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Regulation

DOMESTIC COUNCIL REVIEW GROUP

Paul Leach -
[1976]
Fair
and our vote

AT ISSUE: A team of key White House policy makers has been formed to prepare President Ford's regulatory reform program and attempt to gain congressional enactment of a portion of it. The group is conducting probably the highest-level review in the history of federal regulation, and its activities are confirmation of the seriousness of Ford's pledge to reduce the costs of federal regulation to the businessman and consumer. But the group is not without its critics.

The 13 members of the Domestic Council Review Group on Regulatory Reform coordinate the efforts of various groups within both the White House and Cabinet departments to reassess the need for federal regulation. The review group makes sure that the programs reflect a consistent philosophy and attempts to sustain a momentum of new regulatory reform proposals.

Ford Nov. 13 sent Congress his proposal to reform trucking regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission,

completing the package of transportation reform bills prepared this year. The review group now is concentrating its attention on regulatory activities in a number of industries, including agriculture, communications and insurance.

The group is led by Edward C. Schmults, deputy counsel to the President, and Paul W. MacAvoy, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers. With representatives of the Domestic Council, Office of Management and Budget, Council on Wage and Price Stability, Treasury Department and the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, they are drawing on the technical expertise of the government bureaucracy and applying it to their own general expertise and viewpoints on the need to limit federal regulation.

While Ford's regulatory reform effort has gained considerable support in general terms, the review group has been criticized on the one hand for being dominated by a group of theoretical economists and on the other hand for inadequately preparing a coherent program.

MAJOR POSITIONS

Review Group Members

Schmults—Schmults said "there is a general degree of acceptance that something is wrong with regulation but we need to do a better job in articulating the case for regulatory reform to both consumers and businessmen." Schmults also expects to spend much of his time urging Congress to take action on Ford's program.

MacAvoy—MacAvoy is recognized as one of the leading academic proponents of economic deregulation. MacAvoy said he analyzes the economic data "as if my life were at stake, because there would be severe retribution if my views were wrong."

Leach—Paul C. Leach, associate director of the Domestic Council, is one of two executive directors of the review group. He said the group's

function is not to find "new ideas" but to achieve "successful results. The key thing is to concentrate on a few important areas and keep the momentum going toward the objective of improving economic efficiency."

Morris—Stanley E. Morris, deputy associate director of the Office of Management and Budget, is the review group's other executive director. He said the review group has been able to establish better coordination and communication of regulatory reform activities. Before the group was set up during the summer, "many things were under way that were too tentative," Morris said.

Critics

Eads—George C. Eads, a former review group member, said the Ford regulatory reform program has

suffered because it has not been developed adequately as a "concept." No one has yet decided what regulatory reform means, he said, and the result is that the program has been created by throwing "a tent over all ongoing efforts."

Trade associations—A view from a contrary perspective is held by representatives of several Washington trade associations whose industries are being studied by the review group. A typically hostile remark was the Nov. 13 comment of William A. Bresnahan, president of the American Trucking Associations Inc. "The Administration's proposal to dismantle regulation of truck transportation is the ultimate in government irresponsibility. Such action . . . would completely disrupt the nation's entire marketing and distribution system."

OUTLOOK: The review group will be leading the push for enactment of a large part of Ford's transportation regulation reform program and for completion of the drafting of new proposals affecting other industries. While the 1976 presi-

dential campaign will make it unlikely that there will be major results after the first few months of next year, what happens in the next few months may shape one of the major domestic campaign issues.—**Richard E. Cohen**

All citations are to *National Journal*

In-Depth Analysis

Vol. 7, No. 30, p. 1078

Vol. 7, No. 47, p. 1603

On Related Issues

Vol. 7, No. 42, p. 1439

Vol. 7, No. 46, p. 1559

Transportation NO-FAULT INSURANCE

AT ISSUE: The question of who should enact no-fault automobile insurance legislation—the federal government or the individual states—remains the central issue in the debate over national auto insurance reform. Under a no-fault plan, the traditional tort liability system would be abolished and the victim of an auto accident would receive compensation directly from his or her own insurance company, regardless of blame. In exchange for expedited first-party financial recovery, the right to sue for pain and suffering would be limited to those cases involving death or permanent injury, thus protecting the responsible party from lengthy and expensive litigation.

Proponents of the federal standards approach say the legislation not only will help to reduce overloaded court

dockets but also will save consumers as much as \$2 billion a year in reduced premium payments. They argue against individual state action by citing the need for uniformity as well as the slowness of the states to adopt no-fault reforms. Since 1970, 24 states have enacted some type of no-fault legislation but only one-third of that number restrict the right to sue and only the Michigan law meets the minimum standards set forth in the federal legislation.

Those who favor the state-by-state approach, including President Ford, say that individual state legislatures are better equipped than the federal government to determine the needs of their constituency and that uniformity is not a necessary or desirable quality in legislating or administering state insurance laws.

MAJOR POSITIONS

Administration

White House—According to an Administration official, President Ford still believes that state activity is proceeding at a satisfactory pace and will not endorse a federal no-fault system in spite of pressures from the Transportation Department to reassess his position. The aide would not comment, however, on the likelihood of a veto should Congress pass a federal standards bill early in 1976.

Congress

Senate Commerce Committee—A committee aide said a Senate vote on no-fault will come sometime between the Thanksgiving and Christmas recesses. In 1974, the Senate passed

an almost identical bill by a 53-42 vote.

House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee—In a surprise move, the Consumer Protection and Finance Subcommittee Oct. 29 voted 5-4 to report the no-fault bill sponsored by subcommittee chairman Lionel Van Deerlin, D-Calif., to the full committee. According to a staff member, pending energy and rail legislation will postpone consideration of no-fault until Congress reconvenes in January.

Congressional Budget Office—The CBO Nov. 11 released a report showing that the federal no-fault legislation would save the government almost \$6.8 million a year by eliminating personal injury claims. The re-

port triggered speculation that Ford was planning to reconsider his position on no-fault.

Interest Groups

Insurance associations, trial lawyers—As the no-fault bill heads for a Senate—and possibly a House—vote, lobbying by the various interest groups is intensifying. Two major insurance associations—American Mutual Insurance Alliance and National Association of Independent Insurers—are teamed with the trial lawyers to fight the federal standards approach. The American Insurance Association, the third major auto insurance group, is aligned with consumer organizations and the AFL-CIO in working for the measure.

OUTLOOK: Although the Senate is expected to approve the no-fault legislation in line with last year's vote, some major obstacles remain in the House. First, although proponents were encouraged by the favorable subcommittee vote, they concede that the disposition of the full committee is uncertain. An informal count by the staff shows the committee about evenly divided on the issue, with a number of votes as yet unannounced. Second, the bill must get through the House Rules Committee and the active

opposition of House Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., D-Mass. In any case, a House vote is unlikely to occur before the end of January or February. Because President Ford agrees philosophically with the no-fault concept—and because the 1976 election could make it an inopportune time to veto a popular consumer issue—it remains unclear whether his opposition to the federal standards approach would result in a veto of the no-fault legislation.—*Linda E Demkovich*

All citations are to *National Journal*

In-Depth Analysis
Vol. 7, No. 19, p. 708
Vol. 6, No. 36, p. 1331

1. The FY 1977 Budget and the Appendix should reflect current law extended on the basis of the President's economic assumptions.
2. In the first chapter or so of the Budget, the President could state his proposals to change current law, and show the budgetary impact of those changes.
3. The Special Analysis could be devoted to the detailed presentation of the President's proposals and their impact on Budgets for FY 77 through FY 81.
4. A summary section of the Special Analysis would show comparative projects expenditures for five years between the President's proposals and current law.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jan. 6. 1976

JMC:

The person to call re:
attached is John Inglehardt.

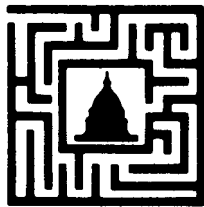
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NATIONAL ISSUES/ OUTLOOK

December 1975

Government Research Corporation



Budget

NATIONAL ISSUES/OUTLOOK

December 1975

A monthly report prepared for clients of the Government Research Corporation that summarizes major policy issues under debate in the federal government, identifies key participants and provides GRC's judgment on the outlook for change. Citations are given to GRC's weekly publication, *National Journal*, for in-depth analysis.

Table of Contents

Consumer Affairs
Consumer protection agency: The threat of a presidential veto has dimmed the once bright prospects for establishment of an agency to represent consumer interests 2

Economy
Controlling the federal budget: The fact that three-fourths of the federal budget is outside the control of the congressional spending process complicates the task of budget cutting 3
Tax legislation: The chances of significant tax reform in 1975 appear to have gone out the window because of the need to enact a 1976 tax cut extension quickly 4

Energy
Oil industry divestiture: Nobody expects Congress to enact legislation in the immediate future to break up the big oil companies, but the potential threat is causing the industry some concern ... 5

Environment
Clean air: Explicit provisions to prevent further deterioration of air quality are expected to be included in revisions of the Clean Air Act now before Congress 6

Foreign Trade
Trade negotiations: Agriculture remains the key to a successful multilateral trade negotiation, but the elusive key has not been found almost a year after the talks opened 7

Politics
Democratic delegate selection rules: Democrats will choose delegates to the 1976 national convention under new rules that could help to determine who gets the presidential nomination 8

Regulation
Domestic Council Review Group: An interagency team has been put together under White House auspices to prepare and lobby for President Ford's program of regulatory reform 9

Transportation
No-fault insurance: While Senate passage of a federal no-fault bill is likely, House approval may depend on President Ford's willingness to withdraw his opposition 10

Urban Affairs
Metropolitan regions: Slowly but steadily, the question of whether new regional institutional arrangements are necessary is beginning to capture the attention of federal policymakers 11

Index to 1975 National Issues/Outlook 12

Pat - pls find out name who I want to call or write him.

Consumer Affairs CONSUMER PROTECTION AGENCY

AT ISSUE: Something funny seems to have happened to the consumer protection agency bill en route to congressional enactment. Earlier this year, it looked as if the time had arrived when such an agency finally would be created. Since 1969, bills creating an agency to represent the consumer before other government agencies and in the courts had been passed overwhelmingly several times by the Senate or by the House—but never by both in the same session of Congress. Following the 1974 elections, there was a widespread feeling on Capitol Hill that all would be different in 1975—that Congress would pass such a bill and that there would be enough votes to override a veto should that be necessary. That sentiment was reinforced May 15 when the Senate, which had failed to break a filibuster on the proposed agency in the last session of Congress, passed a bill (S 200) to create an Agency for Consumer Advocacy

(designated Agency for Consumer Protection in the House bill, HR 7575). The National Federation of Independent Business, a group that claims to speak for 400,000 small businessmen, said it counted only about 90 votes in the House against the proposed agency.

In the last few months, however, support for the new agency has faded. Congressional aides and others attribute the change to President Ford's repeated attacks against growth of the federal bureaucracy and increasing public acceptance of this view. On Nov. 6, the House, as expected, passed HR 7575, but the close vote, 208-199, was a surprise. Last year, the House passed a similar bill by a vote of 293-94. A conference committee is expected to resolve differences between the House and Senate versions and a bill to establish a consumer protection agency should be before Ford in the near future.

MAJOR POSITIONS

Administration

Ford—President Ford repeatedly had stated his opposition to a consumer protection agency, but until Sept. 4 he had stopped short of saying he would veto the enabling legislation. At that time, however, he unequivocally said he would veto a bill creating a consumer agency. At a White House conference in Seattle, he said he would veto such a bill because the agency would be expensive to operate and because he does not believe a new layer of bureaucracy must be created to protect consumers. "It is not that we don't support protecting con-

sumer interests, but we think there is a better way to do it rather than a new bureaucracy," Ford said.

Interest Groups

Business—Although some major corporations have supported a consumer agency, most businesses and organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers oppose the proposal. They contend that the agency would lead to more paperwork and increased costs to the public and would be particularly burdensome

to small businesses. Opponents of the agency mounted a large letter-writing campaign against it.

Consumers—Ralph Nader and others active in the consumer field say the legislation is the most important in the consumer field ever considered by Congress. They contend such an agency is needed to counteract business interests, which they say control the decision-making process in Washington. Joan Claybrook, director of Nader's Congress Watch organization, said the proposed agency would be too small to cause the bureaucratic havoc predicted by its critics.

OUTLOOK: It appears that proponents of a consumer protection agency will have to try again in another Congress. The House vote passing HR 7575 indicates that there is

almost no chance Congress will be able to muster the necessary two-thirds vote to override President Ford's promised veto.—**James W. Singer**

The citation is to *National Journal*

In-Depth Analysis
Vol. 7, No. 28, p. 1027

Economy CONTROLLING THE FEDERAL BUDGET

AT ISSUE: Has federal spending grown out of control? For the immediate future, neither Congress nor the President can do much to hold back the inexorable growth of the federal budget. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) classifies 75 per cent of the \$370 billion fiscal 1976 budget as "uncontrollable"—that is, outside the control of the congressional appropriations process. But some uncontrollable spending can be controlled through other means, and some controllable spending is virtually impossible to stop without major, upheavals in governmental services.

A few kinds of spending, such as interest payments on the national debt and payments to banks that lent the money to build public housing, are absolutely uncontrollable. Payments to meet contracts signed in previous years for

construction of such things as weapons systems and sewers must eventually be made, although the government sometimes can defer them into subsequent fiscal years. Congress can control spending for entitlement programs—those that guarantee individuals that they will receive federal benefits if they meet certain qualifications such as old age (social security) or poverty (welfare)—but only by changing the laws that authorize them.

Of the 25 per cent of the budget that is classified as controllable, about two-thirds pays for the salaries of federal workers, and it is next to impossible to make big cuts in the federal payroll. The rest of controllable spending also is not easy to eliminate; the Federal Bureau of Investigation needs cars, and federal office buildings have to be heated.

MAJOR POSITIONS

Administration

White House—President Ford has been trying ever since he took office to make inroads into the uncontrollable sections of the federal budget. In his fiscal 1976 budget request, he proposed \$17 billion in spending cuts, much of it in the form of changes in the laws authorizing such uncontrollable programs as social security, medicare and medicaid. So far, he has received authority to make only \$3.3 billion of those cuts. Now he has proposed that Congress set a spending ceiling of \$395 billion for fiscal 1977, when spending otherwise would grow to \$423 billion. "One of the reasons for this horrendous spending growth," Ford said, "is that much of the increase in each year's budget is required by programs already on the statute books."

proposed spending ceiling before it sees exactly what kinds of spending cuts he has in mind, it has taken one important step to get federal spending under control. In the 1974 act that established the new congressional budget process, Congress included a section that shuts off new "backdoor" spending programs—those that require spending without subsequent action in appropriations bills. All legislation authorizing the federal government to enter into contracts or to borrow money is effective only to the extent that Congress later provides annual appropriations. New entitlement legislation reported by congressional committees is referred to an Appropriations Committee, which may attach an amendment limiting the amount of permitted spending.

tution, found that only \$6 billion to \$11 billion in spending can be cut from the budget in the fiscal year immediately ahead. "With few exceptions," Hartman wrote in *Setting National Priorities: The 1976 Budget*, "the short-term cuts that can be made produce results that are not consistent with the efficient provision of government services." The best way to control spending, Hartman said, is to set a spending goal five fiscal years ahead and plan the most effective use of resources for that year.

Schick—Allen Schick, a senior specialist in American government for the Congressional Research Service, pointed out that increases in uncontrollable expenditures have accounted for 90 per cent of the growth of the federal budget since 1967. He called this "a hardening of the budgetary arteries," because policy makers have no money available to initiate new programs.

Congress

House and Senate—Although Congress is not likely to accept Ford's

Outside Experts

Hartman—Robert W. Hartman, a senior fellow at the Brookings Insti-

OUTLOOK: Although the federal budget can be brought under control only in the long term, attention is focused on Ford's proposal to place a \$395 billion ceiling on spending in the coming fiscal year. It is unlikely that Congress will accept a ceiling, but even if it does, the ceiling by itself would do little to restrain spending. Congress enacted ceilings in fiscal

1969, 1970 and 1971, and in all three years outlays ultimately exceeded the ceilings by at least \$4 billion because of continued growth in uncontrollable spending. The congressional prohibition against new backdoor spending programs may be a first step toward bringing federal spending under control in the long run.—**Joel Havemann**

In-Depth Analysis
Vol. 7, No. 48, p. 1619

All citations are to *National Journal*
On Related Issues

Vol. 7, No. 46, p. 1567
Vol. 7, No. 44, p. 1499
Vol. 7, No. 41, p. 1409

Economy TAX LEGISLATION

AT ISSUE: As Congress nears the end of its session, the once high hopes for a tax reform bill have faded. The flurry of action on tax reform now is largely maneuvering to set the stage for another attempt in the next session, rather than a step toward reform in 1975. Once again, tax reform started a year high on the congressional agenda and is likely to die in the crush of legislation action in the session's waning days.

The obstacles to tax reform this year were both predictable and surprising. The most predictable problem was the urgency of other legislation, beginning with a massive anti-recessionary tax cut last spring, moving on to energy legislation and ending the year by running smack into an extension of those tax cuts passed earlier in the year. Ultimately, it was the future of the tax cuts that has sealed the fate of tax reform for the year.

But there was surprising resistance to some reforms that the liberal bloc on the House Ways and Means Committee felt certain would be passed. The committee at first moved more swiftly than anyone had expected it to, and took dead

aim at tax shelter provisions that allow wealthy taxpayers to protect some of their income through paper losses incurred through other investments. Those early victories gave reformers a false sense of confidence. When the committee began to consider changes in the taxation of foreign income, reformers ran into a successful lobbying campaign by business. The lobbying blunted an effort to eliminate Domestic International Sales Corporations (DISC), which provide tax benefits for exporters, and blocked an attempt to end deferral of taxes on income earned by foreign subsidiaries. Later, reformers saw their position undercut even further as the committee voted to undo some of the tax shelter changes approved earlier.

The committee eventually approved the bill, which included an extension of the 1975 tax cuts, but by a vote of only 21-17. The reform provisions would have raised about \$2.5 billion in new revenues for the first year while giving up about \$1.8 billion, for a net revenue gain of \$750 million, far below what reform proponents had hoped for.

MAJOR POSITIONS

Congress

Ways and Means Committee—Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., the committee chairman, defended the bill as it left his committee, despite the changes made in the final days of deliberations. He said it still was a far-reaching reform effort.

Reform bloc—This small group of Ways and Means Democrats who have been identified most closely

with tax reform efforts were angry with the committee's final decisions and are likely to press for stronger reforms.

Interest Groups

Tax reform organizations—There are several lobbying groups that have pushed for tax reform, including Taxation With Representation, Common Cause and the Tax Reform Research Group, a Ralph Nader

organization. They will continue to apply pressure to Congress for more significant reforms.

Business groups—The business and real estate lobbies were crucial in blocking reform efforts. Business helped defeat changes in foreign taxation by warning members that changes could mean the loss of American jobs, an effective tactic with unemployment still well above 8 per cent.

OUTLOOK: The reformers are expected to gain back some of what they lost in committee when the tax bill is debated on the House floor. The reform sections are likely to be eliminated from the bill in the Senate in a move designed to

speed consideration of the tax cut extension. That means that tax reform will return to the top of the agenda in 1976, an election year and once again, reformers may find the going difficult.—**Daniel J. Balz**

All citations are to *National Journal*

On Related Issues
Vol. 7, No. 46, p. 1567
Vol. 7, No. 40, p. 1379

Energy OIL INDUSTRY DIVESTITURE

AT ISSUE: Legislation that would break up the major oil companies has become a distinct though still distant possibility. While congressional committees have been studying the structure and operations of the oil business throughout the 1970s, only a handful of legislators had been advocating divestiture, and their recommendations had drawn little attention. But suddenly this year divestiture has become a live political issue, at least in the Senate. During Senate debate in mid-October on a natural gas deregulation bill (S 2318), a divestiture amendment offered by Sens. Philip A. Hart, D-Mich., and James Abourezk, D-S.D., failed by a surprisingly close margin of 45-54. Two other divestiture amendments later were rejected by wider margins, but Senate sponsors said they were encouraged by their showing and would try again to win Senate approval.

Two years ago the Federal Trade Commission brought suit against eight oil companies, charging them with monopolistic practices that violated antitrust laws. The commission recently voted to keep the case alive over the objections of the administrative law judge; however, resolution of the suit still is years away. Sponsors of divestiture legislation cite the long-running FTC case as evidence of the need for legislative action.

That action might take the form of horizontal or vertical divestiture—that is, splitting the oil companies into production, transportation, refining and marketing units, or barring petroleum companies from investing in alternate energy sources.

MAJOR POSITIONS

Administration

White House—The Ford Administration has given no support to the divestiture campaign; indeed, then-deputy Treasury Secretary William E. Simon tried to talk the FTC out of bringing its suit in 1973. If a divestiture bill should be approved by Congress, a veto by President Ford seems assured.

Congress

Senate—Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, has taken up the fight for divestiture by chairing

hearings of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly. Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., another presidential candidate, also voted for the divestiture amendments.

House—The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Monopolies and Commercial Law, chaired by Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr., D-N.J., has been holding hearings and gathering information on competition in the oil industry. Thus far Rodino has not indicated what action he might recommend; another subcommittee member, Rep. John F. Seiberling, D-Ohio, is an outspoken advocate of divestiture legislation.

Interest Groups

American Petroleum Institute—The API has rated divestiture as one of the most worrisome topics now facing the oil industry. The API and leading oil companies have been testifying and lobbying against the idea, saying the industry is not highly concentrated and that dismantling of oil and gas corporations simply would worsen the nation's energy problems.

Consumer groups—A coalition that includes the Consumer Federation of America's energy policy task force as well as some Ralph Nader organizations is trying to drum up support for a divestiture bill.

OUTLOOK: Abourezk and his allies may try to tack a divestiture amendment onto another bill before the end of the year, but no strong shifts in sentiment have been evident since the last round of votes. It also seems highly doubtful that the House would accept such a far-reaching measure as an attachment to another bill.

Meanwhile, Rep. John D. Dingell, D-Mich., a leading figure in energy legislation, has expressed interest in the divestiture

issue and may convene hearings on the subject soon. The prospects for divestiture legislation could improve markedly if a Democrat won the 1976 presidential race (Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., another presidential candidate, has co-sponsored a divestiture bill.) If a Democrat called for divestiture in 1977 from the vantage point of the White House, a breakup of the major oil companies would become much more likely.—**Richard Corrigan**

The citation is to *National Journal*

On Related Issues
Vol. 7, No. 42, p. 1439

Environment CLEAN AIR

AT ISSUE: On June 11, 1973, a tie vote by the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a lower court's ruling that the Environmental Protection Agency was required to prevent further deterioration of air in regions whose air quality was better than that required under the 1970 Clean Air Act. The

lower court based its decision on the act's language that mandated the agency to "preserve and enhance" the nation's air quality. With the Clean Air Act now being revised by Congress, both chambers appear determined to include explicit "non-deterioration" provisions in their bills.

MAJOR POSITIONS

Congress

Senate—On Nov. 3, the Senate Public Works Subcommittee on Environmental Pollution forwarded to the full committee its Clean Air Act revisions, including a provision for two categories in areas with pristine air. In Class I are all international parks, national wilderness areas, and national wildlife refuges over 1,000 acres. National monuments, recreation areas, wild and scenic areas and lakeshores and seashores could be reclassified as Class II with the agreement of the federal land manager and the state in which the facility is located. Sulfur dioxide emissions could increase by 2 micrograms per cubic meter in Class I and 15 in Class II. Suspended particulate pollution could increase annually in Class I by 5 and in Class II by 10.

House—The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment sent the full committee a bill Oct. 28 that would establish three classifications. Most areas would be in Class II. Initially in Class I would be national parks, national preservation system areas, and international parks larger than 1,000 acres and national reserves, national recreation areas, national monuments, and national primitive areas over 10,000 acres. National parks and wilderness areas could never be reclassified, but the other Class I areas could be after public hearings, the issuance of environmental impact statements and the approval of affected state and local governments. Sulfur dioxide pollution could increase annually by 1.6 micrograms per cubic meter in Class I, by 20 in Class II and by 40 in Class III. Suspended particulates could increase annually by 7.5 in Class I, 19 in Class II, and 38 in Class III.

Interest Groups

Business—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States contends that the bills would eliminate industrial development and expansion of electric power plants in about 90 per cent of the country.

Environmentalists—Richard E. Ayres, a Washington representative of the Environmental Policy Center, charged that the House's permissible increments in Class II and III are too lax.

Administration

EPA—The Environmental Protection Agency has estimated that the necessary buffer zones to protect the integrity of adjacent areas from significant deterioration would be about 27 miles in the East and six miles in the West. The cumulative effect would eliminate about six per cent of the nation's land from development of 1,000 megawatt power plants.

OUTLOOK: The Clean Air Act revisions are not expected to hit the House and Senate floors until March or later, and lengthy floor fights probably will be followed by an even longer House-Senate conference. There is a good chance that

the House conferees, expected to have stronger non-deterioration language and tougher auto emission controls in their bill than in the Senate version, will trade approval on one issue for concessions on the other.—**Arthur J. Magida**

The citation is to *National Journal*

In-Depth Analysis
Vol. 7, No. 47, p. 1589

Foreign Trade TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

AT ISSUE: Almost a year after multilateral trade negotiations began in earnest in Geneva, negotiators still are seeking the procedural breakthrough that can lead to substantive progress and a successful conclusion to the negotiations. The key, as it has been from the outset, has been agriculture—more specifically, whether tariff and nontariff concessions in the agricultural sector are to be linked with or kept separate from those in the industrial area.

The United States has insisted that the two be tied together; the European Community, led on this issue by the French, has been equally insistent that agriculture and industrial negotiations be conducted along separate tracks. The issue is more than merely procedural: it pits the U.S. desire to expand its exports of farm products against the community's determination to protect the income of its farmers to the maximum possible extent.

MAJOR POSITIONS

Administration

Trade Representative—Frederick B. Dent, the President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, told the National Foreign Trade Convention in New York City Nov. 17 that it makes no sense to separate questions such as tariff cuts or subsidies into industrial and agricultural components. The two sectors must not be separated, Dent said.

Congress

Senate Finance Committee—In a Nov. 17 report on international economic policy, committee chairman Russell B. Long, D-La., and Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., chairman of the Subcommittee on International Trade, said they were puzzled and disturbed that "the U.S. and the Europeans are both dug into trenches" on the separation issue. It is time, they said, to move from procedural disputes to discussions of substance.

Other Countries

European Community—The EC position, as expressed in a Nov. 12 background note issued in Brussels, is that "the special conditions of agriculture within the community" cannot be subject to negotiations. The clear implication is that the community is unwilling to trade concessions it wants in the industrial field for concessions it would consider to be a weakening of its internal agricultural policy.

OUTLOOK: U.S. trade officials see at least a glimmer of hope in the language of the statement issued at the end of the Paris economic summit meeting Nov. 17. In a paragraph on trade, the statement called for "accelerated" negotiations aimed at, among other things, "significantly expanding agricultural trade." The officials see this as an expression of European willingness to compromise on linkage between industrial and agricultural issues because, say the officials,

only through such a compromise would it be possible to speed up the negotiations and expand agricultural trade at the same time.

Whether these officials are right or are merely grasping at straws may become clearer at the next plenary session of the trade negotiations in December, when another effort to break the major procedural deadlock will be attempted.

—**Richard S. Frank**

The citation is to *National Journal*

In-Depth Analysis
Vol. 7, No. 33, p. 1167

Politics

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE SELECTION RULES

AT ISSUE: Nineteen months ago, the Democratic National Committee adopted its rules on the selection of delegates to the 1976 Democratic National Convention. The rules, drawn up by a commission chaired by Baltimore City Council member Barbara A. Mikulski, were designed to regularize the national party's control over the delegate selection procedures of the 50 state parties.

In accordance with the new rules, a Compliance Review Commission was established to monitor selection procedures in each state as they were formulated. The compliance panel, chaired by former New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner, has been reviewing state affirmative action and delegate selection plans for more than a year. It

took a long time to get moving, but party officials say they expect the Wagner Commission to finish its review of the state plans by January 1.

The national committee showed its faith in the review process when it voted Oct. 14 to make credentials challenges more difficult. It seems almost certain, therefore, that the new delegate selection procedures will result in at least a somewhat more orderly Democratic convention than the ones of 1968 and 1972. It is more difficult, however, to predict the effect of the new rules on the race for the presidential nomination. The rules already have influenced every candidate's strategy, but the full impact remains very much an open question.

KEY RULES

Fair Reflection

All states are required to select their delegates in a manner that "fairly reflects the division of preferences of those who participate." In any caucus or convention system, a candidate winning support of 15 per cent or more at any level must have that support reflected at the next higher level. The same rule applies to primaries in which delegates are selected from units larger than congressional districts. Statewide winner-take-all primaries, such as the California 1972 primary, are prohibited.

"Loophole" Primaries

Delegates chosen in a primary from districts no larger than a congressional district may be chosen on a winner-take-all basis. Six of the eight largest states have opted for this type of primary.

Candidate Control

All candidates for delegate to the national convention are subject to approval by the presidential candidate with whom they are identified. This has the effect of eliminating "ringers,"—people who would vote for a candidate

for the minimum number of ballots, while voting against that candidate's position on the platform and other issues. It also makes it impossible for a candidate to divide the opposition's vote by having extra delegates run under an opponent's name.

Affirmative Action

State parties are required to adhere to plans accepted by the Compliance Review Commission detailing the affirmative steps they intend to take to open up the delegate selection process to women, minorities and youth.

OUTLOOK: Many political experts are saying that one result of the new delegate selection rules is likely to be a brokered Democratic convention. If California had not had a winner-take-all primary in 1972 (it is prohibited now), and if New York's primary had not come in mid-June in 1972 (it is scheduled for April 6 this time) George McGovern would not have had enough votes to win the nomination on the first ballot.

While a multi-ballot convention may be more likely than it was in 1972, it is by no means a foregone conclusion. One by-product of the rule changes has been an increase in the number of primaries from 23 to about 30, and these tend to

have an effect opposite from the tendency of proportional representation to keep minority candidates going. With more primaries, there is more of a chance for some candidates to gain psychological momentum and narrow the field. As a result, the prediction of a brokered convention has to be hedged. A first-ballot victory may be less likely than in past years, but the convention still seems likely to have a narrowed field of three or four candidates from which to choose an early-ballot nominee. Only if these falter, or if no one does well enough in the early primaries to gain momentum, is the party likely to choose a candidate in the "back rooms."—*Michael J. Malbin*

All citations are to *National Journal*

On Related Issues

Vol. 6, No. 50, p. 1891

Vol. 6, No. 38, p. 1407

Urban Affairs

METROPOLITAN REGIONS

AT ISSUE: Are the institutional arrangements of government adequate to today's needs? This basic, "systemic" question promises to become one of the central policy issues facing the nation, comparable to the governmental puzzle before the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

The focus in all likelihood will be the urban regions. In effect, the nation has "replaced itself" into these vast, sprawling complexes, without acquiring the institutional capability to manage or govern them. It is this urban institutional gap that underlies many of the country's current resource and fiscal problems and the general public malaise, argues a recent report by 10 non-partisan urban groups.

The report cites as an instance the general lack of capability to coordinate meaningfully between regionwide systems of transportation, energy, health facilities, waste management and so forth. The consequences, according to the study financed by the National Science Foundation, are

heavier tax burdens, poor service, more traffic congestion and greater energy use and air pollution.

The system question is being forced onto the nation's political agenda by events themselves. Primary factors include higher cost energy, the worst recession in 40 years, persistent inflation and unemployment, soaring governmental costs, environmental deterioration, de-emphasis on material values and declining birth rates. The consequence, say an increasing number of thoughtful observers, is an end to exponential growth as the foundation for the nation's economic and social well-being. They contend that, somehow, the country must develop the ability to manage its existing plant better rather than expand constantly at gigantic costs in resources and financial capital. It is a question of an institutional capability that can identify the alternatives, make the hard choices, and implement a strategy of making more productive use of the nation's over-all wealth.

MAJOR ISSUES

Federal Role

The federal investment in urban regions has risen to nearly 70 per cent of total federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments. Along with the money, the federal government has been encouraging planning and coordination at the metropolitan level. But urban problems persist. The federal government, some now argue, should shift its strategy, insisting on effective performance but using the leverage of its financial aid to induce the states to create institutions capable of real coordination at the urban regional level. Others argue, in the New Federalism vein, that the federal level should be entirely neutral on the question.

State Role

Since the Depression, Washington

has been seen as the chief policy initiator and problem solver in the federal system, and urban affairs have been based primarily on a direct, federal-municipal relationship. However, the emerging debate on institutional arrangements will focus new attention on the potential of the state role. Under the Constitution, the states, not the federal government, have the power to create coordinating machinery at the urban regional level. Thus, if they chose, states could prove to be the key source of innovation in the transition from a capital-intensive, hardware-oriented age to one that emphasizes greater over-all productivity, especially in the urban regions.

Local Role

The fragmented arrangement of mu-

nicipal and county governments typical of most urban areas has found itself increasingly burdened by the costs and conflicts generated by the large, technological urban systems such as highways, environmental control and energy. Further demands are being placed on local capabilities by the planning machinery and special purpose districts established largely in response to federal requirements. The fundamental question is whether local units will attempt to confront these needs acting together as confederations, or whether new, "shared powers" arrangements will emerge, with some form of a state-created, regionally representative body to coordinate the regionwide systems and the increasing layer of governmental machinery that operates them.

OUTLOOK: Institutional arrangements are not yet a matter of major, open national debate. As one intergovernmental affairs expert noted, the country comes to systemic questions only very reluctantly. But the issue now is just beneath the surface, as a concern of an increasing number of public officials at all levels, "think groups," economists, public interest groups, congressional committees and advisory groups, business interests, planners and resource scientists. It is being debated in terms of narrower issues: areawide management requirements in the federal water pollution control law, regional health systems agencies mandated by recent federal law, transportation alternatives in urban

regions, areawide financing shares for rail transit and waste treatment and urban fiscal disparities, among others.

The issue may arise also in connection with the general revenue sharing program, up for renewal next year. Additionally, the issue of regional productivity and institutional obstacles is being raised by independent citizens and planning groups in some urban areas.

Unlike many traditional issues, the action will continue to be at the state and local levels as much as in Washington. How and when the issue will emerge nationally, and in clear focus, can only be the subject of guessing at this time.

—*John Heritage*

The citations are to *National Journal*

On Related Issues

Vol. 7, No. 47, p. 1589

Vol. 7, No. 45, p. 1533

Index to 1975 National Issues/Outlook

Articles appearing in *National Issues/Outlook* during 1975 are listed below. The month and page appear after each subject.

Agriculture

family farming—Nov./2

Business

federal chartering—May/2

Communications

cable television regulation—April/2

Congress

budget committees—April/2

House committee chairman—Feb./2

House Democratic Caucus—Jan./2

legislative vetoes—Nov./3

Senate committee staffing—May/3

Consumer Affairs

Consumer Protection Agency

—Aug./2, Dec./2

Federal Trade Commission—Sept./2

food advertising—Jan./3

Economy

budget cuts fiscal 1977—Nov./4

budget fiscal 1976—March/3

budget fiscal 1977—Oct./2

capital formation—Aug./3

congressional budget—June/2,

July/2, Sept./3

controlling the federal budget

—Dec./3

economic game plans—March/2

Financial Institutions Act—April/3

foreign U.S. investment

April/4

Ford's economic program—Feb./3

inflation—May/4

intl. grain reserves—July/3

recovery—Nov./5

Soviet grain sales—Sept./4

tax cuts for 1976—Nov./6

tax legislation—Jan./4, Dec./4

Third World demands—Oct./3

wage and price controls—Jan./5,

Oct./4

Education

college student aid—Oct./5

Energy

Alaska gas pipeline—May/5

coal policy—Aug./4

electric utilities—June/3

federal fuel production aid

—Sept./5

gas deregulation—May/6

legislation stalemate—June/4

natural gas pricing—April/5

natural gas regulatory reform

—Jan./6

nuclear breeder reactor—March/4

nuclear fuel cycle—April/7

nuclear moratorium—Feb./4

nuclear technology exports—May/7

oil import fees—March/5

oil industry divestiture—Dec./5

oil pricing legislation—July/4,

Aug./5, Oct./6

oil resources—Oct./7

petroleum floor price—March/6

Project Independence—Jan./7,

Feb./5

solar heating and cooling—July/5

synthetic fuels aid—Nov./7

utility coal conversion—June/5

Environment

auto emissions—April/8, May/8,

June/6

Clean Air Act—Dec./6

coal leasing—Aug./6

coastal states aid—July/6

mineral leasing—Sept./6

offshore oil drilling—March/7

strip mining—July/7

surface mining—Feb./6

water pollution—Jan./8

Foreign Trade

commodities policy—July/8

export promotion—May/9

imported car sales—Sept./7

protectionism—Nov./8

Soviet credits—Jan./9, Feb./7

trade agreement ratification—Aug./7

trade negotiations—Dec./7

U.S.-Romanian trade agreement

—June/7

Health

clinical laboratories regulation

—June/8

health budget—March/8

health care costs—Sept./8

health maintenance organizations

—July/9, Aug./8

health manpower policy—Oct./8

health planning and resources

development—Nov./9

unemployment health insurance

—May/10

manpower legislation—Jan./10

national health insurance—Feb./8

Income Maintenance

food stamps—Aug./13

Intergovernmental Relations

general revenue sharing—Feb./9,

Aug./9

state lobbying dispute—Oct./12

Labor

Davis-Bacon Act—April/9

job creation—Oct./9

OSHA noise standard—April/10

public service employment

—March/9, June/9

public works—July/10

unemployment insurance

—Feb./10, Nov./10

Law and Justice

antitrust policy—Oct./10

fair trade law repeal—March/10

Freedom of Information Act

—July/11

Law Enforcement Assistance

Administration—Sept./9

Legal Services Corporation

—Sept. 10

lobbying legislation—May/11

pre-paid legal services—Feb./11

regulatory reform—Jan./11,

June/10, Aug./10

Politics

campaign finance law challenge

—July/12, Sept./11

Democratic delegate selection rules

—Dec./8

Democratic presidential candidates

—March/11

Federal Election Commission

—Aug./11

party realignment—June/11

Republican delegate apportionment

—April/11

state campaign finance laws

—Oct./11

Regulation

airline deregulation—Nov./11

cable television regulation—April/2

Domestic Council Review Group

—Dec./9

natural gas regulatory reform

—Jan./6

railroad regulation—Aug./12

regulatory reform—Jan./10,

June/10, Aug./10

Transportation

air bags—May/12

Highway Trust Fund—May/13

no-fault insurance—June/12,

Dec./10

rail reorganization—Jan./12,

April/12, July/13

railroad regulation—Aug./12

Urban Affairs

anti-recession assistance—Sept./12

city financing—Nov./12

housing allowances—March/12

housing subsidies—Feb./12

metropolitan regions—Dec./11

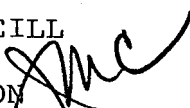


The Government Research Corporation
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 833-8000

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM LYNN
PAUL O'NEILL
FROM: JIM CANNON 
SUBJECT: Budget Message Draft

Here are my comments on the Budget Message draft.

Attachment

To the Congress of the United States:

The Budget of the United States Government is the most authoritative document published stating where Americans have been, where we are, and where we are going as a people.

The Budget is a chart of the course of the nation and I commend it to the close attention of the American public.

What we in government perceive as the proper roles of the Federal Government and the priorities to be given to these roles is measured by the facts in the budget, not by rhetoric nor by proposals to spend more on one program at the expense of other programs.

Accordingly, I have devoted a considerable part 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 will follow.

In thinking about the budget, it is necessary to understand that the budget has three important dimensions:

The first is that the budget is an element of our economic policy. That is, the total size of the budget and the deficit or surplus that results can substantially affect the general direction of our economy--in a good way or in a bad way. If we try to stimulate the economy beyond its capability to respond we will reap the whirlwind of inflation. Let us hope we have learned that lesson.

I believe the budget I am proposing for fiscal year 1977 and the direction I am suggesting for the future meets the test of responsible fiscal policy. The combination of tax and spending changes I am recommending will set us on a course that will allow us to achieve a balanced Federal budget within three years and at the same time keep our economy ~~back~~ on a stable growth path that we can sustain -- a path that will provide more and better jobs and progress on beating inflation. This is not a fiscal policy that promises to eliminate inflation and unemployment overnight but it is an honest, achievable policy. No one wants to lower unemployment and inflation faster than I do. But I will not risk the future of the country against the possibility that a bigger budget, a bigger deficit might produce statistics that look good temporarily, and that is all it would be -- temporary.

The second important dimension of the budget is what it tells us about how we choose to divide responsibility and decision-making in our Nation between Governments; Federal, State and local, and private institutions and individual citizens.

Over the last twenty years, the combined cost of Federal, State and local Governments have ~~combined~~ ^d increase their share of our gross national product from 28% to nearly 38%. The growth in Government's share has been gradual and uneven but the trend is unmistakable.



Although the predominant share of the growth has taken place at the State and local level, the Federal Government has contributed to the trend too. It is a trend we must not continue. The driving force of our two hundred year history, ^{of economic and social progress} has been our private economy. We should rely on it and nurture it and it will continue to grow, providing new and better choices for our people and the resources that are necessary at all levels of Government 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, in the process, dampen further the forces of competition, ~~enterprise, initiative,~~ 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, over the use to be made of expanding incomes and resources.

My budget proposals seek to cut the rate of Federal spending growth to 6% -- less than half the average growth rate we have experienced in the last four years. With adoption of this budget, the Federal share of our gross national product will decline slightly in fiscal year 1977. At the same time, I am proposing further, but permanent, tax reductions so that individuals and businesses can spend and invest these dollars instead of having them spent by the Federal Government.



The third important dimension of the budget is the ^{national} priorities it reflects within its overall totals. In forming the ^{believe we have achieved} priorities of my budget, I ~~have tried to achieve a sense of~~ fairness and balance between our many competing needs and principles.

- Between the taxpayer and those who will benefit by Federal spending.
- Between national security and ^{domestic} other needs.
- Between the shorter term needs, ^{which cost money now} and the longer term need to invest in our future.
- Between our own generation and the world we want to leave to our children.
- Between helping everyone in some need and focusing our aid on those most in need.
- Between ^{economic progress,} energy development and environmental protection.
- 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 adjustment.
- Between the desire to solve our problems quickly, and the realization that for some problems, good solutions will take more time.
- Between Federal control and direction to assure achievement of common goals, and the recognition that State and local governments and individuals are often closer to the real problems.

Among the high priorities I see for our Nation, I have sought first to insure that ^{the} Federal Government meets its single most important test -- providing fully for the defense of our freedom. In this function there is no alternative. If we at the Federal Government level fail in this responsibility then our other objectives are meaningless for we could not long survive as an independent free nation.

Accordingly, I am recommending an increase in defense spending for the next fiscal year. If I could propose less in good conscience I would, because I see as do many others, great good that could be accomplished with these dollars in other areas. My request is based on a careful assessment of the world situation and the contingencies we must be prepared to



meet. Enactment of my request 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 more.

While providing fully for our defense needs, I have imposed in the budget process the same discipline here that I have applied in reviewing the other spending programs of the Federal Government. We cannot afford waste in our defense spending any better than we can afford it in other programs.

In our domestic programs, my objective has been to achieve a balance between the heart and the mind -- a balance between

~~what we would all like to do and what we can realistically afford to do. I believe I have found a good balance. The~~

hundreds of pages that spell out the detail 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. Under my medicare reform proposal, no elderly person would have to pay over \$500 per year for covered hospital care and no more than \$250 per year for covered physician services. However, as part of an effort that must be made to slow down the runaway



increases in federally-funded medical expenses, I am recommending adjustments to the Medicare program so that beneficiaries contribute more to the costs of their care than they do now until they reach the new maximums.

My budget proposes a full cost-of-living increase for those receiving social security or other Federal retirement benefits. ~~it is essential that the integrity of the Social Security Trust Fund be~~ However, I am also asking the Congress to raise Social Security taxes, effective January 1, 1977, and to adopt certain other reforms of the system ~~so that we can reestablish the integrity of the Trust Fund~~. Higher social security taxes and the other reforms I am proposing may not be the popular thing to do, but they are the right thing to do and reflect the respect I have for the average American's understanding that we must pay for the things we want. And I know that those who are working now want to be sure that the Social Security Fund will be able to pay them their benefits when their working days are over.

pre
served,
so

My budget proposes that we replace _____ narrow categorical grants with broad block grants in four important areas:

- A health block grant that will consolidate Medicaid and 15 other health programs. State matching fund requirements will be removed and States will be able to make their own priority choices for use of funds in helping low-income people with their health needs.



- An education block grant that will consolidate 24 separate grants for education into a single flexible grant to States, without matching requirements, primarily for use in helping disadvantaged and handicapped children.

- A block grant for feeding needy children will consolidate 15 complex and overlapping programs. Under existing programs, 700,000 needy children receive no benefits. Under my program, all needy children will be fed ~~subsidies~~ while subsidies for the non-poor will be eliminated.

- The existing social services program will be converted into a true block grant by eliminating the State matching requirement and by removing requirements that restrict the flexibility of States in providing services to the needy.

The proposed consolidations will distribute funds more equitably and provide greater State discretion and responsibility. These reforms are urgently needed, but my proposals recognize that they will, in some cases, require a period of transition.

In our public service jobs program I am proposing now that full funding be provided to continue the current number of jobs throughout calendar 1976, and that, as our economy continues to



improve, we phase them down so that by October 1977 we are back to the pre-recession levels of 1974.

For the Federal Government's own employment, I am proposing a slight decrease as compared to this year. I have made a rigorous review of Federal employment in forming this budget, starting in the White House.

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

Many departments and agencies have been held level or decreased, but for some I have proposed significant increases. For example, the Veterans Administration medical program, the Social Security Administration and our air traffic control system clearly require ^{additional} people to perform the services we expect of them. I am asking the Congress to provide those people.

These are only examples of the multitude of recommendations I am making to the Congress. Taken together, all of these decisions reflect my view of the forthright approach we must take to our problems. I believe in the American people and I



believe they already recognize that promises that the Federal Government can do more for all of them every year cannot be kept. I make no such promise. I offer no such illusion.

This budget ^{includes many} ~~does not shrink from~~ hard choices ^{that were} ~~there~~ necessary, even where conventional political wisdom might have suggested some other course. Notwithstanding those hard choices, however, ~~I believe this budget reflects a forward looking~~

I believe this budget reflects the traditional spirit of Americans who look forward, and reflects my commitment that, as in the past 200 years, we as a people will go forward together.



They already recognize that promises that the Federal
 Government can make for all of them every year cannot be
 kept. I offer no such illusion.
 I believe that the only way to solve the problem of
 the future is to get the people to understand that the
 only way to get the government to do what it should do
 is to get the people to do what they should do.

spirit that is in keeping with our heritage.

As in the past you, this
 my country & let us see we will go forward
 together & we will



~~CONFIDENTIAL/EYES ONLY~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON ✓
JIM LYNN

FROM:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF *M.B.*

SUBJECT:

M.C. Barber Conable (R-NY)

Barber has requested three possible political problems involving the budget be brought to your attention for possible corrective measures:

1. A potential booby-trap is the scheduled big jump in second class mail rates scheduled for July. "I'm not worried about the big publishers, but when the small county weeklies, mostly Republican, get hit with this unexpected increase, they will blame the President." (The increase will be about 20%). Conable believes a subsidy approach should be considered.
2. Lake Placid - A commitment to help defray costs of the 1980 Winter Olympics is needed soon.
3. Reducing the civil defense budget from \$88 million to \$60 million was foolish because local communities are willing to put up matching funds for civil defense projects geared to natural disasters, but not nuclear. If the country is to have adequate nuclear defense, the amounts should be restored.

Conable went into great detail on each of these problems and I believe a call to Conable from both of you would be useful.

cc: Jack Marsh
Dick Cheney

~~CONFIDENTIAL/EYES ONLY~~

Determined to be Administrative Marking

Date 4/18/80 By DAV



OMB -- EDUCATION

4203 NEOB

Tuesday, May 18, 1976

10:00 a.m.



1977 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

**Report No. 1
(as of July 2, 1976)**



**CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
Congressional Budget Office
Washington, D.C.**

CONTENTS

	Page
Preface.....	v
Part I.—Summary of Congressional Action.....	1
Part II.—Status of Congressional Action by Function.....	7
Part III.—Status of Congressional Action by Committee.....	29
Part IV.—Status of the President's Budget Requests.....	59

PREFACE

The Congressional Budget Office is required by section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 94-344) to issue periodic reports on the status of congressional budget action. The CBO provides budget scorekeeping data each week to the House and Senate Committees on the Budget which is transmitted by the Committees to Members of Congress. This report, intended primarily for staff use, presents the basic scorekeeping tables used by CBO to tabulate congressional action affecting the fiscal year 1977 budget (October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1977).

This is the first CBO scorekeeping report of congressional action on the 1977 budget. It reflects the effects of congressional action through July 2, 1976, in relation to the First Concurrent Resolution on the 1977 budget (S. Con. Res. 109). Part I of this report summarizes the status of Congressional action in each House. Congressional action is also presented by major budget function (Part II) and by committee (Part III). Part IV shows the effects of congressional action on the President's budget requests.

This report does not incorporate all of the President's revised budget estimates for the 1977 budget which were released July 16, 1976 by the Office of Management and Budget. These revised estimates will be incorporated, where appropriate, in the next CBO scorekeeping report.

This paper was prepared by the Scorekeeping Unit of the Budget Analysis Division. Questions on any aspect of this report should be addressed to James Blum (225-5825) or Catherine Kolnacki (225-5480).

Alice M. Rivlin
Director.

PART I

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

On May 13, 1976, the Congress adopted the First Concurrent Resolution on the 1977 budget (S. Con. Res. 109) specifying target levels for budget authority, outlays, revenues, the budget deficit and the appropriate level for the public debt. The Resolution also specifies the distribution of budget authority and outlays among 17 major functional categories. These targets are intended to guide subsequent congressional budget actions.

The First Concurrent Resolution targets and the President's estimates for the 1977 budget are as follows:

[In billions of dollars]

	First concurrent resolution targets	President's estimates ¹
Revenues.....	362.5	352.5
Budget authority.....	454.2	431.4
Outlays.....	413.3	400.0
Budget deficit.....	50.8	47.5
Public debt.....	713.1	712.7

¹ OMB Mid-Session Review of the 1977 Budget, July 16, 1976.

Status of Congressional action

The table below shows the status of congressional action on the 1977 budget authority and outlays as of July 2, 1976. The table is divided into two parts: amounts not requiring current action (permanent appropriations, trust funds and offsetting receipts) and amounts requiring current action (annual appropriation bills and other spending legislation). Slightly more than one-third of the budget resolution targets (37 percent) do not require current action by the Congress. By the beginning of the July recess the House had taken action on almost 90 percent of the amounts requiring current action and the Senate had taken action on over 50 percent. Further details on the current status of congressional budget action is shown in Table 1 and in Parts II-IV of this report.

[In billions of dollars]

	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	209.4	193.1	209.4	193.1
Offsetting receipts.....	-41.3	-41.3	-41.3	-41.3
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session.....	37.7	36.6	37.7	36.6
Vetoed, pending override attempt.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Conference agreement.....	5.6	6.0	5.6	6.0
Passed.....	207.5	203.2	93.7	100.0
Other outlays from prior year authority.....		0.1		22.9
CURRENT STATUS, through passed.....				
Reported.....	419.1	397.9	305.2	317.5
	1.4	0.9	5.4	6.2
CURRENT, STATUS, through reported.....				
	420.5	398.7	310.6	323.7
First concurrent resolution.....	454.2	413.3	454.2	413.3

Status of 1977 appropriation bills

As of July 16 when the data for this report was prepared, 12 regular appropriation bills for fiscal 1977 had been reported in the House and 11 had been passed. In the Senate, 10 appropriation bills have been reported, and 9 had been passed. Five of these bills had been sent to the President and have been signed into law. Conference agreement had been reached on one bill which is waiting for final action by both Houses.

1977 appropriation bills	Status	Public Law No.
Agriculture (H.R. 14238)	Enacted	94-351
Defense (H.R. 14262)	Passed House	
District of Columbia	Not reported	
Foreign Assistance (H.R. 14260)	Passed House, reported in Senate	
HUD—Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233) ..	Passed House and Senate	
Interior (H.R. 14231)	Conference agreement	
Labor—HEW (H.R. 14232)	Passed House and Senate	
Legislative (H.R. 14238)	Reported in House	
Military Construction (H.R. 14235)	Enacted	94-367
Public Works (H.R. 14236)	Enacted	94-355
State-Justice-Commerce (H.R. 14239)	Enacted	94-362
Transportation (H.R. 14234)	Passed House and Senate	
Treasury-Postal Service (H.R. 14261)	Enacted	94-363

Budget estimates

Many of the figures contained in this report, including all of the outlay numbers, are *estimates* of the impact of congressional action and therefore are not firm. The Congress makes decisions on specific figures for new budget authority in appropriation bills, but not on outlays which will result from these bills. Most of the budget authority and outlay figures shown for permanent appropriations, trust funds, offsetting receipts, and other spending legislation are also estimates.

Estimates for amounts not requiring current action by the Congress are for the most part based on the estimates contained in the President's budget. In a number of instances, however, estimates of budget authority and outlays for these items are made independently by CBO based on the economic assumptions underlying the First Concurrent Resolution and other relevant information. All amounts shown for new spending legislation, aside from the budget authority figures for appropriation bills, are CBO estimates.

Budget reestimates

On July 16, 1976, the Office of Management and Budget released its mid-session review of the 1977 budget. This review updates the President's 1977 budget estimates by setting forth reestimates based on more current data, including a new economic forecast, and reflects new or changed Presidential proposals since the last update on March 25. The Congressional Budget Office currently is reviewing these OMB reestimates and will include them, where appropriate, in the next CBO budget scorekeeping report. These reestimates will affect primarily budget amounts not requiring current action by the Congress which are influenced by economic conditions, such as social security and interest on the public debt. The next CBO report will be based on a new CBO economic forecast and will be issued in August.

TABLE 1.—STATUS OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THE 1977 BUDGET, AS OF JULY 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds-----	209,429	193,119	209,429	193,119
Offsetting receipts-----	-41,277	-41,277	-41,277	-41,277
Total, not requiring current action-----	168,152	151,842	168,152	151,842
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Public Works (P.L. 94-355)-----	9,704	8,685	9,704	8,685
Offsetting receipts-----	-7	-7	-7	-7
Agriculture (P.L. 94-351)-----	11,543	12,092	11,543	12,092
Treasury-Postal Service (P.L. 94-363)-----	8,313	8,300	8,313	8,300
Offsetting receipts-----	-2,875	-2,875	-2,875	-2,875
State-Justice (P.L. 94-362)-----	6,680	7,163	6,680	7,163
Offsetting receipts-----	-32	-32	-32	-32
Military construction (P.L. 94-367)-----	3,339	3,194	3,339	3,194
Other spending legislation:				
Federal-aid Highway Act (P.L. 94-280)-----	483		483	
Increase rice deficiency payments (P.L. 94-214)-----		37		37
Increase Veterans direct housing loan program (P.L. 94-324)-----		3		3
Airport and airway development grants (P.L. 94-353)-----	510	(323)	510	(323)
Foreign service retirement—eliminate 1 percent add-on to cost of living increase (P.L. 94-350) ¹ -----		-1		-1
Foreign service retirement reforms (P.L. 94-350)-----	12	1	12	1
Military retired pay—eliminate 1 percent add-on to cost of living increase (P.L. 94-361) ¹ -----	(-87)	(-87)	(-87)	(-87)
Subtotal, enacted this session-----	37,670	36,560	37,670	36,560
Pending signature-----				
Vetoed, pending override attempt:				
Other spending legislation:				
Increase payments to States from mineral lease receipts (S. 391)-----	68	68	68	68
Conference agreement:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Interior (H.R. 14231)-----	5,641	6,046	5,641	6,046
Other spending legislation:				
Supplemental security income—disregard housing assistance payments in calculation of benefits (S. 3295)-----	(94)	(80)	(94)	(80)
Social services—increase funding for child care programs (H.R. 12455)-----	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)
Public assistance—increase employment of recipients as child care aides (H.R. 12455)-----	(-33)	(-33)	(-33)	(-33)
Subtotal, conference agreement-----	5,641	6,046	5,641	6,046

See footnote at end of table, page 5.

TABLE 1.—STATUS OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THE 1977 BUDGET, AS OF JULY 2, 1976—Con.

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts requiring current action—continued:				
Passed:				
Appropriation legislation:				
HUD—Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233).....	42,983	34,565	43,336	34,602
Labor—HEW (H.R. 14232).....	55,978	63,307	56,897	63,594
Offsetting receipts.....	-11,964	-11,964	-11,964	-11,964
Transportation (H.R. 14234).....	5,281	13,661	5,396	13,836
Defense (H.R. 14262).....	105,397	94,272		
Foreign assistance (H.R. 14260).....	4,833	6,063		
Other spending legislation:				
Increase juror fees and allowances (S. 539).....			(4)	(4)
Food stamp reform (S. 3136).....			(-208)	(-208)
Food stamps—speed up application process (S. 1662).....			(100)	(100)
Public assistance—require unemployed fathers to collect unemployment aid before receiving AFDC payments (H.R. 13272).....	(²)	(²)		
Black lung benefits reform (H.R. 10760).....	(614)	(547)		
Medicare—reimburse Indian Health Service for services provided (S. 522).....				6
Reform of judicial survivors annuities (S. 12).....			14	2
Medicaid—extend eligibility to Indians receiving health services (S. 522).....			(23)	(23)
Extensions of revenue sharing (H.R. 13367).....	4,991	3,325		
Veterans life insurance extension (S. 1911).....			(1)	(1)
Veterans education benefits—extend entitlement period (H.R. 9576).....	(4)	(4)		
Veterans pensions increase (H.R. 14298).....	(414)	(414)		
Veterans disability benefits increase (H.R. 14299).....	(388)	(388)		
Unemployment compensation—require unemployed fathers to collect benefits due before receiving AFDC assistance (H.R. 13272).....	(²)	(²)		
Civil Service—agency contribution for reemployed annuitants (H.R. 3650).....	45			
Uranium enrichment services—receipts derived from commercial charges (H.R. 13350 and S. 3105).....	(-123)	(-123)	(-123)	(-123)
Civil Service—provide liberalized retirement benefits to certain employees affected by Indian preference laws (H.R. 5465).....	2			
Veterans pension reform (S. 2635):				
Cost of bill.....			(955)	(955)
Savings in income security programs.....			(-148)	(-148)
Subtotal, passed.....	207,546	203,229	93,679	100,076

See footnote at end of table, page 5.

TABLE 1.—STATUS OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THE 1977 BUDGET, AS OF JULY 2, 1976—Con.

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts requiring current action—Continued				
Other (estimated outlays from prior-year appropriations not included above):				
Appropriation legislation:				
Legislative branch.....				83
Defense.....				22,740
District of Columbia.....		115		115
Subtotal, other.....		115		22,938
CURRENT STATUS, through passed.....	419,077	397,860	305,210	317,530
Reported:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Legislative Branch (H.R. 14238).....	780	811		
Foreign Assistance (H.R. 14260).....			5,353	6,194
Other spending legislation:				
Food stamps—speed up application process (H.R. 7887).....	(100)	(100)		
Federal timber sales—additional payments to States (S. 3091).....			20	20
Defense Officer Personnel Management Act—additional retirements (H.R. 13958).....	(2)	(2)		
Public assistance—make uniform formula for computing payments under AFDC program (H.R. 13502).....	(3)	(3)		
Medicare—reimburse Indian health service for services provided (H.R. 2525).....		6		
Medicaid—extend eligibility to Indians receiving health services (H.R. 2525).....	(23)	(23)		
Supplemental security income benefit increases (H.R. 8911).....	(70)	(70)		
Unemployment compensation reform (H.R. 10210).....	387			
Civil Service—restoration of certain survivor annuities (H.R. 11465).....	3	5		
Civil Service—retirement after 30 years (H.R. 5397).....	210	30		
Civil Service—early retirement, customs and immigration inspectors (H.R. 7110).....	11	2		
Civil Service—provide liberalized retirement benefits to certain employees affected by Indian preference laws (H.R. 5465).....			8	3
Central Intelligence Agency—benefit increases and funding retirement liability (H.R. 13615).....	(52)	(52)		
Civil Service—agency contribution for reemployed annuitants (H.R. 3650).....			45	
Subtotal, reported.....	1,391	854	5,426	6,217
CURRENT STATUS, through reported.....	420,468	398,716	310,636	323,747
First concurrent resolution.....	454,200	413,300	454,200	413,300

¹ Effective upon enactment of a provision applicable to Civil Service annuitants.

² Estimates not yet available.

PART II

STATUS OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION BY FUNCTION

This part shows the status of congressional action on the 1977 budget by major functional categories. The First Concurrent Resolution included a distribution of budget authority and outlays by the seventeen functional categories. These categories provide a means for presenting budgetary data and making decisions for budget resolutions in terms of the principal purposes which Federal programs are intended to serve. Each Federal program is placed in the single mutually exclusive category (function) that best represents its major purpose, regardless of the agency administering the program.

The first table provides a summary of the First Concurrent Resolution targets and the current status (as of July 2) of congressional budgetary action in the House and Senate by major function through the reported stage. The following tables show the status of congressional action in both Houses within each functional category. Numbers shown in parentheses are estimates of the costs of bills providing new entitlement authority that, while subsequent appropriation action would be required, involves spending of a mandatory nature if the legislation is enacted.

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY BY FUNCTION OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THE 1977 BUDGET, AS OF JULY 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

Function	1st concurrent resolution	Current Status ¹	
		House	Senate
BUDGET AUTHORITY			
050 National defense.....	112,500	111,287	5,890
150 International affairs.....	9,100	8,612	9,132
250 General science, space, and technology.....	4,600	4,568	4,632
300 Natural resources, environment, and energy.....	17,000	11,215	11,182
350 Agriculture.....	2,300	1,585	1,585
400 Commerce and transportation.....	18,200	14,502	14,597
450 Community and regional development.....	7,400	6,365	6,583
500 Education, training, employment and social services.....	24,600	15,980	16,276
550 Health.....	39,300	38,506	38,904
600 Income security.....	158,900	152,312	151,964
700 Veterans benefits and services.....	20,100	18,869	18,857
750 Law enforcement and justice.....	3,400	3,441	3,441
800 General government.....	3,600	3,080	2,418
850 Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance.....	7,350	7,244	2,273
900 Interest.....	40,400	39,975	39,975
Allowances.....	2,850		
950 Undistributed offsetting receipts.....	-17,400	-17,070	-17,070
Total.....	454,200	420,468	310,636
OUTLAYS			
050 National defense.....	100,800	99,560	28,028
150 International affairs.....	6,600	6,728	6,859
250 General science, space, and technology.....	4,500	4,497	4,517
300 Natural resources, environment, and energy.....	15,700	15,254	15,235
350 Agriculture.....	2,000	1,982	1,982
400 Commerce and transportation.....	17,700	16,743	16,907
450 Community and regional development.....	7,800	6,154	6,295
500 Education, training, employment and social services.....	23,000	18,083	18,098
550 Health.....	37,900	37,837	37,994
600 Income security.....	139,300	136,912	136,809
700 Veterans benefits and services.....	19,500	18,079	18,077
750 Law enforcement and justice.....	3,500	3,545	3,545
800 General government.....	3,500	3,054	2,418
850 Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance.....	7,350	7,387	4,082
900 Interest.....	40,400	39,975	39,975
Allowances.....	1,150		
950 Undistributed offsetting receipts.....	-17,400	-17,070	-17,070
Total.....	413,300	398,716	323,747

¹ Includes proposed budget action reported in each House.

NATIONAL DEFENSE (050)
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:				
Foreign military credit sales.....	6,916	6,600	6,916	6,600
Other.....	9	-1	9	-1
Subtotal, permanents.....	6,925	6,599	6,925	6,599
Offsetting receipts:				
Foreign military credit sales.....	-6,800	-6,800	-6,800	-6,800
Other.....	-656	-656	-656	-656
Subtotal, offsetting receipts ¹	-7,456	-7,456	-7,456	-7,456
Total, not requiring current action.....	-531	-857	-531	-857
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Public works (P.L. 94-355).....	1,958	1,833	1,958	1,833
Treasury—Postal Service (P.L. 94-363).....	99	91	99	91
State—Justice (P.L. 94-362).....	6	6	6	6
Military construction (P.L. 94-367).....	3,339	3,194	3,339	3,194
Other spending legislation:				
Military retired pay—Eliminate 1 per cent add-on to cost of living increase (P.L. 94-361) ²	(-87)	(-87)	(-87)	(-87)
Subtotal, enacted.....	5,402	5,124	5,402	5,124
Conference agreement.....				
Passed:				
Appropriation legislation:				
HUD—Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233).....	7	8	7	8
Defense (H.R. 14262).....	105,397	94,272	105,397	94,272
Foreign Assistance (H.R. 14260).....	1,012	1,013	1,012	1,013
Subtotal, passed.....	106,416	95,293	106,416	95,293
Other (outlays from prior-year appropriations not included above):				
Defense.....				22,740
CURRENT STATUS, through passed.....	111,287	99,560	4,878	27,015

See footnotes at end of table, p. 11.

NATIONAL DEFENSE (050)—Continued
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts requiring current action—Continued:				
Reported:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Foreign Assistance (H.R. 14260)-----			1, 012	1, 013
Other spending legislation:				
Defense Officer Personnel Management Act— additional retirements (H.R. 13958)-----	(2)	(2)		
Central Intelligence Agency—benefit increase and funding retirement liability (H.R. 13615)-----	(52)	(52)		
Subtotal, reported-----			1, 012	1, 013
CURRENT STATUS, through reported-----	111, 287	99, 560	5, 890	28, 028
First concurrent resolution-----	112, 500	100, 800	112, 500	100, 800

¹ Excludes \$746 million for stockpile sales under proposed legislation.

² Effective upon enactment of a provision applicable to Civil Service annuitants.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (150)
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:				
Export-Import Bank.....	2,925		2,925	
Other.....	84	85	84	85
Subtotal, permanents.....	3,009	85	3,009	85
Offsetting receipts.....	-619	-619	-619	-619
Total, not requiring current action.....	2,390	-534	2,390	-534
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Agriculture (P.L. 94-351).....	1,169	1,061	1,169	1,061
State-Justice (P.L. 94-362).....	1,372	1,305	1,372	1,305
Offsetting receipts.....	-8	-8	-8	-8
Subtotal, enacted.....	2,533	2,358	2,533	2,358
Conference agreement.....				
Passed:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Foreign Assistance (H.R. 14260).....	3,689	4,897		
Transportation (H.R. 14234).....		7		7
Subtotal, passed.....	3,689	4,904		7
CURRENT STATUS, through passed.....	8,612	6,728	4,923	1,831
Reported:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Foreign Assistance (H.R. 14260).....			4,209	5,028
CURRENT STATUS, through reported.....	8,612	6,728	9,132	6,859
First concurrent resolution.....	9,100	6,600	9,100	6,600

GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY (250)
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds-----	3	3	3	3
Offsetting receipts-----	-2	-2	-2	-2
Total, not requiring current action-----	1	1	1	1
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Public Works (P.L. 94-355)-----	498	445	498	445
Conference agreement:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Interior (H.R. 14231)-----	2	2	2	2
Passed:				
Appropriation legislation:				
HUD-Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233)-----	4,067	4,049	4,131	4,069
CURRENT STATUS, through passed-----	4,568	4,497	4,632	4,517
Reported-----				
CURRENT STATUS, through reported-----	4,568	4,497	4,632	4,517
First concurrent resolution-----	4,600	4,500	4,600	4,500

NATIONAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY (300)

Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget, as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	396	1, 234	396	1, 234
Offsetting receipts:				
Sale of petroleum products ¹	-684	-684	-684	-684
Sale of timber.....	-305	-305	-305	-305
Mineral leasing receipts.....	-159	-159	-159	-159
Other.....	-1, 166	-1, 166	-1, 166	-1, 166
Subtotal, offsetting receipts.....	-2, 314	-2, 314	-2, 314	-2, 314
Total, not requiring current action.....	-1, 918	-1, 080	-1, 918	-1, 080
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Public Works (P.L. 94-355).....	6, 942	6, 078	6, 942	6, 078
Offsetting receipts.....	-5	-5	-5	-5
Agriculture (P.L. 94-351).....	674	649	674	649
State-Justice (P.L. 94-362).....	606	568	606	568
Subtotal, enacted.....	8, 217	7, 290	8, 217	7, 290
Conference agreement:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Interior (H.R. 14231).....	3, 915	4, 320	3, 915	4, 320
Passed:				
Appropriation legislation:				
HUD-Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233).....	1, 001	4, 721	968	4, 702
Transportation (H.R. 14234).....		3		3
Other spending legislation:				
Uranium enrichment services (H.R. 13350, S. 3105).....	(-123)	(-123)	(-123)	(-123)
Subtotal, passed.....	1, 001	4, 724	968	4, 705
CURRENT STATUS, through passed.....	11, 215	15, 254	11, 182	15, 235
Reported.....				
CURRENT STATUS, through reported.....	11, 215	15, 254	11, 182	15, 235
First concurrent resolution.....	17, 000	15, 700	17, 000	15, 700

¹ Enacted in P.L. 94-258.

AGRICULTURE (350)
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds-----	96	85	96	85
Offsetting receipts-----	- 53	- 53	- 53	- 53
Total, not requiring current action-----	44	32	44	32
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Agriculture (P.L. 94-351)-----	1, 541	1, 913	1, 541	1, 913
Other spending legislation:				
Increase rice deficiency payment (P.L. 94-214)-----		37		37
Conference agreement-----				
Passed-----				
CURRENT STATUS, through passed-----	1, 585	1, 982	1, 585	1, 982
Reported-----				
CURRENT STATUS, through reported-----	1, 585	1, 982	1, 585	1, 982
First concurrent resolution-----	2, 300	2, 000	2, 300	2, 000

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION (400)
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:				
Federal-aid highways-----	3,289		3,289	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation-----		-767		-767
Federal Home Loan Bank Board-----		-421		-421
Maritime subsidies-----	338		338	
Federal Housing Administration fund ¹ -----	865	496	865	496
Other-----	36	-73	36	-73
Subtotal, permanents-----	4,528	-765	4,528	-765
Offsetting receipts-----	-69	-69	-69	-69
Total, not requiring current action-----	4,459	-834	4,459	-834
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Agriculture (P.L. 94-351)-----	210	-423	210	-423
Treasury-Postal Service (P.L. 94-363)-----	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771
State-Justice (P.L. 94-362)-----	1,326	1,707	1,326	1,707
Other spending legislation:				
Airport and airway development grants (P.L. 94-353)-----	510	(323)	510	(323)
Federal Aid Highway Act (P.L. 94-280)-----	483		483	
Subtotal, enacted-----	4,300	3,055	4,300	3,055
Conference agreement-----				
Passed:				
Appropriation legislation:				
HUD-Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233)-----	522	932	511	929
Transportation (H.R. 14234)-----	5,212	13,581	5,327	13,756
Subtotal, passed-----	5,734	14,513	5,838	14,685
Other (estimated outlays from prior-year appropriations not included above):				
Appropriation legislation:				
Legislative Branch-----				1
CURRENT STATUS through passed-----	14,493	16,734	14,597	16,907
Reported:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Legislative Branch (H.R. 14238)-----	9	9		
CURRENT STATUS, through reported-----	14,502	16,743	14,597	16,907
First concurrent resolution-----	18,200	17,700	18,200	17,700

¹ Adjusted to reflect added amounts of \$715 million in budget authority and outlays that would be attributable to the permanent fund if the 1977 HUD appropriation as passed by the House and Senate is enacted.

COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (450)

Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget, as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds-----	500	301	500	301
Offsetting receipts-----	-147	-147	-147	-147
Total, not requiring current action-----	353	154	353	154
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Public Works (P.L. 94-355)-----	305	329	305	329
Offsetting receipts-----	-2	-2	-2	-2
Agriculture (P.L. 94-351)-----	442	379	442	379
State-Justice (P.L. 94-362)-----	552	430	552	430
Offsetting receipts-----	-24	-24	-24	-24
Subtotal, enacted-----	1,273	1,112	1,273	1,112
Conference agreement:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Interior (H.R. 14231)-----	487	526	487	526
Passed:				
Appropriation legislation:				
HUD-Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233)	3,699	3,641	3,788	3,686
Labor-HEW (H.R. 14232)-----	553	606	682	702
Subtotal, passed-----	4,252	4,247	4,470	4,388
Other (estimated outlays from prior-year appropriations not included above):				
Appropriation legislation:				
District of Columbia-----		115		115
CURRENT STATUS, through passed-----	6,365	6,154	6,583	6,295
Reported-----				
CURRENT STATUS, through reported-----	6,365	6,154	6,583	6,295
First concurrent resolution-----	7,400	7,800	7,400	7,800

EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES (500)
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:				
Unemployment trust fund (training)	488	488	488	488
Other	28	32	28	32
Subtotal permanents	516	520	516	520
Offsetting receipts	-48	-48	-48	-48
Total, not requiring current action	468	472	468	472
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Treasury-Postal Service (P.L. 94-363)	20	25	20	25
State-Justice (P.L. 94-362)		222		222
Subtotal, enacted	20	247	20	247
Conference agreement:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Interior (H.R. 14231)	583	578	583	578
Other spending legislation:				
Social services—increase funding for child care programs (H.R. 12455)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)
Subtotal, conference agreement	583	578	583	578
Passed:				
Appropriation legislation:				
HUD-Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233)	2	2	2	2
Labor-HEW (H.R. 14232)	14,800	16,678	15,203	16,775
Subtotal, passed	14,802	16,680	15,205	16,777
Other (estimated outlays from prior-year appropriations not included above):				
Appropriation legislation:				
Legislative Branch				24
CURRENT STATUS, through passed	15,873	17,977	16,276	18,098
Reported:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Legislative Branch (H.R. 14238)	107	106		
CURRENT STATUS, through reported	15,980	18,083	16,276	18,098
First concurrent resolution	24,600	23,000	24,600	23,000

HEALTH (550)
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:				
Federal supplementary medical insurance.....	7,300	6,372	7,300	6,372
Federal hospital insurance trust fund.....	15,500	15,239	15,500	15,239
Other.....	2	-67	2	-67
Subtotal, permanents.....	22,802	21,544	22,802	21,544
Offsetting receipts.....	-43	-43	-43	-43
Total, not requiring current action.....	22,759	21,501	22,759	21,501
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Agriculture (P.L. 94-351).....	478	474	478	474
Treasury-Postal Service (P.L. 94-363).....	452	452	452	452
Subtotal, enacted.....	930	926	930	926
Conference agreement:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Interior (H.R. 14231).....	519	470	519	470
Passed:				
Appropriation legislation:				
HUD-Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233).....	41	43	37	39
Labor-HEW (H.R. 14232).....	20,254	20,888	20,656	21,049
Offsetting receipts.....	-5,997	-5,997	-5,997	-5,997
Other spending legislation:				
Medicare—reimburse Indian Health Service for services provided (S. 522).....				6
Medicaid—extend eligibility to Indians receiving health services (S. 522).....			(23)	(23)
Subtotal, passed.....	14,298	14,934	14,696	15,097
CURRENT STATUS, through passed.....	38,506	37,831	38,904	37,994
Reported:				
Other spending legislation:				
Medicare—reimburse Indian Health Service for services provided (H.R. 2525).....		6		
Medicaid—extend eligibility to Indians receiving health services (H.R. 2525).....	(23)	(23)		
CURRENT STATUS, through reported.....	38,506	37,837	38,904	37,994
First concurrent resolution.....	39,300	37,900	39,300	37,900

INCOME SECURITY (600)
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriation and trust funds:				
Social security, OASDI.....	80,554	82,058	80,544	82,058
Unemployment trust fund.....	14,497	13,111	14,497	13,111
Civil Service retirement trust fund.....	16,900	10,032	16,900	10,032
Federal employees life insurance fund.....		-399		-399
Railroad retirement trust fund.....	3,736	3,645	3,746	3,645
Child nutrition (section 32).....	1,111		1,111	
Other.....	118	79	118	79
Subtotal, permanents.....	116,916	108,526	116,916	108,526
Offsetting receipts.....	-2,030	-2,030	-2,030	-2,030
Total, not requiring current action.....	114,886	106,496	114,886	106,496
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Agriculture (P.L. 94-351).....	7,029	8,039	7,029	8,039
Treasury-Postal Service (P.L. 94-363).....		24		24
Other spending legislation:				
Foreign service retirement—eliminate 1 percent add on to cost of living increase (P.L. 94-350) ¹		-1		-1
Foreign service retirement reforms (P.L. 94-350).....	12	1	12	1
Subtotal, enacted.....	7,041	8,063	7,041	8,063
Conference agreement:				
Other spending legislation:				
Supplemental security income—dis- regard housing assistance payments in calculation of benefits (S. 3295).....	(94)	(80)	(94)	(80)
Public assistance—increase employment of recipients as child care aides (H.R. 12455).....	(-33)	(-33)	(-33)	(-33)
Subtotal, conference agreement.....				
Passed:				
Appropriation legislation:				
HUD-Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233).....	15,236	3,038	15,494	3,037
Labor-HEW (H.R. 14232).....	20,326	25,091	20,311	25,021
Offsetting receipts.....	-5,967	-5,967	-5,967	-5,967
Foreign Assistance (H.R. 14260).....	132	154		
Other spending legislation:				
Food stamp reform (S. 3136).....			(-208)	(-208)
Food stamps—speed up application process (S. 1662).....			(100)	(100)
Public assistance—require unemployed fathers to collect unemployment aid before receiving AFDC payments (H.R. 13272).....	(2)	(2)		
Black lung benefits reform (H.R. 10760).....	(614)	(547)		
Reform of judicial survivors annuities (S. 12).....			14	2

INCOME SECURITY (600)—Continued
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976—Con.

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts requiring current action—Continued:				
Passed:				
Other spending legislation—Continued:				
Unemployment compensation—require unemployed fathers to collect benefits due before receiving AFDC assistance (H.R. 13272)-----	(2)	(2)		
Civil Service—agency contribution for re-employed annuitants (H.R. 3650)-----	45			
Civil Service—provide liberalized retirement benefits to certain employees affected by Indian preference laws (H.R. 5465)-----	2			
Subtotal, passed-----	29,774	22,316	29,852	22,093
CURRENT STATUS, through passed-----	151,701	136,875	151,779	136,652
Reported:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Foreign Assistance (H.R. 14260)-----			132	154
Other spending legislation:				
Food stamps—speed up application process (H.R. 7887)-----	(100)	(100)		
Public assistance—make uniform formula for computing payments under AFDC program (H.R. 13502)-----	(3)	(3)		
Supplemental security income—benefit increases (H.R. 8911)-----	(70)	(70)		
Unemployment compensation reform (H.R. 10210)-----	387			
Civil Service—restoration of certain survivor annuities (H.R. 11465)-----	3	5		
Civil Service—retirement after 30 years (H.R. 5397)-----	210	30		
Civil Service—early retirement, customs and immigration inspectors (H.R. 7110)-----	11	2		
Civil Service—provide liberalized retirement benefits to certain employees affected by Indian preference laws (H.R. 5465)-----			8	3
Civil Service—agency contribution for reemployed annuitants (H.R. 3650)-----			45	
Subtotal, reported-----	611	37	185	157
CURRENT STATUS, through reported-----	152,312	136,912	151,964	136,809
First concurrent resolution-----	158,900	139,300	158,900	139,300

¹ Effective upon enactment of a provision applicable to Civil Service annuitants.

² Estimates not yet available.

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES (700)
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:				
National Service Life Insurance fund-----	934	682	934	682
Other-----	41	-225	41	-225
Subtotal, permanent-----	975	457	975	457
Offsetting receipts:				
National service life insurance-----	-502	-502	-502	-502
Other-----	-10	-10	-10	-10
Subtotal, offsetting receipts-----	-512	-512	-512	-512
Total, not requiring current action-----	462	-55	462	-55
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Other spending legislation:				
Increase veteran's housing direct loan program (P.L. 94-324)-----		3		3
Conference agreement-----				
Passed:				
Appropriation legislation:				
HUD-Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233)-----	18,392	18,116	18,380	18,114
Labor-HEW (H.R. 14232)-----	15	15	15	15
Other spending legislation:				
Veterans life insurance extension (S. 1911)-----			(1)	(1)
Veterans education benefits-extend entitlement period (H.R. 9576)-----	(4)	(4)		
Veterans pensions increase (H.R. 14298)-----	(414)	(414)		
Veterans disability benefit increase (H.R. 14299)-----	(388)	(388)		
Veterans pension reform and cost-of-living increases (S. 2635):				
Cost of bill-----			(955)	(955)
Savings in income security programs-----			(-148)	(-148)
Subtotal, passed-----	18,407	18,131	18,395	18,129
CURRENT STATUS, through passed-----	18,869	18,079	18,857	18,077
Reported				
CURRENT STATUS, through reported-----	18,869	18,079	18,857	18,077
First concurrent resolution-----	20,100	19,500	20,100	19,500

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE (750)
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds-----	6	(*)	6	(*)
Offsetting receipts-----	-9	-9	-9	-9
Total, not requiring current action-----	-3	-9	-3	-9
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Treasury—Postal Service (P.L. 94-363) ..	584	588	584	588
State—Justice (P.L. 94-362)-----	2,816	2,923	2,816	2,923
Subtotal, enacted-----	3,400	3,511	3,400	3,511
Pending signature-----				
Conference agreement:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Interior (H.R. 14231)-----	2	2	2	2
Passed:				
Appropriation legislation:				
HUD-Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233)-----	12	12	12	12
Labor-HEW (H.R. 14232)-----	30	29	30	29
Other spending legislation:				
Increase juror fees and allowances (S. 539)-----			(4)	(4)
Subtotal, passed-----	42	41	42	41
CURRENT STATUS, through passed-----	3,441	3,545	3,441	3,545
Reported-----				
CURRENT STATUS, through reported-----	3,441	3,545	3,441	3,545
First concurrent resolution-----	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,500

*Less than \$500,000.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT (800)
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:				
Payment to Civil Service retirement trust fund.....	4,280	4,280	4,280	4,280
Other.....	71	36	71	36
Subtotal, permanents.....	4,351	4,316	4,351	4,316
Offsetting receipts:				
Civil Service retirement.....	-4,280	-4,280	-4,280	-4,280
Other.....	-373	-373	-373	-373
Subtotal, offsetting receipts.....	-4,653	-4,653	-4,653	-4,653
Total, not requiring current action.....	-302	-337	-302	-337
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session.....				
Appropriation legislation:				
Public Works (P.L. 94-355).....	1	(*)	1	(*)
Treasury-Postal Service (P.L. 94-363)....	5,384	5,344	5,384	5,344
Offsetting receipts.....	-2,875	-2,875	-2,875	-2,875
State-Justice (P.L. 94-362).....	3	3	3	3
Subtotal, enacted.....	2,513	2,472	2,513	2,472
Conference agreement:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Interior (H.R. 14231).....	133	149	133	149
Passed:				
Appropriation legislation:				
HUD-Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233)....	3	3	5	5
Transportation (H.R. 14234).....	69	70	69	70
Subtotal, passed.....	72	73	74	75
Other (estimated outlays from prior-year appropriations not included above):				
Appropriation legislation:				
Legislative Branch.....				59
CURRENT STATUS, through passed.....	2,416	2,357	2,418	2,418
Reported:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Legislative Branch (H.R. 14238).....	664	697		
CURRENT STATUS, through reported.....	3,080	3,054	2,418	2,418
First concurrent resolution.....	3,600	3,500	3,600	3,500

REVENUE SHARING AND GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE (850)

Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:				
General revenue sharing.....	3,325	5,136	3,325	5,136
Other.....	578	576	578	576
Subtotal, permanents.....	3,903	5,712	3,903	5,712
Offsetting receipts.....	-1,723	-1,723	-1,723	-1,723
Total, not requiring current action.....	2,180	3,989	2,180	3,989
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Treasury-Postal Service (P.L. 94-363).....	4	4	4	4
Vetoed, pending override attempt:				
Other spending legislation:				
Increase payment to States from mineral lease receipts (S. 391).....	68	68	68	68
Conference agreement.....				
Passed:				
Appropriation legislation:				
HUD-Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233).....	1	1	1	1
Other spending legislation:				
Revenue sharing extension (H.R. 13367).....	4,991	3,325		
Subtotal, passed.....	4,992	3,326	1	1
CURRENT STATUS, through passed.....	7,244	7,387	2,253	4,062
Reported:				
Other spending legislation:				
Federal timber sales-additional payments to States (S. 3091).....			20	20
CURRENT STATUS, through reported.....	7,244	7,387	2,273	4,082
First concurrent resolution.....	7,350	7,350	7,350	7,350

INTEREST (900)
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:				
Interest on the public debt.....	44,100	44,100	44,100	44,100
Refunding internal revenue collections.....	396	396	396	396
Other.....	8	8	8	8
Subtotal, permanents.....	44,504	44,504	44,504	44,504
Offsetting receipts:				
Interest on loans to Federal Financing Bank..	-2,226	-2,226	-2,226	-2,226
Other.....	-2,303	-2,303	-2,303	-2,303
Subtotal, offsetting receipts.....	-4,529	-4,529	-4,529	-4,529
Total, not requiring current action.....	39,975	39,975	39,975	39,975
Amounts requiring current action:				
Enacted this session:				
Appropriation legislation:				
Treasury-Postal Service (P.L. 94-363).....		(*)		(*)
CURRENT STATUS, through passed.....	39,975	39,975	39,975	39,975
Reported.....				
CURRENT STATUS, through reported.....	39,975	39,975	39,975	39,975
First concurrent resolution.....	40,400	40,400	40,400	40,400

*Less than \$500,000.

UNDISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS (950)
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....				
Offsetting receipts:				
Employer share, retirement.....	-4,570	-4,570	-4,570	-4,570
Interest received by Federal agencies.....	-9,000	-9,000	-9,000	-9,000
Rents and royalties, outer continental shelf.....	-3,500	-3,500	-3,500	-3,500
Total, not requiring current action.....	-17,070	-17,070	-17,070	-17,070
Amounts requiring current action.....				
CURRENT STATUS, through passed.....	-17,070	-17,070	-17,070	-17,070
First concurrent resolution.....	-17,400	-17,400	-17,400	-17,400

ALLOWANCES

Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget, as of July 2, 1976

	[In millions]			
	House		Senate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:				
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....				
Offsetting receipts.....				
Amounts requiring current action.....				
CURRENT STATUS, through passed.....				
First concurrent resolution.....	2,850	1,150	2,850	1,150

PART III

STATUS OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION BY COMMITTEE

The most significant new feature in congressional budget scorekeeping for the 1977 budget is the provision of information on the status of congressional action by individual committee. This information is made possible by the implementation of section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act which requires the conferees on the First Concurrent Resolution to allocate the targets for total new budget authority and total outlays for fiscal year 1977 among the committees of the respective Houses. Thus, it is possible to show actions by the Congress on the 1977 budget by individual committee in relationship to the assumptions used by both Houses in developing the first budget resolution targets.

Table 3 provides a summary of the First Concurrent Resolution targets and the current status (as of July 2) of congressional budgetary action, including proposed actions reported in both the House and Senate, by committee with jurisdiction over the spending actions. Excluding offsetting receipts, which are offset against outlays and budget authority and were not allocated to committees, almost three-fifths of the budget targets were allocated to the Appropriations Committees and almost one-third of the targets to the Ways and Means and Finance Committees.

Tables 4 and 5 show the status of congressional action in each House in relation to the section 302 committee allocations. Numbers shown in parentheses on the detailed tables are estimates of new entitlement authority proposals that would require subsequent appropriation action.

**TABLE 3.—SUMMARY BY COMMITTEE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION
ON THE 1977 BUDGET, AS OF JULY 2, 1976**

[In millions of dollars]

	First budget resolution		Current status ¹	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Agriculture.....	336	176	391	268
Appropriations.....	299, 527	276, 956	261, 584	258, 275
Armed Services.....	-861	-860	9	10
Banking, Currency and Housing.....	3, 124	-1, 427	3, 839	-711
District of Columbia.....	47	47	47	47
Education and Labor.....	30	28	27	25
Government Operations.....	8, 206	10, 017	8, 317	10, 128
House Administration.....	40	4	40	4
Interior and Insular Affairs.....	511	425	580	494
International Relations.....	7, 107	6, 755	7, 119	6, 756
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.....	3, 903	3, 857	3, 934	3, 839
Judiciary.....	26	18	26	18
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.....	458	59	457	63
Post Office and Civil Service.....	21, 188	13, 783	21, 459	13, 889
Public Works and Transportation.....	4, 409	1, 007	4, 409	1, 007
Science and Technology.....	19	18	19	18
Small Business.....	1	1	1	1
Veterans' Affairs.....	975	466	975	469
Ways and Means.....	163, 579	162, 062	163, 390	161, 936
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.....	-91	-91	(*)	(*)
Not allocated to committees:				
Allowances.....	2, 060	390		
Offsetting receipts.....	-60, 395	-60, 395	-56, 155	-56, 155
Total.....	454, 200	413, 300	420, 468	398, 716
SENATE				
Appropriations.....	294, 610	273, 073	156, 203	186, 644
Aeronautical and Space Sciences.....	(*)	2	(*)	2
Agriculture and Forestry.....	1, 486	191	1, 475	247
Armed Services.....	-737	-766	9	-16
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.....	3, 823	-724	3, 840	-711
Commerce.....	1, 015	108	990	107
District of Columbia.....	47	47	47	47
Finance.....	176, 383	174, 755	166, 098	166, 836
Foreign Relations.....	7, 107	6, 754	7, 092	6, 727
Government Operations.....	1	1	1	1
Interior and Insular Affairs.....	854	791	867	781
Judiciary.....	44	22	43	24
Labor and Public Welfare.....	3, 915	3, 870	3, 946	3, 852
Post Office and Civil Service.....	21, 185	13, 780	21, 238	13, 851
Public Works.....	3, 920	1, 107	3, 926	1, 036
Rules and Administration.....	39	4	40	4
Veterans' Affairs.....	998	466	975	469
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Not allocated by committees:				
Offsetting receipts.....	-60, 395	-60, 395	-56, 155	-56, 155
Total.....	454, 200	413, 300	310, 636	323, 747

¹ Includes proposed budget actions reported in each House.

* Less than \$500,000.

**TABLE 4.—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE JURISDICTION—
STATUS OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THE 1977 BUDGET AS OF JULY
2, 1976**

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	209, 429	193, 119
Total, not requiring current action.....	209, 429	193, 119
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....	40, 584	39, 474
Pending signature.....		
Vetoed, pending override attempt.....	68	68
Conference agreement.....	5, 641	6, 046
Passed.....	219, 510	215, 194
Other (estimated outlays from prior year appropriations not included above).....		199
Offsetting receipts:		
Previously enacted.....	-41, 277	-41, 277
Generated by current appropriation action.....	-14, 878	-14, 878
Current status, through passed.....	419, 077	397, 945
Reported.....	1, 393	854
Current status, through reported.....	420, 468	398, 716
First concurrent resolution target.....	454, 200	413, 300

HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	391	231
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session:		
Increase rice deficiency payments (P.L. 94-214).....		37
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	391	268
Reported:		
Food stamps—speed-up application process (H.R. 7887).....	(100)	(100)
Current status, through reported.....	391	268
First concurrent resolution target.....	336	176

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations:		
1977 Advance WAMATA.....	90	
Other, UMTA.....	-89	
Child nutrition programs (Sec. 32).....	1, 111	
Subtotal, permanents.....	1, 112	
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session:		
Public Works (P.L. 94-355).....	9, 704	8, 685
Agriculture (P.L. 94-351).....	11, 543	12, 092
Treasury-Postal Service (P.L. 94-363).....	8, 313	8, 300
State-Justice (P.L. 94-362).....	6, 680	7, 163
Military Construction (P.L. 94-367).....	3, 339	3, 194
Subtotal, enacted.....	39, 579	39, 434
Conference agreement:		
Interior (H.R. 14231).....	5, 641	6, 046
Passed:		
HUD-Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233).....	42, 983	34, 565
Labor-HEW (H.R. 14232).....	55, 978	63, 307
Transportation (H.R. 14234).....	5, 281	13, 661
Defense (H.R. 14262).....	105, 397	94, 272
Foreign Assistance (H.R. 14260).....	4, 833	6, 063
Subtotal, passed.....	214, 472	211, 868
Other (estimated outlays from prior-year appropriations not included above):		
District of Columbia and Legislative Branch.....		115
Current status, through passed.....	260, 804	257, 464
Reported:		
Legislative Branch (H.R. 14260).....	780	811
Current status, through reported.....	261, 584	258, 275
First concurrent resolution target.....	292, 560	276, 956

HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds	9	10
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session:		
Military retired pay—eliminate 1 percent add-on to cost-of-living increase (P.L. 94-361) ¹	(-87)	(-87)
Conference agreement		
Passed		
Current status, through passed	9	10
Reported:		
Defense Officer Personnel Management Act—additional retirements (H.R. 13958)	(2)	(2)
Central Intelligence Agency—benefit increases and funding retirement liability (H.R. 13615)	(52)	(52)
Current status, through reported	9	10
First concurrent resolution target	-861	-860

¹ Effective upon enactment of a provision applicable to Civil Service annuitants.

HOUSE BANKING, CURRENCY AND HOUSING COMMITTEE**Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976**

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Export-Import Bank.....	2,925	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....		-767
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....		-421
Federal Housing Administration fund ¹	865	497
Other.....	49	-20
Subtotal.....	3,839	-711
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement:		
Supplemental Security Income, disregard housing assistance payments in calculation of benefits passed (S. 3295).....	(94)	(80)
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	3,839	-711
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	3,839	-711
First concurrent resolution target.....	3,124	-1,427

¹ Adjusted to reflect added amounts of \$715 million in budget authority and outlays that would be attributable to the permanent fund if the 1977 appropriation as passed by the House is enacted.

HOUSE DISTRICT COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds	47	47
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session		
Conference agreement		
Passed		
Current status, through passed	47	47
Reported		
Current status, through reported	47	47
First concurrent resolution target	47	47

HOUSE EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds	27	25
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session		
Conference agreement		
Passed:		
Black lung benefits (H.R. 10760)	(614)	(547)
Current status, through passed	27	25
Reported		
Current status, through reported	27	25
First concurrent resolution target	30	28

HOUSE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE**Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976**

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
General revenue sharing.....	3,325	5,136
Other.....	1	1
Subtotal.....	3,326	5,137
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreements.....		
Passed:		
Revenue sharing extension (H.R. 13367).....	¹ 4,991	² 4,991
Current status, through passed.....	8,317	10,128
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	8,317	10,128
First concurrent resolution target.....	8,206	10,017

¹ Scored at this time for purpose of showing effect of legislation, although budget authority is not actually created until subsequent appropriation action is taken.

² Scored to conform with allocation assumed in the 1st concurrent resolution on the budget.

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE**Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976**

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	40	4
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	40	4
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	40	4
First concurrent resolution target.....	40	4

HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget, as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	512	426
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Pending signature.....		
Vetoed, pending override attempt:		
Increased payment to States from mineral lease receipts (S. 391).....	68	68
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	580	494
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	580	494
First concurrent resolution target.....	511	425

HOUSE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget, as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Advances foreign military credit sales.....	6,916	6,600
Foreign Service retirement and disability trust fund.....	106	81
Other.....	85	75
Subtotal.....	7,107	6,756
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session:		
Foreign Service retirement—eliminate 1 percent add-on to cost-of-living increase (P.L. 94-350) ¹		-1
Foreign Service retirement reforms (P.L. 94-350).....	12	1
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	7,119	6,756
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	7,119	6,756
First concurrent resolution target.....	7,107	6,755

¹ Effective upon enactment of similar provision applicable to Civil Service annuitants.

HOUSE INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget, as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Railroad retirement.....	3,736	3,645
Other.....	198	194
Subtotal.....	3,934	3,839
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	3,934	3,839
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	3,934	3,839
First concurrent resolution target.....	3,903	3,857

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget, as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	26	18
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	26	18
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	26	18
First concurrent resolution target.....	26	18

HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE**Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976**

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Maritime subsidies.....	338	---
Other.....	119	63
Subtotal.....	457	63
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....	---	---
Conference agreement.....	---	---
Passed.....	---	---
Current status, through passed.....	457	63
Reported.....	---	---
Current status, through reported.....	457	63
First concurrent resolution target.....	458	59

HOUSE POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE**Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976**

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Civil Service retirement trust funds.....	16,900	10,032
Employees life insurance fund.....		-399
Payment to Civil Service retirement fund.....	4,280	4,279
Other.....	8	-60
Subtotal.....	21,188	13,852
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement.....		
Passed:		
Civil Service—agency contributions for reemployed annuitants (H.R. 3650).....	45	
Civil Service—provide liberalized retirement benefits to certain employees affected by Indian preference laws (H.R. 5465).....	2	
Current status, through passed.....	21,235	13,852
Reported:		
Civil Service—restoration of certain survivor annuities (H.R. 11465).....	3	5
Civil Service—retirement after 30 years (H.R. 5397).....	210	30
Civil Service—early retirement for customs and immigration inspectors (H.R. 7110).....	11	2
Subtotal, reported.....	226	37
Current status, through reported.....	21,459	13,889
First concurrent resolution target.....	21,188	13,783

HOUSE PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE**Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976**

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Federal-aid highways.....	3, 289	
Tennessee Valley Authority fund.....		946
Other.....	127	61
Subtotal.....	3, 416	1, 007
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session:		
Federal Aid Highway Act (P.L. 94-280).....	483	
Airport and airway development grants (P.L. 94-353).....	510	(323)
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	4, 409	1, 007
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	4, 409	1, 007
First concurrent resolution target.....	4, 409	1, 007

HOUSE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE**Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976**

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	19	18
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	19	18
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	19	18
First concurrent resolution target.....	19	18

HOUSE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	1	1
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	1	1
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	1	1
First concurrent resolution target.....	1	1

HOUSE VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
National Service Life Insurance.....	934	682
Other.....	41	-216
Subtotal.....	975	466
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session:		
Increase veterans direct loan housing program (P.L. 94-324).....		3
Conference agreement.....		
Passed:		
Veterans education benefits—extend entitlement period (H.R. 9576).....	(4)	(4)
Veterans pensions increase (H.R. 14298).....	(414)	(414)
Veterans disability benefits increase (H.R. 14299).....	(388)	(388)
Current status, through passed.....	975	469
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	975	469
First concurrent resolution target.....	975	466

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Interest on the public debt.....	44, 100	44, 100
Social security trust funds, OASDI.....	80, 554	82, 058
Federal hospital insurance trust fund.....	15, 500	15, 239
Federal supplementary medical insurance.....	7, 300	6, 372
Unemployment trust fund (training).....	488	486
Unemployment trust fund (benefits).....	14, 318	12, 932
Other.....	743	742
Subtotal.....	163, 003	161, 930
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreements:		
Social services—increase funding for child-care programs (H.R. 12455).....	(200)	(200)
Public assistance—increase employment of recipients as child care aids (H.R. 12455).....	(-33)	(-33)
Passed:		
Public assistance—require unemployed fathers to collect unemployment aid before receiving AFDC payments (H.R. 13272).....	(1)	(1)
Unemployment compensation—require unemployed fathers to collect benefits due them before receiving AFDC assistance (H.R. 13272).....	(1)	(1)
Current status, through passed.....	163, 003	161, 930
Reported:		
Public assistance—make uniform formula for computing payments under AFDC program (H.R. 13502).....	(3)	(3)
Medicare—reimburse Indian Health Service for services provided (H.R. 2525).....		6
Medicaid—extend eligibility to Indians receiving health services (H.R. 2525).....	(23)	(23)
Supplemental Security Income—benefit increases (H.R. 8911).....	(70)	(70)
Unemployment compensation reform (H.R. 10210).....	387	
Current status, through reported.....	163, 390	161, 936
First concurrent resolution target.....	163, 579	162, 062

¹ Estimate not yet available.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	(*)	(*)
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement.....		
Passed:		
Uranium enrichment services—receipts derived from commercial charges (H.R. 13350) (S. 3105).....	(-123)	(-123)
Current status, through passed.....	(*)	(*)
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	(*)	(*)
First concurrent resolution target.....	-91	-91

* Less than \$500,000.

TABLE 5.—SENATE COMMITTEE JURISDICTION—STATUS OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THE 1977 BUDGET, AS OF JULY 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	209, 429	193, 119
Total, not requiring current action.....	209, 429	193, 119
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....	40, 584	39, 474
Vetoed pending override attempt.....	68	68
Conference agreement.....	5, 641	6, 046
Passed.....	105, 643	112, 040
Other (estimated outlays from prior-year appropriations not included above).....		22, 938
Current status, through passed.....	361, 365	373, 685
Reported.....	5, 426	6, 217
Offsetting receipts:		
Previously enacted.....	-41, 277	-41, 277
Generated by current appropriation action.....	-14, 878	-14, 878
Current status, through reported.....	310, 636	323, 747
First concurrent resolution target.....	454, 200	413, 300

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
1977 advance, WAMATA.....	90	-----
Other, UMTA.....	-89	-----
Total, not requiring current action.....	1	-----
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session:		
Public Works (P.L. 94-355).....	9,704	8,685
Agriculture (P.L. 94-351).....	11,543	12,092
Treasury-Postal Service (P.L. 94-363).....	8,313	8,300
State-Justice (P.L. 94-362).....	6,680	7,163
Military construction (P.L. 94-367).....	3,339	3,194
Subtotal, enacted.....	39,579	39,434
Conference agreement:		
Interior (H.R. 14231).....	5,641	6,046
Passed:		
HUD-Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233).....	43,336	34,604
Labor-HEW (H.R. 14232).....	56,897	63,592
Transportation (H.R. 14234).....	5,396	13,836
Subtotal, passed.....	105,629	112,032
Other (estimated outlays from prior-year appropriations not included above):		
Legislative Branch.....		83
Defense.....		22,740
District of Columbia.....		115
Subtotal, other.....		22,938
Current status, through passed.....	150,850	180,450
Reported:		
Foreign assistance (H.R. 14260).....	5,353	6,194
Current status, through reported.....	156,203	186,644
First concurrent resolution.....	1292,560	1272,723

¹ Adjusted by Budget Committee in Scorekeeping Report 77-2, July 26, 1976.

SENATE AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE COMMITTEE**Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976**

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds	(*)	2
Total, not requiring current action	(*)	2
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session		
Conference agreements		
Passed		
Current status, through passed	(*)	2
Reported		
Current status, through reported	(*)	2
First concurrent resolution target	(*)	2

* Less than \$500,000.

SENATE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE**Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976**

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Child nutrition	1, 111	
Other	344	190
Total, not requiring current action	1, 455	190
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session:		
Increase rice deficiency payments (P.L. 94-214)		37
Conference agreement		
Passed:		
Food stamp reform (S. 3136)	(-208)	(-208)
Food stamps—speed up application process (S.1662)	(100)	(100)
Current status, through passed	1, 455	227
Reported:		
Federal timber sales—additional payments to states (S. 3091) ..	20	20
Current status, through reported	1, 475	247
First concurrent resolution target	1, 486	191

SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	9	-16
Total, not requiring current action.....	9	-16
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session:		
Military retired pay—eliminate 1-percent add-on to cost-of-living increase (P.L. 94-361) ¹	(-87)	(-87)
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	9	-16
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	9	-16
First concurrent resolution target.....	-737	-766

¹ Effective upon enactment of a provision applicable to Civil Service annuitants.

SENATE BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Export-Import Bank.....	2,925	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....		-767
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....		-421
Federal Housing Administration fund ¹	865	497
Other.....	50	-20
Total, not requiring current action.....	3,840	-711
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement:		
Supplemental Security Income, disregard housing assistance payments in calculation of benefits (S. 3295).....	(94)	(80)
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	3,840	-711
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	3,840	-711
First concurrent resolution target.....	² 3,823	² -724

¹ Adjusted to reflect additional \$715 million in BA and outlays attributable to the fund if House and Senate action on 1977 HUD appropriations is enacted.² Adjusted by Budget Committee in Scorekeeping Report 77-2, July 26, 1976.

SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Maritime subsidies.....	338	
Other.....	142	107
Total, not requiring current action.....	480	107
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session:		
Airport and airway development grants (P.L. 94-353).....	510	(323)
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	990	107
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	990	107
First concurrent resolution target.....	1,015	108

SENATE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE

Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	47	47
Total, not requiring current action.....	47	47
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	47	47
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	47	47
First concurrent resolution target.....	47	47

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Interest on the public debt.....	44, 100	44, 100
Social security trust funds, OASDI.....	80, 554	82, 058
Federal hospital insurance trust fund.....	15, 500	15, 239
Federal supplementary medical insurance.....	7, 300	6, 372
Unemployment trust fund (training).....	488	486
Unemployment trust fund (benefits).....	14, 318	12, 932
General revenue sharing.....	3, 325	5, 136
Other.....	513	513
Total, not requiring current action.....	166, 098	166, 836
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement:		
Social services—increase funding for child care programs (H.R. 12455).....	(200)	(200)
Public assistance—increase employment of recipients as child care aids (H.R. 12455).....	(-33)	(-33)
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	166, 098	166, 836
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	166, 098	166, 836
First concurrent resolution target.....	176, 383	174, 755

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Advances, foreign military credit sales.....	6, 916	6, 600
Foreign service retirement and disability trust fund.....	106	81
Other.....	58	46
Total, not requiring current action.....	7, 080	6, 727
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session:		
Foreign service retirement eliminate 1 percent add-on to cost-of-living increase (P.L. 94-350) ¹		-1
Foreign service retirement reforms (P.L. 94-350).....	12	1
Subtotal, enacted.....	12	
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	7, 092	6, 727
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	7, 092	6, 727
First concurrent resolution target.....	7, 107	6, 754

¹ Effective upon enactment of a provision applicable to Civil Service annuitants.

SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	1	1
Total, not requiring current action.....	1	1
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	1	1
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	1	1
First concurrent resolution target.....	1	1

SENATE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget, as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds	799	707
Total, not requiring current action	799	707
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session		
Vetoed, pending override attempt:		
Increased payment to States from mineral lease receipts (S. 391)	68	68
Conference agreement		
Passed:		
Medicare—reimburse Indian Health Service for services provided (S. 522)		6
Medicaid—extend eligibility to Indians receiving health services (S. 522)	(23)	(23)
Subtotal, passed		6
Current status, through passed	867	781
Reported		
Current status, through reported	867	781
First concurrent resolution target	854	791

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget, as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds	29	22
Total, not requiring current action	29	22
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session		
Conference agreement		
Passed:		
Increased juror fees and allowances (S. 539)	(4)	(4)
Reform of judicial survivors annuities (S. 12)	14	2
Current status, through passed	43	24
Reported		
Current status, through reported	43	24
First concurrent resolution target	44	22

SENATE LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE

**Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976**

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Railroad retirement trust fund.....	3, 736	3, 645
Railroad retirement, unemployment trust fund.....	179	179
Other.....	31	28
Total, not requiring current action.....	3, 946	3, 852
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	3, 946	3, 852
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	3, 946	3, 852
First concurrent resolution target.....	3, 915	3, 870

SENATE POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE

Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Civil Service retirement trust fund.....	16,900	10,032
Other.....	5	-65
Payment to civil service retirement fund.....	4,280	4,280
Employees life insurance fund.....		-399
Total, not requiring current action.....	21,185	13,848
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	21,185	13,848
Reported:		
Civil Service—provide liberalized retirement benefits to certain employees affected by Indian preference laws (H.R. 5465).....	8	3
Civil Service—agency contributions for reemployed annuitants (H.R. 3650).....	45	
Subtotal, reported.....	53	3
Current status, through reported.....	21,238	13,851
First concurrent resolution target.....	21,185	13,780

SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
Federal-aid highways.....	3, 289	
Tennessee Valley Authority Fund.....		946
Other.....	154	90
Total, not requiring current action.....	3, 443	1, 036
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session:		
Federal aid highways (P.L. 94-280).....	483	
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	3, 926	1, 036
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	3, 926	1, 036
First concurrent resolution target.....	3, 920	1, 107

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE

Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	40	4
Total, not requiring current action.....	40	4
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement.....		
Passed.....		
Current status, through passed.....	40	4
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	40	4
First concurrent resolution target.....	39	4

SENATE VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds:		
National service life insurance.....	934	682
Other.....	41	-216
Total, not requiring current action.....	975	466
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session:		
Increase veterans housing direct loan program (P.L. 94-324).....		3
Conference agreement.....		
Passed:		
Veterans life insurance extension (S. 1911).....	(1)	(1)
Veterans pension reforms (S. 2635):		
Cost of bill.....	(955)	(955)
Savings in income security programs.....	(-148)	(-148)
Current status, through passed.....	975	469
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	975	469
First concurrent resolution target.....	¹ 998	¹ 466

¹ Adjusted by Budget Committee in Scorekeeping Report 77-2, July 26, 1976.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY
Status of Congressional Action on the 1977 Budget,
as of July 2, 1976

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Amounts not requiring current action:		
Permanent appropriations and trust funds.....	(*)	(*)
Total, not requiring current action.....	(*)	(*)
Amounts requiring current action:		
Enacted this session.....		
Conference agreement.....		
Passed:		
Uranium enrichment services—receipts derived from commercial charges (S. 3105).....	(-123)	(-123)
Current status, through passed.....	(*)	(*)
Reported.....		
Current status, through reported.....	(*)	(*)
First concurrent resolution target.....	(*)	(*)

* Less than \$500,000.

PART IV

STATUS OF THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUESTS

This part of the report provides various information on the status of congressional action with respect to the President's 1977 budget requests. This section focuses specifically on appropriation bills and items in the President's 1977 budget requiring authorization action prior to the enactment of appropriations.

Mid-session review of the 1977 budget

On July 16, OMB released the Administration's mid-session review of the 1977 budget. The principal changes in budget authority and outlays from the President's January budget submission are summarized below. To the extent that formal budget amendments have been transmitted to the Congress, the two basic tables in this part reflect OMB's latest estimates with respect to items requiring appropriation action.

MAJOR CHANGES IN THE PRESIDENT'S 1977 BUDGET

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
January budget estimate.....	433.4	394.2
July budget estimate.....	431.4	400.0
Total change.....	-2.0	5.8
Major components of change:		
Rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf.....	2.0	2.0
Medicare.....		1.5
Energy programs.....	1.6	1.1
Department of Defense.....	1.7	0.4
Veterans programs.....	0.9	0.6
Congressional rejection of proposed rescissions, over turn of deferrals, and override of veto of 1976 Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill.....		1.4
Unemployment compensation.....	-1.1	-1.4
Interest on the public debt.....	-1.1	-1.1
Foreign military sales program.....	-1.6	
Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1976.....	-3.3	
Allowance for contingencies.....	-1.5	-1.8
All other changes and outlay reestimates.....	0.4	3.1

Budget amendments

Table 6 provides a list of the President's 1977 budget requests (other than proposed rescissions and deferrals) that have been transmitted to Congress since January 21, 1976, when the President submitted his fiscal 1977 budget.

TABLE 6.—AMENDED REQUEST FOR 1977 BUDGET AUTHORITY TRANSMITTED BY THE PRESIDENT SINCE JANUARY 21, 1976

Transmitted to the Congress on—	Agencies affected	Printed as—
February 16, 1976	Legislative Branch	H.D. 94-369
March 9, 1976	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	H.D. 94-396
March 9, 1976	Bureau of Land Management	H.D. 94-397
March 9, 1976	Legislative Branch	H.D. 94-400
March 18, 1976	U.S. Railway Association	H.D. 94-411
March 18, 1976	Legislative Branch	H.D. 94-412
March 22, 1976	Securities and Exchange Commission	H.D. 94-417
March 22, 1976	Judiciary-salaries and expenses of referees	H.D. 94-423
April 1, 1976	Inter-American Development Bank	S.D. 94-163
April 5, 1976	HEW: Elementary and secondary education	H.D. 94-437
April 5, 1976	Legislative Branch	H.D. 94-438
April 6, 1976	Federal Trade Commission	H.D. 94-441
April 8, 1976	Bureau of Indian Affairs; Office of Territorial Affairs; Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska	H.D. 94-445
April 12, 1976	Federal Highway Administration	H.D. 94-450
April 12, 1976	Federal Aviation Administration	H.D. 94-451
April 12, 1976	Department of Labor	H.D. 94-452
April 26, 1976	Department of Treasury	H.D. 94-460
April 26, 1976	District of Columbia	H.D. 94-461
April 26, 1976	HEW: Food and Drug Administration	H.D. 94-462
April 26, 1976	Justice—legal activities	H.D. 94-463
April 27, 1976	Department of Transportation	H.D. 94-471
April 27, 1976	Defense—Military	H.D. 94-472
April 27, 1976	Legislative Branch	H.D. 94-473
April 27, 1976	HEW: library resources	H.D. 94-474
April 27, 1976	Department of State	H.D. 94-475
April 27, 1976	Petroleum reserves; Navy petroleum reserve; Federal Energy Administration	H.D. 94-476
April 28, 1976	International organizations and program	H.D. 94-477
April 28, 1976	Bureau of Reclamation	H.D. 94-478
May 10, 1976	Defense—Military	S.D. 94-186
May 11, 1976	Legislative Branch	S.D. 94-188
May 13, 1976	Foreign Assistance	S.D. 94-190
May 13, 1976	Judiciary	S.D. 94-192
May 19, 1976	National Study Commission on Records and Documents	S.D. 94-195
May 19, 1976	Department of Transportation	S.D. 94-196
May 24, 1976	Environmental Protection Agency	S.D. 94-197
May 24, 1976	Bureau of Mines	S.D. 94-198
May 24, 1976	Veterans' Administration	S.D. 94-199
May 25, 1976	Legislative Branch	H.D. 94-504
June 2, 1976	Department of Transportation	S.D. 94-203
June 2, 1976	Department of Commerce—NOAA	S.D. 94-204
June 2, 1976	General Services Administration	S.D. 94-205
June 2, 1976	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	S.D. 94-206
June 7, 1976	Energy Research and Development Administration	S.D. 94-208
June 7, 1976	HEW: Indian health and alcohol drug abuse, and mental health	S.D. 94-209
June 7, 1976	Office of Science and Technology Policy	S.D. 94-210
June 8, 1976	Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation	S.D. 94-211
June 8, 1976	Foreign Assistance	S.D. 94-212
June 8, 1976	Department of Interior	S.D. 94-213
June 8, 1976	Justice—legal activities	S.D. 94-214
June 8, 1976	HEW: Indian health	S.D. 94-215
June 15, 1976	National Commission on Electronic Fund Transfers	S.D. 94-218
June 16, 1976	Foreign Assistance	S.D. 94-219
June 18, 1976	Foreign Assistance	S.D. 94-220

Appropriation bills and authorizing legislation

Table 7 shows for each of the 13 regular appropriation bills that will be considered by this session of Congress the budget authority requested by the President and transmitted as of July 2, and estimates of outlays that would result in fiscal year 1977 from the new authority requested. The table also shows the action taken by the Congress prior to the July recess on each bill.

Under the rules of the House and Senate, programs and activities of the government must be authorized by specific legislation before appropriations can be enacted. Table 8 shows the programs included in the President's budget requests for fiscal 1977 which require new or periodic or annual renewal prior to appropriation action. The table is arranged by appropriation bill and indicates the authorizing committee having jurisdiction and the status of each item. Legislative action on these authorizations usually has no direct impact for budget scorekeeping purposes, since further appropriation is required. While most of these actions do not mandate spending, they do frequently establish the maximum discretionary funding levels.

Table 7.—1977 APPROPRIATION BILLS, 2D SESSION 94TH CONGRESS—showing budget authority and outlays by bill, as requested by the President, as passed by the House and Senate and as enacted

[In thousands of dollars]

Appropriation bills	President's budget estimate ¹	House action to date	Senate action to date	Enacted to date
Agriculture and Related Agencies (P.L. 94-351):				
Budget authority.....	11, 464, 892	11, 703, 438	12, 181, 232	11, 542, 998
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(90, 000)	(105, 000)	(105, 000)	(105, 000)
<i>Outlays</i>	11, 789, 629	12, 049, 152	12, 140, 984	12, 091, 657
<i>Outlays from current (1977) budget authority</i>	[11, 892, 350]	[11, 219, 185]	[12, 020, 616]	[11, 261, 690]
Department of Defense (H.R. 14262):				
Budget authority.....	107, 936, 172	105, 397, 343	-----	-----
Requests not considered.....	-----	1, 174, 000	-----	-----
<i>Outlays</i>	95, 311, 159	94, 272, 476	-----	-----
Requests not considered.....	-----	192, 554	-----	-----
<i>Outlays from current (1977) budget authority</i>	[72, 571, 133]	[71, 572, 678]	-----	-----
Requests not considered.....	-----	[192, 554]	-----	-----
District of Columbia:				
Budget authority.....	396, 894	-----	-----	-----
<i>Outlays</i>	467, 843	-----	-----	-----
<i>Outlays from current (1977) budget authority</i>	[352, 495]	-----	-----	-----
Foreign Assistance (H.R. 14260):				
Budget authority.....	5, 817, 770	4, 833, 498	†5, 353, 265	-----
Requests not considered.....	-----	320, 550	-----	-----
<i>Outlays</i>	6, 249, 677	6, 063, 385	6, 193, 887	-----
Requests not considered.....	-----	153, 641	-----	-----
<i>Outlays from current (1977) budget authority</i>	[2, 434, 441]	[2, 167, 202]	[2, 297, 704]	-----
Requests not considered.....	-----	[153, 641]	-----	-----
Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies (H.R. 14233):				
Budget authority.....	45, 306, 198	45, 982, 730	43, 336, 200	-----
Requests not considered.....	-----	14, 600	-----	-----
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(10, 530, 781)	(10, 447, 782)	(10, 547, 782)	-----
<i>Outlays</i>	34, 824, 665	34, 565, 432	34, 604, 102	-----
Requests not considered.....	-----	6, 128	-----	-----
<i>Outlays from current (1977) budget authority</i>	[21, 289, 813]	[21, 108, 143]	[21, 146, 813]	-----
Requests not considered.....	-----	[6, 128]	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 64.

Table 7.—1977 APPROPRIATION BILLS, 2D SESSION 94TH CONGRESS—showing budget authority and outlays by bill, as requested by the President, as passed by the House and Senate and as enacted—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Appropriation bills	President's budget estimates ¹	House action to date	Senate action to date	Enacted to date
Interior and Related Agencies (H.R. 14231):				
Budget authority.....	5, 748, 054	5, 660, 897	5, 797, 965	†5, 641, 379
Requests not considered.....		107, 244		
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(229, 899)	(276, 999)	(265, 394)	(265, 394)
<i>Outlays</i>	6, 048, 746	6, 066, 993	6, 140, 138	6, 045, 974
<i>Requests not considered</i>		10, 515		
<i>Outlays from current (1977) budget authority</i>	[3, 891, 474]	[3, 872, 621]	[3, 957, 371]	[3, 855, 207]
<i>Requests not considered</i>		[10, 515]		
Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies (H.R. 14232):				
Budget authority.....	54, 659, 865	55, 977, 862	56, 896, 639	
Requests not considered.....		2, 292, 769	2, 254, 167	
Advance (1978) budget authority.....	(80, 000)	(107, 150)	(107, 150)	
Advance (1979) budget authority.....	(90, 000)	(120, 200)	(120, 200)	
<i>Outlays</i>	62, 260, 574	63, 307, 124	63, 591, 707	
<i>Requests not considered</i>		539, 536	519, 738	
<i>Outlays from current (1977) budget authority</i>	[44, 559, 327]	[45, 605, 193]	[45, 889, 776]	
<i>Requests not considered</i>		[539, 536]	[519, 738]	
Legislative Branch (H.R. 14238):				
Budget authority.....	968, 739	†780, 267		
Requests not considered.....		174, 554		
<i>Outlays</i>	983, 607	811, 464		
<i>Requests not considered</i>		161, 000		
<i>Outlays from current (1977) budget authority</i>	[900, 178]	[728, 035]		
<i>Requests not considered</i>		[161, 000]		
Military Construction (P.L. 94-367):				
Budget authority.....	3, 472, 400	3, 293, 118	3, 426, 891	3, 338, 759
Requests not considered.....		5, 400	5, 400	5, 400
<i>Outlays</i>	3, 198, 620	3, 190, 925	3, 197, 328	3, 193, 897
<i>Requests not considered</i>		1, 620	1, 620	1, 620
<i>Outlays from current (1977) budget authority</i>	[909, 088]	[901, 393]	[907, 796]	[904, 365]
<i>Requests not considered</i>		[1, 620]	[1, 620]	[1, 620]
Public Works for Water and Power Development and Energy Research (P.L. 94-355):				
Budget authority.....	9, 398, 895	9, 645, 609	9, 718, 885	9, 703, 713
Requests not considered.....		178, 800		
<i>Outlays</i>	8, 441, 271	8, 685, 255	8, 689, 320	8, 685, 369
<i>Requests not considered</i>		57, 900		
<i>Outlays from current (1977) budget authority</i>	[5, 316, 357]	[5, 510, 341]	[5, 564, 406]	[5, 560, 455]
<i>Requests not considered</i>		[57, 900]		
State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies (P.L. 94-362):				
Budget authority.....	6, 313, 251	6, 541, 128	6, 880, 147	6, 680, 314
Requests not considered.....		16, 132	381	
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(403, 721)	(388, 000)	(388, 000)	(388, 000)
<i>Outlays</i>	7, 013, 028	7, 102, 481	7, 217, 317	7, 162, 684
<i>Requests not considered</i>		12, 987	381	
<i>Outlays from current (1977) budget authority</i>	[4, 772, 887]	[4, 862, 327]	[4, 977, 176]	[4, 922, 543]
<i>Requests not considered</i>		[12, 987]	[381]	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 64.

Table 7.—1977 APPROPRIATION BILLS, 2D SESSION 94TH CONGRESS—showing budget authority and outlays by bill, as requested by the President, as passed by the House and Senate and as enacted—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Appropriation bills	President's budget estimate ¹	House action to date	Senate action to date	Enacted to date
Transportation and Related Agencies (H.R. 14234):				
Budget authority-----	5, 220, 471	5, 280, 656	5, 395, 718	-----
Requests not considered-----	-----	-116, 400	-----	-----
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority-----	(8, 637, 320)	(8, 874, 880)	(8, 894, 080)	-----
Advance (1978) budget authority-----	(15, 422)	(15, 422)	(15, 422)	-----
Outlays-----	13, 477, 505	13, 660, 758	13, 836, 239	-----
Requests not considered-----	-----	85, 447	-----	-----
Outlays from current (1977) budget authority-----	[3, 715, 136]	[3, 714, 516]	[3, 881, 017]	-----
Requests not considered-----	-----	[85, 447]	-----	-----
Treasury, Postal Service and General Government (P.L. 94-363):				
Budget authority-----	8, 004, 892	8, 267, 636	8, 301, 470	8, 313, 119
Requests not considered-----	-----	21, 745	-----	-----
Outlays-----	7, 998, 890	8, 256, 770	8, 292, 878	8, 300, 067
Requests not considered-----	-----	21, 664	-----	-----
Outlays from current (1977) budget authority-----	[7, 721, 375]	[7, 979, 255]	[8, 015, 363]	[8, 022, 552]
Requests not considered-----	-----	[21, 664]	-----	-----
Total, F.Y. 1977:				
Budget authority-----	264, 708, 493	263, 364, 182	157, 288, 412	45, 220, 282
Requests not considered-----	-----	4, 189, 394	2, 259, 948	5, 400
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority-----	(19, 891, 721)	(20, 092, 661)	(20, 200, 256)	(758, 394)
Advance (1978) budget authority-----	(95, 422)	(122, 572)	(122, 572)	-----
Advance (1979) budget authority-----	(90, 000)	(120, 200)	(120, 200)	-----
Outlays-----	258, 065, 214	258, 032, 215	163, 903, 900	45, 479, 648
Requests not considered-----	-----	1, 242, 992	521, 739	1, 620
Outlays from current (1977) budget authority-----	[180, 326, 054]	[179, 240, 889]	[108, 658, 038]	[34, 526, 812]
Requests not considered-----	-----	[1, 242, 992]	[521, 739]	[1, 620]

¹ As amended by H. Doc. 369, 396, 397, 399, 411, 412, 417, 423, 437, 438, 441, 445, 450, 451, 452, 460, 462, 463, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478 and 504, and S. Docs. 163, 186, 188, 190, 192, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 203, 204, 206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 218, 219, and 220.

† Committee action.

**TABLE 8.—AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION—ITEMS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 BUDGET
REQUIRING AUTHORIZATION PRIOR TO ENACTMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS**

[In millions]

Authorization request by appropriation bill	Legislative committee	Cost estimate 1977 budget ¹	House action to date	Senate action to date	Enacted to date
Legislative Appropriation Bill:					
Library of Congress:					
National Commission on New Technological Usage of Copyrighted Works (S. 3187, P.L. 94-314)-----	H. Judiciary S. Judiciary	564	564	564	564
Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill:					
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service—dairy and beekeeper indemnity programs (H.R. —, S. —)-----	Agriculture	350			
Defense Appropriation Bill:					
Procurement, research and development (H.R. 12438, P.L. 94-361)-----	Armed Services	34, 239, 600	33, 252, 778	31, 827, 683	32, 518, 537
Special foreign currency program (H.R. 12438, P.L. 94-361)-----	Armed Services	3, 665	3, 665	3, 665	3, 665
Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill:					
International security assistance (H.R. 13680, P.L. 94-329)-----		3, 100, 700	3, 095, 700	2, 758, 000	2, 934, 500
International narcotics control (H.R. 13680, P.L. 94-329)-----		34, 000	34, 000	34, 000	34, 000
President's foreign assistance contingency fund (H.R. 13680, P.L. 94-329)-----	H. Inter/Rel S. Foreign	10, 000	10, 000	5, 000	5, 000
Department of State—migration and refugee assistance (S. 3168, P.L. 94-350)-----		10, 000	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000
ACTION—international programs (Peace Corps) (H.R. 12226, P.L. 94-281)-----		67, 155	81, 000	81, 000	81, 000
HUD, Independent Agencies Appropriation Bill:					
Department of Housing and Urban Development:					
Annual contributions for assisted housing (S. 3295)-----	Banking	16, 572, 900	18, 705, 000	18, 079, 000	†18, 705, 000
Payments for operation of low income housing projects (S. 3295)-----	Banking	463, 600	575, 000	576, 000	†576, 000
Federal Housing Administration Fund (S. 3295)-----	Banking	825, 698	500, 000	-----	†500, 000
Comprehensive planning grants (S. 3295)-----	Banking	25, 000	75, 000	100, 000	†100, 000
Environmental Protection Agency:					
Research and development (H.R. 12704, S. —)-----	H. Sci/Tech S. Public Works S. Commerce S. Labor/ Welfare	129, 804	160, 140		
Energy research and development (H.R. 12704, S. —)-----		96, 427	96, 427		
Water pollution control (H.R. 9560, S. 3037)-----	Public Works	135, 490	6, 459, 000	†5, 760, 000	
Clean air (H.R. 10498, S. 3219)-----	H. Interstate S. Public Works	97, 193	†200, 000	†292, 000	
Solid waste disposal (H.R. —, S. 2150)-----	H. Interstate S. Public Works	11, 670		35, 000	
Noise control (H.R. 5272, P.L. 94-301)-----	H. Interstate S. Public Works	10, 285	14, 619	-----	14, 619
Federal pesticide (H.R. 12944, S. —)-----	Agriculture	29, 521	†19, 735		
Marine protection (S. 3147, P.L. 94-326)-----	H. Merch/ Marine S. Commerce	1, 320	2 4, 800	2 4, 800	2 4, 800

See footnotes at end of table, p. 69.

**TABLE 8.—AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION—ITEMS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 BUDGET
REQUIRING AUTHORIZATION PRIOR TO ENACTMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS—Con.**

[In thousands of dollars]

Authorization request by appropriation bill	Legislative committee	Cost estimate 1977 budget ¹	House action to date	Senate action to date	Enacted to date
HUD, Independent Agencies Appropriation Bill:					
Continued:					
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (H.R. 12453, P.L. 94-307)-----	{H. Sci/Tech S. Aero/Space	3, 697, 000	3, 696, 070	3, 696, 850	3, 695, 170
National Science Foundation (H.R. 12566, S. 3202)-----	{H. Sci/Tech S. Labor/ Welfare	802, 000	801, 000	832, 000	‡
Consumer Product Safety Commission (S. 644, P.L. 94-284)-----	{H. Interstate S. Commerce	37, 000	60, 000	55, 000	60, 000
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality (H.R. 11619, P.L. 94-298)-----	{H. Merch/ Marine S. Interior	2, 000	3, 000	3, 000	3, 000
Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill:					
Department of the Interior:					
Office of Water Research and Technology (H.R. 11559, P.L. 94-316)-----	Interior	³ 22, 273	9, 700	7, 090	7, 090
Preservation of historic properties (H.R. 12234, S. 327)-----		14, 500	⁴ 24, 575	⁴ 150, 000	‡
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (H.R. 12122, P.L. 94-255)-----		82, 321	88, 000	81, 800	89, 800
Indian Claims Commission (H.R. 11909, S. 2981)-----	Interior	1, 530	†1, 650	1, 650	
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (H.R. 7743, S. 1689)-----	Interior	1, 425	†1, 500	1, 500	
Energy Research and Development Administration (H.R. 13350, S. 3105)-----	{H. Sci/Tech S. Interior Atomic Energy	550, 450	647, 732	665, 795	‡
Federal Energy Administration (H.R. 12169, S. 2872)-----	{S. Gov/Op H. Interstate	193, 157	172, 412	185, 757	‡
Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill:					
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:					
Health Services Administration:					
National health service corps (H.R. 5546, S. 3239)-----	Interior	24, 529	36, 000	34, 000	‡
Emergency medical service (H.R. 12664, S. 2548)-----		25, 100	†55, 000	68, 000	
Center for Disease Control—project grants (S. 1466, P.L. 94-317)-----		33, 710	95, 600	122, 000	103, 100
National Institutes of Health—training fellowships (H.R. 7988, P.L. 94-278)-----	H. Interstate S. Labor/Welfare	69, 830	200, 000	176, 000	185, 000
Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration:					
Alcohol abuse prevention (H.R. —, S. 3184)-----		76, 905	136, 000	218, 000	††181, 000
Drug abuse treatment (S. 2017, P.L. 94-237)-----		180, 785	212, 000	205, 000	214, 000
Mental health programs (H.R. —, S. —)-----		5, 510			
Office of Education:					
Educational broadcasting facilities (H.R. 9630, P.L. 94-309)-----	{H. Interstate S. Commerce	7, 000	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000
Higher education (H.R. 12851, S. 2657)-----	{H. Ed/Labor S. Labor/Welfare	1, 994, 251	7, 147, 000	†6, 960, 000	
Teacher Corps (H.R. —, S. 2657)-----		37, 500		†50, 000	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 69.

**TABLE 8.—AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION—ITEMS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 BUDGET
REQUIRING AUTHORIZATION PRIOR TO ENACTMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS—Con.**

[In thousands of dollars]

Authorization request by appropriation bill	Legislative committee	Cost estimate 1977 budget ¹	House action to date	Senate action to date	Enacted to date
Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill:—Continued					
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:—Continued					
National Institute of Education (H.R. 12835, S. 2657)-----		90,000	100,000	†166,000	
Assistant Secretary for Human Development:					
Rehabilitation services and facilities (H.R. 11045, P.L. 94-230)---	H. Ed/Labor S. Labor/Welfare	776,000	765,000	848,500	822,500
Architectural and Transportation Barrier Compliance Board (H.R. 11045, P.L. 94-230)-----		300	Open end	1,500	1,500
Office for Handicapped Individuals (H.R. 11045 P.L. 94-230)-----		200	Open end	600	600
Health Resources Administration:					
Allied and public health (H.R. 5546, S. 3239)-----			33,000	38,209	‡
Assistance for construction of teaching facilities (H.R. 5546, S.3239)-----			28,000	103,000	‡
Health professions institutions assistance (H.R. 5546, S. 3239)-----	H. Interstate S. Labor/Welfare	124,000	231,700	179,200	‡
Health professions students assistance (H.R. 5546, S. 3239)-----		35,000	116,000	99,100	‡
Health professions special projects (H.R. 5546, S. 3239)-----		124,000	146,000	125,959	‡
ACTION—domestic programs (H.R. 12216, P.L. 94-293)-----	H. Ed/Labor S. Labor/Welfare	37,980	56,200	56,200	56,200
Military Construction Appropriation Bill:					
Department of Defense:					
Military construction (H.R. 12384)-----	Armed Services	3,255,668	3,324,264	3,289,785	Vetoed
Public Works and Atomic Energy Appropriation Bill:					
Energy Research and Development Administration (H.R. 13350, S. 3105)-----	H. Sci/Tech S. Interior (Atomic Energy)	5,537,670	6,774,460	6,429,022	‡
Geothermal Resources Development Fund (H.R. —, S. —)-----	Interior	⁵ 50,000			
Department of Defense—Corps of Engineers:					
Flood control and construction (H.R. 12545, P.L. 94-347)-----	Public Works	597,000	602,000	602,000	602,000
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (S. 3107, P.L. 94-291)-----	Atomic Energy	249,430	274,300	274,300	274,300
Water Resources Council (H.R. 11876, P.L. 94-285)-----	Interior	248	500	500	500
State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill:					
Department of Commerce:					
Census of agriculture—1978 (H.R. 7824, P.L. 94-229)-----	Post Office	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Economic development assistance programs (H.R. 9398, S. 2228)-----	Public Works	209,238	†995,000	1,395,000	
Export administration (H.R. —, S. 3084)-----	Banking	5,500		†5,500	
Minority business assistance grants (H.R. —, S. —)-----	Public Works	2,980			

See footnotes at end of table, p. 69.

**TABLE 8.—AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION—ITEMS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 BUDGET
REQUIRING AUTHORIZATION PRIOR TO ENACTMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS—Con.**

[In thousands of dollars]

Authorization request by appropriation bill	Legislative committee	Cost estimate 1977 budget ¹	House action to date	Senate action to date	Enacted to date
State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill—Continued					
Department of Commerce—Continued					
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:					
Ocean dumping research (S. 3147, P.L. 94-326)-----		300	6, 100	6, 100	6, 100
Sea grant programs (H.R. 13035, S. 3165)-----	H. Merch/ Marine S. Commerce	23, 239	58, 000	78, 000	†
Endangered species (S. 3122, P.L. 94-325)-----		541	2, 500	2, 500	2, 500
Central, Western and South Pacific Fisheries Development (H.R. 13380, P.L. 94-343)-----		532	532	1, 333	532
National Fire Prevention and Control Administration (H.R. 12567)-----	H. Sci/Tech S. Commerce	10, 178	20, 500	20, 500	Vetoed
Maritime Administration:					
Program operations (H.R. 11481)-----	H. Merch/ Marine S. Commerce	41, 061	41, 320	44, 920	†
Liquidation of contract authority (H.R. 11481)-----		(403, 721)	(403, 721)	(403, 721)	†
Department of State:					
Administration of department (S. 3168, P.L. 94-350)-----		545, 900	545, 400	544, 185	545, 400
Foreign Service buildings (S. 3168, P.L. 94-350)-----		31, 458	31, 458	31, 458	31, 458
International organizations and conferences (S. 3168, P.L. 94-350)-----		342, 420	338, 875	342, 460	342, 460
International commissions (S. 3168, P.L. 94-350)-----	H. Int/Rel S. Foreign	17, 069	17, 069	17, 069	17, 069
Educational and cultural exchange programs (S. 3168, P.L. 94-350)-----		68, 500	68, 500	68, 500	68, 500
Payments to Foreign Service retirement fund (S. 3168, P.L. 94-350)-----		8, 055	8, 055	8, 055	8, 055
Board for International Broadcasting (S. 3168, P.L. 94-350)-----		53, 385	58, 385	58, 385	58, 385
International Trade Commission (H.R. 13396, S. 3420)-----	S. Finance H. Ways/Means	11, 539	11, 800	11, 789	†
United States Information Agency (S. 3168, P.L. 94-350)-----	S. Foreign H. Int/Rel	263, 908	261, 908	263, 908	262, 908
Small Business Administration—surety bond guarantees fund (S. 2498, P.L. 94-305)-----	H. Small Business S. Banking	33, 500	-----	21, 500	21, 500
Federal Trade Commission (H.R. —, S. —)-----	H. Interstate S. Commerce	2, 833	-----	-----	-----
Civil Rights Commission (H.R. 8957, P.L. 94-292)-----	Judiciary	9, 540	9, 540	9, 540	9, 540
Department of Justice—Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (S. 2212, H.R. 13636)-----	Judiciary	697, 944	†895, 000	†1, 000, 000	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 69.

**TABLE 8.—AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION—ITEMS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 BUDGET
REQUIRING AUTHORIZATION PRIOR TO ENACTMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS—Con.**

[In thousands of dollars]

Authorization request by appropriation bill	Legislative committee	Cost estimate 1977 budget ¹	House action to date	Senate action to date	Enacted to date
Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill:					
Department of Transportation:					
Office of the Secretary:					
Hazardous materials transportation (H.R. 13124, S. 2991)-----	{ H. Public Works H. Interstate S. Commerce	2, 987	†7, 000	7, 000	
Natural gas pipeline safety grants (H.R. 12168, S. 2042)-----	{ H. Interstate S. Commerce	2, 500	7, 164	9, 000	‡
Coast Guard (H.R. 11670)-----		562, 408	714, 438	695, 238	‡
State boating safety (H.R. 5630, P.L. 94-340)-----	{ H. Merch/Marine S. Commerce	5, 790	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000
Federal Aviation Administration:					
Grants-in-aid for airports (H.R. 9771, P.L. 94-353)-----	{ H. Public Works S. Commerce	350, 000	450, 000	540, 000	510, 000
Facilities and equipment (H.R. 9771, P.L. 94-353)-----		226, 595	250, 000	250, 000	250, 000
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration:					
Traffic and highway safety (S. 1518, P.L. 94-364; H.R. 9291, P.L. 94-346)-----	{ S. Commerce H. Interstate	73, 980	67, 550	72, 650	71, 665
National Transportation Safety Board (H.R. 12118, S. 2661)-----	{ H. Public Works S. Commerce	12, 000	15, 200	14, 500	‡
Federal Railroad Administration:					
Railroad safety (H.R. 11804, P.L. 94-348)-----		18, 500	31, 500	31, 500	31, 500
Grants-in-aid for railroad safety (H.R. 11804, P.L. 94-348)-----		2, 000	3, 500	3, 500	3, 500
Rail service assistance-Northeast corridor (S. 2718, P.L. 94-210)---	{ H. Interstate S. Commerce	125, 000	* 900, 000	* 3, 000, 000	* 1, 600, 000
United States Railway Association:					
Administrative expenses (S. 2718, P.L. 94-210)-----		3, 000	40, 000	9, 000	14, 000
Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriation Bill:					
Department of the Treasury:					
General revenue sharing (trust fund) (H.R. 13367, S. ---)-----	{ H. Gov/Op S. Finance	4, 879, 780	4, 991, 085		
Defense Civil Preparedness Agency—operations (H.R. 12438, P.L. 94-361)---	Armed Services	22, 604	Open end	Open end	Open end
Total-----		83, 271, 478	100, 046, 970	93, 920, 619	65, 702, 017

¹ Presidential authorizing request as amended.

² Authorization total in bill allocated between Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Commerce.

³ Proposed reorganization.

⁴ An historic preservation fund is established to fund programs through receipts derived from Outer Continental Shelf leases.

⁵ Previously authorized under P.L. 93-410.

⁶ Total multi-year authorization provided in the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976.

†Committee action.

‡Subject to or in conference.

††Pending signature.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE SCOREKEEPING REPORTS***Fiscal year 1976***

Staff Report Showing the Status of the 1976 Budget as of March 26, 1975

Scorekeeping Report No. 1 (as of June 27, 1975)

Scorekeeping Report No. 2 (as of September 2, 1975)

Scorekeeping Report No. 3 (as of October 20, 1975)

Scorekeeping Report No. 4 (as of December 19, 1975, end of 1st Session of 94th Congress)

Scorekeeping Report No. 5 (as of March 18, 1976)

Scorekeeping Report No. 6 (as of May 20, 1976)

Fiscal year 1977

Staff Working Paper on President's January Budget for Fiscal Year 1977

Scorekeeping Report No. 1 (as of July 2, 1976)

