA O	9,640 8,628	11,260 12,000	3,095 3,040	12,000 11,900
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	9,640 8,628	11,260 12,000	3,095 3,040	12,000 11,900
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public400	BA }	-13	-13	-3	-1.
Total National Transportation Safety Board.	BA 0	9,627 8,615	11,247 11,987	3,092 3,037	11,98 7 11,887
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses305	ВА	135,165	215,423 ^D 2,167	51,425 2750	×249,436
	0	86,017	200,264	51,790	236,430
Summary	_				
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	ВА	135,165	217,590	52,175	249,431
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public300	0 BA 0	86,017 <i>-2</i>	200,264	51,790	236,430
Total Nuclear Regulatory	BA	135,163	217,590	52,175	249,43 0 236,430

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	END	ENT AGENO	CIES—Conti	nued	
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REV	IEW				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses553	BA	5,512	5,675 <i>P</i> 131	1,418 ^D 46	6,280
	0	5,292	5,862	1,550	6,249
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMEN CORPORATION	ī				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses451	BA	824	1 250	314	^K 1.425
Authority to spend public debt	BA	024	1,256	314	25,000
receipts.	0	841	1,214	484	21,196
Public enterprise funds:	D.A				/11 450
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Fund451	BA O				⁷ 11,4 50 73,639
Total Pennsylvania Avenue	BA	824	1,256	314	37,875
Development Corporation.	0	841	1,214	484	24,835
POSTAL SERVICE		=======================================			
Federal Funds					
reaera: runas General and special funds:					
Payment to the Postal Service fund	BA	1,874,741	1,587,185	416,481	1,458,804
402	_		⁴ 102,642	414,649	
	0	1,877,112	1,587,185 4102,642	416,481 414,649	1,458,804
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Payments to601	BA	3,516		•••••	250,000
	0	3,516	250,000 .		250,000
Regional rail transportation	BA		37,600	10,030	40,000
protective account604	0		37,600	10,030	40,000
Trust Funds					
Railroad retirement account: Indefinite 601	BA				⁷ 35,000
Permanent, indefinite	ВА	2,775,956	3,274,330	494,400	3,735,600
•	0	3,077,289	3,474,007	902,335	3,678,238
Limitation on salaries and expenses		(25,758)	(28,703) "(789)	(7,176) P(280)	(33,723
Summary				 ' -	
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	3,516	287,600	10,030	290,000
	0	3,516	287,600	10,030	290,000
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	2,775,956	3,274,330	494,400	3,770,600
	0	3,077,289	3,474,007	902,335	3,678,238

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING	(in	thousands o	of dollars)—Continued
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Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	ENDE	NT AGENC	IES—Cont	inved	
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD—Continued	ued				
Trust funds:—Continued					
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions902	BA }	5,748	6,818	<i>5,700</i> .	
Total trust funds	BA O	2,781,704 3,083,037	3,281,148 3,480,825	500,100 908,035	3,770,600 3,678,238
Interfund transactions601	BA }	-3,516	-250,000		-250,000
Total Railroad Retirement Board.	BA 0	2,781,704 3,083,037	3,318,748 3,518,425	510,130 918,065	3,810,600 3,718,238
RENEGOTIATION BOARD Federal Funds	=				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses054	BA	5,298	5,400 4115	1,335 41 6 2	6,370
	0	5,406	5,525 4113	261 1,386 4147	6,308
Summary	-				
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above) Deductions for offsetting receipts:	BA O	5,298 5,406	5,693 5,638	1,558 1,533	6,370 6,308
Proprietary receipts from the public	$_{0}^{BA}\}$	-2 .			
Total Renegotiation Board	BA 0	5,296 5,404	5,693 5,638	1,558 1,533	6,370 6,308
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSI Federal Funds	ON				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses403	BA	44,427	47,885 ^D 1,406	12,675 ⁰ 502	52,198
	0	44,419	51,570	12,240	51,925
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	44,427 44,419	49,291 51,570	1 3,177 12,240	52,198 51,925
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public400	BA }	-23	-25	-6	-25
Total Securities and Exchange Commission.	BA O	44,404 44,396	49,266 51,545	13,171 12,234	52,173 51,900
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM Federal Funds	•				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses054	BA	45,000	37,500	8,300 "-1,775	6,800
	0	48,465	41,403	7,875 "–1,775	8,303
See footnotes at end of table.	•				

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	ENDEN	IT AGENC	IES—Conti	nued	
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM—Continu	ed				
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA	45,000	37,500	6.525	6.800
,	0	48,465	41,403	6,100	8,303
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	BA }	-3	-3 .		-
Total Selective Service System	BA 0	44,997 48,462	37,497 41,400	6,525 6,100	6,797 8,300
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION Federal Funds	_				
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses403	BA	26,500	28,835	6,993	35,400
Salaties and expenses403		·	20,033 P 650	D ₂₂₅	33,400
	0	21,493	28,650	6,725	34,900
Public enterprise funds: Business loan and investment fund	ВА	307,500	278,750 .	************	466,600
403	0	404,145	267,745	64,895	258,470
Disaster loan fund453	BA	90,000		107	90,000
Permanent, indefinite	BA O	1,762 176,912	1, 212 190,000	1 97 29,500	1,1 89 89,000
Lease guarantees revolving fund403	BA				3,000
-	0	2,307	1,005	240	2,030
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund403	BA 0	20,000 13,554	10,000 13,600	2,500 5,700	36,000 20,000
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	445,762 618,411	419,447 501,000	9,915 107,060	632,189 404,400
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public400	BA }	-518			
Total Small Business Administration.	BA 0	445,244 617,893	419,447 501,000	9,915 107,060	632,189 404,400
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION Federal Funds					
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses503	BA	70,706	77, 83 2 41,000	21,740	85,100
			[€] 790 ₽1,816	°302 °626	
	0	68,877	80,321 41,000	28,487	83,806
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program)503	BA O	2,000 4,203	500 . 2,600	500	4,481 2,781
Science information exchange251	ВА	1,805	1,875 ⁰ 69	500 ^D 23	1,900
	0	1,603	2,236	526	1,902
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park	BA O	9,420 3,844	8,390 9,075	1 ,440 3,025	6,800 10,113

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ · estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEPE	NDEN	IT AGENC	IES—Conti	nued	
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—Continued	d				
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds:—Continued	0.4	1 400	1 100	400	0.000
Restoration and renovation of buildings503	BA O	1 ,490 3,462	1,192 4,309	400 600	3,300 3,325
	Ī	3,402	4,303	000	
Construction503 Liquidation of contract authority	BA	(7,000)	(2,500)		500
Equidation of contract dutility	0	12,919	8,775	1,500	2,000
Miscellaneous appropriations503	0	61	15 .		
Salaries and expenses, National	BA	7,015	7,564	1.937	12,309
Gallery of Art503	O.	7,010	, c71	,c ₂₆	,
•			P170	D63	
	0	7,113	8,048	2,013	11,179
Salaries and expenses, Woodrow	BA	954	962	238	1,120
Wilson International Center for	0	1 006	^D 14	<i>D</i> 5	1 120
Scholars503	0	1,006	1,056	243	1,120
Trust Funds					
Smithsonian Institution trust funds:	BA	53	55	15	55
Permanent, indefinite251	0	45	62	15	63
Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	93,390 103,088	102,245 117,435	27,300 36,894	115,510 116,226
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	U	103,000	117,433	30,034	110,220
Proprietary receipts from the	BAl	-29	-27	-6	-27
public500	0 /_				
Total Federal funds	BA	93,361	102,218	27,294	115,483
	0 _	103,059	117,408	36,888	116,199
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	53	55	15	55
	0 _	45	62	15	63
Total Smithsonian Institution	BA	93,414	102,273	27,309	115,538
	0 ==	103,104	117,470	36,903	116,262
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS					
Joint Federal-State Land Use Plannin Commission for Alaska	g				
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Salaries and expenses452	BA	693	764	120	.60
	0	277	1,167	120	110
Trust Funds					
Cooperative funds: Permanent,	BA	588	711	104	60
indefinite452	0 _	588	711	104	60
Summary					
Federal funds:	_				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	693	764	12 0	6 (
	0 _	277	1,167	120	110
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA	588 500	711	104	60
One for death and and and debter	0	588	711	104	60
See footnotes at end of table.					

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTIN	IG (in thousa	nds of do	llars}—Co	ntinued
A	1075	1020	70	1077

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	ENDE	NT AGEN	CIES—Cont	inued	
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS—C Joint Federal-State Land Use Planni Commission for Alaska—Continued	1g				
Summary—Continued					
Frust funds:—Continued Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public452	BA }	-588	-711	-104	-6
Total Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska.	BA O	693 277	764 1,167	1 20 120	6
Other Temporary Commissions					
Federal Funds General and special funds: Commission on American Shipbuilding: Salaries and expenses	0	4			
Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries: Salaries and expenses805	BA . 0	2			1 0 (9:
Commission on Federal Paperwork: Salaries and Expenses804			4,100 3,900	2,000 2,000	200
Commission on Highway Beautification: Salaries and expenses404	0	55	19		
Commission on Population Growth and the American Future: Salaries and expenses806	0	17			••••••
Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy: Salaries and expenses152	BA O	1, 594 1,460			
Commission on the Review of the National Policy toward Gambling: Salaries and expenses	BA O	1 ,000 586	745 770	1 86 242	26 3
Defense Manpower Commission:	BA	800	1,300		
Salaries and expenses054 Reappropriation	BA	355			
	0	747	1,455	100	
Lowell Historic Canal District Commission: Salaries and expenses303	_		1 20 82	30 68	
National Commission for the Review of Federal and State Laws751	BA O	332 520	400 498	10	
National Commission on Consumer Finance: Salaries and expenses 403	0	2	49		
National Commission on Electronic Fund Transfers: Salaries and expenses403	BA 0 .	500	260	145	9!
National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control: Salaries and expenses451	0 .		31	••••••	

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING	(in	thousands of	٥f	dollars)—Continued
DODOL! ACCOUNTS 215			••	

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEPE	NDI	NT AGEN	CIES—Conti	inued	
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS—Co	n.				
Other Temporary Commissions—Contin	ued				
Federal Funds—Continued					
General and special funds: —Continued National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse: Salaries and expenses552	0	10			
National Commission on Materials Policy: Salaries and Expenses403	0	3	35		
National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year: Salaries and expenses806	BA O		45,000 4 260	⁴ 440	42,900
National Commission on Supplies and Shortages: Salaries and expenses403	BA O	287	623 910	295 295	360 360
National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education: Salaries and expenses 502	0	213	13		
National Commission on Water Quality: Salaries and expenses 304	BA O	6,800 8,336	6,618	680	
National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials804	BA O		4350 4340	^110	
National Tourism Resources Review Commission: Salaries and expenses403	0	5			
National Water Commission: Salaries and expenses301	0		35		
Navajo and Hopi Relocation Commission: Salaries and expenses806	BA O		1 2,700 2,500	1 00 100	500 7,500
Privacy Protection Study Commission: Salaries and expenses806			548 ⁰ 2	200	750
	0		453	237	765
Total Other Temporary Commissions.	BA O	11,668 11,960	25,888 18,669	2,811 4,327	1, 975 12,199
Total Federal funds Temporary Study Commissions.	BA O	12,361 12,237	26,652 19,836	2,931 4,447	2,035 12,309
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY				 .	
Federal Funds					
Public enterprise funds: Tennessee Valley Authority fund301 Authority to spend agency debt	BA BA	77,400	100,025 10,000,000	30,550	121,185
receipts.	0	767,255	1,112,225	249,550	1,049,450
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	77,400 767,255	1 0,100,025 1,112,225	30,550 249,550	121,185
See footnotes at end of table.	•	. 07,200	-,,	2.0,000	-,5.0,.00

Account and functional code		1975	1976	TQ	1977
		actual	estimate	estimate	estimate
OTHER INDEP	ENDE	NT AGENO	CIES—Conti	nved	
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY—Contin	ued				
Federal funds:—Continued Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the	BA)	-30	-24	-6	-24
public300 Total Tennessee Valley Authority	0 J BA 0	77,370 767,225	10,106,001 1,112,201	30,544 249,544	1 21,161 1,049,426
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENC Federal Funds	Y		:		
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses153	ВА	223,791	246,200 P3,100	67,500 ² 950	*248,325
	0	221,859	246,064	63,980	250,646
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)153	BA O	8,377 9,571	1 0,708 9,953	3,225 3,071	*8,600 9,736
Special international exhibitions153	BA O	6,790 7,07 4	6,187 10,958	2,004 1,431	*4,841 7,113
Special international exhibitions (special foreign currency program) 153	0	22	164 .		
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities153	BA 0	4,400 1,667	10,135 4,446	2 60 1,602	*2,142 2,202
Trust Funds United States Information Agency trust funds: Permanent, indefinite153	BA 0	226 76	226 406	40 40	226 226
Summary					
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	243,358 240,193	276,330 271,585	73,939 70,084	263,908 269,697
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public150	BA 0	-541	-541	-118	-541
Total Federal funds	BA 0	242,817 239,652	275,789 271,044	73,821 69,966	263,367 269,156
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	226	226 406	40 40	226 226
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public153	BA }	-195	-195	-32	-195
Total trust funds	BA 0	31 -119	31 211	8 8	31 31
			 -		

ВА

0

242,848

239,533

275,820 271,255

263,398

269,187

69,974

See footnotes at end of table.

Agency.

Total United States Information

Account and functional code	Account and functional code			TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	NDE	NT AGENC	IES—Conti	nued	
UNITED STATES RAILWAY ASSOCIATION Federal Funds	N	in			
General and special funds: Administrative expenses404	BA	12,000	10,000 . #4,100	^B 2.000	*3,000
	0	22,700	15,627 #3,900	400 #2,100	2,900 ⁸ 100
Payment for the purchase of Conrail securities404	BA O		B400,000 B400,000	# 300,000 #200,000	⁸ 1, 400,000 ⁸ 540,000
Total United States Railway Association.	BA 0	12,000 22,700	414,100 419,527	302,000 202,500	1 ,403,000 543,000
WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL Federal Funds	-				
General and special funds:					
Water resources planning301	BA O	9,775 9,463	10,722 11,673	2,350 4,817	*9,465 9,465
Intragevernmental funds: Consolidated working fund301	0 _	63	<u></u> -		
Trust Funds River Basin Commissions301	BA 0	3,807 3,695	4,552 5,249	1, 099 1,287	6,692 6,702
Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	9,775 9,526	10,722 11,673	2,350 4,817	9,465 9,465
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	3,807 3,695	4,552 5,2 4 9	1,099 1,287	6,692 6,702
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public301	BA }	-1,213	-1,136	-278	-1,318
Total trust funds	BA O	2,594 2,482	3,416 4,113	821 1,009	5,374 5,384
Interfund transactions301	BA }	-2,593	-3,416	-821	-5,374
Total Water Resources Council	BA 0	9,776 9,415	1 0,722 12,370	2,350 5,005	9,465 9,475
SUMMARY	•				
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	BA O	12,104,663 11,763,776	21,992,466 13,180,245	1,819,444 2,077,341	1 8,788,847 16,294,755
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public	BA }	5	-3		-3
150	BA }	-568	-567	-125	-567
250	BA }	-193	-278	-107	-278
300	BA }	-75	-39	-10	-37
See footnotes at end of table.					

BUDGET A	CCOUNTS	LISTING	(in	thousands	of	dollars)—Continued
DODOE! A		61311110		IIIOOsaiias	•	4011413/ — CONTINUCA

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate			
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued								
SUMMARY—Continued Federal funds:—Continued				•				
35	0 BA }	-2	-2	-2	-2			
40	$\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} BA \\ O \end{array} \right\}$	-2,942	-413	-96	-418			
450	0 BA }	-10,482	-12,316	-5	-14,752			
500	0 BA	-253	-268	-67	-283			
556	0 BA	-2	-1		-1			
700	D BA	-3	-3		-3			
750	0 BA }	-10	-10		-10			
800	• •	-6,265	-11,590	-2,068	-3,390			
853	• ,	-25,000	-60,000	-40,000	-60,750			
903	• •	-210	-190	-42	-185			
Total Federal funds		12,058,653 11,717,766	21,906,786 13,094,565	1,776,922 2,034,819	18,708,168 16,214,076			
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	. BA 0	1 4,157,113 9,398,813	16,239,865 10,911,184	2,596,981 3,036,750	19,625,121 12,494,250			
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Intrafund transactions602	2 BA }	-27,427	-5,337	-3,250	-5,694			
902	• •	5,748	6,818	5,700				
Proprietary receipts from the	BAl	-119	-125	-31	-125			
153		-195	-195	-32	-195			
301	•	-1,213	-1,136	-278	-1,318			
452	• •	-2,038	-2,271	-518	-1,633			
503	BA)	1						
Total trust funds		14,131,870	16,237,619	2,598,572	19,616,156			
Interfund transactions30	O L BA]	9,373,570 -2,593	10,908,938 -3,416	3,038,341 - 821	12,485,285 - 5,374			
452	O J PA BA CO	-1,700	-1,810	-477	-1,848			
601		-3,516	-250,000		-250,000			
	l BA	•	•		•			

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
OTHER INDEP	NDE	NT AGEN	CIES—Cont	inved	
SUMMARY—Continued					
Trust funds:Continued 805	BA }	-3,792,282	-4,721,262	-245	-7,151,673
Total Other Independent Agencies.	BA O	22,390,432 17,291,245	33,167,917 19,027,015	4,373,951 5,071,617	30,915,429 21,290,466
	ALI	OWANCE:	5		
Allowances for: Civilian agency pay raises	BA				755,000 735,000 726,000 734,000
Contingencies for: Relatively uncontrollable programs	_		0	0	0
Other requirements			225,000 200,000	150,000 175,000	1, 800,000 1,500,000
Total Allowances			225,000 200,000	1 50,000 175,000	2,590,000 2,260,000
	BUD	GET TOTA	LS		
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	323,039,330 246,346,684	318,591,814 286,169,603	64,917,519 71,804,593	326,645,655 300,971,240
Deductions for offsetting receipts: (As shown in detail above): Intrafund transactions	BA }	-1,264,758	-1,586,058	-269,314	-1,502,37
Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies.	BA }	-504,727	-1,303,809	-360,000	-2,252,49
Proprietary receipts from the public. (Undistributed by agency and function): Proprietary receipts from the	BA 0	<u> </u>	-3,356,917	-911,299	-4,973,25 .
public: Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf953	BA)	-2,427,965	-3,000,000	-500,000	-6,000,00
Total deductions	BA }	-7,819,188	-9,246,784	-2,040,613	-14,728,12
Federal fund totals	BA 0	315,220,142 238,527,496	309,345,030 276,922,819	62,876,906 69,763,980	311,917,52 286,243,113
Frust funds: (As shown in detail above)	BA O	1 29,217,864 118,412,496	144,039,232 141,631,162	33,878,546 36,897,288	1 69,131,67 155,633,98
Deductions for offsetting receipts: (As shown in detail above): Intrafund transactions	BA }	-1,035,319	-1,091,693	-3,325	-1,294,99
Proprietary receipts from the	BAl	-5,239,506	-7,347,167	-1,886,275	-8,096,27

433,409,009 394,236,911

Account and functional code		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate				
BUDGET TOTALS—Continued									
Trust funds:—Continued (Undistributed by agency and function): Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies:									
Employer share, employee retirement951	BA }	-966,591	-987,718	-153,099	-1,072,109				
Total deductions	BA }	-7,241,416	-9,426,578	-2,042,699	-10,463,382				
Trust fund totals	BA O	121,976,448 111,171,080	134,612,654 132,204,584	31,835,847 34,854,589	158,668,290 145,170,607				
Interfund transactions (-): Employer share, employee retirement 951	BA }	-3,013,614	-3,205,136	-826,160	-3,395,551				
Interest received by trust funds952	BA }	-7,667,186	-8,015,254	-2,109,501	-8,372,525				
Applied by agency above	BA }	-14,416,816	-24,372,389	-3,711,576	-25,408,732				

412,098,974 324,600,960

ВА

Total interfund transactions.....

Budget totals∆.....

-25,097,616 -35,592,779 -6,647,237 -37,176,808

88,065,516 97,971,332

408,364,905 373,534,624

Account and functional code	1975	1976	TQ	1977
	actual	estimate	estimate	estimate

BUDGET TOTALS—Continued

	19	76	T	Q	11	977
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Federal funds:		•		•		•
Enacted, pending, and initial requests:						
Appropriations	309,034,800	278,603,691	62,594,610	68,350,147	323,200,549	299,290,186
Supplemental requests pending:						
Needing authorizing legislation (B)	34,000	26,500	23,000	17,500		13,000
Rescissions pending (")	-2,304,642	-322,105	-284,979	-173,948		-1,064,371
Proposed in this budget:						
Amendments to 1976 and TQ app'ns	2.370.392	2,147,810	417,441	598.823		70.93
Supplemental requests:						
Program:						
Under existing legislation (4)	4,776,448	2.932.119	1.087,606	1.537.501		1.528.389
Needing authorizing legislation (B)	414,248	421.365	304,160	221.947	1,400,000	540,100
Pay:	,	,	,	,	-,	,
Wage-board pay raises (C)	523.670	441.712	194.609	245.212		31.35
Civilian pay raises (")	772,772	707.592	254,220	282,740		36.88
Military pay raises (E)	808.886	777.879	274.258	297.177		8.08
To be proposed separately:	000,000	,,,,,,,	2,7,200	237,277	***************************************	0,000
Under existing legislation (1)	1,177,254	276,954	67,205	432,505	625,889	957.389
Under proposed legislation (*)	706.586	-94.914	-193.011	-209.011	-2.767.083	-4.253.714
Allowances	277,400	251,000	178,400	204,000	4.186.300	3.813.000
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-9.246.784	-9.246.784	-2.040.613	-2.040,613	-14,728,128	-14,728,128
Total Federal funds	309,345,030	276,922,819	62,876,906	69,763,980	311,917,527	286,243,112
Total Teacial Tonas	303,343,030	270,322,013	02,070,300	03,703,300	311,317,327	200,243,112
Trust funds:						
Enacted, pending, and initial requests:						
Appropriations	143 648 143	140.431.148	33,752,935	37,192,599	164,248,563	157.985.057
Proposed in this budget:	140,040,140	140,451,140	V3,132,303	07,132,000	104,240,000	107,500,007
Amendments to 1976 and TQ app'ns		16,120		245		
Supplemental requests:	***************************************	10,120		243	***************************************	***************************************
Program:						
Under existing legislation (4)	239.195	1.350.000				
Pav:	233,133	1,330,000	***************************************			
Civilian pay raises (*)	280	280	100	100		
To be proposed separately:	200	200	100	100		
Under proposed legislation (*)	151.614	-166,386	125.511	-295.656	4.883,109	-2.351.068
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-9.426.578	-9.426.578	-2.042.699	-2.042.699	-10.463.382	-10.463.382
beanctions for oursetting receipts	-3,420,376	~9,420,378	-2,042,033	-2,042,033	-10,403,362	-10,403,364
Total trust funds	134,612,654	132,204,584	31,835,847	34,854,589	158,668,290	145,170,60
Introduced descentations ()		25 502 770	C CAT 227			22 170 900
Interfund transactions (-)	-35,592,779	-35,592,779	-6,647,237	-6,647,237	-37,176,808	-37,176,808
Budget totals	408,364,905	373,534,624	88.065.516	97,971,332	433,409,009	394,236,911
	400,004,505	373,334,024		57,371,002	100,1000	

⁴Supplemental under existing legislation.

[&]quot;Supplemental. Additional authorizing legislation required.

CSupplemental now requested, wage-board pay raises.

 $^{^{\}it p}$ Supplemental now requested, civilian pay raises.

^{*}Supplemental now requested, military pay raises.

 $^{{\}it ^{P}}$ Proposed transfer to other accounts for pay raises (–).

 $^{^{\}rm G}$ Proposed transfer from other accounts for pay raises. $^{\prime\prime}$ Rescission pending.

^{&#}x27;Proposed for later transmittal under existing legislation.

Proposed for later transmittal under proposed legislation.

[&]quot;Additional authorizing legislation required.

PART 8 SUMMARY TABLES

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EXPLANATORY NOTE RELATING TO THE SUMMARY TABLES

Types of tables.—This part of the budget consists of tables as follows:

- Tables 1 through 11 are short summary tables of the budget, often only one page each.
- Tables 12 through 15 provide greater detail in support of data in the first four tables.
- Table 17 presents 5-year projections of the estimated costs of proposed legislation pursuant to section 221(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.
- Table 16 and tables 18 through 22 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.

Periods covered.—Due to the change in fiscal year required by the Congressional Budget Control Act, the following periods are covered by the various columns:

- July 1 through June 30, for the 1975 and 1976 columns.
- July 1 through September 30, 1976, for the TQ column.
- October 1 through September 30, for the 1977 and subsequent columns.

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 11.
- 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 H—which presents information on civilian employment in the executive branch.

	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Budget authority (largely appropriations): Available through current action by Congress: Enacted and pending				
	-			261, 422
				6, 928
	181, 134			227, 427
	-40,158	-54,266	-10,731	-62,368
	412, 099	408, 365	88, 066	433, 409
	187 505	108 373	54 758	230, 755
		134 754		157, 684
	-25,098	-35,593	-6,647	-37, 177
	280, 997	297, 534	81, 894	351, 262
	220 527	274 022	40 744	286, 243
				145, 171
				37, 177
				
	•		,	394, 237
	-51, 023 7, 419	-78,550 2,549	-15,006 -1,072	-55, 488 12, 513
	-43, 604	-76, 001	-16,077	-42, 975
6, 247	544, 131	633, 931	652, 799	719, 511
0 104	147 225	140 525	140 202	1/1 2/5
				161, 265 558, 246
		101, 100		
30, 649	84, 993			
5, 404	311,913			
6, 045				68, 798
				34, 367
۷, ۶۶ ₀	170,003	171,009	172, 200	174, 647
		271, 123 ress: 271, 123 ress. 181, 134 -40, 158 412, 099 187, 505 118, 590 -25, 098 280, 997 238, 527 111, 171 -25, 098 324, 601 -51, 023 7, 419 -43, 604 974 stual 974 stual 974 stual 974 974 974 974 974 975, 352 977 977 977 977 977 977 977 9	ress: 271, 123	ress: 271, 123 246, 123 9, 906 2, 532 2, 313 178 ress. 181, 134 204, 290 46, 570 -40, 158 -54, 266 -10, 731 412, 099 408, 365 88, 066 187, 505 198, 373 54, 758 118, 590 134, 754 33, 783 -25, 098 -35, 593 -6, 647 280, 997 297, 534 81, 894 238, 527 276, 923 69, 764 111, 171 132, 205 34, 855 -25, 098 -35, 593 -6, 647 324, 601 373, 535 97, 971 -51, 023 -78, 550 -15, 006 7, 419 2, 549 -1, 072 -43, 604 -76, 001 -16, 077 974 284 284 297 297 297 297 297 297 297 297 297 297

These consist of intragovernmental transactions and proprietary receipts from the public.
 Excludes loans held by Government accounts and sponsored credit agencies.
 Net of interagency lending; excludes Federal Reserve banks.

79,566

88,600

92, 897

109.571

71,060

Government-sponsored agencies loans 3

Table 2. BUDGET RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND BUDGET AUTHORITY (In millions of dollars)

Description				
Description	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Receipts by source:				
Individual income taxes	122, 386	130, 822	40,003	153, 641
Corporation income taxes	40, 621	40, 056	8, 416	49, 46
Social insurance taxes and contributions:	10, 021	.0,050	0, 110	.,, .,
Employment taxes and contributions	75, 204	80, 164	21,729	96,018
Unemployment insurance	6, 771	7.723	2, 214	12, 06
Contributions for other insurance and retirement	4, 466	4, 684	1, 231	4, 97
Excise taxes	16,551	16, 901	4, 371	17, 80
Estate and gift taxes	4, 611	5, 100	1, 400	5, 80
Customs duties	3, 676	3, 800	1,000	4, 30
Miscellaneous receipts	6, 711	8, 284	1, 530	7, 20
Total receipts	280, 997	297, 534	81, 894	351, 26
Outlays by function:				
National defense	86, 585	92, 759	25, 028	101, 12
International affairs	4, 358	5, 665	1, 334	6, 82
General science, space, and technology	3, 989	4, 311	1, 157	4, 50
Natural resources, environment, and energy	9, 537	11,796	3, 289	13, 77
Agriculture	1,660	2, 875	742	1,72
Commerce and transportation	16,010	17, 801	4, 819	16, 49
Community and regional development	4, 431	5, 802	1,529	5, 53
Education, training, employment, and social services_	15, 248	18, 900	4, 403	16, 61
Health	27, 647	32, 137	8, 291	34, 39
Income security	108, 605	128, 509	32, 742	137, 11
Veterans benefits and services	16, 597	19, 035	4, 362	17, 19
Law enforcement and justice	2, 942	3, 402	914	3, 47
General government	3, 089	3, 547	961	3, 43
Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance.	7, 005	7, 169	2,046	7, 35
Interest	30, 974	34, 835	9, 769	41, 29
Allowances 2Undistributed offsetting receipts	-14,075	200 -15, 208	175 -3,589	2, 20 -18, 8
		373, 535	97, 971	394, 23
Total outlays	324, 601	515,000		
Total outlays Budget surplus or deficit (—)	-43, 604	$\frac{-76,001}{-76,001}$	-16,077	-42, 97
			<u>-16, 077</u>	—42, 9 7
Budget surplus or deficit (—)			-16, 077 	
Budget surplus or deficit (—)	-43, 604	<u>-76, 001</u>	=======================================	114, 90
Budget surplus or deficit (—)	-43, 604 91, 925	-76, 001 102, 299 6, 450 4, 374	23, 394 944 1, 126	114, 90 9, 60 4, 6
Budget surplus or deficit (—)	91, 925 4, 420 4, 018 16, 484	-76, 001 102, 299 6, 450 4, 374 19, 189	23, 394 944 1, 126 2, 380	114, 90 9, 66 4, 6 9, 70
Budget surplus or deficit (—)	91, 925 4, 420 4, 018	-76, 001 102, 299 6, 450 4, 374	23, 394 944	114, 90 9, 66 4, 6 9, 70
Budget surplus or deficit (—). Budget authority by function: National defense 1. International affairs. General science, space, and technology. Natural resources, environment, and energy.	91, 925 4, 420 4, 018 16, 484 5, 873 32, 431	-76, 001 102, 299 6, 450 4, 374 19, 189 4, 135 18, 605	23, 394 944 1, 126 2, 380	114, 90 9, 60 4, 6 9, 70 2, 20 17, 9
Budget surplus or deficit (—). Budget authority by function: National defense 1. International affairs. General science, space, and technology. Natural resources, environment, and energy. Agriculture.	91, 925 4, 420 4, 018 16, 484 5, 873 32, 431 5, 391	-76, 001 102, 299 6, 450 4, 374 19, 189 4, 135	23, 394 944 1, 126 2, 380 308 2, 410 523	114, 96 9, 66 4, 6 9, 76 2, 26 17, 9 5, 8
Budget surplus or deficit (—)	91, 925 4, 420 4, 018 16, 484 5, 873 32, 431 5, 391 15, 526	-76,001 102,299 6,450 4,374 19,189 4,135 18,605 4,794 19,738	23, 394 944 1, 126 2, 380 308 2, 410 523 4, 942	114, 90 9, 66 4, 6 9, 70 2, 20 17, 9 5, 8 15, 9
Budget surplus or deficit (—). Budget authority by function: National defense 1. International affairs. General science, space, and technology. Natural resources, environment, and energy. Agriculture. Commerce and transportation. Community and regional development.	91, 925 4, 420 4, 018 16, 484 5, 873 32, 431 5, 391 15, 526 29, 935	-76, 001 102, 299 6, 450 4, 374 19, 189 4, 135 18, 605 4, 794 19, 738 32, 339	23, 394 944 1, 126 2, 380 308 2, 410 523 4, 942 8, 584	114, 90 9, 60 4, 6 9, 70 2, 20 17, 92 5, 8 15, 9 38, 0
Budget surplus or deficit (—). Budget authority by function: National defense 1. International affairs. General science, space, and technology. Natural resources, environment, and energy. Agriculture. Commerce and transportation. Community and regional development. Education, training, employment, and social services. Health. Income security.	91, 925 4, 420 4, 018 16, 484 5, 873 32, 431 5, 391 15, 526 29, 935 159, 294	-76, 001	23, 394 944 1, 126 2, 380 308 2, 410 523 4, 942 8, 584 28, 803	114, 90 9, 66 4, 6 9, 70 2, 20 17, 92 5, 8 15, 94 38, 00 157, 60
Budget surplus or deficit (—) Budget authority by function: National defense 1 International affairs General science, space, and technology Natural resources, environment, and energy Agriculture Commerce and transportation Community and regional development Education, training, employment, and social services Health Income security Veterans benefits and services	91, 925 4, 420 4, 018 16, 484 5, 873 32, 431 5, 391 15, 526 29, 935 159, 294 16, 745	-76, 001 -76, 001 -76, 450 -4, 374 -19, 189 -4, 135 -18, 605 -4, 794 -19, 738 -32, 339 -140, 342 -19, 898	23, 394 944 1, 126 2, 380 308 2, 410 523 4, 942 8, 584 28, 803 4, 520	114, 90 9, 66 4, 6 9, 70 2, 20 17, 92 5, 8 15, 9 38, 0 157, 6 17, 6
Budget surplus or deficit (—) Budget authority by function: National defense 1 International affairs General science, space, and technology Natural resources, environment, and energy Agriculture Commerce and transportation Community and regional development Education, training, employment, and social services Health Income security Veterans benefits and services Law enforcement and justice	91, 925 4, 420 4, 018 16, 484 5, 873 32, 431 5, 391 15, 526 29, 935 159, 294 16, 745 3, 031	-76,001 102,299 6,450 4,374 19,189 4,135 18,605 4,794 19,738 32,339 140,342 19,898 3,264	23, 394 944 1, 126 2, 380 308 2, 410 523 4, 942 8, 584 28, 803 4, 520 849	114, 90 9, 60 4, 6 9, 70 2, 20 17, 92 5, 8 15, 90 38, 02 17, 66 3, 3
Budget surplus or deficit (—). Budget authority by function: National defense 1. International affairs. General science, space, and technology. Natural resources, environment, and energy. Agriculture. Commerce and transportation. Community and regional development. Education, training, employment, and social services. Health. Income security. Veterans benefits and services. Law enforcement and justice. General government.	91, 925 4, 420 4, 018 16, 484 5, 873 32, 431 5, 391 15, 526 29, 935 159, 294 16, 745	-76, 001 -76, 001 -76, 450 -4, 374 -19, 189 -4, 135 -18, 605 -4, 794 -19, 738 -32, 339 -140, 342 -19, 898	23, 394 944 1, 126 2, 380 308 2, 410 523 4, 942 8, 584 28, 803 4, 520	114, 90 9, 60 4, 6 9, 70 2, 20 17, 92 5, 8 15, 90 38, 02 17, 66 3, 3
Budget surplus or deficit (—) Budget authority by function: National defense 1 International affairs General science, space, and technology Natural resources, environment, and energy Agriculture Community end transportation Community and regional development Education, training, employment, and social services Health Income security Veterans benefits and services Law enforcement and justice	91, 925 4, 420 4, 018 16, 484 5, 873 32, 431 5, 391 15, 526 29, 935 159, 294 16, 745 3, 031 3, 075	-76, 001 102, 299 6, 450 4, 374 19, 189 4, 135 18, 605 4, 794 19, 738 32, 339 140, 342 19, 898 3, 264 3, 546	23, 394 9,44 1, 126 2, 380 308 2, 410 523 4, 942 8, 584 28, 803 4, 520 849 909	114, 90 9, 66 4, 66 9, 7/ 2, 22 17, 99 5, 8 15, 9 38, 0 157, 6 3, 3 3, 4
Budget surplus or deficit (—) Budget authority by function: National defense 1 International affairs General science, space, and technology Natural resources, environment, and energy Agriculture Commerce and transportation Community and regional development Education, training, employment, and social services Health Income security Veterans benefits and services Law enforcement and justice General government Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance	91, 925 4, 420 4, 018 16, 484 5, 873 32, 431 5, 391 15, 526 29, 935 159, 294 16, 745 3, 031 3, 075 7, 052	-76, 001	23, 394 944 1, 126 2, 380 308 2, 410 523 4, 942 8, 584 28, 803 4, 520 849 909 2, 043	114, 90 9, 66 4, 6 9, 70 2, 22 17, 92 5, 8 15, 9 38, 0 157, 6 3, 3 3, 4 7, 3
Budget surplus or deficit (—). Budget authority by function: National defense 1. International affairs. General science, space, and technology. Natural resources, environment, and energy. Agriculture. Commerce and transportation. Community and regional development. Education, training, employment, and social services. Health. Income security. Veterans benefits and services. Law enforcement and justice. General government. Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance. Interest.	91, 925 4, 420 4, 018 16, 484 5, 873 32, 431 5, 391 15, 526 29, 935 159, 294 16, 745 3, 031 3, 075	-76, 001 -76, 001 -76, 001 -76, 001 -76, 001 -77, 001 -77, 001 -77, 001 -77, 102 -77, 103 -77	23, 394 944 1, 126 2, 380 308 2, 410 523 4, 942 8, 584 28, 803 4, 520 849 909 2, 043 9, 769	114, 90 9, 66 4, 6 9, 77 2, 22 17, 98 15, 94 38, 02 157, 66 3, 3 3, 44
Budget surplus or deficit (—) Budget authority by function: National defense 1 International affairs. General science, space, and technology Natural resources, environment, and energy Agriculture Commerce and transportation Community and regional development Education, training, employment, and social services Health Income security Veterans benefits and services Law enforcement and justice General government Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance	91, 925 4, 420 4, 018 16, 484 5, 873 32, 431 5, 391 15, 526 29, 935 159, 294 16, 745 3, 031 3, 075 7, 052	-76, 001	23, 394 944 1, 126 2, 380 308 2, 410 523 4, 942 8, 584 28, 803 4, 520 849 909 2, 043	-42, 97 114, 90 9, 66 4, 66 9, 70 2, 22 17, 92 5, 88, 02 157, 62 17, 66 3, 33 3, 44 7, 34 41, 25 -18, 84

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense. $^{\rm 2}$ Includes allowances for civilian agency pay raises and contingencies.

Table 3. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY AGENCY (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	Budget authority			
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Legislative branch	767	887	218	936
The judiciary	313	347	87	394
Executive Office of the President	76	70	18	73
Funds appropriated to the President	8, 726	9, 055	214	6, 447
Agriculture	15, 210	14, 680	2, 388	11,822
Commerce	1, 793	2, 282	480	1,659
Defense—Military (including pay raises)	85, 812	96, 202	22, 980	111, 250
Defense—Civil	1, 798	2, 141	658	2, 191
Health, Education, and Welfare	116, 729	125, 297	34, 495	145, 029
Housing and Urban Development	53, 934	27, 675	431	21,714
Interior	3,818	2, 520	833	2, 566
lustice	2, 118	2, 161	561	2, 143
Labor	19, 785	20, 586	3, 199	20, 717
State	1, 186	951	395	1, 137
Transportation	19, 119	8, 314	1,015	11, 734
Treasury	41, 365	47, 588	12, 175	51, 394
Energy Research and Development Administration	3,512	5, 021	1, 302	6, 047
Environmental Protection Agency	8,516	771	189	718
General Services Administration	—747	207	47	-575
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3, 229	3, 553	932	3, 695
Veterans Administration	16, 725	19, 872	4,514	17, 654
Other independent agencies	22, 390	33, 168	4, 374	30, 915
Allowances 1		225	150	2, 590
Undistributed offsetting receipts:				-,
Employer share, employee retirement	-3,980	-4, 193	-979	-4,468
Interest received by trust funds	-7, 667	-8, 015	-2.110	-8.373
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf	-2,428	-3,000	-500	-6,000
Total budget authority	412, 099	408, 365	88, 066	433, 409
MEMORANDUM				
Portion available through current action by Congress 2.	271, 123	258, 341	52, 226	268, 350
Portion available without current action by Congress.	181, 134	204, 290	46, 570	227, 427
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	.01, 151	20.,270	.0,270	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Intragovernmental transactions	-28, 869	-40, 562	-7, 433	-43, 299
Proprietary receipts from the public	-20,007	-13,704	-3, 298	-19, 070
ropriesary receipts from the public	-11, 207	-13,704		-17,070
Total budget authority	412, 099	408, 365	88, 066	433, 409

Includes allowances for civilian agency pay raises and contingencies.
 Budget authority excludes appropriations to liquidate contract authority.

Table 4. OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	Outlays			
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Legislative branch	726	902	223	959
The judiciary	284	342	94	391
Executive Office of the President	93	89	19	73
Funds appropriated to the President	3, 988	5, 142	825	3, 958
Agriculture	9, 722	14, 213	3, 261	10, 753
Commerce	1, 583	1, 989	553	2, 162
Defense—Military (including pay raises)	85, 020	89, 763	24, 471	99, 561
Defense—Civil	2, 051	2, 151	710	2, 175
Health, Education, and Welfare	112, 411	127, 709	33, 678	140,066
Housing and Urban Development	7, 488	7, 204	1, 927	7, 174
Interior	2, 139	2, 582	847	2, 594
Justice	2,067	2, 281	618	2, 250
Labor	17, 649	26, 350	5, 796	22, 080
State	829	1, 247	382	1.034
Transportation	9, 247	12, 253	3, 363	12, 867
Treasury	41, 177	45, 308	12, 207	51, 369
Energy Research and Development Administration	3, 165	4,078	1, 192	5, 311
Environmental Protection Agency	2,530	3, 193	838	4, 500
General Services Administration	-624	186	45	-605
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3, 267	3.517	909	3, 676
Veterans Administration	16, 575	19,016	4, 358	17, 179
Other independent agencies	17, 291	19, 027	5, 072	21, 290
Allowances 1	,	200	175	2, 260
Undistributed offsetting receipts:				,
Employer share, employee retirement	-3,980	-4, 193	-979	-4, 468
Interest received by trust funds	-7, 667	-8,015	-2.110	-8, 37
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf	-2,428	-3,000	-500	-6,000
Total budget outlays	324, 601	373, 535	97, 971	394, 237
MEMORANDUM			···-	
Portion available through current action by Congress	145, 674	163, 016	29, 208	173, 550
Portion available without current action by Congress.	92, 908	119, 617	20, 226	144, 939
Outlays from obligated balances	56, 580	63, 982	29, 627	79, 467
Outlays from unobligated balances	69, 598	81, 186	29, 640	58, 649
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Intragovernmental transactions	-28,869	-40, 562	7, 433	-43, 29
Proprietary receipts from the public	11, 289	-13,704	-3, 298	-19,07
Total budget outlays	324, 601	373, 535	97, 971	394, 23

¹ Includes allowances for civilian agency pay raises and contingencies.

Note.—Outlays from appropriations to liquidate contract authority are included as outlays from balances.

Table 5. OBLIGATIONS INCURRED, NET (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Legislative branch	690	918	216	1, 008
The Indiciary	291	350	89	399
Executive Office of the President	73	70	18	73
Funds appropriated to the President:				
International security assistance	4, 724	5, 817	897	4, 670
International development assistance	1,733	2, 231	235	1,590
Other	435	584	- 11	242
Agriculture	9, 597	14, 153	3, 474	10, 894
Commerce	1, 475	2, 396	454	1, 865
Defense—Military 1	83, 795	100, 253	23, 970	107, 295
Defense—Civil	1, 836	2, 225	671	2, 226
Health, Education, and Welfare	113, 695	128, 530	35, 932	142, 380
Housing and Urban Development	27, 988	38, 246	3, 799	27, 755
Interior	2, 228	2, 829	868	2, 523
Justice	2, 090	2, 277	565	2, 142
Labor	18, 571	26, 983	4, 904	21, 017
State	975	1, 118	393	1, 100
Transportation	13, 036	15,011	3, 339	13, 925
Treasury	41, 285	45, 220	12, 229	51, 394
Energy Research and Development Administration	3,514	4, 933	1, 302	6, 047
Environmental Protection Agency	4, 928	5, 350	1, 244	6, 783
General Services Administration	-801	195	61	-585
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3, 246	3, 970	931	3, 694
Veterans Administration	16, 514	19, 490	4, 472	17, 162
Civil Service Commission	7, 516	9,033	2, 418	10, 670
Export-Import Bank	.,	,,,,,,,	_,	3, 348
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	-450	-483	-193	-757
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	915	<u>-</u> 9	-87	-384
Postal Service	1, 875	1, 690	431	1, 459
Railroad Retirement Board	3, 117	3, 522	923	3, 724
Other independent agencies	4, 471	6, 089	2, 328	5, 967
Allowances 2		225	150	2, 590
Undistributed offsetting receipts	—14,075	-15, 208	-3,589	—18, 840
Total	355, 287	428, 007	102, 453	433, 377
MEMORANDUM				
Federal funds	261, 020	325, 075	73, 180	321, 783
Trust funds	119, 364	138, 525	35, 920	148, 771
Interfund transactions	-25, 098	-35, 593	-6, 647	-37, 177
Total	355, 287	428, 007	102, 453	433, 377

 $^{^1}$ Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense. 2 Includes allowances for civilian agency pay raises and contingencies.

Table 6. BUDGET AUTHORITY AVAILABLE THROUGH CURRENT ACTION BY CONGRESS (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Legislative branch	778	897	221	947
The Judiciary	311	345	86	392
Executive Office of the President	76	70	18	73
Funds appropriated to the President	4, 538	6. 376	554	5, 961
Agriculture	14, 118	13, 765	2, 365	10, 960
Commerce.	1,582	1, 984	388	1, 336
Defense—Military 1	85, 861	96, 331	22, 987	111, 406
Defense—Civil	1, 868	2, 208	676	2, 266
Health, Education, and Welfare	37, 546	38, 914	11,464	48, 651
Housing and Urban Development	46, 299	20, 759	169	21, 555
Interior	4, 213	3,019	883	3, 223
Justice	2, 127	2, 168	564	2. 150
	12, 451	12, 396	899	9, 215
Labor			376	
State	1, 108 12, 580	886		1,059
Transportation		4, 804	1,029	4, 699
Treasury Department	4, 292	5, 108	719	2, 803
Energy Research and Development Administra-	2 512	5 001	1 202	. 04
_ tion	3, 512	5, 021	1,302	6, 04
Environmental Protection Agency	8, 517	772	189	718
General Services Administration	307	367	83	344
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3, 231	3, 555	932	3, 697
Veterans Administration	16, 304	19, 445	4, 396	17, 19
Other independent agencies	9, 504	18, 926	1, 778	11,067
Allowances 2		225	150	2, 590
Total budget authority available through	071 100	950 941	50 00¢	960 950
current action by Congress	271, 123	258, 341	52, 226	268, 35 0
MEMORANDUM				
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority: 3 Legislative branch	*			
Funds appropriated to the President	160	486	38	185
Agriculture	410	303	85	260
Commerce	243	346	71	404
Housing and Urban Development	4, 627	4, 568	680	6, 682
Interior	122	132	41	90
Transportation	5, 591	8, 909	1, 805	8, 737
Environmental Protection Agency	1, 426	565	619	4, 149
Veterans Administration	., .20	81		
Other independent agencies	7	2		
Total appropriations to liquidate contract authority	12, 587	15, 393	3, 338	20, 507

^{*}Less than \$500 thousand.

I Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.

I Includes allowances for civilian agency pay raises and contingencies.

Excluded from budget authority above.

Table 7. OUTLAYS FROM BUDGET AUTHORITY AVAILABLE THROUGH CURRENT ACTION BY CONGRESS (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Legislative branch	653	814	184	874
The Judiciary	266	308	65	353
Executive Office of the President	59	64	14	68
Funds appropriated to the President	1,723	2, 421	171	2, 382
Agriculture	11, 848	12, 139	1, 672	9, 828
Commerce	732	860	181	806
Defense—Military 1	62, 221	67, 639	15, 076	74, 616
Defense-Civil	1, 326	1, 657	177	1,717
Health, Education, and Welfare	25, 759	27, 518	3, 342	30, 569
Housing and Urban Development	240	538	58	1, 278
Interior	1, 969	2, 205	383	2, 374
Justice	1, 254	1, 355	253	1, 377
Labor	3, 293	7, 904	456	7,611
State	707	813	327	896
Transportation	2, 682	3, 335	761	3, 300
Treasury Department	3, 981	2, 610	532	2, 589
Energy Research and Development Administration	1,612	2, 161	599	2, 837
Energy Research and Development Administration	346	433	123	408
Environmental Protection Agency	273	303	46	306
General Services Administration				
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2, 225	2, 461	322	2, 496
Veterans Administration	14, 986	17, 700	3, 084	15, 815
Other independent agencies	7,517	7,577	1, 232	8, 788
Allowances 2		200	150	2, 260
Total outlays from budget authority avail- able through current action by Congress_	145, 674	163, 016	29, 208	173, 550
able in organical carrent action by congress-		100,010		
MEMORANDUM				
From appropriations to liquidate contract authority: 3 Legislative branch	*			
Funds appropriated to the Presidnet	4, 575	6, 984	1,699	7, 385
Agriculture.	192	198	30	222
Commerce.	243	328	71	404
Housing and Urban Development	2, 235	3, 109	900	4, 215
Interior	7, 299	92	29	72
Transportation	5, 467	8, 187	1. 621	8, 703
Environmental Protection Agency	441	565	509	4, 049
Veterans Administration		66		., 017
Other independent agencies	7	2		
•				
Total outlays from appropriations to liqui- date contract authority	13, 259	19, 532	4, 859	25, 049

^{*}Less than \$500 thousand.

I Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.
2 Includes allowances for civilian agency pay raises and contingencies.
3 Excluded from outlays above.

Table 8. RELATION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY TO OUTLAYS

(in millions of dollars)

Description	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Budget authority available through current action by		·		
Congress:				
Enacted or recommended herein:	201 212		** ***	
Appropriations 1	204, 968	226, 045	51, 889	240, 763
Contract authority	62, 957	19, 974	153	20, 609
Authority to spend debt receipts	3, 195	10,006	6	50
Reappropriations and reauthorizations	4	3		
To be requested separately:		1 012	170	/ 020
Appropriations 1		1,813	178	6, 928
Authority to spend debt receipts		500		
Total budget authority available through	-			
current action by Congress (table 6)	271, 123	258, 341	52, 226	268, 350
Budget authority available without current action by Congress (permanent authorizations):				
Appropriations 1	157, 168	183, 340	44, 542	207, 091
Contract authority	16, 582	14, 950	1, 789	16, 701
Authority to spend debt receipts	7, 384	6,000	239	3, 635
Deductions for offsetting receipts (table 13):				
Intragovernmental transactions	-28,869	-40,562	-7, 433	-43, 299
Proprietary receipts from the public	-11,289	—13, 704	-3, 298	-19,070
Total budget authority for the year (table 3)_	412, 099	408, 365	88, 066	433, 409
Unobligated balances and adjustments: Unobligated balances:		<u> </u>		
Brought forward at start of year (table 9)	235, 637	288, 270	247, 651	232, 858
Written off (rescinded, lapsed, etc.) 2 3	-5, 261	-20,975	-515	-4, 487
Carried forward at end of year (table 9)		-247, 651	-232, 858	-228,901
Application of new authority to prior obliga- tions:	200, 2.0	2.11,021	232, 030	220,701
Budget authority of year, obligated previ-				
ously Budget authority of subsequent year, obligated	-3, 314	-4, 396	-4, 391	-4, 501
currently	4, 396	4, 391	4, 501	5, 003
Obligations incurred, net (table 5)	355, 287	428, 007	102, 453	433, 377
Obligated balances:				
Brought forward at start of year, funded (table				
9)	188, 312	218, 629	273, 212	277, 688
Adjustments in expired accounts 4	-414	111	<u>-6</u>	9.063
Deficiency appropriations	44			.,
Carried forward at end of year (table 9)		—273, 212	-277,688	-325,890
Outlays (table 4)	324, 601	373, 535	97, 971	394, 237

Table 8. RELATION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY TO OUTLAYS—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Description	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 esti mate
MEMORANDUM				
Federal funds included above:				
Budget authority available through current				
action by Congress	270, 590	257, 558	51, 971	263, 326
Budget authority 5	315, 220	309, 345	62, 877	311, 918
Obligations incurred, net 5	261,020	325, 075	73, 180	321, 783
Outlays 5	238, 527	276, 923	69, 764	286, 243
1 Excludes appropriations to liquidate contract auth	ority:			
	1975	1976	TQ	1977
E lat an arraitable	actual	eslimale	estimate 85	estimate
For later transmittalAll other		1,551 21,052	5, 217	28.707

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² Includes writeoff of balances of the Housing for the elderly or handicapped fund resulting from removal from the budget totals.

³ Includes redemption of agency debt and capital transfers to the general fund.

⁴ Includes writeoff of balances of the Housing for the elderly or the handicapped fund resulting from removal from the budget totals and transfer of balances of the Export-Import Bank on budget.

⁵ Amounts are net of intrafund transactions, receipts from off-budget Federal agencies, and proprietary receipts from the public.

Table 9. BALANCES OF BUDGET AUTHORITY (in millions of dollars)

.	Start	1975	End 1	1975	End i	976	End	TQ	End 1977	
Department or other unit	Obli- gated	Unobli- gated	Obli- gated	Unobli- gated	Obli- gated	Unobli- gated	Obli- gated	Unobli- gated	Obli- gated	Unobli- gated
Legislative branch	44	211	7	264	23 37	221	16 31	217	64	125
The judiciary	21	9	29 26	23	37	20	31	18	39	13
Executive Office of the President	21 47	*	26	1	7		6		6	
Funds appropriated to the President:										
International security assistance	9, 814	5, 557	13, 116	7, 020	16, 343	7, 509	16, 975	6, 603	19, 687	6, 239
International development assistance	4,512	10, 648	4, 689	10, 373	5, 014	10, 280	4, 749	10, 277	4, 606	10, 589
Other	1, 893	259	1, 292	461	1, 129	337	1,074	294	1,018	275
Agriculture	4, 472	7, 086	4, 335	12, 642	4, 275	12, 525	4, 488	11, 409	4, 630	12, 299
Commerce	1, 782	321	1, 684	638	2, 090	524	1, 991	551	1,694	344
Defense—Military 1	28, 608	15, 122	27, 266	16, 731	37, 7 56	12, 308	37, 25 5	11, 167	44, 989	14, 830
Defense—Civil	811	220	596	179	670	95	631	82	682	48
Health, Education, and Welfare	19,030	51, 781	20, 207	55, 653	21, 228	52, 208	23, 482	50, 777	25, 795	53, 921
Housing and Urban Development	84, 508	36, 791	105, 014	59, 279	136, 056	31, 704	137, 928	28, 553	158, 509	18, 967
Interior	1, 290	975	1, 372	2, 483	1, 619	1, 969	1, 641	1, 900	1,570	1, 730
Justice	1, 217	155	1, 235	173	1, 231	57	1, 178	53	1,070	. 54
Labor	1,640	13, 224	2, 495	14, 445	3, 119	8, 020	2, 228	5, 998	1, 165	5, 698
State	92	178	228	389	99	196	111	199	176	236
Transportation.	10, 967	15, 780	14, 751	21,583	17, 509	14, 840	17, 485	12, 515	18, 543	10, 180
Treasury	1, 883	91	1, 985	163	1, 897	2, 530	1, 920	2, 476	1, 945	2, 476

Energy Research and Development Agency Environmental Protection Agency General Services Administration	1, 441 5, 516 382	354 8, 136 13	1, 791 7, 909 207	412 11,719 50	2, 646 10, 066 216	500 7, 140 27	2, 756 10, 472 232	500 6, 085 1	3, 492 12, 755 252	500 20 10
National Aeronautics and Space Administra- tion	918 1, 769 1, 980	485 9, 592 34, 076	897 1, 700 2, 459	468 9, 696 38, 253	1, 349 2, 174 3, 006	51 9, 973 42, 609	1, 372 2, 288 3, 096	52 9, 990 42, 414	1, 390 2, 272 3, 650	52 10, 388 48, 130
Export-Import Bank Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Home Loan Bank Board Railroad Retirement Board Other independent agencies Allowances 2	229 * 232 3, 215	8, 638 8, 196 4, 326 3, 412	187 10 266 2,897	9, 088 9, 271 3, 990 2, 824	312 -13 270 3, 057 25	9, 571 7, 280 3, 787 11, 371	192 -2 275 3, 819	9, 764 7, 367 3, 374 10, 221	11, 135 202 -8 281 3, 950 330	10, 521 7, 751 3, 460 10, 044
Total	188, 312	235, 637	218, 629	288, 270	273, 212	247, 651	277, 688	232, 858	325, 890	228, 901
MEMORANDUM										
Federal funds Trust funds	163, 335 24, 977	104, 848 130, 789	185, 459 33, 169	155, 141 133, 129	233, 722 39, 490	118, 480 129, 171	237, 132 40, 555	107, 772 125, 086	281, 735 44, 156	93, 943 134, 958
Total	188, 312	235, 637	218, 629	288, 270	273, 212	247, 651	277, 688	232, 858	325, 890	228, 901

^{*}Less than \$500 thousand.
¹ Includes balances of allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.
² Includes balances of allowances for civilian agency pay raises and contingencies.

Table 10. FULL-TIME PERMANENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE **EXECUTIVE BRANCH 1**

	As of J	As of	
Agency	1975 actual	1976 estimate	Sept. 30, 1977, estimate
Agriculture	79, 133	80, 400	80, 400
Commerce	28, 711	28, 900	28, 700
Defense—military functions	954, 721	930, 700	924, 000
Defense—civil functions	29, 069	29, 100	29, 100
Health, Education, and Welfare	129, 285	135,000	128, 900
Housing and Urban Development	15, 142	15,000	15, 700
Interior	58, 088	59, 200	59, 300
Justice	49, 032	51,600	51,700
Labor	13, 427	14,600	14,900
State	22, 324	22, 900	22, 900
Transportation	70, 345	72, 400	72, 600
Treasury	108, 138	113, 500	110,000
Energy Research and Development Administration	7, 457	8, 300	8, 400
Environmental Protection Agency	9, 160	9, 600	9, 600
General Services Administration	36, 400	36, 800	36, 000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	24, 333	24, 300	23, 800
Veterans Administration	184, 502	196, 600	198, 100
Other:	101, 302	170,000	170, 100
Agency for International Development	6, 185	6, 200	6, 200
Civil Service Commission	6, 670	6, 800	6,900
Federal Energy Administration	2, 978	3, 200	² 1, 800
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	2,006	2, 300	2, 500
Panama Canal	13, 768	13, 800	13, 800
Selective Service System	2, 121	200	100
Small Business Administration	4, 127	4, 300	4, 400
Tennessee Valley Authority	14, 084	15, 100	15, 500
United States Information Agency	8, 662	8, 800	8, 800
Miscellaneous	37, 484	40, 200	40, 200
Subtotal	1, 917, 352	1, 929, 800	1, 914, 300
Contingencies 3		2,000	5,000
Subtotal	1, 917, 352	1, 931, 800	1,919,300
Postal Service	558, 311	542, 600	543, 600
Total	2, 475, 663	2, 474, 400	2, 462, 900

¹ Excludes developmental positions under the worker-trainee opportunity program and certain disadvantaged youth programs.

² Excludes the impact of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975. Allowance for any necessary additional staff is included in contingencies.

³ Subject to later distribution.

Table 11. BUDGET FINANCING AND OUTSTANDING DEBT (in millions of dollars)

BUDGET FINANCING

		1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Budget surplus or deficit (-)		-43, 604	-76,001	-16,077	-42, 975
Surplus or deficit (—) of off-budget Federal ag		-9,544	-9, 342	-4, 040	-11,060
Total surplus or deficit		-53, 149	-85, 343	-20, 117	-54, 035
Decrease or increase (—) in cash and moneta Increase or decrease (—) in liabilities for:		-273	-1,411		
Checks outstanding, etc.1		1,362	167	131	422
Deposit fund balances		579	-1,585	-182	-591
Seigniorage on coins		626	672	168	704
Total, means of financing other than b		2, 295	-2, 157	117	535
•					
Total requirements for borrowing from the p Reclassification of securities 2		50, 853	-87,500	20,000	-53, 500 -340
Change in debt held by the public		50, 853	87, 500	20,000	53, 840
Nonbank investors		30,923			
Commercial banks		15, 585			
		4, 345			
OUTSTANDING			EAR		
			EAR		
	DEBT, 1		EAR		
OUTSTANDING	DEBT, 1		EAR 623, 188	642, 100	709, 701
OUTSTANDING Gross Federal debt:	DEBT, 1974 actual	END OF Y		642, 100 10, 699	
Gross Federal debt: Debt issued by Treasury. Debt issued by other agencies. Total gross Federal debt	DEBT, 1974 actual	end of Y	623, 188		
Gross Federal debt: Debt issued by Treasury. Debt issued by other agencies. Total gross Federal debt	1974 actual 474, 235 12, 012	3 533, 188 10, 943	623, 188 10, 743 633, 931 149, 525	10, 699	9, 810 719, 511
Gross Federal debt: Debt issued by Treasury. Debt issued by other agencies. Total gross Federal debt	1974 actual 474, 235 12, 012 486, 247	³ 533, 188 10, 943 544, 131	623, 188 10, 743 633, 931	652, 799	9, 810 719, 511 161, 265
Gross Federal debt: Debt issued by Treasury Debt issued by other agencies Total gross Federal debt Held by: Government agencies	1974 actual 474, 235 12, 012 486, 247 140, 194	3 533, 188 10, 943 544, 131 147, 225	623, 188 10, 743 633, 931 149, 525	10, 699 652, 799 148, 393	9, 810 719, 511 161, 265
Gross Federal debt: Debt issued by Treasury Debt issued by other agencies Total gross Federal debt Held by: Government agencies The public	1974 actual 474, 235 12, 012 486, 247 140, 194 346, 053	3 533, 188 10, 943 544, 131 147, 225 396, 906	623, 188 10, 743 633, 931 149, 525	10, 699 652, 799 148, 393	9, 810 719, 511 161, 265
Gross Federal debt: Debt issued by Treasury Debt issued by other agencies Total gross Federal debt Held by: Government agencies The public Federal Reserve System	1974 actual 474, 235 12, 012 486, 247 140, 194 346, 053 80, 649 265, 404	3 533, 188 10, 943 544, 131 147, 225 396, 906 84, 993 311, 913	623, 188 10, 743 633, 931 149, 525 484, 406	10, 699 652, 799 148, 393 504, 406	9, 810
Gross Federal debt: Debt issued by Treasury Debt issued by other agencies Total gross Federal debt Held by: Government agencies The public Federal Reserve System Others DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUT	1974 actual 474, 235 12, 012 486, 247 140, 194 346, 053 80, 649 265, 404	3 533, 188 10, 943 544, 131 147, 225 396, 906 84, 993 311, 913 MITATION	623, 188 10, 743 633, 931 149, 525 484, 406	10, 699 652, 799 148, 393 504, 406	9, 810 719, 511 161, 265
Gross Federal debt: Debt issued by Treasury Debt issued by other agencies Total gross Federal debt Held by: Government agencies The public Federal Reserve System Others DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUT	1974 actual 474, 235 12, 012 486, 247 140, 194 346, 053 80, 649 265, 404	3 533, 188 10, 943 544, 131 147, 225 396, 906 84, 993 311, 913	623, 188 10, 743 633, 931 149, 525 484, 406	10, 699 652, 799 148, 393 504, 406	9, 810 719, 511 161, 265 558, 246 709, 701
Gross Federal debt: Debt issued by Treasury. Debt issued by other agencies. Total gross Federal debt. Held by: Government agencies. The public. Federal Reserve System. Others. DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUT	1974 actual 474, 235 12, 012 486, 247 140, 194 346, 053 80, 649 265, 404 FORY LI	3 533, 188 10, 943 544, 131 147, 225 396, 906 84, 993 311, 913 MITATION 3 533, 188	623, 188 10, 743 633, 931 149, 525 484, 406	10, 699 652, 799 148, 393 504, 406 YEAR 642, 100	9, 810 719, 511 161, 265 558, 246 709, 701 —614
Gross Federal debt: Debt issued by Treasury Debt issued by other agencies Total gross Federal debt Held by: Government agencies The public Federal Reserve System Others DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUT Debt issued by Treasury Treasury debt not subject to limitation Notes not part of Federal debt but included	1974 actual 474, 235 12, 012 486, 247 140, 194 346, 053 80, 649 265, 404 FORY LI 474, 235 -617 1, 543	3 533, 188 10, 943 544, 131 147, 225 396, 906 84, 993 311, 913 MITATION 3 533, 188 3 -624 1, 622	623, 188 10, 743 633, 931 149, 525 484, 406 623, 188 -614 1, 629	10, 699 652, 799 148, 393 504, 406 YEAR 642, 100 -614 1, 613	9, 810 719, 511 161, 265 558, 246
Gross Federal debt: Debt issued by Treasury. Debt issued by other agencies. Total gross Federal debt. Held by: Government agencies. The public. Federal Reserve System. Others. DEBT SUBJECT TO STATUT	1974 actual 474, 235 12, 012 486, 247 140, 194 346, 053 80, 649 265, 404 FORY LI 474, 235 -617	3 533, 188 10, 943 544, 131 147, 225 396, 906 84, 993 311, 913 MITATION 3 533, 188 3 - 624	623, 188 10, 743 633, 931 149, 525 484, 406 6, END OF 623, 188 -614	10, 699 652, 799 148, 393 504, 406 YEAR 642, 100 —614	9, 810 719, 511 161, 265 558, 246 709, 701 -614 1, 286

Includes military payment certificates, accrued interest (less unamortized discount) on Treasury debt, and as offset certain collections in transit.

On Oct. 1, 1976, Federal debt held by the public is estimated to increase by \$340 million due to a reclassification of Export-Import Bank certificates of beneficial interest from asset sales to debt.

Includes \$9 million of Federal Financing Bank debt in 1975.

Non-interest-bearing notes issued to the International Monetary Fund plus District of Columbia stadium bonds. See Special Analysis C for further explanation.

The statutory debt limit is permanently established at \$400 billion. Public Law 94-132 temporarily increased the statutory debt limit to \$595 billion through Mar. 15, 1976. Legislation is needed to change the limitation.

Table 12.—BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (in millions of dollars)

Source	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Individual income taxes:				
Withheld	122, 103	123, 131	37, 221	168, 482
Other	34, 296	37, 520	8, 294	42, 112
Proposed legislation		-2	-4,630	-22, 225
Gross individual income taxes	156, 399	160, 649	40, 885	188, 369
Refunds	-34,013	-29, 827	-882	-34,728
Net individual income taxes	122, 386	130, 822	40,003	153, 641
Corporation income taxes	45, 747	45, 986	10, 366	61,440
Proposed legislation		-30	-823	-6,170
Refunds	-5, 125	-5,900	-1,127	-5,809
Net corporation income taxes	40, 621	40, 056	8, 416	49, 461
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds):				
Employment taxes and contributions:				/B 085
Old-age and survivors insurance Proposed legislation	55, 207	58, 741	15, 835	67, 977 1, 921
Disability insurance	7, 250	7,724	2, 082	8, 935
Proposed legislation				1, 392
Hospital insurance	11, 258	12, 060	3, 382	13, 816
Railroad retirement	1,489	1,639	430	1,942
Proposed legislation				35
Total employment taxes and contributions	75, 204	80, 164	21, 729	96,018
Unemployment insurance:	r 200	(1/2	1 705	0 107
State taxes deposited in Treasury 1	5, 299	6, 163	1,795	8, 197 1, 100
Federal unemployment tax receipts 1	1,355	1, 436	374	1,584
Proposed legislation				1,000
Railroad unemployment tax receipts 1	117	125	45	183
Total unemployment insurance	6, 771	7, 723	2, 214	12,064
Contributions for other insurance and retirement:				
Supplementary medical insurance	1,901	1, 921	528	2, 162
Federal employees' retirement—employee contri-				
butions	2,513	2,712	690	2, 756
Other retirement contributions 2	52	52	13	52
Total contributions for other insurance and re-				
tirement	4, 466	4, 684	1, 231	4, 970
Total social insurance taxes and contributions	86, 441	92, 571	25, 174	113, 052
Excise taxes:				
Federal funds:				
Alcohol taxes:				
Distilled spirits	3, 830	3,913	890	4, 120
Beer	1, 305	1, 351	378	1, 439
Rectification tax	. 22	24	5	23
WinesSpecial taxes in connection with liquor occupa-	172	163	34	167
tions	22	23	9	24
Refunds	-113	-112	- 27	-116
		F 2/2	1 200	E 457
Total alcohol taxes	5, 238	5, 362	1,289	5, 657

Table 12.—BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Source	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Excise taxes—Continued				
Federal funds—Continued				
Tobacco taxes:				
Cigarettes	2, 261	2, 381	577	2, 486
Cigars	51	50	- 11	49
Cigarette papers and tubes	!	2	*	2
Other	١	1	*	j
Refunds	-3	4	-1	-5
Total tobacco taxes	2, 312	2, 430	587	2, 533
Manufacturers' excise taxes:				
Gasoline	29	31	. 8	33
Firearms, shells, and cartridges	51	59	17	71
Fishing rods, creels, etc Pistols and revolvers	22 11	22 11	7	27 13
Other	4	" "	,	''
Refunds	-12	9	-4	-10
. 101 011 011 011 011 011 011 011 011 01				
Total manufacturers' excise taxes	105	114	31	134
Miscellaneous excise taxes:				
General and toll telephone and teletype service	2,024	1,900	503	1,828
Wagering taxes, including occupational taxes	6	7	1	7
Sugar tax	104	28		
Coin-operated gaming devices	7	7	6	7
Interest equalization tax	2	*		
Tax on foundations	65	61	2 5	63
Foreign insurance policies	19	21) *	24 1
Other Refunds	-23	-17	-4	-16
Total miscellaneous excise taxes	2, 204	2,008	513	1, 914
Undistributed Federal tax deposits and un- applied collections	-460	300	-40	12
Total Federal fund excise taxes	9, 400	10, 214	2, 380	10, 250
Trust funds:				
Highway:				
Gasoline	4,069	4, 123	1.118	4, 313
Trucks, buses, and trailers	602	375	129	578
Tires, innertubes, and tread rubber	797	566	199	830
Diesel fuel used on highways	402	370	117	440
Use-tax on certain vehicles	221	208	118	226
Truck parts and accessories	143	130	41	163
Lubricating oils	100	94	25	112 -160
Refunds	<u>-146</u>	155		
Total highway trust fund	6, 188	5,711	1,746	6, 502
Airport and airway:				
Transportation of persons	779	787	209	851
Waybill tax	54	48	13	55
Tax on fuels	54	59	14	61
International departure tax	55	51	13	54
Aircraft registration fees	20	25	6	26
Tires and innertubes	ì	1 7	_ 9	1 8
Proposed legislation		,		0

Source	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Excise taxes—Continued Trust funds—Continued				
Refunds	-1	-2	-1	-2
Total airport and airway trust fund	962	976	245	1,054
Total trust fund excise taxes	7, 151	6, 687	1, 991	7,556
Total excise taxes	16, 551	16, 901	4, 371	17, 806
Estate and gift taxes	4, 688	5, 180	1, 421	5, 883
Proposed legislationRefunds	 77		-1 20	3 80
Total estate and gift taxes	4,611	5, 100	1, 400	5, 800
Customs duties	3, 676	3, 800	1,000	4, 300
Miscellaneous receipts: 3 Miscellaneous taxes	181	237	59	242
Proposed legislation	5,777	5,550	1,350	80 6, 200
Immigration, passport, and consular fees	50	53	13	53
Patent and copyright fees	30	32 137	8 19	32 90
Registration and filing fees	56 443	1.789	33	255
Import fees on crude oil and petroleum products Miscellaneous fees for permits, licenses, etc Miscellaneous fees for regulatory and judicial serv-	26	31	8	34
ices	19	49	13	25
Proposed legislation				62
Fees for legal and judicial services	*	*	*	*
Total fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services	624	2,090	93	550
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	90	86	22	96
Proposed legislation		228		
War reparations and recoveries under military oc-	59	58	1	3
Gifts and contributions	22	35	4	30
Undistributed collections	-41			
Total miscellaneous receipts	6, 711	8, 284	1, 530	7, 202
Total budget receipts	280, 997	297, 534	81, 894	351, 262
MEMORANDUM			 	
Federal funds	187, 505	198, 373	54, 758	230, 755
Trust funds	118, 590	134, 754	33, 783	157, 684
Interfund transactions	25, 098	-35, 593	-6,647	-37, 177

^{*}Less than \$500 thousand.

¹ Deposits by States are State payroll taxes that cover the benefit part of the program. Federal unemployment tax receipts cover administrative costs at both the Federal and State level. Railroad unemployment tax receipts cover both the benefits and administrative costs of the program for the railroads.

² Represents employer and employee contributions to the civil service retirement and disability fund for covered employees of Government-sponsored, privately owned enterprises and the District of Columbia municipal government.

³ Includes both Federal and trust funds. Trust fund amounts in miscellaneous receipts are: 1975, \$40 million; 1976, \$47 million; TQ, \$7 million; and 1977, \$44 million.

Note.—Estimates for 1976, TQ and 1977 include effects of proposed legislation.

Table 13. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE (in millions of dollar
--

Туре	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSACTIONS				
Intrabudgetary transactions:				
Federal intrafund transactions:				
Interest on Government capital in enterprises	1, 234	1,563	261	1, 425
Other	31	23	8	77
Total Federal intrafunds	1, 265	1,586	269	1,502
Trust intrafund transactions: 1				
Railroad retirement/social security	1,010	1,083		1, 289
Other	25	9	3	
Total trust intrafunds	1, 035	1, 092	3	1, 295
Total intrafund transactions	2, 300	2, 678	273	2, 797
Total intratund transactions	2, 500	2,070		2,171
Interfund transactions:				
Distributed by agency and function:				
Federal fund payments to trust funds:				
Contributions to insurance programs:	207	240		224
Old-age and survivors insurance	307 244	268 295		236 622
Military service credits, various programs	2, 330	2, 939	878	5, 047
Supplementary medical insurance	2, 330 481			5,047
Hospital insurance	401	610 250		250
Railroad dual benefits	3, 837	4,777	12	7, 216
Supplementary retirement contributions Unemployment insurance	785	8, 512	1, 100	4, 500
	101	0, 512	1, 100	7, 500
Other Miscellaneous contributions:	•	2	•	-
State and local government fiscal assistance	6, 205	6, 355	1,626	6, 542
Other	87	219	59	182
Subtotal	14, 278	24, 227	3, 675	25, 264
				
Trust fund payments to Federal funds:	120	1.45	24	1.40
Charges for services to trust funds	130	145	36	145
Other	9			
Subtotal	139	145	36	145
Total interfunds distributed by agency	14 417	24 272	2 712	25 400
and function	14, 417	24, 372	3,712	25, 409
Undistributed by agency and function:				
Employer share, employee retirement:				
Civil service retirement and disability in-				
surance	1, 918	2, 052	521	2, 085
Old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital				
insurance (contribution as employer)2	1,082	1, 138	301	1, 295
Other Federal employees retirement	13	15	4	15
Total employer share, employee retirement_	3,014	3, 205	826	3, 396
• • • • • • • •				
Interest received by trust funds	7,667	8, 015	2, 110	8, 373
Total interfunds undistributed by agency and	10 (01	11 220	2.027	11 7/0
function	10, 681	11, 220	2, 936	11, 768
Total interfund transactions	25, 098	35, 593	6, 647	37, 177
Total intrabudgetary transactions	27, 398	38, 271	6, 920	39, 974
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

Table 1	3. (OFFSETTING	RECEIPTS	BY	TYPE	(in millions	of	dollars)	-Continued
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1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
455	1, 254	360	2, 252
			_,
505	1, 304	360	2, 252
047	000	152	1 071
707	700	100	1,072
1, 471	2, 292	513	3, 325
28 869	40 562	7 433	43, 299
====	=====		======
80	209	47	222
			75
		• • •	58
00			4
	,		т-
14	11	4	13
1.1		•	9.
			1
10	17		17
328	475	93	52
2	2	*	
15	10	4	2
		7	7.
		ر	2
20	21	,	
116	100	14	117
367	302	97	44
541	673	214	67
			98
			4
			5
<i></i>			
1,041	1, 170	477	1,755
400-0		124	50
472	477		
472 396	413	101	48
	455 500 505 967 1, 471 28, 869 89 62 60 14 86 16 328 2 2 15 62 38 116 367 541 435 27 37	455	455

Table 13. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Туре	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
Sale of Government property:				
Sale of land and other real property 3	40	48	11	62
Sale of equipment and other personal property:				
Sale from the stockpile of strategic and critical	991	124	26	870
Military assistance program sales (trust fund)	4, 415	6,500	1,664	
Other	`` 52	29	7	42
Profit on the sale of gold	93	61		
Sale of scrap and salvage material 3	20	4	*	1
Total sale of property	5,611	6, 766	1,708	8, 176
Realization upon loans and investments:				
Foreign military credit sales	105	187	74	288
Dollar conversion of foreign currency.	94	94	24	85
Repayment of loans to United Kingdom	70	71		73
Other	197	408	105	435
Total realization upon loans and investments	466	760	202	881
Recoveries and refunds 3	65	157	14	158
Deposits in clearing accounts	-3	-7	-23	25
Total proprietary receipts from the public dis- tributed by agency and function	8, 861	10, 704	2, 798	13, 070
Undistributed by agency and function: Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf:				
Rents and bonuses	1,936	2, 400	350	5, 300
Royalties	492	600	150	700
Noyaldes				
Total proprietary receipts from the public undis- tributed by agency and function	2, 428	3,000	500	6,000
Total proprietary receipts from the public 4	11, 289	13, 704	3, 298	19, 070
Total offsetting receipts	40, 158	54, 266	10, 731	62, 368

^{*}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 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:

TQ1975 est i-1977 10,973 8,096 1,411 Federal funds______Trust funds_____ 6,357 7,347

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)

	Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
050	NATIONAL DEFENSE		•		
051	Department of Defense—Military:				
	Military personnel	24, 963	25, 604	6, 603	25, 436
F	Retired military personnel	6, 251	7, 326	1, 963	8, 382
	peration and maintenance	26, 176	28, 871	7, 464	31, 928
F	rocurement	16, 698	21, 206	4, 155	29, 310
Ę	Research, development, test, and evaluation	8, 572	9, 463	2, 395	10, 854
1	Military construction	1, 927	2, 360	76 205	2, 277 1, 632
	Other 1	1, 407	1, 455 52	305 28	1, 596
	ductions for offsetting receipts	-182	-136	9	-165
	Total 051	85, 812	96, 202	22, 980	111, 250
AE2	Military assistance:				
	funds appropriated to the President 1	10, 243	11, 262	1,734	10,080
De	ductions for offsetting receipts	-4, 587	-6,760	—1,756	-7,565
	Total 052	5, 656	4, 502	-22	2,516
053	Atomic energy defense activities:				
I	Energy Research and Development Administra-				
	tion	1,484	1, 661	452	1,943
	Defense-related activities:				
	unds appropriated to the President	85 9	16	4	27
	General Services Administration	y	10	4	21
`	Central Intelligence Agency				28
	Renegotiation Board	5	6	2	6
	Selective Service System	45	38	7	7
_	Other temporary commissions	200	124	-26	
De	ductions for offsetting receipts		-124	-20	<u>870</u>
	Total 054	-1,024	-63	-14	802
De	ductions for offsetting receipts 2	4	-3		
	Total national defense	91, 925	102, 299	23, 394	114, 905
150	INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS				
15					
	Funds appropriated to the President 1	2, 773	4, 542	381	4, 218
	Department of Agriculture	778 68	1,090	146 1	1, 169 10
	Department of State Department of Transportation ¹	20	36		
	Other independent agencies: ACTION 1	78	82		
	ductions for offsetting receipts	-14	-42	-7	35
	Total 151	3, 704	5, 744	554	5, 461
15					
ļ	Funds appropriated to the President	16	17		17
1	Department of State 1	683	<i>7</i> 98	368	1, 009
`	Other independent agencies:	_			., , , ,
	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	9	11	3	12
See	footnotes at end of table.	J	1	*	1

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—Continued				
152 Conduct of foreign affairs—Continued				
Other independent agencies—Continued	9	10	•	10
International Trade Commission	2	10	3	12
Other temporary commissions	-46	-56	-12	-65
Deductions for offsetting receipts			-12	
Total 152	674	781	362	985
153 Foreign information and exchange activities:				
Department of State 1	61	65	13	69
Other independent agencies:				
Board for International Broadcasting	50	64	18	53
Japan-United States Friendship Commission		18		
United States Information Agency 1	244	277	74	264
Deductions for offsetting receipts	*	*	*	_*
Total 153	354	424	104	386
155 International financial programs: Other independent agencies:				
Export-Import Bank of the United States				3, 348
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-50	-50		50
Total 155		-50		3, 298
•	-263	-449	-77	-464
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2				
Total international affairs	4, 420	6, 450	944	9,666
250 GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECH- NOLOGY				
251 General science and basic research:				
Energy Research and Development Administra-				
tion	381	424	105	481
Other independent agencies:			1/0	005
National Science Foundation 1	720	718	168	805
Smithsonian Institution 1	2	2		2
Total 251	1, 103	1, 145	274	1, 288
272 M 1 4:				
253 Manned space flight: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.	1,510	1,790	468	1,891
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
254 Space science, applications, and technology:				
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,077	1, 120	297	1,087
255 Supporting space activities:				
	332	322	88	355
National Aeronautics and Space Administration 1. Deductions for offsetting receipts	-2	-1	00	_*
Deductions for oursetting receipts				
Total 255	330	321	88	355
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2		-3	-1	-2
	4 010	4, 374	1, 126	4, 618
Total general science, space, and technology	4,018	7, <i>31</i> 7	1, 120	======
See footnotes at end of table.				

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
300 NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT, AND ENERGY			-	
301 Water resources and power: Department of Agriculture 1 Department of Defense—Civil 1 Department of the Interior 1 Department of State	151 1,790 1,947 13	226 2, 146 672 15	45 660 198 3	161 2, 200 787 12
Other independent agencies: Delaware River Basin Commission Susquehanna River Basin Commission	*	*	*	*
Tennessee Valley Authority Water Resources Council ¹ Deductions for offsetting receipts	77 14 437	10, 100 15 276	31 3 -73	121 16 —311
Total 301	3, 554	12, 899	866	2, 986
302 Conservation and land management: Department of Agriculture Department of Commerce Department of the Interior Department of State	1, 279 15 253 4	1, 223 18 287 5	337 5 80 2	1, 168 23 293
Other independent agencies: Marine Mammal Commission	1 265	-417	* 11	495
Total 302	1, 287	1, 117	435	995
303 Recreational resources: Department of Agriculture Department of Defense—Civil Department of the Interior 1 Other independent agencies: Other temporary	1 1 963	4 2 357	2 * 229	2 4 915
commissions Deductions for offsetting receipts	-1			-2
Total 303	965	861	230	919
304 Pollution control and abatement: Department of the Interior Department of Transportation Environmental Protection Agency ¹ Other independent agencies:	* 2 8, 383	* 12 671	* 1 167	* 10 621
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin Other temporary commissions	* 7	*	*	
Deductions for offsetting receipts Total 304	8, 391	683	169	631
305 Energy:				
Funds appropriated to the President Department of Agriculture Department of Commerce	20	57 21 2	59 5 1	368 21
Department of the Interior	67 1,660	62 2, 946		3, 63
Environmental Protection Agency	134	101	21	97

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued (in millions of dollars)

actual	estimate	estimate	estimate
			42
130	198	25	155
33	37	9	42
-13 -13	117	-166	249 694
2, 166	3, 522	769	3, 981
458	513	141	548
426 6	415 7	103 2	469 —7
878	921	243	1,010
-756	-814	-333	-819
16, 484	19, 189	2, 380	9, 702
4, 923	3, 158	63	1, 259
997 46	1, 027 48	257 —12	1, 056 —51
951	979	245	1,005
-2	-2	*	-2
5, 873	4, 135	308	2, 262
			177
	6,065	241	984
2,000			
9, 439	6, 189	241	1, 160
1,875	1,690	431	1, 459
	7	2	8
		-	429
*	4	1	4
3	i	*	<u>1</u>
1	ı	•	•
	33 135 -13 2, 166 458 426 -6 878 -756 16, 484 4, 923 -997 -46 951 -2 5, 873 -304 2, 000 9, 439 1, 875	33 37 135 218 -13 -117 2, 166 3, 522 458 513 426 415 -6 -7 878 921 -756 -814 16, 484 19, 189 4, 923 3, 158 997 1, 027 -46 -48 951 979 -2 -2 5, 873 4, 135 136 123 7, 304 6, 065 2, 000 9, 439 6, 189 1, 875 1, 690 6 7 358 404 8 404 8 4	33 37 9 135 218 52 -13 -117 -166 2, 166 3, 522 769 458 513 141 426 415 103 -6 -7 -2 878 921 243 -756 -814 -333 16, 484 19, 189 2, 380 4, 923 3, 158 63 997 1, 027 257 -46 -48 -12 951 979 245 -2 -2 -* 5, 873 4, 135 308 136 123 * 7, 304 6, 065 241 2, 000 9, 439 6, 189 241 1, 875 1, 690 431 3 358 404 103 * 4 1 3 358 404 103 * 4 1

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
400 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION— Continued				
403 Other advancement and regulation of Com- merce—Continued				
Other independent agencies:				
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	.4	11	. 3	12
Federal Communications Commission	47	51	13	51 53
Federal Trade Commission	39	47	12))
Working Life	2	2	*	5
Securities and Exchange Commission	44	49	13	52
Small Business Administration	354	318	10	541
Other temporary commissions	1	21	* 5	-22
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-16	<u>-21</u>		
Total 403	843	875	153	1,136
404 Ground transportation: Department of Transportation 1	16, 392	4, 908	209	8, 151
Other independent agencies:	10, 372	7, 700	207	0, 151
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Author- ity	127	100	27	116
Interstate Commerce Commission	45	66	13	55
United States Railway Association	12	414	302	1,403
Total 404	16, 575	5, 487	550	9, 725
405 Air transportation:				
Department of Transportation 1	1,738	2, 274	524	2,372
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.	314	323	80	364
Other independent agencies: Civil Aeronautics	85	81	20	102
Board				
Total 405	2, 137	2,678	624	2,838
406 Water transportation:			121	406
Department of Commerce 1	577	576	131	406
Department of Defense—Civil	30 932	1.083	280	1,202
Other independent agencies:	//2	1,000	200	., =
Federal Maritime Commission	7	8	2	8
Deductions for offsetting receipts	_*	_*		*
Total 406	1,546	1,667	413	1,616
407 Osha tamanatatian				
407 Other transportation: Department of Transportation	65	63	16	68
Other independent agencies: National Transpor-	0,7	0)		• • •
tation Safety Board	10	11	3	12
Total 407	75	74	19	80
	60		-22	 89
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	-00			
Total commerce and transportation	32, 431	18, 605	2,410	17, 925

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
450 COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOP- MENT				
451 Community development:				
Department of Agriculture	30	125	12	
Department of Commerce	6 26	9	2	10
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Department of Housing and Urban Development.	2,833	2, 103	54	3,517
Other independent agencies:	2,000	2, 103	54	2, 212
ACTION	100	101	21	94
Commission of Fine Arts	*	*	*	*
Community Services Administration	579	424	93	334
District of Columbia	153	249		115
National Capital Planning Commission	2	2	*	2
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corpora-		•	*	20
tion	1	1	•	38
Total 451	3,730	3,015	184	4, 110
486 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 .				
452 Area and regional development:	270	211	12	364
Funds appropriated to the President	278 256	311 303	12 41	348
Department of Agriculture	338	506	121	316
Department of Commerce 1	649	657	193	685
Other independent agencies:	017	051	.,,	003
Appalachian Regional Commission 1	5	5	1	5
Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Com-	-	-		
mission for Alaska 1	1	1	*	*
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-192	-311	-85	-285
Total 452	1,336	1,473	284	1,432
				
453 Disaster relief and insurance:	-00	150	20	100
Funds appropriated to the President	200	150	38	100 10
Department of Agriculture	10 50	10 75	2 19	108
Department of Housing and Urban Development. Other independent agencies: Small Business Ad-)(15	17	100
ministration	92	101	*	91
Total 453	352	336	<u>-</u>	309
				-32
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	-27	-30		
Total community and regional development	5, 391	4, 794	523	5, 819
500 EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES				
501 Elementary, secondary, and vocational educa-				
tion: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	4, 549	4, 444	2, 567	5, 092
Department of the Interior	226	243	79	244
Dopatement of the Interior				
Total 501	4, 775	4, 687	2, 647	5, 335
502 Higher education:				
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.	2,549	2, 466	182	2, 145
Department of Housing and Urban Development.	-682	14	4	
Department of the Treasury	9	1		
See footnotes at end of table.				

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
550 EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES—Continued				
502—Higher education—Continued Other independent agencies:				
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation 1		10		
Total 502	1,876	2, 491	186	2, 145
503 Research and general education aids:		100	25	114
Legislative branch 1	84	100	25	116
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1. Department of the Treasury	358	289 7	188	296
Other independent agencies:	(2	70	10	70
Corporation for Public Broadcasting National Commission on Libraries and Informa-	62	70	18	70
National Foundation on the Arts and the Hu-	*	*	*	1
manities 1	169	193	59	200
Smithsonian Institution	92	100	27	114
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-10	-10	-2	-10
Total 503	754	749	313	786
504 Training and employment:				
Department of Commerce	125	374		
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	210	400	_80	260
Department of Labor 1	4, 310	6, 808	745	3, 433
Total 504	4, 645	7,582	825	3, 693
505 Other labor services:				
Department of Labor 1	198	235	59	264
Other independent agencies:				
Committee for Purchase of Products and Services	*	*	*	k
of the blind and other Severely Handicapped				
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	16	19	5	20
National Labor Relations Board	63	70 3	18	78
National Mediation Board				
Total 505	280	328	83	366
506 Social services:				
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	3, 198	3, 939	890	3, 655
Other independent agencies: Cabinet Committee on	·	•		•
Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People	*			
Total 506	3, 199	3, 939	890	3, 655
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	-5	-38	-1	-38
Total administration and the second				
Total education, training, employment, and social services	15, 526	19, 738	4, 942	15, 943
See footnotes at end of table.				

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued
(in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
50 HEALTH				
551 Health care services: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1. Other independent agencies: Civil Service Com-	28, 378	31,951	8,511	29, 65
mission 1 Deductions for offsetting receipts	265 -2, 859	348 -3,597	99 -878	453 5, 854
552 Health research and education:		-3,371		
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	2, 882	2, 562	576	2, 712
553 Prevention and control of health problems: Executive Office of the President	13			
Department of Agriculture	201	228	65	23
Department of Market Education and Walfana	465	447	99	417
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare				9(
Department of the Interior	68	.84	21	-
Department of Labor	102	118	30	12
Consumer Product Safety Commission	37	37	9	3
Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety	*			
Board of Review Coccupational Safety and Health Review Commission	6	6	1	
Total 553	891	919	226	91
554 Health planning and construction: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1 Department of the Interior (trust fund)	383 * -2	196	52	202
Deductions for offsetting receipts				
Total 554	382	195	52	20
555 General health financing assistance: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare				10,00
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	-5	-39	-1	4
Total health	29, 935	32, 339	8, 584	38, 03
00 INCOME SECURITY				
601 General retirement and disability insurance: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1.	68, 133	72, 297	19, 099	86, 45
Department of Labor 1 Department of the Treasury	16 1, 750	25	6	3:
Other independent agencies: Railroad Retirement	•			
Board ¹ Deductions for offsetting receipts.	2,779 -1,513	3, 524 -1, 848	494 —*	4, 021 -2, 256
Total 601	71, 165	73, 998	19, 599	88, 247
602 Federal employee retirement and disability:	.4.	.4.		٠
Legislative branch (trust fund) The judiciary (trust fund)	* 2	*	* 1	3
See footnotes at end of table.				

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued (in millions of dollars)

(iii minions or doners)						
Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate		
500 INCOME SECURITY—Continued						
602 Federal employee retirement and disability— Continued						
Department of Labor	155 105	276 96	75 24	288 100		
mission (trust fund)	11,361 -28	12, 933 -6	2,099 -3	15, 82		
Total 602	11,595	13, 302	2, 196	16, 21		
603 Unemployment insurance: Department of Labor 1. Deductions for offsetting receipts	15, 791 785	21, 638 -8, 512	3, 385 -1, 100	21, 07 -4, 50		
Total 603	15,006	13, 126	2, 285	16, 57		
604 Public assistance and other income supplements:						
Department of Agriculture	6, 819 9, 984 44, 420 305	7, 686 11, 625 19, 403	1, 472 3, 131 110	6, 82 12, 12 17, 09		
Department of State		1, 200		60		
Board		38	10			
Total 604	61,528	39, 951	4,723	36, 67		
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2		35	*			
Total income security	159, 294	140, 342	28, 803	157, 67		
00 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES 701 Income security for veterans:						
701 Income security for veterans: Veterans Administration 1 Deductions for offsetting receipts	8, 421 474	9, 159 —479	2, 362 -124	9, 04 5		
Total 701	7, 947	8, 681	2, 238	8, 53		
702 Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation: Veterans Administration	4, 551	6, 215	1, 091	4, 10		
703 Hospital and medical care for veterans: Veterans Administration	3, 771	4, 448	1,063	4, 4		
704 Veterans housing: Veterans Administration	2					
705 Other veterans benefits and services: Department of Defense—Civil 1	16 *	21	5	:		
Department of the Treasury (trust fund) Veterans Administration 1 Other independent agencies: American Battle	456	531	122	5		
Monuments Commission 1 Deductions for offsetting receipts	5 *	5 *	 _*	-		
Total 705	476	558	129	5		

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
700 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES— Continued				
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	-2	-2	-1	-2
Total veterans benefits and services	16, 745	19, 898	4, 520	17, 681
750 LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE				
751 Federal law enforcement and prosecution: The judiciary 1 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Department of Justice Department of the Treasury Department of the Urban Development Department of Housing and Urban Development	18 22 1,017 495 11	21 25 1, 121 551 12	5 7 296 144 3	23 30 1, 138 572 12
Other independent agencies: Administrative Conference of the United States_ Commission on Civil Rights Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Legal Services Corporation Other temporary commissions	1 7 55	1 8 65 88 1	* 2 19 25 *	1 10 70 80 *
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-2	-2	500	-2
Total 751	1,626	1, 892		1,933
752 Federal judicial activities: Legislative branch The judiciary Other independent agencies: Indian Claims Com-	8 296	7 324	2 81	7 371
mission Deductions for offsetting receipts	-*	1	*	2
Total 752	305	332	83	380
753 Federal correctional and rehabilitative activities: Department of Justice 1	222	237	63	299
754 Law enforcement assistance: Department of Justice	887	811	205	713
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	9	-7	-3	
Total law enforcement and justice	3, 031	3, 264	849	3, 318
800 GENERAL GOVERNMENT				-
801 Legislative functions: Legislative branch	635 —5	744 5	183 —1	752 — 5
Total 801	630	740	181	7 47
802 Executive direction and management: Executive Office of the President Funds appropriated to the President Department of the Treasury	63 * 2	70 1	18	73
Department of the Treasury	•			

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
800 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued 802 Executive direction and management—Con- tinued				
General Services Administration	*	*	*	1
Total 802	65	71	18	75
803 Central fiscal operations:				
Department of the Treasury 1	1, 879	2,008	509	2,011
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-131	—146	-36	-146
Total 803	1,748	1, 862	472	1,865
804 General property and records management:				
General Services Administration 1	295	348	78	313
Other independent agencies: Other temporary	4/3	3,10	,,	,,,
commissions		4	2	
Total 804	295	352	80	313
805 Central personnel management:				
Other independent agencies: Advisory Committee on Federal Pay	*	*	*	*
Civil Service Commission.	3, 886	4, 820	25	7, 256
Other temporary commissions		., 020		*
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-3,792	-4,721	_*	-7, 152
Total 805	94	99	25	104
ene Other report represents				
806 Other general government: Legislative branch	50	44	11	67
The judiciary	20	72	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Department of Defense—Civil	69	63	17	70
Department of the Interior 1	160	210	71	137
Department of the Treasury 1	246	308	73	284
General Services Administration	3	3	1	3
Other independent agencies:	15	15	4	10
Civil Service Commission	15	15	4	10
American Revolution Bicentennial Administra-	16	21	4	5
Other historical and memorial agencies 1		_,	*	*
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental				
Relations 1	1	.1	*	j
Other temporary commissions	-24	18	*	17
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-24	<u>-34</u>		-27
Total 806	536	651	173	551
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	-292	-228	-39	-195
Total general government	3, 075	3, 546	909	3, 460
850 REVENUE SHARING AND GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE				
851 General revenue sharing:	10 410	10 510	2 252	12.000
Department of the Treasury 1	12, 410	12,713	3, 253	13, 088
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-6, 213 	-6, 355	—1,626 —————	-6,542
Total 851	6, 197	6, 358	1,627	6, 546
See footnotes at end of table.				

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY—Continued (in millions of dollars)

Department of Defense—Civil	Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
S52 Other general purpose fiscal assistance: Department of Agriculture	PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE—				
Department of Agriculture					
Department of Defense—Civil		121	Q 1	118	37
Department of the Interior	Department of Defense—Civil			Ϊ	4
Department of the Treasury 281 2,640 80 3 Other independent agencies: 272 300 105 3 Federal Power Commission * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			206	152	153
Other independent agencies: District of Columbia 272 300 105 3 Federal Power Commission * * * * * Deductions for offsetting receipts -25 -60 -40 - Total 852 856 3, 181 416 8 Total revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance 7, 052 9, 538 2, 043 7, 3 900 INTEREST 901 Interest on the public debt: Department of the Treasury 32, 665 37, 700 10, 400 45, 0 902 Other interest: Department of the Treasury 244 342 63 44 General Services Administration 1 2 2 4 1 2 2 4 4 4 4					345
District of Columbia 272 300 105 3. Federal Power Commission * * * * * * * * * *			2,010	•	
Federal Power Commission		272	300	105	323
Total 852		*	*		*
Total revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance	Deductions for offsetting receipts	-25	-60	-40	-61
Total revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance	Total 852	856	3 191	416	801
300 INTEREST	10tal 032	0.00	J, 101	710	
901 Interest on the public debt: Department of the Treasury		7, 052	9, 538	2, 043	7, 347
901 Interest on the public debt: Department of the Treasury	OOO INTEDECT				
Department of the Treasury 32, 665 37, 700 10, 400 45, 00	JU INTEREST				
Department of the Treasury		32, 665	37, 700	10, 400	45, 000
Centeral Services Administration		244	242		40.4
Total 902		244	342	63	404
Total 902 — —1, 691 —2, 864 —631 —3, 70 Total interest — 30, 974 34, 836 9, 769 41, 20 Allowances for: Civilian agency pay raises — 70 Contingencies for: Relatively uncontrollable programs — 0 0 Other requirements — 225 150 1, 80 Undistributed offsetting receipts: Employer share, employee retirement: Interfund transactions — —3, 014 —3, 205 —826 —3, 30 Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies —967 —988 —153 —1, 0 Interest received by trust funds — 7, 667 —8, 015 —2, 110 —8, 3 Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf —2, 428 —3, 000 —500 —6, 0 Total budget authority — 412, 099 408, 365 88, 066 433, 40 MEMORANDUM Federal funds — 315, 220 309, 345 62, 877 311, 9 Trust funds — 121, 976 134, 613 31, 836 158, 6		-1,935	-3,208	-695	-4, 108
Total interest	• •	1 601		631	_3 704
Allowances for: Civilian agency pay raises					
Civilian agency pay raises 77 Contingencies for: Relatively uncontrollable programs 0 0 0 Other requirements 225 150 1, 89 Undistributed offsetting receipts: Employer share, employee retirement: Interfund transactions 7, 014 - 3, 205 - 826 - 3, 39 Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies - 967 - 988 - 153 - 1, 09 Interest received by trust funds - 7, 667 - 8, 015 - 2, 110 - 8, 39 Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf - 2, 428 - 3, 000 - 500 - 6, 09 Total budget authority 412, 099 408, 365 88, 066 433, 40 MEMORANDUM Federal funds 315, 220 309, 345 62, 877 311, 9 Trust funds 121, 976 134, 613 31, 836 158, 66	Total interest	30, 974	34, 836	9,769	41, 296
Contingencies for: Relatively uncontrollable programs	Allowances for:				
Relatively uncontrollable programs					790
Other requirements 225 150 1, 8 Undistributed offsetting receipts: Employer share, employee retirement: -3, 014 -3, 205 -826 -3, 3 Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies -967 -988 -153 -1, 0 Interest received by trust funds -7, 667 -8, 015 -2, 110 -8, 3 Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf -2, 428 -3, 000 -500 -6, 0 Total budget authority 412, 099 408, 365 88, 066 433, 40 MEMORANDUM 315, 220 309, 345 62, 877 311, 9 Trust funds 121, 976 134, 613 31, 836 158, 6			0	0	0
Undistributed offsetting receipts: Employer share, employee retirement: Interfund transactions			225	150	1,800
Interfund transactions	Undistributed offsetting receipts:				
Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies -967 -988 -153 -1,0 Interest received by trust funds -7,667 -8,015 -2,110 -8,3 Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf -2,428 -3,000 -500 -6,0 Total budget authority 412,099 408,365 88,066 433,40 MEMORANDUM 315,220 309,345 62,877 311,9 Trust funds 121,976 134,613 31,836 158,60	Employer share, employee retirement:				
Interest received by trust funds		-3,014			-3,396
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf	Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies				-1,072
Total budget authority 412,099 408, 365 88, 066 433, 40 MEMORANDUM Federal funds 315, 220 309, 345 62, 877 311, 9 Trust funds 121, 976 134, 613 31, 836 158, 6	Interest received by trust funds				-8,373
MEMORANDUM Federal funds	Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf.	2, 428	3, 000	-500	6, 000
Federal funds 315, 220 309, 345 62, 877 311, 9 Trust funds 121, 976 134, 613 31, 836 158, 6	Total budget authority	412, 099	408, 365	88, 066	433, 409
Federal funds 315, 220 309, 345 62, 877 311, 9 Trust funds 121, 976 134, 613 31, 836 158, 6	MEMOD ANDUM		·		
Trust funds 121, 976 134, 613 31, 836 158, 6		315 220	309 345	62 877	311,918
					158, 668
INTERTUDO TRADESCRIONS —/ 1 190 — 11 797 —0 027 — 77 1	Interfund transactions	-25,098	-35,593	-6, 647	-37, 177

^{*}Less than \$500 thousand.

1 Includes both Federal and trust funds.

2 Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above.

Table	15	OUTLAYS	RY	FUNCTION AND	ACENCY	(in millions of dollars)
I able	17.	CULLAIS	DI	FUNCTION AND	AULITUI	till initions of donars)

050 NATIONAL DEFENSE	- · ·			
051 Department of Defense—Military:				
Military personnel	24, 968	25, 495	6, 693	25, 189
Retired military personnel	6, 242	7, 325	1, 977	8, 388
Operation and maintenance	26, 330	28, 254	7, 631	30, 670
Procurement	16,042	16, 486	4, 975	20, 354
Research, development, test, and evaluation	8,866	9, 107	2, 471	10, 435
Military construction	1, 462	1,840	483	1, 825
Other 1	1, 292	1, 341	221	1,312
Allowances		51	29	1, 553
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-182	136	~9	-165
Total 051	85, 020	89, 763	24, 471	99, 561
052 Military assistance:				
Funds appropriated to the President 1	5, 586	8, 196	1,885	8, 104
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-4,587	-6,760	-1,756	-7,565
Total 052	999	1, 437	129	539
053 Atomic energy defense activities:				
Energy Research and Development Administration_	1,506	1,621	443	1,833
054 Defense-related activities:				
Funds appropriated to the President]			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	1	*		
General Services Administration	8	16	4	26
Other independent agencies: Central Intelligence Agency Renegotiation Board				20
Central Intelligence Agency	<u>-</u>			28 6
	48	6 41	2 6	8
Selective Service System Other temporary commissions	1	i	*	•
Deductions for offsetting receipts	–99 9	-124		-870
Total 054	-936		-14	-801
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2				
Total national defense	86, 585	92, 759	25, 028	101, 129
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS				
151 Foreign economic and financial assistance:				
Funds appropriated to the President 1	2, 565	3,612	770	3, 657
Department of Agriculture	936	1, 209	163	996
Department of State	76	56	4	13
Department of Transportation 1	15	40	12	40
Other independent agencies: ACTION 1	87	78	24	66
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-14	-42		-35
Total 151	3, 665	4, 953	964	4,736
152 Conduct of foreign affairs:				
Funds appropriated to the President	16	17		17
Department of State 1	667	830	344	935
Other independent agencies:		••	_	
Arme (ontrol and I becomemon Aconor	10	10	3 1	11
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency				
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	}	2		•
	1 8 1	10 *	3	11

Function and department or other unit	1975	1976	TQ	1977
	actual	estimate	estimate	estimat
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—Continued 152 Conduct of foreign affairs—Continued				
Deductions for offsetting receipts	46	-56	-12	-6
Total 152	658	814	339	91
153 Foreign information and exchange activities: Department of State 1	58	63	19	6
Board for International BroadcastingUnited States Information Agency 1	50 240	63 272	18 70	5 27
Deductions for offsetting receipts	_*	_*	_*	
Total 153	348	398	108	38
155 International financial programs: Other independent agencies: Export-Import Bank of the United States				1,30
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-50	-50		-5
Total 155	-50	-50		1, 25
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	-263	-449	—77	46
Total international affairs	4, 358	5, 665	1, 334	6, 82
50 GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY				
251 General science and basic research: Energy Research and Development Administra-	374	400	107	43
Other independent agencies: National Science Foundation ¹ Smithsonian Institution ¹	662 2	721 2	221 1	73
Total 251	1,038	1, 124	328	1, 17
253 Manned space flight: National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1, 535	1, 735	469	1,86
254 Space science, applications, and technology: National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1, 084	1, 118	281	1, 12
255 Supporting space activities: National Aeronautics and Space Administration 1. Deductions for offsetting receipts	336 -2	338 —1	80	34
Total 255	334	337	80	34
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	-2	-3		
Total general science, space, and technology	3, 989	4, 311	1, 157	4, 50
00 NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT, AND ENERGY				
301 Water resources and power: Department of Agriculture 1 Department of Defense—Civil 1 Department of the Interior 1 Department of State See footnotes at end of table.	169 2, 070 672 18	199 2, 149 604 21	68 708 189 4	18 2, 18 76 1

210-000 O - 76 - 23

Table 15. OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Co	Table	15.	OUTLAYS	BY	FUNCTION	AND	AGENCY	(in	millions	of	dollars)Cc
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Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
300 NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT,				
AND ENERGY—Continued 301 Water resources and power—Continued				
Other independent agencies:				
Delaware River Basin Commission	*	*	*	*
Other temporary commissions Tennessee Valley Authority	767	* 1, 112	250	1,049
Water Resources Council 1	13 -437	17 —27 6	6 -73	16 -311
Total 301	3, 274	3, 827	1, 151	3,908
302 Conservation and land management:	1, 317	1 424	457	1, 207
Department of Agriculture 1 Department of Commerce	7,717	1, 424 17	10 1 5	1, 207
Department of the Interior 1	237	304	7 0	291
Department of State	4	5	ž	6
Other independent agencies: Marine Mammal	·		*	
Commission	-265	-417	11	-495
Total 302	1, 300	1, 333	546	1, 027
303 Recreational resources:				
Department of Agriculture	2	3	3	2
Department of Defense—Civil	2	2	1	
Department of the Interior 1	823	897	246	956
Other independent agencies: Other temporary		*	*	
commissions Deductions for offsetting receipts	<u></u> 1	$-\hat{2}$	-1	<u>2</u>
Total 303	825	900	248	959
304 Pollution control and abatement:				
Department of the Interior	*	*	*	*
Department of Transportation	7	8	1	8
Environmental Protection Agency 1	2, 507	3, 073	814	4, 380
Other independent agencies:				
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River	*	*	*	
Other temporary commissions	8	7	1	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	_*	_*	_*	_*
Total 304	2, 522	3, 087	816	4, 388
305 Energy:				
Funds appropriated to the President		11	29	304
Department of Agriculture	19	21	5	21
Department of Commerce		2	*	
Department of the Interior Energy Research and Development Administra-	43	52	18	63
tion 1	1,298	2,068	644	3,054
Environmental Protection AgencyOther independent agencies:	23	120	24	120
				42
Energy Independence Authority	101	107		105
Energy Independence Authority Federal Energy Administration	121	197	15	185
Energy Independence Authority	121 34 86	197 38 200	15 8 52	185 41 236

102 2 -11 *

420

10

	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
000 NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT, AND ENERGY—Continued			·	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-13	-117	-166	-694
Total 305	1,611	2, 592	629	3, 37
306 Other natural resources: Department of Commerce Department of the Interior Deductions for offsetting receipts.	428 340 -6	472 405 —7	128 106 -2	51: 42:
Total 306	762	871	232	934
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	—756	-814	-333	-819
Total natural resources, environment, and energy	9, 537	11,796	3, 289	13, 77
50 AGRICULTURE				
351 Farm income stabilization: Department of Agriculture 1 Other independent agencies: Farm Credit Admin-	785	1,896	492	71
istration	*	*	*	
Total 351	785	1,896	492	71
352 Agricultural research and services: Department of Agriculture ¹ Deductions for offsetting receipts	922 46	1, 029 48	263 -12	1, 06: 51
Total 352	877	981	250	1,014
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	-2	-2	_*	-2
Total agriculture	1,660	2, 875	742	1,729
00 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION				
401 Mortgage credit and thrift insurance: Department of Agriculture Department of Housing and Urban Development Other independent agencies:	-892 3, 199	278 1, 630	90 389	-462 982
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (trust fund)	-408 924	-608 6	-74 -99 -5	-767 -378 -21
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	14			
Federal Home Loan Bank Board National Credit Union Administration	-14 2 810	-16 1 278		
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	-14 2,810	1, 278	303	

403 Other advancement and regulation of com-

Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of the Treasury
General Services Administration

Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
100 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION— Continued				
403 Other advancement and regulation of commerce—Continued				
Other independent agencies:				••
Commodity Futures Trading Commission Emergency Loan Guarantee Board	-7	12 -6	3 -1	12 -5
Federal Communications Commission	48	_0 51	13	
Federal Trade Commission	39	47	13	53
National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life	1	2	1	5
Securities and Exchange Commission.	44	52	12	52
Small Business Administration.	441	311	78	315
Other temporary commissions	* 16	1 -21	* -5	-22
Deductions for offsetting receipts		-21		
Total 403	939	895	209	910
404 Ground transportation:				
Department of Housing and Urban Development	*	2		
Department of Transportation 1	6, 256	8, 865	2, 482	9, 358
Other independent agencies: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Au-				
thority	175	182	40	185
Interstate Commerce Commission	46	52 *	13	60
Other temporary commissions United States Railway Association	* 23	420	202	543
•				
Total 404	6, 501	9,519	2,737	10, 140
405 Air transportation:				
Department of Transportation 1	2,012	2, 273	590	2, 347
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Other independent agencies: Civil Aeronautics	316	330	80	339
Board	81	92	23	95
Total 405	2, 408	2, 695	694	2, 781
400 W				
406 Water transportation: Department of Commerce 1	535	627	161	708
Department of Defense—Civil	-3	3	_*	
Department of Transportation 1	921	1,066	285	1, 15
Other independent agencies:	7	8	2	1
Federal Maritime CommissionOther temporary commissions	*			
Deductions for offsetting receipts	_*	*		_,
Total 406	1, 459	1,703	448	1, 86
407 Other transportation:				
407 Other transportation: Department of Transportation	65	65	16	59
Other independent agencies: National Transpor-	9	12	3	13
tation Safety Board				
Total 407	74		19	7
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	-60	-55		-89
Total commerce and transportation	16,010	17, 801	4, 819	16, 49

Table 15.	OUTLAYS	BY	FUNCTION	AND	AGENCY	(in millions of dollars)—Con	
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Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
450 COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOP- MENT				
451 Community development:				
Department of Agriculture	35	62	16	84
Department of Commerce	3	7	2	8
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	9	22	4	
Department of Housing and Urban Development	2, 284	2, 974	803	2, 897
Other independent agencies:				
ACTION	92	112	26	93
Commission of Fine Arts	*	*	*	*
Community Services Administration	530	508	128	365
District of Columbia	193	202	42	186
National Capital Planning Commission	2	2	*	2
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corpora-	_	_		
tion	1	1	*	25
Other temporary commissions		*		
en . 1 481	2 140	2 000	1.001	2 //2
Total 451	3, 149	3, 892	1,021	3, 667
452 Area and regional development:				
Funds appropriated to the President	311	339	96	327
Department of Agriculture	-31	208	69	218
Department of Commerce 1	301	388	99	333
Department of the Interior 1	517	738	205	737
Other independent agencies:		• • • •		
Appalachian Regional Commission 1	4	6	1	5
National Council on Indian Opportunity	*			
Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Com-				
mission for Alaska 1		2	*	*
eductions for offsetting receipts	-192	-311	-85	285
Total 452	912	1, 368	385	1, 335
10641 472				
453 Disaster relief and insurance:				
Funds appropriated to the President	206	250	55	250
Department of Agriculture	8	15	4	15
Department of Housing and Urban Development.	7	117	39	208
Other independent agencies: Small Business				
Administration	177	190	30	89
Total 453	398	572	127	562
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2		-30		
Total community and regional development	4, 431	5, 802	1,529	5, 532
© EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES				
501 Elementary, secondary, and vocational			926	4, 184
education:	4, 399	4. 397		
education: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.	4, 399 219	4, 397 240	70	244
education: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Department of the Interior	4, 399 219	4, 397 240		244
education: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Department of the Interior Other independent agencies: Community Services	219			244
education: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Department of the Interior				244
education: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Department of the Interior Other independent agencies: Community Services	219			4, 428

Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
DEDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES—Continued				
502 Higher education:				
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Department of Housing and Urban Development_	2, 097 56	2, 704 23	420 —9	2, 288
Department of the Treasury	OC	-25	-,	2
Other independent agencies:	· ·			-
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation 1		_*	*	*
Other temporary commissions	*	*		
Total 502	2,050	2, 681	411	2, 298
10tai 702		2,001	————	
03 Research and general education aids:				
Legislative branch 1	81	94	26	113
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1	583	370	99	365
Department of the Treasury		2	*	3
Other independent agencies:	62	70	18	70
Corporation for Public Broadcasting National Commission on Libraries and Informa-	02	70	10	70
tion Science	*	*	*	*
National Foundation on the Arts and the				
Humanities 1	128	183	57	191
Smithsonian Institution	101	115	36	114
Peductions for offsetting receipts	-10	-10	-2	-10
Total 503	947	824	233	847
04 Training and employment:				
Department of Commerce	22	175	80	222
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	314	350	80	260
Department of Labor 1	3,727	6, 349	1,644	4, 502
Department of Labor 1. Other independent agencies: Community Services				
Administration	*			
Total 504	4, 063	6, 874	1, 804	4, 984
05 Other labor services:				
Department of Labor 1	179	232	59	260
Other independent agencies:				
Committee for Purchase of Products and Serv-				
ices of the Blind and Other Severely Handi-		.4.		*
capped	*	*	*	· ·
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	15	18 72	5 16	20 77
National Labor Relations Board National Mediation Board	61 3	3	10	4
Ivational Iviediation Board.				
Total 505	259	326	81	362
06 Social services:				_
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	3, 300	3, 596	880	3,735
Department of Housing and Urban Development	*	*		·
Other independent agencies: Cabinet Committee				
on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People	*	*		

3, 301

15,248

-5

3,596

-38

18,900

880

-1

4, 403

3,735

-38

16,615

See footnotes at end of table.

Total 506.....

Deductions for offsetting receipts 2.....

Total education, training, employment, and

social services

Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
50 HEALTH				
551 Health care services:				
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1. Other independent agencies: Civil Service Com-	26,070	30, 890	8, 062	26, 723
mission 1 Deductions for offsetting receipts	194 -2,859	344 -3, 597	85 878	383 -5, 854
Total 551	23, 405	27, 637	7, 268	21, 252
552 Health research and education:				
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Department of Housing and Urban Development_	2, 677 _*	2, 998 _*	652 *	2, 798 *
Other independent agencies: Other temporary com- missions	*			
Total 552	2, 677	2, 998	652	2, 798
553 Prevention and control of health problems:				
Executive Office of the President	34	19		
Department of Agriculture	200	227	65	231
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	451	483	128	447
Department of the Interior	68	83	23	. 89
Department of Labor Other independent agencies:	9)	120	31	125
Consumer Product Safety Commission	34	44	12	39
Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Board of Review	*	*		
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com- mission	5	6	2	6
Total 553	883	983	260	936
554 Health planning and construction:				
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1	689	560	113	449
Department of the Interior (trust fund) Deductions for offsetting receipts	-2	- î	*	-1
Total 554	687	559	113	448
555 General health financing assistance: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare				9, 001
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	<u></u>	-39	-1	-41
Total health	27, 647	32, 137	8, 291	34, 393
00 INCOME SECURITY				
601 Cananal actionment and disability incomment				
601 General retirement and disability insurance: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1	66, 126	75, 269	20, 152	85, 652
	11	25	20, 172	33
Department of Labor 1	- 11	72	U	
Department of Labor 1	1 678			
Department of Labor 1 Department of the Treasury	1, 678			
Department of Labor 1 Department of the Treasury Other independent agencies: Railroad Retirement			902	3, 928
Department of Labor 1 Department of the Treasury	1, 678 3, 081 -1, 513	3, 724 -1, 848	902 _*	3, 928 -2, 256

Table 15. OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of doll	rs)—Con.
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Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
00 INCOME SECURITY—Continued				
602 Federal employee retirement and disability:				
Legislative branch (trust fund)	*	*	*	*
The judiciary (trust fund)	1	1	*	2
Department of Labor	184	247	75	288
Department of State (trust fund)	55	66	19	80
Other independent agencies: Civil Service Com-		0.000	2 212	0 (05
mission (trust fund)	6, 767	8, 028	2, 219	9, 625
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-28			6
Total 602	6, 980	8, 336	2, 309	9, 988
603 Unemployment insurance:				
Department of Labor 1	14, 244	27, 890	5,080	21, 372
Deductions for offsetting receipts	—785	-8,512	-1,100	-4,500
Total 603	13, 459	19, 378	3, 980	16, 872
604 Public assistance and other income supplements:				
Department of Agriculture	6, 643	8, 187	1, 628	7, 075
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	10, 085	11, 389	3, 045	12, 136
Department of Housing and Urban Development	2,052	2,503	703	3, 080
Department of State	3	271	5	
Department of the Treasury		1, 200		600
Other independent agencies: Railroad Retirement		38	10	40
Total 604	18, 783	23, 588	5, 392	22, 931
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2		-35	*	-35
• •				
Total income security	108, 605	128, 509	32,742	137, 115
700 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES				
701 Income security for veterans:				
Veterans Administration 1	8, 334	8, 862	2, 236	8, 76
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-474	-479	-124	-510
Total 701	7,860	8, 383	2, 111	8, 25
702 Veterans education, training, and rehabilita-				
tion:				
Veterans Administration	4, 593	6, 023	1,075	4, 24
703 Hospital and medical care for veterans: Veterans Administration	3, 665	4, 142	1,026	4, 52
704 V.4				
704 Veterans housing:	-6	-7	-2	
Department of Housing and Urban Development Veterans Administration	-0 30	-96		-3 7
A Cretains Williamstration				
		400		•
Total 704	24	-103	29	-38

Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
00 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES— Continued				
705 Other veterans benefits and services:	24	21		21
Department of Defense—Civil 1 Department of the Treasury (trust fund)	24 *	21 *	5	21
Veterans Administration 1	430	565	115	529
Other independent agencies: American Battle Mon- uments Commission 1	5	5	1	(
Deductions for offsetting receipts	_*	_*	_*	
Total 705	458	591	121	555
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	-2	-2	-1	-2
Total veterans benefits and services	16, 597	19, 035	4, 362	17, 196
50 LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE				
751 Federal law enforcement and prosecution:			_	
The judiciary ¹	20 20	19 26	5 6	22 29
Department of Health, Education, and Wenare Department of Justice	997	1, 101	291	1, 135
Department of the Treasury	482	571	146	576
Department of Housing and Urban Development Other independent agencies:	11	12	3	12
Administrative Conference of the United States	1	1	*	1
Commission on Civil Rights Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	7 56	8 63	2 18	9 68
Legal Services Corporation	,,,	85	24	83
Other temporary commissions	1	Ĭ	*	*
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-2	-2	*	-2
Total 751	1, 593	1, 885	496	1,933
752 Federal judicial activities:				
Legislative branch	11 264	10 323	2 88	7 369
The judiciary General Services Administration	20-	3	*	209
Other independent agencies: Indian Claims Com-	-	•	,	
mission Deductions for offsetting receipts	1 _*	1	*	2
Total 752.	279	338	91	378
753 Federal correctional and rehabilitative activi-				
ties: Department of Justice 1	226	267	75	279
754 Law enforcement assistance:				
Department of Justice	853	919	255	844
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	-9		-3	-7

2,942

3, 402

914

3, 426

See footnotes at end of table.

Total law enforcement and justice.....

Table 15.	OUTLAYS	BY	FUNCTION	AND	AGENCY	(in	millions of	dollars	Con.
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Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
0 GENERAL GOVERNMENT	·			
801 Legislative functions:	593	771	101	794
Legislative branch Deductions for offsetting receipts	—5	771 -5	191 —1	794 —5
Total 801	588	767	190	789
802 Executive direction and management:	50	70	10	7
Executive Office of the President Funds appropriated to the President	59 2	70 2	19 *	7
Department of the Treasury	2	*		
General Services Administration	*	*	*	
Total 802	63	72	19	7
803 Central fiscal operations:				
Department of the Treasury 1	1,883	2,009	509	2, 00
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-131	-146	-36	-14
Total 803	1,752	1,863	472	1, 850
804 General property and records management:				
General Services Administration	418	324	76	284
Other independent agencies: Other temporary commissions		4	2	*
Total 804	418	328	78	28
805 Central personnel management:				
Other independent agencies:				
Advisory Committee on Federal Pay	*	*	*	
Civil Service CommissionOther temporary commissions	3, 880	4, 825	25	7, 25
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-3,792	-4, 721	*	-7, 15
Total 805	88	104	25	10
806 Other general government:				
Legislative branch	50	34	6	5
The judiciary		1	*	_
Department of Defense—Civil	68	68	17	
Department of the Interior 1	163	210	.77	14
Department of the Treasury 1	179	305	113	24
General Services Administration	2	3	1	
Other independent agencies: Civil Service Commission	15	16	4	1
American Revolution Bicentennial Adminis-			_	
tration ¹ Other historical and memorial agencies ¹	18	32 *	5 *	
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental	_	-		
Relations 1	1 *	2	*	1
Other temporary commissions Deductions for offsetting receipts	-24	-34	_9	_2 ¹
Total 806	472	640	217	52
Deductions for offsetting receipts 2	-292	-228		-19
Total general government	3, 089	3, 547	961	3, 43

Function and department or other unit	1975 actual	1976 estimate	TQ estimate	1977 estimate
850 REVENUE SHARING AND GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE				
851 General revenue sharing:				
Department of the Treasury 1	12, 343	12, 630	3, 254	13, 095
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-6,213	-6, 355	-1,626	-6,542
Total 851	6, 130	6, 275	1,627	6, 552
852 Other general purpose fiscal assistance:				
Department of Agriculture	121	91	118	37
Department of Defense—Civil	4	4	4	
Department of the Interior	202	219	152	154
Department of the Treasury	301	340	80	345
Other independent agencies:				
District of Columbia	272	300	105	323
Federal Power Commission	*	*	*	*
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-2 5	-60	-40	-61
Total 852	875	894	419	799
Total revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance	7, 005	7, 169	2, 046	7, 351
00 INTEREST				
901 Interest on the public debt: Department of the Treasury	32, 665	37, 700	10, 400	45, 000
902 Other interest:				
Department of the Treasury	244	342	63	404
General Services Administration	*	1	*	*
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-1,935	-3,208	-695	-4, 108
Total 902	-1,691	-2, 865	-631	-3,703
Total interest	30,974	34, 835	9, 769	41, 297
llowances for:				
Civilian agency pay raises				760
Relatively uncontrollable programs		0	0	0
Other requirements		200	175	1,500
ndistributed offsetting receipts:				
Employer share, employee retirement:				
Interfund transactions	-3,014	-3,205	-826	-3,396
Receipts from off-budget Federal agencies	-967	-988	-153	-1,072
Interest received by trust funds	-7,667	-8,015	-2,110	-8, 373
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf	-2,428	-3,000	-500	6, 000
Total outlays	324, 601	373, 535	97, 971	394, 237
MEMORANDUM				
MEMORANDUM	238, 527	276, 923	69, 764	286, 243
MEMORANDUM ederal fundsrust funds	238, 527 111, 171	276, 923 132, 205 -35, 593	69, 764 34, 855	286, 243 145, 171

^{*}Less than \$500 thousand.

1 Includes both Federal and trust funds.

2 Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above.

Table 16. CONTROLLABILITY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS, 1967-1977 (dollars in billions)

Relatively uncontrollable under present law: Open-ended programs and fixed costs: Payments for individuals: Social security and railroad retirement	5.6 (2.8) (3 (2.7) (3 3.7 6.6 7 9.9 11	7. 2 5. 6 3. 4) 3. 2) 5. 6	41.5 7.7 (3.9) (3.8) 7.5 8.3	50. 7 9. 0 (4. 4) (4. 6) 5. 7 9. 3	57. 6 10. 8 (5. 1) (5. 7) 6. 5	68. 4 13. 3 (6. 2) (7. 1) 14. 0	76. 2 15. 8 (7. 3) (8. 5) 19. 8	20. 8 4. 3 (2. 0) (2. 3) 4. 1	87. 2 18. 6 (8. 5) (10. 1) 17. 1
Open-ended programs and fixed costs: Payments for individuals: 22.5 24.8 28.3 Federal employees' retirement and insurance	5.6 (2.8) (3 (2.7) (3 3.7 6.6 7 9.9 11	6. 6 3. 4) 3. 2) 6. 6	7.7 (3.9) (3.8) 7.5	9. 0 (4. 4) (4. 6) 5. 7 9. 3	10. 8 (5. 1) (5. 7) 6. 5	13. 3 (6. 2) (7. 1) 14. 0	15. 8 (7. 3) (8. 5) 19. 8	4. 3 (2. 0) (2. 3) 4. 1	18. 6 (8. 5) (10. 1)
Federal employees' retirement and insurance	5.6 (2.8) (3 (2.7) (3 3.7 6.6 7 9.9 11	6. 6 3. 4) 3. 2) 6. 6	7.7 (3.9) (3.8) 7.5	9. 0 (4. 4) (4. 6) 5. 7 9. 3	10. 8 (5. 1) (5. 7) 6. 5	13. 3 (6. 2) (7. 1) 14. 0	15. 8 (7. 3) (8. 5) 19. 8	4. 3 (2. 0) (2. 3) 4. 1	18. 6 (8. 5) (10. 1)
surance 3.8 4.3 4.8 (Military retired pay) (1.8) (2.1) (2.4) (Other) (2.0) (2.2) (2.4) Unemployment assistance 2.6 2.9 2.9 Veterans' benefits: Pensions, compensation, education and insurance 5.0 5.0 5.7 Medicare and Medicaid 4.6 7.2 8.9 Housing payments .3 .3 .3	(2.8) (3 (2.7) (3 3.7 6 6.6 7 9.9 11	3. 4) 3. 2) 5. 6	(3. 9) (3. 8) 7. 5	(4.4) (4.6) 5.7 9.3	(5. 1) (5. 7) 6. 5	(6. 2) (7. 1) 14. 0	(7. 3) (8. 5) 19. 8	(2.0) (2.3) 4.1	(8.5) (10.1)
(Military retired pay) (1.8) (2.1) (2.4) (Other) (2.0) (2.2) (2.4) Unemployment assistance 2.6 2.9 2.9 Veterans' benefits: Pensions, compensation, education and insurance 5.0 5.0 5.7 Medicare and Medicaid 4.6 7.2 8.9 Housing payments .3 .3	(2.7) (3 3.7 6 6.6 7 9.9 11	3. 2) 5. 6 7. 6	(3. 8) 7. 5 8. 3	(4. 6) 5. 7 9. 3	(5. 7) 6. 5	(7. 1) 14. 0	(8, 5) 19, 8	(2. 3) 4. 1	(10.1)
tion, education and insurance	9.9 11				10.0				
tion, education and insurance	9.9 11				10.0				
Medicare and Medicaid 4.6 7.2 8.9 Housing payments 3 3 3		1 2			10.0	12.4	14. 4	3.3	13.3
		1.4	13.4	14. 1	17. 2	21.6	25.9	7.2	31.2
	. 5	. 7	1.1	1.6	1.8	2. 1	2.5	.7	3.0
Public assistance and related programs 2.8 3.4 3.9	4.7 7	7.4	8. 9	9. 1	11.5	16. 9	21.1	4.8	21.2
		7.3 4.8	88. 4 15. 5	99. 6 17. 4 6. 6	115. 4 21. 5 6. 1	148. 7 23. 3 6. 1	175. 7 26. 8 6. 3	45. 2 7. 7 1. 6	191.6 32.9 6.5
Farm price supports (CCC)	3.8 2	2.8	4.0	3.6	ĭ.ó	. 6	1.4	.4	.8
Other open-ended programs and fixed costs 3.0 3.0 2.8		5. ž	6.4	6.3	6.8	8.0	9. 2	2. 7	8.8
Total, open-ended programs and fixed									
costs 56.5 64.9 74.5	84. 2 100). 1	114.3	133.4	150.8	186. 8	219.5	57. 6	240.7
(National defense) (1.9) (2.2) (2.6)	(3.0) (3	3. 4)	(4.0)	(4.1)	(4.7)	(5, 4)	(6.8)	(1.9)	(8.4)
(Civilian programs)($\dot{5}4.7$) ($\dot{6}2.8$) ($\dot{7}1.9$)			(1ì0.3)	(1 29. 3)	(146. 1)	(181.4)	(2 ì 2. 7)		(232. 3)
Outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations: 1					-				
	24.5 21	1.6	19.9	18.3	20.9	23.6	22. 2	9.8	25.9
	17.0 18	3. 6	19.4	21.3	22.9	27. 1	30.9	11.9	37.3

Total, outlays from prior-year con-

Total budget outlays

tracts and obligations	37.0	42. 3	41.9	41.5	40. 2	39. 2	39.6	43.8	50.7	53.0	21.7	63. 2
Total, relatively uncontrollable out- lays	93. 5	107. 3	116. 4	125. 7	140. 4	153. 5	173. 0	194. 5	237. 5	272. 5	79. 3	303. 8
Relatively controllable outlays: National defense	46. l 20. 3	52. 7 20. 7	52. 6 17. 6	51.8 21.4	51.8 21.9	53. 5 27. 7	52. 6 23. 8	53. 0 24. 2	57. 6 33. 5	63. 8 41. 4	13.3	66. 8 28. 0
Total, relatively controllable outlays	66. 4	73. 4	70. 1	73. 3	73. 7	81. 1	76. 4	77. 2	91. 1	105. 2	19. 6	94. 9
Undistributed employer share, employee retirement	-1.7	-1.8	-2.0	-2.4	-2.6	-2.8	-2.9	-3.3	-4.0	-4.2	-1.0	-4.5
Total budget outlays	158.3	178.8	184. 5	196.6	211.4	231. 9	246. 5	268. 4	324. 6	373. 5	98. 0	394. 2
MEMORANDUM												
Percent of total outlays: Relatively uncontrollable under present law: Open-ended programs and fixed costs: Payments for individuals Other	26.3% 9.4	26. 7% 9. 6	29. 7% 10. 6	31.7% 11.3	36. 6% 10. 8	38. 1% 11. 1	40. 4% 13. 7	43. 0% 13. 2	45.8% 11.7	47.0% 11.7	46. 1% 12. 7	% 48.6% 12.4
Total open-ended programs and fixed costs	35.7	36. 3	40. 4	42. 9	47. 4	49.3	54. 1	56. 2	57.6	58.8	58.8	61.1
obligations	23. 4	23.7	22. 7	21. 1	19.0	16.9	16. 1	16.3	15. 6	14. 2	22. 2	16.0
Total relatively uncontrollable outlays Relatively controllable outlays Undistributed employer share, employee re-	59. 1 42. 0	60. 0 41. 0	63. 1 38. 0	64. 0 37. 2	66. 4 34. 8	66. 2 35. 0	70. 2 31. 0	72. 5 28. 8	73. 2 28. 1	73. 0 28. 2	81. 0 20. 0	77. 1 24. 1

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0 100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

¹ Excluding prior year contracts and obligations for activities shown as "open-ended programs and fixed costs."

Table 17. LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS FOR MAJOR NEW AND EXPANDED PROGRAMS IN THE 1977 BUDGET PROJECTION OF COSTS 1 (in millions of dollars)

					Esti mate:	3			E l e
Agency		1976	TQ	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Explanation
Funds appropriated to the President:									
Naval petroleum reserves, strategic petroleum storage.		57 11	59 29	368 304	512 352	1, 745 1, 598	1, 667 1, 725	1,633 1,642	Increase production from Elk Hills, Calif., to finance furthe exploration, development, and production of Nava petroleum reserves, and to establish a national strategi
Offsetting receipts	BA O	107	-163	-684	-1,030	-1,006	-991	-886	petroleum reserve, subject to the control of the President Appropriate adjustments will be made to reflect requirements of recently signed Energy Policy and Conservatio Act.
International Finance Corporation				42 0	42 22	42 22	0 22	0 22	
Agriculture: Child Nutrition Reform Act				2, 000 2, 000	2,000 2,000	2,000 2,000	2,000 2,000	2,000 2,000	
Defense—Military: Uniformed services retirement modernization				40 40	154 154	131 131	119 119	93 93	Modify retention incentives inherent in current militar retirement system, correct existing program inequities an restrain growth in annuity costs.
Other legislation	BA O	52 51	28 29	124 124	124 124	125 125	125 125	125 125	
Health, Education, and Welfare: Financial assistance for community services				2, 500 2, 500	Provides a block grant to States for social services an related State and local training activities under publicassistance.				

Financial assistance for health care 2				10,001 9,001	10, 501 10, 451	11,001 10,951	11,501 11,451	12,001 11,951	Provide a block grant to States to support health services, especially to the low-income population, and undertake
Financial assistance for Elementary and Sec- ondary Education Act.				3, 300 294	3, 300 2, 308	3, 300 3, 000	3, 300 3, 300	3, 300 3, 300	
Labor:								4 =	
Unemployment trust fund_				900	2, 100	2, 900	4, 100	4, 500	
F 1 1 F 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	0			300	1, 800	1,500	1, 300	1, 300	Unemployment Insurance System.
Federal Energy Administra-									
tion: Low-income residential	RΑ	55	0	55	55	Λ	n	0	Provide grants to States to winterize dwellings of low-
winterization	Ö	55 50	0	55 60	55 55	0	0	ŏ	
Energy Independence Authority:	Ü	30	Ū	•	,,,	v	v	·	mediae persons, paracularly the elderly.
Adjustment for net earn-	BA			42	55	75	98	133	Estimates are based on one possible investment strategy. It
ings or losses				42	55 55	75 75	98	133	is practically impossible to accurately project investment decisions that would be made by the EIA Board of Directors. Most EIA investments would be in long leadtime projects, some of which may have early-year losses before becoming profitable ventures, once construction is complete.
United States Railway As-	BA	400	300	1, 400	0	0	0	0	Supplemental appropriation as authorized in omnibus rail
sociation	0	400	200	540	428	370	165	0	legislation.
Allowances:									
Relatively small and un-	BA	200		250	300	350	400	450	
forseen items	0	150	50	200	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. Estimates are shown for individual programs which involve at least \$10 million in outlays a year over a period of years. 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 program 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 re-examination 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 The costs of this new program are slightly less than the amounts that would otherwise be spent since the "Financial Assistance for Health Care Act" replaces existing grant programs authorized under a number of narrow categorical laws.

Table 18. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, 1967-1977 (in millions of dollars)

8					Actual						Estimate	
Source	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977
Individual income taxes	61,526	68, 726	87, 249	90, 412	86, 230	94, 737	103, 246	118, 952	122, 386	130, 822	40, 003	153, 641
Corporation income taxes	33, 971	28, 665	36, 678	32, 829	26, 785	32, 166	36, 153	38, 620	40, 621	40,056	8, 416	49, 461
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds): Employment taxes and contributions:												
Old-age and survivors insurance	22, 197	22, 265	25, 484	29, 396	31, 354	35, 132	40,703	47, 778	55, 207	58, 741	15, 835	69, 898
Disability insurance	2, 204	2,651	3, 469	4,063	4, 490	4,775	5, 381	6, 147	7, 250	7,724	2,082	10, 327
Hospital insurance	2, 645	3, 493	4, 398	4, 755	4, 874	5, 205	7, 603	10,556	11, 258	12,060	3, 382	13, 816
Railroad retirement	776	814	885	919	980	1,008	1, 189	1,411	1, 489	1, 639	430	1, 977
Total employment taxes and contribu-												
tions	27, 823	29, 224	34, 236	39, 133	41,699	46, 120	54, 876	65, 892	75, 204	80, 164	21, 729	96, 018
Unemployment insurance	3, 659	3, 346	3, 328	3, 464	3, 674	4, 357	6,051	6, 837	6, 771	7, 723	2, 214	12, 064
Contributions for other insurance and retirement:												
Supplementary medical insurance Employees' retirement—employee contri-	647	698	903	936	1, 253	1,340	1, 427	1,704	1, 901	1, 921	528	2, 162
butions	1, 201	1,334	1,426	1,735	1,916	2,058	2, 146	2, 302	2,513	2, 712	690	2, 756
Other retirement contributions	19	20	24	29	37	39	41	45	52	52	13	52
Total contributions for other insurance and retirement	1, 867	2,052	2, 353	2, 701	3, 205	3, 437	3,614	4, 051	4, 466	4, 684	1, 231	4, 970
Total social insurance taxes and contribu-	33, 349	34, 622	39, 918	45, 298	48, 578	53, 914	64, 542	76, 780	86, 441	92, 571	25, 174	113, 052

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Excise taxes: Federal funds:												
Alcohol	3, 980	4, 189	4, 482	4,610	4, 696	5,004	5,040	5, 248	5, 238	5, 362	1, 289	5, 657
Tobacco	2, 077	2, 121	2, 136	2,093	2, 205	2, 205	2, 274	2, 435	2, 312	2, 430	587	2,533
Other	3, 221	3, 390	3, 967	3, 649	3, 609	2, 297	2, 522	2,060	1, 850	2, 422	504	2,060
Total Federal excise taxes	9, 278	9, 700	10, 585	10, 352	10, 510	9, 506	9, 836	9, 743	9, 400	10, 214	2, 380	10, 250
Trust funds:		4 250	4 (27									
Highway Airport and airway	4, 441	4, 379	4, 637	5, 354	5, 542 563	5, 322 649	5, 665 758	6, 260 840	6, 188 962	5, 711 976	1, 746 245	6, 502 1, 054
Total trust excise taxes	4, 441	4, 379	4, 637	5, 354	6, 104	5, 971	6, 424	7, 100	7, 151	6, 687	1,991	7,556
Total excise taxes	13,719	14, 079	15, 222	15, 705	16,614	15, 477	16, 260	16, 844	16, 551	16, 901	4, 371	17, 806
•			====			===	====					
Estate and gift taxes	2, 978	3, 051	3, 491	3, 644	3, 735	5, 436	4, 917	5, 035	4, 611	5, 100	1, 400	5, 800
Customs duties	1, 901	2,038	2,319	2, 430	2, 591	3, 287	3, 188	3, 334	3, 676	3, 800	1,000	4, 300
Miscellaneous receipts: Deposit of earnings by Federal Reserve												
System	1,805	2,091	2, 662	3, 266	3, 533	3, 252	3, 495	4, 845	5, 777	5,550	1, 350	6, 200
Other miscellaneous receipts	303	400	247	158	325	381	426	524	934	2, 734	180	1,002
Total miscellaneous receipts 1	2, 108	2, 491	2, 908	3, 424	3, 858	3, 633	3, 921	5, 369	6, 711	8, 284	1,530	7, 202
Total budget receipts	149, 552	153, 671	187, 784	193, 743	188, 392	208, 649	232, 225	264, 932	280, 997	297, 534	81, 894	351, 262
MEMORANDUM				·							<u>u. </u>	
Federal funds	111,835	114, 726	143, 321	143, 158	133, 785		161,357	181, 219		198, 373	54, 758	230, 755
Trust funds	42, 935	44, 716	52,009	59, 362	66, 193	72, 959	92, 193	104, 846		134, 754	33, 783	157, 684
Interfund transactions	-5,218	5, 771	-7,547	—8, 778	-11,586	-13, 156	-21,325	-21, 133	-25,098	-35, 593	6, 647	-37, 177

¹ Includes both Federal and trust funds.

Table 19. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1967-1977 (in millions of dollars)

Function					Actual						Estimate	
runction	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977
050 National defense:										· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
051 Department of Defense—Military:												
Military personnel	17, 956	19, 859	21, 374	23, 031	22, 633	23, 036	23, 246	23, 728	24, 968	25, 495	6, 693	25, 189
Retired military personnel	1,830	2,095	2,444	2,849	3, 386	3, 885	4, 390	5, 128	6, 242	7, 325	1,977	8, 388
Operation and maintenance	19,000	20, 578	22, 227	21,609	20, 941	21,675	21,069	22, 478	26, 330	28, 254	7, 631	30, 670
Procurement	19,012	23, 283	23, 988	21, 584	18, 858	17, 131	15, 654	15, 241	16, 042	16, 486	4, 975	20, 354
Research and development	7, 160	7,747	7, 457	7, 166	7, 303	7, 881	8, 157	8, 582	8, 866	9, 107	2, 471	10, 435
Military construction and other 1	2, 636	3, 975	525	1,059	1,552	1,655	895	2, 627	2, 754	3, 232	733	4, 690
Deductions for offsetting receipts	138	-164	-143	-148	126	-113	-113	159	182	-136	-9	-165
Subtotal, 051	67, 457	77, 373	77, 872	77, 150	74, 546	<i>7</i> 5, 151	73, 297	77, 625	85,020	89, 763	24, 471	99, 561
052 Military assistance	858	654	789	731	999	806	531	819	999	1, 437	129	539
053 Atomic energy defense activities	1, 277	1,336	1,389	1, 415	1, 385	1,373	1,409	1, 486	1,506	1, 621	443	1,833
054 Defense-related activities	-491	51	162	-8	-120	29	-162	-1,349	-936	-59	-14	-801
Deductions for offsetting receipts		4	5	3	-3	-2	-4	-13	-4	-3	-1	-3
Total national defense	69, 101	79, 409	80, 207	79, 284	76, 807	77. 356	75, 072	78, 569	86, 585	92, 759	25, 028	101, 129
I Oral marional detente	03, 101				10,001			10,000		JE, 103	20, 020	101, 123
150 International affairs:												
151 Foreign economic and financial assist-												
ance	4.062	3, 459	3, 142	2, 935	2.902	3, 235	2, 870	2,884	3, 665	4, 953	964	4, 736
152 Conduct of foreign affairs	368	353	370	398	405	451	475	606	658	814	339	910
153 Foreign information and exchange	200	,,,,	2.0	270	103	.51		000	0,0	0,1	,,,,	710
activities	245	253	237	235	241	274	295	320	348	398	108	385
155 International financial programs	436	790	246	219	184	39	-50	-50	-50	-50	100	1, 256
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-416	-243	-211	-223	-271	-277	-634	-167	-263	-449	-77	-464
Deductions to onsetting receipes												-101
Total international affairs	4, 695	4, 612	3, 784	3, 564	3, 093	3, 723	2, 956	3, 593	4, 358	5, 665	1, 334	6, 824
250 General science, space, and technology:		=====										
251 General science and basic research	897	930	938	947	1.009	978	961	1.018	1.038	1.124	328	1, 170
253 Manned space flight	3,649	3.096	2, 781	2, 209	1.885	1,740	1,537	1, 473	1,535	1,735	469	1,865
233 Mathier shace might	2,017	2,070	2,701	2,207	1,005	1,770	1, 331	1,772	1, 300	1,700	707	1,000

254 Space science, applications, and technology	1, 236	1, 110 388	913	984 370	933 355	1,118	1,230	1, 168	1,084	1, [18	281	1, 125
255 Supporting space activities Deductions for offsetting receipts	451 —2	-2	387 4	3 3	-2	338 2	304 —1	322 -3	334 2	337 —3	80 —1	349 —2
Total general science, space, and tech- nology	6, 231	5, 522	5, 016	4, 508	4, 198	4, 174	4, 030	3, 977	3, 989	4, 311	1, 157	4, 507
300 Natural resources, environment, and energy:												
301 Water resources and power	1,778	1,802	1,728	1,674	2,053	2, 315	2, 493	2,540	3, 274	3, 827	1, 151	3, 908
302 Conservation and land management 303 Recreational resources	698 280	691 333	567 380	717 372	855 476	784 521	725 566	740 665	1,300 825	1, 333 900	546 248	1, 027 959
304 Pollution control and abatement	190	249	303	384	702	764	1, 122	2,035	2, 522	3.087	816	4. 388
305 Energy	774	980	952	931	831	1,028	1,015	623	1,611	2, 592	629	3, 375
306 Other natural resources	358	372	370	432	498	571	570	673	762	871	232	934
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-379	-417	400	-467	-475	-463	-544	705	-756	814	-333	-819
Total natural resources, environment, and energy	3, 697	4, 010	3, 901	4, 043	4, 941	5, 521	5, 947	6, 571	9, 537	11, 796	3, 289	13, 772
350 Agriculture:												
351 Farm income stabilization	2, 515	4, 032	5, 304	4, 589	3, 651	4, 553	4, 099	1, 458	785	1,896	492	717
352 Agricultural research and services	476 —8	514 5	520 46	579 -5	639 —2	728 —2	758 —3	775 —3	877 —2	981 —2	250 _*	1, 014 —2
Deductions for offsetting receipts												
Total agriculture	2, 982	4, 541	5, 779	5, 164	4, 288	5, 279	4, 855	2, 230	1,660	2, 875	742	1, 729
400 Commerce and transportation:												
401 Mortgage credit and thrift insurance	1, 750	2, 807	-624	104	-251	-42	-1,192	1,519	2,810	1, 278	303	-647
402 Postal Service 403 Other advancement and regulation of	1, 141	1,080	920	1,510	2, 183	1,772	1,567	1,698	1,877	1,690	431	1, 459
commerce	390	457	247	477	474	488	552	714	939	895	209	910
404 Ground transportation	4, 140	4, 378	4, 443	4, 678	5, 180	5, 353	5, 640	5, 583	6, 501	9, 519	2, 737	10, 146
405 Air transportation	1,046	1,088	1, 220	1,422	1,824	1, 925	2, 177	2, 236	2, 408	2, 695	694	2, 781
406 Water transportation	774	856	874	913	1,053	1, 111	1, 231	1,354	1, 459	1,703	448	1,868
407 Other transportation Deductions for offsetting receipts	6 -42	13 41	21 -36	26 40	37 —103	36 -43	56 101	57 —64	74 60	'77 —55	19 22	71 89
Deductions for onsetting receipts			— Ju			— ——	-101					
Total commerce and transportation	9, 205	10, 637	7, 065	9,090	10,396	10,601	9, 930	13, 096	16,010	17, 801	4, 819	16, 498
1 Includes allowances for civilian and militar	v pav rais	es for Dep	artment o	f Defense.								

¹ Includes allowances for civilian and military pay raises for Department of Defense.

Table 19. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1967-1977 (in millions of dollars)—Continued

				Actual					I	Estimate	
1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977
1,039	1, 335	1,631	2, 328	2,613	3, 110	3,088	3,045	3, 149	3, 892	1,021	3, 667
											1, 335
											562 —32
	-10							-21		_ -	
1, 412	1, 891	2, 224	3, 166	3, 632	4, 325	5, 529	4, 911	4, 431	5, 802	1, 529	5, 532
											
2 420	2 915	2 720	2 107	2 544	2 042	2 745	2 771	1 621	1 626	004	4, 42
											2, 29
											84
1, 239	1,590	1,560	1,602	1,952	2, 894	3, 283	2,910	4,063	6, 874	1,804	4, 98
107		122	135	157	184	202	219	259	326	81	36
											3, 73
10	-14	-10	-10	-10	-11	-10	-13				3
6, 023	7, 004	6, 871	7, 888	9, 045	11, 694	11, 874	11, 598	15, 248	18, 900	4, 403	16, 61
											
4,909	7, 593	9, 537	10,648	12, 107	14, 538	15, 476	18,502	23, 405	27, 637	7, 268	21, 25
1, 229	1, 405	1, 459	1,577	1, 687	1, 952	2, 272	2, 334	2, 677	2, 99 8	652	2, 79
212	210	240	2/2	450		/20	750	003	002	200	
											93 44
211	292	413	409	400	442	449	474	007	229	113	9,00
	1, 039 308 75 -11 1, 412 2, 639 1, 160 265 1, 239 107 623 -10 6, 023 4, 909 1, 229	1,039 1,335 308 447 75 120 —11 —10 1,412 1,891 2,639 2,815 1,160 1,393 265 329 1,239 1,590 107 112 623 778 —10 —14 6,023 7,004 4,909 7,593 1,229 1,405 313 318 311 393	1,039 1,335 1,631 308 447 566 75 120 40 -11 -10 -12 1,412 1,891 2,224 2,639 2,815 2,728 1,160 1,393 1,232 265 329 330 1,239 1,590 1,560 107 112 122 623 778 908 -10 -14 -10 6,023 7,004 6,871 4,909 7,593 9,537 1,229 1,405 1,459 313 318 348 311 393 415	1,039 1,335 1,631 2,328 308 447 566 593 75 120 40 257 -11 -10 -12 -13 1,412 1,891 2,224 3,166 2,639 2,815 2,728 3,107 1,160 1,393 1,232 1,385 265 329 330 521 1,239 1,590 1,560 1,602 107 112 122 135 623 778 908 1,148 -10 -14 -10 -10 6,023 7,004 6,871 7,888 4,909 7,593 9,537 10,648 1,229 1,405 1,459 1,577 313 318 348 362 311 393 415 469	1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1,039 1,335 1,631 2,328 2,613 308 447 566 593 680 75 120 40 257 353 -11 -10 -12 -13 -14 1,412 1,891 2,224 3,166 3,632 2,639 2,815 2,728 3,107 3,544 1,160 1,393 1,232 1,385 1,433 265 329 330 521 520 1,239 1,590 1,560 1,602 1,952 107 112 122 135 157 623 778 908 1,148 1,449 -10 -14 -10 -10 -10 6,023 7,004 6,871 7,888 9,045 4,909 7,593 9,537 10,648 12,107 1,229 1,405 1,459 1,577	1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1,039 1,335 1,631 2,328 2,613 3,110 308 447 566 593 680 836 75 120 40 257 353 396 -11 -10 -12 -13 -14 -16 1,412 1,891 2,224 3,166 3,632 4,325 2,639 2,815 2,728 3,107 3,544 3,962 1,160 1,393 1,232 1,385 1,433 1,447 265 329 330 521 520 523 1,239 1,590 1,560 1,602 1,952 2,894 107 112 122 135 157 184 623 778 908 1,148 1,449 2,694 -10 -14 -10 -10 -10 -11 6,023 7,004 6,871 7,888 9,045 11,694 4,909 7,593 9,537 10,648 12,107 14,538 1,229 1,405 1,459 1,577 1,687 1,952 313 318 348	1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1,039 1,335 1,631 2,328 2,613 3,110 3,088 308 447 566 593 680 836 879 75 120 40 257 353 396 1,580 -11 -10 -12 -13 -14 -16 -19 1,412 1,891 2,224 3,166 3,632 4,325 5,529 2,639 2,815 2,728 3,107 3,544 3,962 3,745 1,160 1,393 1,232 1,385 1,433 1,447 1,532 265 329 330 521 520 523 668 1,239 1,590 1,560 1,602 1,952 2,894 3,283 107 112 122 135 157 184 202 623 778 908 1,148 1,449 2,694	1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1,039 1,335 1,631 2,328 2,613 3,110 3,088 3,045 308 447 566 593 680 836 879 1,111 75 120 40 257 353 396 1,580 782 -11 -10 -12 -13 -14 -16 -19 -27 1,412 1,891 2,224 3,166 3,632 4,325 5,529 4,911 2,639 2,815 2,728 3,107 3,544 3,962 3,745 3,771 1,160 1,393 1,232 1,385 1,433 1,447 1,532 1,349 265 329 330 521 520 523 668 867 1,239 1,590 1,560 1,602 1,952 2,894 3,283 2,910 107 112 122 135 157 184 202 219 623 778 908 <td>1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1,039 1,335 1,631 2,328 2,613 3,110 3,088 3,045 3,149 308 447 566 593 680 836 879 1,111 912 75 120 40 257 353 396 1,580 782 398 -11 -10 -12 -13 -14 -16 -19 -27 -27 1,412 1,891 2,224 3,166 3,632 4,325 5,529 4,911 4,431 2,639 2,815 2,728 3,107 3,544 3,962 3,745 3,771 4,634 1,160 1,393 1,232 1,385 1,433 1,447 1,532 1,349 2,050 265 329 330 521 520 523 668 867 947 1,239 1,590 1,560 1,602 1,952 2,894 3,283 2,910 4,063 107</td> <td>1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1,039 1,335 1,631 2,328 2,613 3,110 3,088 3,045 3,149 3,892 308 447 566 593 680 836 879 1,111 912 1,368 75 120 40 257 353 396 1,580 782 398 572 -11 -10 -12 -13 -14 -16 -19 -27 -27 -30 1,412 1,891 2,224 3,166 3,632 4,325 5,529 4,911 4,431 5,802 2,639 2,815 2,728 3,107 3,544 3,962 3,745 3,771 4,634 4,636 1,160 1,393 1,232 1,385 1,433 1,447 1,532 1,349 2,050 2,681 2,653 329 330 521 520</td> <td>1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 TQ 1,039 1,335 1,631 2,328 2,613 3,110 3,088 3,045 3,149 3,892 1,021 308 447 566 593 680 836 879 1,111 912 1,368 385 75 120 40 257 353 396 1,580 782 398 572 127 -11 -10 -12 -13 -14 -16 -19 -27 -27 -30 -4 1,412 1,891 2,224 3,166 3,632 4,325 5,529 4,911 4,431 5,802 1,529 2,639 2,815 2,728 3,107 3,544 3,962 3,745 3,771 4,634 4,636 996 1,461 1,393 1,232 1,343 1,447 1,532 1,349 2,050 2,681</td>	1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1,039 1,335 1,631 2,328 2,613 3,110 3,088 3,045 3,149 308 447 566 593 680 836 879 1,111 912 75 120 40 257 353 396 1,580 782 398 -11 -10 -12 -13 -14 -16 -19 -27 -27 1,412 1,891 2,224 3,166 3,632 4,325 5,529 4,911 4,431 2,639 2,815 2,728 3,107 3,544 3,962 3,745 3,771 4,634 1,160 1,393 1,232 1,385 1,433 1,447 1,532 1,349 2,050 265 329 330 521 520 523 668 867 947 1,239 1,590 1,560 1,602 1,952 2,894 3,283 2,910 4,063 107	1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1,039 1,335 1,631 2,328 2,613 3,110 3,088 3,045 3,149 3,892 308 447 566 593 680 836 879 1,111 912 1,368 75 120 40 257 353 396 1,580 782 398 572 -11 -10 -12 -13 -14 -16 -19 -27 -27 -30 1,412 1,891 2,224 3,166 3,632 4,325 5,529 4,911 4,431 5,802 2,639 2,815 2,728 3,107 3,544 3,962 3,745 3,771 4,634 4,636 1,160 1,393 1,232 1,385 1,433 1,447 1,532 1,349 2,050 2,681 2,653 329 330 521 520	1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 TQ 1,039 1,335 1,631 2,328 2,613 3,110 3,088 3,045 3,149 3,892 1,021 308 447 566 593 680 836 879 1,111 912 1,368 385 75 120 40 257 353 396 1,580 782 398 572 127 -11 -10 -12 -13 -14 -16 -19 -27 -27 -30 -4 1,412 1,891 2,224 3,166 3,632 4,325 5,529 4,911 4,431 5,802 1,529 2,639 2,815 2,728 3,107 3,544 3,962 3,745 3,771 4,634 4,636 996 1,461 1,393 1,232 1,343 1,447 1,532 1,349 2,050 2,681

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Deductions for offsetting receipts	-2	-2	-2	-6	-2	-3	-3	6	5	-39	-i	-41
Total health	6, 759	9, 708	11, 758	13, 051	14, 716	17, 471	18, 832	22, 074	27, 647	32, 137	8, 291	34, 393
600 Income security: 601 General retirement and disability insurance. 602 Federal employee retirement and disability. 603 Unemployment insurance	22, 773 2, 076 2, 507	24, 552 2, 660 2, 412	28, 288 1, 732 2, 583	31, 303 2, 688 3, 364	37, 485 3, 191 6, 169	41, 966 3, 789 7, 076	51, 684 4, 500 5, 356	58, 613 5, 645 6, 065	69, 383 6, 980 13, 459	77, 241 8, 336 19, 378	21, 061 2, 309 3, 980	87, 357 9, 988 16, 872
plements Deductions for offsetting receipts	3, 465 -1	4, 059 -2	4, 679 —1	5, 712 -2	8,580 -2	11,081 -2	11,419 —2	14, 108 —*	18, 7 83 —1	23, 588 -35	5, 392 _*	22, 931 -35
Total income security	30, 821	33, 680	37, 281	43, 066	55, 423	63, 911	72, 958	84, 431	108, 605	128, 509	32, 742	137, 115
700 Veterans benefits and services: 701 Income security for veterans 702 Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	4, 704 305 1, 391 304 197 -2 6, 899	4,506 478 1,469 210 220 -2 6,882	5, 036 701 1, 564 102 239 -2 -7, 640	5,546 1,015 1,800 54 263 —2 8,677	5, 966 1, 659 2, 036 —179 296 —2 9, 776	6, 344 1, 960 2, 425 -317 320 -2 10, 730	6,533 2,801 2,711 -381 350 -2 12,013	6, 789 3, 249 3, 006 -15 359 -2 13, 386	7, 860 4, 593 3, 665 24 458 -2 16, 597	8, 383 6, 023 4, 142 -103 591 -2 19, 035	2, 111 1, 075 1, 026 29 121 -1 4, 362	8, 258 4, 245 4, 521 -380 555 -2 17, 196
750 Law enforcement and justice: 751 Federal law enforcement and prosecution 752 Federal judicial activities 753 Federal correctional and rehabilitative	456 91	483 98	553 112	672 134	821 146	971 172	1, 168	1, 291 204	1,593 279	1, 885	496 91	1, 933
753 Federal correctional and rehabilitative activities	64 6 -7	69 8 8	71 29 -3	88 65 6	104 233 6	128 380 2	158 624 —7	202 770 —5	226 853 9	267 919 —7	75 255 -3	279 844 —7
Total law enforcement and justice	610	650	761	952	1, 299	1, 650	2, 131	2, 462	2, 942	3, 402	914	3, 426

Table 19. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1967-1977 (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function -					Actual					F	Estimate	
r unction —	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ	1977
300 General government:												
801 Legislative functions	218	237	254	303	342	404	438	521	588	767	190	789
802 Executive direction and management	19	21	25	30	38	59	72	117	63	72	19	75
803 Central fiscal operations	728	762	808	934	1,013	1, 183	1, 209	1,329	1, 752	1,863	472	1, 856
804 General property and records manage-												
ment	655	586	587	616	637	719	910	1,030	418	328	78	284
805 Central personnel management	19	37	38	44	51	58	67	74	88	104	25	104
806 Other general government	163	201	88	158	218	189	221	419	472	640	217	520
Deductions for offsetting receipts	233	159	-151	-145	-141	-146	-235	-164	-292	228	39	-195
Total general government	1, 569	1, 684	1, 649	1, 940	2, 159	2, 466	2, 682	3, 327	3, 089	3, 547	961	3, 433
50 Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance:												
851 General revenue sharing							6, 636	6, 106	6, 130	6, 275	1, 627	6, 552
852 Other general purpose fiscal assistance	288	311	365	451	488	531	586	640	875	894	419	799
Total revenue sharing and general pur-												
pose fiscal assistance	288	311	365	451	488	531	7, 222	6, 746	7, 005	7, 169	2, 046	7, 351
000 Interest:					====	=	====					
901 Interest on the public debt	13, 391	14, 573	16,588	19, 304	20, 959	21,849	24, 167	29, 319	32, 665	37, 700	10, 400	45,000
902 Other interest	-858	-822	-796	992	-1,350	-1,267	-1,355	—1,247	-1,691	-2, 865	-631	-3, 703
Total interest	12, 533	13, 751	15, 793	18, 312	19, 609	20, 582	22, 813	28, 072	30, 974	34, 835	9, 769	41, 297

Allowances: Civilian agency pay raises Contingencies for:												760
Relatively uncontrollable programs Other requirements										0 200	0 1 7 5	0 1,500
Total allowances										200	175	2, 260
950 Undistributed offsetting receipts: 951 Employer share, employee retirement. 952 Interest received by trust funds 953 Rents and royalties on the Outer Con-	-1,661 -2,275	-1,825 -2,674	-2,018 -3,099		-2, 611 -4, 765	-2, 768 -5, 089	-2, 927 -5, 436	-3, 319 -6, 583	-3, 980 -7, 667	-4, 193 -8, 015	-979 -2, 110	-4, 468 -8, 373
tinental Shelf	-637	-961	-428	-187	-1,051	-279	-3,956	-6,748	-2, 428	-3,000	-500	6,000
Total undistributed offsetting receipts	-4,573	-5, 460	-5, 545	-6,567	-8, 427	-8, 137	-12, 318	-16, 651	-14, 075	—15, 208	-3, 589	18, 840
Total budget outlays	158, 254	178, 833	184, 548	196, 588	211, 425	231, 876	246, 526	268, 392	324, 601	373, 535	97, 971	394, 237
MEMORANDUM												
Federal funds Trust funds Interfund transactions	126, 779 36, 693 -5, 218	143, 105 41, 499 -5, 771	148, 811 43, 284 -7, 547	156, 301 49, 065 -8, 778	163, 651 59, 361 -11, 586	177, 959 67, 073 —13, 156	186, 403 81, 447 21, 325	90, 833	238, 527 111, 171 -25, 098	276, 923 132, 205 -35, 593	69, 764 34, 855 -6, 647	286, 243 145, 171 37, 177

^{*} Less than \$500 thousand.

Table 20. FEDERAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS, 1966-1977 (in billions of dollars)

D. Justina	Actual									Estimate		
Description —	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
RECEIPTS, NATIONAL INCOME BASIS											-	
Personal taxes and nontaxes	57.5	64. 4	71.4	90.0	93.6	87.5	100.3	107.3	122.9	126.4	136.4	160.4
Corporate profits tax accruals	30.8	30.3	33.2	37.0	33.0	32.0	34.2	40.5	43.6	40.6	47.5	58.2
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals	15.5	15.8	17. 1	18.6	19.2	20.0	19.9	20.7	21.4	22.4	24.0	24.3
Contributions for social insurance	28.9	35. 5	38.4	44. 5	49.2	52. 9	59. 1	71.5	83.7	92.0	99.5	121.8
Total receipts, national income basis	132. 7	146.0	160. 0	190. 1	194. 9	192. 5	213. 5	240. 0	271.6	281.5	307. 4	364. 7
EXPENDITURES, NATIONAL INCOME BASIS										======		
Purchases of goods and services	72.4	86.0	95.0	98. 0	97.0	94.8	100.9	101.5	104.5	117.6	130.0	139.4
Defense	(54.1)	(67.0)	(74.9)	(76.1)	(75.3)	(72.1)	(72.5)	(73.2)	(74.0)	(80.3)	(86.7)	(92.8)
Nondefense	(18.3)	(19.0)	(20, 1)	(21.9)	(21.7)	(22.7)	(28. 4)	(28.4)	(30.5)	(37. 3)	(43.3)	(46.6)
Fransfer payments	34.1	39.3	44.8	50.9	57.0	70.1	78.9	89.7	104.7	134.8	158.7	168. 2
Domestic ("to persons")	(31.8)	(37.2)	(42.7)	(48.7)	(55.0)	(67.7)	(76.1)	(87.1)	(101.7)	(131.7)	(155.1)	(164.4)
	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(2.3)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(3.0)	(3.1)	(3.6)	(3.8)
Foreign	12.7	14.8	17.8	19.2	22.6	26.8	32.6	40.4	41.6	48.3	57.8	59.3
	8.7	9.6	10.5	12. 1	13.6	14.2	14.1	15.9	19.8	22.0	26.0	32.0
Net interest paid.	0.7	9.0	10. 5	12. 1	15.0	17. 2	17. 1	13.7	17.0	22.0	20.0	32. U
Subsidies less current surplus of Government		5.2	4. 1	4.6	5.4	6.8	6.4	9. 1	7.9	5.7	6. 2	5.6
enterprises	4.8	5. 2	4. 1	4.0			0.4				0. 2	2.0
Wage disbursements less accruals					l	1		5	1	.4		
Total expenditures, national income basis	132. 7	154. 9	172. 2	184. 7	195. 6	212. 7	232. 9	256. 1	278. 7	328. 7	378. 7	404. 5
France of vaccints (1) or avacanditures (-)												
Excess of receipts (+) or expenditures (-), national income basis	+*	-8.9	-12.2	+5.4	6	-20.2	-19.5	-16.1	-7.1	-47.2	-71.3	-39.8

^{*\$50} million or less.

Table 21. FEDERAL FINANCES AND THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1954-1977 (dollar amounts in billions)

	Gross -	Budget	receipts	Budget	toutlays	F	deral debt	end of year	ar
Fiscal year						Total		Held by the public	
		Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP
1954	363. 5 381. 0	69. 7 65. 5	19. 2 17. 2	70. 68.		270. 8 274. 4	74. 5 72. 0	224. 5 226. 6	61. 8 59. 5
956 957	410.9 433.3	74. 5 80. 0	18. 1 18. 5		7 17.7	272. 8 272. 4	66. 4 62. 9	222. 2 219. 4	54. 50.
958959960	441.7 471.3 498.3	79.6 79.2 92.5	18. 0 16. 8 18. 6	92.	1 19.5	279. 7 287. 8 290. 9	63. 3 61. 1 58. 4	226. 4 235. 0 237. 2	51.1 49.9 47.
961962963	509. 0 545. 8 577. 1	94. 4 99. 7 106. 6	18. 5 18. 3 18. 5	106. 111.	8 19.6 3 19.3	292. 9 303. 3 310. 8	57. 5 55. 6 53. 9	238. 6 248. 4 254. 5	46. 45. 44.
964 965	616. 4 658. 0	112.7 116.8	18. 3 17. 8			316. 8 323. 2	51. 4 49. 1	257. 6 261. 6	41. 39.
966	722. 4 773. 5 830. 3 904. 2 960. 2	130.9 149.6 153.7 187.8 193.7	18. 1 19. 3 18. 5 20. 8 20. 2	178. 184.	3 20.5 8 21.5 5 20.4	329. 5 341. 3 369. 8 367. 1 382. 6	45. 6 44. 1 44. 5 40. 6 39. 8	264.7 267.5 290.6 279.5 284.9	36. 34. 35. 30. 29.
971 972 973 974 975	1, 019. 8 1, 111. 8 1, 238. 4 1, 358. 6 1, 440. 0	188. 4 208. 6 232. 2 264. 9 281. 0	18. 5 18. 8 18. 8 19. 5 19. 5	231. 246. 268.	9 20.9 5 19.9 4 19.8	409.5 437.3 468.4 486.2 544.1	40. 2 39. 3 37. 8 35. 8 37. 8	304. 3 323. 8 343. 0 346. 1 396. 9	29. 29. 27. 25. 27.
976 estimate977 estimate	1, 593. 0 1, 837. 0	297. 5 351. 3	18. 7 19. 1			633. 9 719. 5	39.8 39.2	484. 4 558. 2	30. 30.

Table 22. BUDGET RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS, 1789-1977 (in millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (–)	Fiscal year	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (–)
1789-1849 1850-1900	1, 160 14, 462	1, 090 15, 453	+70 -991	1939 1940	4, 9 7 9 6, 361	8, 841 9, 456	-3, 862 -3, 095
1901	588	525	+63	1941	8, 621	13, 634	-5,013
1902	562	485	+77	1942	14, 350	35, 114	20, 764
1903	562	517	+45	1943	23, 649	78, 533	-54, 884
1904	541	584	-43	1944	44, 276	91, 280	-47,004
1905	544	567	-23	1945	45, 216	92, 690	-47, 474
1906	595	570	+25	1946	39, 327	55, 183	15, 856
1907	666	579	<u>∔</u> 87	1947	38, 394	34, 532	+3.862
1908	602	659	–57	1948	41,774	29,773	+12,001
1909	604	694	-89	1949	39, 437	38, 834	+603
1910	676	694	-18	1950	39, 485	42, 597	-3,112
1911	702	691	+11	1951	51,646	45, 546	+6, 100
1912	693	690	+3	1952	66, 204	67, 721	-1.517
1913	714	715	_*	1953	69, 574	76, 107	-6.533
1914	725	726	*	1954	69, 719	70, 890	-1, 170
1915	683	746	-63	1955	65, 469	68, 509	-3,041
1916	761	713	+48	1956	74, 547	70, 460	+4,087
917	1, 101	1,954	-853	1957	79, 990	76, 741	+3, 249
918	3, 645	12, 677	-9.032	1958	79, 636	82, 575	-2, 939
1919	5, 130	18, 493	-13, 363	1959	79, 249	92, 104	-12, 855
920	6, 649	6, 358	+291	1960	92, 492	92, 223	+269
1921	5, 571	5, 062	+509	1961	94, 389	97, 795	-3,406
922	4, 026	3, 289	+736	1962	99, 676	106, 813	-7,137
1923	3, 853	3, 140	+713	1963	106, 560	111, 311	-4,751
924	3, 871	2, 908	+963	1964	112, 662	118, 584	-5,922
1925	3, 641	2, 924	+717	1965	116, 833	118, 430	-1,596
1926	3, 795	2, 930	+865	1966	130, 856	134, 652	3, 796
1927	4, 013	2, 857	+1, 155	1967	149, 552	158, 254	8, 702
1928	3, 900	2, 961	+939	1968	153, 671	178, 833	-25, 161
929	3, 862	3, 127	+734	1969	187, 784	184, 548	+3,236
1930	4, 058	3, 320	+738	1970	193, 743	196, 588	-2, 845
1931	3, 116	3, 577	-462	1971	188, 392	211, 425	-23,033
932	1, 924	4, 659	-2,735	1972	208, 649	231, 876	-23,227
1933	1, 997	4, 598	-2,602	1973	232, 225	246, 526	-14,301
934	3,015	6, 645	-3,630	1974	264, 932	268, 392	-3, 460
935	3, 706	6, 497	-2,791	1975	280, 997	324, 601	-43, 604
936	3, 997	8, 422	-4, 425	1976 est	297, 534	373, 535	-76,001
1937	4, 956	7,733	-2,777	TQ est	81,894	97, 971	-16,077
938	5, 588	6, 765		1977 est	351, 262	394, 237	-42.975

^{*} 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; 1940-1977 are for the unified budget.

Starting in calendar year 1976 the Federal fiscal year will convert from a July 1-June 30 basis to an Oct. 1-Sept. 30 basis. The TQ refers to the transition quarter from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976.

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