

are diverse and there are difficulties in defining the unit, the "program" or "authorization," that is to be counted. Our last detailed enumeration was prepared two years ago, following publication of the Second Supplement to the Catalog of Federal Aids to State and Local Governments, issued by the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations.

Two years ago, there were authorizations on the statute books for something like 162 programs or groups of closely related programs of Federal aid to State and local governments. When the total of 162 was subdivided to identify separately the formula grants, project grants, loans and loan guarantees, shared revenues, technical assistance, and other types of intergovernmental aid, the list indicated that there was then a gross total of 479 separate authorizations or subcategories of programs. This included instances of multiple classification of the same authorization (in cases where the same provision of law authorized a formula grant and a project grant, or a grant and technical assistance, or a grant and a loan). Subtracting 80 instances of multiple classification, we had a net count of 399 separate authorizations or subcategories at the beginning of 1966.

We do not yet have a comparable up-to-date count—mainly because preparation of the new edition of the Catalog of Federal Aids to State and Local Governments is still in process and the Catalog may not be ready for several months. We hope to compile a new summary when the document is issued. It is clear, nevertheless, that the number of Federal aid authorizations has increased significantly as a result of Congressional enactments in the last two years. By now there are statutory authorizations for perhaps 200 programs or groups of closely related programs, compared with 162 in 1966; and we now have probably 500 or more separate authorizations or subcategories of programs, compared with 399 in 1966.

The earlier enumeration indicated that there were 91 authorizations for apportioned formula grants and 226 for project grants. In 1968, the number of apportioned formula grants is surely above 100, and the number of project grants probably has approached or passed 300. All these authorizations are for specific categorical programs—but the scope of the categories varies greatly. Examples of this diversity are the broad authorizations for large grants for highway construction; the subdivided and complex authorizations for large public assistance grants; the new broadened category of partnership-for-health grants; and dozens of specialized programs, each providing relatively small sums for selected projects in narrowly defined fields.

Senator MUSKIE. It is my impression that more and more of these programs, especially the new ones, have termination dates now.

Mr. HUGHES. That is correct, some of them quite short.

Senator MUSKIE. They could not exceed 5 years and many of them are less than that.

Mr. HUGHES. That is correct.

Senator MUSKIE. If we could get in the record some documentation on that point, this might become a moot point.

Mr. HUGHES. Perhaps so, Mr. Chairman. I think our concern is with any fixed figure, simply because the circumstances under which programs arise and the corresponding circumstances under which they should be reexamined seem to us to differ widely from case to case. We certainly support the concept of periodic review of grant programs and feel that this should be a continuing part of both the legislative and the executive process.

Senator MUSKIE. I think I will withhold any further questions on this. Do you think you can get us any idea of how many programs or what proportion of them have termination dates of 5 years or less?

Mr. HUGHES. The count is not a difficult thing. The definitions that lead up to the count must be spelled out fairly carefully, but the count itself is feasible. The tabulation of expiration dates should be possible, and we would be pleased to work with your staff and with Mr. Labovitz and get some data for the record.

(A table showing Federal grants-in-aid to State and local governments, with limitations of authorization in programs enacted since