the military assistance program, for public assistance grants (including medicaid), and for the U.S. share of a replenishment of the International Development Association's resources.

TABLE 2.—BUDGET AUTHORITY TOTALS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969

[In billions of dollars]

Description	January estimate	Current estimate	Change
Requiring current action by Congress:			
Enacted to date:			
Appropriation acts	19.6	17.2	−2.5
Other acts	2.4	3.4	+.9
Awaiting final action: Appropriation acts	117.8	108.5	−9.3
Estimated to be required later:			
Pay increase of July 1, 1968	1.6	1.6	
Other (necessary additions and contingencies)		1.8	+1.8
Available without current action by Congress (permanent authorizations)[1]	73.1	75.8	+2.7
Deductions for interfund and intragovernmental transactions and applicable receipts	−12.9	−13.7	−.9
Total	201.7	194.5	−7.2

[1] Totals consist mainly of trust funds and interest.

Note: Details in the table may not add to totals due to rounding.

Summary of Effect of Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968

The Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, signed by the President on June 28, 1968, provides specific limitations on 1969 budget authority and outlays which are $10 billion and $6 billion, respectively, below the levels estimated in the 1969 budget sent to the Congress by the President on January 29, 1968. Under these provisions, budget authority must be held to $191.7 billion and budget outlays to $180.1 billion in 1969—with certain specific exceptions.

The act (hereafter referred to as Public Law 90–364) excepted the following programs from the required reductions—thereby permitting the above totals to be exceeded: (1) special support of Vietnam operations, (2) interest, (3) veterans benefits and services, and (4) Social Security Act trust funds. In a subsequent act, the Congress added to this excepted group the portion of the Tennessee Valley Authority's activity which is financed from power proceeds and borrowing.

Under Public Law 90–364, the Congress has the first opportunity to reduce the budget through its traditional appropriations process. If the Congress fails to accomplish the requisite amount of reduction in authority and outlays, the law requires the President to make up the difference—a task made more difficult by a current estimated increase of over $1 billion in outlays fixed by law for farm price supports and public assistance.

Budget authority.—Table 3 summarizes the effects of Public Law 90–364 on budget authority for fiscal year 1969, as currently estimated. The figure in the table on congressional action is necessarily incomplete, since—as noted earlier—the Congress has not yet enacted five of the regular appropriation bills for fiscal year 1969 (including the appropriations for the Departments of Defense and Health, Education, and Welfare, and for the foreign assistance program). The figures shown in table 3 therefore represent the best overall estimate which can be made at this time as to the final outcome of congressional con-