

Having just ended six years as Mayor of Concord and twenty years as a City Councilman, I have been curious about the proposal of Governor Reagan to reduce Federal spending by \$81 billion and to transfer to the states "authority and resources" for the programs affected. Knowing how little the State of New Hampshire does financially for local government, I wondered what effect this would have on municipal budgets.

Governor Reagan has assured us in New Hampshire that he does not intend that his proposal cause New Hampshire to adopt either a sales or income tax. In any case, since New Hampshire has a constitutional prohibition against graduated taxes, the Legislature could not adopt an effective substitute for these federal revenues even if it wanted to, and Governor Thomson has assured us repeatedly that he would veto any attempt to do so. Governor Reagan speaks vaguely of other tax sources, such as excise taxes. I cannot imagine that state excise taxes replacing federal excise taxes on such items as trucks, buses, trailers, their parts and accessories, tires, firearms, fishing equipment, airport and airway uses, travel, communications, highway uses, alcohol and tobacco, would raise a fraction of the \$100 million plus which New Hampshire would lose in federal funds under the Reagan proposal.




This leaves us with the local property tax as the only realistic source of such funds in New Hampshire. What would be the impact on Concord's budget and tax rate? Certain proposed reductions in federal spending would have an instantaneous impact on Concord, for example, federal revenue sharing, budgeted at \$504,000 for calendar year 1976 and Community Development funds budgeted at \$318,000. These two items alone are 13% of the municipal budget. Revenue sharing and community development block grants are the best things to come out of Washington in recent years, the product of seven years of Republican administration. It seems curious that Governor Reagan should be attacking the most effective way found to date of raising funds, yet leaving administration of programs like these at the local level.

Governor Reagan's proposal would return welfare, food stamps and Medicaid programs to the states; in New Hampshire read to "local government" for "state government." Medicaid pays for the essential medical expenses of those unable to pay. Food stamps provide minimum standards of nutrition to those unable to pay. In New Hampshire welfare tries to meet the minimum living costs of the elderly poor, the blind, the disabled and mothers with dependent children. No able-bodied man is eligible for welfare in New Hampshire. If the federal government gives up these programs, we in New Hampshire do not intend to abandon these people in need.



What would the cost to local governments be as reflected in the tax rate. Medicaid payments in New Hampshire total \$20 million; federal funding of food stamps comes to \$12 million; social services, \$9 million; rehabilitation services \$3 million. These alone total \$44 million, to say nothing of the 60% federal funding of all direct welfare payments. Concord's share of the above is roughly 4%, or \$1.75 million, equal to an increase of more than 25% in our municipal budget and tax rate. And we have not begun to talk about current federal programs and funds for education, housing, highways, clean water and waste water treatment facilities, none of which we want to abandon. Local tax dollars would have to replace federal funds.

Let's look at all this another way. Concord has a population of about 33,000, say 4% of the State. We are neither richer nor poorer than the rest of the State, say average. If federal funds coming into New Hampshire are to be reduced by \$100 million (some put the figure as high as \$270 million), and if the State does not adopt taxes to finance these programs, then Concord's share to be raised on its property tax will be \$4 million. Now our municipal budget is \$6 million and our school budget is \$10 million, a total of \$16 million. An increase of \$4 million is a 25% increase.



Curiously enough Governor Reagan suggested that the income tax saving across the country as proposed by him would be 23%. But he would be cutting the taxes on big business now at 48%, and on all income levels now paying from 14% to 70%. Here in Concord we would be increasing the property tax on homeowners and small business by 25%, enough to force them from their homes and shut down their businesses.



The plan of Gov. Reagan to reduce Federal spending by the amount of \$90 billion has created a major issue in the Republican primary campaign, both here and elsewhere.

In December, Senator Alf Jacobsen invited Gov. Reagan to appear before the Senate Finance Committee of New Hampshire to explain the proposal and its impact on and implications for New Hampshire. When Sen. Jacobsen first issued the invitation, he notified me as Chairman of the Finance Committee and asked me to study the Reagan proposal so that we would be prepared to act intelligently and swiftly if Gov. Reagan accepted the invitation. While we have never heard an answer to Sen. Jacobsen's invitation, I have given considerable study to the Reagan proposal.

In making my study, it has been extremely difficult to find out the details of the plan. However, one overriding calculation keeps coming up again and again.

If Gov. Reagan plans to cut \$90 billion out of Federal expenditures without touching what he considers to be national programs (i.e. Defense, Social Security, Agriculture), then the cuts in the non-national (State administered) programs must be mammoth.

New Hampshire has between .31% and .37% of all population, business, spending, etc. within the U. S. economy. For purposes of my calculations, I used the figure of .335% being the most established index I know and quite conservative. Even if we calculate the total Reagan proposal at only \$81.5 billion because some cuts (i.e. airports, military pensions) do not apply to New Hampshire, still New Hampshire's share of this Federal budget reduction would have to be \$270 million in 1976.



Put another way, if the Reagan proposal does not eliminate \$270 million of present Federal funding to New Hampshire (and proportional to the other states) it cannot succeed in eliminating the Federal deficit of \$60 billions, payments on the national debt of \$5 billions, or any tax cut.

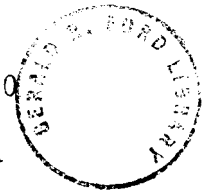
I have placed my emphasis on the State budget allocations of Federal funds because I am familiar with that area and can recognize the programs Gov. Reagan is proposing to cut. However, there are many Federal outlays which do not show up in our State budget. Food Stamps are borne directly by the Federal budget; our State budget only sees the administrative cost, not the cost of the stamps for N. H. people which amounts to \$11 million per year.

Many of the Higher Education items in the Reagan proposal also go directly to Universities and do not show up in the State budget. Grants such as Legal Assistance go through Governor and Council and do not show up in the budget.

But just looking at the N. H. State budget for 1976 as passed by the 1975 Legislature and signed into law by Gov. Thomson (Mr. Reagan's plan is based on the 1976 budget) it is clear that 70% of all Federal funds received by N. H. for purposes would be eliminated for a total loss of \$77,153,695 out of a total Federal allocation (highway and non-highway) of \$110,625,952.

On top of these figures which are identified in Schedule A attached, Mr. Reagan would also remove the \$6,688,758 of Revenue Sharing Funds used by the State as an income item in our calculations (but not included in the total of \$110,625,942) so that the total impact on the State budget is a projected loss of \$83,842,453.

Further, loss of Food Stamp support would mean a loss of \$11,434,000 to the citizens of New Hampshire. The cities, towns, and counties would lose \$13,376,000 in their own Revenue Sharing Funds. Postal increase



under the Reagan plan for State departments might come to \$250,000.

The grand total by my calculation, therefore, is \$108,902,453. This figure is far short of \$270 million but it is identifiable, realistic, and mammoth in and by itself.

The cuts in housing, water resources, higher education, and allowances for energy tax equalization are all not included in my figures because I do not have figures on those projects.

New Hampshire is a highly "federally dependent" state in the budget sense. Few major welfare programs exist without some Federal participation. Unlike Massachusetts, which for years had its own State-supported direct relief program, New Hampshire has purposely used the Federal program which is 60% Federally funded.

In 1972, New Hampshire citizens paid \$352 million in personal Federal taxes with 255,000 individual returns, an average payment of \$1,377. A recent report of the Community Services Administration allocates total Federal spending in New Hampshire at a figure of over 1 billion dollars. I will concede that Federal tax payments have probably risen to \$450 to \$500 million by 1976 and I will also concede that the \$1 billion figure is probably subject to some doubt because it allocates items such as a proportionate part of the Washington office cost of the Veterans Administration to New Hampshire.

But it would be my conclusion that New Hampshire is supremely vulnerable to Federal cutbacks and that the New Hampshire citizen probably gets as even a return on his Federal dollar as any person. When we were threatened with impoundments at the Federal level, the entire State budget was put in jeopardy.



Our most recent estimate of what a sales tax would raise in New Hampshire is \$8 to \$9 million per percentage points after deducting essentials and items already subject to sales tax (i.e. rooms and meals, beer, etc.). Thus, we would require a 12% to 13% sales tax to make up the \$108 million loss I have outlined. Also, in a recent legislative income tax bill, a 5% income tax was estimated to yield \$70 million per year.

So far, I have dealt with figures and statistics. But it should be emphasized that between the AFDC program and Medicaid, over 40,000 New Hampshire citizens who use these programs would be affected. The Meals on Wheels, and School Lunch programs affect over 100,000 students and elderly persons. The impact on people in this State from the combined loss would be substantial

These are the issues I would raise were Gov. Reagan to appear before the Senate Finance Committee. If my calculations are incorrect and the figures were reduced, then the next question would be -- Governor, how do you cut \$90 billion if you reduce my figures which only account specifically for \$108 million out of the \$270 million needed from New Hampshire.



	<u>Possible Funding Loss</u>
Nutrition for the Elderly (Meals on wheels)	\$1,000,000
Supplementary Food Program	166,100
Family Planning	328,639
Maternal & Child Health	719,644
Development Disabilities	200,000
Community Mental Health	85,500
Hospital Construction	<u>1,200,000</u>
Subtotal	\$3,699,883
<u>Community Service</u>	
New England Regional Commission (for Governor's Office)	\$ 366,487
Crime Commission	3,712,760
Manpower grants	6,819,880
Comprehensive Planning	391,500
Comprehensive Health Planning	<u>100,000</u>
Subtotal	\$12,065,627
<u>Welfare</u>	
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	\$11,482,672
Medicare	<u>20,925,824</u>
Subtotal	\$32,408,496
<u>Education</u>	
Educational Grants, Elementary & Secondary ESFA I, III, IV, V NDEA III & Program costs	\$ 5,168,385
Vocational Education	2,491,794
School Lunch Program	4,295,005



<u>Rehabilitation</u>	
Vocational Rehabilitation	\$3,804,231
Handicapped	202,527
Voc. Rehab. Teacher Training	66,740
Voc. Rehab. Work Study	<u>390,175</u>
Subtotal	\$4,463,673

Highway (description of Reagan proposal says all non-interstate highway construction)

Fed. Aid Primary	\$ 3,412,850
Fed. Aid Secondary	1,950,200
Fed. Aid Urban	792,300
Urban D.	3,850,400
Spot Improvement	367,500
Paving	437,582
Bridge	1,500,000
Economic Growth Centers	<u>250,000</u>
Subtotal	\$12,560,832
TOTAL of the above	\$77,153,695
ADD: loss of Revenue Sharing to the State	\$ 6,688,758
Food Stamps	11,434,000
Revenue Sharing to Cities and Towns	13,376,000
Postage	250,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$108,902,453



President Ford Committee

153 NORTH MAIN STREET, CONCORD, N. H. 03301 (603) 228-0159

REMARKS BY

MERRIMACK COUNTY COMMISSIONER

PETER SPAULDING

January 16, 1976

In the Merrimack County budget for 1976, Revenue Sharing Funds amount to \$298,632. These funds are allocated for correctional officers' salaries, welfare department expenses and principal payments on outstanding bond issues. These are all recurring expenditures.

We have prepared a budget for this year in which the cities and towns will have to raise \$2,367,493 on the local property tax. This is, of course, exclusive of local municipal and school district budgets which are also funded by the local homeowner. The elimination of only revenue sharing in this year would increase the county burden on property taxes by over 12.6%.

Revenue sharing is an important and beneficial source of revenue for N. H.'s ten counties.



The President Ford Committee, Howard H. Cellaway, Chairman, Robert C. Maer, Treasurer. A copy of our Report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C. 20543.

CONCORD--George Roberts, speaker of the state House of Representatives, today challenged Ronald Reagan to explain how his tax proposals would affect New Hampshire.

Reagan has suggested that some \$90 billion in federal programs be shifted to the states or eliminated from this year's budget.

"It is difficult for me and many other members of the Legislature to see how New Hampshire could maintain the same level of services without instituting a state income tax, a state sales tax or both," Roberts said. *Reagan's proposal is to shift \$90 billion from the federal government to the states.*

Any such shift from the federal government to the states would have drastic ramifications on existing health, welfare, education, transportation, law enforcement and other programs, he added.

"Although Mr. Reagan has not spelled out his proposal in any detail," Roberts said, "it would seem that it would cost the state of New Hampshire some \$ --- yearly to maintain these programs at their existing levels."

The present New Hampshire budget of \$467,491,000 (1974) is financed by taxes on liquor, room occupancy, betting, meals and cigarettes.

"To meet the massive increase suggested by Mr. Reagan," Roberts said, "we would have three alternatives. One would be to institute new state taxes on income or sales. Another would be to add to the local property tax burden. And the third would be to eliminate these vital programs."

Roberts said he didn't think New Hampshire legislators or voters would approve of any of these alternatives.

The speaker suggested that Reagan provide the Legislature with a detailed copy of his tax proposal, if one exists. He also proposed that Reagan hold a news conference to explain how the plan works.

"Or," said Roberts, "I would be glad to name a committee of legislators to discuss the subject of taxes with Mr. Reagan."

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President Ford's leadership on three controversial bills provided a victory for the American people over powerful special interests, Rep. James Cleveland, R-N.H., said yesterday.

"By successfully insisting that federal tax reductions be tied to future limits on federal spending," Cleveland said, "the President has acted forcefully to put the brakes on big government

"By vetoing the common situs picketing bill, the President rightfully considered the dangers of inflation and unemployment over the desires of big labor.

"And by signing the energy bill, the President has put the consumer, in New England and elsewhere, ahead of big business, specifically the major domestic oil companies."

Cleveland said the President's positions show political courage as well as leadership.

"Already they are costing him short-range support from the special interests that would have benefitted had these measures been resolved the other way," Cleveland added.

"But in the long run, the majority of voters will realize that the President acted in their interests. And I believe one of the first places where we will see their reaction will be in the New Hampshire primary on February 24."

Cleveland said the President's decisive action contrasts with the rhetoric of his opponents.

He noted that Ronald Reagan was on record as saying he would veto the energy bill.

Cleveland also compared the President's successful effort to put a lid on federal spending with Reagan's record in California. As governor, Reagan in eight years saw the state budget more than double from \$4.6 billion to \$10.2 billion.

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January 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PETER KAYE

FROM:

FRED SLIGHT *FSL*

SUBJECT:

FY 1975 Federal Outlays for
Major Programs for the
Elderly

Indicated below are the actual Federal expenditures in fiscal year 1975 for Medicaid, Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs for Iowa, Massachusetts, Vermont, Illinois and North Carolina.

	<u>MEDICAID</u>	<u>Disability</u>	<u>SOCIAL SECURITY</u> <u>Retirement</u>	<u>Survivor</u>	<u>SSI</u>
IOWA	\$ 56,134,000	\$ 82,807,000	\$646,788,000	\$211,874,000	\$ 25,319,000
MASS.	277,595,000	169,597,000	1,256,601,000	393,328,000	80,323,000
VERM.	23,181,000	15,857,000	96,668,000	31,667,000	8,545,000
ILL.	376,879,000	321,896,000	2,168,688,000	773,616,000	165,284,000
N.C.	134,172,000	209,140,000	803,217,000	334,416,000	147,968,000



President Ford Committee

150 NORTH MAIN STREET, CONCORD, N. H. 03301 (603) 228-0159

Contact Jon Breen

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE

Monday, January 5, 1976

9:30 a.m.

REMARKS BY SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, GEORGE B. ROBERTS, JR.

January 5, 1976, 9:30 a.m.

Ramada Inn, Concord

During the past several weeks, a number of questions have been raised concerning Ronald Reagan's proposal to reduce the Federal budget by 90 billion dollars. According to the former California governor, this would be realized by shifting the burden of current Federal programs to the states, or by eliminating them altogether.

I submit that the time has come for Mr. Reagan to come down from the lofty peak of rhetoric and tell the people of New Hampshire, in specific terms, how he would implement his proposal. A campaign for President of the United States is no place to engage in vague generalities.

It is difficult for me and many other members of the Legislature to see how New Hampshire could possibly maintain the same level of services as it is now providing, if the Regan proposal were put into effect.

Although Mr. Reagan has not spelled out his proposal in any detail, it would seem that it would cost the people of New Hampshire tens of millions of dollars just to maintain the existing mandated programs at their present level. Any such shift from the Federal government to our state, would have drastic ramifications on existing health, welfare, education, transportation, law enforcement, revenue sharing and other programs.

The current New Hampshire operating budget of 415.1 million dollars is being funded by liquor sales, taxes on cigarettes, business profits, rooms and meals, gambling, and a number of other special taxes and fees. To meet the increased revenue need suggested by

(MORE)



Mr. Reagan's proposal, it is quite evident that another approach to state funding would be needed. It is further apparent that Mr. Reagan's proposal would leave us with three alternatives:

- one -- to eliminate many necessary programs;
- two -- to add to the local property tax burden;
- or three -- to institute a state sales tax, a state income tax, or both.

Conservatives throughout our state should find it paradoxical that several of Mr. Reagan's most vocal supporters are the same people who vehemently oppose the results that his program would lead to.

I feel it safe to say that, based on recent votes of the Legislature, the people of New Hampshire are opposed to the alternatives that would result from Mr. Reagan's proposal.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Reagan will take advantage of his planned 15 days of campaigning in New Hampshire to answer the many questions that the people of our state have on just exactly how his proposals would effect New Hampshire's revenues and tax structure. I suggest that his so-called "Citizens' News Conferences" would provide excellent forums to answer these questions.

I would further suggest that Mr. Reagan provide the New Hampshire Legislature with a detailed copy of his 90 billion dollar plan, if such a plan really exists.

Senate President Jacobson has suggested that Mr. Reagan meet with the Senate Finance Committee to discuss the ramifications of his proposal. I concur with the suggestion, and I would ask that a copy of that proposal be sent to the Joint House and Senate Fiscal Committee -- the committee charged with monitoring the rate of state expenditures and Federal funding.

Thank you ladies and gentlemen. Senator Jacobson and I welcome your questions.



EXPLANATION OF ANALYSIS

The attached analysis of programs definitely or probably affected by Ronald Reagan's proposed \$90 billion budget reduction plan utilized actual Federal outlays for the state for Federal fiscal year 1975.

Several additional observations also are warranted:

- a. Reagan's proposal has been "floated" but not released, consequently the specifics which are necessary for a thorough and accurate analysis are non-existent.
- b. Our understanding of the proposal's elements is based on news articles such as those authored by Stout, Ottemo, and Buchanan.
- c. Actual Federal outlays to the states for FY '76 will not be available for almost another 12 months, therefore Reagan's plan has been evaluated on the basis of its apparent impact on the FY '75 disbursements.

Using the conclusions of the aforementioned writers, programs which would appear to have been affected by the Reagan proposal would have totalled \$ 1,014,984,000. This total amount might be broken down into the following two categories:

1. Programs terminated or drastically altered: \$262,164,000
2. Programs probably affected in whole or in part: \$752,820,000

Those programs that would appear to be directly impacted on (item #1 immediately above) are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Attachment



I. EDUCATION, MANPOWER & SOCIAL SERVICES (Continued)

Department of Health, Education & Welfare(cont'd)

<u>Amount(cont'd)</u>	<u>Program Category(cont'd)</u>
\$ 121,000	Emergency School Aid Act - grants to LEAS
146,000	Emergency School Aid Act - Special Program Project
190,000	Emergency School Aid Act - Special Project
1,582,000	School Assistance in Fed. Affected Areas
2,578,000	School Library Research Textbook Instruction Material
2,658,000	Supp. Educ. Centers & Sve. - Guid. Counselling & Test
10,477,000	Supp. Education Opportunity Grants
	(\$17,752,000 - SUB-TOTAL)
\$ 75,000	Higher Ed. - Personnel Dev. - Short Term Training
239,000	Higher Ed. - Land Grant colleges & Universities
851,000	Higher Ed. - State Post Secondary Educ.
14,512,000	Higher Ed. - Work Study
361,000	Higher Ed. - Cooperative Education
572,000	Higher Ed. - Graduate Facilities
350,000	Higher Ed. - Strengthening Development Institu.
* 347,000	Special Services- Disadv. Students in Higher Education
	(\$17,307,000 - SUB-TOTAL)
\$ 10,463,000	Vocational Ed. - Basic Grants to States
880,000	Vocational Ed. - Consumer and Homemaking
435,000	Vocational Ed. - Cooperative Education
344,000	Vocational Ed. - Innovation
566,000	Vocational Ed. - Research
489,000	Vocational Ed. - Special Needs
102,000	Vocational Ed. - State Advisory
263,000	Vocational Ed. - Work Study
120,000	Vocational Ed. - Pers. Development Awards
184,000	Vocational Ed. - Curriculum Development
	(\$13,846,000 - SUB-TOTAL)
\$ 6,648,000	Special Programs for Aging
	(\$6,648,000 - SUB-TOTAL)
<u>\$111,978,000</u>	----- <u>TOTAL H.E.W.</u>



II. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Department of Commerce

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program Category</u>
* \$ 4,000	Econ. Dev. Adm. -- District Operational Assistance
* 268,000	Econ. Dev. Adm. -- Grants to States
* 3,756,000	Econ. Dev. Adm. -- Grants & Loans Public Works & Dev. Facilities
* 275,000	Econ. Dev. Adm. -- State & Local Econ. Development Planning
* 493,000	Econ. Dev. Adm. -- Technical Assistance
* 3,284,000	Regional Action Planning Commissions
<u>\$ 8,080,000</u>	----- <u>TOTAL</u>

ACTION

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program Category</u>
\$ 174,000	Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)
<u>\$ 174,000</u>	----- <u>TOTAL</u>

Community Services Administration

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program Category</u>
* \$ 8,996,000	Community Action
* 2,081,000	Community Economic Development
* 408,000	Community Food and Nutrition
* 389,000	Emergency Energy Conservation
* 3,352,000	Legal Services
* 165,000	Older Persons Opportunities/Services
* 230,000	State Economic Offices
* 455,000	Summer Youth Recreation
* 906,000	Community Action Program
<u>\$16,882,000</u>	----- <u>TOTAL</u>

Department of Health, Education & Welfare

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program Category</u>
\$ 150,000	Indian Education -- Special Programs & Projects
81,000	Indian Health Facilities
<u>\$ 231,000</u>	----- <u>TOTAL</u>



III. COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

Department of Transportation

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program Category</u>
* \$ 4,872,000	Grants in Aid for Airports, A/A Trust Fund
* 85,973,000	Urban Mass Transportation Fund
<u>\$90,845,000</u>	----- <u>TOTAL</u>

U.S. Postal Service

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program Category</u>
\$384,782,000	Postal Service
<u>\$384,782,000</u>	----- <u>TOTAL</u>

Department of the Interior

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program Category</u>
* \$ 58,000	Construction, Corps of Engineers (Civil)
<u>\$ 58,000</u>	----- <u>TOTAL</u>

Department of Agriculture

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program Category</u>
\$ 18,000	Resource Conservation and Dev. Oper.
54,000	Resource Conservation and Dev. Planning
111,000	Resource Conservation and Development
234,000	River Basin Survey and Investigation
614,000	Soil and Water Conservation
228,000	Soil Survey
548,000	Watershed/Flood Prevention
108,000	Watershed Planning
<u>\$ 1,915,000</u>	----- <u>TOTAL</u>



IV. INCOME SECURITIES

Department of Agriculture

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program Category</u>
* \$68,779,000	Food Stamp Bonus Coupons
* 29,975,000	National School Lunch Program
690,000	Nonfood Assistance to Schools
* 188,000	Other Food Stamp Programs
2,000,000	School Breakfast Program
2,503,000	Special Food Svc. Program for Children
4,400,000	Special Milk Program
942,000	Supp. Food -- Women, Infants & Children
* 74,000	Admin. Expenses -- Food Stamp Program
\$109,551,000 -----	<u>TOTAL</u>

Department of Labor

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program Category</u>
* \$ 125,000	Food Stamp Assistance
\$ 125,000 -----	<u>TOTAL</u>

V. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE

Department of Justice

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program Category</u>
* \$22,698,000	Grants for LEAA
\$22,698,000 -----	<u>TOTAL</u>

VI. REVENUE SHARING

Department of the Treasury

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program Category</u>
\$194,716,000	Fiscal Assistance to State and Local Government
\$194,716,000 -----	<u>TOTAL</u>

VII. NATIONAL DEFENSE

(Dollar amounts in this category not capable of being calculated.)



VIII. HEALTH

Department of Health, Education & Welfare

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program Category</u>
\$ 226,000	Alcohol Demonstration Programs
4,185,000	Alcohol Formula Grants
(\$4,411,000 - SUB-TOTAL)	
98,000	Family Medicine - Training Grants
2,099,000	Family Medicine Projects
24,000	Family Planning Service - Training Grants
1,892,000	Follow Through
(\$4,113,000 - SUB-TOTAL)	
\$ 15,000	Nurse Scientist Graduate Training Grants
497,000	Nurse Training Improvement - Special Projects
981,000	Nurse Traineeships
1,374,000	Nurse Capitation Grants
* 251,000	Nursing Scholarships
83,000	Nursing Schools Financial Distress
* 976,000	Nursing Student Loans
595,000	Professional Health Traineeships
348,000	Health Professions-Financial Distress Grants
5,675,000	Health Professions Capitation Grants
* 248,000	Health Professions Scholarships
* 1,257,000	Health Professions Student Loan
1,211,000	Health Professions Special Projects
210,000	Health Professions Start-Up Asst.
5,693,000	Health Service-Development and Projects
5,593,000	Health Services-R & E
(\$25,007,000 - SUB-TOTAL)	
* \$ 175,000	Mental Health - Hospital Staff Development Grant
69,000	Mental Health - Fellowships
* 5,845,000	Mental Health Training Grants
1,833,000	Mental Health - Children Services
6,214,000	Mental Health - Comm. Mental Health Centers
6,929,000	Mental Health - Research Grants
477,000	Mental Health - Reserve Manpower Fellowship Prog.
(\$21,542,000 - SUB-TOTAL)	
\$ 106,000	Drug Abuse Education
690,000	Drug Abuse Prevention - Incentive Program
688,000	Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health
* 5,814,000	Narcotic Addict Rehab.
(\$7,298,000 - SUB-TOTAL)	
\$148,000	Migrant Health Grants
(\$148,000 - SUB-TOTAL)	

VIII. HEALTH (Continued)

Department of Health, Education & Welfare (cont'd)

<u>Amount (cont'd)</u>	<u>Program Category (cont'd)</u>
* \$ 124,000	Health Facilities Construction Grants
* 523,000	Mental Health - Hospital Improvement Grants
(\$647,000 - SUB-TOTAL)	
\$ 5,626,000	Child Health Research
294,000	Maternal/Child Health Research
3,863,000	Maternal/Child Health Services
(\$9,783,000 - SUB-TOTAL)	
<u>\$72,949,000</u>	<u>----- TOTAL FOR H.E.W.</u>

